Utrikesdepartementet

Avd: P

Grupp: 2

Mål: Eu 1

Efterforskning av

Raoul Wallenberg

1984-09-21 — 1984-12-14

88

SVERIGES AMBASSAD 1984-09-21

TEL AVIV

Ex f k till:
Julin
Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen m.brev
Exp 841012/

Kanslirådet Sven Julin
Pol I
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

V83

INKOM UD
1984-09-24
AVD. P | GR. 2 | MAL. Eu I

Pol

H E M L I G ENL. SEKRL.

Wallenbergärendet
(2 bil.)

Broder,

John Hagard har de senaste dagarna intervjuat två potentiella Wallenbergvittnen:

- Elias Hirschberg (135 A 1984-08-03)
- Rachel Rosenzweig.

På mig verkar Hirschbergs redogörelse ganska övertygande. Dock uppställer sig några frågor. Kan han ha avsett Wallenbergs chaufför Langenfeld? Hade RW någon sjukvårdsutbildning? Var han intresserad jägare? Talade han ryska före fångenskapen?

Du kanske kan verifiera dessa detaljer i hans berättelse.

Det andra vittnet, Rosenzweig, förefaller mindre övertygande Vi har väl heller aldrig ansett det sannolikt att ryssarna skulle bevara RW i ett läger, där möjligheterna till mänsklig kommunikation är mycket större än i ett fängelse.

Lå oss få veta huruvida vi bör ställa ytterligare frågor till Hirschberg och Rosenzweig.

Sven Hirdman

Adress
Asia House
4, Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV, Israel

Telefon
258 111

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
33 650

SVERIGES AMBASSAD PROMEMORIA Bil. hemlig Julia den 21/9 1984

TEL AVIV 1984-09-17

H E M L I G ENL. SEKRL.

6

Wallenbergvittnet Elias Hirschberg
(1 bil.)

./. Med anledning av i kopia bifogade brev från Hirschberg sammanträffade jag med honom i hans bostad i Kiryat-Haim strax norr om Haifa den 14 september 1984. Samtalet fördes på tyska under två timmar. Hirschberg var under samtalet angelägen om att inte säga något, som han inte kunde stå för. Han underströk att hans sammanträffanden med en person som kan ha varit Raoul Wallenberg blott skedde under en kort period i hans sextiofemåriga liv. Han hade börjat fundera över om det möjligtvis var RW han träffade 1945-46 sedan han uppfattat att intresse knöts till RW:s person i Israel sedan några år tillbaka. En bild i tidningen nyligen hade fått honom att misstänka att han kanske träffat Raoul Wallenberg.

Samtalsuppteckningen nedan kompletterar på vissa punkter Hirschbergs berättelse i brevet.

Hirschberg hade i februari 1945 internerats i ett läger GUAS-NKVD i Welickilucki ungefär 300km söder om Leningrad. Bland de rumänska judar som fanns där var han den ende tysktalande. Lägret kringgärdades varken av taggtråd eller annat staket. Det rymde vid pass 3-400 internerade, fördelade på två stora baracker, med träbritsar längs båda sidorna. De internerade sysselsattes i stenbrott, vars produkter fördes till ett närbeläget flygfält, som fångarna också hade till uppgift att hålla rent från snö under vintertiden.

.../2

År 1945 vid tiden strax efter snösmältningen anlände en person till lägret, vilken behandlades på annat sätt än andra fångar. Han tilldelades eget rum vid kortsidan av en av barackerna strax intill entrén, han bar inte de internerades uniform utan egna kläder inklusive pälsmössa och såg ut som en som kom direkt från salongerna. Han gjorde inte intrycket vara byråkrat. De medinternerade förstod att han var "någon". Det var inte ovanligt att vissa interner särbehandlades. Han medförde vid ankomsten endast en mindre väska, som Hirschberg förmodade innehöll medikamenter, eftersom denne någon i fortsättningen fungerade som hela lägrets sjukvårdare (Sanitäter). Efter en tid fick han tillgång till en dubbelpipig bössa, som han använde vid jakt på vildänder, vid några vatten utanför lägret. Under den kommande vintern skulle särlingen dessutom få tillgång till häst och släde, med vilken han for ut på jakt. Hirschberg såg att medfången trivdes med denna syssla men kunde också konstatera att han inte var född med tömmarna i hand. Hirschberg var den ende som fick njuta av jägarens byte förutom jägaren själv.

För Hirschberg var det en lisa att få tala tyska med någon, vilket han gjorde med specialfången, som också talade ryska. Hans tyska var så god att Hirschberg frågade var han hade lärt sig den och tvivlade på beskedet att medfången hade lärt sig språket i skolan. Medfången var föga talträngd och ytterligt sparsam med uppgifter om sig själv, snarast tillbakadragen. Däremot var han nyfiken på Hirschbergs bakgrund och när han förstod att Hirschberg var jude frågade medfången hur han hade kunnat undkomma med livet i behåll.

Hirschberg erinrar sig att han förde samtal om nordisk litteratur med denne förtegne granne, men kan inte idag erinra sig vilka författare som nämndes. Däremot säger Hirschberg att han själv läst Knut Hamsun, Karin Michaelis och Selma Lagerlöf. Dessutom diskuterade de musik och grannen gnolade ofta på visor utan ord. Hirschberg uppfattade dem som monotona, icke tillkomna för stunden utan det var melodier som medfången lärt sig tidigare i livet. I ett läger kretsade annars tankar och tal om hur man skulle kunna få tillräckligt med mat.

.../3

Medfången var något längre än Hirschberg, kanske 170 cm lång, hade mörkt men ej svart hår, god syn, bar ej glasögon, gestikulerade inte när han talade, hade ett vanligt och sympatiskt utseende. Hirschberg har dock svårt att erinra sig några detaljer. Ibland föreföll fången nervös, dock "utan att bita på naglarna, som man gör här i Israel". Han rökte inte. Hirschberg fann att grannen var särskilt nervös eller otillfredsställd när han utförde sin tjänst som sjukvårdare. Han saknade läkarutbildning, men hade kanske fått utbildning till sjukvårdare någon gång. När han vid ett tillfälle skulle ta hand om en knappt tonårig dotter till en kvinnlig medfånge, en flicka som led av någon ögonåkomma, blev sjukvårdaren irriterad och sade att detta saknade han kompetens för. Hirschberg kunde se detta eftersom händelsen var den enda vid vilken han var närvarande när sjukvårdaren utförde sin uppgift som sådan. I andra fall drog sig Hirschberg ut från medfångens rum för att lämna honom ensam med andra patienter.

Hirschberg kan inte erinra sig att han någonsin hörde medfångens namn. Han kallades helt enkelt alltid för "vratsch" (doktorn). Hirschberg har aldrig senare i livet träffat någon som varit i samma läger som han själv, men förmodar att det vore en god idé att söka efter medfångar i Rumänien. En annons i rumänska tidningar borde ge resultat, menar han.

I mars 1946 förflyttades Hirschberg från lägret i Welickilucki till Puschkino utanför Leningrad för att senare föras hem till Rumänien via Moskva, där han vistades endast en natt i väntan på vidare transport.

John HM Hagard

biw

1984-08-03
Hirdman/be
skr tit
samt inskickad till UD med nr 13

18,Juli,1984

An die schwedishe Gesandschaft
in Israel
Tel-Aviv.

INK. AMB. TEL AVIV
D. N:o 15/271
1984-08-01
AVD. 2 | GR. 18 | MAL: Wallenberg

Geehrte Herren!

Vor mir liegt eine isr. Zeitung mit dem Foto von Raul Wallenberg u. die Nachricht über ein Lebenszeichen von ihm(Flaschenpost!)

Mir lässt die Erinerung an eine Begegnung die ich in Russland mit einem Menschen hatte, der sowohl äusserlich als auch Art u. Charakterzüge mit R.W. hatte, keine Ruhe.

Zuerst meine Geschichte. Bin 1919 in der Bukovina, ein Teil der öster.-ungar. Monarchie geboren. Von Sept.40 bis Februar 45 war ich in Lagern u.Ghetos von Transnistrien(Ukraina) verschickt. Meine Familie ging dort zu Grunde. Von Febr.45 bis März 46 war ich in Russl. bei einer milit. Arbeitseinheit, zum Bau von Flugplätzen in den Orten Veliki-Luki u. in den Steinbrüchen von Isotscha(Provinz Kalinin). Wir wohnten in unterirdischen, aus Holzpfählen gebauten Unterständen(russ."Zemlianka"). Hier lagen wir nach der Arbeit auf gemeinsamen Holzpritschen, in langen, kalten u. dunklen Räumen. Die Insassen setzten sich aus Menschen verschiedenen Alters zusammen. Hier waren Deserteure, entlassene Verbrecher, politische u. für die Front unsichere Elemente. Russen,Polen, Finnen,Balten,Mongolen. Unsere Gruppe gehörte zu den von deutsch.-rumän. Gebieten, die dann von den vordringenden roten Truppen befreit wurden. Unsere Arbeitseinheit unterstand der Г.У.А.С.,Н.К.В.Д.. In unserem Unterstand wurde eines Tages ein kleines, separates Zimmerchen zugerichtet. Dieses schien für einen besondern Zweck oder für eine besondere Person gebaut worden zu sein.

Eines Tages zog ein junger Mann in das Zimmerchen ein, von dem es hiess er wäre Feldscher(Sanitätler). Er war zart, ungefähr 165 hoch, intelligent, ohne Brille u. hatte ein Gesicht, das hier nicht hineinpasste. Er war Wortkarg u. misstrauisch. Über seine Vergangenheit zu sprechen war ihm unangenehm u. er wich aus. Sein Alter schien zwischen 35 - 37 zu sein. Er behandelte kleine Verletzungen oder leichte Erkrankungen. Er stand unter Aufsicht u. musste sich oft melden.

../2

Ich befreundete mich mit ihm u. verbrachte manche Stunde, nach schwerer Arbeit in seinem Zimmerchen, das sauber u. eine persänl. Note aufwies. Sein Hobby war die Jagd u. er erhielt auch die Erlaubnis für ein Jagdgewehr. Er fuhr zu einem Teich, wo sich Wildenten aufhielten, erlegte 2-3 u. brachte die Beute heim. Bereitete das Fleisch zu u. ich bekam oft davon ein Stück. Ich leistete ihm verschiedene kleine Dienste. Sein Benehmen, seine saubere Kleidung zeugten davon das er "Jemand" war, den man besonders vorsichtig behandeln muste, jedoch nicht frei lassen durfte. Zum Beispiel in dem Speisesaal, das einige Km entfernt lag, durfte er mit den "Chefs" zusammen speisen. Die besondere Behandlung fiel jedem auf, jedoch wusste keiner, was oder wer dahinter war. Auch vor mir hütete er sich. Man konnte in dieser Situation nie wissen! Wir unterhielten uns in deutsch, er sprach auch etwas russisch. Er frug mich einmal wie es mir gelungen sei als Jude am Leben zu bleiben. Ich konnte aus ihm nichts erforschen.

Ich wurde daraufhin nach Leningrad in einem deutschen Gefangenenlager als Dolmetscher versetzt u. verlor so jede Verbindung mit ihm.

Ersuche dieses Schreiben an das "Raul Wallenberg" Komitee weiter zu leiten. Vielleicht führt es diesmal zum Aufdecken einer Spur.

Mit bestem Dank,

Ihr

Hirschberg Elias

Hirschberg Elias
Dgania Ave. 47
26215
Kyriat-Haim
ISRAEL

Bil. handbrev Hildman –

SVERIGES AMBASSAD PROMEMORIA Julia den 21/9 1984

TEL AVIV 1984-09-17

H E M L I G ENL. SEKRL.

Wallenbergvittnet Rachel Rosenzweig

Rachel, eller Elisaveta, Rosenzweig, med tidigare efternamn Beziliansky, enligt sitt israeliska pass född den 15 mars 1907, men enligt egen uppgift 82 år gammal, ursprungligen från Vitebsk, besökte idag ambassaden. Hon hade för en tid sedan sett en film om Raoul Wallenberg på israelisk television och känt igen en medfånge. I samband med en utflykt för pensionärer till Israels TV i Jerusalem hade hon uppmanats kontakta svenska ambassaden. Hon medförde till ambassaden en lapp på vilken namnet Helenberger textats; av vem, kunde hon inte redogöra närmare för, möjligtvis "uppskriven från radion".

Rosenzweig gjorde ett delvis förvirrat intryck, hon var märkt av både fysiska och psykiska umbäranden, möjligtvis visade hon prov på en begynnande senilitet, dock inte allvarligare än att hon kunde peka ut vägen hem utan svårighet när jag efter samtalet körde henne hem.

Samtalet fördes med ambassadens Miriam Goldberg som tolk. Rosenzweig talade en blandning av ryska, polska och jiddisch och hade bara perifera kunskaper i hebreiska.

Hennes berättelse bör verifieras med förhör på ryska. Jag fick inte intryck av att hon sökte berika sin framställning med påhittade saker. Inte heller syntes hennes delvis osammanhängande berättelse vara ägnad att framställa henne själv i någon fördelaktig dager. Uppgifterna bör därför kontrolleras med övrigt tillgängligt material.

.../2

I samband med andra världskrigets utbrott fördes Rosenzweig till ett lägerområde i Sibirien, så långt norrut att där rådde ständig vinter och bortom all civil bebyggelse. Varken städer eller djurliv observerade hon i grannskapet om man bortser från isbjörnar. Hon tillbringade trettio år i detta lägerområde, som hon trodde hyste alltifrån 400.000 till 2 miljoner fångar. Hennes läger saknade namn, men bar siffrorna 8 och 6 plus ytterligare en siffra. Lägerområdet hyste bland fångarna, som samtliga var livstidsfångar, också högre ryska tjänstemän, t o m generaler. Lägren vaktades av utvalda fångar. I lägren framställdes ammunition, som efter produktion inkapslades i fyra meter långa behållare, som i sin tur grävdes ned i tundran i särskilda gravar. I trakten förekom många sådana ammunitionsgravar. Arbetsdagen var 12 timmar lång. Rosenzweig kunde inte redogöra för mera precist var hon befunnit sig ens med hjälp av karta.

Hon arbetade i köket i lägret samt var duktig sömmerska och hade handlag med stickning. Maten var sparsam, vatten på morgonen, 300 gr bröd mitt på dagen och en vattsoppa till kvällen. Logementen hade ordnats så att man låg på träbritsar med tre fångar i överbritsarna och tre i de undre. En gång per år fick de tvätta sig. Lika sällan gjordes håret rent med "neft". Fångvaktarna fick bada oftare. Av "machorka" tillverkade fångarna sina rökverk. Om man gjort mer än sitt pensum i ammunitionsfabriken (som var enda sysselsättningen) kunde man tilldelas en sked socker.

Hon släpptes ur lägret efter att hon fått rekommendationer för att hon var duktig sömmerska. Rosenzweig anlände till Israel år 1975 under omständigheter som vi ännu inte kunnat utröna, möjligtvis via Italien eller via Libanon. Båt till Haifa nämndes. Hon hävdar bestämt att hon gått mycket långt efter det att hon frisläpptes i Archangelsk. I detta sammanhang nämndes också Gorki. Hon hade åkt tåg i Sibirien. Under sin vandring från Archangelsk hade hon arbetat hos bönder.

.../3

Under åtta år hade hon en medfånge som sade att han var svensk och som varit i lägret i femton år. (En efterrationalisering - Rosenzweig är svår att kommunicera med genom frågor och svar - kan ge vid handen att svensken fanns i lägret 1968 - 1975 och möjligen också 1953 - 1968). Hon var säker på att han var svensk. Andra medfångar sade att han var svensk diplomat. Bortsett från namnlappen, som nämndes inledningsvis besvarade hon senare under samtalet frågor om namnet på fången med att han hette: Windenberg, Weddeman, Wildeman. Enligt Rosenzweig hade fångarna inga namn utan bar endast nummer. Hon hade talat med honom en eller två gånger i veckan i samband med att man lämnade arbetet och vid måltider. Han var lång, ståtlig och trevlig och hade en gång varit vacker, hade ett stort vitt skägg och hade berättat att han tagits av ryssarna i Ungern f att han vägrade samarbeta med dem och bli deras spion. Då hon träffade honom var han mager och tärd av det hårda lägerlivet. Han sade sig ha givit upp allt hopp om att någonsin bli frisläppt. Han hade dock bett Rosenzweig meddela omvärlden, om hon kom ut, att han fanns där och han önskade att det skulle uppföras ett monument över honom; det skulle föreställa en människa som äts upp av två björnar.

I samband med att han sade att han var svensk hade han uttryckt förhoppningen att hans mor levde. Han talade aldrig om sin far. Medfången var mellan 60 och 70 år gammal, men "vi talade aldrig om vår ålder".

Till en början hade svensken haft de allra tyngsta sysslorna, men efter intervention av en judisk fånge vid namn Lebinski hade han fått det något lättare. Hans stora språkkunskaper hade utnyttjats "för att undervisa deras spioner".

x x x x x

.../4

Rosenzweig talade om Sovjetunionens strävan att behärska världen och att den ammunition som framsälldes i hennes läger skulle komma till användning då. Ja, man hade redan gjort en uppdelning av olika områden. Dess spioner fanns överallt. Hon frågade om Sverige möjligen hade ett vattenområde på gränsen till Sovjetunionen för om det var så antog hon att ammunitionen skulle användas i någon form av aktion under vattenytan.

x x x x x

Hon hade inte kontaktat svenska myndigheter tidigare därför att hon varit både fysiskt och psykiskt mycket svårt sjuk när hon anlände till Israel. Hon hade här genomgått flera operationer. Märken på vänster underarm bar syn av ingrepp.

Hon har år 1975 besökt Kanada, där hon fått reda på att hon hade en son, men denne hade inte känts vid henne. Hon har också besökt Rumänien år 1980. Hon har en dotter bosatt i Tel Aviv-området, Luscha Friedman, som arbetar på Café Imantam på Dizengoff 139.

Rosenzweig bor tillsammans med Gershon Friedman på Shiftei Israel 24 i Ramat Ha'Sharon, tel 03/47 94 17.

John HM Hagård

biw

Arkivexemplar

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1984-09-21 Nr 225	P 2	Eu	I

Administrativa avdelningen
Dokumentationsenheten

Ambassaden

BONN

Översänder dokumentation rörande Raoul Wallenberg

Departementet får härmed för vidare befordran till Bundesarchiv i Koblenz översända en komplett uppsättning av den frisläppta dokumentationen om Raoul Wallenberg.

Wilhelm Carlgren

LS

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

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Avsändn datum 21.9.84

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Dep U 328

Arkivexemplar

Dnr | Avd | Grupp | Mål
48 | P 2 | Eu I
A 16 Ct

Administrativa avdelningen
Dokumentationsenheten

1984-09-24

Fru Inger Kehlenbach
Ambassaden i BONN

U. D.

Dokumentation rörande Raoul Wallenberg m.m.

Bästa Fru Kehlenbach!

Med samtidig officiell skrivelse översänder jag tvenne kartonger med papper rörande Raoul Wallenberg.

Beträffande Dr. Fleischhauers papper från polisen är jag okunnig. Gjorde hon där upp att pappren skulle sändas via UD? Jag har försökt få kontakt med vederbörande intendent men hittills ej lyckats.

Wilhelm Carlgren

LS

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Budapest

Handl: Thomas Palme

1984-09-26 Nr. 155

Utrikesdepartementet

Skrivelse från amerikansk präst rörande Raoul Wallenberg

Tel. 195 U 1983-06-23
132 A 1984-08-02
1 bil

I kopia bifogade skrivelse har inkommit från den amerikanske prästen Richard Andersen. Samma skrivelse har tydligen tillställts USA:s ambassad i Budapest. Till Andersens skrivelse är fogad kopior av brev som han skickat i Wallenberg-frågan till János Kádár, ungerske vicepresidenten Rezsö Trautmann samt den för kyrkofrågor ansvarige statssekreteraren Imre Miklos samt en kopia av en artikel i en kyrklig amerikansk tidskrift om Lutherska Världsförbundets sjunde kongress i Budapest 22 juli till 5 augusti 1984.

Skrivelsens huvuddel utgörs av en kopia av en rapport över pastor Andersens aktiviteter i fråga om Raoul Wallenberg under kongressen. Rapporten redovisar i huvudsak samma bild som ovan åberopade skrivelse av hur Wallenberg uppmärksammades.

Skrivelsens missiv samt den avslutande punkten i rapporten utgörs av en uppmaning till USA:s och Sveriges ambassader i Budapest att i samarbete söka lokalisera "svenskhusen", sjukhus, barnhem, fältkök och svenska ambassaden, dvs platser på vilka Raoul Wallenberg verkade och vid dessa placera märken.

/2.

Andersen förmodar att intresset för dessa platser kommer att öka efter visningen av den TV-film om Wallenberg som för närvarande spelas in under ledning av Richard Chamberlain.

Såsom framgår av punkt 9 i rapporten sökte Andersen själv besöka och fotografera vissa av dessa hus. Adresserna fick han av ambassaden (i enlighet med informationerna i telegram 195 U 1983-06-23).

Sedan dess har ytterligare en förfrågan inkommit om adressen till Wallenbergs högkvarter nämligen från en anställd vid ungerska televisionen som förberedde ett besök av ett västtyskt televisionsteam som under hösten skulle besöka Budapest för reportage om Wallenberg-frågan.

- - - - - -

Det förefaller inte osannolikt att de senare årens ökade intresse för Wallenberg inom och utanför Ungern kommer att leda till ytterligare förfrågningar av detta slag.

Departementets kommentarer till de frågor som Andersen tar upp skulle uppskattas.

Vidar Hellners

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: 1 | Datum: 84-10-12 | Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: D

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest 155 1984-09-26

Angående: Slutbesök av prof. Paul Wallenberg

dig

☐ **HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS**

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	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia				
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus				
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv		
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia ☐ Nairobi	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Pretoria	
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo	
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☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Julin Pol
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☐ 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	☐
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OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
The American Lutheran Church

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MR. MICHAEL R. FISHER, B.M., M.MUS., *Minister of Music*
MRS. DORIS PIKOP, *Pre-School Director*

September 7, 1984

MEMO: To Thomas Palme of the Royal Swedish Embassy, Budapest
To Davie Criegan of the American Embassy, Budapest

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg

A month has passed, since I returned home from the Lutheran World Federation Assembly in Budapest. I wanted to report to you on some of the things that happened, and therefore have enclosed a report that I have shared with others. It may provide no new information, and yet it might help to focus more sharply on one aspect of the Assembly.

As I mentioned to both of you, I believe the two embassies should work together to locate the "Swedish Houses," hospitals, kitchens, orphanages and even the Swedish Legation of World War II, and jointly place markers to signify joint Swedish and American efforts to rescue the Jews. Because Richard Chamberlain is currently filming his TV series somewhere in Europe, Raoul Wallenberg's exploits will become well known, and many will want to see them. But it also becomes a subtle way to help Hungary remember one of their greatest World War II heroes, when they didn't have all that many.

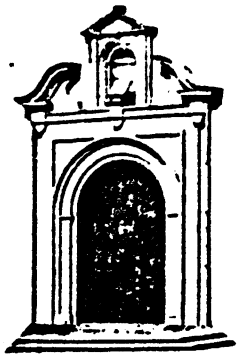
I have included copies of letters to the leaders of Hungary's government. As naive as they may appear to be, they might prove useful. Time will tell.

Thank you for your assistance during the days I was in Budapest. I surely hope you two will get together and discover that while there may be some tensions, regrettably, between our two governments, this issue of Raoul Wallenberg binds us together. No one is going to secure his release alone. It has to be a joint effort, and you two might just be the combination that turns this tragedy around. At any rate, I'm praying in that direction.

INK. AMB. BUDABEST
D. N:o 15/49
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AVD. 2 | GR. 18 | MAL. Wallenberg

Richard Andersen

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



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September 7, 1984

The Honorable Imre Miklos
Minister for Religious Affairs
The Hungarian People's Republic
The Hungarian Parliament Building
Budapest, Hungary

Dear Minister Miklos:

I want you to know my personal appreciation for the kindnesses extended to the Lutheran World Federation and their recent Assembly held in Budapest. I am personally grateful for the way in which the socialist state demonstrated respect for religion, and honors tolerance as an essential part of national life.

January 17, 1985, commemorates a significant day. It was on that day that Soviet forces broke through the basement walls of the house in which Raoul Wallenberg and his staff had sought refuge on Benczur Street. His heroism in the last months of the Nazi occupation of Hungary is a legend known around the world. Soon it will become even more well-known as many millions of people will see the Richard Chamberlain television mini-series on Raoul Wallenberg, or the planned Jon Voight-Robert Schaffel film. As a hero of the Hungarian people, it would be marvelous if you, through your good offices, could intercede with the Soviet officials for the release of Raoul Wallenberg on the fortieth anniversary of his capture January 17. If he is guilty of a crime, surely the debt has been paid. If he has been forgotten by those who hold him, surely you can awaken them to the fact that he is a hero to Communists as well as to all others, for he rescued people by the tens of thousands out of the hands of the fascist occupiers of Hungary.

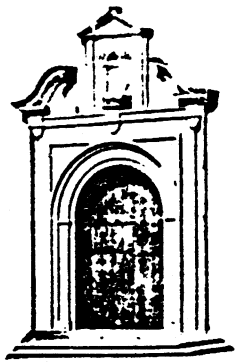
It would surely be a remarkable thing if Richard Chamberlain and Jon Voight would have to re-film the ending portions of their projects to include a celebrative recognition that Raoul Wallenberg has been returned to the people he helped save, as well as to the nation...a neutral power... yet a friend to the Soviet Union during the war years...from which he came. The world would never forget you.

With all the audacity that comes with belief in a righting an injustice, in the spirit of Lajos Kossuth, and yet with the respect for you personally and your nation, I urge you to open the door to freedom for Raoul Wallenberg.

Sincerely,

Richard Andersen

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



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September 7, 1984

The Honorable Rezso Trautmann
Deputy President
The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic
The Hungarian Parliament Building
Budapest, Hungary

Dear Mr. Deputy President Trautmann:

Permit me to express appreciation to the government of Hungary and the Hungarian people themselves for the cordial way in which Lutherans from around the world were received at the recent Assembly held in Budapest.

Because the Hungarian people honor the distinguished Swedish Lutheran, Raoul Wallenberg, with a street named in his honor, I was particularly impressed. I am certain that you are aware of his great contribution to the people of Hungary, as well as to all the world. No greater honor could be bestowed on him than for the Hungarian people to make him a honorary citizen for leading in the saving of up to 120,000 Hungarian lives during the last days of World War II. Among them were Communists and non-Communists, Jews and Christians and non-believers. He made no differentiation.

Again thank you for attending the Assembly, and for the cordiality of the formal reception in the House of Parliament which I was privileged to attend. It was a thrill to be on Lajos Kossuth Ter, which honors another Lutheran, who gave heroically to the Hungarian people, as did Raoul Wallenberg, but in a different way.

Sincerely,

Richard Andersen
Pastor I

RA/hs

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September 7, 1984

The Honorable Janos Kadar
President
The Hungarian People's Republic
The Hungarian Parliament Building
Kossuth Ter
Budapest, Hungary

Dear President Kadar:

It is customary to express gratitude to the host, when one has enjoyed a stay as a guest in another's house. As I have written to the Presiding Bishop of the Lutheran Church of Hungary, and to Deputy President Trautmann for their kindnesses, so I desire to express to you my personal gratitude for the courtesies extended to your Lutheran guests through your office and your people.

One of the English-speaking taxi drivers, who took me around the city in search of sites in which Raoul Wallenberg worked his miracles, spoke very fondly of you. He kept telling me that you are a "good man." I confess that I know little about Eastern bloc politics, and less about the personalities involved, but here in this country I have heard that expression also. Reporters who covered events in Hungary told me that they had good feelings about you and your leadership, and then mentioned other Eastern and Western bloc national figures who could not match your integrity and earnest desire for a better life for your people. You are in my prayers.

I could only wish that the goodness of Raoul Wallenberg would be recognized more fittingly for all that he did for the people of Hungary and the nation that was to be born out of the ashes of a crushed fascist regime. To return the monument from Debrecen to Budapest might be a start, but a greater honor would be to name Raoul Wallenberg an honorary Hungarian citizen. There are many who believe he is still alive in the Soviet Union. Wouldn't it be a great event if the people of Hungary could secure his release and recognize him for what he did for the nation yet to be born? Again thank you for your generous welcome to the Lutheran World Federation.

Sincerely,

Richard Andersen

VII.th ASSEMBLY OF THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION BUDAPEST

21st July – 6th August 1984

Wallenberg

A Special Report Concerning Raoul Wallenberg and the Budapest LWF Assembly

By Richard Andersen

There are many things that might be said about the Budapest Assembly. We could recount the beauties of that legendary city and rehearse the actions of the 300 delegates and 1000 other participants, but my reason for attending the Lutheran World Federation Assembly had a particular interest. It's that interest that I want to report on in this manner. All the other actions and events, while not to be ignored nor underrated, will be reported through the press. There will come another time for detailing those aspects. I am concerned here with simply providing a brief report on the efforts of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church to minister effectively through the LWF in behalf of our fellow member, Raoul Wallenberg.

Before I knew that I would be attending LWF, I had written widely to many other participants. Because of that, I was assured of the support and efforts of several well-known Lutheran leaders. Only one of them held fast to their commitment to Wallenberg and to their promises to me. That was our Presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. David Preus. I have never had such a great appreciation for a bishop in all my life, nor for Dr. Preus specifically, as I did at LWF. He had to take a lot of flak to do the things that he did for Wallenberg, but he came out looking taller and more determined than ever. I discovered old friends became more than friends in this venture. Lowell Almen, editor of the Lutheran Standard, proved that friendship repeatedly, as did Herb David, head of Interpretation for the ALC. A new friend, Rick Moeller, editor of the AELC Perspective, and Dick Koenig, of the LCA's Partners publication, also were of more than inspirational help, but practical assistance in my mission. There were many others: Dr. Mihaly Molnar (a cousin of a Long Beach Lutheran), and taxi drivers Robert and Rudolph, as well as the Swedish Consul Thomas Palme and the American Embassy political officer David Criegan. There were others who helped in one way or another, or who in pursuit of their own story helped me with mine. Among theme were two Swedish journalists: Mats Svensen of Swedish Radio, and Annika Sjoqvist-Platzer, editor of a Swedish church publication. A third Swedish journalist working in the office of the Archbishop of Uppsala was more helpful than he'll ever know.

All of this brings us to the ultimate question: Did it do any good to go to Budapest? I believe that I can say without qualification, yes. Then I must explain that this affirmation will have its test in the passage of time. Whether or not this was a lot of nonsense wrapped up in passionate ignorance and tied with reverent sentiment or honest and earnest steps in either the freeing of Raoul Wallenberg or the discovery of the true story of his demise, only the next months will be able to say. I know that in the pursuit of the objective the members and friends

of this parish and Raoul Wallenberg entrusted to me that I experienced spiritual renewal. As in the days of our venture to Washington in behalf of Lutheran Towers, so we found inspiration each morning, and disappointment each evening, only to have God the Holy Spirit show us anot way and another door before the following dawn. The second Monday of t Assembly, I was thoroughly defeated and beaten. I was ready to come ho It was then that I could see much more clearly that it was God actively engaged in this pursuit and not Richard Andersen, that He would have Hi way, and what I needed to do was trust Him and follow Him. The theme o the Assembly kept coming back to me, in Christ is "Hope for the World," and hope for our fellow member, Raoul Wallenberg. If nothing else, I have come back a much more attuned disciple, and a humbled follower, wh has savored the goodness of God all over again, and tasted the marvel o His love.

Which brings us to the story, and more importantly, the dozen or so clear indications of progress made and steps taken in the Name of Christ for the well-being of His brother and our own, Raoul Wallenberg.

Hope for the world

1. Some weeks before I left for Hungary, the forces of God were at work I was unaware of it, but as time passed it became clear that our action to make Wallenberg a member (not just an "honorary" member) was an essen tial step, the Long Beach City Council's Resolution (in which Wallenberg is identified as a member here), and the actions of the Executive Commit of the American Lutheran Church to intercede for Wallenberg were all maj steps choreographed by Someone higher than I. The publication of the Wallenberg articles in many newspapers and particularly the one in the Lutheran Standard, including the timing of publication, proved to be something more than my efforts. In those weeks beforehand, I wrote many letters, including two to the Presiding Bishop of the Lutheran Church of Hungary, the Rt. Rev. Zoltan Kaldy. I asked him to intercede in behalf of Wallenberg with the Hungarian government, since Kaldy is also a membe of Parliament (which means he too is a "socialist"). I never heard from the Bishop, but I had sent copies of the letter to LWF General Secretary Mau and Bishop David Preus. Kaldy was the chief candidate for President of LWF, but many "westerners" opposed his candidacy because of what they thought was a compromising stance politcally. (He got elected on the sec ballot, incidentally.) David Preus was a darkhorse candidate. If this had anything to do with Kaldy forwarding my request for Hungarian govern ment intercesion in behalf of Wallenberg, I don't know. And I wouldn't

know that this parish had anything to do with it had it not been for Swedish Radio journalist Mats Svensen. He interviewed Kaldy (a task I tried twice, Kaldy failed to show, and the third request he never answered), who told him that an American pastor from California had written him asking him to request Hungarian government intercession with the Soviet Union in behalf of RW. He had forwarded the letter to the Minister of Church Affairs. Did he follow through, asked Svensen. No, it was enough to give it to the Minister of Church Affairs. (I heard about this incident through the Swedish Consul, and shortly thereafter I was interviewed by Mats Svensen in a sequel to a 50 minute special he had done on Wallenberg just a week before.)

I believe that letter laid the groundwork for another aspect, which is reported in #3.

2. With the letters generated to General Secretary Mau, and contacts ade with the office of the Archbishop of Uppsala, and now an apparent request from the American Lutheran Church to intercede through LWF, the pressure was on Mau to do something. a) He had to temper what could become an embarrassment to the Hungarian Church (they had been touting "socialism" which reads communism as if it was a new incarnation f God), the Swedes and others. When he was pressed for a word about Wallenberg at a press conference, he promised to issue a statement. It came out later that day to the press, and then was read to the whole Assembly. He stated: "We are meeting in a community where also a distinguished Lutheran made an important contribution, and is also honored by the Hungarian community and the whole world. We are speaking of Raoul Wallenberg, who was second secretary of the Swedish embassy here in Budapest in the closing days of World War II. He courageously and with great determination was instrumental in saving over one-hundred thousand of the Jewish community which was threatened by extinction by action of the Nazi regime. Immediately after the war he disappeared, having been taken prisoner by the Soviet Army. We have great sympathy for his family and many others have not given up hope that he may still be alive. We have joined those who ask for clarity as to his whereabouts. His 72nd birthday is on August 4th. We will remember him and his family in our prayers on that day."

It seemed a rather innocuous statement to me. I knew it had been partially inspired by my LS article since the reference to RW as "second secretary" was a mistake of mine. Other books list him as "first secreta But LWF had made a public statement that would be carried on the wire ser vices around the world.

3. Because the Hungarian government welcomed LWF with open arms, and several of their top officials were there to bring greetings, I urged David Preus to take Mau and the Swedish Archbishop, as well as Bishop Crumley of LCA to talk to the Deputy Prime Minister. He didn't know how that could be done because of the time problem. Bless his heart, he found the time, made the arrangements, but only he and Mau were able to go. They saw the Minister of Religious Affairs, the one mentioned above. Preus told me that he tore into Mau for his statement on Wallenberg, because he referred to the Soviet Army. He was willing to intercede in Moscow, and in fact has good working relations there, but Mau's "innocuou statement would be a road block. At the end of the conversation, the Minister promised to do his best to intercede. To have one Communist working with another may be the opened door needed.

4. On the second Wednesday of the Assembly, the delegates were to hear a lecture on "Luther, Lutherans and the Jews." The first non-Christians to address the LWF Assembly ever were to speak. The Chief Rabbi of Hungary was to bring greetings, and then an executive of world Judaism who was part of the Lutheran/Jewish dialogues in 1983 was to speak on the results of that experience. After which, we were informed by another Swedish journalist at breakfast that morning, the Archbishop of Uppsala would make a statement about Raoul Wallenberg. The whole Swedish delegation was involved in the preparation of the statement, and we were told, it was being delivered so as not to "appear to come in on the coattails of the Americans." In short, after forty years of doing nothi rather than risk embarrassment (which was never our intention), the Chur of Sweden decided to jump the gun, lest they be upstaged. Our concern w to help Raoul Wallenberg, and we wanted to do it jointly, and not on the basis of nationality, but on the foundation of a common faith. So be it, the Archbishop made a beautiful statement. Archbishop Bertil Werkstrøm noted Wallenberg's efforts at the end of World War II "in rescuing thous of people predominantly members of the Jewish community in Budapest." The statement also remembered his upbringing "in a tradition founded on sound biblical and Lutheran principles of witness and service." Wallenberg, he said, "stood up for those in danger" and was helped by two Lutheran leaders, Gabor Sztehlo and Bishop Lajos Ordass. "Raoul Wallenberg risked his life to save the persecuted. God help us to take risks to save a humankind in despair."

The Church of Sweden, for the first time to the knowledge of anyone, made a public and international statement in behalf of Wallenberg.

5. At our request, Bishop David Preus scheduled a brief commemorative service at the plaque on Raoul Wallenberg street in Pest that recounted his heroism. It was to be August 3 at 8AM, the day before RW's 72d birthday (born August 4, 1912). It was announced in the Assembly's daily paper, Naprol Napra (Day-by-Day). On Thursday, August 2, following the noon "Business Committee's" daily meeting, Preus told the Assembly as its acting chairman that the event was cancelled. He would go as a primate citizen to place a wreath, but didn't wish to do anything that could be "interpreted as a demonstration by Hungarian authorities." He noted there are "different rules" in Hungary about holding a "formal service." Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly are not guarantees of Hungarian life, as they are here. But attention was focused on Wallenberg again. Preus and I, together with Mrs. Preus, an LWF photographe LS editor Almen, and another person went to the marker at 7:30AM that Friday morning, laid a wreath from "Lutheran Friends" and another from "OSLC, Long Beach, Ca." and flowers from "Journey from Bethlehem," a loca project concerned about Wallenberg. The wreaths came out of expense mone from contributions for my trip.

6. August 4, Wallenberg's birthday, was to be observed in special prayer I attended the morning service and Bible study and there was no mention o RW. I left that afternoon for Vienna, and surmise that RW would be remembered in the Vespers or Compline services at the end of the day. Stil this was scheduled, and I am sure because Mau had indicated that in a letter to me, as well as his statement on RW that it took place.

7. Mats Svensen broadcast the interview with me in Sweden following his return July 28. He then asked a colleague still in Budapest in a phone

call to interview me additionally and take pictures. He was planning on doing a follow-up story in a newspaper in Sweden on OSLC's involvement in the Wallenberg story. The pictures were taken, the interview held, and thereby the story of our concern was shared in Sweden.

8. Another significant factor of our involvement was that Naprd Napra carried four or five stories on Wallenberg, a subject that only six or seven months before could not be envisioned to be included. One little story carried my byline, which simply invited people to visit the RW marker.

9. I spent many hours away from the Assembly taking pictures of places where Wallenberg established his "Swedish Houses" and other headquarters for helping the Jews. I hope to have pictures to provide a filmstrip on the RW story to be shared with other churches. While it is a small contribution, it will at least give some balance to the TV series Richard Chamberlain is developing, to indicate RW's source in Scriptu

10. Many journalists and others at the Assembly became interested in RW simply because of the amount of publicity he was getting, as well as through personal discussions. I know that I was sounding like a singer who only knew one note, but there were quite a few through person encounters and the public sharing of RW's story who went away knowing about a current Christian martyr and having a clearer understanding of the difference between freedom and Soviet justice, human rights Russian style and American.

11. When my friends let me down in speaking publicly about RW in their addresses (although Marge Wold would have included him, but was told by Carl Mau it was unnecessary since it was being handled another way), I was deeply disappointed. However, God raised us a friend. Jack Eichorst president of Seattle Lutheran Bible Institute, volunteered to provide a motion from the floor in behalf of RW. I was to write it, Preus and he would edit it. That they did with a discussion with the Swedish Archbishop also, so to alleviate the rift that evolved unbeknownst to the American delegations. Everything was set, but then the Assembly was behind in its business. The "Business Committee" vowed to withhold all motions until after the agenda was covered, which had the net effect of eliminating the motion. Mau had angrily tried to talk Eichorst out of presenting the motion, so it appears the parliamentary tactic used was one to squelch free speech. However, we prayed for God's guidance, and must trust that even what appears to be negative may be a blessing. If the Minister of Religious Affairs is going to intercede, such an action on the floor might have proved awkward, although we had eliminated refer to the Soviet Union.

12. The twelfth factor is that I visited with both Swedish and American officials at the embassies and counseled them to be prepared for an invasion of world citizens eager to see the Wallenberg sites after the Chamberlain film is released. Since Hungary cannot do it, Sweden and the USA should at least do research to provide a simple list of location I found that a number of the addresses in the Wallenberg books are eithe incorrect or unspecific. Someone needs to do the research and others wi benefit from it. I asked both embassies to work together on the Wallenb aspect, but both insist that it is being handled on the highest level. Still, they need to work together.

World Lutherans met in Budapest to testify that, in Christ, we have . . .

HOPE FOR THE WORLD

by Lowell G. Almen

A lively, instrumental version of "Amazing Grace" could be heard in the hotel lobby as I stood at the registration counter. Later, as I unpacked my suitcase, Gordon MacRae was singing on the radio his zestful "Oklahoma." Then came "I Love Paris in the Springtime" and "Ol' Man River." Not an unusual collection of popular music, but I was in Budapest, and the songs were being played on Hungarian radio.

Like many of those who came from around the globe for the seventh assembly of the Lutheran World Federation, I experienced a host of surprises—about the country, the city, and the church.

Surprising prosperity

Eva Rogness of Duluth, Minn., one of 17 delegates to the LWF assembly from the American Lutheran Church, found "surprising prosperity" in Hungary, especially in comparison with other Eastern European countries. Plenty of food and clothing is available in stores and shops, even in villages. But the people work hard, she noted, with many of them having at least two jobs.

Her two weeks in Hungary as an ALC delegate to the July 22–August 4 LWF assembly brought her back to the nation of her birth. She was six years old when her family left Hungary in the wake of World War II. After living in West Germany for a time as refugees, she and her family came to the United States in 1950 and settled in Pierre, S.D. She is still able to speak Hungarian, and given her knowledge of the language, she found the experience of the assembly's opening service particularly moving.

Some 12,000 people—about 9000 of them from Hungarian Lutheran congregations—filled Budapest's circular sports arena, the spacious site of the assembly, for the service. The dominant language for the hymns and responses clearly was Hungarian, although English and German texts also were provided. But when the Lord's Prayer was said by worshipers in their own language, Rogness recalls hearing four or five different languages around her, a dramatic reminder that "Christ spans all political and social systems."

Many of the 316 delegates, plus about 1000 others who attended as advisors, staff, press, or visitors, quickly discovered what Rogness called "the overwhelming hospitality" of the Hungarian people and the dramatic beauty of Budapest, even though more than half of the city was devastated in World War II.

Pastor Craig Borchardt, an ALC delegate from New Orleans, described Budapest as "a lovely city" full of people who have "a zest for life." And Elaine Donaldson, another ALC delegate and former ALC Women's president from Slayton, Minn., found the country and city "very Western in many ways."

Nervousness and urgency

The variety and beauty of Hungary's countryside delighted Dr. Harvey Stegemoeller, president of Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, and one of the ALC's delegates. He also was "impressed by the assembly's sense of nervousness and urgency in catching up with the times with youth, women, and blacks" in their concerns.

The most memorable experience for many delegates grew out of Sunday visits to 112 of the 320 parishes in the 430,000-member Hungarian Lutheran Church. ALC delegate Donald Hall of Edmonds, Wash., called his visit "a tremendous experience." Hall, who has served as ALC Church Council chair-



Dr. David
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Dr. David Preus, presiding bishop of the American Lutheran Church, led the closing service of the Lutheran World Federation assembly in Budapest on August 4. A Hungarian woman (inset) joined some 12,000 other worshipers in singing one of the hymns at the assembly's opening service on July 22.

man, says the firsthand contact with Hungarian Lutherans reminded him "that the people of God, wherever they exist, show love for one another."

Maria Gomez of Channelview, Tex., who was elected to the 30-member LWF executive committee, also cites her visit to a village congregation as a high point. "I did not know the culture, language, or people in that place. Yet I was surrounded by love."

The Budapest setting was a dominant factor for the seventh LWF assembly. Dr. Carl Mau, an ALC clergyman who has been LWF general secretary for the past 10 years, noted that this marked the first time an LWF assembly was being held in an Eastern European socialist country. (The previous assemblies were in Sweden, West Germany, the United States, Finland, France, and Tanzania.) By meeting in Budapest, Mau said, the worldwide Lutheran community affirmed "that the church of Christ is not subservient to any political ideology and that it transcends political, cultural, and other boundaries separating peoples."

Being "exposed to the life and witness of the church in a part of the world in which the official ideology is atheistic, Marxist socialism" was a new experience for most assembly participants, Mau said. But he expressed the hope "that this assembly will help to improve communication between churches and governments in Eastern Europe and strengthen the trend . . . toward relaxing the restrictions imposed on churches in socialist countries."

Three key matters

Three key matters captured primary attention at the LWF assembly: (1) election of a federation president; (2) increased participation of women in LWF activity; and (3) suspension of two white churches from membership.

Location of the assembly played a major role in the election of Hungarian Bishop Zoltán Káldy of Budapest as the first LWF president from an Eastern European country. Káldy, 65, won on the second ballot

for leader of the federation, which unites some 54 million of the world's Lutherans. He received 173 votes to 124 for Bodil Sølling of Denmark. Sølling, associate general secretary of the Danish Lutheran relief and development agency, was the first woman nominated for LWF president.

Eliminated on the first ballot were ALC Presiding Bishop David Preus and Dr. Roger Nostbakken, a Canadian seminary president and professor. Vote totals on that ballot showed Káldy leading with 136 votes, followed by Sølling with 78, Preus, 52, and Nostbakken, 31.

From the start of the assembly, chances for electing a North American as LWF president appeared slim. Many of the delegates leaned toward Káldy as a way to encourage Lutheran churches in socialist countries Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. They also wanted to transcend nationalistic boundaries and East-West barriers. In addition, the cultural tradition of some delegates in honoring the host played a role in Káldy's selection.

In spite of noble spiritual aspirations for witness to the unity of the whole Lutheran family across different social, political, and economic systems, discordant elements of nationalism persisted. As soon as Káldy's election was announced, the assembly organist played not a hymn of Luther that might have underscored Lutheran unity in witness to the gospel but rather the Hungarian national anthem—an anthem, interestingly, that is a hymn-prayer, "God bless our nation with abundance. . . ."

Káldy, however, did promise in his acceptance statement "not to go my own way" but to function "in the fellowship of co-workers" in leading the federation. He said that on the way to the election he had "suffered a lot of prejudices and slanders," an apparent reference

'Stirred by your unashamed witness'

Bishop Josiah Kibira sees personal meaning in the LWF assembly's theme, "In Christ—Hope for the World," as he struggles with the advancing effects of Parkinson's disease.

"I know this home we have [on earth] is a temporary one," Bishop Kibira said in an interview for THE LUTHERAN STANDARD. "We cannot stay here. So we have hope to depart to meet the Lord."

Alluding to visual impairment, speaking difficulties, physical weakness, and other results of "this terrible disease," Kibira continued: "I will die. I am not afraid of death. . . . This does not threaten my hope in my Lord who is my Savior. My joy in my Lord has never diminished since I received him many years ago."

Bishop Kibira, who has been LWF president since the sixth assembly in Dar es Salaam in 1977, told the opening session in Budapest that his impaired health required that others chair the sessions for him.

When Presiding Bishop David Preus of the American Lutheran Church became the first of the three LWF vice-presidents to serve as chair, he paid tribute to President Kibira and said: "We thank and praise God for your ministry among us. . . . We have been stirred by your unashamed witness to the saving gospel of Christ. . . ."

In his address as LWF president, Bishop Kibira said that "the situation of the world calls us to be very firm in our faith, committed to one another, and ready to follow our Lord."

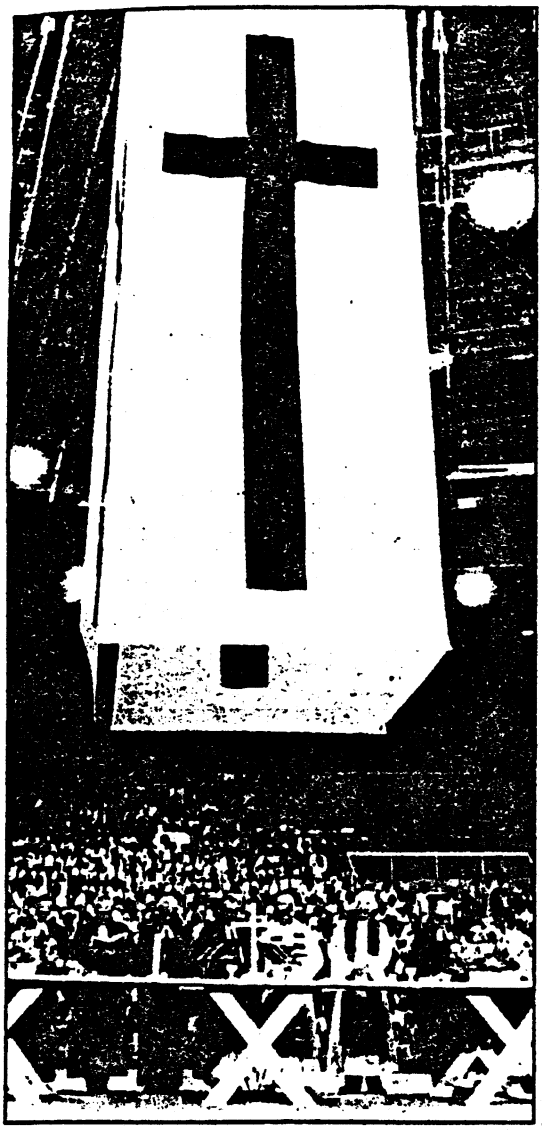
He said "the integrity and credibility of Christianity" demand a change in life-style and human values and the cutting of "the strong chains of an unjust economic system that 'imprisons' Christians in the rich countries" while "millions of Africans are threatened with hunger."

Asked Kibira: "Are we, as the followers of the one who fed the five thousand, merely shrugging our shoulders and passing by?"

Kibira said "the cross can never be avoided if we are . . . to give hope to the world." He added that "the way to the future, by necessity, goes through the cross. . . . Only on this way is our hope well founded and firm."



ALC Presiding Bishop David Preus, one of three vice-presidents of the Lutheran World Federation for the past seven years, paid tribute to LWF President Josiah Kibira (seated). Standing (l. to r.) are Vice-Presidents Andrew Hsiao of Hong Kong, Johannes Hanselmann of Munich, and Preus, as well as LWF General Secretary Carl Mau.







At the opening service of the LWF seventh assembly (photo at far left), Bishop Johannes Hanselmann (immediate left of altar cross) from Munich, West Germany, presided, assisted by (right of cross) Dr. Eugene Brand of the LWF staff and Dr. Carl Mau, LWF general secretary. Dr. Amalie Shannon (above photo), an LCA delegate, and Katakshamma Paul Raj of the South Andhra Church in India spoke during a presentation that sought greater participation of women in the LWF. ALC Pastor Craig Borchardt (right in photo at immediate left) helped serve communion at the assembly's opening service.

to criticism directed against his close relations with the government and his style of leadership, which some consider autocratic and temperamental. Under attack, too, is the Hungarian church's theology of service, seen by some as inadequately focusing on the gospel.

But Káldy, although a member of Parliament, has claimed Marxist ideology is not compatible with the gospel. Under his leadership, the Lutheran Church of Hungary has functioned effectively within a Communist state. Congregational life appears vibrant, and the church's theological academy in Budapest continues to produce capable pastors.

Second major element

Focus of greater participation of women in the federation was signaled by Dr. Margaret Wold of the ALC. Her address, one of four on the assembly's theme, "In Christ—Hope for the World," was interrupted by applause when she asked, "Which one of the men . . . will give up his post in the LWF so that a woman can have his position?" She added, "We cannot wait until everyone is 'qualified' for partnership in mission; we will become qualified in the process of being partners."

Dr. Wold, who recently retired as director of ministry in changing communities for the ALC's Division for Service and Mission, urged that the LWF reject sexism as vigorously as it has condemned racism, particularly in the practice of apartheid in South Africa.

She described "the call to personal repentance" as "the primary mission mandate of the church." And she said, "No matter how much we are able to see the presence of the demonic in the practices and structures of racism, sexism, and unfair economic and ecclesiastical policies, we are . . . driven to question, in our own lives, the sin that clings so closely to each one of us." (See page 12 for further details of her address.)

In the first of three formal responses to Dr. Wold's presentation, Dr. Jose Fuliga, dean of a Lutheran seminary in the Philippines, cautioned: "We play god when

Abortion drew assembly attention in a call to remember the dignity of all human life.

we think we can attempt to take up all the burdens of the world at the same time." But he added that "both proclamation and action" are needed if the church is to be faithful to the Great Commission.

Dr. Zephaniah Kameeta, in his response to Wold's address, warned that witnesses to hope dare not refuse "to see the evil which is destroying the community of saints, the fellowship of all humankind, and the harmony of God's creation."

Dr. Kameeta, vice-president of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, asserted that the United States, West Germany, and South Africa have been conducting "clandestine" negotiations on the possibility of dumping nuclear wastes in or near Namibia. This is an example, he said, of attempts to destroy God's "beautiful creation."

Charge "without foundation"

Responding to my inquiry on Dr. Kameeta's charge, the U.S. State Department described the accusation as "without foundation." The official response of the United States government said that "no such negotiations have taken place" and that "the U.S. government has no plans to dispose of nuclear wastes in or near Namibia." The statement expressed regret regarding "such an unfounded and irresponsible charge."

The third person responding to Dr. Wold's address was Gunnleik Seierstad, general secretary of the Norwegian Santal Mission. He introduced the subject of abortion and noted that most worldwide Christian gatherings are sidestepping the issue. "It is . . . my deep conviction," he declared, "that there is an intimate relationship between the nuclear holocaust threatening us all and this 'silent holocaust' [of abortion] already going on."

Later, the assembly adopted a position opposing abortion. The action came on an amendment offered by Sharon Rostberg of Hutchinson, Minn., an ALC assembly delegate who is completing her term this year as an ALC Church Council member.

As amended, the resolution on violence against women calls on LWF member churches to offer education "to help members of the Christian community to express feelings of anger, anxiety, and depression in forms other than violence, such as that manifested toward pre-born children and women in abortions, remembering the dignity of all human life as well as



Ethnic dress (top photo) was evident at the Budapest arena during LWF assembly events. The sign can be translated "Seventh Lutheran (Evangelical) Assembly." ALC delegate Sharon Rostberg (middle left) proposed an amendment on abortion. ALC Bishop Nelson Trout (middle right) presented an issue-group report. Hungarian Bishop Zoltán Káldy (above left), new LWF president, shared with a young woman from Finland in a handclapping song at a youth presentation.

human rights of individuals in personal relationships."

The antiabortion amendment was passed by about a 70% to 30% margin.

Before the vote, Rostberg told the assembly: "It has occurred to me many times in the past years, as I have watched the number of abortions go into the millions, that we as women must be big enough and strong enough not only to speak out when we feel we have been wronged by another but also [to] speak out in a loud and clear voice when we as women make a decision to wrong another.

"It seems there has developed a certain callousness toward another's right to live, when we take upon

ourselves to decide whether or not to destroy one who lives within our very bodies. We are gathered . . . as a group speaking out for the weak and voiceless. Perhaps, we will have the courage to speak out for the most defenseless and voiceless of all—the pre-born child."

After tense and extended debate, the assembly decided that 40% of the delegates to the next LWF assembly, about seven years from now, are to be women, and that half the delegates at subsequent assemblies will be women.

Nearly one-third (32.3%) of the delegates in Budapest were women, a significant increase over the 24.5% at the sixth LWF assembly, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 1977.

In a compromise, the delegates accepted a proposal by Dr. Reuben Swanson, secretary of the Lutheran Church in America, suggesting that at least 40% of the LWF executive committee, officers, commissions, and committees be women and at least 40% men. The 40-40 ratio also is to apply to clergy-lay representation on the executive committee, which governs the LWF between assemblies.

The measure, which passed 124-94, with 23 abstentions, replaced a proposal that had recommended a 50% minimum representation of women and a 50-50 lay-clergy breakdown. Before accepting the Swanson compromise, delegates rejected two less specific proposals on participation of women.

Seeking equal roles

During the debate, Christine Grumm, a delegate of the Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches from San Francisco, argued for the original 50-50 plan. She said women have "relied on goodwill" for too long in seeking equal roles in leadership with men. "It is not fair to ask women to spend all their time trying to get into the system when we would rather be working in the system," Grumm said.

The Rev. Morten Miland of Denmark claimed an "epidemic" is developing on percentages of representation. "We threw apartheid out the front door and it just changed its coat while running around the house to come in the back door," he said. "We affirm that boundaries are broken down, and now we build new ones."

Brigitte Zerzog of the Evangelical Church in Bavaria, West Germany, called the 50-50 proposal "sexism in reverse." She said, "Partnership between men and women cannot be achieved" by quotas. Women, she said, "want to be appointed or elected because they are qualified, not merely because they are women."

But Dr. Soritua Nababan, general secretary of the Indonesia Council of Churches, said the 50% figure should be seen as "a help to us, not as the law." He asked, "Cannot we give signs of hope to the women of the world?"

If the Swanson formula of 40-40 is followed by the next assembly in electing the executive committee, seats held by women on the committee would increase from the present seven to at least 12 of the 30-member committee.

In a related matter, the 59 LWF-member churches that do not ordain women are asked to consider doing so. And churches that do ordain women are urged to ensure that pastors who are women are given equal opportunities and benefits.

Concern also was expressed at the assembly for increased youth participation in LWF governance. The assembly established a position for a youth observer with voice but no vote at executive committee meetings. Ironically, the assembly failed to elect to the executive committee the youngest nominee provided by any member church—the Rev. Elizabeth Eaton, 29, from the Lutheran Church in America. She was defeated by 54-year-old Dr. Lois Leffler, director of planning and field program for Lutheran Church Women.

Third major element

The third major element in the seventh LWF assembly arose from condemnation of South Africa's practice of apartheid. Affirming a decision of the sixth assembly in Dar es Salaam in 1977 to declare opposition to South Africa's racial policies a matter of faith, the Budapest assembly took an unprecedented action for the federation. Two white southern Africa Lutheran churches were suspended from membership in the federation for failing to reject apartheid unequivocally and for not attempting to unite with predominant Black churches in the region.

The vote, taken by secret ballot, was 222 for suspension and 23 against, with 29 abstentions.

Immediately before the vote, ALC Presiding Bishop Preus, an LWF vice-president who was chairing the session, cautioned assembly delegates not to "envision this as a matter of winners and losers but as a deeply tragic moment in the history of this assembly."

The two suspended churches are the 6000-member Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (Cape Church) and the 15,000-member German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The resolution adopted by the assembly instructs the LWF executive committee to lift the suspension if satisfactory actions are taken to abolish the practice of apartheid in the life of the two churches.

A "boycott of goods and withdrawal of investments to end all economic and cultural support of apartheid" also was urged by the assembly. The resolution supports such attempts to "isolate and cut off South Africa until . . . apartheid is totally dismantled."

Early in the assembly, Dean T. Simon Farisani spoke passionately of the need to send signs of hope to Black Lutherans in southern Africa. Farisani, who







ASSEMBLY DELEGATES—Seventeen persons from the American Lutheran Church were delegates to the Lutheran World Federation assembly. In addition to Presiding Bishop Preus, they included: (Top photos l. to r.) Elaine Donaldson, Slayton, Minn.; Calvin Jack Eichhorst, Issaquah, Wash.; Kathryn Baerwald, Minneapolis; L. David Brown, Des Moines, Iowa; Craig Borchardt, New Orleans; Joyce Scheitel, Oakdale, Pa.; Stephen Wachtman, Pickerington, Ohio; Peggy Weaver, Chicago; Maria Gomez, Channelview, Tex.; Donald Hall, Edmonds, Wash.; (bottom photo) Paul Hanson, Minneapolis; Eva Rogness, Duluth, Minn.; Sharon Rostberg, Hutchinson, Minn.; Harvey Stegemoeller, Columbus, Ohio; Lloyd Svendsbye, St. Paul, Minn.; and Nelson Trout, Los Angeles. Preus and Gomez were elected to the 30-member LWF executive committee.

has endured intense torture at the hands of security police, told the delegates: "I speak with my mouth in Budapest, but my whole body and soul, my very naked life, stands exposed to the vicissitudes of apartheid. For me, it is not a question of after debate, satisfaction. It is a matter of after Budapest, Pretoria; after resolution, no solution; after Hotel Royal, back to the bush; after constipation, starvation."

Farisani added, "It is unfortunate that in our 'white' Lutheran churches [in southern Africa] the blood of their white fellow men seems to be thicker than the blood of Christ that binds them with all Christians, even black."

Facing a host of issues

Throughout the assembly's two weeks filled with worship, Bible study, issue-group meetings, addresses, reports, resolutions, debate, and votes, the delegates faced a host of concerns, including:

- a move to give the LWF a more church-like character by declaring member churches to be in altar and pulpit fellowship. The assembly also adopted a statement that suggests greater authority for LWF in representing member churches.
- a call to a new phase in ecumenical dialog between Lutherans and Roman Catholics. Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, made his second address to a federation assembly. He spoke at the 1970 assembly in Evian, France. This year in Budapest, he suggested that a "test for the honesty and the fruitfulness of our theological dialogs" is "joint action," particularly in parishes.
- an address by the first Jewish leader to speak at a federation assembly. Dr. Gerhart Riegner of Geneva, retired general secretary of the World Jewish Congress, said he expects a "real turning point" in Lutheran-Jewish relations, particularly through Lutheran repudiation of Martin Luther's "anti-Jewish remarks."
- a peace statement that declared the present "balance of terror" in the arms race is ethically unacceptable. The statement urges governments to work toward "replacing the system of deterrence with a negotiated system of global security through step-by-step, verifiable, mutual reductions of both nuclear and conventional weapons arsenals."

As the assembly's closing communion service ended, I glanced around the arena and remembered the powerful singing that had opened the LWF's seventh assembly two weeks before.

A mighty fortress is our God,
A sword and shield victorious;
He breaks the cruel oppressor's rod
And wins salvation glorious.

The voices of the thousands of Lutherans who sang that hymn in Hungarian, German, and English at the first service seemed to linger in vigorous witness that Christ is, indeed, the hope of the world. ■

Lowell Almen, who attended the assembly and prepared this report, is editor of The Lutheran Standard.

Newsfront

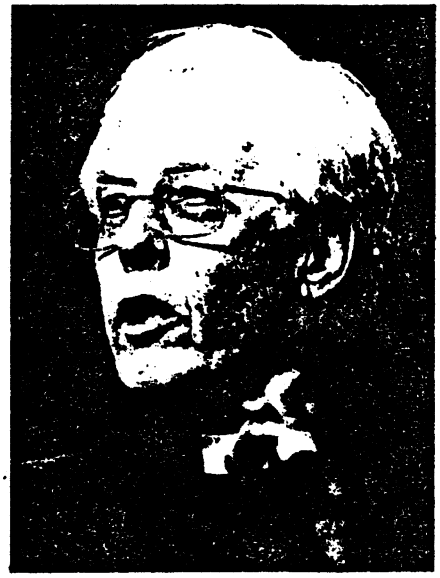
LWF REELECTS MAU, PREUS

- Lutheran agency to choose Mau successor next February
- Preus represents North America

Two persons from the American Lutheran Church have been renamed leaders of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). They are Dr. Carl Mau Jr., LWF general secretary, and ALC Presiding Bishop David Preus, an LWF vice-president.

At its first meeting immediately after the LWF seventh assembly in Budapest, the newly elected executive committee asked Dr. Mau to remain as general secretary until a successor assumes the post in 1985.

Dr. Mau, 62, has served in the position for the past 10 years. His successor will be chosen in February.



Carl Mau

Dr. Preus, 62, was reelected to a second term as an LWF vice-president. He was one of three vice-presidents serving from the LWF's 1977 assembly in Dar es Salaam through this year's Budapest assembly.

The assembly voted to increase the number of vice-presidents from three to five so that each region of the world could be represented.

Dr. Preus was designated North American representative. And LWF President Zoltán Káldy was named Eastern Europe representative.

Other regional vice-presidents are: Bavarian Lutheran Bishop Johannes Hanselmann, who was elected to a second term (Western Europe); President Augusto Kunert of the Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Confession in Brazil (Latin America and Caribbean); Indonesian Council of Churches General Secretary Soritua Nababan (Asia and Pacific); and Liberian Church-School President Susannah Telewoda (Africa).

Reelected treasurer by the 30-member executive committee was Swedish businessman and farmer Carl Gustav Von Ehrenheim, representing Nordic Europe.



CHALLENGE—Could Christians living in affluent societies reduce their life-styles so that less fortunate people might experience "something of the life which they themselves take for granted?" This was the question asked of the Lutheran World Federation at its Budapest assembly by Dr. Emmanuel Abraham, 71, president of the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus. His country is one of 20 African nations currently ravaged by drought.

'Equal access' in schools now law

Student religious groups now have the right to meet in public schools before or after school hours.

The "equal-access bill," passed by the House of Representatives on a 377-77 vote and by the U.S. Senate, 88-11, was signed into law by President Reagan on Aug. 11.

The House bill is identical to the Senate's compromise version of equal access fashioned by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.). Under the measure, student religious meetings must be voluntary and student-initiated, and schools cannot sponsor the meetings.

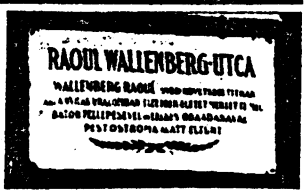
In a statement released by the National Council of Churches (NCC), Mary C. Cooper, a Washington representative, said, "Certainly young people who wish to gather for religious discussion should have the same right to do so as those who meet with a photography or chess club."

In addition to the NCC, equal access had backing from Christian Voice, Moral Majority, the Baptist Joint Committee for Public Affairs, and other groups. Among those opposed to the bill were the Lutheran Council in the USA, American Civil Liberties Union, and various Jewish and educational organizations.

The back page

a column of editorial opinion







Pastor Richard Andersen and Presiding Bishop David Preus placed two wreaths (top photo) near the Wallenberg plaque (middle photo). Later, a woman who recalled Wallenberg's work spoke with Andersen.

Richard Andersen of Long Beach, Calif., journeyed to Budapest a few weeks ago with a special mission. He went to retrace the steps of a Swedish diplomat who entered Hungary's capital 40 years ago on July 9 amid the turmoil-filled final days of World War II.

Pastor Andersen, who serves Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Long Beach, wanted to see firsthand the city in which Raoul Wallenberg challenged Nazi tyranny and, within six months, rescued more than 100,000 Jews from being shipped to Hitler's death camps. After the Soviet army captured Budapest, however, Wallenberg was taken captive on January 17, 1945—the last time anyone saw Wallenberg as a free man (see *L.S.*, May 18, pages 4-7).

For more than a decade, the Soviet Union refused to acknowledge holding Wallenberg. Soviet officials claimed he had been killed by the Nazis in Hungary. Later they said he died at the age of 34 of a heart attack in 1947 in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison. Yet reports have persisted throughout the decades that Wallenberg may still be alive.

Andersen believes Lutherans should show special concern for the unexplained fate of Wallenberg, who was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran Church of Sweden and who demonstrated his faith in such a courageous way. So Andersen went to Hungary to learn more about Wallenberg and to urge that the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) commemorate the life and work of that Swedish Lutheran.

Dr. Carl Mau, LWF general secretary, reminded participants in the federation's Budapest assembly that "we are meeting in a community where . . . a distinguished Lutheran made an important contribution." And Swedish Archbishop Bertil Werkström, in a dramatic moment at the assembly, read a formal statement on Wallenberg. He said the Swedish diplomat's work "stands forth as an example of a commitment founded on love and responsibility."

Archbishop Werkström continued: "Whether [he is] dead or alive, his service is . . . still remembered [and is] a challenge to a world in which sinful selfishness prevents peoples from worshiping together, from traveling to each other, from living in freedom and peace." He concluded: "Raoul Wallenberg risked his life to save the persecuted. God help us take risks to save a humankind in despair. God help us all in our mission of witness and service." The assembly ended on August 4, Wallenberg's 72nd birthday.

"Through his dedication and brave acts"

During the assembly, Dr. David and Ann Preus, Pastor Andersen, one photographer, one reporter, and I met one early morning at the intersection of Wallenberg and Pozsonyi streets. There, under a street sign, is a plaque that reads: "Raoul Wallenberg was secretary to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest. Through his dedication and brave acts during the days of the takeover by Hungarian fascists he saved the lives of tens of thousands."

Presiding Bishop Preus led a brief prayer service and, with Pastor Andersen, placed two wreaths at the site of the plaque. Pastor Andersen and I remained there for a few minutes after the others left. A small, elderly woman crossed the street and approached Pastor Andersen, who was near the plaque. She asked him in her limited English, "Swedish?" He said that he was an American. Then, before walking away, she quietly said, "Wallenberg, a good man. He helped me."

Lowell Almen

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Julin/bf

[redacted]

Ärende
Avtäckning av Raoul Wallenbergskylt.

Datum
1984-09-28

Avd P | Grupp 2 | Mål E II

FOL

Adress
SVENSK HAAG Dnr ....

Text

Från Pol 1 ang avtäckning av Raoul Wallenbergskylt. Hbr Olsson-Magnusson 1984-09-04.

Vi ser inget hinder mot att ambassadören deltar i en avtäckningsceremoni. Det synes dock lämpligast att en holländsk dignitär ombesörjer själva avtäckningen. Ambassadören bör i sitt anförande erinra om att, så länge motsatsen inte bevisats, svenska regeringen inte accepterar det sovjetiska påståendet att Wallenberg skulle ha avlidit 1947.

Cabinet

Ex t S Julin

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

[redacted]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
GW

KOPIA TILL:
UTR MIN
KABS
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ATGÄRD:

Dnr. [redacted]
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INKOM UD 1984-10-01 [redacted]

AMBASSADEN WIEN 1984-10-01

UD STOCKHOLM [redacted] FOER JULIN, POL 1.
ONUMRERADE DELGIVNINGEN AV DITT HBR
TILL LEIFLAND 84-09-20 AABEROPAS.

RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

FOER VAD DET MAA VARA VAERT VILL JAG KOMPLETERA VAART 54. KALINSKI TALADE I BOERJAN AV VAART SAMTAL OM ATT HAN HAFT KONTAKT MED EN POLSK KVINNLIG FAENGELSELAEKARE. NAER HAN SEDAN KOM IN PAA BUTOVA UPPREPADE HAN INTE UPPGIFTEN MEN DET AER VAEL TROLIGT ATT HAN AVSAAG SAMMA PERSON.

MALM

[redacted]

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/S Julin/bf

PROMEMORIA

1984-10-08

Ex f k till:

Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen
(m bil)
Ep 841003/BF

Brev om Raoul Wallenbergs öde
(2 bil.)

TT:s utrikeschef Thomas Höjeberg besökte mig den 4 oktober 1984 för att överlämna och be mig kommentera bif. brev från Jugoslavien. Det går, så vitt jag kan förstå av den osammanhängande texten, ut på att ungerska uniformerade judar skulle ha överlämnat Wallenberg.

./.

Jag sade till Höjeberg att historien var för absurd för att förtjäna någon tilltro; den motsägs ju helt och hållet av kända fakta.

Höjeberg instämde i min bedömning.

~~Sven~~ Julin

29/9-84

Bästa Thomas Höjeberg!

Om vårt sammanträffande var märkvärdigt så är brevet det likaså.
Jag försökte så gott som ordagrant återge det egendomliga, ofta felaktiga blandspråket, det "hoppiga" skrivsättet med lösryckta meningar, som bryter sammanhanget. Det ger kanske någon uppfattning om brevskrivaren. Man blir ju betänksam; är det naivitet eller beräkning? Kanske bara bristfälliga språkkunskaper - jag blir inte rektigt klok på det.
Början av brevet, som handlar om brevskrivarens personalia, har jag emellertid endast återgivit i sammandrag.
Mitt beklagliga dröjsmål med översättningen beror på att jag gärna ville titta på originalet uppe på ert kontor, men fick ingen minut över på dagtid. Med lite ansträngning lyckades jag dock dechiffrera kopiorna.
Ring mig om något är oklart. Jag är säkrast anträffbar sent på kvällen.
Vore roligt att få höra hur det går med efterforskningarna, om de överhuvudtaget kan sättas i gång på så lösa boliner.

Med vänliga hälsningar
Gabrielle Kassius

I första avdelningen av brevet som är ställt till en ungersk tidningsredaktör beklagar sig brevskrivaren över att hon inte kan bra ungerska och därför blandar upp språket med serbokratiska ord. Hon var gift med en ungersk jude och de utvandrade till Israel, men då hennes man blev mycket sjuk kom de tillbaka. Mannen dog 1970 och kvinnan lever nu på en tjänstepension, på den jugoslaviska ön Losini. Hon vet mycket och är intresserad av allt, politik, litteratur, teater etc.
Nu vill hon berätta något mycket angeläget och hoppas att det går att översätta brevet till svenska.
" Min man berättade att på våren 1945 organiserades i Budapest en rad judiska"förbund" ,(så översattes ordet " savez " som brevskrivaren andvänder .)

Det fanns flera sådana organisationer,(sammanslutningar) i huvudstaden med olika namn till exempel Handar Hacioni, Haoved (Hacioni) (jag tror Honved vilket på ungerska betyder militär).
Min man var då medlem i ett sådant förbund; jag vet ej vilket av dem. Svejedno (Ordet står alldeles för sig och betyder antagligen svenskt, vilket kan syfta på att den judiska centralen hade någon kontakt med svensk hjälpverksamhet). I förbundet (Organisationen) får de kläder, skor, mat, så småningom hade de också pengar.
De skulle utföra olika uppdrag,(tilldelades olika uppgifter).

Jag lyssnar ofta på Radio Novi-Sad, Moskva ,London, Tirana jerusalem , Budapest.

Allt intresserar mig , politik, musik, mode etc.

Man kan höra på många väststationer om den svenske diplomaten Raul Valenberg (stavat enligt brevet) som har försvunnit efter kriget. Ingen vet vad som verkligen har hänt honom. Jag vet ! Min man har berättat det . I det judiska förbundets högkvarter (eller judiska förbundets hus) fick 4 personer, taxichaufför och 3 unga män , ryska uniformer, de fick också gröna mösor. som egentligen tillhör gränsvakter.

Min man måste ~~var~~ sedan ~~tvungen~~ att arbeta vidare i det civila.

Det uppkom ett gräl . De gav tyska vapen till de tre unga männen. Min man vill inte ta dem, han sa: " man kan inte bära automatgevär av messerschmidt-typ till ryska gränsvaktsuniformer. Då ger de till var och en stora pistoler. En kör de andra sitter i bilen . Man måste färdas många kilometer sedan över en provisorisk träbro som leder över Donau. Därefter stannar de mellan skog och berg. Svenska soldater (Vakter) finns där, i ett vackert stort hus . De väntar i timmar i närheten på en liten gata . Från huset kommer en man, elegant klädd diplomat,. Fyra män ut ur bilen omringar den svenske diplomaten. Min man frågar på tyska är ni Raul Valenberg. Han svarar"ja det är jag ". Jag beklagar nu måste ni följa med mig till den Sovjetiska Kommandaturen. Det behövdes inget våld, det fanns inga papper. Alla sätter sig i bilen.

Tillbaka till den judiska förbundscentralen. De följer den svenske mannen upp till den första våningen, där de lämnar honom över till fyra-fem tjänstemän,(Män i tjänst ; serbokratiskt ord) officiella personer.

Efteråt måste de lämna Vanderbilen (bilmärke), uniformer och vapen .

Min man frågar varför måste man utföra denna order ?

I den ungerska huvudstaden känner alla igen den svenske diplomaten; han lyckades ju rädda 100-tals och åter 100-tals judars liv undan de tyska soldaterna och ungerska fascisternas händer.

Tjänstemännen vill inte ge några oh ~~informationer~~ Objasjenje (förklaring) ~~(ett ord jag fortfarande inte har översättni ng på.~~)

Han(Valenberg)lämnade ut många personer till Gestapo svarade mannen . Man skall inte höja sig för om denna aktion, man skall glömma den. Den som försöker prata om den kan komma under en bil. Min man fick aldrig reda på vad som hände sedan med den svenska Raul Valenberg. Kan hända att han blev likviderad; det var uppfattningen om honom.

Jag var tvungen att återge för Er denna berättelse, Jag är hjärtsjuk sjuk. Vet inte när jag ska dö .

Tack för uppmärksamheten.

Leve Socialismen

Feladó:
Exp.: Mladenka Belčeva-Rabinović

Mali Lošinj

J u g o s l a v i j a







Tidningarnas Telegrambyra

Novinska Agencija

Stockholm

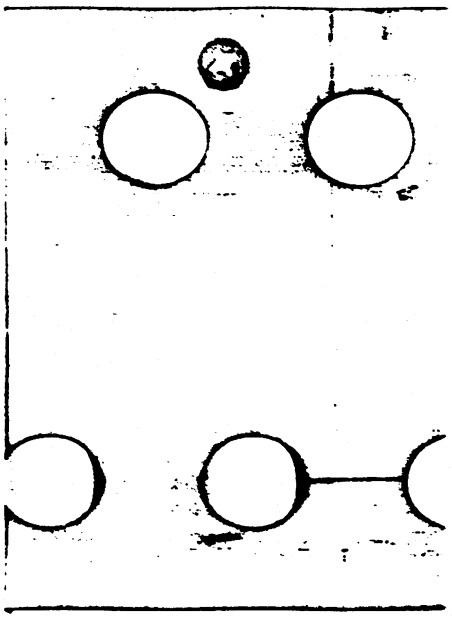
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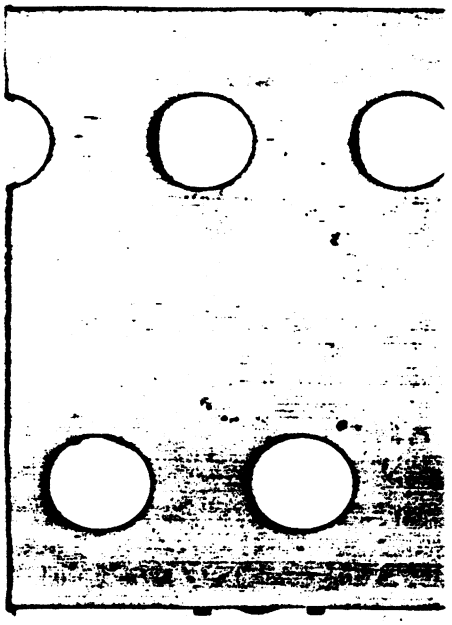
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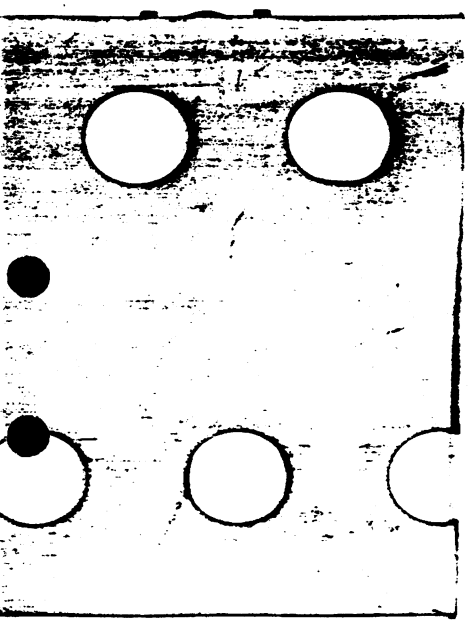
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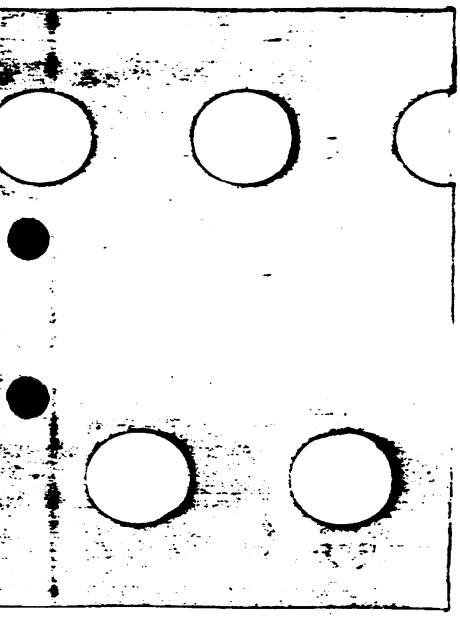
Tisztelt Uram!
Poštovani gospodine!

Sajnalom,nem nagyon jol beszelek magyar nyelven,irni se tudok rendesen.Makedon es szerb nyelven tudok joban, az uram kedve miat tanultam meg kicsit a magyart.Irok en szivesebb irok,mint kezemel,3o evet le dolgoztam, [redacted]ltam Činovnica.De mindig Čirilica val dolgoztam.En 65 eves aszony vagyok,a Jadran egy szigeten elek,eleg jo mirovina van nekem és szeretek sokat utazni.Elöb voltam Austrijaban,utan Čehoslovačkaban,most vegre it, Ma rska ban.Ez a levelem egy drugi primerak,az origi- [redacted]lan level el küldötem magyar ujsagba,it,Pečuj varos. A ferjem decembar 1972 meg halt.Az elöte sokat beszelte sajat maga eleteböl.Sok minden meg történt neki.Mi 1952 tol 197o esztendö ig alam-polgarok voltam Erec Israel egyik kis varosban.Az en uram zsido ember volt,mikor izraelski voltam,nekem is kelet at meni zsido hitre. Ivrit nyelven nem sikerülte meg tanulni,rosz nyelv. Mikor uram nagy beteg let,mi keten haza vandoroltunk a Vojvodinaban.Pak betegseg volt,1 ev alat szegeny el pusztult,Zrenjanin varosaban van el temetve.Akor en at települök a Mali Lošinj szigeten,ma is ot elek.Valami, önök szamara fontos dolog akarok el mondani.Remelem, le tudnak forditani az irasom Švedski nyelven.Ferjem ugy el mondota,1945 u proleće a magyar fövaros meg- alakultak zsido savez es organizacija,töb is.Egyik neve Hanoar Hacioni,masik neve Haoved Hacioni.Uram [redacted] tag volt egyik savezban,nem tudom,melyik.Švejedno. Savezban kapnak jo ruhak,cipök,eni valok,késöb volt penz is nekik.Külölönböz feledat kelet vegre hajtani. Sokat halgatom a radio hireket,Radio Novi Sad,Moskva, London,Tirana,Jerušhalajim,Budimpešta.Erdekel minden, [redacted]tika,divat,književnost,muzika,divat.Magyar nyelv [redacted]na nem akarok el felejteni!Sok nyugat radiostanica hirek lehet halgatni,haborunak utan hova eltünt Šved diplomat,a Raul Valenberg? De senki nem gondolja,valo- sagba mi történik vele.En tudom.Ferjem ugy el meselte, a zsido savez központ hazban kapot 4 ember 1 taksi, 3 fiatal ember kel be öltözni orosz uniforma,fejere zöld kapa,granicar-katonak valo,ferjem kelet tovab is dolgozni u civilu.Volt nagy veszekedes.Adnak nemački fegyver a 3 fiatal ember kezebe.Ferjem nem akar at









veni,monta,nem lehet Šmejser-tip automat viselni,crosz granič̆ar-uniforma miat.Minden ember adnak egy nagy revolver.Egy katona vezet,töbi ülnek autoba.Sok kilometer kel utazni,at a Dunav,privremen fa hidon,utan erdö es hegy közte meg alnak.Šved katonak konačište van ot,egy szep nagy hazba.Orakat varnak közel,egy kis ulica ban.Hazbol jön ki fele egy ferfi,elegantno ruha van neki.Ki az autobol,4 ember körül alnak a Šved diplomat.Ferjem meg kerdezi nemački nyelven,ön a Paul Valenberg?Valaszol,igen,en vagyok.Sajnalom,most kel velem jöni sovjetska komandatura.Röszak nem volt ra szükseg,nem volt prepirka.Be ülnek mind autoba,visza zsido savez központban.Kisernek Šved ferfi az I.emelet otan at adnak öt 4-5 službeno embernek.Utan le kel adni kek Vander marka auto,uniforma,fegyverek.Kerdezi uram valaki,minek kel ez a zapovest vegre hajtani? Magyar fövarosben mindenki arol meg ismeri a Šved diplomat, sok loo meg loo zsidó emberek elete sikerül neki meg menteni nemački katonak,fašistički magyar katonak keze közöl.Službeno ember nem akar neki mondani informacija, objašjenje.Akor valaszol neki,sok zsidok szemejek adot ki geštapo nak.Nem kel az akcio utana kerdezni,el kel felejteni.Meselni arol zabranjeno!Aki meg probal el arulni,lehet veletlen egy auto alat kerülni.Ferjem soha nem meg tudja,mi volt tovab a Šved Paul Valenberg-al.Lehet,likvidaltak öt,ez volt velemeny rola.Nekem el kelet mondani önök fele a pripovedka.Sziv beteg vagyok, nem tudom,mikor kel meg halni.Köszönöm figyelemet.

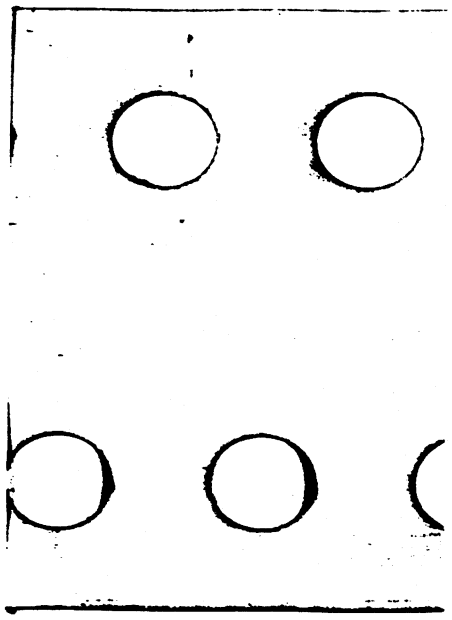
Živeo socijalizam!

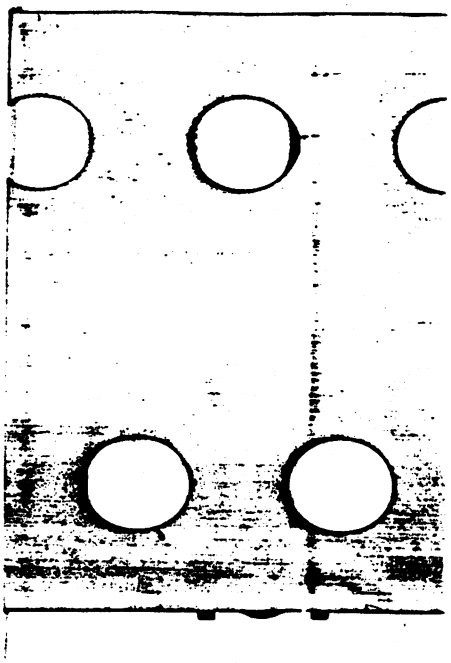
Mirgenka Belceva Radunovic

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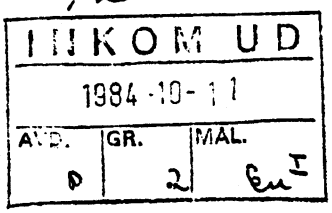
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PR

Broder,

Jag översänder härmed en klippsamling ur amerikansk press om Raoul Wallenberg. Klippen hänför sig till perioden januari-maj i år. Klippsamlingen har tagits fram av den advokatfirma i Washington, som representerar Wallenbergs familj i en process mot Sovjetunionen. Den inleddes vid federal domstol i Washington tidigare i år. Se hbr Faxén-Carlgren 1984-06-12 samt skrivelser i särskild ordning.
Klippsamlingen domineras av artiklar som kommit till med anledning av att processen öppnades. Där finns också några artiklar som hänför sig till ett kanadensiskt TV-program om Raoul Wallenberg. Programmet visades på försommaren för USA-publiken av PBS (Public Broadcasting System).

Tacksam för att Pol I får ta del av denna klippsamling.

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RAOUL WALLENBERG

CLIPPINGS

Raoul Wallenberg: Hitler's No. 1 Enemy Buried Alive

Producer of Documentary on PBS Still Hopeful in His Quest

By Leon E. Brown

Jewish Times Editor

David Harel is a 37-year-old Hungarian-born Jew now living in Toronto, Canada. He also lived in Israel, having come in 1957, having fought with the Israelis in the Six-Day War of 1967 and the Yom Kippur War of 1973. Because of his ancestry, Harel has set out on a personal quest, which many have called an impossible mission.

As a filmmaker, Harel is trying to get the Soviet Union to free a humanitarian they have held captive for 39 years—Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Christian diplomat who personally rescued 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the clutches of Hitler's Nazi death machine. Among those survivors was Harel's own father.

DURING A RECENT VISIT to Philadelphia under the auspices of the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, Inc., Harel discussed his documentary film, "Hitler's No. 1 Enemy: Buried Alive." The film will air on the Public Broadcast System nation-wide on Wednesday. It will be seen in Philadelphia on WHYY-TV (Channel 12) on Wednesday at 8 p.m. and repeated Thursday, May 24, at 1 p.m. It was first aired by PBS last October throughout the U.S. and Canada..

Harel, who grew up as a youngster in Budapest with the stories of Wallenberg's heroism, had heard his father, who was personally saved by Wallenberg, talk about the saintly man who defied Adolf Eichmann and saved Jews in the face of death himself.

"I KNEW ABOUT WALLENBERG, but I thought he had died," Harel said. "Then about four years ago, in March of 1980, I read the first revealing article on Wallenberg by Eleanore Lester in the *New York Times' Sunday Magazine* section.

"I hit the roof," he said. "I freaked out. I wanted to know more about this man. I was totally outraged. If Wallenberg was alive, why was he allowed to languish in a Soviet jail?

"I HAD A FEELING he was alive, but when I tried to obtain information on Wallenberg, I ran into brick walls." Wallenberg had been the best kept secret of the Holocaust, and neither the Hungarian nor Soviet Communist Governments were willing to discuss him. Even the Swedish Government was reluctant.

However, Harel was never distracted from his quest. He discovered a book written in Hungarian. Since he was fluent in reading and speaking Hungarian, Harel was able to secure names, addresses and incidents from the book. Communist Hungary, especially since the 1956 revolution, had followed the Soviet line and reported that Wallenberg had died at the hands of the Nazis. Harel knew this was not true. He made a list of the names and addresses of people saved by Wallenberg. He felt this was the most reliable information.



DAVID HAREL, 37-year-old Hungarian-born Canadian producer-director of the documentary film "Raoul Wallenberg: Hitler's No. 1 Enemy Buried Alive," to be seen on PBS and Channel 12 Wednesday at 8 p.m. and Thursday at 1 p.m., interviewed Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's sister, in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1982. This segment appears in the film.

Once the list was completed, he started looking for the people mentioned in the book.

HAREL SAID THIS PART of his making of the film, which totally consumed four years, was the most difficult. "It was like detective work," he said, "except that this was fact and not fiction. It was not easy to get the old people to talk about the Holocaust years."

He finally was able to talk to survivors living in Israel, Canada and the U.S. But survivors in Hungary wouldn't talk at all. They were afraid of getting into trouble with the authorities. He said that each old man or women he approached would tell him "There's danger. I want to end my life in peace." I encountered the same situation three years ago when I was on a mission to Hungary and sought information from authorities and Jewish survivors. Some of the survivors out of Hungary also had relatives back home.

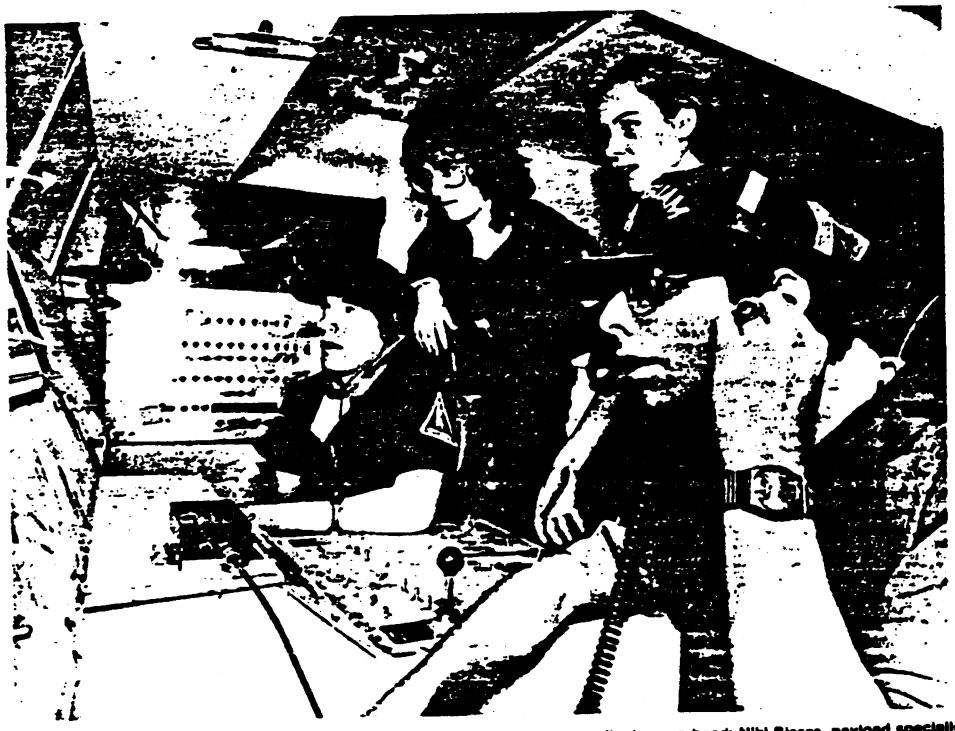
Harel said to himself, "I have no right to threaten them." He gave up on some. Then he met with the daughter of a Russian Jew who was in Israel. She had spotted Wallenberg in a Soviet prison. The KGB warned her, and again Harel realized she was justified in her silence, since her parents were still in the Soviet Union.

IN HUNGARY, THERE WAS NO POINT in his opposing the authorities or jeopardizing the eyewitnesses. "I knew the Soviets would never allow them to speak freely," he said. However, he was permitted to look at World War II film and archival footage from the Hungarian Government, while never mentioning the name of Wallenberg.

Armed with old maps of Budapest with the streets named before the Communist state, Harel and his crew passed themselves off as tourists. "It was a real military operation," he said. They were even able to get footage of a statue created to honor Wallenberg. The rarely filmed statue disappeared in the middle of the night after its dedication, upon orders from the Soviets. It reappeared in the city of Debrecen in front of a drug factory. The statue's theme had been changed from Wallenberg fighting the Nazis to man fight

Continued on page 6

Northeast SPARC Coed Crew's Overnight Flight a Success



ALL SYSTEMS WERE CHECKED out onboard Viking by the four student astronauts (from left) Harry Samit, pilot; Felice Fleisher, medical group head; Niki Bissas, payload specialist; and Jeffrey Jarvis, commander.

By Rhonda Hoffman

Jewish Times Staff Writer

To keep in step with the current NASA program, a group of students at Northeast High School has been involved in their own space project, SPARC, since last November.

A 26-hour overnight flight, the longest in SPARC's (Space Research Capsule) 20-year history, was about to become a reality. Last-minute preparations were still underway prior to a mid-morning lift-off last Wednesday. (Touchdown was scheduled for 12:30 p.m. the following day.)

SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE LIFT-OFF, two small refrigerators in the shuttle were being stocked. Sixteen half-pints of milk were added to the ample supply of boxed juices and frozen food packets prepared by the school's home economics department.

"They'll be living pretty well in there," commented Gerald Mayall, director of the project and a physics teacher at the school.

About two hours prior to lift-off, the four Northeast astronauts were secluded in another room and underwent psychological and medical tests including blood pressure screening, temperature and pulse rate checks. A series of psychological tests were administered, not only to evaluate the present state of mind of the astronauts, but to compare the results to tests given during and after the flight. As the astronauts were being checked, a flurry of pre-flight activities centered in the control room and in the bi-level shuttle.

COMMANDER JEFFREY JARVIS, a senior, headed the crew. Recently accepted to the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado, his goal is to become an astronaut. Last year, he was the voice of Mission Control for the SPARC project. Felice Fleisher, a senior who headed the medical group, was recently accepted to LaSalle College's pre-med program. Harry Samit, pilot, and Niki Bissas, payload specialist, both sophomores, completed the crew.

Continued on page -



Wallenberg: Hitler's No. 1 Enemy Buried Alive

Continued from page 3

ing disease.

Harel says the Hungarians considered Wallenberg a true hero, but they had no choice but to ignore him because of the Soviet domination of the country.

HAREL MENTIONED YOSEF MEIR, a Hungarian Jew who was a top Communist. He was the head of the Zionist Underground in Budapest during the war. A steel worker, he joined the Communist Party. He was not an intellectual, but he fought the Nazis. In fact, according to Harel, he had stolen Nazi uniforms along with Wallenberg. The Prime Minister of Hungary was Meir's longtime comrade. However, Meir had to make a choice after the war. He was either a Communist or a Zionist; he was not permitted to combine the two. He also had aspirations of becoming a minister, but he would not abandon his Zionism, and went to Israel to live as a Jew. His many friends today are either in prison or have been ousted from positions of power in the Hungarian Government, according to Harel. In fact, Meir is a personal friend of the Prime Minister, who he insists cannot buck the Soviets.

UNDERSTANDING THE HUNGARIANS' position on Wallenberg is simple, but I asked Harel why has the Swedish Government had been so silent on the case. "The Swedes are obsessed with neutrality," he responded. "Even when Wallenberg was sent to Budapest, it was the Americans who forced their hand in getting him involved in saving Jewish lives. The Swedish Foreign Minister was peturbed. They were reluctant to jeopardize their nation's neutrality. They resented Wallenberg, thinking of him as a rich playboy who was going to do something impossible and foolish. It would not be beneficial to Sweden," Harel explained.

"Wallenberg actually took over the Swedish Embassy in Budapest," Harel said. "He had numerous clashes with the Swedish ambassador, who was pro-German. Wallenberg, who spoke impeccable German, was not pro-Nazi like many of the Swedish diplomats then. He was successful in winning over many fellow Swedish diplomats, but deep resentment developed with the ambassador."

ACCORDING TO HAREL, who has made an extensive study of the situation, the ambassador felt that Sweden's neutrality was damaged by Wallenberg. "The Swedes had a thing about remaining neutral with the Nazis. And after the war, Wallenberg got into trouble with the Soviets. The government never really became concerned with Wallenberg, who they thought had acted foolishly in Budapest. They wanted nothing to do with him. This is an attitude that built up since the resentment, and even today the Swedes are half-hearted and timid in dealing with the Soviets."

Harel said that following World War II, the Swedish Government returned political refugees from the Baltic to the Soviets, who in turn sent them to labor camps. The Swedes knew their fate, and many committed suicide on the ships rather than fall into Russian hands. According to Harel, this became a controversial issue in Sweden. In fact, he quotes one Swedish official as saying, "We behaved like cowards then and now."

HAREL ALSO INSISTS that the Swedes could have exchanged Soviet spies for Wallenberg if they had reques it. He said there are millions of dollars of Swedish aid t goes to the Soviets, but never a mention of Wallenber release from prison. Even two years ago, the Swedes co have exchanged a captured Soviet submarine for Wall berg. "But they have taken a hypocritical stand. A civili government cannot submit to blackmail of the Soviets their attitude, but a civilized government cannot have both sides either," Harel said.

Therefore, the United States is the only nation that c do something to get Wallenberg released, Harel said. "' owe a moral debt to Wallenberg. It is a code of honor that will never be forgotten. The United States honored itself making him an Honorary Citizen."

HAREL CALLS WALLENBERG "The Hero of t Century. There is none comparable in magnitude. Wh someone saves five people in a fire, he's proclaimed a he But here is a man who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews, well as Christians, from the Nazi death camps. Wallenbe was the only hope for Christianity in that dark period human history," Harel said.

"He did what the Pope and heads of state and chur leaders should have done. He made the moral commitme and was against reality. If we had had ten Wallenbergs, t Holocaust would never have happened. He will go down history as a true hero. His story is the only brilliant a good story of the entire Holocaust. It gave me back r sanity as the child of survivors," Harel said.

Wallenberg's success is well documented, according Harel. He personally saved 30,000 Hungarian Jews in "sa houses," as well as 70,000 in the Jewish Ghetto of Budape whom the Hungarian Nazis were planning to liquidate fire bombing the ghetto. Wallenberg went to the Germ Nazi commander of Budapest and told him of the Hungari Nazis' planned massacre. He threatened General Schmi saying that either save the Jews or he will be tried as a Na war criminal.

"WALLENBERG HAD CHUTZPAH," Harel sa "He had ears everywhere and knew what was bei planned. Wallenberg's success with Eichmann and oth Nazi officials was because he spoke German as a Germa The educated German respected him. He even put on German uniform and impersonated a German offic speaking perfect German.

"Also, the Germans have a respect for diplomacy. Th also respect official papers. So Wallenberg used their ow tool, he had passes and documents and papers printe always very official looking. He would even use drive licenses and gave them to immigrants. The Jews flash them, and the Germans believed them. They especia believed in Wallenberg. It was unbelievable, but Wallenbe was shrewd and he was brave.

"WALLENBERG KNEW HOW TO PLAY the Ge mans' game. This was not the case with the Soviets. T Russians have no respect for anything. Showing papers Soviet soldiers means nothing. They even tore up Meir Communist papers and sent him to Siberia," Harel said

"When the Soviets came into Budapest, Wallenbe couldn't deal with them. They looted the Swedish Embass and raped all the maids. They ransacked everything, de pite the fact that the Swedes took care of Soviet prisoners war being held in Hungary.

"THE SOVIETS ALSO RAPED Jewish girls in Hu gary, who had run to them thinking they would be save from the Nazis. The Soviets had food, but would not pa with it, especially for teenage girls unless it was exchange for sexual acts," Harel said.

However, this is all past history, and Harel thinks th Soviet Union would do itself well in the world communit and for propaganda purposes by freeing Wallenberg. "In th Soviet Union, today's heroes are yesterday's criminals. Th people who imprisoned Wallenberg, people who committe the crime, whether the KGB or Stalin himself, are not aliv It would be easy for the Soviets to admit that a trag mistake was made by them.

"WALLENBERG, NOW 71, is no longer a threat t the Soviet leadership. They can't be embarassed becaus the criminals are all dead. They could release Wallenberg a a humanitarian issue, saying we're sorry and will apologiz for all those who made the mistake. They did it with th downing of the Korean airliner," Harel concluded.

In the meantime, Harel, through his documentary film, i hoping the Hero of the Holocaust, kept as a prisoner for 3 years, will see the light of day and that the world can honc him while he is still alive. This is his quest, a quest he wi never forsake.

Coping With Computers

A workshop on "Coping With Computers" will be hel Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., on Temple University Ambler campus. This "hands-on" practically-oriente workshop is geared for business, professional and othe people who want to become more comfortable with compu ters. Topics will include learning computer language, hov to evaluate software, and which products best suit you needs. Workshop fee is $50. For more information, ca 787-1503.

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Elsewhere . . .

Wallenberg mini-series set

NEW YORK (JTA) — Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust, will be the hero of a new television mini-series based upon his life and exploits in rescuing more than 100,000 Hungarians Jews from shipment to the Nazi death camps.

Paramount Pictures Television will shoot the four-hour-long production in Europe this summer. It is scheduled to air next season.

The program will feature Richard Chamberlain in the title role of the Swedish diplomat who went to Budapest in the middle of World War II, saved thousands of Jews from the clutches of the German commando squads and disappeared into a Soviet prison camp, never to be heard of again despite the recent worldwide campaign to gain his release.

The script for the mini-series was written by Gerald Green, novelist and scriptwriter for the TV series "Holocaust."

How Wallenberg foiled Adolf Eichmann's attempt to exterminate the Jews of Hungary is the theme of *Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg*, by Rabbi Frederick Werbell and Thurston Clarke, the best-selling book upon which Green's script is based.

Lost Hero is the result of the years of investigation by Werbell into the mystery of Wallenberg's disappearance and the behind-the-scenes, cloak-and-dagger efforts of the Swedish government to effect his release from Soviet imprisonment.

Raoul Wallenberg's story: A public relations dream

Around the Agencies



by Bob Carden

That is, until you confront the networks

When Ed Shapson talks about Raoul Wallenberg his eyes light up and he shakes his head in disbelief.

"Just to be part of that man, to tell his story is . . ."

Shapson doesn't finish the sentence. He doesn't have to. Folding his hands he stares at the wall in front of him.

"I mean, we were part of history."

Shapson is a public relations executive in Philadelphia. A few months ago he and a few colleagues from Kalish & Rice joined together to publicize the plight of Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg is, or was, the Swedish diplomat who risked his life during World War II to save 100,000 Hungarian Jews who were on their ways to Nazi death camps.

Some people, most of whom are in the Soviet Union, say Wallenberg died in a Russian prison two years after the war. Many others, however, claim that Wallenberg is still alive in a Soviet jail or mental hospital.

A local attorney who represents Guy Van Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, recently filed a suit in federal court against the Soviet Union with the purpose of securing Wallenberg's release—or at least finding out his whereabouts.

And to get his message across to the American people and maybe even to the Soviets, the lawyer, Morris Wolff, asked for help from the Kalish & Rich PR people.

The involvement began when Kalish & Rice partner, Howard Rice, was told of the Wallenberg story by his friend Wolff. Wolff knows a lot about the law but not too much about PR. Rice suggested that he bring his case to the American people. And let the PR division of Kalish & Rice coordinate the press coverage.

Shapson and his colleagues, Arlene Leib, Joy Allanoff, Susan Brown, Michele Lanzilioti and Leona Chacker—who are not being paid for their efforts—have been captured in the spirit of a moral crusade.

"This was a once in a lifetime opportunity," relates Shapson. "It wasn't your typical account."

Wallenberg was a legitimate hero; he may be a martyred one as well.

Kalish & Rice staffers worked on the campaign for three months culminating on February 2, 1984, when the suit was filed in United States District Court in Washington, D.C.

That day included a press conference in the U.S. House of Representatives. Wolff appeared with U.S. Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), who had been rescued by Wallenberg, on NCB's Today Show. Both men spoke with columnist Jack Anderson and producers of ABC's Nightline.

Of course, it's not that tough getting ink for a larger-that-life figure such as Raoul Wallenberg. But trying to placate the major television networks—all of whom wanted the story first—proved to be a major headache for Shapson and his associates.

In the weeks preceding the lawsuit filing, Shapson and his associates had contacted the three major networks and the Phil Donahue Show to arrange interviews with Wolff.

The Today Show was the first to respond. The show would accept with the understanding that it would be the first to break the story.

Agreed.

ABC's Good Morning America responded shortly thereafter. That show, too, wanted the story, but under the same conditions that the Today Show demanded.

Shapson explained that the interview was already planned "to break" on the Today Show, but he would gladly schedule a subsequent interview with Good Morning America.

Then things got sticky. Shapson says that a producer for the ABC morning show told him that either he arrange for Good Morning America to have the story first or he would never again be able to get a client on that program.

"As far as numbers go it would have been better to be on Good Morning America," (because of its higher ratings), he says. "But we were already committed to the Today Show. And it would have been the epitome of hypocrisy for us to switch to Good Morning America after committing ourselves to Today.

"Believe me. It was the hardest thing in the world turning down Good Morning America," he adds.

Wallenberg's story and the lawsuit were carried in most of the major metropolitan dailies. The Voice of America and Radio Free Europe recorded the press conference.

The Soviets have yet to respond.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
NEWS
—D. 1,500—
MEMPHIS METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 23 1984

News in Brief

Compiled by ACCN News Service

ANNUITY HOLDERS OF the financially troubled Baldwin-United Corp. would receive about $3.7 billion under a rehabilitation plan approved by a state court judge in Indianapolis.

Judge John M. Ryan called the plan, devised by the Indiana and Arkansas insurance departments, "fair and equitable" but said he will consider several proposed modifications.

The plan would return principal and interest over 42 months to about 300,000 annuity holders, but at a lower interest rate than originally promised. The Cincinnati-based Baldwin developed financial troubles after investors were promised higher interest rates than the company could earn.

• • •

CONGRESSIONAL NEGOTIATORS have agreed on legislation that would kill a program of federal assistance to the states to help them pay for educating children of aliens, particularly in border areas.

Most of the funds in the current program go to Texas to help the state meet the cost of educating children of legal and illegal immigrants from Mexico.

Sen. Robert Stafford, R-Vt., assured House negotiators who fought to save the program that his Senate education subcommittee would take a separate look at the program during the current legislative session.

The House had added the alien education program and a package of other education and social service projects to a two-year authorization for the vocational rehabilitation program.

The two provisions were dropped in conference after Stafford and Sen. Orrin Hatch R-Utah, chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, insisted that they could not be attached to the bill.

• • •

A STATE SALES TAX proposal has been blocked from the ballot by the Oregon Supreme Court.

A measure to enact a 4-percent sales tax had been scheduled for a special statewide election in March. But in a recent ruling, the state's high court said a requirement that the measure first be ratified by a majority of local governments violated a provision of the state constitution that ballot measures be referred to voters directly without intermediate approval.

Local governments had approved the measure, which was designed to allow local property tax relief. After the court's ruling, Gov. Victor Atiyeh, a Republican, said he may call a special session of the legislature to prepare a substitute measure.

Oregon is one of five states without a sales tax. The others are Alaska, Delaware, Montana, and New Hampshire.

• • •

THE FAMILY OF Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II, filed a $39-million damage suit against the Soviet Union recently.

The suit demands the Soviets, who imprisoned Wallenberg in 1945, release him or supply definite proof that he is dead. The action was filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. by lawyers representing Wallenberg's half brother, Guy von Dardel.

U.S. and Swedish diplomats sent Wallenberg to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 to help save the lives of Jews under Nazi occupation. When Soviet forces occupied Hungary the following year, Wallenberg was taken into custody.

Soviet officals in 1957 announced that Wallenberg had died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier. U.S. and Swedish officials have since been unable to obtain information about the causes of Wallenberg's death.

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
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212-889-6711

PROGRAM: CNN PRIMENEWS
DATE: 2/02/84
TIME: 6:00PM
COVERAGE: NATL CABLE AFFL
STATION: SYNDICATED
AUDIENCE: AVG DAILY STATION AUDIENCE

KALISH & RICE
(RAOUL WALLENBERG)
MICHELLE LANZALOTTI
1845 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103
0001

LOU DOBBS REPORTING: RAOUL WALLENBERG

Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg was on a rescue mission saving Jews from Nazi death camps when the Soviet Union arrested him. That was 39 years ago. All efforts of the Wallenberg family to find out what happened to him have failed. So, today in Washington, DC they went to court. They demand the Soviets either release him or show proof that Wallenberg is dead. They're also suing for $39 million, a million for every year that Wallenberg has been missing. The Soviets will only say he died... died in prison in 1947. The family still believes he's alive.

101 WORDS

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
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PROGRAM: CNN NEWSNIGHT
DATE: 2/02/84
TIME: 10:00PM
COVERAGE: NATL CABLE AFFL
STATION: SYNDICATED
AUDIENCE: AVG DAILY STATION AUDIENCE

KALISH & RICE
(RAOUL WALLENBERG)
MICHELLE LANZALOTTI
1845 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103
0001

PATRICK EMORY REPORTING: RAOUL WALLENBERG

In Washington DC the family of Raoul Wallenberg filed a $39 million suit against the Soviet Union Thursday. They are demanding that the Kremlin reveal what happened to Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II. Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945, after Soviet forces moved into Hungary. The United States and the Swedish governments had sent Wallenberg to Budapest to help save Jews under the Nazi occupation. The Soviets say Wallenberg died in prison in 1947. His family, though, believes he is still alive.

99 WORDS

PRESS CLIPPINGS
SINCE 1881
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO
TOPEKA

NEW YORK JEWISH WEEK
NEW YORK, N.Y.
W. 101,684

FEB 10 1984

Suit demands USSR return Wallenberg

By ELENORE LESTER

A suit demanding that the Soviet Union return Raoul Wallenberg and pay $39 million damages for the years the Swedish diplomat is believed to have been imprisoned has been filed in the U.S. District Court in Washington.

Wallenberg, an honorary American citizen, saved some 100,000 Budapest Jews during the Holocaust. He is believed to be alive today in a Soviet prison.

A summons is to be served on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in connection with the suit. It will be delivered by a staff member of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The action was filed Feb. 2 on behalf of Wallenberg's half brother, Guy von Dardel, by his attorney, Morris Wolff. It was brought under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1977, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in the United States courts for wrongful acts.

Wolff said the suit asked $1 million for each year of Wallenberg's imprisonment.

"How do you value a year of human life? It is impossible, but this is the figure we decided on. We have researched the case with great care and we are hopeful that this suit will lead to a new investigation by the Russians as to his present location," he said.

The Soviet government has maintained since 1957 that Wallenberg died in Lubyanka, a Moscow prison, of a heart attack 10 years earlier. Between his reputed death and the time Gromyko presented a note on the death to the Swedish Foreign Office, however, the Russians claimed they knew nothing of his whereabouts.

The Swedish Foreign Office also had many reports from former Soviet prisoners who claimed to have seen or talked to Wallenberg in various prisons in Russia after 1947.

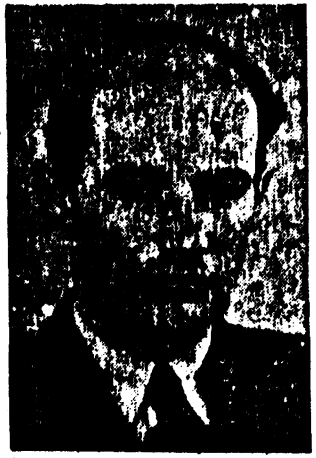
"If Wallenberg is no longer alive, we ask for a reliable report of where, when and how he died, and we asked that his remains be returned for proper burial by the family," said Wolff.

Wolff's request for a "reliable report" calls attention to the fact that the Soviet government never presented the Swedish Foreign Office with an official death certificate or gave any credible information.

"We feel that the truth about Wallenberg may have been hidden from Gromyko," said Wolff. "He was a young diplomat and transmitted the information given to him. This suit gives him the opportunity to open a new investigation."

Wolff noted that the fact that Wallenberg has been given the status of honorary American citizen in 1981 opened the way to American intercession on his behalf.

Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Ca-



Rare passport photo of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg provided by his sister, Nina Lagergren — shows the savior of Budapest Jews as he appeared in June 1944. He was to celebrate his 32nd birthday in Budapest in August.

who were both saved in Budapest through Wallenberg's efforts, said he felt that "given the very unfriendly state of Soviet-U.S. relations at the moment, we view this lawsuit as opening the door for Soviet cooperation." Lantos initiated the legislation which made Wallenberg an honorary American citizen.

The suit comes less than three weeks after observances were held throughout the world on the 39th anniversary of Wallenberg's arrest.

In New York U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, speaking at an event sponsored by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League, called on the Soviets to make the humanitarian gesture of releasing him. On the same day in Stockholm Secretary of State George Shultz referred to Wallenberg's heroism as he opened the East-West conference on

WICHITA, KS.
EAGLE-BEACON
D. 124,000 — S. 181,000
WICHITA METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 12 1984

Freedom for Raoul Wallenberg

British poet Stephen Spender called him a "shining example" of sanity in a world gone mad. His name is Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat whose heroic efforts in saving Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary have become legendary. Unfortunately, Raoul Wallenberg's own fate after the war at the hands of the Soviets remains unclear after four decades, and it is possible — tragically possible — that this great man still lingers in a Soviet prison.

Raoul Wallenberg, a 32-year-old diplomat and heir to a Swedish banking family fortune, arrived in Budapest in July 1944 on a mission to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi extermination camps. During the next six months, at great personal risk, he is credited with saving the lives of nearly 100,000 Jews by cajoling and threatening German officials, and handing out thousands of bogus Swiss "protective passports."

But in a bitter irony, the man who gave life and freedom to so many was placed under arrest by the Soviets when they occupied Budapest. Swallowed up by the Soviet prison system, he simply disappeared.

The Soviets have ignored pleas for Raoul Wallenberg's release, although in 1957 they admitted he had been in a Soviet prison. They claimed he died there, of a heart attack, in 1947. But evidence continues to surface that Raoul Wallenberg, who would be in his early 70s, still may be alive in a Soviet prison. In 1975, a Soviet Jew reported meeting in Moscow's Butyrka prison a Swede who said he had been in prison for 30 years.

Mr. Wallenberg, whether alive or dead, must be accounted for, and it is heartening that efforts to gain his release continue. The Wallenberg family recently filed a lawsuit against the Soviet Union, seeking either his release from prison or the return of his remains for a hero's burial. Although the Soviets probably will ignore this legal action, it at least will serve them notice he will not be forgotten.

The spirit of Raoul Wallenberg continues to mock and defy the Soviets' abominable silence. In 1982, an anonymous postcard, mailed from Leningrad, was received by the Swedish government. Its simple message: "Raoul Wallenberg Lives."

Suit would force Soviet answers on Wallenberg

By IAN BLYNN
Of the Exponent Staff

A new chapter in the perplexing story of Raoul Wallenberg opened last week when lawyers for the family of the long-lost Swedish diplomat filed a $39 million suit against the Soviet Union.

The suit, filed in the Federal District Court for Washington, D.C., asks the court to order the Soviet Union to produce Wallenberg or his remains or to supply complete information concerning Wallenberg's fate. In either case, the family is seeking $39 million in compensatory damages — $1 million for each year since Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945.

The suit was filed by Morris Wolff, a professor at the Delaware Law School of Widener University, on behalf of Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, and Sven Hagstromer, Wallenberg's legal guardian.

Wallenberg was 32 when he was taken by the Russians from Budapest, Hungary, in the closing days of World War II. The scion of a wealthy non-Jewish Swedish family, Wallenberg had been appointed first secretary of the Swedish Legation in the Nazi-controlled Hungarian capital with the specific purpose of saving Jews.

His assignment was the result of requests to the neutral Swedes by the American War Refugee Board and the American Jewish Congress.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest with a large sum of money supplied by the United States. By the time Soviet troops moved into the city in 1945, he had been credited with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews. His methods included supplying them with protective Swedish passports, distributing food and medical supplies and even negotiating with the Nazis, including Adolf Eichmann, who was personally directing the "final solution" with regard to Hungarian Jewry.

Wallenberg's money supply, contacts with the Germans and ties with the Americans apparently made him a suspicious figure to the Soviets, according to Elenore Lester and Rabbi Frederick E. Werbell, writing in the *New York Times Magazine*. On Jan. 17, 1945, Wallenberg was taken into custody by Soviet troops occupying the capital. He was transported to Russia, and then disappeared from official

(Continued on Page 42)



RAOUL WALLENBERG
. . . his release or his remains

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
JEWISH BULLETIN
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
W. 16,375

FEB 17 1984

Suing the Soviets

Officials in the Kremlin no doubt did a double take this month when they learned that a $39 million lawsuit has been filed against the Soviet Union by the family of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews in World War II. The suit, filed in Federal District Court in Washington, asks that the Soviet Union either release Wallenberg from imprisonment or supply proof that he is dead. The Soviet Union claims Wallenberg died in prison in 1947 but the diplomat's family believes he is alive.

San Mateo Congressman Tom Lantos and his wife, Annette, both of whom were saved from the Nazis through Wallenberg's efforts and both of whom have worked hard to learn the fate of Wallenberg, feel the legal route remains the onlyunexplored action in the effort to get to the truth on Wallenberg.

While we like to think in a positive manner about this latest effort to solve the Wallenberg mystery, winning a judgment in a lawsuit against the Soviet Union is one thing but who is going to get the job of making them pay?

LUBBOCK, TX.
MORN. AVALANCHE-JOURNAL
D. 74,000 — S. 84,100
LUBBOCK METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 1984

Release Asked For Honorary Citizen

WASHINGTON (AP) — Budapest, Hungary, 1944. It's a time Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., and his wife Annette don't talk about in much depth because, as Lantos put it, "I don't want to dwell on the details."

As Nazis carried out Adolf Hitler's orders to exterminate Jews, a 32-year-old Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg devoted himself to saving them by passing out phony passports and bullying German and Hungarian officials.

The memory of Wallenberg, who disappeared after his arrest by the Soviets in January 1945, is still fresh for the Lantoses. "Both my husband and I are committed to resuscitating him from 'no man's status'," Mrs. Lantos said in a telephone interview.

Their latest effort to do that came last week when they joined in filing a suit in U.S. District Court, seeking Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Lantos, now a grandmother who speaks in accented English, started the Free Wallenberg Movement seven years ago. Since then, she said she has watched the movement snowball into a "small army" of supporters.

In 1982, Lantos scored a victory by securing congressional passage of a resolution granting honorary U.S. citizenship to Wallenberg. Winston Churchill is the only other person to be so honored.

Lantos, 56, said Friday that he knew Wallenberg personally and worked in the anti-Nazi resistance in Budapest. For a period, he said, he was in a forced labor camp from which he escaped.

In fact, the congressman said he was protected by Wallenberg in one of the Swedish diplomat's "safe houses." Asked if he was ever in danger from the Nazis, Lantos said, "Oh yes, but I don't want to dwell on the details."

When Wallenberg, a member of a prominent banking family, arrived in Hungary in mid-1944 he rented 32 apartment buildings and declared them Swedish territory, off-limits to German and Hungarian officials. In was in these "safe houses," draped with Swedish flags, that Lantos and other Jews hid out.

Mrs. Lantos said Wallenberg developed an underground commando unit. Some of the members wore stolen Gestapo uniforms, she said, adding that they were the "lifeline" for pepple in the "safe houses."

Wallenberg, who is credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Jews, also developed the "so-called protective passport," Lantos said. It was basically a piece of paper saying the bearer would have residency in Sweden, he added.

those of Spain, Switzerland and Portugal, also came up with the phony passports, which were given to Jews.

"In the chaos and confusion, it was often accepted," thereby allowing Jews to leave Hungary, he said. Mrs. Lantos and her mother, wife of a well-known businessman, fled Hungary with Portuguese papers, Lantos said.

Mrs. Lantos, who knew her husband as a child, went to France and Switzerland, returning to Hungary after it was liberated in February 1945. At that time, the country fell into the Soviet sphere of influence.

Lantos, who was elected to Congress in 1980 from a district south of San Francisco, left Hungary in 1947 and came to Washington state where he attended university on a scholarship. Mrs. Lantos, who married her husband in 1950, also went in the late 1940s to Seattle where she finished high school. The mother of two daughters, Mrs. Lantos taught junior high school until the mid-1970s.

The congressman received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley and taught at San Francisco State University. He also helped supervise a program in which American students studied abroad.

FT. WAYNE, IN
JOURNAL-GAZETTE
D 58,104—S. 110,827
FT WAYNE METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 1934



Rep. Tom Lantos



Raoul Wallenberg

Release sought of anti-Nazi Swede

By JOAN MOWER
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 is a time Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., and his wife, Annette, don't talk about in much depth. As Tom Lantos said, "I don't want to dwell on the details."

As Nazis implemented Adolf Hitler's orders to exterminate Jews, a 32-year-old Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg devoted himself to saving them by distributing phony passports and bullying German and Hungarian officials.

Wallenberg disappeared after his arrest by the Soviets in January 1945. Annette and Tom Lantos have joined in filing a suit in U.S. District Court, seeking Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union.

Annette Lantos started the Free Wallenberg Movement seven years ago. Since then, she said, she has watched the movement snowball into a small army of supporters.

In 1982, Tom Lantos scored a victory by securing congressional passage of a resolution granting honorary U.S. citizenship to Wallenberg. Winston Churchill is the only other person to be so honored.

Tom Lantos, 56, said he knew Wallenberg and worked in the anti-Nazi resistance in Budapest. For a period, he said, he was in a forced labor camp from which he escaped.

When Wallenberg, a member of a prominent banking family, arrived in Hungary in mid-1944, he rented 32 apartment buildings and declared them Swedish territory, off-limits to German and Hungarian officials. Tom Lantos and other Jews hid in these "safe houses," draped with Swedish flags.

Wallenberg, who is credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Jews, also developed a protective passport, Tom Lantos said. It was a piece of paper saying the bearer had residency in Sweden, he added.

Other governments, including those of Spain, Switzerland and Portugal, also came up with the phony passports, which were given to Jews.

"In the chaos and confusion, it was often accepted," thereby allowing Jews to leave Hungary, he said. Annette Lantos and her mother fled Hungary with Portuguese papers.

Annette Lantos said the last convincing testimony that Wallenberg is alive in the Soviet Union came in February 1980. "We do not accept the statements that he is dead," she said.

DULUTH, MN.
NEWS TRIBUNE & HERALD
D. 52,000 — S. 83,000
DULUTH-SUPERIOR METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

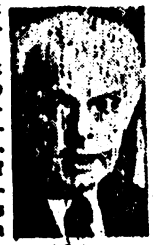
Lawmaker, wife toil for man who once helped them



Wallenberg family photo

Raoul Wallenberg

WASHINGTON (AP) — Budapest, Hungary, 1944. It's a time Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., and his wife, Annette, don't talk about in much depth because, as Tom put it, "I don't want to dwell on the details."



Lantos

As Nazis carried out Adolf Hitler's orders to exterminate Jews, a 32-year-old Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg devoted himself to saving them by passing out phony passports and bullying German and Hungarian officials.

The memory of Wallenberg, who disappeared after his arrest by the Soviets in January 1945, is still fresh for the Lantoses. "Both my husband and I are committed to resuscitating him from 'no man's status,'" Annette said.

Their latest effort to do that came last week when they joined in filing a suit in U.S. District Court, seeking Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union.

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Lantos, who was elected to Congress in 1980 from a district south of San Francisco, left Hungary in 1947 and came to Washington state, where he attended university on a scholarship. Annette, who married her husband in 1950, also went in the late 1940s to Seattle, where she finished high school.

Tom said he recently returned to Budapest and went back to the house where he had received refuge from Wallenberg in 1944.

He said the effort on behalf of Wallenberg is one of the "most worthwhile things" to do.

Annette said "the last convincing testimony" that Wallenberg is alive in the Soviet Union came in February 1980. "We do not accept the statements that he is dead," she said.

"We made a pledge that we will not stop fighting for his release," she said. "I'm not alone anymore."

OTTAWA, IL
TIMES
D. 13,437

FEB 9 1984

The Parkersburg (W.Va.) News

It's been 39 years since Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg disappeared. His whereabouts constitute one of the most long-standing mysteries of World War II. On yet another anniversary of his disappearance, the U.S. State Department called on the Soviet Union to give a full accounting of hs case.

There's no reason to believe the Soviets will do so.

Mr. Wallenberg, it is said, rescued 100,000 Jews from wartime deportation to Nazi death camps. ... On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet authorities took him into custody ... He never returned.

There have been repeated accounts from Soviet prison camp inmates that this hero had been seen alive recently, although the Soviet authorities said in 1957 that he had died in prison in 1947.

The State Department, marking the anniversary of Mr. Wallenberg's disappearance, put it best: "The Soviet Union has a moral obligation to put to rest, once and for all, the questions that continue to rise about Raoul Wallenberg."

CHEROKEE, IA.
TIMES
D. 4,700

FEB 6 1984

Suit filed to find Wallenberg

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LODI, CA.
NEWS-SENTINEL
D. 13,500
STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 '84

Where's Wallenberg?

It's been 39 years since Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg disappeared. His whereabouts constitute one of the most long-standing mysteries of World War II. On yet another anniversary of his disappearance, the U.S. State Department called on the Soviet Union to give a full accounting of his case.

There's no reason to believe the Soviets will do so.

Mr. Wallenberg, it is said, rescued 100,000 Jews from wartime deportation to Nazi death camps. On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet authorities took him into custody. He never returned.

There have been repeated accounts from Soviet prison camp inmates that this hero had been seen alive recently, although the Soviet authorities said in 1957 that he had died in prison in 1947.

The State Department, marking the anniversary of Mr. Wallenberg's disappearance, put it best: "The Soviet Union has a moral obligation to put to rest, once and for all, the questions that continue to rise about Raoul Wallenberg."

GRAND PRAIRIE, TX.
DAILY NEWS
D. 8,000 — S. 8,500
DALLAS-FT. WORTH METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 13 '84

Soviet Union should answer questions about Wallenberg

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TEXAS CITY, TX.
SUN
D. 14,000 — S. 14,000
GALVESTON METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

Wallenberg release sought

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Wallenberg, who is credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Jews, also developed the "so-called protective passport," Lantos said. It was basically a piece of paper saying the bearer would have residency in Sweden, he added.

Mrs. Lantos, who knew her husband as a child, went to France and Switzerland, returning to Hungary after it was liberated in February 1945. At that time, the country fell into the Soviet sphere of influence.

Lantos, who was elected to Congress in 1980 from a district south of San Francisco, left Hungary in 1947.

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO.
GAZETTE-TELEGRAPH
D. 82,000 — S. 88,000
COLORADO SPRINGS METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 0 1984

Congressman, wife trying free diplomat who aided Jews

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VICTORVILLE, CA.
DAILY PRESS
D. 16,000 — S. 16,000
RIVERSIDE - SAN BERNARDINO - ONTARIO
METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 1984

Congressman joins fight for Wallenberg release

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Other governments, including those of Spain, Switzerland and Portugal, also came up with the phony passports, which were given to Jews.

"In the chaos and confusion, it was often accepted," thereby allowing Jews to leave Hungary, he said. Mrs. Lantos and her mother, wife of a well-known businessman, fled Hungary with Portuguese papers, Lantos said.

Mrs. Lantos, who knew her husband as a child, went to France and Switzerland, returning to Hungary after it was liberated in February 1945.

Lantos, who was elected to Congress in 1980 from a district south of San Francisco, left Hungary in 1947 and came to Washington state where he attended university on a scholarship. Mrs. Lantos, who married her husband in 1950, also went in the late 1940s to Seattle where she finished high school. The mother of two daughters, Mrs. Lantos taught junior high school until the mid-1970s.

GREENVILLE, S.C.
NEWS
D. 86,100 — S. 112,100
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MET. AREA

FEB 6 1984

Congressman, wife file suit to free diplomat

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
PRESS
D. 100,900 — S. 103,100
NEWPORT NEWS METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 1984

Congressman asks freedom for prisoner

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Mrs. Lantos said "the last convincing testimony" that Wallenberg is alive in the Soviet Union came in February 1980. "We do not accept the statements that he is dead," she said.

BATON ROUGE, LA.
ADVOCATE
D. 77,000 — S. 119,000
BATON ROUGE METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 6 1984

Congressman, wife join suit seeking Wallenberg's release

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Wallenberg, who is credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Jews, also developed the "so-called protective passport," Lantos said. It was basically a piece of paper saying the bearer would have residency in Sweden, he added.

Other governments, including those of Spain, Switzerland and Portugal, also came up with the phony passports, which were given to Jews.

"In the chaos and confusion, it was often accepted," thereby allowing Jews to leave Hungary, he said. Mrs. Lantos and her mother, wife of a well-known businessman, fled Hungary with Portuguese papers, Lantos said.

WATERVILLE, ME
SENTINEL
D. 25,906

FEB 6 1984

Congressman, wife join suit seeking Wallenberg release

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Lantos, who was elected to Congress in 1980 from a district south of San Francisco, left Hungary in 1947 and came to Washington state where he attended university on a scholarship. Mrs. Lantos, who married her husband in 1950, also went in the late 1940s to Seattle where she finished high school. The mother of two daughters, Mrs. Lantos taught junior high school until the mid-1970s.

The congressman received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley and taught at San Francisco State University. He also helped supervise a program in which American students studied abroad.

Lantos said he recently returned to Budapest and went back to the house where he had received refuge from Wallenberg in 1944.

In Congress, Lantos is viewed as a liberal on most issues, but he takes strong anti-communist positions on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Lantos said the effort on behalf of Wallenberg is one of the "most worthwhile things" to do.

Mrs. Lantos said "the last convincing testimony" that Wallenberg is alive in the Soviet Union came in February 1989. "We do not accept the statements that he is dead," she said.

And Mrs. Lantos added: "We made a pledge that we will not stop fighting for his release. I'm not alone anymore."

MARINETTE, WIS.
EAGLE-STAR
D. 9,807

FEB 6 1984

Freedom Fighter's Freedom Sought

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ASHLAND, WIS.
PRESS
D. 8,350

FEB 6 1984

Memory of Wallenberg one families devotion

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CALDWELL/NAMPA, ID.
PRESS-TRIBUNE
D. 30,000 — S. 19,000
BOISE METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 5 1984

Wallenberg

Diplomat's family files Russian suit

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The family of Raoul Wallenberg sued the Soviet Union for $39 million and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

The suit was filed Thursday in U.S. District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half brother, and demands that the Soviets either release Wallenberg, supply definitive proof he is dead, and in either case, pay $39 million in damages.

Wallenberg was was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary. The Soviets say Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family claims he still is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," von Dardel said as his suit was filed. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive but I can't release it. We must get him out."

The U.S. and Swedish governments sent Wallenberg to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 to help save the lives of Jews still under Nazi occupation.

He carried with him a large but unspecified amount of money supplied by the United States to carry out the mission. Officials from the governments credit Wallenberg with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews by supplying false identity papers to some and smuggling food to others.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet forces who had moved into Hungary took Wallenberg into custody, allegedly to protect him. For years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg.

Von Dardul's lawyer, Morris Wolff, said the suit against the Soviets was filed under the 1977 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in U.S. courts for wrongful acts.

"I think it (the suit) could well affect the case positively," von Dardel said. "It opens a new channel of information, because all other channels have been exhausted."

The evidence:

Research reveals trail of sightings

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There are few indisputable facts in the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts. His family in Sweden believes he is still alive after 39 years in Soviet prisons, but the Soviets say he is dead.

His family says Wallenberg is either in a Soviet prison or mental institution, at the age of 71 miraculously managing to stay fit and sane after 39 years of imprisonment.

Others, including some Soviet experts, say it is doubtful he could have survived the rigors of Soviet prison life.

Wallenberg's family says if he were dead, the procedure-minded Soviets would have presented an official death certificate. Others more skeptical say Wallenberg's real fate may never be known.

The family filed a $39 million suit against the Soviets Thursday and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

It is known with certainty that Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved at least 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II, was taken into custody by the Russians on Jan. 17, 1945. It was the last time anyone saw him as a free man.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied they had him in custody. On Feb. 2, 1957, Then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Swedish government Wallenberg died in his cell July 17, 1947, presumably from a heart attack.

Since then, the Soviets have refused to discuss the case.

But there have been numerous reports since then that Wallenberg was seen alive.

Here is some of the published evidence saying Wallenberg was alive long after the Soviets said he had died:

—July 17, 1947. The Soviets say Wallenberg died on this date.

—April 1945-48. A released Italian diplomat said he communicated with a Swede named Wallenberg in a cell next to his by tapping coded messages on the wall.

—1953. Abraham Kalinski, a former Soviet prisoner, said he saw Wallenberg several times exercising in a prison yard.

—January-February 1955. An Austrian whose name was not disclosed said he saw Wallenberg in the Soviet Union's Vladimir Prison. He said Wallenberg told him he had spent years in solitary confinement.

—March 19, 1956. The Soviets said Wallenberg was not and never had been in the Soviet Union.

—Feb. 2, 1957. Andrei Gromyko's note reporting Wallenberg's death 12 years earlier.

—1959. Kalinski wrote his sister in Israel twice saying a Swede was still in prison with him.

—Jan. 27, 1961. A Swedish professor, Nanna Svartz, met with Soviet Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov, a confidante of Nikita Khruschev's physician. Svartz said Miashnikov told her Wallenberg "was in a mental hospital" and he had examined him. Svartz tried to follow up on her conversations with Miashnikov but he refused.

—January 1970. A young Hungarian visiting Stockholm read about Wallenberg for the first time. He went to von Dardel and said he had had lunch with a woman and her father, a senior Hungarian official. The father had said Wallenberg was in a Siberian camp at the time.

—1978. Conid Lubarsky, a Soviet dissident living in Munich said a reliable source in Moscow reported "one old Swede" was in a psychiatric hospital in Blagovichnsk.

—1979. A Soviet prisoner said he saw Wallenberg in Moscow's Lubianka prison.

MIAMI, FL
HERALD
D. 416,512 — S. 502,093
MIAMI METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

Holocaust hero's family sues Soviets

From Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — The family of Raoul Wallenberg filed a $39-million suit against the Soviet Union on Thursday, demanding that the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, half-brother of Wallenberg.

Wallenberg, then 32 and the scion of an influential Swedish family, was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary.

The suit demands that the Soviets either release Wallenberg, supply definitive proof that he is dead, and in either case, pay $39 million in damages.

The Soviets say Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family claims he still is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," Von Dardel said. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive, but I can't release it. We must get him out."



Raoul Wallenberg: Saved at least 100,000 Jews.

The U.S. and Swedish governments sent Wallenberg to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 to help save the Jews still under Nazi occupation.

He carried with him a large but unspecified amount of money supplied by the United States. Officials from both governments credit Wallenberg with saving more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews by supplying false identity papers to some and smuggling food to others.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet forces who had moved into Hungary took Wallenberg into custody, allegedly to protect him. For years, they denied holding him.

Andrei Gromyko, then-Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government in 1957 that Wallenberg had died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier.

The U.S. and Swedish governments have been unsuccessfully demanding information on Wallenberg's fate ever since.

The suit was filed under the 1977 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in U.S. courts for wrongful acts, according to Von Dardel's lawyer, Morris Wolff.

The suit charges that the seizure and detention of Wallenberg violated the laws and treaties of the Soviet Union, the laws of the United States and the law of nations.

MOLINE, IL
DISPATCH
D. 37,000 — S. 38,000
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE
METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 2 1981

Wallenberg's family sues

Mystery shrouds hero

By VALERIE STRAUSS
United Press International

WASHINGTON — There are few indisputable facts in the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts. His family in Sweden believes he is still alive after 39 years in Soviet prisons, but the Soviets say he is dead.

His family says Wallenberg is either in a Soviet prison or mental institution, at the age of 71 miraculously managing to stay fit and sane after 39 years of imprisonment.

Others, including some Soviet experts, say it is doubtful he could have survived the rigors of Soviet prison life.

Wallenberg's family says if he were dead, the procedure-minded Soviets would have presented an official death certificate. Others more skeptical say Wallenberg's real fate may never be known.

THE FAMILY FILED a $39 million suit against the Soviets Thursday and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

It is known with certainty that Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved at least 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II, was taken into custody by the Russians on Jan. 17, 1945. It was the last time anyone saw him as a free man.

HERE IS SOME of the published evidence saying Wallenberg was alive long after the Soviets said he had died:

- July 17, 1947: The Soviets say Wallenberg died on this date.
- April 1945-48: A released Italian diplomat said he communicated with a Swede named Wallenberg in a cell next to his by tapping coded messages on the wall.
- 1953: Abraham Kalinski, a former Soviet prisoner, said he saw Wallenberg several times exercising in a prison yard.
- January-February 1955: An Austrian whose name was not disclosed said he saw Wallenberg in the Soviet Union's Vladimir Prison. He said Wallenberg told him he had s years in solitary confinement.
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- Feb. 2, 1957: Andrei Gromy note reporting Wallenberg's deat years earlier.
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- January 1970: A young Hunga visiting Stockholm read a Wallenberg for the first time. He to von Dardel and said he had lunch with a woman and her fath senior Hungarian official. The fa had said Wallenberg was in a Sibe camp at the time.

PORTLAND, OR.
OREGONIAN
D. 249,000 — S. 414,000
PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 198

Suit alleges violations by Soviets

By WILLIAM HINES
Independent Press Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union was named as defendant in a $39 million suit filed Thursday seeking the return of the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg or his remains.

The suit alleges numerous violations of international law in the detention of Wallenberg, who disappeared in Budapest in 1945. It was filed in federal district court here in the names of Wallenberg himself, his half-brother and a third Swede who is the diplomat's legal guardian.

Wallenberg was in Budapest as an accredited member of Sweden's diplomatic mission, acting on behalf of the United States to protect Hungary's 100,000 Jews from extermination by the Nazis. His heroism eventually won him honorary U.S. citizenship under an act of Congress passed in 1981.

Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., and his wife, Annette, who were teenage members of Budapest's Jewish community at the time Wallenberg disappeared, called a news conference to announce filing of the suit. Lantos was principal sponsor of the Wallenberg citizenship legislation.

The suit was signed by six lawyers as attorneys for Guy von Dardel of Lund, Sweden, and Sven Hagstromer of Stockholm. Dardel is Wallenberg's half-brother, and Hagstromer is his guardian.



REP. TOM LANTOS

Soviet authorities as early as 1947 disclaimed having knowledge of Wallenberg or his whereabouts but in 1957 changed their story and — in an official communication to the Swedish government signed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko — said the diplomat had died in captivity 10 years earlier and had been cremated.

The Gromyko statement attributed Wallenberg's detention, and the earlier disclaimers of knowledge about him, to the "criminal activity" of Viktor S. Abukamov, a former Soviet minister of state security, who reportedly was shot in 1953.

Attorney Morris H. Wolff of Wilmington, Del., head of the Dardel-Hagstromer legal team, said Gromyko's statement gave U.S. courts jurisdiction over the matter.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
NEWS
—D. 12,468—
PENSACOLA METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

Suit Seeks Release of 'American Hero'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., and his wife, Annette, were freed from a Nazi death camp by Raoul Wallenberg, and now they are leading a court effort to free him or his body from the Soviet Union.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, is credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from extermination during World War II before he was arrested by the Soviet troops in 1945.

"He has become part of our heritage," Lantos told a news conference Thursday after a suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Washington seeking Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union. "He is now an American hero."

Lantos, who started the Free Wallenberg Movement seven years ago, said, "We made a pledge that we will not stop fighting for his release. I'm not alone any more. We are a small army."

The lawsuit, filed behalf of Wallenberg's family, charges that the seizure and detention of Wallenberg violated the laws and treaties of the Soviet Union, the laws of the United States and international law.

In addition, the suit alleges that the actions of the Soviet Union have violated the rights of Wallenberg and his family under the 1975 Helsinki Accords and other international agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party.

The action seeks either Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union or the return of his body for a hero's burial.

It also asks for a declaration of illegal action on the part of the Soviets, all pertinent information concerning Wallenberg's detention and damages of $39 million — $1 million for each year since his captivity.

Suits against foreign governments in U.S. courts are notoriously difficult to prosecute. Generally, a foreign government may not be sued without its consent.

The suit was filed on behalf of Guy von Dardel, half-brother of Wallenberg, and Sven Hagstromer, who has been appointed a legal guardian of Wallenberg.

Wallenberg, then 32 and a member of one of Sweden's most prominent families, was sent to Budapest near the end of World War II by the neutral Swedish government at the request of the American government to coordinate a massive rescue effort. His mission was to save the Jewish community of Hungary from extermination by the Nazis.

In the six months between his arrival in Budapest and the occupation of Hungary by Soviet forces, Wallenberg passed out Swedish passports freely and bullied Hungarian and German officials with breathtaking daring. He was credited with saving up to 100,000 lives.

In January 1945, as Soviet forces completed the occupation of Budapest, Wallenberg was arrested.

In the years since 1945 numerous diplomatic inquiries and efforts, by the United States and Sweden, have been made to obtain Wallenberg's release, to no avail. The suit says the Soviet Union has resorted to false statements and denials of information in responding to those efforts.

In 1947, then-Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky told the Swedish government that Wallenberg was "not in the Soviet Union and he is not known to us." In 1957, however, then-First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko admitted that Wallenberg had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union but claimed he had died of natural causes in his cell in 1947.

Lantos says reports indicate that Wallenberg was alive as recently as four years ago.

"We believe that Mr. Gromyko was given false information," he said. "We hope he will reassess the Soviets' position."

In October 1981, in a joint resolution passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan, Wallenberg was made an honorary citizen of the United States, the only person other than Winston Churchill ever to be so honored.

PROVIDENCE, RI
JOURNAL
D. 83,809—S. 241,252
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK METRO AREA

FEB 3 1984

U.S. lawyer sues Soviet Union over war hero's disappearance

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Yesterday morning, Philadelphia lawyer and law Prof. Morris Wolff, buoyed by his mission and confident of its timing, sued the Soviet Union.

At 10 a.m., he entered U.S. District Court in Washington and filed suit on behalf of the family of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from extermination by the Germans during World War II.



Wallenberg

The suit seeks either Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union — where he was taken under "protective custody" in 1945 and where the Soviets say he died that same year — or the return of his remains for a hero's burial.

The suit also asks for a declaration of illegal action on the part of the Soviets, all pertinent information concerning Wallenberg's detention, and a judgment of $39,000,000 — $1,000,000 for each year since his captivity.

"If possible, I want his freedom; if not, an honest accounting of his life," Wolff said last week, pacing the floor of the sun porch that serves as his office. "It's time now for the truth."

★ ★ ★

WOLFF AND his colleagues agree that the thorniest legal problem they face is jurisdiction — whether the court has the authority to adjudicate a case against a foreign government.

At issue, Wolff explained, is the Act of State Doctrine, which holds that a U.S. court cannot examine the merits of a case when it is alleged that a foreign government acted illegally within its own borders and under its own laws.

Wolff and his colleagues say they think their case falls outside the definition of the doctrine, because they believe that the Soviet action violated international law.

Not only was Wallenberg protected by his diplomatic status, they contend, but at least part of the money that financed his humanitarian work came from the United States.

Two recent developments also have encouraged them to seize the moment: the honorary U.S. citizenship bestowed upon Wallenberg by President Reagan in 1981, and the emergence of a letter written in 1957 by Andrei A. Gromyko, who was the Soviet deputy foreign minister then, acknowledging that Wallenberg's detention amounted to "criminal activity."

"This is a dynamite brief," Wolff said, slapping his palm with a copy of the rough draft. "We're saying" to Gromyko, " 'You wrote this letter; you acknowledged you committed a crime.... Well, we'd like to ask you a few questions.' "

★ ★ ★

WALLENBERG was 32, the scion of an influential Swedish family, when he was dispatched by the Swedish government to Budapest. By the time he arrived, on July 9, 1944, all the Jews outside the capital — 437,000 men, women and children — already had been deported to concentration camps. Wallenberg's mission was to save as many of the Jews of Budapest as he could.

According to the lawsuit on his behalf, "From July, 1944, until January, 1945, Wallenberg is credited with having saved up to 100,000 lives."

In January, 1945, the Red Army liberated Budapest. On or about the 17th of that month, Wallenberg was taken into "protective custody" by Soviet secret police, transported to Moscow and placed in Lubianka prison.

The Soviet ambassador to Sweden notified Wallenberg's family of his arrival in Russia and assured them of his safe return.

In February, 1957, the Soviet government informed the Swedish government that Wallenberg had died "in his cell ... probably as a result of a heart attack" in July, 1947, at the age of 35. His remains, the communique said, had been cremated.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.
NEWS
—D. 95,187—
FT. LAUDERDALE METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984



AP photo

Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., is flanked by his wife, Annette, and Guy von Dardel, half-brother of missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Washington Thursday.

Diplomat's kin sues Soviets

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The family of Raoul Wallenberg sued the Soviet Union for $39 million and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

The suit was filed Thursday in U.S. District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half brother, and demands that the Soviets either release Wallenberg, supply definitive proof he is dead, and in either case, pay $39 million in damages.

Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary. The Soviets say Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family claims he still is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," von Dardel said as his suit was filed. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive but I can't release it. We must get him out."

The U.S. and Swedish governments sent Wallenberg to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 to help save the lives of Jews still under Nazi occupation.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet forces who had moved into Hungary took Wallenberg into custody, allegedly to protect him. For years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg.

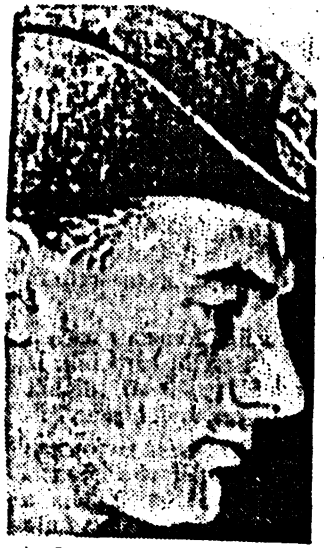
Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government in 1957 that Wallenberg died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier.

Von Dardul's lawyer, Morris Wolff, said the suit against the Soviets was filed under the 1977 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in U.S. courts for wrongful acts.

With von Dardel at a news conference Thursday was Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., who with his wife was saved from the Nazi death camps through Wallenberg's efforts.

CHICAGO, IL
SUN-TIMES
D. 651,579—S. 677,681
CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984



Raoul Wallenberg

Soviets sued in '45 detention

By William Hines
Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union was named Thursday as defendant in a $39 million suit seeking the return of the vanished Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, or his remains.

The suit in U.S. District Court here alleges numerous violations of international law in the detention of Wallenberg, who disappeared in Budapest, Hungary, early in 1945. It was brought in the names of Wallenberg, his half brother and a third Swede who is the diplomat's legal guardian.

Wallenberg was in Budapest as an accredited member of Sweden's diplomatic mission acting on behalf of the United States to protect Hungary's 100,000 Jews from extermination by the Nazis. His heroism eventually won him honorary U.S. citizenship under an act of Congress passed in October, 1981.

Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and his wife, Annette, who were teenage members of Budapest's Jewish community at the time Wallenberg disappeared, called a press conference on Capitol Hill to announce the suit. Lantos was principal sponsor of the Wallenberg citizenship legislation.

The suit was signed by six lawyers, including Anthony D'Amato of Northwestern University Law School, as attorneys for Guy von Dardel of Lund, Sweden, and Sven Hagstromer of Stockholm. Dardel is Wallenberg's half brother and Hagstromer is his guardian.

Soviet authorities as early as 1947 disclaimed knowledge of Wallenberg or his whereabouts, but in 1957 changed their story and—in an official communication to the Swedish government signed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko—said the diplomat had died in captivity 10 years earlier and had been cremated.

The Gromyko statement attributed Wallenberg's detention, and the earlier disclaimers of knowledge about him, to "criminal activity of [Viktor S.] Abukamov [a former minister of state security]," who reportedly was shot in 1953.

Attorney Morris H. Wolff of Wilmington, Del., head of the Dardel-Hagstromer legal team, said Gromyko's statement gives U.S. courts jurisdiction.

Wolff steadfastly refused to discuss the question of damages claimed—at a rate of $1 million per year—for Wallenberg's detention.

MARIETTA, GA
JOURNAL
D. 24,756—S. 26,835
ATLANTA METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

Swedish Diplomat's Family Files Suit Against Soviets

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There are few indisputable facts in the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts. His family in Sweden believes he is still alive after 39 years in Soviet prisons, but the Soviets say he is dead.

His family says Wallenberg is either in a Soviet prison or mental institution, at the age of 71 miraculously managing to stay fit and sane after 39 years of imprisonment.

Others, including some Soviet experts, say it is doubtful he could have survived the rigors of Soviet prison life.

Wallenberg's family says if he were dead, the procedure-minded Soviets would have presented an official death certificate. Others more skeptical say Wallenberg's real fate may never be known.

The family filed a $39 million suit against the Soviets Thursday and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

It is known with certainty that Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved at least 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II, was taken into custody by the Russians on Jan. 17, 1945. It was the last time anyone saw him as a free man.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied they had him in custody. On Feb. 2, 1957. Then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Swedish government Wallenberg died in his cell July 17, 1947, presumably from a heart attack.

Since then, the Soviets have refused to discuss the case.

But there have been numerous reports since then that Wallenberg was seen alive.

Here is some of the published evidence saying Wallenberg was alive long after the Soviets said he had died:

•July 17, 1947. The Soviets say Wallenberg died on this date.

•April 1945-48. A released Italian diplomat said he communicated with a Swede named Wallenberg in a cell next to his by tapping coded messages on the wall.

•1953. Abraham Kalinski, a former Soviet prisoner, saw said he saw Wallenberg several times exercising in a prison yard.

•January-February 1955. An Austrian whose name was not disclosed said he saw Wallenberg in the Soviet Union's Vladimir Prison. He said Wallenberg told him he had spent years in solitary confinement.

•March 19, 1956. The Soviets said Wallenberg was not and never had been in the Soviet Union.

•Feb. 2, 1957. Andrei Gromyko's note reporting Wallenberg's death 12 years earlier.

•1959. Kalinski wrote his sister in Israel twice saying a Swede was still in prison with him.

•Jan. 27, 1961. A Swedish professor, Nanna Svartz, met with Soviet Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov, a confidante of Nikita Khruschev's physician. Svartz said Miashnikov told her Wallenberg "was in a mental hospital" and he had examined him. Ms. Svartz tried to follow up on her conversations with Miashnikov but he refused.

•January 1970. A young Hungarian visiting Stockholm read about Wallenberg for the first time. He went to von Dardel and said he had had lunch with a woman and her father, a senior Hungarian official. The father had said Wallenberg was in a Siberian camp at the time.

•1978. Conid Lubarsky, a Soviet dissident living in Munich said a reliable source in Moscow reported "one old Swede" was in a psychiatric hospital in Blagovichnsk.

•1979. A Soviet prisoner said he saw Wallenberg in Moscow's Lubianka prison.

RALEIGH, N.C.
TIMES
D. 35,000
RALEIGH-DURHAM METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 3 1984

Wallenberg imprisoned by Soviets in 1945

Freedom fighter still rumored alive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There are few indisputable facts in the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts. His family in Sweden believes he is still alive after 39 years in Soviet prisons, but the Soviets say he is dead.

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$39 million lawsuit filed against Soviets

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The family of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg has sued the Soviet Union for $39 million and demanded the Kremlin reveal what happened to the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews during World War II.

The suit was filed Thursday in U.S. District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half brother. It demands that the Soviets either release Wallenberg or provide definitive proof he is dead, and, in either case, pay $39 million in damages.

Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary. The Soviets say Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family claims he still is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," von Dardel said as his suit was filed. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive, but I can't release it. We must get him out."

The U.S. and Swedish governments sent Wallenberg to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 to help save the lives of Jews still under Nazi occupation.

He carried with him a large but unspecified amount of money supplied by the United States to carry out the mission. Officials from the governments credit Wallenberg with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews by supplying false identity papers to some and smuggling food to others.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet forces who had moved into Hungary took Wallenberg into custody, allegedly to protect him. For years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg.

Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government in 1957 that Wallenberg died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier. Wallenberg would have been 34 at the time of the alleged heart attack.

The U.S. and Swedish governments have been unsuccessfully demanding information on Wallenberg's fate ever since.

Von Dardul's lawyer, Morris Wolff, said the suit against the Soviets was filed under the 1977 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in U.S. courts for wrongful acts.

"I think it (the suit) could well affect the case positively," von Dardel said.

MANKATO, MN.
FREE PRESS
D. 27,000

FEB 2 1984

Wallenberg lawyer sues USSR

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Philadelphia lawyer sued the Soviet Union today on behalf of the family of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who was responsible for the rescue of 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II.

The suit seeks either Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union where was taken under "protective custody" in 1945 or the return of his remains for a hero's burial.

The Soviets claim Wallenberg died in 1945.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court by Morris Wolff, a lawyer and law professor, also asks for a declaration of illegal action on the part of the Soviets; all pertinent information concerning Wallenberg's detention; and a judgment of $39 million -$1 million for each year since his captivity.

Wallenberg, a diplomat from a wealthy family, was assigned to Budapest, Hungary to observe and report Hitler's attempts to exterminate the Jews.

WALLENBERG OBSERVED the extermination efforts, and responded. Every day, he risked his life in his activities to save the endangered Hungarians. He enabled hundreds of thousands to leave the country by issuing Swedish passports.

Traveling from Budapest to a small town called Devrecen, in 1945, the Soviets took Wallenberg into "protective custody." He was taken by train through Rumania, to Moscow, where he wa jailed in Lubianka prison.

According to Wolff, there hav been several accounts, most from former prisoners, that Wa lenberg is still alive, either fro people who said they have sp ken with him or have commur cated with him through tappi code messages on prison walls

Wolff said the basis for the la suit, filed on the 39th anniversa of Wallenberg's abduction, is t fact that President Reag signed into law in 1981 legislati giving honorary citizenship Wallenberg.

BATON ROUGE, LA.
STATE TIMES
D. 40,000
BATON ROUGE METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 2 1984

Suit against Soviet Union seeks Wallenberg release

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Philadelphia lawyer sued the Soviet Union today on behalf of the family of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who was responsible for the rescue of 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II.

The suit seeks either Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union where he was taken under "protective custody" in 1945 or the return of his remains for a hero's burial.

The Soviets claim Wallenberg died in 1945.

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Wallenberg observed the extermination efforts, and responded. Every day, he risked his life in his activities to save the endangered Hungarians. He enabled hundreds of thousands to leave the country by issuing Swedish passports.

Traveling from Budapest to a small town called Devrecen, in 1945, the Soviets took Wallenberg into "protective custody." He was taken by train through Romania, to Moscow, where he was jailed in Lubianka prison.

According to Wolff, there have been several accounts, mostly from former prisoners, that Wallenberg is still alive, either from people who said they have spoken with him or have communicated with him through tapping code messages on prison walls.

Phila. lawyer seeks justice in the Wallenberg case

PHILADELPHIA, PA
INQUIRER
D 561,018 S 1,031,321
PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 2 1984

By Mary Jane Fine
Inquirer Staff Writer

This morning, Chestnut Hill lawyer and law professor Morris Wolff, buoyed by his mission and confident of its timing, plans to sue the Soviet Union.

At 10 a.m., he will enter U.S. District Court in Washington to file the suit on behalf of the family of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from extermination by the Nazis during World War II.

The suit seeks either Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union — where he was taken under "protective custody" in 1945 and where the Soviets say he died that same year — or the return of his remains for a hero's burial. The suit also asks for a declaration of illegal action on the part of the Soviets, all pertinent information concerning Wallenberg's detention and a judgment of $39,000,000 — $1,000,000 for each year since his captivity.

"If possible, I want his freedom; if not, an honest accounting of his life," Wolff said last week, pacing the floor of the sun porch that serves as his office. "It's time now for the truth."

Having said that, Wolff and his colleagues — lawyers drawn from two prestigious law firms and three universities — are well aware that theirs may be an impossible mission.

The attorneys agree that the thorniest legal problem they face is jurisdiction — whether the court has the authority to adjudicate a case against a foreign government. At issue, Wolff explained, is the Act of State Doctrine, which holds that an U.S. court cannot examine the merits of a case when it is alleged that a foreign government acted illegally within its own borders and under its own laws.

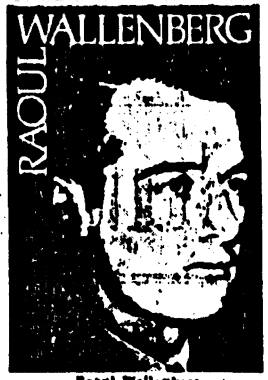
Wolff and his colleagues say they think their case falls outside the definition of the doctrine, because they believe that the Soviet action violated international law. Not only was Wallenberg protected by his diplomatic status, they contend, but at least part of the money that funded his humanitarian work came from the United States.

Two recent developments also have encouraged them to seize the moment: the honorary U.S. citizenship bestowed upon Wallenberg by President Reagan in 1981 and the emergence of a letter written in 1957 by then-Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, acknowledging that Wallenberg's detention amounted to "criminal activity."

"This is a dynamite brief," Wolff said, slapping his palm with a copy of the rough draft. "We're saying to Gromyko, 'You wrote this letter, you acknowledged you committed a crime. ... Well, we'd like to ask you a few questions.'"

Until May, Wolff had not heard of Raoul Wallenberg.

Report on a legal effort



Raoul Wallenberg
Disappeared in 1945

sister visited the United States to organize a Wallenberg Committee, few Americans knew of the events that had long before become a cause celebre in Sweden.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, headed by Sens. Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz, soon embarked on a massive educational campaign designed, according to its literature, "to make the name of Raoul Wallenberg a household name."

Through documentaries, news programs and brochures, the story began to circulate.

Wallenberg was 32, the scion of an influential Swedish family, when he was dispatched by the Swedish government to Budapest. By the time he arrived, on July 9, 1944, all the Jews outside the capital — 437,000 men, women and children — already had been deported to concentration camps. Wallenberg's mission was to save as many of the Jews of Budapest as he could.

The impetus for his assignment came from the War Refugee Board, established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the hope of saving Jews and others targeted by the Nazis. After the partial Nazi occupation of Hungary in June 1944, the board made Hungary its primary focus.

It approached Sweden, a neutral country with an embassy in Budapest, asking for someone to undertake the mission. That someone was Wallenberg.

Once in Budapest, he redesigned the Swedish protective passport, the "Schutzpass," into a more impressive and readily identifiable document; he established shelters, hospitals



Philadelphia Inquirer / GERALD S. WILLIAMS

Wolff holds a copy of the complaint to be filed against the Soviet Union; Soviet officials have declined to comment on the lawsuit

unteers even distributed blankets, food and clothing to Jews already marching toward death camps.

According to the lawsuit on his behalf, "From July 1944 until January 1945, Wallenberg is credited with having saved up to 100,000 lives."

In January 1945, the Soviet army liberated Budapest. On or about the 17th of that month, Wallenberg was taken into "protective custody" by Soviet secret police, transported to Moscow and placed in Lubianka prison. The Soviet ambassador to Sweden notified Wallenberg's family of his arrival in Russia and assured them of his safe return.

In February 1957, the Soviet government informed the Swedish government that Wallenberg had died "in his cell ... probably as a result of a heart attack" in July 1947 at the age of 35. His remains, the communique said, had been cremated.

Wolff says he has "an intuitive belief" that Wallenberg is alive. His belief, he says, goes beyond the family history of longevity, beyond the fact that "the man had a tremendous perseverance in life."

"One of my favorite poems is Emily Dickinson's," he said, "the one that goes, 'I never spoke with God, nor visited in Heaven, yet certain am I of the spot, as if the Checks were given.'"

lenberg came via a colleague, Northwestern University law professor Thomas D'Amato, who had been contacted by Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel.

Von Dardel had learned about D'Amato's success in suing the Soviet Union on behalf of a Chicago woman who, while on a student visa in 1981, married a Russian citizen, but the Soviets refused to let him leave the country and join her in the United States.

The case, *Frolova vs. U.S.S.R.*, was resolved when the Soviets, presumably to avoid the publicity and hassle, released Lois Frolova's husband in June 1982, only two months after D'Amato filed suit.

Von Dardel asked D'Amato's advice regarding his half-brother, and D'Amato recommended Morris Wolff, a former asistant district attorney in Philadelphia and a teacher of international law at the Delaware Law School of Widener University.

Wolff immediately bought and read *Righteous Gentile*, a book by John Bierman, which includes recollections by Jews whom Wallenberg rescued and eyewitness accounts by others who say they met him in prison in the Soviet Union years after the time when the Soviets say he died.

case, talked strategy and decided to file suit, using *Frolova vs. U.S.S.R.* for a model.

"The family is very realistic," Wolff said last week. "They realize [Wallenberg] may be dead, but they want the final chapter of his life written with dignity. They feel it is a political case in part, but they feel it must be heard in a court with a tradition of freedom."

As for the Soviets' response, Wolff mentions the possibility of a grand gesture, a prelude to peace talks, by the Soviets. If that does not happen, he said, he offers "two face-saving ways in which they can release him: they can say that their hospital system is so vast, he apparently was listed under another name, a bureaucratic oversight. Second, they can say that the man has been in such a condition ... that he has been unable to communicate with them.

"They may even see it as a diplomatic accomplishment to locate and free him."

Murray Levin, of the Philadelphia law firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, another lawyer attached to the Wallenberg case, also talked about the possibility of a "gesture."

"I think it's fair to say the odds are long," he said, "and, in the long run, an American court can't force the Russians to release him, but it can do

The attorneys say they may ask the court for injunctions — perhaps more restrictions on Soviet air travel here and embassy bank accounts — aimed at forcing the Soviets' hand. The timing of the injunctions has not been determined, they say.

A State Department spokeswoman said she was not aware of the pending lawsuit and would be reluctant to comment even if she were familiar with it "for fear of prejudicing the case." She did say that it would be unlikely for a suit filed by an individual to affect U.S.-Soviet relations because the Soviets would not view it as an official action.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Washington declined to comment, saying he was not familiar with the case.

Wolff talked about the one clear moment years ago when he knew what his future would be. He was 17, working on a high school project, sitting in a magistrate's court in Philadelphia absorbing the litany of complaints and miseries that unfolded there, when he decided he would be a lawyer.

"The law was to be for me an instrument for the accomplishment of social justice," he said, brandishing the papers from the Wallenberg lawsuit, "and this is the most wonderful privilege, to be the custodian

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEWS
-D. 222,952-
PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA

FEB 1 1984



By Chuck Stone

A Righteous Gentile's Special Love

Today, a Hungarian-born Jew who serves in Congress celebrates his 56th birthday.

Tomorrow morning, an American-born Jew who teaches law will appear on the "Today" show before filing a lawsuit against the Soviet Union in federal court in Washington, D.C.

Two seemingly disparate events, yet both are bound by the umbilical cord of the goodness of one man, a Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

His name rings no bells of international repute. The moral grandeur of his works has eluded many foreign affairs reporters.

But to freedom-fighters, the tall, lanky Swede is an authentic legend, honored in Israel's holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem, as a "righteous Gentile."

As did another audacious emancipator, John Brown, Wallenberg faithfully heeded Isaiah's prophecy to "undo the heavy burdens ... Let the oppressed go free ... and break every yoke."

This he did by rescuing thousands of Hungarian Jews from the yoke of Hitler's "final solution."

Two of them, California Rep. Tom Lantos and his Hungarian-born wife, Annette, celebrate life today with their two children and five grandchildren.

"We are not resting," Annette Lantos said yesterday in a discernibly European accent.

"We are sending telegrams to [Soviet Ambassador Anatoly] Dobrynin and [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko. Gromyko was the mastermind behind the false documents that claimed Wallenberg had died in 1947."

Tomorrow, those phony documents will be challenged in U.S. District Court by a team of 250 distinguished lawyers and law professors headed by Morris Wolff, an indefatigably bright professor of law at Delaware School of Law. Philadelphia is also represented by Murray Levin and Alan K. Cotler of Pepper, Hamilton and Scheetz.

"We have several pieces of evidence that indicate Wallenberg may be alive," Wolff said yesterday.

"Since 1951, there have been sightings, letters smuggled out of Soviet prisons and tapped code messages on prison walls.

"We are suing the Soviet Union on behalf of Wallenberg's family for $39 million — $1 million for every year of his imprisonment.

"We are requesting the right to inspect all documents relating to his seizure by the Soviet secret police in 1945, his imprisonment and his whereabouts."

But even if the Soviet documents are produced, can they illuminate Wallenberg's greatness? Can sheaves of legal briefs before a court of law reveal the splendor of one man's unrelenting crusade for justice?

If nothing else, the lawsuit may awaken a world still slumbering in the bed of indifference to human rights.

Raoul Wallenberg's odyssey for humanity begins in 1944.

Scion of one of Sweden's most prominent banking families, Wallenberg was managing a large export firm when he met Herschel Johnson, U.S. minister to Sweden.

The U.S. State Department had cabled Johnson to obtain neutral Sweden's intervention on behalf of Hungarian Jews marked for extinction by Hitler.

Johnson chose the urbane, University of Michigan-educated Wallenberg, but warned him that if the Germans discovered his mission, he was on his own.

"If I can help, if I can save a single person," shrugged the 32-year-old Swede, "I will go."

Arriving in Budapest with diplomatic immunity, he began an incredible game of Nazi cat and Swedish mouse, issuing "protective" passports that placed Jews under Swedish jurisdiction.

The recollections of his life-threatening exploits would make a Hollywood spy thriller read like a nursery rhyme.

Wallenberg once stopped a train of packed cattle cars and yelled for all Jews who had provisional Swedish papers to disembark.

Taking a dangerous chance that the German officer couldn't read Hungarian, Wallenberg then handed the prisoners income tax receipts, bills of lading, inoculation certificates and any other piece of official-looking paper. Over 500 Jews were then released to his custody.



Raoul Wallenberg: dead or alive?

During one long death march across a snow-carpeted countryside, Wallenberg suddenly appeared alongside the columns of old men, women and frightened children.

Imperiously ordering the German commander to respect Swedish diplomatic immunity, he called on all Jews who had "provisional" papers in Hungarian or Swedish to follow him. They swarmed around him for the treasured passports to freedom.

Several days later, 4,200 of them returned to Budapest with him.

At one point, Wallenberg was renting 32 buildings, where he housed and fed 13,000 Jews with the help of Swiss officials and the papal nuncio.

He actually had become a one-man builder of a survival ghetto.

Like a phantom Robin Hood, he scooted in and out of alleyways, constantly changing cars and addresses. A cunning sixth sense helped him to outwit the Gestapo's traps designed to set him up.

When he learned the Russian troops were near the German lines, he sneaked through to help them defeat the Germans.

On Jan. 17, 1945, he met with three Russian secret policemen as part of his plan to plead for the restoration of Jewish property confiscated by the Hungarian government.

"I am going with these officers — whether as a guest or a prisoner, I do not know," he told friends in his office.

He then pointed to the three officers whose names are now known by Swedish authorities, walked out of the office and has not been seen since.

Is Wallenberg dead? The Soviets have never provided unchallengeable proof. If he were alive, he would be 72 today.

But his epitaphs or his honors glisten like moonbeams dangling in a dark forest — inclusion in the Yad Yashem memorial, the hundreds of thousands of descendants of the families he saved, Tom and Annette Lantos's grandchildren, the citizenship America conferred on him, Morris Wolff's lawsuit and, hopefully, a world aroused to its rage for justice.

"I feel that this is a coming together for what we call in Yiddish a *besheret* [destiny]," said Wolff.

"There is a protocol to life," says a friend, Cheryl Emerson Moore.

However, it is foreordained this righteous gentile's special love awaits redemption.

Postscript: As the Swedish Wallenberg is the umbilical cord between the Hungarian born Lantos and the American-born Wolff, so is David Mallory, a Quaker teacher to thousands, a moral nexus between a Jew and a black Baptist. Several years ago, Wolff and I met at one of Mallory's summer regenerative teaching seminars at Westtown. Like John Donne, none of us is an island. Every man's death diminishes us and we are all involved in mankind.

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Chuck Stone's column appears Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Columnist Jill Porter is on vacation.

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JOURNAL
—D. 71,566—
WILMINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

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NEWS
—D. 54,418—
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FEB 1 1984

Local law prof to battle Soviets

Morris Wolff to lead lawsuit to free World War II figure

By KEVIN FEELEY
Staff reporter

A Delaware Law School professor will launch a legal battle Thursday against the Soviet Union to obtain freedom for Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg, the famed "Righteous Gentile" who saved 100,000 Jewish lives while serving as a Swedish diplomat in Hungary during World War II, was imprisoned by the Russians in January 1945.

Delaware law professor Morris Wolff will lead a battery of lawyers, joined for the occasion by members of Wallenberg's family, in filing a federal suit in Washington, D.C., to force the Soviets to divulge the fate of Wallenberg.

For years, the Swedish government and people from around the world, including many Jews rescued from the Nazis during the war by Wallenberg, have tried without success to secure Wallenberg's release. The Soviets, meanwhile, have contended that Wallenberg — who was not Jewish — died in prison in 1947, despite a mountain of evidence to the contrary.

"We want [the Soviets] to go back once again and locate Wallenberg," said Wolff, an expert in international law, who was asked last June by Wallenberg's half-brother to file the suit. "What we're saying is, either produce him if he's still alive or produce his remains, so that the family can go ahead with a proper burial.

"He is a figure in Swedish history," Wolff said. "His early life is well-documented, his heroism during the war is well-documented, but the story of his life in Soviet prisons is incomplete. There is no final chapter to his story."

How is it that the matter of a Swedish diplomat, serving time in a Soviet prison, can be argued in U.S. District Court in Washington?

Though the fact is not the prime basis for the suit, Raoul Wallenberg is an honorary U.S. citizen -- one of only three ever so honored by the Congress. (The others are Gen. Marquis de Lafayette and Winston Churchill.)

According to Wolff and the other attorneys, the case can be brought in the United States because of a federal law known as the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, passed by the Congress in 1977 to prohibit foreign diplomatic representatives from claiming "diplomatic immunity" every time they commit crimes in the United States.

"Under the act, a nation waives its claim to sovereign immunity when it violates an international agreement it has signed," Wolff said.

In the Wallenberg case, Wolff contends, the violated agreements are the Diplomatic Relations Act of 1961, signed to provide protection for all foreign diplomats, and the 1975 Helsinki Accords on human rights.

"Wallenberg is an accredited Swedish diplomat, and his right to protection was violated," Wolff said.

"Obviously, the case deals on many different levels and touches important political questions," like the tender issue of U.S.-Soviet relations, Wolff said.

Should the court grant the Wallenberg family request, the Soviets will have 60 days from the time of the decision to produce Wallenberg or his remains.

Failure to abide by the court's ruling, Wolff said, could result in a court-ordered freeze of Soviet assets in the United States. The suit also seeks $39 million in damages from the Soviet Union. "One for each year he has been in prison," said Wolff.

"First they said he wasn't in the Soviet Union, then later they said he had died in [Moscow's] Lubyanka Prison in 1947," Wolff said. "The evidence is overwhelming that that is simply not true. He was seen by other prisoners; he talked to others, who got out word that he was still alive."

There has been no information since 1978 about whether Wallenberg is alive. If he still is, he's 71 years old.

"Do I think he is alive? Yes, I really do," said Wolff, who will make an appearance Thursday morning on NBC's "Today Show."

"Sometimes I think I can actually hear him banging on the bars of his cell, waiting for someone to help."

JEWISH NEWS
DETROIT, MI.
W. 15,075

JAN 27 1984

Soviets Prodded on Wallenberg

NEW YORK — Jeane Kirkpatrick, American Ambassador to the United Nations, last week called on the Soviet Union to provide information on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of nearly 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in World War II.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick made the appeal at a ceremony in New York marking the 39th anniversary of Wallenberg's arrest by Soviet forces in Budapest. The event was sponsored by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of Bnai Brith. The committee believes that Wallenberg, now 71, is alive in a Soviet prison despite statements by the Soviet Union that he died in 1947.

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World Pressure Needed To Free Hero Wallenberg

By RICHARD ANDERSEN
Special to the Los Angeles Times

If candidate-clergyman Jesse Jackson, fresh from his recent success in freeing Lt. Robert O. Goodman Jr., wants to try another mission, he should initiate one in behalf of Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg is the Swedish diplomat who was named an honorary American citizen through a bill signed by President Reagan in October 1981.

A Lutheran and a member of a prominent family of bankers, the educated Wallenberg traveled to Budapest in 1944 as an envoy of King Gustav V. By then, Hungary's 700,000 Jews were the only sizable Jewish population remaining in Europe. The United States and Sweden joined forces in trying to save them, with funding from the American War Refugee Board. Wallenberg was 32 when he became Sweden's emissary.

Until Soviet forces took Budapest, Wallenberg valiantly challenged Nazis and Hungarian Arrow Cross cadres. He issued fake Swedish "safe-conduct" passports to Jews at random, saying, "I have come to save a nation." He is credited with saving 20,000 Jews destined for extermination camps by transferring them from the ghetto into "safe houses" protected by the yellow-and-blue cross-adorned flag of Sweden. He used American dollars to purchase property, buy lives, obtain illicit food supplies and bribe Nazi officials.

When the deportations of Hungarian Jews to Germany stopped, Wallenberg blocked a plan to wipe out the 70,000 Jews remaining in the Budapest ghetto.

When the Russians entered Budapest, Wallenberg was taken into custody, possibly on suspicion of spying, and imprisoned in Moscow. That was 39 years ago, and the Soviets still have him — if he is still alive.

Most of the world, including the governments of Sweden, Hungary, the United States, Israel and even the Soviet Union, conveniently forgot about Wallenberg. Christian organizations did nothing. Jewish organizations did little. Even U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, a fellow Swede, refused to help.

It is speculated that members of the well-to-do Wallenberg family preferred to cultivate their business contacts with the Soviet Union rather than press for their relative's release. Only Wallenberg's mother, half-sister and half-brother persisted. Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, who was asked to aid the family, has said that it is more important that the world knows what happened to Raoul Wallenberg than that one more Nazi be sent to prison.

In 1957 Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko signed a report saying that Wallenberg had died in prison. Numerous "sightings" by reliable former prisoners, Soviet officials and defectors suggest that he may still be alive somewhere in the gulag.

State Department spokesman Alan D. Romberg wrote in August 1983, "Our efforts to resolve the tragic mystery of Mr. Wallenberg's fate will continue until the Soviets provide a full and satisfactory clarification of their actions in his case."

At 71, and after nearly four decades in captivity, what good is Wallenberg to the Soviet Union? He was a neutral diplomat. He was cooperating with a Soviet ally, the United States.

He rescued Jews regardless of their political beliefs, and there must have been Communists among them. At the time of his capture by the Soviets, he did not even protest. Why should they want him any longer?

Gromyko's repudiated 1957 report, and Soviet silence despite aggressive international persistence by Sweden and the United States in recent years, suggests that the Kremlin is too embarrassed to release Wallenberg or disclose the facts surrounding his case.

Sadly, the world pressure that is needed to push the Soviets has not materialized. Diplomatic channels have been exercised, but not the demonstrated might of the people. Only a few have spoken openly about Wallenberg, and only a few have marched in his behalf.

Jackson, by undertaking a mission to find out what happened to Wallenberg, could launch such a movement. People everywhere could unite to enunciate to Gromyko and Soviet President Yuri V. Andropov that it would be less embarrassing to release Wallenberg (or at least his remains and a detailed report of his demise than to keep him in the gulag.

(Richard Andersen is the pastor of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Long Beach, Calif.)



around the town

with Leon Brown

DR. SHELDON PAVEL, vice principal of George Washington High School, has left the Northeast school and assumed the presidency of Central High School. Pavel succeeds **Dr. Howard Carlisle,** the native Philadelphian who served as president of Central High from January, 1970, until his retirement last month . . . First Federal Savings of Philadelphia, the 50-year-old bank headed by **Daniel B. Green,** is a member of the Financial American Network which put together a $65 million package for the restoration of the historic National Press Building in Washington, D.C. Officials of Merrill Lynch and FAN signed papers that will permit total renovation of the 14-story structure, built in 1927 and designated a historical site by the government. The building houses the National Press Club and dozens of other national and international news organizations. It has the largest concentration of news people anywhere, with a workday population of 2500 persons . . . **Carl Alpert,** the *Jewish Times'* Israel columnist and recently retired assistant to the president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, will be honored at a luncheon May 8 in New York by the American Society for Technion . . . Former Secretary of State **Cyrus R. Vance** will deliver the annual **Owen J. Roberts** Memorial Lecture of the University of Pennsylvania Law School on Feb. 23 at the University Museum. Vance, who currently practices law in New York, was Secretary of State in the Carter Administration. Former Roberts lecturers for Penn Law School included Supreme Court **Justice Felix Frankfurter** and Israeli diplomat **Abba Eban** . . . **Morris Wolff,** professor at the Delaware Law School of Widener University, who as reported here exclusively months ago has filed a $39 million suit against the Soviet Union. He will address the **Raoul Wallenberg** Lodge of B'nai B'rith at a meeting tonight at the Marriott. Wolff filed on behalf of **Guy van Dardel,** Wallenberg's half-brother. His address will be followed by a showing of the award-winning documentary film "Genocide," narrated by **Elizabeth Taylor** and **Orson Welles.**

RABBI TED SANDERS, who prior to moving to Texas several years ago served as executive director of the United Hebrew Schools and Yeshivot of Philadelphia, has been selected as the hospital and prison chaplain of the Jewish Federation of Greater Houston. Prior to his new appointment, Rabbi Sanders was religious leader of two congregations in the Houston, Texas, area . . . **Rabbi Samuel K. Wohlgelernter,** religious leader of Congregation Beth El Suburban, will be honored as he celebrates his 20th year with the synagogue during the weekend of March 9-10. Guest speakers will include **U.S. Rep. Robert Edgar** and **Rabbi David A. Wortman,** executive director of the Board of Rabbis . . . The Beth Jacob School's Parents Association will honor **Rev. and Mrs. Naftali Ungar** at its annual Melave Malka March 3 at Congregation Ohel Jacob in Oxford Circle. Guest speaker will be **Dr. William Brickman,** of the University of Pennsylvania School of Education . . . Ten selected photographs in Northeast photo **Ed Toben's** Israel portfolio are currently on tour with the Photo Show International, which is traveling to Washington, D.C., Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Diego. Toben will be lecturing on his photos when they are shown Feb. 23-26 at the Philadelphia Civic Center.

TEMMA MUCHNICK, executive director of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Friends of the Hebrew University, became a *bubba* for the first time when her son and daughter-in-law, **Hal and Sarah Lessin,** of Riverdale, N.Y., gave birth to a son, **Alexander Philip.** The new papa is a pre-med student at Columbia University . . . **Curtis M. Pontz** has been named chairman of the annual concert staged by Germantown Jewish Centre. This year's concert on April 29 will feature the Klezmer Conservatory Band, 14 players strong who have been a major force in the resurrection of the musical tradition of the Klezmer sound. Klezmer music is based on the folk melodies and cantorial singing of Eastern European Jews which dates back to the 16th Century . . . **Marilyn Price Birnhak,** prez of Weight Watchers of Philadelphia, will be celebrating a double anniversary this coming weekend. Not only is she marking her 20th anniversary with Weight Watchers, but her 29th wedding anniversary as well . . . **Bea Chernock,** former city councilwoman, is at home recuperating from surgery. She and her husband, **Morris,** an administrative law judge, recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary . . . **Margaret Kline** has been named director of finance and planning of WCAU-TV, replacing **David Gittens,** who left the station to take a similar post at CBS-owned WBBM-TV in Chicago. Also, **Florence Satinsky,** who was manager of continuity acceptance at Channel 10, has retired.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN last week was **Neil Diamond,** who proved he has become the most complete artist in the entertainment world, playing to capacity crowds at three concerts at the Spectrum. Although it is four years since his first motion picture, "The Jazz Singer," his popularity has not diminished. Three top 10 singles came from the soundtrack of the film, "Love on the Rocks," "America," which he opens and closes his concerts with; and "Hello Again." Diamond, who celebrated his 43rd birthday Jan. 24, did a minimum of two-and a-half hours on stage without intermission. His fans were ecstatic and Spectrum officials admit he's one of the best drawing concert attractions in Philadelphia . . . The Israel Ballet will play the Academy of Music for one performance only during its national tour. The local engagement, presented by **Lloyd Zane Remick** and **Stan Hurwitz**/Starbright Enterprises, will be March 12, at 8 p.m. The Israel Ballet has not performed here since 1981. Following that successful tour it went on to win first prize for choreography at the International Dance Festival in Santiago, Chile. "Dvorak Variations," the award-winning work by co-founder **Berta Yampolsky,** will be performed on the current tour . . . The world's most famous old couple, **Jack Lemmon** and **Walter Matthau,** were reunited at a gala tribute at which Lemmon received the Albert Einstein Award from the American Society for Technion. Hundreds of Hollywood celebs and studio execs turned out in Los Angeles to honor Lemmon's contributions to the entertainment industry. Among them were **Kirk Douglas, Jane Fonda** and **Tom Hayden, Cathy Lee Crosby** and **Lisa Hartman.** "We are honoring Jack tonight because he is a *mensch,*" said director **Billy Wilder** as he presented the award.

Suit would force Soviet answers on Wallenberg

By IAN BLYNN
Of the Exponent Staff

A new chapter in the perplexing story of Raoul Wallenberg opened last week when lawyers for the family of the long-lost Swedish diplomat filed a $39 million suit against the Soviet Union.

The suit, filed in the Federal District Court for Washington, D.C., asks the court to order the Soviet Union to produce Wallenberg or his remains or to supply complete information concerning Wallenberg's fate. In either case, the family is seeking $39 million in compensatory damages — $1 million for each year since Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets in 1945.

The suit was filed by Morris Wolff, a professor at the Delaware Law School of Widener University, on behalf of Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, and Sven Hagstromer, Wallenberg's legal guardian.

Wallenberg was 32 when he was taken by the Russians from Budapest, Hungary, in the closing days of World War II. The scion of a wealthy non-Jewish Swedish family, Wallenberg had been appointed first secretary of the Swedish Legation in the Nazi-controlled Hungarian capital with the specific purpose of saving Jews.

His assignment was the result of requests to the neutral Swedes by the American War Refugee Board and the American Jewish Congress.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest with a large sum of money supplied by the United States. By the time Soviet troops moved into the city in 1945, he had been credited with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews. His methods included supplying them with protective Swedish passports, distributing food and medical supplies and even negotiating with the Nazis, including Adolf Eichmann, who was personally directing the "final solution" with regard to Hungarian Jewry.

Wallenberg's money supply, contacts with the Germans and ties with the Americans apparently made him a suspicious figure to the Soviets, according to Elenore Lester and Rabbi Frederick E. Werbell, writing in the *New York Times Magazine*. On Jan. 17, 1945, Wallenberg was taken into custody by Soviet troops occupying the capital. He was transported to Russia, and then disappeared from official

(Continued on Page 42)



RAOUL WALLENBERG
. . . his release or his remains

Suit would force answers on Wallenberg

(Continued from Page 5)

view.

In 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then the Soviet Union's deputy foreign minister, wrote to the Swedish government that Wallenberg had died in a Soviet prison in 1947. However, reports have surfaced periodically — the most recent in 1975 — of a longtime Swedish prisoner still being held by the Soviets.

The Wallenberg disappearance has become an international cause celebre. In 1981, the U.S. Congress passed a bill making Wallenberg the second honorary citizen in U.S. history, the first being Winston Churchill.

Wolff worked with a team of eight other lawyers from New York, Chicago and Washington who put in "hundreds of hours" preparing the case, said Philadelphia lawyer Murray Levin, one of the attorneys.

The first legal hurdle, the attorneys concede, will be the jurisdictional question and the expected claim by the Soviets of sovereign immunity. Will the court agree, as Wallenberg's attorneys urge, that it has the power to call the Soviets into an American court to answer charges that 39 years ago, in Hungary, they illegally abducted a Swedish diplomat?

Wolff, an expert in international law, says yes.

The suit is being brought under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1977, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in American courts for acts in violation of international law. According to Wolff, the Soviets violated a long-standing international precept of diplomatic immunity by abducting Wallenberg, and remain in violation by continuing to hold him and refusing to release the full story of his situation.

The decision to bring the suit in the United States was made by Wallenberg's family for three reasons, explained Levin, including Wallenberg's honorary American citizenship. He added that Wallenberg's World War II mission was undertaken at the urging of the American government and that there is precedent for such suits in the U.S. court system.

The larger question is whether the Soviets will bother to respond at all to the suit, and, if they lose, whether a judgment against them is enforceable.

"This is a serious, professional effort to get redress for Wallenberg and his family," Levin said in an interview. "I think the Soviet Union will defend the case with a formal legal appearance."

At least as far as a money judgment is concerned, there are "several remedies available" if his side carries the day, Wolff said, including attaching liens to Soviet assets in this country. "It won't be an empty victory," he said.

Wolff got involved in the Wallenberg case after von Dardel contacted Northwestern University School of Law Professor Anthony D'Amato, an expert in international law. D'Amato had sued the Soviet Union on behalf of an American woman who married a Soviet citizen whom the Soviets refused to allow to leave Russia. The case was dropped when the Soviets released the husband two months after the suit was filed, apparently to avoid adverse publicity.

D'Amato, now one of the nine attorneys on the Wallenberg legal team, contacted Wolff, whom he knew as a professor of international law. "The money is not as important as public opinion," Wolff, a former Philadelphia assistant district attorney, said. "This trial has educational value — to tell people that there are and were human beings like Wallenberg, willing to give up a comfortable and secure life to rescue strangers; that there are heroes who answer the call.

"Winning may just consist of getting an American court to take jurisdiction and to declare that a violation of international law has occurred," Wolff said. "Getting information on Wallenberg — maybe his remains, maybe his release."

Wolff said he is "optimistic" that Wallenberg may still be alive. At a press conference after the suit was filed, von Dardel told reporters, "I know my brother is still alive today. I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive, but I can't release it. We must get him out."

Von Dardel said that the suit "could well affect the case positively. It opens a new channel of information because all other channels have been exhausted."

ATTACHED ARTICLE ALSO APPEARED IN:

BIG SPRINGS, TX.
HERALD
D. 10,600 — S. 12,000

JAN 23 1984

JAMESTOWN, N.D.
SUN
D. 10,500

JAN 27 1984

HERKIMER, N.Y.
TELEGRAM
—D. 7,222—
UTICA-ROME METROPOLITAN AREA

JAN 27 1984

JENNINGS, LA.
NEWS
D. 5,800

JAN 18 1984

BRISTOL, VA.
HERALD-COURIER
D. 31,500 — S. 41,000
JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL
METROPOLITAN AREA

JAN 19 1984

FITCHBURG, MASS.
SENTINEL-ENTERPRISE
—D. 24,089—
WORCHESTER-FITCHBURG METRO AREA

JAN 26 1984

FREDERICK, MD
POST
D. 20,758

JAN 23 1984

MIDDLESBORO, KY.
NEWS
D. 7,216

JAN 23 1934

WINONA, MN.
NEWS
D. 20,000 — S. 20,000

JAN 24 1984

CULPEPER, VA.
STAR-EXPONENT
D. 7,200

JAN 20 1984

FARIBAULT, MN.
NEWS
D. 9,300

JAN 20 1984

SHAWNEE, OK.
NEWS-STAR
D. 15,000 — S. 16,000

JAN 20 1984

GUTHRIE, OK.
LEADER
D. 4,000 — S. 4,20

JAN 22 1984

DICKINSON, N.D.
PRESS
D. 9,850 — S. 9,900

JAN 20 1984



—*Jack Anderson*

Spending us into the poorhouse

WASHINGTON — Is Cap Weinberger planning to bankrupt the country?

The defense secretary would deny such a suggestion, of course. But unless Budget Director David Stockman or Congress stops them, Weinberger and the other profligate Pentagon poohbahs will spend the nation right into the poorhouse.

Their own secret "wish list" doesn't include solid gold Cadillacs — yet. But some of their budget proposals are just about as extravagant.

My associate Donald Goldberg has obtained copies of the military's dreamy proposals. They're classified "Secret," and were intended strictly for internal use. Neither the White House nor Congress has seen the documents. Here are some of the most outrageous elements of the Pentagon's planned raid on the Treasury over the next five years:

—**WEINBERGER** wanted a $322.4 billion budget for fiscal 1985, but the White House decided on a more "reasonable" sum of $305 billion. The defense secretary recommends an increase of $30 billion to $40 billion each year through 1989. That would make the budget that year $464.7 billion — not far short of half a trillion dollars.

—The bulk of these billions will go to the Navy and Air Force, presumably to fund such high-priced programs as the B-1 bomber, the MX missile system, Aegis-equipped cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers.

—The Navy has been ordered to "start preliminary alternative designs of a new nuclear attack submarine to ensure our present acoustic superiority is maintained over the increased Soviet submarine threat projected in the 1990s." As I reported earlier, this supposed threat is a Pentagon fantasy.

—**THE NAVY** also wants to "deploy one additional carrier battle group to bring the total number of peacetime forward-deployed carrier battle groups to four."

—Communication with missile-carrying nuclear submarines is given high priority. The Pentagon wants the controversial Extremely Low Frequency receivers, which would be installed under a big chunk of northern Michigan, operating by 1987. Other communications systems should be operational by 1988. Protection from electromagnetic pulse, caused by nuclear explosions high in the sky and believed to disrupt all existing communications systems, should be tested by then.

—The Air Force wants 58 anti-satellite missiles by 1989, and a new air-to-surface missile is to be developed.

—All the armed services will help develop a new, low-cost helicopter in hopes of cutting down on the wide variety now in use. The service chiefs have been told: "Be prepared to accept development programs that are 'second best' solutions to your service's mission needs, in order to provide a 'first best' solution for the Department of Defense as a whole."

—**A TOTAL OF** 31 combat zone hospitals are to be funded over the next two years.

—The Army has been ordered to start developing "two laser weapon systems concepts, including a close combat version and (an) air defense high-energy laser weapon version."

The Pentagon's ask-for-the-moon approach is of course just a budgetary weapon to use on Congress — the technique of an Oriental bazaar. The brass hats don't really expect to get everything they want...or do they?

WALLENBERG UPDATE: I first reported more than five years ago on the heroism of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in World War II — only to be arrested by conquering Soviet troops in 1945 and shipped off to living death in the Gulag Archipelago.

Now Wallenberg's family is taking the missing diplomat's case into federal court. On Feb. 2, the family's American lawyer, Morris Wolff, will file suit against the Soviet Union and Yuri Andropov, demanding an accounting of Wallenberg's life in captivity and $1 million for each year he was held.

"The litigation will test the legality of the detention of Wallenberg," Wolff told my reporter Laurie Dale. "It will seek an order from the federal court directing the release of Wallenberg unless an explanation is forthcoming for the legitimate reasons of his detention."

The suit was made technically possible by President Reagan's action on Oct. 5, 1981, making Wallenberg an honorary American citizen — an honor accorded to only one other person in history, Winston Churchill. The law makes no distinction between an honorary citizen and any other.

The awarding of honorary citizenship was primarily in recognition of his heroism. Wallenberg risked his life handing out Swedish travel documents to Jews being rounded up for shipment to the Nazi death camps in 1944-45. But it was also recognition of partial U.S. responsibility for Wallenberg. It was at President Roosevelt's request that neutral Sweden sent Wallenberg to Hungary to save Jewish refugees.

After years of denying that it was holding the Swedish diplomat, the Soviet Union admitted in 1957 that it had indeed taken him into custody in 1945. The Soviets said Wallenberg had died in 1947.

But in recent years, former inmates of Soviet forced labor camps have offered convincing evidence that Wallenberg was alive until at least a few years ago, in one work camp or another.

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Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1984-10-11			f 2 Ea I

Pressrådet Göran Landberg
Ambassaden

KÖPENHAMN

U. n.

Wallenberg-brevet på Bornholm
(1 bil.)

Broder,

I anslutning till dagens telefonsamtal översänder
./. jag bifogat originalet av "flaskpostbrevet". Som jag nämnde var det p g a en beklaglig förväxling vid expedieringen i somras som originalet blev kvar i vår dossier.

Kärkliga hälsningar!

Sven Julin

Ifylles av postexp

Postadress: Dep U 328

Gatuadress: Gusta[illegible]

Avsänt med: ☒ av kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

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Telegram

Telex 105 90

Avsänden datum: 12/10 84

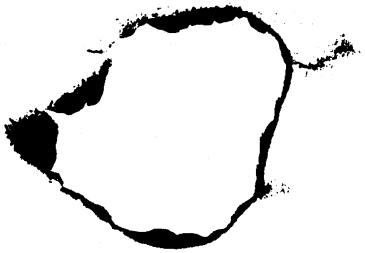
Postgir

Sign

HELP! I AM STUCK ON A ISLAND

16th Nov 1971

ca: 60°. 80° If somebody find this letter help me!



Raul Wallenberg

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

Dnr 1984-10-12	Avd	Grupp	Mål
171	P 2	EL	I

Ambassadören Sven Hirdman
Ambassaden
TEL AVIV

Ex till:
Julin
Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen
Exp 84.10.19/BE

U. n.

Wallenbergärendet

Broder,

Tack för Ditt brev den 21 september 1984 och för John Hagards därtill fogade uppteckningar av samtalen med Elias Hirschberg och Rachel Rosenzweig

Tyvärr tror jag inte att någondera vittnesmålet är mycket att bygga på.

Vad gäller Hirschbergs utsaga måste det röra sig om en förväxling. Bortsett från att Raoul Wallenberg inte talade ryska före fångenskapen, kan konstateras att han under den tid Hirschberg skulle ha haft kontakt med honom (1945-46) befann sig i Ljubljanskaja- och Leforfovskaja-fängelserna i Moskva. Det finns dokumenterat genom förhör med f d medfångar vilkas vittnesmål återfinns i 1957 års vitbok.

Rosenzweigs vittnesmål är, av skäl som John Hagard angivit, så pass oprecist och svävande i fråga om konkreta detaljer att jag befarar att det inte tillför Wallenbergdossiern någonting av bevisvärde, inte ens i indicieform.

Ditt brev med bilagor har dock tillställts Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen. Om man där skulle ha några

avvikande synpunkter blir det naturligtvis anledning att återkomma.

Vänliga hälsningar!

Sven Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/Kr S Julin/bf

PROMEMORIA
1984-10-12

Ex f k till:
Dr Anneling, PA
Julin

Medverkan av ambassadör De Geer i styrelsen för Raoul Wallenberg-institut för mänskliga rättigheter

På anmodan av departementsrådet Kjell Anneling talade jag i går per telefon med ambassadör De Geer (som själv ursprungligen hade ringt Anneling) om följande.

Folkrättsdocenten Göran Melander vid Lunds universitets juridiska institution hade för De Geer berättat att man med hjälp av donationsmedel ur Wallenbergstiftelsen (350.000:-) ämnade inrätta ett "Raoul Wallenberg-institut för mänskliga rättigheter", med uppgift att bedriva vetenskaplig forskning i MR-frågor. Namnet hade man valt för att hedra Raoul Wallenberg.

Det var förutsett att styrelsens ordförande skulle bli f.d. riksmarskalken Gunnar Lagergren i och med att dennes uppdrag i skiljedomstolen USA-Iran hade upphört. I styrelsen skulle också ingå folkrättsprofessorn i Lund Lennart Pålsson samt Göran Melander. Den senare hade tillfrågat De Geer om han ville medverka i styrelsen. De Geer hade svarat att han ville underställa departementet frågan. Konstituerande sammanträde äger rum den 26 oktober 1984, och De Geer har ombetts att lämna besked om sin medverkan senast den 20 oktober.

De Geer anträffas t.o.m. onsdagen den 17 oktober i Lund på telefon 044-63002, därefter i Stockholm på telefon 08-61 55 09.

Sven Julin

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

1984-10-12 | Avd | Grupp | Mål
191

Ambassadören Vidar Hellners
Ambassaden

BUDAPEST

Ex f k till:

Julin
Raoul Wallenberg-
stiftelsen

UN

Förfrågningar om Raoul Wallenberg
155 A 1984-09-26

Broder,

Vi har noterat att efterfrågningar görs om adressen till olika ställen i Budapest där Raoul Wallenberg var verksam. Avslutningsvis nämner Du i ovan citerade skrivelse att "det förefaller inte osannolikt att de senare årens ökade intresse för Wallenberg inom och utanför Ungern kommer att leda till ytterligare förfrågningar av detta slag".

Det ökade intresset för Raoul Wallenbergs gärning är en utveckling som vi givetvis välkomnar, och vi hoppas att ambassaden kan tillgodose de önskemål om informationer i detta avseende som kan komma att framföras.

Vi torde få anledning att ytterligare dryfta denna fråga när jag besöker Budapest i slutet av november för att delta i det förberedande mötet för europeiskt kulturforum. Jag skulle vilja gagna tillfället att då själv bekanta mig med ifrågavarande platser.

Sven Julin

Hyres av postexp
Avsänt med
☒ av kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Utgående datum

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON

1984-10-05 Nr 276

pol avd/Kr S Julin/bf
841105
Ex till:
Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen (alla bil.)
Ch pol I
S Julin
Amb Moskva (Onumr delg)
Amb Tel Aviv - " -
GK New York - " -

Erik Sjöquist, Expressen

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Staten Maryland hedrar Raoul Wallenberg

(4 bilagor varav 3 u.s.o.)

Marylands guvernör, Harry Hughes, hade inbjudit mig deltaga i en ceremoni för att hedra Raoul Wallenberg i Senaten i Statshuset i huvudstaden Annapolis den 5 oktober 1984, den dag som proklamerats som Raoul Wallenberg Day.

Senatskammaren, den äldsta i kontinuerligt bruk i Förenta staterna, var prydd med svenska flaggan på väggen när guvernören, bitr. guvernören, senator Paul Sarbanes samt undertecknad tog plats på podiet. Guvernör Hughes höll ett inspirerat tal om Raoul Wallenberg som med mod, osjälviskhet och medkänsla offrat allt för att rädda medmänniskor i nöd. Senator Sarbanes talade i samma anda. Guvernören överlämnade till mig bifogade tre diplom till minne av dagen. Jag förmodar att fru Nina Lagergren är intresserad av dem. Själv tackade jag enligt bifogade text för den heder som visats Sverige och vår beundransvärde landsman av staten Maryland.

W Wachtmeister

Adress
Suite 1200
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037
USA

Telefon
(202) 298-3500

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
RCA 248347, SVSK UR
WU 89-2724 SVENSK WSH

Bil. | t.Amb.Wash.nr.

October 5, 1984

Governor Hughes, Lieutenant Governor, Senator Sarbanes,
Ladies and Gentlemen

When times are really bad and everything seems hopeless there is, nevertheless, some time a silver lining when you least expect it. The holocaust was the extreme of human depravation and savagery. In those terrible days there were individuals who showed an unusual courage and dedication. One of them was my fellow-countryman Raoul Wallenberg.

At age 32 Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest for the explicit purpose of trying to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi butchers. He went about his task in the most unconventional manner. He handed out Swedish protection passes to as many persecuted Jews as he saw around him. And they were a lot. He put his life on the line, constantly. Through his incredible courage and inventiveness, he managed to save tens of thousands of people. He deserved more than most war heroes to be lauded by his proud countrymen upon his return home.

But he never came hone. At least he has not returned yet. Instead he has languished in a Soviet jail. Presumably accused of espionage.

Whether he will eventually return or not, Raoul Wallenberg will always be remembered in history, not only in that of his native Sweden but in the history of mankind, as one of the truly great heroes who gave all they had, yes their lives, for the rescue of fellow human beings.

Raoul Wallenberg deserves our tribute and respect. On behalf of the Swedish Government, I wish to thank you, Governor Hughes, and through you the people of Maryland, for this distinguished honor that you have today bestowed upon my great fellow-countryman, Raoul Wallenberg. I wish the newly established National Institute for the Prevention of and Control of Violence and Extremism every success in its all important task. My country is proud if Raoul Wallenberg´s example can serve as an inspiration for the new Institute.

SOCIALDEMOKRATISKA RIKSDAGSGRUPPEN
Besöksadress: Riddarhustorget 7–9
100 12 STOCKHOLM
Tel. 08/786 40 00 · Postgiro 35 57 65–9

1984-10-16

ds Petersson, son
Skr t tit 84 11 01

Pierre Schori

Utrikesdepartementet

INK. UTRIKES DEP.
D. N:o 835/6648
1984
AVD GR 2 MAD Eu

Erland Zetterbergs
brev till Tage Erlander
rör. Raoul Wallenberg

Från förre justitieminister Herman Zetterbergs son har Tage Erlander fått inneliggande brev, som han sänder vidare till UD.

Med hälsning

Inga-Lisa Lundin

Bil

Linnégatan 54.
41308 Göteborg.

Bäste Tage!

Jag sänder Dig detta urklipp då jag ju vet Ditt intresse för Raul Wallenbergs sak. Kanske kan det verka till att en ny utredning rörande verksamheten om Raul Wallenberg. Ty som Du har ju, förmodar jag, de kontakter som finns när det gäller efterforskningarna.

Samtidigt vill jag tacka Dig för all vänlighet Du och Din Familj visade oss alla och pappa Herman när Mamma och Jag kom hit 1945 och vi fick vistas hos Er under påskhelgen på Haparanda. Jag glömmer det aldrig.

Med vänliga hälsningar till Er alla och önskan om en skön sommar tecknar jag

Roland Lettenberg.
(Herman Lettenbergs Son).

P.S. Enligt

Märklig flaskpost

Köpenhamn (TT): Den danska tidningen Politiken rapporterade på söndagen ett sensationellt fynd på södra Bornholm: En slakteriarbetare hittade i lördags en flaskpost med ett brev undertecknat Raoul Wallenberg.

Brevet är skrivet på engelska och daterat 16 november 1971.

Texten lyder: "Hjälp, jag är inspärrad på en ö 60 grader öst och 80 grader nord. Om någon skulle finna detta brev, så hjälp mig".

Vid den position som anges ligger Frans Jopsefs land i Isha- Öarna tillhör Sovjetunionen. Därifrån skulle alltså flaskposten ha nått Bornholm i Östersjön.

Från den danska polisens sida är inga åtgärder aktuella för närvarande, rapporterar Ritzaus Bureau i Köpenhamn.

Mannen som fann flaskposten, slakteriarbetaren Leo Larsen från Bose Odde, har lämnat ifrån sig brevet till Politiken.

Om det finns någon möjlighet att bedöma brevets eventuella autenticitet är än så länge okänt.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Utrikesministerns kansli
ds Petersson, son

PROMEMORIA

1984-10-18

Ex t:

Polch

Ch pol I
kr Julin, Pol I

Gk New York (u nr)
Amb Moskva (u nr)
Amb Washington (u nr)
Exp 841018

Samtal mellan kab sekr Schori, gen konsul Faxén och ordföranden i Wallenbergkommittén, Mrs Rachel Haspel, 1984-10-10

Schori välkomnade Mrs Haspel och bad henne berätta om den organisation hon företrädde.

Haspel förklarade att The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States av ekonomiska skäl var knutet till Anti Defamation League. Målsättningen var emellertid att nå en oberoende status.

Kommittén hade flera syften. De främsta var att verka för Wallenbergs frisläppande samt för att hans gärning finge den uppmärksamhet den förtjänade.

Under senare tid ansåg man sig ha varit relativt framgångsrik. Schulz hade tagit upp frågan i Stockholm i januari. Samma kväll hade Kirkpatrick talat vid en Raoul Wallenberg Conference i New York.

Man försökte undvika att bli antisovjetiska i sin attityd. Kontakterna med Sovjetunionen begränsades till artiga brevförfrågningar. Några svar hade aldrig erhållits. Kommittén hade inte heller någon del i rättegången i USA. För att uppmärksamma Wallenbergs humanitära insats ägnade man mycken tid åt att tala i skolor samt distribuera informationsmaterial.

Kommitténs verksamhet grundades på uppfattningen att Wallenberg var världsmedborgare. Inom styrelsen diskuterades nu att försöka utnyttja Sovjetunionens rättsväsende för att komma vidare. Beslut om hur man

i så fall skulle gå till väga hade inte fattats.

Ett kanske mera näraliggande projekt var en hyllningsceremoni den 14 mars 1985. Vid detta tillfälle skulle invigas ett Wallenbergsarkiv i samarbete med New York Public Library. Flera talare hade inbjudits. Bland dem som accepterat fanns Kissinger och Richard Chamberlain. Mrs Haspel önskade framföra kommitténs tack till UD och generalkonsulatet i New York för de dokument man erhållit för det blivande arkivet.

Det som ur amerikansk synvinkel var svårast att förstå, var hur det kunde komma sig att inte Wallenberg i Sverige fick den hjältebehandling han förtjänade.

Schori och Faxén framhöll att ett avgörande hinder var att Wallenberg enligt officiell svensk uppfattning fortfarande var i livet. Kanske hade det också att göra med en annorlunda inställning i Nordeuropa till hjälterollen över huvud taget. Familjens attityd med valspråket verka men ej synas kunde också ha spelat en roll.

Från svensk sida försökte man konstant att finna vägar att vinna ökad klarhet. I princip hade detta varit fruktlöst sedan USSR väl beslutat att man givit ett slutgiltigt svar. Trots det fanns en person avsatt på UD som hade som en av sina huvuduppgifter att arbeta med Wallenbergfallet. I december 1979 hade man på basis av framkomna vittnesmål gjort en formell démarche i Moskva. Samme person som den gången svarat för vittnesmålen hade framträtt ånyo i början av detta år med ett brev som tycktes visa att Wallenberg var i livet så sent som 1983. Tyvärr var brevet sannolikt förfalskat.

På UD fanns 80 dossiers som behandlade fallet Wallenberg. 30 av dessa var från de senaste fyra åren.

Detta visade att regeringen ingalunda hade givit upp Själv hade Schori tagit upp frågan vid sitt Moskvabesök förra året. Därefter hade polchefen stött på under sitt besök.

För en ny formell démarche behövdes nya fakta. De fanns tyvärr inte för handen ännu.

Mrs Haspel förklarade att man inom kommittén trodde att ingen ändring i Sovjetunionens attityd kunde förväntas förrän en ändring skett på utrikesministerposten. Med tanke på Wallenbergs ålder undrade Haspe hur ett eventuellt beslut om att Wallenberg inte längre var i livet skulle fattas.

Schori underströk att regeringen inte skulle komma att fatta ett sådant beslut. För regeringen var Wallenberg, politiskt likaväl som fysiskt, levande. Naturligtvis fanns det en tidpunkt i framtiden då så inte längre var fallet.

Mrs Haspel påminde om filmen om Wallenberg med Richard Chamberlain i huvudrollen. Filmen borde vara färdig i april 1985. Den var ytterligare ett tecken på hur världen alltmer uppmärksammade Wallenbergs verk och öde.

Schori konstaterade att det vore både tragiskt och absurt om Wallenberg skulle bli mera känd utomlands än i Sverige.

Mrs Haspel tackade för samtalet som givit många nya infallsvinklar och överlämnade bifogat material.

./.

Sven-Olof Petersson

Bio - Rachel Oestreicher Haspel

Rachel Haspel is President of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League. Mrs. Haspel joined the committee in 1981 and served as a Vice President of the Executive Board before being named president in 1982. She is the author of the monograph, "Raoul Wallenberg".

The committee is an organization dedicated to ascertaining the whereabouts and obtaining the release of Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of one hundred thousand Jews from Adolph Eichmann in Budapest, Hungary at the end of World War II and was later arrested by the Russians. The committee has two goals, to free Wallenberg and allow him to return to his home and family in Sweden, and to make his extraordinary deeds in Hungary known so that the name of Raoul Wallenberg will become synonomous with heroism and humanitarianism.

Mrs. Haspel is a native of Salisbury, North Carolina. After graduating from Salem Academy, a Moravian boarding school in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, she obtained a degree from Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, New York in 1965. After graduation, Mrs. Haspel attended Sophia Universiy, a Jesuit University in Tokyo, Japan, where she studied Japanese economics.

Mrs. Haspel returned to New York in 1966 and did research in the computer industry. She then lived for two years in Rome, Italy, where she taught art and music in an international nursery school.

She is married to Peter A. Haspel and resides with her husband and young daughters in New York City.

JB:mt
7/29/83

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States

823 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017 212-490-2525

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Rachel Oestreicher Haspel

Executive Board
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Rabbi Bruce K. Cole
Nane Lagergren Cronstedt
Abraham Foxman
Dr. Erica Freeman-Padan
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Rose Styron
Leroy Sylverst
Susan Tabor
Neil Tevebaugh-Kenwryck
Ludmilla Thorne
Liv Ullman
Tibor J. Waldman
John Weitz
Elie Wiesel
George Will

Dear Friends:

On March 14, 1985 the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is sponsoring a Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg at the New York Public Library. You will be receiving an invitation to this very special occasion in mid-January, and I hope that you will join us. I'm delighted to announce that Henry Kissinger has agreed to be one of the guest speakers for that evening.

As you probably know, there is no primary resource for information on Raoul Wallenberg. Scholars and students have only a few avenues that they can pursue if they wish to do original research on Wallenberg. In order to correct this troubling problem, it will be announced on March 14th that the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the U.S. in conjunction with the New York Public Library, is setting up a Raoul Wallenberg Archives; these Archives will be permanently housed at the Library.

We have already received substantial assistance from the government of Sweden, from the authors of various Wallenberg biographies and plays, and from the family of Raoul Wallenberg. But now I need <u>your</u> help.

Many of you have letters, documents, photographs, or other information -- material that by itself has little intrinsic value. If, however, these bits and pieces of information can be brought together under one roof, the importance of the material becomes formidable. If you or your friends or your families can be helpful to us in any way, won't you please consider contributing what you have? Anything having to do with Raoul Wallenberg, his life, his heroic mission, his subsequent fate... Schutzpasses, letters, photographs -- from Hungary, from Sweden, from members of the family, from old school friends, from the University of Michigan; all of this would be meaningful, and relevant and of the greatest value. Please help.

Inquiries or materials may be sent to me, care of the committee. You are aware, of course, that time continues to be our worst enemy, so we must act boldly in the briefest amount of time.

Thank you.

Most gratefully,

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel

ROH:acs

Fifth Avenue's Literary Lion

Vartan Gregorian rescues the New York Public Library

The 1970s were bitter years for the New York Public Library. Because of budget restraints, the main research library, housed in Carrère and Hastings' magnificent 1911 neoclassical palace at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, which once was open 87 hours a week, could afford to stay open only 43 hours. Rain was leaking through the roof and into the stacks, endangering a number of the library's 6.5 million volumes. New Yorkers looked upon the library, supported for eight decades by a combination of private philanthropy and tax dollars, as a shabby invalid. Even "Patience" and "Fortitude," the majestic marble lions that guard the library's entrance, appeared sooty and defeated.

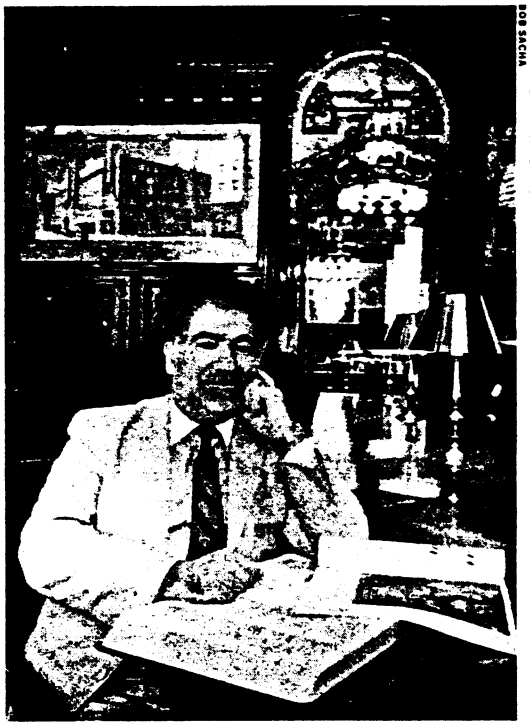
But today the institution is reclaiming its position as one of the world's great libraries, thanks to a new lion in its president's office. Vartan Gregorian, 50, a pudgy, bearded historian who bears more than a passing resemblance to Patience and Fortitude, came to his post as head of the system's four research and 82 branch libraries in 1981, after eight years as professor, dean and provost at the University of Pennsylvania. Born in Iran, Gregorian is an Armenian American who speaks Russian, Turkish, Persian, French and Arabic in addition to his first language, Armenian. He has a disarming habit of dropping articles like *the* when he speaks English (a surprise, for instance, "comes out of blue"). Yet he has eloquently convinced New Yorkers that their library, which contains such treasures as a Gutenberg Bible and George Washington's Farewell Address in his own hand, is nothing less than a central force in the preservation and transmission of civilization. Says Gregorian: "This library is as important as any university."

When he was passed over for the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania in 1980, faculty and students staged campuswide protests. His supporters in New York, who range from Mayor Edward Koch to Philanthropist and Civic Leader Brooke Astor, also praise him in what has become an almost monotonously approbative Gregorian chant. Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the New York Public Library and former chairman of Time Inc., says, "Greg has a strange combination of scholarship, energy, drive, salesmanship, enthusiasm and even a certain naiveté."

Those qualities have helped Gregorian prevail over what once seemed a nearly hopeless financial morass. When he arrived, the library was balancing its budget not only by cutting back services but by eating into its $80 million endowment. Then Gregorian began stating his case to potential givers. It was both blunt and plain: the library is necessary and therefore it should be supported. "I have never relied on the guilt or vanity of donors," explains Gregorian. "Charity you give out of pity. Philanthropy is for a higher cause."

Perhaps Gregorian's greatest talent has been in putting together a coalition of library boosters that includes politicians, scholars and business leaders. His first convert was Heiskell, who accepted the chairmanship of the library on the condition that he could pick the president. Says Heiskell: "Greg was head and shoulders over everybody else." Brooke Astor, widow of the late Vincent Astor and head of the foundation that bears his name, was so impressed by Gregorian that she put aside many of her other philanthropic projects to devote more time to helping him raise money. In the past three years, the combined efforts of Heiskell, Astor and Gregorian have brought in $34 million in private funds from more than 40,000 donors, including over 1,000 corporations. For the third year in a row, the National Endowment for the Humanities has given the library a matching grant of $2 million or more. The city voted this spring to allocate $11.3 million to expand the 88 miles of stacks underground, and in 1985 total city support for the operating budget will be $50 million (up from $28 million in 1981).

Many of Gregorian's recent achievements are visible. The face of the library's great white marble building has been washed as part of a $44.8 million structural rehabilitation program, which is also restoring the handsome Beaux Arts interior. The central research library is open 57 hours over six days each week; the 82 branches have increased their hours by 40%. The staff is testing a computerized information-retrieval system that will probably go on line for research library patrons within a year. In June the main library reopened its grand exhibition hall, closed for 40 years, with a show on 500 years of censorship. It is the first of many exhibits designed to make available to the general public scholarly texts that ordinarily would be tucked away upstairs. Gregorian has also turned the library into a cultural center for the city by holding literary lunches and dinners that bring together scholars, writers, socialites, philanthropists and professional men and women.



BOB SACHA

Gregorian in the library's gleaming periodical room

A strange mix of scholarship, salesmanship, naiveté.

Gregorian is an executive in perpetual motion. On one typical day, he went over his budget, discussed the purchase of a collection of papers of an Irish tobacco merchant, mulled over the acquisition of materials on the missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, lunched with film makers who are preparing movies on such American poets as Pound and Eliot, made a fund-raising visit to an accounting firm and attended an evening presentation on black culture at a Harlem branch library. Gregorian, who sees his role as a sort of cultural ambassador, topped off another 14-hour day with a concert at Lincoln Center. Says he: "If you're not there, people think library is not important institution."

Right now, Gregorian is working with the city schools on a pilot project to coordinate branch hours and programs with school offerings. He is also participating in a program to restore and reclaim Bryant Park, a seedy nine-acre enclave behind the library. Says Gregorian: "Three years ago, I was told I was insane to come to library. They said, 'Have you lost your dedication to scholarship?' I told them, 'No, I have refocused it.' " Adds Gregorian fervently: "The greatest threat to liberty is ignorance. The teacher in me will not give up." ***—By Ellie McGrath. Reported by Jeanne-Marie North/New York***

ADDRESS BY
AMBASSADOR JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
AT THE
RAOUL WALLENBERG CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.
JANUARY 17, 1984

Earlier today, the Department of State, on behalf of the United States Government, issued the following statement, which I should like to share with you. The statement reads as follows:

"On January 17, 1945, in Budapest, Hungary, Soviet authorities escorted away a young Swedish diplomat whose compassion and courage changed the fate and saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Today, 39 years later, Raoul Wallenberg is not forgotten.

"Wallenberg's mission began in 1944 when he arrived in Budapest from Sweden to find that over 400,000 Hungarian Jews had been deported to Auschwitz and Birkenau, and 300,000 more remained in ghettos and deportation centers -- waiting. Wallenberg was determined to rescue them. Ignoring all personal danger, he pulled people out of "death marches," boarded the deportation trains to hand out Swedish papers, and helped to block the destruction of the Budapest ghetto. Altogether, nearly 100,000 Jews -- among them a future member of the United States Congress -- were rescued by Raoul Wallenberg. After the Nazis left, in

1945, Wallenberg was escorted by Soviet officers to the headquarters of the provisional Hungarian government in eastern Hungary. He never returned.

"In response to repeated inquiries, the Soviet Union finally stated in 1957 that Wallenberg had perished in prison 10 years before. Yet there are reports from survivors of the Gulag that he is still alive. The Soviet Union has a moral obligation to put to rest, once and for all, the questions that continue to arise about Raoul Wallenberg.

"In the very depths of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg held high the standard of goodness and dignity. The United States Government supported his mission then, and the American people continue to owe him a special debt. In 1981, the President signed into law a bill making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary U.S. Citizen -- the only non-American other than Winston Churchill ever to be so honored.

"We know we speak for all Americans, and for all who live by the principles of justice, when we call on the Soviet Government to provide a full accounting of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg."

Thus ends the statement released by the State Department today.

Tomorrow I will send this statement to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, with the request that

it be circulated to the entire membership of the United Nations in connection with the General Assembly Resolution adopted last month entitled "Question of Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances."

This is not the first time that the United States government has raised the issue of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg within the United Nations. In 1982, our representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 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 ·y 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."

Last year, the United States alternate representative to the Commission on Human Rights, Walter Berns, again raised the issue of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. Calling Wallenberg "one of the genuine heroes of World War II, and one of the war's most noble irits," Walter Berns recommended that the 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."

The case of Raoul Wallenberg was also raised by Max Kampelman, the Chairman of the United States delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Referring to "persistent and reliable reports" that Wallenberg was alive and imprisoned in the

Soviet Union long after the Soviet authorities had first denied knowledge of his existence and reported him dead, Ambassador Kampelman declared that Wallenberg's family and fellow citizens -- and we have all been fellow citizens of Wallenberg since that honorary citizenship was granted by the U. S. Congress -- and we all, his fellow citizens, "have every right to expect a full and honest account as to his status."

I may add that in the United States Mission to the United Nations, somewhat over a year ago, we were privileged to welcome as our special guest, Raoul Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren, and honored her at a luncheon for members of the Third Committee of the United Nations. She has, of course, along with her brother, spearheaded for many, many years the continuing search for Raoul Wallenberg.

What explains this persisting -- indeed, this growing -- concern about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg? Raoul Wallenberg is an extraordinary man who demonstrated extraordinary heroism. But it is also because Raoul Wallenberg represents something so important that he cannot and never will be forgotton.

Every year, on the occasion of Passover, Jews retell the story of the Exodus from Egypt. The story is treated not as a past event but as a continuing reality, an event that has universal and enduring significance as an account of the human struggle for freedom.

I suggest that the reason that story is told and retold, like the story of Raoul Wallenberg, is that we recognize its universal and enduring significance. There is a sense in which Raoul Wallenberg is not simply a hero of our time but a symbolic figure whose work and fate dramatizes the central problem of our age, which is human freedom in the face of tyranny.

Raoul Wallenberg's work was to save lives -- the lives of Jews who were threatened with annihilation by Nazi totalitarianism. Just as his work underlined the nature of the wartime threat to human freedom, his abduction by Soviet authorities anticipated, as it were, the central threat to freedom in the post World-War world.

Let us be very clear: Raoul Wallenberg was not arrested by accident. The authorities knew who he was and what he was doing. Just the day before his apprehension, they assured the Swedish Government that "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings." But that of course was not true. Nor was it true when they denied knowledge, two years later, of Wallenberg's whereabouts, and suggested that he must have died during the fighting in Budapest.

The real Soviet attitude toward Wallenberg was demonstrated not only by his arrest and imprisonment, but by an event that took place in Budapest in 1948. The occasion was a major ceremony dedicating a statue honoring Wallenberg. Using horses and ropes, Soviet troops

dragged the statue away during the night. The man who opposed Nazi totalitarianism was thus once again rejected by the new Soviet totalitarianism because he stood for freedom.

Wallenberg was a man who acted decisively, tirelessly, tenaciously on behalf of freedom. He not only had the courage to act, he had the courage to see the world clearly and without illusion. The actress Viveca Lindford, who was a friend of Wallenberg when he lived in Stockholm, recalls how intensively he spoke of the plight of Jews in Nazi Europe and how intensely he described events and forebodings that seemed to her, as she heard them, impossible.

Wallenberg did not, in other words, suffer from the will to disbelieve -- a state of mind that so often grips people, those of us who live in freedom, and cannot imagine the truly horrible threats to freedom that may exist in the world. He understood the threat posed by the Nazis because he believed what they clearly said, and did not seek refuge in the delusion that maybe their words were just rhetoric and that, in any event, the Nazis did not threaten him personally or his country but only another people in other lands. Raoul Wallenberg had the moral courage of his moral convictions -- a courage that enabled him to see reality clearly and to act on the basis of this clear perception.

It is thus important -- immensely important -- that we continue to tell the story of Raoul Wallenberg. He not only saved lives, but

by his example, he helped save mankind's belief in itself and in the power of good. He thus continues to be a model for all of us.

We are honored by our association with him. We are privileged to work on his behalf. And we are continually reminded by his decency, his devotion, his courage, and his humanity that the moral force of a single personality can make a difference. It can give hope to those that are in despair and it can inspire others to take up the cause of human freedom.

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Dr. Nils Wessel
Elie Wiesel

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States

Suite 415
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
212 490-2525, ext. 331

July 8, 1982

Dear Board Members, Committee Members, and Friends:

So much has occurred during this past year since last we met at the home of Count and Countess Douglas that I am writing to you to bring you up to date and to also request that you mark in your calendars the date of Wednesday, September 15, from 5:00 - 7:00 P.M., at which time we will have our annual meeting of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States and a complete update and prognosis for future activities. The meeting will take place in the Joseph Room of our headquarters building, 823 United Nations Plaza, which is on the corner of 46th Street and First Avenue. In order that we may prepare sufficiently for those who will be in attendance, we ask that you return the enclosed postal card to our office.

I. Honorary American Citizenship

Perhaps the greatest impetus to our work was the momentous event that occurred in the Rose Garden of the White House on October 5, 1981, when President Ronald Reagan signed into law a bill granting Raoul Wallenberg honorary American citizenship. It was through the vigorous efforts of United States Congressman Tom Lantos of California who introduced this legislation that the bill became a reality. Besides Congressman Lantos and his wife, Annette; Raoul's brother and sister, Guy von Dardel and Nina Lagergren; and Agnes Adachi attended ceremonies in Washington, both in the Rose Garden at the bill signing and then at a reception in the evening of that same day. It was a most exciting moment and one that I shall remember for a very long time. As you know, Raoul is only the third person in United States history to be granted this honor. The first was General Lafayette at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War; the second was Sir Winston Churchill whose mother was an American citizen; and the third, of course, is Raoul.

II. Speakers Bureau

As many of you may remember, in June of 1981, our Speakers Bureau held its initial meeting. As a result, we have filled a number of requests for speakers to participate in programs about Raoul Wallenberg. Last summer, Agnes Adachi conducted a series of workshops at Oberlin College in Ohio for the annual convention of C.A.J.E., the Committee for Alternatives in Jewish Education. Hundreds of Jewish educators attended the meeting, representing Jewish schools throughout the United States; and needless to say, Agnes was very favorably received. Susan Tabor traveled as far as Australia to give talks about Raoul Wallenberg. Jennifer Cowan went to Holland where she has established a Dutch Raoul Wallenberg Committee. Barbara Case also spoke in the Metropolitan New York

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area. Rachel Haspel spoke at several places throughout New York and also North Carolina. I have traveled from Montreal to Los Angeles with stops at Detroit, Chicago, and St. Peter, Minnesota, in order to talk about Raoul and what the Committee is doing. Several of our speakers including Agnes Adachi, Rachel Haspel, Erica Freeman, and I have done television programs.

III. Awards and Honors

New honors have been accorded Raoul Wallenberg:

a. A three-story brick building on the corner of 14th and N Streets, N.W., in Washington, D.C., has been named The Raoul Wallenberg House. Sponsored by the Luther Place Memorial Church and the American Jewish Congress, this house will provide shelter to some of the homeless in Washington, D.C.

b. On May 31, 1981, during ordination and investiture services for rabbis and cantors graduating from the Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion, New York Campus, Nina Lagergren accepted the $10,000 Roger Joseph Prize given to Raoul Wallenberg in absentia, "a man whose name is sanctified to the Jewish people and to all men and women who cherish human compassion and courage." A previous recipient of the prize, which is given annually, was Victor Kugler of Holland who provided sanctuary to Anne Frank and her family during the Nazi occupation.

c. On June 19, 1981, Syosset International presented its first Raoul Wallenberg award to John Wetterer who, as a member of the Armed Forces serving in Vietnam, became interested in the 152 homeless children in a Catholic orphanage run by five Vietnamese nuns in the village of Duc Pho. Upon his return to the United States, he formed American Friends of Children which collected toys and supplies for the children. During the next six years, he returned to Vietnam eight times in order to save the orphanage's children during the fall of Saigon. Known as Operation Baby Lift, he saved 2,000 babies who were adopted by American families, himself adopting three Vietnamese boys. He currently lives in Guatamala City where he directs a home and school for 205 boys who might otherwise be living in the streets of Guatamala City.

d. On June 29, 1981, the Borough of Manhattan dedicated a playground in Washington Heights to Raoul Wallenberg. At dedication ceremonies, Edward I. Koch, Mayor of the City of New York, spoke of the important moral statement that Raoul Wallenberg made to the world by his actions in saving so many Jews, especially children, from the clutches of the Nazis.

e. On July 4, 1981, the Northern California Division of the American Jewish Congress announced plans to establish a Raoul Wallenberg Historical Museum in a new public high school named The Raoul Wallenberg School in San Francisco. Historic documents, photographs, artifacts and other memorabilia relating to Wallenberg's activities in Hungary during the final days of World War II will be housed in that museum.

f. On August 4, 1981, Mayor Dianne Feinstein proclaimed Raoul Wallenberg Day in San Francisco. Under the impetus of the Central Pacific Region of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Mayor Feinstein chose August 4 to declare Wallenberg Day since that is the date of Raoul's birth.

g. On November 22, 1981, in Los Angeles, the Simon Wiesenthal Center presented

"A Chronicle of Courage" honoring Raoul Wallenberg. The event, chaired by Elizabeth Taylor and Jon Voight, took place at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles. In attendance were Simon Wiesenthal, Per Anger, Nina Lagergren, and Lars Berg and many others working actively for Raoul. I thought it was a very successful as well as glamorous evening.

h. On December 9th and 10th of 1981, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Jewish Community Relations Council, Temple Emanu-El, the Ba'hai Temple, and Amnesty International, Birmingham Chapter jointly sponsored Birmingham's second annual human rights observance. This year's observance was dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg and received excellent press in all of the papers of that important Alabama city.

i. On December 11, 1981, Temple Emanu-El of Canarsie in Brooklyn, New York, gave an award to Raoul Wallenberg in absentia. Receiving that award on behalf of Raoul were Pastor Evert Olson of the Swedish Church in Manhattan and the Swedish Ambassador to the United Nations.

j. On January 17, 1982, the Governor of Alabama declared a day of statewide observance in honor of Raoul Wallenberg; a number of events were held throughout the State on that date to commemorate the courage that Raoul exhibited. January 17, 1945, was the date on which Wallenberg was arrested by the Soviet military authorities in Hungary.

k. Also on January 17, 1982, Pastor Evert M. Olson of New York City's Swedish Church dedicated the Church's community room in Raoul Wallenberg's honor. Both Betty Throne-Holst and Rabbi Bruce K. Cole spoke at the ceremony. A plaque was placed by the doorway so that the hundreds of visitors who frequent the Church each week will see that the room is dedicated to Raoul.

l. 1982 Human Dignity Award - February 20, 1982, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun of New York City presented its 1982 Human Dignity Award to Raoul Wallenberg in absentia, and I was present to receive the award on Raoul's behalf.

m. Greensboro, North Carolina Honors Raoul - The Mayor of Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 15, 1982, pronounced "Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of Greensboro entitled to all rights, privileges, and honors appertaining to this high office in recognition thereof, the certificate of citizenship was presented." As the Mayor said in his remarks, "We want to honor this non-Jewish man who is among the righteous for what he did and declare to the world he will never be forgotten."

n. Gustavus Adolphus College - April 19, 1982, Raoul Wallenberg was the recipient in absentia of the degree of Doctor of Laws from Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota. Nina Lagergren, Counsel General Tage Pousette of the Royal Swedish Consulate General in Minneapolis and I attended this very moving ceremony.

o. On April 25, 1982, the Borough of Queens dedicated a park at Metropolitan Avenue and Park Lane South in Kew Gardens in the name of Raoul Wallenberg, calling the park Raoul Wallenberg Square. In attendance at the dedication were Swedish Consul General Bengt Friedman and Mrs. Friedman of New York and Agnes Adachi.

p. Colorado Pays Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg - The months of August and September of 1982 will be dedicated as a tribute to Raoul Wallenberg throughout the State of Colorado. Dr. Carl Levine, Colorado State University Emeritus Professor of English will conduct a series of radio programs through a special Colorado humanities program grant. Members of

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Fort Collins' Colorado Open Stage Theater will read from a new play by Professor Levine entitled, "Waiting for Wallenberg", and August 4, 1982 has been declared Raoul Wallenberg Day by the City of Fort Collins, Colorado.

q. We have just received the information that P.S. 194 at Knapp Street and Avenue W in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, will be renamed The Raoul Wallenberg School at ceremonies in the fall. Details will be sent to you as they are available.

IV. Research and Government Action

Throughout the past several months, there have been new developments in the United States which we feel will aid us in ferreting out the truth about the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. As these developments crystallize, it is my intention to keep you well informed.

It is important to single out the representatives of the United States Government who have been particularly helpful to us in our quest. Ambassador Max Kampelman placed the Raoul Wallenberg issue on the agenda for discussion at the Helsinki Review Conference which took place during this past year in Madrid. Not only did Ambassador Kampelman place the issue on the agenda for discussion, he delivered a very strong address directed toward the Soviet Union at the Madrid conference.

On February 25, in Geneva, Michael Novak, heading up the United States Delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, called for a renewed search to discover the truth and whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg. The proposal was backed by Sweden. To date, unfortunately, the United Nations has not yet followed up this suggestion. We are encouraging everyone to write to the United Nations Secretary General in order to draw attention to renewed action on Raoul Wallenberg's case.

V. Committee Activities

On January 17, 1982, we held a silent candlelight vigil before the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. At the conclusion of that evening vigil, United States Congressman William Green and members of our Committee approached the Soviet Mission and were invited inside in order to deliver a letter to the Soviet government requesting that they release immediately Raoul Wallenberg. The letter was received by officials of the Soviet Mission and it is our understanding that the letter was transmitted to Moscow. Congressman Green told us afterwards that this is the first time in which he has participated in any activity concerning the Soviet Union that a group had been received for the purpose of delivering a letter.

When the news came to us that a Soviet submarine had run aground off the coast of Sweden, we urged everyone to send telegrams to the Swedish Government in Stockholm requesting that they exchange the submarine and its crew for Raoul Wallenberg. Unfortunately, the Swedish Government did not do so but we were very much in the forefront in this campaign.

This year, we published a 32-page pamphlet providing up-to-date information on the status of Raoul Wallenberg, as well as the goals of our own United States Committee. We are pleased that the pamphlet has been extremely well received and it is our hope that this pamphlet will be a catalyst for people throughout the United States to establish local Raoul Wallenberg chapters, and will be used as a fundraising vehicle by our Committee.

VI. Publications

Throughout this year, a series of books about Raoul Wallenberg have been

published and we recommend several of them:

1. "With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest" by Ambassador Per Anger - Published by Holocaust Library
2. "Righteous Gentile" by John Bierman - Published by Viking
3. "Wallenberg" by Kati Marton - Published by Random House
4. "Wallenberg - The Man in the Iron Web" by Elenore Lester - Published by Prentice Hall
5. "Raoul Wallenberg, Angel of Mercy" by Harvey Rosenfeld - Published by Prometheus

Besides these books, one additional book entitled "Lost Hero" by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston Clarke, published by McGraw-Hill, we cannot recommend. In fact, when the book was reviewed in the New York Times Book Review section, I sent a letter which was subsequently published in the Book Review section of the New York Times pointing out certain inaccuracies in that book.

VII. Correspondence

Since our official beginnings in May of 1981, we have been in correspondence with hundreds of individuals throughout the United States and elsewhere who are expressing interest in the Raoul Wallenberg case and asking what they can do to help. We have assisted a number of these individuals by providing them with guidelines to set up local Raoul Wallenberg chapters, and many of these individuals have been extremely active all over the United States. People around the world know that we exist, and I am pleased to report that we are becoming a very important service center for them.

VIII. Academic Symposia

During this past year, I participated in a very important symposium sponsored by the Gallatin Division of New York University which brought together Simon Wiesenthal, Per Anger, and Gideon Hausner, all of whom had contact at one time or another with Adolph Eichman. This special Wallenberg symposium was attended by hundreds of individuals so that not only were all the seats taken but all of the available standing-room area was completely packed. It was an exciting symposium and as a result of my participation, a great deal of attention was focused upon the work of our U. S. Committee.

I also conducted a special program on Raoul Wallenberg for the middle and upper sections of the Spence School in Manhattan. It has always been my feeling that it is essential that we educate the young about Raoul Wallenberg and I consider our activities in secondary schools, colleges, and universities to be very important.

Rachel Haspel spoke before the student body, both at Salem Academy and Salem College in Winston Salem, North Carolina. Agnes Adachi spoke at one of the high schools in Philadelphia and also Stuyvesant High School in New York City. Rachel Haspel also spoke before the student body of the West Rowan High School in Mount Ulla, North Carolina, following which the students created a series of projects which raised over $400.00 for the work of our Committee. Rachel Haspel, Erica Freeman, and Betty Throne-Holst participated in an important academic symposium on Raoul at Sarah Lawrence College during the past few months. Earlier I mentioned to you that I had been in attendance at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, together with Nina Lagergren to receive in behalf of Raoul Wallenberg in absentia an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Coupled with that was an academic symposium discussing the Wallenberg case. It is my hope that this kind of activity will increase one hundred-fold in the future. We are constantly on the alert for those of you who would be able to join our Speakers Bureau in order to fill the numbers of requests that are coming in to us. All expenses are covered by the inviting organization so that one need not worry about any personal costs incurred in accepting speaking engagements. If you are interested in joining our Speakers Bureau, I urge you to contact our offices at 490-2525, ext. 331.

IX. Committee Structure

At a special Executive Committee meeting held this May, the following changes were made. A new position, that of Chairman, was created which I have agreed to accept. Rachel Oestreicher Haspel has assumed the post of President and Agnes Adachi and Walter Oppenheim have become Vice-Presidents. Muriel Moskowitz has assumed the position as Secretary of our Committee.

X. Archives

Our office is beginning to amass as many materials about Raoul Wallenberg as exist; and consequently, our files are swelling with important archival information. If any of you have any information about Raoul Wallenberg, whether it be letters, documents, testimony, or whatever, we urge that you send copies of this material to our office so that they may be added to our files. Do not assume that we already have this information but rather send it to us, as we do not mind receiving duplicate items.

XI. Fundraising

Due to the increased activity of our Committee over the past year, fundraising will become an important priority as we begin our second year of operation. Therefore, it is our hope that we will be able to have a number of fundraising activities and it is our further hope that many of you will be able to participate in these activities since we are growing in importance; and as we grow, we need considerably more operating funds than we have at the moment.

XII. Acknowledgements

At this time, may I extend a special appreciation to Rachel Haspel for her willingness to take over the daily responsibilities of the Committee's work. I know that she will be a most able and energetic leader of our cause and it is with complete confidence that I thus welcome her as our new President. I also wish to thank Rachel for her work in writing the very impressive 32-page pamphlet which we recently published. I wish also to thank Abraham H. Foxman, the Associate National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Rabbi Bruce K. Cole, Assistant Director of the New York Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, as well as the entire ADL New York Regional Office staff under the directorship of Carol Lister for the kindnesses extended to us and the dedication and encouragement that we have received. We are deeply grateful to the ADL that headquarters space for our Committee has been made available in the ADL Building and for the assistance of the New York Regional Office staff, especially Bea, Carol and Sylvia, who have aided us immeasurably in the day-to-day operation of our Committee.

I also want to extend an especial appreciation to Ludmila Thorne, Director of Freedom House, who has been exceptionally helpful in interviewing hundreds of emigrees from the Soviet Union and who also has provided us with a depository so that tax-exempt contributions can be received by our Committee through Freedom House until such time (in the very near future) when we will have obtained our own tax-exempt status in our own name. In addition, let me thank the following people for their compassionate work for Raoul: Elizabeth Moynihan, Betty Throne-Holst, Agnes Adachi, Susan Tabor, Erica Freeman, Walter Oppenheim and Martin Riskin. Finally, I wish to single out Bambi Elmaleh de Buenos who has been a source of energy and inspiration for us all and who dedicated her senior dance project at the Juilliard School in honor of Raoul Wallenberg.

We are now encouraging a major nation-wide letter-writing campaign asking

President Ronald Reagan to please place on the agenda the Raoul Wallenberg issue when he meets with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in October. Address all letters to President Ronald Reagan, The White House, Washington, D.C., 20500.

* * * * * *

I hope that this annual report indicates the tremendous amount of activity in which we have been engaged over the past year and serves as a preface to even greater activity as we begin our second year. As you can well understand, much of what we are doing has depleted our treasury. It is my great hope that you who care so much about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg will help us keep his story in the public eye by making a financial contribution so that we may continue our work. Please send your tax-deductible check, made out to Freedom House, Raoul Wallenberg Project, to the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, 823 United Nations Plaza, Suite 415, New York, NY 10017.

May I remind you as I did at the start of this letter that our annual meeting will be held on September 15. Please do not forget to return the enclosed postal card. May I wish you, in the interim, a very happy and restful summer.

Sincerely yours,

Lena Biorck Kaplan

Lena Biorck Kaplan
Chairman, Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States

LBK:BGC
Enc.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 98th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

TESTIMONY OF RACHEL OESTREICHER HASPEL

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, shortly before Congress recessed in August, Rachel Oestreicher Haspel testified before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Ms. Haspel, who is president of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, addressed the concern she and many others share about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. The disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, an honorary citizen of the United States, rankles the hearts of those who are aware of the splendid contributions to the cause of liberty he made during the intense darkness of World War II.

Today, Mr. President, on the second anniversary of the bestowal upon Raoul Wallenberg of honorary citizenship, I would like to share with my colleagues Ms. Haspel's testimony. She outlines the goals of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States and reminds us of the persistent reports that, despite Soviet claims to the contrary, Raoul Wallenberg did not die in 1947 but continues to live some where in the Gulag.

Mr. President, I ask that Ms. Haspel's testimony as well as additional material be included in the RECORD.

The testimony and additional material follows:

TESTIMONY OF RACHEL O. HASPEL

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 had 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 Wallenburg 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.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS,
Stockholm, June 1, 1982.

Mrs. RACHEL OESTREICHER HASPEL,
President of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y.

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 in 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 an 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 high level, Raoul Wallenberg's case was taken up by Sweden 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 Undersecretary 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.

Yours sincerely,

LENNART ECKERBERG,
Ambassador.

WEST ROWAN HIGH SCHOOL,
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL,
Mount Ulla, N.C., March 1, 1982.

The RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Suite 445, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y.

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 armlonds, 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 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,

MISS LIBBY EDMONDSON.
MRS. JOYCE SLOOP.

[From the Salisbury (N.C.) Evening Post, Apr. 3, 1982]

WEST ROWAN HIGH STUDENTS LEARN VALUABLE LESSON FROM WORLD WAR II HERO

(By Rose Post)

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.

[illegible] Committee [illegible] there are several [illegible] 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 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 Tanenbaum.

"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 Righteous 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 talk 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. He 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 had 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 ripping circles in the pond caused by the pebble of Rachel Haspel's talk are still widening.

Not only Linda Shumaker 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."

RAOUL WALLENBERG



Prepared by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES

Raoul Wallenberg's story was largely unknown in the United States until recent years, when Soviet dissidents and released prisoners reaching the West either referred to him by name or mentioned having seen or heard about an aging Swedish diplomat in prison.

In July 1979, Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren, visited the United States to organize a Wallenberg Committee. Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel P. Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz agreed to serve as co-chairmen. Since then several members of the Senate have actively helped by urging the Department of State to make official inquiries or by personally raising the question of Wallenberg with Soviet officials. Under President Carter , the White House also raised the issue with the Soviets. No additional information on Wallenberg has been given by Soviet officials--they have merely repeated the official line that he died in 1947. Nor have they responded to statements by former prisoners that Wallenberg was alive in prison in the seventies.

In the spring of 1980, the American ambassador to Denmark, Warren Manshel, organized a ceremony in Copenhagen at which members of the President's Holocaust Commission honored Raoul Wallenberg.

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. In Madrid that month Sen. Pell joined members of the U.S. delegation in a press conference with Wallenberg's family, announcing their intent to pursue the question.

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

On October 5, 1981 President Reagan signed into law a special bill making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary United States citizen. He is the third such person to be so named, the other two being General Lafayette and Sir Winston Churchill.

U.S. MEMBERS OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS PANEL URGE WALLENBERG CASE PROBE *Geneva, Feb. 28, 1982.*

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (JTA) -- The U.S. delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission here has called for an investigation into the case of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg who saved the lives of some 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II and disappeared shortly after Russian forces entered Budapest in 1945.

Michael Novak, head of the U.S. delegation, brought up the Wallenberg case during a debate in the Human Rights Commission on persons who have disappeared under circumstances of a political nature. The U.S., backed by Sweden, proposed that the investigation be conducted by a special five-member UN working group. The head of the Soviet delegation, Valerian Zorin, had no immediate reaction to Novak's proposal.

In 1957, the Soviet government told the Swedish government that Wallenberg died in 1947 in prison, probably of a heart attack. But there have been persistent reports since then that he is alive and has been seen in various Russian prisons or mental institutions. Wallenberg's sister, Mrs. Nina Lagergren, said at a press conference here that the case should be publicized wherever possible but should not become a tool in the cold war.

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

THE GOALS OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES

There are two goals of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee:

A. To conduct research to determine the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and work for his release.

B. To honor Raoul Wallenberg and his accomplishments in the following manner:

1. To make Raoul Wallenberg's name known throughout the country by serving as a clearing house of information and a distributor of a newsletter to everyone interested in the Wallenberg case.

2. To provide materials for schools, universities, churches, and synagogues to educate future generations about Raoul Wallenberg.

3. To help coordinate the various activities taking place throughout the United States by assisting individuals and local committees working for Raoul Wallenberg.

4. To maintain a speakers bureau in order to provide organizations interested in Raoul Wallenberg with lecturers.

5. To create a national "Wallenberg Recognition Day."

6. To create national programs that would further the cause of Raoul Wallenberg and attract media attention.

U.S. COMMITTEE SERVICES TO LOCAL COMMITTEES

I. Speakers

II. National newsletter including reports of your local committees

III. Assistance in establishing a local committee

IV. Program plans and publicity

A. Rallies for Raoul Wallenberg
B. Letters to newspapers about his plight

EDUCATION

Ambassador Gustav Wallenberg, Raoul's grandfather, insisted that Raoul receive an education befitting a member of the Wallenberg family. Accordingly, after high school in Sweden and nine months of compulsory Swedish military service, Raoul was sent to Paris for a year. Then at his own insistence, he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the program at the School of Architecture in three and one half years. He won a medal awarded to only one student out of each class of 1,100. Some years later he entered a national architectural contest in Sweden, where his design placed second--the winner being Sweden's leading architect at the time.

During his summer vacation in 1933, he worked at the Swedish pavilion of the Chicago World's Fair. Another summer found him in Mexico, where he visited Wallenberg relatives. His cousin Birgitta Wallenberg, then eight years old, says of that visit: "Mother adored him; he was her pet. I adored him too. He was wonderful with me, staying with me and trying to teach me chess. He was so unlike most grown-ups; he actually took notice of me, a lonely only child. I remember that his specialty was imitating animal sounds. He was a marvelous mimic and could do twenty-five to thirty different animals. He was good at foreign accents too, and used to keep us all in stitches. It was always fun being with Raoul."[1]

Much later other friends talked of similar memories. Apparently one of Raoul's most successful imitations in the 1930s was of Adolph Hitler. It always brought the house down.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

When Raoul returned to Sweden, his grandfather insisted that it was time for him to begin studying banking and commerce. This decision was to have far-reaching implications.

Raoul's first position was with a Swedish firm in South Africa. In 1936 his grandfather arranged a position for him at the Holland Bank in Haifa, Palestine. There Raoul began to meet young Jews who had already been

[1]Bierman - Chapter 2, page 21.

forced to flee from Nazi persecution in Germany. Their stories affected him deeply and left a lasting impression.

In 1939, after several false starts, he went to work with a Jewish refugee from Hungary named Kolman Lauer. Lauer was owner of the Central European Trading Company, which dealt in foodstuffs. In eight months Raoul was a junior partner of the firm. Raoul often traveled to Hungary. His partner had close relatives living in Budapest. Through them, Raoul began to know the Hungarian Jewish community.

As a Swedish Christian from an outstanding family, he was able to travel freely in Germany as well as in Nazi-occupied France. He became familiar with the eccentricities of Nazi bureaucracy and was unusually successful in his required business dealings with Nazi officials.

EVENTS QUICKEN - THE 1940s

Wallenberg was increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities. Actress Viveca Lindfors, a friend of Raoul's during his bachelor days in Stockholm, recalls an evening when he took her back to his office. There, he began to tell her of the plight of the Jews in Nazi Europe. His stories, told with frightening intensity, sounded impossible to her.

In the United States, at the behest of President Roosevelt, the War Refugee Board was established. Its goal was to save Jews and other Nazi victims. The WRB was well funded. Its top priority, after the partial Nazi Hungarian occupation in June 1944, became the safety of the 750,00 Hungarian Jews.

Soon after, the War Refugee Board came to neutral Sweden, which had an active embassy in Budapest, looking for someone who would agree to go to Hungary. Such a person would work under the auspices of the Swedish government with the protection of a Swedish diplomatic passport, though representing and funded by the War Refugee Board. As a neutral country, Sweden conducted business for many of the warring factions in countries where they no longer had diplomatic representation but often continued to hold property.

The War Refugee Board's representative in Hungary was to be given a large sum of money and would be empowered by the Swedish government to issue passports to as many Jews as possible.

Raoul Wallenberg was chosen to be the War Refugee Board's representative.

THE MISSION - BUDAPEST

On July 9, 1944 Raoul Wallenberg, age 32, arrived at the Swedish embassy in Budapest. He traveled lightly with a backpack and a small pistol. His primary adversary was SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann. By the time Wallenberg arrived in Hungary, all 437,000 Jews-men, women, and children--living outside Budapest had already been deported.[1] The rest of Hungary's Jewish community consisted of the 230,000 Jews living in the capital.

THE "SCHUTZPASS"

Wallenberg's first job was redesigning the Swedish protective passport. This new first secretary of the embassy found the document, which was legal and could be issued only by the Swedish legation, physically unimpressive. He knew that the Nazis and their Hungarian counterparts were frequently people of little education, who would be easily impressed by a large, official - looking document. How correct this simple assessment proved to be!

Wallenberg redesigned the "Schutzpass." He used the blue and yellow of the Swedish flag, and emblazoned the document with the symbol of the triple crown of Sweden. This passport saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews, as well as a great number of anti-Nazi Hungarian partisans.

According to former staff member Agnes Mandl Adachi, Wallenberg printed huge placards and put them up all over the city. The billboards, which pictured and proclaimed the validity of the Schutzpass, were designed to make the Nazis familiar with the document and its authority.

[1]Bierman - Chapter 4, page 36.

In the darkest days of 1944, the Swedish protective passport even provided some humor in the midst of despair. Edith Ernester, who lived through that time, recalls: "It seemed so strange--this country of super-aryans, the Swedes, taking us under their wings. Often, when an Orthodox Jew went by, in his hat, beard and sidelocks, we'd say, 'Look, there goes another Swede.' "

THE MAN OF ACTION

A special department was created in the Swedish embassy in Budapest with Wallenberg as its head. It was staffed primarily with Jewish volunteers. Initially, there were 250 workers; later, he had about 400 people working around the clock. Wallenberg seemed to sleep no more than an hour or two a night, and then it was wherever he happened to be working. He was everywhere.

Wallenberg persuaded the Hungarian authorities to free the Jews on his staff from wearing the Yellow Star worn at all times by other Jews. This simple exemption allowed his workers much greater freedom of movement, as well as the protection of anonimity--an essential factor in carrying out many of Wallenberg's missions.

Agnes Adachi recalls the night when she and her co-workers needed to complete about 2,000 Schutzpasses and deliver them before six a.m. when the Nazis would be rounding up several thousand Jewish women. She tells of working by candlelight in a villa on the outskirts of Budapest. Wallenberg came in and very calmly announced that the villa next door was the Gestapo headquarters. He then smilingly assured his staff that they must continue their work and not be alarmed. The Schutzpasses were completed, and each was delivered on foot before six a.m.

According to Mrs. Adachi: "He made a game out of outfoxing the Nazis, but he played it with the utmost seriousness. Most of all, he was like a big brother one looked up to, and he had the most beautiful eyes that I have ever seen. They were so beautiful and they saw everything."

SWEDISH PROTECTIVE HOUSING

Wallenberg's next step was crucial to his ultimate success. In a section of Budapest designated by the Hungarian government as the "International Ghetto," Wallenberg purchased thirty buildings where he flew Swedish flags next to the Jewish Star. These buildings, and others for which he was able to negotiate, were given the full protection of the Swedish government.

In these protected houses Wallenberg set up hospitals, schools, soup kitchens, and a special shelter for 8,000 children whose parents had already been deported or killed.

Generally, the protection of the Swedish flag and the passports held by those living in the houses were protection enough. If his spies told him that a raid was being planned by the Nazis of their Hungarian counterparts, young, blond Jewish men living in the houses would be dressed in Nazi uniforms and put outside to "guard" the houses.

Occasionally, however, all efforts failed. On Christmas Day, 1944, a gang of Hungarian Nazis entered a protective Swedish children's shelter, seventy-eight children were machine-gunned and beaten with rifle butts. All died.

Because of Wallenberg's swift action in setting up shelters that offered care and protection, the other neutral legations and the International Red Cross also followed and helped greatly to expand the number of protected houses. After the war it was established that about 50,000 Jews living in the foreign houses of the International Ghetto had survived. Of these, about 25,000 were directly under Wallenberg's protection.

THE NAZIS AND THE ARROW-CROSS

On October 15, 1944, the legal Hungarian government of Admiral Horthy fell and a pro-Nazi government called the Arrow-Cross was installed. The Germans, who had previously not been so much in evidence, came pouring across the Hungarian border.

The Arrow-Cross gendarmes, an elite, quasi-military corps, were Adolf Eichmann's greatest allies in his march toward the "final solution."

If possible, they were even more sadistic than their German counterparts, and Eichmann used their fervor accordingly.

In late 1944, with the Germans fighting on many fronts, the end of the war and an Allied victory began to seem imminent. This knowledge only seemed to spur Eichmann on to finish his "purification" of Hungary.

In this situation, Jeno Levais recalls, "It was of the utmost importance that the Nazis and the Arrow-Crossmen were not able to ravage unhindered--they were compelled to see that every step they took was being watched and followed by the young Swedish diplomat. From Wallenberg they could keep no secrets. The Arrow-Crossmen could not trick him. They could not operate freely. They were held responsible for the lives of the persecuted and the condemned. Wallenberg's was the 'world's' observing eye," the one who continually called the criminals to account."[1]

THE DEATH MARCHES

As the Germans found themselves increasingly on the military defensive, they were less able to supply Eichmann with trains and trucks for deporting Jews from Hungary. On November 8, 1944, as the Russian army moved closer to Budapest, Eichmann ordered all Jewish women and children rounded up and marched on foot 125 miles to Hegyeshalom on the Austrian-Hungarian border for deportation to the death camps. The men were brought to a work camp in another location.

It took one week to walk in freezing cold and snow, with no food or heavy clothing. Women in high heels, rounded up in the street, children, and the elderly were forced to keep up with the pace set by the gendarmes. All along the route lay the dead and the dying.

Wallenberg, Per Anger and their driver went along the route of the march by car, giving out food, clothing, fresh water and Swedish protective passports whenever possible. On the first day of the march, they rescued about 100 people with the protective passports. A few others they rescued by sheer bluff.

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[1]Jeno Levais, Raoul Wallenberg-Hero of Budapest, as quoted by Anger, page 93.

In the days that followed, Wallenberg made repeated trips along the march route and continued his rescue efforts at the border. He organized Red Cross truck convoys to deliver food and set up checkpoints for those with "Schutzpasses." About 1,500 people were thus rescued from transport to Auschwitz.

At the end of November, Eichmann was ordered back to Berlin by Heinrich Himmler, who was preparing to put out peace feelers to the Allies. The marches were halted and Eichmann was instructed to cease all liquidation efforts.

In December 1944, Wallenberg reported to Stockholm about the death marches. "It was possible to rescue some 2,000 persons from deportation for some reason or another." He added, almost as an afterthought, that the Swedish mission had also secured the return of 15,000 laborers holding Swedish and other protective passes.[1]

A PERSONAL ACCOUNT

John Bierman, in his book on Wallenberg, *RIGHTEOUS GENTILE,* has included a moving eye-witness account of Wallenberg's work. They are the words of Tommy Lapid, now director-general of the Israeli Broadcasting Authority. In 1944 Lapid was 13 years old and one of 900 people crowded into a Swedish protected house. His father was dead, and he had been allowed to remain with his mother.

"One morning, a group of Hungarian Fascists came into the house and said that all the able-bodied women must go with them." We knew what this meant.

"My mother kissed me and I cried and she cried. We knew we were parting forever and she left me there, an orphan to all intents and purposes. Then two or three hours later, to my amazement, my mother returned with the other women. It seemed like a mirage, a miracle. My mother was there--she was alive and she was hugging me and kissing me, and she said one word: Wallenberg."

[1]Bierman - Chapter 7, page 82.

"I knew who she meant because Wallenberg was a legend among the Jews. In the complete and total hell in which we lived, there was a savior-angel somewhere, moving around."[1]

THWARTING A FINAL PLAN

Wallenberg became famous among the Jews of Hungary for his many individual acts of bravery, but it was as a negotiator that he achieved his greatest results. In addition to its International Ghetto, Budapest had a general ghetto, which was guarded and sealed off. The 70,000 Jews kept there as virtual prisoners existed under the most horrible and primitive conditions, unprotected from the violence of the Arrow-Crossmen.

Wallenberg got word in the first days of January, 1945 that a final plan, masterminded by Adolf Eichmann before he left Hungary, was soon to be carried out. It was to be completed very quickly, before the Russian army could enter Budapest and open the ghetto. The plan called for the total massacre of the ghetto population, by a combined task force of SS men and Arrow-Crossmen led by a priest, Vilmas Lucska. An additional 200 policemen would encircle the ghetto fence, making certain that no Jews escaped.[2]

All the documents for the extermination plan were ready and the German commander in Budapest was prepared to carry out his orders, even as the Russians shelled the city.

Wallenberg had been working behind the scenes for many months with Pál Szalay, a high-ranking Arrow-Crossman who was a senior police official Szalay was horrified by the atrocities committed by his compatriots, and he quickly became an invaluable ally. In fact, he was the only prominent member of the Arrow-Cross to escape execution after the war by the People's Court; he was set free with no charges. Szalay helped to save many lives

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[1]Bierman - Chapter 8, pages 84-85.

[2]Ibid., Chapter 10, page 110.

in various incidents, but his most important contribution was as Wallenberg's spokesman in negotiations with the German general August Schmidthuber.

Schmidthuber was commander of the SS troops in Budapest, and Eichmann had designated one of his detachments to spearhead the ghetto action. It was far too dangerous for Wallenberg to meet personally with the SS leader; he was already wanted by the Gestapo, and there had been several attempts on his life. Any direct communication with Schmidthuber would mark Wallenberg as a dangerous international witness to the ghetto extermination.

Wallenberg sent Pál Szalay to speak for him with the general. Szalay informed Schmidthuber that, if the planned massacres took place, Wallenberg would see to it that the general was held personally responsible and would be hanged as a war criminal. With the Russian army already approaching the city, the general reconsidered. He issued the order that no ghetto action was to take place. It was Wallenberg's last victory.

A FINAL ACCOUNTING

When the Russian army entered Budapest, they found almost 70,000 Jewish men, women and children alive in the general ghetto. Another twenty-five thousand people were in the protected houses, and an additional twenty-five thousand persons of Jewish origin were found hiding in Christian homes, monasteries, convents, church basements, and other sanctuaries.

In all, one hundred-twenty thousand Jews of Budapest survived the "final solution." They were the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe. At least 100,000 of these people owed their lives directly to Raoul Wallenberg.

In Jewish folklore there exists a tale of "36 righteous men." This is the minimum number of anonymous, righteous men who must be living in each generation, as the world exists on their merit. These hidden saints appear in times of great danger to the Jewish community, using their powers to defeat its enemies.

Perhaps such a legendary "Lamed-Vov Nik,"--or "One of the Just"--made his appearance in the person of Raoul Gustav Wallenberg.

II. THE ARREST AND DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATION

On January 13, 1945 Wallenberg first contacted the Russians, then on the outskirts of Budapest, in an effort to secure food and supplies for the Jews under his protection.

On January 17 Wallenberg and his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, left Budapest for a meeting with the Russian commander, Marshal Malinovsky, in the city of Debrecen, about 120 miles east of Budapest. On the way to the meeting with the Soviet commander he and his driver were taken into "protective custody" by the Soviet NKVD, the secret police later known as the KGB.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Vladimir Dekanosov, notified the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow that Wallenberg was in Russian hands: "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings," said the note.[1]

When he was last seen on January 17 by members of his staff, Wallenberg was already being "protected" by a Russian officer and two soldiers on motorcycles. He was carrying his knapsack, a briefcase containing his own post-war plan, and a large sum of money.

It was the last time anyone ever saw Raoul Wallenberg as a free man.

IMPRISONMENT

In the first week of February 1945, after a trip by train to Moscow, Wallenberg and his driver were placed in separate cells in Lubianka Prison, the principal interrogation center of the Soviet Secret Police.

That month Wallenberg's mother, Maj von Dardel, was informed by the Russian ambassador to Sweden, Alexandra Kollontai, that her son

[1]Bierman - Chapter 12, pages 117-118.

was safe in Russia and would be back soon. The family was asked not to make a major issue of Raoul's absence. His safe return was assured.

On January 21, 1945, Wallenberg was placed in cell 123 of Moscow's Lubianka Prison, where he joined Gustav Richter, a police attaché at the German embassy in Rumania until the Russian takeover. Richter testified in Sweden in 1955 that Wallenberg was interrogated only once for about an hour and one half, in the beginning of February 1945. He was accused of spying, perhaps for the United States, since the War Refugee Board was an American-based and funded operation. On March 1, 1945, Gustav Richter was moved and his knowledge of Wallenberg ended.

On March 8, 1945, the Soviet-controlled radio in Hungary falsely reported that Wallenberg had been murdered in route to Debrecen, probably by Hungarian Arrow-Cross or still at large agents of the Gestapo.

THE SWEDISH DEBACLE

In April 1945 Averell Harriman, then U.S. ambassador to Moscow, was instructed to contact the Swedish ambassador and offer any assistance necessary to help determine Wallenberg's fate.

Swedish Ambassador Staffan Soderblom declined U.S. help or involvement--potentially a major mistake. A second tactical error was committed during a meeting between Stalin and Soderblom on June 15, 1945. The ambassador told the Soviet chief of state that he personally felt Wallenberg was dead, killed by the Arrow-Cross, but would still appreciate the Soviets' looking into the matter, as his government in Stockholm had requested this inquiry. Stalin promised to investigate personally and wrote Wallenberg's name on a pad.

Also, in June 1945, at about the time of the Stalin meeting in Moscow, a Swedish journalist released from Soviet custody told the foreign office in Stockholm of a Rumanian and a German who had met Wallenberg in prison. For some mysterious reason, the foreign office did not follow up on this report until 1955, when the information was confirmed by the German, Erhard Hiele, on his release.

THE VISHINSKY NOTE

On August 18, 1947, the second important Soviet communiqué about Wallenberg was sent to Sweden. Written by Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky in reply to Swedish government inquiries, the message stated that "a search of prisoner-of-war camps and other establishments had turned up no trace of Wallenberg. In short, 'Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union and is unknown to us.' The note concluded with the 'assumption' that Wallenberg had either been killed in the battle for Budapest or kidnapped and murdered by Nazis or Hungarian Facists."[1]

For another ten years, the Vishinsky note was the only official Russian word on Wallenberg's fate. When a group of Swedish citizens nominated Wallenberg for the 1948 Nobel Prize for Peace, it elicited the only public statement ever made by the Soviet Union concerning Sweden and the Wallenberg affair: A Soviet journal again accused the Nazis or the Arrow-Cross of murdering Raoul Wallenberg.

THE GROMYKO COMMUNIQUE

For years thereafter, there was only official Soviet silence. The as a number of European prisoners were released in 1955, word of Wallenberg's imprisonment began to filter back to Sweden.

On February 2, 1957, a note was delivered to the Swedish government and signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The note told of a handwritten report by a Col. Smoltsov, head of Lubianka Prison's health service, to Viktor Abakumov, minister of state security. The report was supposedly written on July 17, 1947:

> *"I report that the prisoner Wallenberg (sic) who is well-known to you, died suddenly in his cell this night, probably as a result of a heart attack. Pursuant to the instructions given by you that I personally have Wallenberg under my care, I request*

[1]Bierman - Chapter 13, pages 127-128.

approval to make an autopsy with a view to establishing cause of death." [1]

Scrawled across the bottom of the page in the same handwriting was the addendum:

> *"I have personally notified the minister and it has been ordered that the body be cremated without autopsy. 17, July. Smoltsov."* [2]

Smoltsov and Abakumov were both dead in 1957 when Gromyko delivered the note. It is highly irregular for a Soviet prison doctor to report directly to a minister rather than to the head of the Prison. The Russians never produced Col. Smoltsov's note or even a photocopy of it--an important omission, given the Russians' penchant for careful documentation.

Gromyko's communiqué ended by saying, "The Soviet government presents its sincere regrets for what has occurred and expresses its profound sympathy to the Swedish Government as well as to Raoul's relatives."[3]

On February 19, 1957 the Swedish ambassador to Moscow, Rolf Sohlman, delivered a note to Gromyko from the Swedish government, expressing outrage at the facts as reported in the Russian communiqué. The note continued that the Swedish government felt the investigation was incomplete. It also found it difficult to believe that everything referring to Wallenberg except the Smoltsov note had been completely obliterated. The Swedish government then pressed the Soviets to continue their investigation.

One final comment on the Gromyko letter and its continuing effect on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg is made in an article in the March, 1981 issue

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[1]Bierman - Chapter 14, page 146.

[2]Bierman - Chapter 14, page 146.

[3]Bierman - Chapter 14, page 147.

of McClean's Magazine. The author is Yuri Luryi, and expert on Soviet law who now lives and teaches in Canada:

> *"The sad thing is that it was Gromyko who signed the letter back in 1957. He was simply a deputy of the foreign minister then, but now he is a member of the Soviet Mount Olympus. He is one of the gods who never makes mistakes. One panelist in Sweden (Wallenberg Hearings, January, 1981) said that until Gromyko is out of power, they do not expect any positive change in the Soviet approach to Wallenberg's fate."*[1]

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[1]McClean's Magazine, Canada, March 2, 1981. "On the 35 year old trail of a missing hero."

III. CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE

July 17, 1947	Russian date of Raoul Wallenberg's death of a heart attack at age 35.
July 27, 1947	All prisoners who had shared a cell with Wallenberg were questioned by the NKVD, asked with whom they had talked about Wallenberg, and then placed in solitary confinement for a year or more. All were warned never to speak to Wallenberg again.
December 1947	Andrei Skimkevitch, a Soviet prisoner from 1930 to 1957 and stepson of sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, tells of being in a cell with Raoul Wallenberg in December 1947.
April 1945- April 1948	Claudio de Mohr, released Italian diplomat, told of being in a cell next to a Swede named Wallenberg with whom he communicated by tapping code messages on the wall between April 1945 and April 1948.
April 1948	A huge statue honoring Wallenberg was to be dedicated in a major ceremony in Budapest. On the base was a reference to Wallenberg's exploits from July 1944 to January 1945 and a plaque with his profile. There was no ceremony. Russian soldiers removed the statue during the night. Today, it stands in Debrecen in front of a pharmaceutical company, with no reference to Wallenberg on the statue.
August 1948	Corpus II hospital block of Vladimir Prison, a Swiss prisoner named Brugger "talked" by tapping code on his cell wall. "The Swede in the next cell had identified himself as 'Wallenberg, First Secretary Swedish Legation, Budapest, 1945.' " Asked Brugger to contact any Swedish embassy or consulate and report this information if he ever was released.
1951	Abraham Kalinski, former Soviet prisoner, was told of Wallenberg by another prisoner,

	David Vendrovsky, a Jewish author who had shared a prison cell with Wallenberg. Vendrovsky reported that Wallenberg was both very interesting and exceedingly sympathetic.
February 1952	Swedish communiqué to Russians demanding an explanation and further information on Wallenberg. This note was based on the evidence provided by Claudio de Mohr.
1953	Abraham Kalinski saw Wallenberg several times exercising in the prison yard with other prisoners.
January 1955	Kalinski reports having seen Wallenberg during a prisoner transfer to Vladimir Prison. They were on the same prison train.
January/ February 1955	An Austrian, whose name was not disclosed for fear of Soviet reprisals, tells of having been in a cell with Wallenberg for one night in Corpus II of Vladimir Prison. Wallenberg told him that he had spent years in solitary confinement. He asked the Austrian to contact any Swedish diplomatic mission should he be released and say that they had met: "If you forget my name just say a Swede from Budapest and they'll know who you mean." Prison officials removed the Austrian the next morning and warned him not to talk to other prisoners about seeing Wallenberg on pain of life imprisonment.
1955	Rigid investigative procedures pertaining to the Wallenberg case were established in Sweden. 1. Heresay evidence is excluded. 2. Only information from direct contact with Wallenberg or Langfelder is acceptable. 3. Each witness is kept in ignorance as to the testimony of all other witnesses. 4. All statements have to be given under oath and are scrutinized by a veteran criminal investigator.
1956	Kalinski became a cellmate at Vladimir Prison of Simon Gogoberidse, a Georgia Social Democrat

who had been kidnapped from Paris by the KGB, where he was a political refugee. Gogoberidse told Kalinski of sharing a cell with Wallenberg. (Wallenberg was always made to share cells with Soviet citizens serving long sentences, never with foreigners. This reduced the risk of evidence about him getting out.)

March 10, 1956 — A Swedish note was sent ot the Kremlin stating that "complete evidence " existed, and that it was clear Wallenberg had been held as a suspected spy by the USSR. This was accompanied by a statement signed by two Swedish Supreme Court justices saying that "all conditions seemed fulfilled to enable the Russians to trace Wallenberg and send him home."

March 19, 1956 — Russian reply to the Swedish inquiry was that a thorough investigation had confirmed that Wallenberg was not, and never had been, in the Soviet Union. The Kremlin added, "that is was impossible to accept the testimony of war criminals whose information was in disagreement with the results of their own thorough investigation."

Easter 1956 — Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander met with Nikita Khrushchev. In spite of Soviet opposition, he raised the Wallenberg question and handed over copies of the testimony gathered by the Swedish government over the years. He received the stock answer that Wallenberg was not and never had been in the USSR.

April 1956 — A German prisoner named Mulle, sent to Vladimir prison in 1956, shared a cell with Gogoberidse, who told him that Wallenberg had been in solitary for several years as of 1956. He also said that after Prime Minister Erlander's visit to Russia, a prison political officer said, "They'll have to look for a long time to find Wallenberg."

April 1956 — Rehemkampf, another German prisoner later released, reports that the same story about Wallenberg was given to him that month by Gogoberidse. This

	information was given separately from Mulle's report.
April 5, 1956	A Russian communiqué to the Swedish government stated that the USSR agreed to study the Swedish documentation and added that if Wallenberg was in the USSR, he would "naturally" be allowed to return home.
July 14, 1956	Soviet Ambassador Rodinov informed the Swedish Foreign Office that results could soon be expected.
February 2, 1957	The Andrei Gromyko note arrived reporting Raoul Wallenberg's death on July 17, 1947.
February 19, 1957	Sweden's Ambassador to Moscow, Rolf Sohlman, delivered a very strongly worded response to the Soviets, holding them responsible for Wallenberg's fate, urged a continued investigation.
February 1957	Evidence by the unnamed Austrian and his report of having shared a cell with Wallenberg in 1955 was acquired.
March 1959	Abraham Kalinski wrote a postcard, in Yiddish, to his sister in Haifa, Israel. He mentioned a Swede.
August 1959	Kalinski again wrote his sister, this time in Polish, "that the only foreigners now left in the prison, apart from himself, are one Italian and one Swede who saved many Jews in Rumania during the War." (sic)
1959	Swedish/Russian Communiqués. The Swedish government, responding to the testimony of the German returnees Mulle and Rehemkampf (April 1956), sent several strongly worded notes to the Russians merely to reiterate the story of Wallenberg's death in 1947. They also accuse elements of trying to poison Swedish-Soviet relations.
1960	Another Swedish communiqué to the Soviets. Signed by two Supreme Court justices, the message states that evidence clearly points to Wallenberg's survival, at least up to early 1950.

1961

In early 1979 the Soviet dissident Juri Belov passed through Vienna on his way out of Russia. He went with Simon Wiesenthal, the famed Nazi-hunter, to the Swedish Embassy. Belov said that Wallenberg had staged a hunger strike in Moscow's Butyrka Prison in 1961. As a result, he was transferred to a psychiatric clinic.

January 27, 1961

Professor Nanna Svartz of Sweden has a routine meeting in Moscow with Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov. Professor Svartz, a physician from Stockholm's Karolinska Hospital, where Wallenberg's stepfather served as administrator, was a close friend of the von Dardel family. Wallenberg's mother, Maj von Dardel, was her patient. Professor Svartz and Professor Miashnikov often discussed medical matters of a highly technical nature together after the conferences. Their language of choice was always German. Dr. Svartz asked on January 27, 1961 to discuss "a matter close to my heart and the hearts of other Swedes." She gave an account of Raoul Wallenberg and asked the Russian doctor if he knew of him and his whereabouts. Dr. Miashnikov replied in a low voice, "that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital." The Russian also told her that he had personally examined Wallenberg. (Revealed by Dr. Svartz in 1980). A Russian colleague was called in for consultation, and it was decided that Dr. Svartz should proceed through diplomatic channels.

January 1961

Professor Svartz returns to Sweden and informs Prime Minister Tage Erlander, an old friend, of her extraordinary conversation.

February 9, 1961

A personal letter from Erlander to Khrushchev is delivered by the Swedish Ambassador.

THE LETTER

"I now wish to inform you that I have been informed by Swedish physician, Professor Nanna Svartz, who visited Moscow at the end of January 1961...that Wallenberg was alive at that time and that he was a patient

at a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. Dr. Svartz got this information from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet medical science."

March 1961

Professor Svartz returned to Moscow. She saw Miashnikov and asked to see Wallenberg in the hospital. He said that this would have to be "decided in higher quarters, unless he is dead." Dr. Svartz then answered that this must have happened quite recently if it had occurred. Professor Svartz sensed that all was not well. Professor Miashnikov, who was so important that he was chairman to Khrushchev's personal physician, said that Professor Svartz should not have told the Swedish government of their conversation. He told Dr. Svartz that he had been summoned before Khrushchev, who had been furious, pounding on his desk and finally ordering him out of his office. He now claimed to know nothing of Wallenberg, and declared that his poor German (which they had used together for years) had caused the misunderstanding.

May 1962

Dr. Svartz again met Professor Miashnikov at a medical congress. When Wallenberg was again mentioned, he said that no further private talks on the subject could be held.

August 17, 1962

Second Erlander letter about Wallenberg to Khrushchev. No reply.

1963

Ex-British spy Greville Wynne told BBC audiences of an incident in Moscow's Lubianka Prison in early 1963. "One day when taken in the tiny cagelike lift to the roof for solitary exercise, Wynne heard another cage coming into the next pen. As the gate opened he heard a voice call out 'Taxi.' Given the filthy condition of the lifts, this piece of defiant humor was greatly appreciated. Five days later when it happened again Wynne called out, 'Are

	you American?' The voice answered, 'No, I'm Swedish.' " Nothing further could be learned. Guards restrained both prisoners.
1962-1964	Professor Svartz is unable to renew any contact with Professor Miashnikov.
March 1964	Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visits Stockholm. Erlander again presses for an answer and suggests a meeting between Professor Svartz and Miashnikov.
April 29, 1964	Letter from Miashnikov to Dr. Svartz denying any knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg.
May 28, 1964	Professor Svartz writes a letter to Professor Miashnikov reminding him of all their untroubled conversations in the 1950's as well as untroubled discussions after their January 27, 1961 meeting. She also recalls in detail that conversation once again.
July 1965	A meeting was arranged in Moscow between the two doctors. It was held in the presence of Swedish Ambassador Gunnar Jarring and two representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, one of whom acted as interpreter. A three hour discussion conducted in Swedish and Russian (no German) produced no new results. Miashnikov said again that Dr. Svartz must have misunderstood his syntax.
September 16, 1965	A "White Book" was published by the Swedish Foreign Ministry making public the recent interchanges with the Soviet Union, including the Svartz affair. The Swedish public and Swedish press were outraged by the disclosures.
November 1965	Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov died suddenly. He had appeared to be in good health and was in his early sixties.
January 1970	A young Hungarian visiting Stockholm read about Wallenberg for the first time in a Swedish newspaper. He went to Maj von Dardel and told her of a lunch with a woman friend whose father was a senior Hungarian government official. (The Swedes confirmed the existence of both the official and

his daughter.) At lunch the father mentioned that a Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg, who had been active in Budapest during the war, was at the time in a Soviet camp in Siberia.

1974

An unnamed informant said that he had seen Wallenberg in Vadivovo Camp near the Siberian city of Iskutsk from 1966-1967. He was old-looking with thin, white hair and had been very ill. He was called "Roniboni" by the other prisoners.

1978

Conid Lubarsky, a Soviet dissident living in Munich, reported the following information from a reliable source in Moscow: "In 1978, in Blagovischnsk special psychiatric hospital, one old Swede was held. His physical state was very bad. He had been in confinement for a long time, maybe since World War II. His name was unknown to my informants, but they speculated that this man could be Wallenberg."

May 1, 1978

A young Soviet Jewish immigrant to Israel, who wished to remain anonymous because of his family in the USSR, tells of a party at the Moscow home of a senior KGB officer on May Day, 1978: "Much vodka was drunk and the younger men at the party began to speak of dissidents and the rough time they must have in prison. The KGB officer burst out and said, 'Don't you believe it; things aren't so tough nowadays as they used to be. You can live a long time in jail. Why I have a Swede under my charge in Lubianka who's been inside for over 30 years!' " The young Russian heard of Wallenberg in Israel for the first time and then went to the Swedish Embassy in Israel where he filed a report.

GENERAL KUPRIANOV 1953-1979

Simon Wiesenthal, at the Wallenberg hearings in Stockholm in January, 1981, reported a recent conversation with a Russian he could identify only as "I.L." This I.L. had been a friend of Soviet General G. Kuprianov, a Hero of the Soviet Union who had been jailed during the Stalinist purges of 1948 and remained in prison until 1956 when he was released by Khrushchev.

1953	Kuprianov met Raoul Wallenberg for the first time during a prison transfer.
1955	Met again while being transferred to Vladimir Prison.
1956	Met once more but couldn't speak to one another at the prison dentist's office.
1979	General Kuprianov, now free in Leningrad, learned that Wallenberg had not yet been released. The General was surprised, as he knew that Wallenberg had been sentenced to 25 years in prison in either 1945 or 1956 and should thus have been released no later than 1971.
February 1979	An article about Kuprianov's meeting with Wallenberg appeared in a Russian emigré newspaper in the United States. Kuprianov was interrogated by the KGB and warned to have no further contact with Western journalists.
May 1979	A Swedish newspaper picked up the Kuprianov story about Wallenberg.
May 1979	General Kuprianov is interrogated a second time. The KGB accuses him of collaborating with Western journalists. A KGB colonel demands that Kuprianov help refute these "American-Israel provocations." Kuprianov refused to deny his statements. The KGB told him that "no doubt he would be ready to give in at the next questioning."
May 1979	Kuprianov said to I.L., "I do not know if I will be able to manage that questioning." The KGB recalled the general a few days after his conversation with I.L.
May 1979	(Five days later) - Mrs. Kuprianov was sent for by the KGB and told that the general had died of a heart attack. While she was at the interrogation center, her apartment was searched, and all the general's papers and documents were removed.

JAN KAPLAN - NOVEMBER 1977 - AUGUST 1979

Jan Kaplan was released from prison in November, 1977, after only 18 months of a four-year prison sentence. The former administrator of

an operatic studio in Moscow was 66 years old in 1977. He had been jailed for "economic crimes": namely, currency offenses and the illegal purchase of diamonds in preparation for emigration from the Soviet Union.

November 1977	A telephone call from Jan Kaplan in moscow to his daughter, Anna Kaplan Bilder, a dentist in Jaffa, Israel. When questioned about prison conditions by his daughter, he assured her that conditions were not too difficult. "Why when I was in Butyrka Prison Hospital in 1975, I met a Swede who told me he had been in Soviet prisons for thirty years, and he seemed reasonably healthy to me."
October 1978	Abraham Kalinski, the Polish emigré who had reported seeing Wallenberg from 1955 until 1959, heard about Anna Bilder's conversation with her father via the Russian emigré grapevine. He met her and she gave him a detailed account of the conversation.
December 1978	From the USA, Kalinski telephoned the Kaplan home in Moscow. Kaplan's wife, Eugenia, took the call and said that her husband was not available. She did confirm his report of meeting a Swede in Butyrka Prison in 1975.
December 20, 1978	Abraham Kalinski met with two Swedish Foreign Office representatives at the Swedish Consulate in New York. Told his own story and then repeated Jan Kaplan's story.
December 1978	The Swedish Foreign Office in Tel Aviv contacted Anna Bilder and invited her in for an interview.
January 1979	Sweden formally re-opened the Wallenberg case, based on this newest evidence.
January 3, 1979	Swedish note to Russians requesting an investigation of new information.
January 24, 1979	Russian reply: "There is not, and cannot be, anything new regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As already stated on innumerable occasions, he

	died July 1947, and the assertions that he was in the Soviet Union as late as 1975 are not in accordance with facts."
February 3, 1979	Kaplan home was searched. Jan Kaplan again arrested.
February 1979	Anna Bilder learns that her sick father is again in prison. She receives three anonymous phone calls (two in Russian) warning her not to speak of Wallenberg for her father's sake.
June 14, 1979	Eugenia Kaplan in Moscow writes to her daughter. Anna Bilder receives the letter in July 1979 in Israel. The letter says that Jan Kaplan was again in prison because he had tried to smuggle out a letter to his daughter about Wallenberg. The letter was discovered by the KGB.
May 1979	At Lubianka Prison on a visit to her husband, Eugenia Kaplan was told by the KGB colonel in charge that her husband was accused of anti-Soviet propaganda in Israel. Also said that Jan Kaplan's health and fate depend on Anna Bilder's behavior.
July 23, 1979	Anna Bilder disclosed the contents of her mother's letter to author John Bierman.
July 1979	Mrs. Bilder consulted Abraham Kalinski and together they took the letter to the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. It was photo-copied and the original went to Sweden by diplomatic pouch. Sweden's Soviet experts after careful study were fully convinced of its authenticity.
August 22, 1979	Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullsten intervened personally and sent a letter to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin. Requested that the Wallenberg case be re-opened and that a Swedish embassy official be allowed to interview Kaplan, if necessary in the presence of Soviet officials.
August 28, 1979	Again Russians stuck by their 1947 story.

August 28, 1979	Prime Minister Ullsten issued a statement calling the Soviet attitude deplorable. He also said that the whole truth of Wallenberg's disappearance was still not at hand and that Sweden would continue its pursuit of the truth.
January 15/16, 1981	Raoul Wallenberg Hearings held in Stockholm, Sweden, under the auspices of the Swedish Wallenberg Committee.
May, 1981	Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States officially established.
October 5, 1981	President Ronald Reagan signs into law a bill making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States.
November 6, 1981	Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, representing the United States delegation in Madrid, Spain, at a conference reviewing the Helsinki Agreements, spoke of the immediate need to discover the truth concerning Raoul Wallenberg.
February 28, 1982	Ambassador Michael Novak, head of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, proposed, with the backing of the Swedish government, a five-member U. N. working group to discover the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg. Thus far, the Soviet Union has not responded.

It has taken the world 35 years to truly recognize the greatness of Raoul Wallenberg - A man who acted when the rest watched. The survivors of the Holocaust have a slogan "NEVER AGAIN". Let us take these words and apply them further: Let us apply them to those who have let Raoul down and stood silently as he disappeared into the horrors of the Gulag without acting. It is this failure that has made Raoul Wallenberg not only a symbol of injustice but also a symbol of indifference. Let us act now.

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Righteous Gentile

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States – ADL
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 490-2525, ext. 106

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States – ADL
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York, 10017

I wish to aid in this humanitarian effort by becoming a member of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution. Please enroll me accordingly. Individual Membership $25___; Contributing Membership $50___; Sustaining Member $100___; Patron $250 (and up) ___.

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The Mission – Budapest

Raoul Wallenberg, age 32, arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944 on a life and death mission. The Swedish government had appointed him First Secretary at the Legation, and his only assignment was to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps. The decision to send him to Hungary was the result of a request to the neutral government of Sweden from the American War Refugee Board.

Hungary, which was cooperating with Hitler's Germany, was an inferno for Jews. By the time Wallenberg arrived in Budapest all the Jewish men, women, and children – 437,000 – living outside of the capital had already been deported to concentration camps. The remaining Jewish community consisted of the 230,000 Jews still living in Budapest. Wallenberg's primary adversary, SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann was determined that none of them should be left alive.

Careful Planning

Before agreeing to go to Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg had stipulated the following points:

1) He should have a free hand to use any methods he saw fit, including bribery
2) If the need arose for personal consultation with the Foreign Office, he should be free to return to Stockholm without going through the lengthy procedure of getting permission
3) If his financial resources proved insufficient, a propaganda campaign would be launched in Sweden to raise more money
4) He should have adequate status to do the job, so he should be appointed First Secretary at the legation with a salary of 2,000 crowns a month
5) He should have the right to contact any persons he wished in Budapest, including avowed enemies of the regime
6) He should be empowered to deal directly with the Prime Minister or any other member of the Hungarian government without requiring the Ambassador's permission
7) He should be able to send dispatches direct to Stockholm via diplomatic courier and without using normal channels
8) He might officially seek an interview with the Regent, Horthy, to ask for his intercession on behalf of the Jews
9) He should be authorized to give asylum in buildings belonging to the legation to persons holding Swedish protective passes.

The Prime Minister and the King of Sweden agreed with these demands thus allowing for tremendous freedom with which to carry out his mission and accomplish his goals.

A Man of Action

A special department was created in the Swedish embassy with Wallenberg as its head. He and his co-workers, primarily Jewish volunteers to whom he issued special passports, performed miracles. His approach was unorthodox and his methods unconventional, but he was extraordinarily successful.

The "Schutzpass"

He redesigned the Swedish protective passport so that it became a formidable official looking document calculated to impress the Nazis and their Hungarian counterparts, frequently persons of little education. He used the blue and yellow of the Swedish flag and emblazoned the document with the symbol of the triple crown of Sweden. This "Schutzpass" saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews, as well as a great number of anti-Nazi Hungarian partisans.

An Angel in Hell

Wallenberg set up protected housing for the Jews of Budapest, he also set up soup kitchens, hospitals, orphanages, and schools. He pulled Jews off of trains already sealed and heading for the border; he provided blankets, food, water and care to the thousands being marched on foot to their death hundreds of miles away in the depth of winter. Finally, in one night he saved 70,000 persons by convincing the German General, Schmidthuber, to countermand Eichmann's final orders.

A Final Accounting

When the Russian Army liberated Budapest in early January 1945 there were 120,000 Jews still living in the city, the largest surviving Jewish population in all of occupied Europe. The persons' lives are directly attributable to Raoul Wallenberg's stupendous efforts. In six short months he had made possible the most major rescue of Jews during the entire history of World War II.

The Reward of the Russians

In return for his unmatched courage and humanitarianism, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into protective custody by the Russians on January 17, 1945. Since that date, he has never again been seen as a free man.

The government of Sweden, concerned perhaps about the fierce strength of their northern neighbor, did not at first take any strong action on Wallenberg's behalf.

The Russian Government in 1957 informed the government of Sweden that in July 1947, at the age of 35, a prisoner named "Walenberg" (sic) died suddenly of a heart attack and was cremated without an autopsy. The note to Sweden was signed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. The Russians have given out no further information.

He Was in Vladimir during the Fifties

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

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

In 1960, two Swedish Supreme Court justices, Ragnar Gyllensward and Per Santeson, examined the material available. They arrived at the following conclusion: *"The statements contain a large amount of information, the correctness of which it has been possible to check and they support each other. In our opinion, according to Swedish law, the present report must be considered to make it probable — although it does not contain full evidence in this report — that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950s and at that time in prison in Vladimir."*

What Nanna Svartz Heard in 1961

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

On the basis of this sensational information, Prime Minister Tage Erlander in a letter to Minister President

Nikita Krushchev requested permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. But Krushchev was annoyed by the incident and Myasnikov withdrew his statement.

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

New Information: *Wallenberg Was Alive in 1975*

Further information about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment continues to reach the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Raoul's family.

In December 1978 a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, now residing in Israel, related a detailed story about Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the fifties. In Vladimir he had himself seen Wallenberg in the prison yard. Furthermore, he stated that in 1975 a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had been imprisoned for thirty years but still seemed healthy

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

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

October 5, 1982

The story of Raoul Wallenberg has, in the last years, begun to be known throughout the world.

A first fruit of these efforts is that the United States Administration, with the approval of the Swedish government, has engaged itself in the matter directly. In November, 1980, the American delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe raised the question of Raoul Wallenberg in Madrid. The American support for Raoul Wallenberg was further confirmed when on October 5, 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill making Raoul an honorary citizen of The United States. This act commits our government to take a leadership position to secure the release of our only living honorary citizen.

It has taken the world 35 years to truly recognize the greatness of Raoul Wallenberg – a man who acted when the rest watched. The survivors of the Holocaust have a slogan "NEVER AGAIN." Let us take these words and apply them further: Let us apply them to those who have let Raoul down and stood silently as he disappeared into the horrors of the Gulag without acting. It is this failure that has made Raoul Wallenberg not only a symbol of injustice but also a symbol of indifference. Let us act now.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States

The Committee 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.

The Committee is a non-profit organization whose funds go towards carrying out its goals through lectures, publications, audio-visual materials, prizes and the development of school curricula. The Committee intends to make Raoul Wallenberg's name instantly recognizable so that he will become a hero-model for our youth and a cause which will inspire the American public to demand his release from cruel imprisonment in the Soviet Union after almost 40 years.

As an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States has become the focal point for Wallenberg efforts throughout the world. Assisted by the 29 ADL regional offices in the United States and the ADL offices in Paris and Jerusalem, we are able to carry out both parts of our program in a meaningful way.

To find out more about the work of The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States and how you can become involved, please fill out the coupon.

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The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
Suite 415
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
212 490-2525, ext. 331

Dear Friends,

As you will see from this newsletter, the time since July 1982 has been well spent. Committees throughout the world have been working ceaselessly to pursue the stated goals of all Raoul Wallenberg Committees that have been formed:

(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 synonomous with heroism and humanitarianism.

We have tried to include as much information as you, our fellow Committees have provided us with. We are delighted to continue to serve as a network for all of you, and we urge you to send us as much important information about your various activities as you are able. Newspaper articles and photographs are particularly welcomed.

We are urging that letters about Raoul Wallenberg be written to President Ronald Reagan or to your own head of state, along with letters to Secretary General Yuri Andropov of the Soviet Union. These letters are of great importance and carry significant politicl weight.

If you live in an area of the United States where there is no Wallenberg Committee, we urge you to try and start one. Any help in doing this can be requested from our office. We shall be pleased to put you in touch with other persons in your area of the country with similar goals.

We should like to see October 5, the day Honorary Citizenship was awarded to Raoul Wallenberg, become a uniquely American Day to honoring Raoul in all 50 states. Any efforts that can be made in your own state will be vital. Each one of you is capable of accomplishing so much on Raoul's behalf. Emulating his example of affirmati action should be the goal of each one of us.

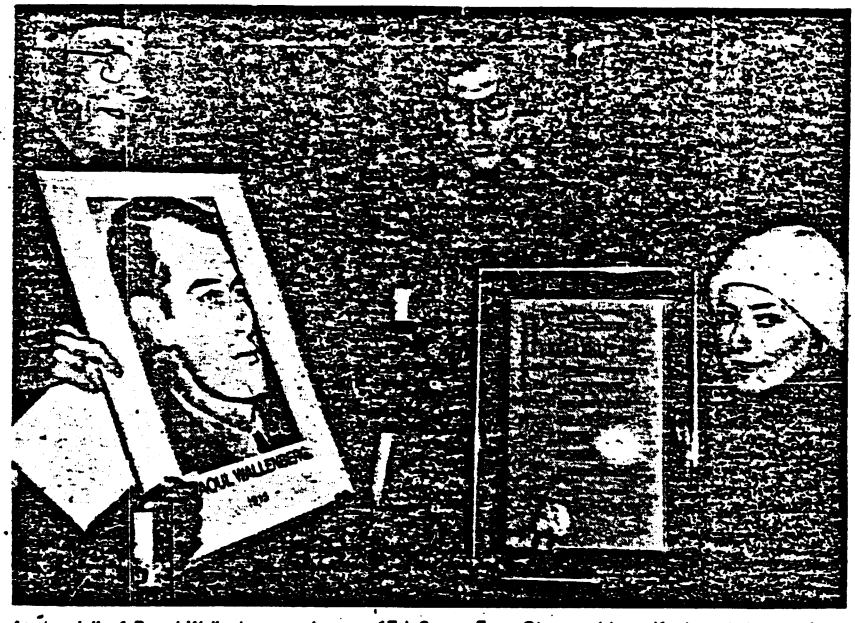
Funding continues to be a major headache for the U.S. Committee. The newsletters and various efforts are expensive. We have included a coupon for membership and contributions. Your dollars are desperately needed if our work is to continue. Please, do not take its inclusion lightly.

We hope to hear from each of you who is receiving this newsletter. Do let us know how we can continue to make the impact of Raoul Wallenberg felt throughout the wor

Most cordially,

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel
President, Raoul Wallenberg
Committee of the U.S.

NORDSTJERNAN SVEA 50¢



At the vigil of Raoul Wallenberg on January 17th Pastor Evert Olson and Lena Kaplan, chairman of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, hold the proclamation demanding that the Soviet new leaders free the Swedish hero. (Photo T.E. Karlsson)

Wallenberg candle vigil by hundreds at Russian Mission

Hundreds of candles flickered in remembrance of Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg in the chilly evening of Monday, January 17th, behind police barricades outside the Russian Mission to the United Nations, 136 East 67th Street, Manhattan, as the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States once more addressed an inquiry to Russian authorities about the fate of this diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from a certain death in Budapest as the Nazis lost the war in 1944 and 1945.

Directed to the new Russian leader, Yuri Andropov, who took over after the recent death of Breshnev, in care of the Russian Mission, the letter from the Committee hoped that he would investigate fully the case of Raoul Wallenberg, find out where he is held, and return the seventy-year-old diplomat to his family in Sweden.

At six-thirty o'clock, several dignitaries here on hand, including Congressman Bill Green, and Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein, who presented a strongly worded proclamation to the chairman of the Committee, Lena Biorck Kaplan. A little later she went through the police barricade at Lexington Avenue to the group of children from the Wallenberg School in Queens, who were stationed across the street from the Russian Mission with their candles. There the teacher in charge of the group read the proclamation to the children.

Also across from the Russian Mission, on the steps of the Jewish synagogue located there, Pastor Evert Olson of the Church of Sweden in New York braved the blustery evening with his lighted candle for the whole hour between six thirty and seven thirty o'clock, while Lena Biorck-Kaplan had her command post nearby with her supply of letters and blue and yellow buttons, proclaiming that "Raoul Wallenberg Lives".

Most of the estimated three hundred vigil participants were kept behind barricades at Lexington Avenue on the far side fro mthe block where the Russian Mission is located. The police insisted that only twelve persons were allowed to take up their posts behind the barricades across the street from the Russian Mission. Police also had barricades at the entrance to the block at Third Avenue. It was somewhat of an eye-brow raiser to notice that the 68th Street Playhouse a block awas was showing a movie comedy "Eating Raoul", which has nothing to do with the Wallenberg case.

TEK

No. 3. Årgång 111
Torsdagen den 20 januari 1983

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Dear Friends:

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States is financed entirely by individuals who realize that our work can free Raoul Wallenberg and tell his story to the world!

Raoul Wallenberg Lives
help the Raoul Wallenberg Committee To Live On

Likewise needed is your support and participation as a member of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. To become one with us, please send in the coupon below:

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Name school for war hero Wallenberg

DAILY NEWS
220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 949-1234



Raoul Wallenberg in a 1944 photo.

By SUZANNE GOLUBSKI

An international hero missing for more than 30 years, but not forgotten, will be honored by a Sheepshead Bay public school tomorrow evening.

Brooklyn's PS 194, on Knapp St. and Avenue W, will be named after Raoul Wallenberg, a man responsible for rescuing 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis' clutches, but who was himself swallowed up by the Soviet tyranny after World War II.

"If public schools are to be named after individuals of note, those individuals should have led lives which exemplify the values we hope to instill in our community's children," said Community School Superintendent Ralph Brande. "Raoul Wallenberg's life is worthy of such recognition."

"HE MUST NOT BE abandoned as long as there is any question of his survival, however disappointing and frustrating the effort," read a statement from the United States Raoul Wallenberg Committee.

Wallenberg was born in 1912 to a prominent Swedish family of diplomats, bankers and bishops. As a young man in 1936, he first learned of the horrors of Nazi Germany while working in a bank in Haifa where he met Jews who had managed to escape the Holocaust.

In the summer of 1944, Wallenberg, 32, a Swedish Lutheran diplomat on a mission for the U.S. government, saved the lives of about 100,000 Hungarian Jews, mainly by giving them official-looking Swedish "passports" that protected them from a final Nazi roundup.



DESPITE HIS diplomatic immunity, Wallenburg was abducted and imprisoned when the Soviets liberated Budapest in 1945. Until 1957, the Soviets maintained they had no information about him. Then, they admitted that they had imprisoned him but said he died of a heart attack in 1947. Yet, throughout the years and as recently as 1975, reports filtered out of the vast Soviet prison system that Wallenberg still is alive.

Last year, Wallenberg was made an honorary American citizen. The only other person to be so honored was Winston Churchill in 1963.

"His commitment to the most precious of human values, the respect for the lives of his fellow men and women, is one which must not be forgotten," Superintendent Brande said recently while speaking about Wallenberg.

TOMORROW, THE Deputy Counsul General of the Swedish Embassy, Hans Anderson, Borough President Howard Golden, a number of local legislators and a respresentative of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee will be present at the school dedication.

The guest speaker will be Agnes Adachi, a former aide to Wallenberg.

The dedication ceremony, followed by entertainment by the children in the auditorium at 7:30 p.m., is open to the community.

JEWISH WORLD/LONG ISLAND JEWISH PRESS • JANUARY 7-13, 1982

School named for hero Raoul Wallenberg

An international hero missing for more than 30 years, but certainly never forgotten by the Jewish community, was honored last month when P.S. 194 in Brooklyn was named the Raoul Wallenberg School, after the man who was responsible for rescuing 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis' clutches, but was himself swallowed by Soviet tyranny. Prior to the dedication, a dessert reception was held for the Honorable Hans Andersen and Mrs. Andersen of the Swedish consulate. The children sang and danced, the faculty presented an oil painting of Mr. Wallenberg as a permanent remembrance and Mrs. Rachel Haspel, president of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, donated several books to the library. Included in the program were the Honorable Donald Halperin, N.Y. State Senator, The Honorable Herbert Berman of the City Council, Mr. John Nikas, aide to Governor Mario Cuomo, and Mrs. Agnes Mandl Adachi, a Wallenberg staff member. Marvin Rubinstein is principal of the re-dedicated school and Joyce Ackerman is assistant principal.

You are cordially invited to join us

at the

Dedication of Public School 194
Gateway Community School District 22

as the

Raoul Wallenberg School

Date: Wednesday Evening December 1, 1982

Time: Reception - 6:30 P.M. - 7:30 P.M.
Ceremony - 7:30 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.

R.S.V.P.
Before November 15, 1982
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
(212) 648-8804 (9 AM - 3 PM)

Place
The Raoul Wallenberg School
Knapp Street & Avenue W
Brooklyn, New York 11229

Wallenberg candle vigil by hundreds at Russian Mission

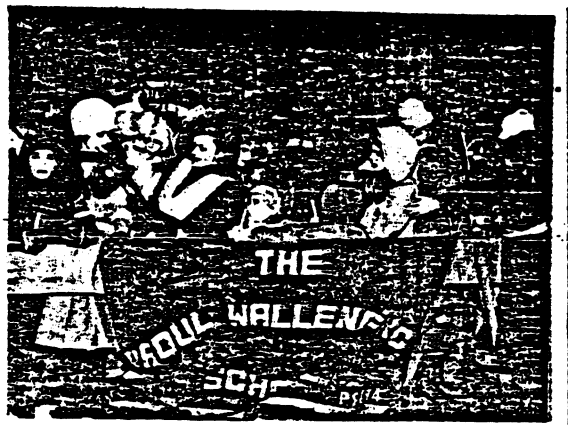
On Monday evening, January 17, 1983, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the U.S. sponsored a one-hour Candlelight Vigil in New York City to mark the 38th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. The Vigil was held across from the Soviet Mission to the United Nations at 6:30 P.M. on one of the coldest nights of the winter. In spite of temperatures in the teens, over 400 people were in attendance, including members of the U.S. Committee Board, New York City, State and National Officials and 50 children and teachers from the newly named Raoul Wallenberg School.

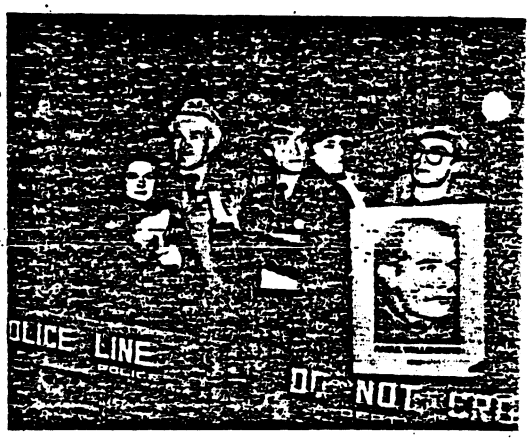
Congressman William Green of Manhattan and Robert Mrazek of Nassau, New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams and Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein spoke to the Vigil group. Borough President Stein presented the Committee with a strong Proclamation.

While school children held their candles in silent vigil, a group of dignitaries attempted to hand deliver to the Soviet Mission a letter from the Committee addressed personally to the Soviet Secretary General Yuri Andropov. Signed by Lena Biorck Kap[illegible] and Rachel Oestreicher Haspel, the letter requested amnesty for Raoul Wallenberg. The Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics to the United Nations refused to accept the letter.

The Vigil received press coverage before and after the event, and media coverage on the day.

We were supported in our efforts by several groups: among them the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith which gave generously of its staff and facilities. Rhonda Barrad of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's New York Office contributed her time and efforts toward our success. The Raoul Wallenberg Commemorative Committee of New Jersey, Mr. Carl Pederson, Chairman deserves special mention. Both the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and the Simon Wiesenthal Center issued statements of support for the Vigil. To all who helped make the Candlelight Vigil a success: We are most grateful.





Children from the Raoul Wallenberg School in Queens were at the vigil with their teacher. Below, among the several hundred watching at the event was Carl B.S. Pederson, active in the Wallenberg committee in the New Jersey area. (Photos by T.E. Karlsson)

NORDSTJERNAN—SVEA DEN 20 JANUARI 1983

In addition to the Committee Activities, a number of the members of our group have been involved in events on an individual basis.

John Bierman published a major article in the "Boston Globe" on Raoul Wallenberg and Mr. Asher Hanukaiev. Rabbi Bruce K. Cole has appeared for the Committee on a number of television and radio programs, appearing with him on The First Estate: Religion in Review was Elenore Lester, the author of Raoul Wallenberg: the Man in the Iron Web. Mrs. Lester has also spoken on other programs and has done much to publicize our work and her book throughout the country.

Another Author, Harvey Rosenfeld, whose book, Raoul Wallenberg: Angel of Rescue has been well-received has spoken in Chicago and other cities where Wallenberg has been honored.

Agnes Adachi continues to be a whirlwind. In addition to her many speaking engagements, she also leads the Queens Wallenberg Committ On January 17th, in connection with our Vigil, Agnes gave three intervi on Voice of America which will be broadcast throughout the world. A major triumph!

Rachel Haspel spoke in December at the State University of New York in Albany and also at the newly named Wallenberg School, P.S. 194 in Brooklyn, New York.

Margaret Patane has also spoken for the Committee at various schools. The U.S. Committee is regretfully saying "Goodbye" to Margare who, as a representative of the U.S. Committee, will be continuing her work with the Wallenberg Groups in England and Sweden. All of you who have been corresponding with Margaret will wish not to lose touch with her. You may write her care of the Swedish Committee. The address is:

Miss Margaret Patane
Raoul Wallenberg Foreningen
Box 16076, 103 33 Stockholm
Postgiro 90 02 52 - 8
SWEDEN

The Queens County, New York Wallenberg Committee is planning to sponsor an Essay Contest on Raoul Wallenberg in the New York Schools. The Committee is hoping to have Wallenberg declared an Honorary Citizen of Queens County on October 5 and would like to see this done in conjuncition with the swearing in on new United States Citizens; a group swearing in will take place in the Wallenberg Square in Queens County on October 5, 1983.

The Philadelphia Raoul Wallenberg Committee has been most effective. Leona Feldman, the President organized a Raoul Wallenberg Day with her Committee. Elenore Lester, a member of our national board and author of "Wallenberg, the Man in the Iron Web" attended the Philadelphia ceremonies and gave a most effective speech about Wallenberg.

San Jose, California: the Wallenberg Committee of San Jose continues to be extremely active. Nancy Tamker, the Program Director informs us that a decision has been made to pursue efforts to encourage the formation of a five-person United Nations Commission on Wallenberg. This they hope to accomplish by mounting a postcard campaign to the U.N. Secretary General.

The Burlingame, California Wallenberg Committee has done a mailing to its members and friends. The committee has requested that a letter or a telegram about Raoul Wallenberg be sent to either:

Anatoly Dobrynin
Soviet Embassy
1125 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

or:

Yuri V. Andropov
State Committee of Defense
2 Dzerzhinski Place
Moscow 101,000 U.S.S.R.
tel - 294-3158

We also have a request that those of you in the San Francisco area write to Mayor Dianne Feinstein (City Hall, Room 200; San Francisco, California, 94102) asking that she honor a request that the San Francisco Development Agency name a major sight at Yerba Buena Center after Raoul Wallenberg.

One final note concerning California activities; an Oral History project to gather recollections of persons saved from the Holocaust by Raoul Wallenberg or who worked with him in Budapest is underway. For anyone interested in participating in this very worthwhile project, contact Joel Brooks, Executive Director of the Northern California Division of the American Jewish Congress in San Francisco.

The N.Y. Raoul Wallenberg Committee would like to thank Theresa Patane Christine Torbey, and Maryla Wickers for their generous help.

P.S. 194

FROM OUR CHILDREN

CLASS 5-324

CARRYING THE SHIELD OF HOPE

Your name bounces off a hollow wall,
But no echo do we hear,
Broken dreams are starting to fade,
Into the night blue and clear.
"Are you with us, at our side,
Or are you lost from sight?"
We honor you great soldier,
Oh, brave soldier of the night.
You dealt with such troubles.
You risked your life for our souls,
You saved us from the nightmare,
That haunted us long ago.

Victoria Kunis
Marissa Kunis
Andrea Kovner

A PLEA

by Ian C. Niskoff

Ah, Raoul Wallenberg, where have you been? People have been waiting for you. The Hungarian Jewish survivors you saved are waiting for you. You are a hero, my dear sir! When you return, oh, what a celebration there will be.

Where be you, Mr. Wallenberg sir? Are you okay? Are you alright? Please, please, show your face, so you can come to us with your heavenly grace.

Mr. Wallenberg, where art thou? Hath thee escaped the Russians' clutches? Please be okay! We want you sir!

FREEDOM IS!

by Vincent Ragone & Michael Tobman

Freedom is being what you want to be.
Not what people tell you to be.
Freedom is doing what you want to do.
Not what people tell you to do.
Freedom is going where you want to go.
Not where people want you to go.
Raoul Wallenberg freed others, as if they all were brothers.

A DREAM

by Linda Chan

Many people have a dream,
But one man did not just dream.
He acted out his dream.
His name, Raoul Wallenberg...
He saved many people.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

by Lisa Bacigalupo

He is a man who never deceived.
We are the people who were in need.
He came to our rescue and now we are free
Without him our life never would be.
He is a man who went into storm.
To help us, the people, when we weren't warm.
He risked his life, in rain, in snow.
For us the people, who didn't know!

RAOUL WALLENBERG

by Dana Stancampiano

A man was born
To make us free
He took our hand and saved us
Now we thank him for the role he played
By naming our school Raoul.

A DREAM

by Randee Taback & Cynthia Saltas

Raoul Wallenberg had a dream to save many people.
He saved the Jews from the Germans.
He saved children and strangers.
And so to you we dedicate our school.
He really knows the meaning of the Golden Rule!

A DREAM

by Barry Daskal

He had a dream to save the world
To save all mankind
He had a dream to save people
And his dream was fulfilled.

RAOUL WALLENBERG, A MORAL MAN

by Elizabeth Nueberg

This moral man
Saved the Jews from pain
Helped right the wrong, find the lost and make "hope" a daily word
He gave his life so others may live
He tried and he tried
And he really forbid
That the lives of the Jews
Were to be taken in vain,
When he tried and he tried
To save them the pain!

LOVE, *by Marisa Ferrara*

Love is something we all need and without it we would not be free. Love is joyful, cheery and nice. It's so smooth you float on ice. Love is plain and free. It's just something you get without paying a fee.

The Raoul Wallenberg School

On December 1, 1982, Public School 194 in Brooklyn, New York was named "The Raoul Wallenberg School." It was a great honor and pleasure for the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States to participate in this event.

We are including a selection of poems done by the Fifth Grade of the Raoul Wallenberg School as they appeared in the school's newspaper. Several of the poems were presented on a New York radio program by Rachel Haspel.

The naming of the Wallenberg School received a four column

The American Israelite

LET THERE יהי אור BE LIGHT

THE OLDEST ENGLISH-JEWISH WEEKLY IN AMERICA

Established July 15, 1854

CINCINNATI, OHIO—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1982

Wallenberg's Assistant Speaks Here



(Photo by Ben Rosen)

Mayor Thomas Brush with Agnes Adachi.

By Phyllis Singer

The speaker held the audience spellbound. Stillness hung in the air at Plum Street Temple, and there was hardly a dry eye among the crowd of 400 persons—mainly women, but including a sprinkling of men scattered throughout—as Agnes Adachi told how Raoul Wallenberg personally risked his life over and over to save thousands of Hungarian Jews between July 1944 and January 1945.

Mrs. Adachi spoke Friday, Dec. 10, at Plum Street Temple, at the Interfaith Women's Plea for Soviet Jews, one of 60 Human Rights Day observances held throughout the United States to remind Americans of the worsening plight of Jews and other religious minorities in the Soviet Union.

In 1944, Mrs. Adachi, then a young Hungarian Jew of 21, worked in the Swedish Consulate assisting Mr. Wallenberg in his rescue efforts.

Raoul Wallenberg, a gentile Swedish diplomat, went to Budapest in July 1944 at the urging of the Swedish government, the American War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress to intervene in behalf of Hungarian Jewry. (Hungary was the last country in Europe with Jews alive.)

Upon arriving in Budapest, he conceived the idea of a special new Swedish passport, Mrs. Adachi explained, "a protective passport" that placed individuals under care of the Swedish government. He and his assistants in the Consulate (including the young Agnes) had the task of writing the passports and delivering them.

In addition, Mrs. Adachi explained, Mr. Wallenberg set up "Swedish protective houses" on both sides of the Danube, where persons could stay in safety.

Mr. Wallenberg always delivered passports personally, Mrs. Adachi said, constantly exposing himself to great danger.

"We were always working late writing passports," she recalled. One night in particular passports had been delivered before 2 a.m. Although there was a 10 p.m. curfew, Mr. Wallenberg and his assistants went out after midnight to deliver hundreds of them. "I remember walking across the bridge and my high heels were clicking. Miraculously, we were not stopped. Today, when I wear high heels and hear them click, I think of that night."

Another night, Mr. Wallenberg heard that the Arrow Cross (the Hungarian Nazi Party) were shooting women and children at the Danube. "It was the only time Raoul asked us to do something like that, but he asked, 'Who can swim?' We went—it was a cold night—and jumped into the Danube—the water was icy cold." They saved 50 or 60 persons, she recalled.



(Photo by Ben

Left to right, Frederick N. Dittrich, German consul; Louis M. Princ French consul; the Rev. Noel Julnes; Rabbi Sally Finestone; Nei Lynn; Agnes Adachi; Greta Peterson, Swedish consul; Alex Gelle the Rev. Shirley Cadle.

Another time, Mr. Wallenberg confronted Nazis taking Hungarian Jewish boys to labor camps and demanded that they release the prisoners since they had Swedish protective passports. About 250 were saved.

The stories can go on and on. Raoul Wallenberg became known as the "Angel of Rescue." He is credited with saving some 100,000 Hungarian Jews (about one-half the population of Budapest at the time). About 50,000 were saved through the protective passports.

Today, Raoul Wallenberg is believed to be a prisoner of the Soviets, held for no reason for 37 years. On Jan. 17, 1945, Mr. Wallenberg made contact with the commander of the liberating Soviet army ("our allies," Mrs. Adachi reminded the audience). He and his driver were arrested and disappeared.

At first, when questioned, the Soviets denied any knowledge of Mr. Wallenberg. Later they said he died in prison in 1947. But in the past 20 years, as reported sightings of Mr. Wallenberg or someone closely resembling him have filtered out of the Soviet Union from former prison camp inmates, many think he may still be alive. The Soviets deny any knowledge.

In 1981 Raoul Wallenberg was made honorary citizen of the U.S., enabling the U.S. government to get involved in his behalf.

Mrs. Adachi beseeched the audience gathered for the Human Rights Day observance to foll the example of Raoul Wallenb and work in behalf of hum rights for all people.

But especially, she pleaded w the audience to help her in work as vice president of the U Wallenberg Committee. Sh urged everyone present to involved." The "legacy of Ra Wallenberg," she said, is "to involved...Love your neigh ...whether black or white or J or gentile. This is the only way will have peace in the world."

Other program participants cluded Greta Peterson, Swed consul; the Rev. Noel Julne Rabbi Sally Finestone; A Gellen, former Hungarian Je who lived in Hungary during N and Soviet occupation; Ma Thomas B. Brush, who presen a Human Rights Day proclam ion to Mrs. Adachi; the R Shirley Cadle and Neiga Lynn.

A reception followed the p gram, featuring borscht a brown bread similar to the da ration a Soviet prisoner receive Human Rights Day observan concluded late Friday afterno with the kindling of a lar Hanukkah menorah at the Sov Freedom Garden at the Hil Jewish Student Center. The me orah was made by former Russi Jews now living in Cincinna Mrs. Adachi participated in t ceremony, along with Rabbi At Ingber, Hillel director, and San Spinner, director of the Coun for Soviet Jews.

Freedom fighter Wallenberg suspected alive

By David Michaelson
STAFF WRITER

Since Raoul Wallenberg disappeared from Budapest, Hungary, in January of 1945, innumerable inquiries have been made to the intractable Soviet government over his fate. Wallenberg is credited with saving as many as 100,000 Jews earmarked for Nazi extermination camps.

President Vincent O'Leary declared last Thursday as a day to remember Raoul Wallenberg. That same day, President of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, Rachel Haspel, spoke in the Campus Center Ballroom on the achievements of Wallenberg and the continuing evidence that he may still be alive deep in the Soviet prison system.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest in July, 1944. He was appointed by the War Refugee Board to save the last remaining Jewish community in Europe from "the final solution," and he worked under the auspices of the Swedish government.

"He was convinced he had to begin (saving Jews) the minute he arrived," Haspel explained. She said he worked ingeniously and untiringly in his efforts.

Wallenberg designed and distributed the Swedish protective passport to the Hungarian Jews, Haspel explained. He was authorized to pass out 5,000 of these documents but instead passed out 25,000. She said these impressively embhazoned documents effectively protected these Jews from Eichman's S.S. guards and their Hungarian cohorts.

Wallenberg rented 32 apartment houses, raised the Swedish flag over them, and used them as safe houses for the sheltering of Jews, Haspel continued.

Haspel described how Wallenburg used climb atop cattle cars crammed with Jews headed towards extermination camps. He would shout down through the airhole to the passengers, asking if any of them had papers written in a foreign language. Then he would convince the German guards that these were emigration documents prohibiting their arrest. "That's how powerful his personality was," Haspel said. "They (the guards) were afraid of him."

"Jews were given hope in this grim, dark time," she added. "But unfortunately, there is a dark side to this story."

In January of 1945, when the Red Army entered Budapest, Wallenberg was taken by them into protective custody. "He was lost," Haspel said. She hypothesized that capitistically oriented Wallenberg plan to integrate Jews back into Hungarian society was idealistically unpalatable to the victorious Soviets. In addition, it is believed that Wallenberg was accused of being a spy for the West, back in those days of Stalinist excesses.

In response to Swedish inquires over Wallenberg's fate, the Soviets originally said that Wallenberg was killed by Fascist agents in 1945. And for 12 years after that, Haspel explained, the Soviets refused to acknowledge they had ever even heard of him.

But after Stalin died, released prisoners reported that Wallenberg was still alive in Soviet prison. One prisoner, Andrei Skimkevitch, said he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in 1947. Two more ex-prisoners said they had communicated with Wallenberg in solitary confinement through a tapping code.

"Wallenberg, Budapest, Swede. Let them know where I am," he was said to have tapped.

Evidence continued to build. In 1956, the Swedish government reconfronted the Soviet government with this information. In 1957 they received back a note, signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, reporting that Wallenberg died in a Soviet prison in 1947. The note said that a handwritten report turned up, written by the Lubianka Prison's doctor, saying that Wallenberg died of an apparent heart attack in his cell on July 17.

Haspel said this note was highly suspicious, given the Soviet government's penchant for careful documentation. And as Gromyko has risen in the Soviet hierarchy, she added, Wallenberg's chances for release decreased.

Every year, Haspel said, new evidence continues to surface that Wallenberg survives in the Gulag. She explained that a released prisoner, Ian Kaplan, reported to daughter in Israel that there was a Swede in prison who had been there for thirty years.

Word reached the Swedish government, which directed new inquiries to the Soviets, Haspel explained. Kaplan was imprisoned again, and his daughter received anonymous phone calls in Israel warning her not to speak of Wallenberg for her father's sake, Haspel added.

"We still have not given up hope," Haspel said. Wallenberg's seventieth birthday was on August 9th.

SUNYA Graduate student Neil Tevebaugh-Kenwryck has joined the effort, spurring history professor H. Peter Krosby to nominate Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize. He also successfully lobbied Governor Hugh Carey to declare last October 5th as Raoul Wallenberg day in New York state, and submitted a resolution to the state legislature urging President Reagan and Vice President Bush to take action on behalf of Wallenberg. The resolution passed quickly. On October 5, 1981, Reagan had signed a bill making Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States.

"I was incensed when I heard what happened to Wallenberg," Tevebaugh-Kenwryck said. He is now working, along with Krosby and Haspel in urging influential people to submit secondary nominations to the Nobel committee on behalf of Wallenberg. He said Simon Wiesenthal, the famed Nazi-hunter, Coretta Scott King, as well as congressmen and government officials abroad have agreed to second Krosby's nomination.

"It is anybody's guess," Tevebaugh-Kenwryck said, on whether Wallenberg is still alive and might someday be released. "But it is important to see his ac-



AMY COHEN UPS

Rachel Haspel
Claims Wallenberg might be alive.

A Raoul Wallenberg Exhibition which will tour the British Isles, was opened on October 14, 1982 by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields in London, England. Between three and five thousand people saw the exhibition during the sixteen days it was on in Central London. "Between now and June," according to Clare Jordan of the United Kingdom Wallenberg Committee, "it is going to Birmingham Cathedral, a Birmingham library, Warwick University, Bath University, Bristol Cathedral, Manchester, Liverpool, Edgeware, Brighton and Ipswich - and that's just to start off with!"

Congratulations to you all and particularly to Mr. Colin Shindler who was one of the exhibits chief organizers and the editor of "A Taste of Honey: the Story of Raoul Wallenberg;" an excellent booklet published in conjunction with the exhibition.

Maria Gordon, a member of the British Committee visited us here at our offices. We were delighted to hear first-hand of the activities of our cohorts outside the United States.

Margaret Patane, our own extraordinary student assistant from Friends World College who is now on her way to Sweden, was invited to attend a meeting of the Scottish Raoul Wallenberg Committee in Edinburgh on February 20, 1983.

Quoting from a letter from Dorothy Dawson of the Scottish Committee, "As you may know, one of our Scottish M.P.s Lord James Douglas-Hamilton gave a rousing speech on behalf of Raoul in the House of Commons last August. I have just received a letter from him saying that he has written a seconding letter to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee."

There has been a very active correspondence with a Free Wallenberg Committee of Melbourne, Australia. Karen Schiff has kept us very much abreast of their activities. On August 4, 1982 a delegation from the Free Wallenberg Committee and representatives of the Government went to the Russian Embassy to present a petition calling for Wallenberg's release on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The petition was presented by Dr. Frank Vajda who was presonally saved by Raoul Wallenberg. Senator Don Chipps, Leader of the Australian Democrats, personally spoke to the representative of the Russian Ambassador and demanded an official reply from the Ambassador, who was out of the country.

On November 26, 1982 the St. Kilda Council planted a tree with an appropriate plaque; the Kew Council has agreed to name a small park after Wallenberg. The park is situated at a very busy junction, and negotiations are continuing with the Council concerning the placement of a suitable commissioned sculpture in the park. Also the Prahran Council has decided to donate a tree to the local Swedish Church as a gesture of recognition of Wallenberg's extraordinary accomplishments.

We have been notified by Mr. E.G. Forrester that the Raoul Wallenberg Committee Sydney Branch was formed officially on December 1, 1982 in Sydney, Australia. They are already hard at work on behalf of the Nobel Prize for Wallenberg. Their second meeting will be held in March. The focus of the meeting will be an address by Per Anger. What an auspicious way to begin. Congratulations!

West Germany - A fifteen minute program on Raoul Wallenberg was recently broadcast on Berlin Radio. The program took the form of a docu-drama and was an extremely accurate and interesting presentation

Holland - Jennifer Cowan and her husband have returned to the United States from Amsterdam. There is a new committee chairman in Holland by now, who we hope to hear from directly.

Welcome home Jennifer and congratulations to the Dutch Committee for their continued efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg.

Update: We have heard from the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Amsterdam, Holland. The new chairman of that very active committee is Eric M. Heertje. Congratulations to you and to all our Dutch fellow members who continue to work so hard for the release of Raoul Wallenber



5 / OUR TOWN / AUGUST 29, 1982

Herbert Rickman, Special Asst. to Mayor Koch, presents a proclamation declaring Aug. 4 Raoul Wallenberg Recognition Day. The City Hall ceremony came on the occasion of Wallenberg's 70th birthday, and the proclamation was presented to members of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, represented by Betty Thrown-Hoot, vice president (at left), and Rachel Haspel, President.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

8-B Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1982 Philadelphia Inquirer ♦

Wallenberg ceremony honors diplomat who protected Jews

By Linda Loyd
Inquirer Staff Writer

Religious and civic leaders, city officials and judges were among 200 Philadelphians who gathered at City Hall yesterday to pay tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved tens of thousands of Jews in World War II and then, in 1945, vanished into the Soviet Union's Gulag Archipelago.

The occasion, sponsored by the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, marked the first anniversary of the conferral by Congress of honorary U.S. citizenship on Wallenberg, who some believe to be still in a Soviet prison camp, having been detained without trial for 37 years.

Mayor Green issued a proclamation for Raoul Wallenberg Day that was presented by Deputy Mayor Evelyn White in the mayor's reception room in City Hall.

Elenore Lester, who serves on the national advisory board of the U.S. Committee on Wallenberg and has written the book, *Wallenberg: Man in the Iron Web*, urged the audience to "keep up the struggle for Raoul Wallenberg."

"He's in danger of becoming an illustrious portrait like the ones on these walls," Miss Lester said. "He is a real and precious human being. He was a wonderful guy."

Wallenberg, young scion of a prominent Swedish Lutheran family, was sent to Budapest in 1944 on a rescue mission under the auspices of the U.S. War Refugee Board. He has been credited with outsmarting the Nazis and saving about 100,000 Jews by sheltering them under the flag of Sweden, a neutral country during the war whose rights of diplomatic immunity were honored by the Germans.

Wallenberg was abducted by the Soviets at the end of the war and taken to the Soviet Union. The Soviets for 12 years denied any knowledge of his whereabouts, until they announced in 1957 that he had died in 1947. Many subsequent accounts by individuals freed from Soviet prisons — one report as recent as last year — said he was alive in a Soviet prison.

"We want a groundswell of American voices demanding his release, putting pressure on the United States [illegible] to push for an appeal to



Philadelphia Inquirer / AP

Evelyn White (left) and Leona Feldman with proclama

Committee in Philadelphia, a group that recently was organized to publicize Wallenberg's story.

She said the Wallenberg Committee here is open to all races, creeds, religions and national origins. The

mobilized throughout the
States and the world to find
became of Wallenberg.

"This is a first," Miss Feldm
of yesterday's ceremonies
made a big event of this
[illegible]

10 DOWNING STREET

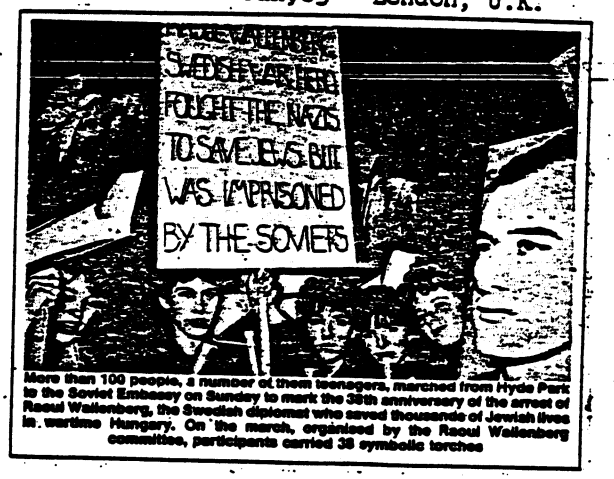
STATEMENT FROM THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG EXHIBITION, HOUSE OF COMMONS 14 OCTOBER 1982

Raoul Wallenberg is a hero of our times. His qualities of compassion and courage are an example to all who fight against tyranny and carry the standard of liberty and freedom.

It is tragic that Raoul Wallenberg's fate cannot be established, and that the reward for his humanitarian achievements should have been to disappear in the Soviet Union after the war. The British Government stands ready to assist in any constructive initiative to find out what has happened to him. We hope that the Soviet authorities will at last cooperate in the international efforts to discover the facts. But even if no new evidence emerges, I am confident that history will continue to accord him the recognition we give him today.

May I offer my best wishes for the work of your Committee and for the exhibition, which I hope will contribute to ensuring that Raoul Wallenberg will never be forgotten.

Jewish Chronicle Jan,83 London, U.K.



More than 100 people, a number of them teenagers, marched from Hyde Park to the Soviet Embassy on Sunday to mark the 38th anniversary of the arrest of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jewish lives in wartime Hungary. On the march, organised by the Raoul Wallenberg committee, participants carried 38 symbolic torches

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

In October of 1982 Professor H. Peter Krosby, Professor of Modern European History at the State University New York, in Albany, New York sent an official letter nominating Raoul Wallenberg for the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States joined with Dr. Krosby to spearhead a worldwide effort so that seconding letters would arrive in Norway from all parts of the globe. We have been most fortunate to have had the assistance of Mr. Neil Tevebaugh-Kenwryck, also of the SUNY-Albany Campus. We have been immensly successful so far in securing these very important letters.

In addition to the marvelous letter of Simon Wiesenthal, which we have reprinted for all of you to read, there are letters from government and university officials from throughout the world. His Honor, Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem became personally involved in our efforts and has encouraged a number of persons who are eligable to make nominations to do so.

We are including here the list of those eligible to write a letter seconding Dr. Krosby's letter of nomination, and the address of Mr. Egil Aarvik, Chairman of the Nobel Committee of Norway.

There is still time for these letters to be accepted. I urge you to join in this effort in your own country or city. Remember that preser university professors of Law, Political Science, History and Philosophy are fully eligible to write a letter of nomination.

Please continue to work for this effort. The Nobel Prize for Pea is long overdue for Raoul Wallenberg.

Those Eligible to Write Nobel Peace Prize Letters Seconding the 1983 Nomination of Raoul Wallenberg

1. Present and Past Members of the Nobel Committee
2. Present and Past Members of the Norwegian Parliament
3. Members of National Assemblies and Governments
4. Members of the Interparlimentary Union
5. Members of the International Court of Justice at the Hague
6. Members of the International Court of Arbitration
7. Executive Members of the Permanent International Peace Bureau
8. Members of the Institute de Droit International
9. Present University Professors of Law, Political Science, History, and Philosophy
10. Holders of the Nobel Peace Prize

Letters should be sent to:

> The Honorable Egil Aarvik, Chairman
> The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament
> Oslo, Norway

Jewish Exponent/February 25, 1983

Petition drive nominates Wallenberg for Peace Prize

MIAMI BEACH — The American Anti-Nazi Association has launched a drive to gather more than one million signatures on petitions nominating Raoul Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize, according to Rabbi Rubin R. Dobin, national chairman.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat credited with saving the lives of some 100,000 Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust, is believed to be languishing in a Soviet prison. Petitions are available from Rabbi Dobin, Free Raoul Wallenberg Campaign, P.O. Box 6194, Miami Beach, Fla. 33154.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

The Raoul Wallenberg-Föreningen in Stockholm continues its activities under the direction of Ingrid Gärde Widemar. We hear frequently from Nina Lagergren and from Sonja Sonnenfeld. The change of government in the Soviet Union inspired the Swedish Committee to send the following letter to Secretary General Andropov.

A television documentary of West-German origin was shown on Swedish television to mark the 17th of January. Also in Stockholm, a service was held at the Cathedral to observe the 38th Anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment. The program included music, recitation and a talk by Gunnar Helén.

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Ordförande Ingrid Gärde Widemar, Tel. 08/62 20 82 kl. 8-9
Sekreterare Birgitta Hernmarck, Tel. 08/755 43 38 kl. 9-10
Executive secretary Sonja Sonnenfeld

Secretary General of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union
Mr. Jurij Andropov
The KREML
MOSCOW

Stockholm, December 6, 1982

Sir:

In view of the Soviet Union's 60 years of existence and your government's intentions to include in the December celebrations also prisoners, i.e. to give amnesty to those you deem appropriate for such favor, we take the liberty of reminding you of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved so many lives in Budapest, in those dreadful months of 1944.

We have, of course, during all these past years, asked for information on and release of Raoul Wallenberg, but were denied both. We figure that the reason for this constant denial is to be found in the unfortunate wording of a Soviet Note of 1957: the Note, in fact, expresses the extremely vague assumption that "a prisoner named Walenberg" may be identical with the Swedish diplomat Raoul (Raoulevitch) Wallenberg. Through equally unfortunate circumstances this assumption became a "fact", and was treated as such year after year.

Could it be that - similar to what was said in the a.m. Note of 1957, when Abakumov was accused of "criminal acts", like withholding the truth about Raoul Wallenberg - once more the truth has been concealed? Whatever happened, whoever made it happen - please, let Raoul Wallenberg spend his last years (he was 70 on August 4) in freedom. Such a gesture, made in the name of humanity, would meet with approval of the entire world.

On behalf of the Swedish people, who all love Raoul Wallenberg, we ask you to do everything in your power for him and give us your positive answer at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
RAOUL WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN

Ingrid Gärde Widemar
President

DOKUMENTATIONSZENTRUM DES BUNDES JÜDISCHER VERFOLGTER DES NAZIREGIMES

A-1010 WIEN, SALZTORGASSE 6/IV/5 — TELEFON 63 91 31, 63 98 05

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An das
Nobelpreiskommittee des
Norwegischen Parlaments

Oslo
NORWEGEN

WIEN, 1983-01-25
SW/gm

Re.: Nobel Prize for Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Sirs,

I know that Raoul Wallenberg had been already proposed for the Nobel Prize during the last years. But nevertheless many people in this world want the Nobel Prize for Raoul Wallenberg.

Acting as the chief of the Jewish Documentationcenter I have been concerned with the case of Raoul Wallenberg since nearly two decades. Therefore I think that this man deserves the Nobel Prize for his humanitarian activities as well as for the risks he took upon hisself to help innocent people in opression.

The history of modern times knows only a few heroes, people who took the risks of losing their life upon theraselves only for humanity reasons.

It is the duty of our generation, who had to suffer so much, to build up examples for our children and for the coming generations so that life becomes more worth living. I am more than 74 years old and concerned with the history of persecution and its consequences since 38 years and I don't know anybody better than Raoul Wallenberg to be presented as a model to young people.

I think that the Nobel Prize for Raoul Wallenberg would become a document of humanity as well as an affirmation of the fact that it is the people's duty to help other people against inhumanity.

Sincerely Yours,

Simon Wiesenthal

Asks Peace Prize for Wallenberg

LONDON (JTA) — Raoul Wallenberg, ıe Swedish diplomat who saved thouınds of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis ıd who disappeared from Budapest in 945 when Soviet forces liberated that city ·om Nazi occupation, has been nominated s a candidate for the 1983 Nobel Peace 'rize.

Anterik Wikstroem, a member of Sweden's parliament and former minister of culture, who nominated Wallenberg, said the missing diplomat deserved the prize for his humanitarian work. Soviet authorities claim Wallenberg died of a heart attack in a Moscow jail in 1947. Sweden, however, has taken seriously, eyewitness accounts of former Soviet prisoners who say that he could be still alive in the Soviet Union.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

JANUARY 6, 1983

George F. Will

A Question for Andropov: Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?

The gauze of lies that the Soviet regime wraps around reality has never been thick enough to muffle this question: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

Now it is asked again, in the wake of the most recent in a long series of tormenting reports. A Russian immigrant in Israel says that when he was hospitalized in 1972 on the way to prison, he met a man who "looked Jewish, so I asked who he was. He answered in accented Russian that he was Swedish and was there because he helped the Jews. He said his name was Raoul Wallenberg." That occurred a quarter of a century after 1947, the year the Kremlin says Wallenberg died.

Last May, when tardily releasing documents about the Wallenberg case, a Swedish official said, "We are working on the supposition that he is still alive." (Sweden's lethargy concerning the case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes "working.") If alive, he is 70. It is 38 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union.

On Jan. 17, 1945, he was seized by Soviet forces that were "liberating" Hungary from their former allies, the Nazis. Three weeks later he was in the emblematic institution of the Soviet regime, Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

At 32, representing neutral Sweden, Wallenberg was in Budapest at America's request, working with breathtaking bravery and saving scores of thousands of Jews from Adolf Eichmann's final chapter of the "final solution," the destruction of Hungarian Jews. He bought buildings and draped them with Swedish flags as diplomatically protected territory. He dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish men in SS uniforms to protect Jewish havens. He distributed fake passports, and used sheer audacity to intimidate Nazi soldiers into opening the doors of cattle cars. Thanks to him, the 120,000 Jews in Budapest were the most substantial Jewish community surviving in Europe when the war ended.

One certainty is that Andrei Gromyko lied in the 1957 memorandum asserting that Wallenberg's "sojourn in the Soviet Union"—Gromyko's words—ended with a heart attack in prison in 1947. This memorandum came after 12 years of Kremlin denials that Wallenberg had ever been in Soviet hands. Gromyko cited the evidence of two Soviet functionaries, both conveniently dead, and said the body had been cremated—a transparent fabrication, given Soviet practices.

There has been a steady trickle of reports about Wallenberg, first from returning German prisoners of war, then from released political prisoners and Jewish emigrants. The reports give dates and places—prisons, cell numbers—that trace a tantalizing trail across the years and through the gulags.



For example, in 1961 a Soviet professor of medicine told a visiting Swedish physician that he had recently examined Wallenberg in a "mental hospital." In 1977 a Muscovite just released from the gulag called his daughter in Israel and mentioned meeting in a Moscow prison a Swede "who had served 30 years." Two years later the Muscovite was back in prison because, his wife said, he wrote a letter about Wallenberg. Sources in Eastern Europe report that in 1981 Wallenberg was moved to a prison hospital near Leningrad.

Why was he arrested in the first place? The Soviet machinery of brutality operates so automatically it leaves little room for, and certainly does not require, much mind. But Soviet repressors certainly did not want brave witnesses to the breaking of Eastern Europe. Why was he kept? Perhaps, in part, to show contempt for Western disapproval. Why did Soviet troops using horses and ropes drag away the statue erected to him in Budapest in 1948? Because the Kremlin disapproved of what he did.

It is prudent that we insistently ask what happened when Wallenberg ended his dance of death with the Third Reich and fell into the hands of its moral twin. When the Soviet Union gets away with such acts—acts that are as contemptuous as they are contemptible —it gets the idea that it can unleash "yellow rain" and can shoot the pope with little to fear from the West's fitful disapproval.

Besides, if this case is not America's business, what is? On Oct. 5, 1981, Wallenberg became only the second person (Winston Churchill was the first) to be made an honorary American citizen.

Signing the bill conferring this honor, President Reagan said "we're going to do everything in our power" to locate Wallenberg. But we have not done that. So before Reagan agrees to meet with Yuri Andropov, he should receive an answer, beyond the routine mendacities, to this question: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?



Foto: SVEN NÄCKSTRAND

THE JEWISH WEEK

Wallenberg alive in 1972, immigrant in Israel reports

JERUSALEM — Asher Chanukaiev, a new Soviet Jewish immigrant in Israel, has reported that he met Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis in 1944-1945, in Sverdlovsk jail hospital in March, 1972.

Chanukaiev also told a Beersheba newspaper that Wallenberg, who had stomach trouble and was resting on a stretcher, had said that the Russians had arrested him because he had saved Jews.

Moscow claims that Wallenberg died in jail in 1947, but a number of people have since reported seeing him alive.

The 38th anniversary of Wallenberg's arrest was marked last week.

Immigrant saw Wallenberg in 1972

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A new immigrant from the Soviet Union, Asher Hanukaiev, has said that in March 1972 he spent four days with Raoul Wallenberg in Sverdlovsk Prison in Russia.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat serving in Hungary in World War II, saved hundreds of Jews from Nazi extermination. He disappeared soon after Soviet troops entered the Hungarian capital, and is believed to have been taken to Russia and imprisoned or shot there.

Hanukaieve last week visited a friend, David Sorek, in Beersheba, and told him about his meeting with Wallenberg in Sverdlovsk prison's hospital. The content of the discussion in Beersheba was published Friday in *Shevu*, the Negev capital's local paper.

"Wallenberg lay then on a stretcher, and he told me he had water trouble in the stomach." Hanukaiev also told *Shevu* that Wallenberg told him he had been arrested by the Soviets because he had helped save Jews.

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Recent Evidence

We were all excited to learn in December of a new witness that Wallenberg is alive: a Russian emigre, Asher Hanukaiev, now living in Isreal, reports he met Raoul Wallenberg in 1972.

Hanukaiev says he shared a cell-with Wallenberg in a Soviet Prison Hospital in the Sverdlovsk region for four days during 1972. Wallenberg was bed-ridden with stomach trouble, bald and dressed in the striped uniform of an habitual offender.

It was not until 1980, three years after Hanukaiev's arrival in Isreal, that he realized the importance of his encounter with Wallenberg. He was faced with a real dilemma for fear that to speak of Wallenberg might bring harm to his family still in Russia. However, in December, Hanukaiev could remain silent no longer, he went to the local press with his story.

Hanukaiev's account proves once again that the 1957 Soviet

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

George F. Will

Wallenberg and Sweden's Shame (Cont'd.)

"The Swedish minister said, 'What! Do you believe that Mr. Vyshinsky is lying?'"

Like a northern pike rising at a lure, Sweden's ambassador has risen to defend his country against an accusation in a recent column. I welcome the opportunity to amplify the offending remark.

Writing about Raoul Wallenberg, the savior of thousands of Hungarian Jews, who disappeared into Soviet prisons in 1945, I quoted a Swedish official saying that, "We are working on the supposition that Wallenberg is still alive." I said: "Sweden's lethargy concerning the case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes 'working.'"

In a letter to The Washington Post, the ambassador calls this "grossly unfair." He admits Sweden believed initial Soviet lies, but he says Sweden "has pursued this matter with a vigor and perseverance that probably exceeds what any government has done for one of its citizens."

Well.

Sweden's statement about its supposition was made when Sweden released documents pertaining to the case. Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), who as a boy in Budapest was saved by Wallenberg, wrote to The New York Times (May 26, 1982):

"It is both ironic and deplorable that Sweden has waited 20 years to release some 42 volumes of reports and eyewitness accounts. . . . Had the information been made public earlier to those in a position to help Raoul Wallenberg, he may have been able to live his life with dignity—with his family—instead of in the infamy of the Soviet gulag. For years, the government of Sweden has engaged in ineffective silent diplomacy. . . . Now they tell those of us who have fought so hard for his release that we can finally see their documents. If . . . the Swedish government is now 'working on the supposition that he is still alive,' then it's about time."

Just after the war, Sweden's foreign minister was urged to press the case and disregard the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Vyshinsky said that the Soviet Union did not have Wallenberg. The Swedish minister said: "What! Do you believe that Mr. Vyshinsky is lying?" Vyshinsky, the prosecutor in Stalin's show trials, lie? "Absolutely unheard of," said the minister.

The ambassador's claim that Sweden has done more for Wallenberg than any nation has done for a citizen is refuted by many cases, but especially that of Harald Feller, a Swiss diplomat who was in Budapest when Wallenberg was, doing similar rescue work. He, too, wound up in Soviet hands. But he was released in 1946 because his country arrested six Soviet spies and negotiated a swap.

Although Sweden found neutrality profitable between 1939 and 1945, after the war it discovered morality, and ever since has been urging it on others, especially the United States, which frequently falls shorts of Sweden's exacting standards. Sweden has generally considered swaps beneath its dignity. "Sweden," said a Swedish foreign minister, "does not do such things." By the time (1979) Sweden proposed a swap, the Kremlin reacted with disdain.

Olof Palme, who is again prime minister, and the world's moral tutor (he considers the United States an especially backward student), was prime minister in 1976. When Palme met with Alexi Kosygin, the Wallenberg case was not even on the agenda. Palme's administration dismissed the case in a word: "*utagerad*" (settled).

Even before the invasion of Afghanistan, Wallenberg's supporters urged Sweden to boycott the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. Even after the invasion, Sweden did not boycott.

In October 1981, a Soviet submarine ran aground while violating Swedish territorial waters. Wallenberg supporters urged using the submarine for leverage. When the Soviet Union asked for its boat back, Sweden could have said: Boat? What boat? We know nothing of any boat—just as you know nothing of Wallenberg.

But appearing on ABC's "Nightline" [illegible] 30, 1981), the foreign minister was aske Sweden "might want to propose a trade." said that "would certainly not serve any u purpose." Do Swedes wonder why Soviet marines show such contempt for Swe sovereignty? Cringing neutrality has not no ably immunized Sweden from the aggre disdain of Soviet submariners.

In her new biography, "Wallenberg," Marton, a Hungarian-born journalist, conc that Wallenberg fell victim to "Sweden's pathological fear of Russia":

"The scorn with which the Kremlin tre Stockholm's queries about Wallenberg wa altogether unjustified given the Swedes' la conviction following his imprisonment. The memory of an early 19th-century Russian sion, Sweden's first and last, is not sufficien planation for the country's spineless beh on behalf of its captured diplomat."

Marton also says: "At Wallenberg's exp Sweden has learned a painful lesson: the demanded to maintain one's neutrality sometimes be too high." The lesson cer has been taught to all of Europe; whether been learned is increasingly doubtful.

1/16/83

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg (Cont'd.)

George F. Will ["Wallenberg and Sweden's Shame (Cont'd.)," op-ed, Jan. 16] continues his polemics against Sweden by suggesting—in apparent seriousness—that the Swedish government should have kept an intruding Soviet submarine and—supposedly—its crew in order to extract information about Raoul Wallenberg. We do not believe that hostage-taking as a means of foreign policy is either legal or effective. Mr. Unden's wise words still stand: "Sweden does not do such things."

Mr. Will widens the attack against Sweden, calling our prime minister the world's moral tutor. The context suggests that it is not meant as a compliment. Olof Palme is a strong advocate of policies that have a long tradition as cornerstones of Swedish foreign policy:

- Neutrality, backed by a strong military and civilian defense;
- International disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field;
- Promotion of the right of self-determination of peoples;
- Aid to developing nations;
- Protection of the environment;
- Respect for human rights.

We are rather proud of our record in the defense of these principles. They will continue to guide Swedish foreign policy. They will be actively and persistently pursued. And, I repeat, the efforts to clarify Raoul Wallenberg's fate will continue.

WILHELM WACHTMEISTER
Ambassador of Sweden

Washington

1/18/83

THE WASHINGTON POST

JAN 7 1983

Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg

Columnist George F. Will refers to a new witness in the tragic Raoul Wallenberg case who claims to have met Mr. Wallenberg in a Soviet hospital in 1972 ["A Question for Andropov: Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?" op-ed, Jan. 6]. The witness is a recent immigrant to Israel from the Soviet Union. Mr. Will quotes —correctly—a Swedish official as saying that "we are working on the supposition that he is still alive," and Mr. Will continues: "Sweden's lethargy concerning this case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes 'working.' If alive, he is 70. It is 38 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union."

For somebody who on and off during most of these 38 years, in Stockholm, Moscow and elsewhere, has been involved in this tragic matter, I find this description of the Swedish government's attitude to be grossly unfair. True, in retrospect it may be argued that mistakes have been committed, particularly in the very beginning, when official Soviet assurances that Mr. Wallenberg was under their protection were taken at face value for too long. But since then, during these nearly 40 years, the Swedish government has pursued this matter with a vigor and perseverance that probably exceeds what any government has done for one of its citizens. And Mr. Wallenberg richly deserves it.

Like all new witnesses in this drama, the recent one is already being investigated through official Swedish channels. We are "working" on it. If the witness turns out to be credible and some new facts emerge from the hearing with him, the case will no doubt be raised anew with the Soviet government.

WILHELM WACHTMEISTER
Ambassador of Sweden

Washington

Reprinted by:
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Mr. President, help us help.

Dear Mr. President:

I am an American citizen deeply concerned about the fate of fellow citizen, Raoul Wallenberg.

With new leadership in the Soviet Union and in the spirit o detente, I urge you to ask the newly chosen Secretary of th Soviet Central Committee, Yuri Andropov, for definitive infor mation as to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg; and w request that the Soviet Government return this neutral diplo mat, an extraordinary hero, to Sweden, the land of his birth.

Sincerely yours,

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

_____ ZIP_____

The Washington Post
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1983

We Need a Wallenberg—to Save Wallenberg

I thank George F. Will and Swedish Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister for bringing to the public's attention once again the case of Raoul Wallenberg. But before we degenerate into further finger-pointing, let us be reminded that there are always three more fingers pointing back at ourselves.

Nearly everyone connected with the Wallenberg case at least publicly says something to the effect that "we are working on the assumption that he is alive." This is the gist of the official response you will receive when you call either the State Department or the Swedish Embassy. But actually there is little being done by either government, mainly because the case is considered "settled."

Despite a fine public gesture by President Reagan when he promised Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's sister, in the Rose Garden, Oct. 5, 1981, that "we will do everything in our power" to aid her brother, the efforts so far indicate we are in fact very weak. Although we have "brought up" the case with the Soviets in Madrid, what else are we doing? Call the State Department and see.

The paltry official position is that Wallenberg is a Swedish problem, and we must wait for the Swedes to ask us for assistance before we can act. Interestingly, the Swedish position is that it is their problem, and they are taking care of it and will ask for help if they need it—but they don't need it.

As Will pointed out, Ashur Hanukaiev, a Jewish immigrant from Russia says that he had spent four days with Wallenberg in March 1972. The Swedish government will not make public its conclusions as to whether or not this individual is reliable, but the Swedish Wallenberg Committee, which has interviewed him, reports that he is not well educated but seems "on the level." Our State Department thinks he's seen another "UFO": it has not made an effort to talk to him.

The question arises: why does there not exist a bilateral commission made up of both U.S. and Swedish governments to pursue the case seriously with the Soviet government?

One reason, even at this late stage, is the definition of the nature of Wallenberg's mission. Sweden admits that Wallenberg was using U.S. dollars in Budapest but will not accept the documented proof that he was an indirect agent of the U.S. War Refugee Board (and without that agency's efforts Wallenberg would not have been in Budapest at all). Our State Department admits he was a Swedish diplomat but will not take credit for putting him in Budapest.

The Russians must be very amused at this point to see the Americans and the Swedes publicly scrapping over who did not do what when. Will speaks of Sweden's paranoia of Russia as if we do not wallow in it daily ourselves. And of course the Russians are justified in their mistrust of our Defense Department. In fact, all three of us would be fools indeed if we were not at least a little uneasy about loaded guns pointed at us.

And so the Cold War lingers on. Wallenberg, now 70 years old, having spent more than half his life a prisoner, has probably stopped wondering if he will be freed. But, if he is alive, we have to ask ourselves: what could have kept him going after 38 years? Could it be that he has not forgotten?

During the Nazi occupation of Budapest, most of the world had considered the remnant of Jews left to be a lost cause. Indeed, today it seems the remnant of the life of Raoul Wallenberg, imprisoned for "saving Jews," probably is too far gone to save anyway. Would that there was another Swedish Raoul Wallenberg, or even an American or Russian one, to save the remnant of the original.

—*David Veal*

The New York Times

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The Swede in the Gulag

Just 38 years ago today a remarkable Swede named Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in Budapest. He is by now a figure of myth and romance: the savior of 120,000 Hungarian Jews, later a prisoner in the Soviet Union, whose leaders, to this day, have failed to account persuasively for his fate. That failure justifies the shaming vigil planned before the Soviet U.N. mission today. Mr. Wallenberg has come to symbolize what is cruelest and darkest in the Communist system.

He was sent to Budapest in 1944 at the request of the United States War Refugee Board and World Jewish Congress. A member of a Lutheran banking family, Mr. Wallenberg by bluff and guile managed to issue passes to 20,000 Jews and to assist 100,000 others indirectly. When the Russians entered Hungary in 1945, he fell into their hands; after denying all knowledge of him, the Soviets later said he died in prison of a heart attack in 1957. Yet recurrent and credible reports from emigrating prisoners say that Mr. Wallenberg remains alive (he would be 71).

Two years ago, an international panel called on the Soviet Union to reopen the case; Congress granted him honorary American citizenship to press for an accounting. All of this has been brushed aside by Soviet leaders, who appear to believe that it is nobody's business what happens to anyone consigned to the oblivion of a Soviet prison.

In 1982, meanwhile, only 2,670 emigration visas were issued to Soviet Jews, compared with 9,447 the year before and 51,320 in 1979. Those figures speak sadly about the harsh and hermetic nature of Soviet society in Leonid Brezhnev's final years of power. If Yuri Andropov wants to alter his country's baleful image, let him honor Raoul Wallenberg's heroism by loosening the emigration padlocks.

N.Y. TIMES EDITORIAL MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1983

We urge you to write immediately and often to The Hon. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky, Ambassador of the USSR to the United Nations.

Soviet Mission to the U.N.
136 East 67th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Mr. Troyanovsky attended Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and therefore is quite fluent in English. It is imperative that all friends of Raoul Wallenberg write to him urging that Raoul be set free. Soviet experts have advised us that if USSR officials are reminded on an ongoing basis of our concern, there is a less likely chance that any ultimate and drastic action would be taken against Wallenberg because the whole world is watching.

A card of greeting to Raoul Wallenberg should also be sent to KGB Headquarters in Moscow. The address should be:

USSR
RSFSR
G. Moskva 111020
Lefortovo
Ul. Lefortovski Val.
P. Ya. 201
Raoul Wallenberg

In order to increase our effectiveness as a committee we would greatly appreciate if you could send us your mailin list.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

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För ambassadören
Erik Pierre

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Dear Friends:

On March 14, 1985 the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is sponsoring a Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg at the New York Public Library. You will be receiving an invitation to this very special occasion in mid-January, and I hope that you will join us. I'm delighted to announce that Henry Kissinger has agreed to be one of the guest speakers for that evening.

As you probably know, there is no primary resource for information on Raoul Wallenberg. Scholars and students have only a few avenues that they can pursue if they wish to do original research on Wallenberg. In order to correct this troubling problem, it will be announced on March 14th that the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the U.S. in conjunction with the New York Public Library, is setting up a Raoul Wallenberg Archives; these Archives will be permanently housed at the Library.

We have already received substantial assistance from the government of Sweden, from the authors of various Wallenberg biographies and plays, and from the family of Raoul Wallenberg. But now I need <u>your</u> help.

Many of you have letters, documents, photographs, or other information -- material that by itself has little intrinsic value. If, however, these bits and pieces of information can be brought together under one roof, the importance of the material becomes formidable. If you or your friends or your families can be helpful to us in any way, won't you please consider contributing what you have? Anything having to do with Raoul Wallenberg, his life, his heroic mission, his subsequent fate... Schutzpasses, letters, photographs -- from Hungary, from Sweden, from members of the family, from old school friends, from the University of Michigan; all of this would be meaningful, and relevant and of the greatest value. Please help.

Inquiries or materials may be sent to me, care of the committee. You are aware, of course, that time continues to be our worst enemy, so we must act boldly in the briefest amount of time.

Thank you.

Most gratefully,

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel

ROH:acs

Fifth Avenue's Literary Lion

Vartan Gregorian rescues the New York Public Library

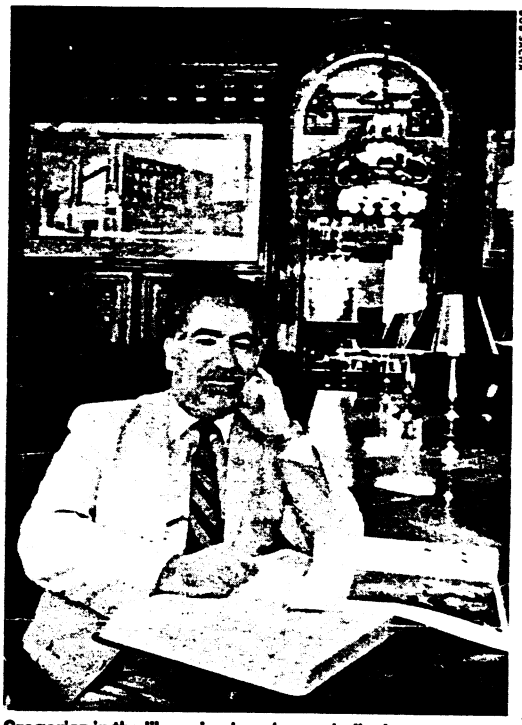
The 1970s were bitter years for the New York Public Library. Because of budget restraints, the main research library, housed in Carrère and Hastings' magnificent 1911 neoclassical palace at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, which once was open 87 hours a week, could afford to stay open only 43 hours. Rain was leaking through the roof and into the stacks, endangering a number of the library's 6.5 million volumes. New Yorkers looked upon the library, supported for eight decades by a combination of private philanthropy and tax dollars, as a shabby invalid. Even "Patience" and "Fortitude," the majestic marble lions that guard the library's entrance, appeared sooty and defeated.

But today the institution is reclaiming its position as one of the world's great libraries, thanks to a new lion in its president's office. Vartan Gregorian, 50, a pudgy, bearded historian who bears more than a passing resemblance to Patience and Fortitude, came to his post as head of the system's four research and 82 branch libraries in 1981, after eight years as professor, dean and provost at the University of Pennsylvania. Born in Iran, Gregorian is an Armenian American who speaks Russian, Turkish, Persian, French and Arabic in addition to his first language, Armenian. He has a disarming habit of dropping articles like *the* when he speaks English (a surprise, for instance, "comes out of blue"). Yet he has eloquently convinced New Yorkers that their library, which contains such treasures as a Gutenberg Bible and George Washington's Farewell Address in his own hand, is nothing less than a central force in the preservation and transmission of civilization. Says Gregorian: "This library is as important as any university."

When he was passed over for the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania in 1980, faculty and students staged campuswide protests. His supporters in New York, who range from Mayor Edward Koch to Philanthropist and Civic Leader Brooke Astor, also praise him in what has become an almost monotonously approbative Gregorian chant. Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the New York Public Library and former chairman of Time Inc., says, "Greg has a strange combination of scholarship, energy, drive, salesmanship, enthusiasm and even a certain naiveté."

Those qualities have helped Gregorian prevail over what once seemed a nearly hopeless financial morass. When he arrived, the library was balancing its budget not only by cutting back services but by eating into its $80 million endowment. Then Gregorian began stating his case to potential givers. It was both blunt and plain: the library is necessary and therefore it should be supported. "I have never relied on the guilt or vanity of donors," explains Gregorian. "Charity you give out of pity. Philanthropy is for a higher cause."

Perhaps Gregorian's greatest talent has been in putting together a coalition of library boosters that includes politicians, scholars and business leaders. His first convert was Heiskell, who accepted the chairmanship of the library on the condition that he could pick the president. Says Heiskell: "Greg was head and shoulders over everybody else." Brooke Astor, widow of the late Vincent Astor and head of the foundation that bears his name, was so impressed by Gregorian that she put aside many of her other philanthropic projects to devote more time to helping him raise money. In the past three years, the combined efforts of Heiskell, Astor and Gregorian have brought in $34 million in private funds from more than 40,000 donors, including over 1,000 corporations. For the third year in a row, the National Endowment for the Humanities has given the library a matching grant of $2 million or more. The city voted this spring to allocate $11.3 million to expand the 88 miles of stacks underground, and in 1985 total city support for the operating budget will be $50 million (up from $28 million in 1981).



BOB SACHA

Gregorian in the library's gleaming periodical room

A strange mix of scholarship, salesmanship, naiveté.

Many of Gregorian's recent achievements are visible. The face of the library's great white marble building has been washed as part of a $44.8 million structural rehabilitation program, which is also restoring the handsome Beaux Arts interior. The central research library is open 57 hours over six days each week; the 82 branches have increased their hours by 40%. The staff is testing a computerized information-retrieval system that will probably go on line for research library patrons within a year. In June the main library reopened its grand exhibition hall, closed for 40 years, with a show on 500 years of censorship. It is the first of many exhibits designed to make available to the general public scholarly texts that ordinarily would be tucked away upstairs. Gregorian has also turned the library into a cultural center for the city by holding literary lunches and dinners that bring together scholars, writers, socialites, philanthropists and professional men and women.

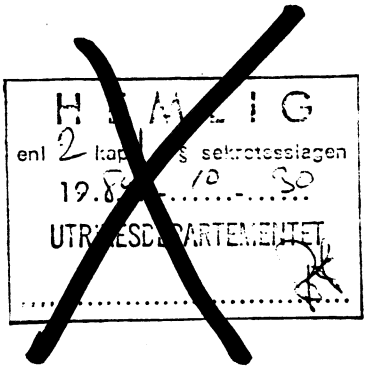
Gregorian is an executive in perpetual motion. On one typical day, he went over his budget, discussed the purchase of a collection of papers of an Irish tobacco merchant, mulled over the acquisition of materials on the missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, lunched with film makers who are preparing movies on such American poets as Pound and Eliot, made a fund-raising visit to an accounting firm and attended an evening presentation on black culture at a Harlem branch library. Gregorian, who sees his role as a sort of cultural ambassador, topped off another 14-hour day with a concert at Lincoln Center. Says he: "If you're not there, people think library is not important institution."

Right now, Gregorian is working with the city schools on a pilot project to coordinate branch hours and programs with school offerings. He is also participating in a program to restore and reclaim Bryant Park, a seedy nine-acre enclave behind the library. Says Gregorian: "Three years ago, I was told I was insane to come to library. They said, 'Have you lost your dedication to scholarship?' I told them, 'No, I have refocused it.' " Adds Gregorian fervently: "The greatest threat to liberty is ignorance. The teacher in me will not give up." —*By Ellie McGrath. Reported by Jeanne-Marie North/New York*

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BUDAPEST

1984-10-22



Kanslirådet Sven Julin
Pol I

Utrikesdepartementet

HEMLIG 2 kap 1 § Sekr.l.

Raoul Wallenberg
Hbr Julin-Hellners 1984-10-12

Broder,

Vid ett besök jag häromdagen gjorde hos den nyutnämnde chefredaktören för regeringsorganet "Magyar Hirlap" Zsolt Bajnok - tidigare under många år statssekreterare och chef för ministerrådets informationsavdelning - kom samtalet in på Wallenberg.

Bajnok som ju till helt nyligen satt på en viktig post med rimligtvis god bild över den ungerska regeringens tänkande i ett ärende som detta konstaterade - som sin personliga åsikt - att trots de yttringar som förekommit i ungersk press rörande Wallenbergmonumentet i början av året och senare rörande Wallenberg i samband med 40-årsminnet av de ungerska judarnas deportation den ungerska regeringen satt i en politiskt mycket svår situation. Det var i och för sig helt klart att Wallenberg som gjort så mycket för att rädda tusentals ungerska medborgare undan nazisterna och pilkorsarna var förtjänt av någon sorts hyllningsåtgärd. Men, konstaterade han, saken var politiskt infekterad genom att den berörde känsliga frågor kring försvinnandet den 17 januari 1945 och vad som hänt senare i Sovjetunionen. Den sovjetiska versionen i saken verkade han inte försvara.

./2

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Upprättad: november 1982

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: 1 | Datum: 84/6/30 | Handläggare: S 84/1177

Godkännes: 5

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Helsinki-Justin 1984-1C-22

Angående: Rapel Wallenberg

☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus			
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		☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran	
☐ Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia
		☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi ☐ Pretoria
☐ Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito
		☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco
		☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo
		☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström	
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☑ Palm Hörnqvist Pol	
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ Justin	
☐ 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 1	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex	

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Dep UD 363 1982-11 100 bl à 50 ex BCB Vbg 822454

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	[redacted]
Kopia till: Kabs Polch Pol I ~~xxxx~~	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) Missc Washington 30-11-82 Pol I/Sullivan	[redacted] [redacted]

SVENSK NEW YORK 1984-10-30

UD STOCKHOLM [redacted] FOER POL 1.

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

FOERETRAEDARE FOER DEN AMERIKANSKA RAOUL WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN HAR TILL MIG UPPGIVIT ATT PRESIDENT REAGAN TOG UPP FALLET WALLENBERG MED UTRIKESMINISTER GROMYKO UNDER DENNES BESOEK I WASHINGTON. UPPGIFTEN BEKRAEFTADES FOER MIG AV AMBASSADOER FORSBERG, SOM BEFINNER SIG HAER JUST NU.

FAXEN

GENERALKONSULATET NEW YORK [redacted]
++++++++++++++++++++++++/

LIC O-2042 15.000x6 1982.12

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

[redacted]

Ärende
Raoul Wallenberg

Datum	Dnr
1984-10-31	
Avd P / Grupp 2	Mål E

Adress
SVENSK MOSKVA Dnr [redacted]
SVENSK TEL AVIV Dnr [redacted]

POL

Text

Från pol I. Re Raoul Wallenberg.

Generalkonsul Faxén har 1984-10-30 inrapporterat följande:

Cit. Företrädare för den ....
..... befinner sig här just nu. Slutcit.

(Se kopia av [redacted] från New York)

CABINET

[redacted]

Tel Aviv

MOW

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

[redacted]

Dep Utk 322.

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/kr S Julin, son

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1984-11-01			

Ex f kdm t:

Kr Julin

Inga-Lisa Lundin,
Socialdemokratiska
riksdagsgruppen

Erland Zetterberg
Linnégatan 54
413 08 GÖTEBORG

Raoul Wallenberg

Genom Inga-Lisa Lundin i socialdemokratiska riksdagsgruppen har jag fått del av Ditt brev till Tage Erlander med anledning av tidningsuppgifterna om ett flaskpostbrev från Raoul Wallenberg.

Såväl uppgifterna i brevet som grafologiska prov har tyvärr givit vid handen att det uppenbarligen rörde sig om ett smaklöst skämt.

Vi följer dock samvetsgrant upp alla spår beträffande Raoul Wallenberg, och jag kan försäkra Dig att vi aldrig kommer att förtröttas i våra ansträngningar att nå klarhet om hans öde.

Med vänlig hälsning

Pierre Schori

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med
☐ av kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum | Sign

Dep U 328

UTRIKES DEPARTEMENTET

Arkivexemplar

1984-11-01

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1634			

Kabinettssekreteraren

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/kr Julin, son

Ex t Julin, Pol I

Fru Nina Lagergren
Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen
Box 16076

103 22 STOCKHOLM

Samtal mellan kabs och ordf i Wallenbergkommittén i USA

Vid ett besök i New York i början på denna månad hade jag tillfälle till ett samtal med Mrs Rachel Haspel, ordförande i The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. Jag översänder närslutet en kopia av samtalsuppteckningen som jag hoppas kan vara av intresse. ./.

Med vänlig hälsning

Pierre Schori

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

☐ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost · ☒ vanlig post

Avsänds datum 84 11 02

Sign

Dep U 328

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Kr S Julin/ee

[redacted]

Ärende
Raoul Wallenberg

Datum	Dnr
1984-11-02	[redacted]
Avd: P	Grupp: 2
Mål: EU-	

POL

Adress
SVENSK WASHINGTON DNR.....

Text
Re Raoul Wallenberg.

PRIMO. Faxén i New York har 1984-10-30 meddelat följande: "Företrädare för den amerikanska Raoul Wallenberg-kommittén har till mig uppgivit att president Reagan tog upp fallet Wallenberg med utrikesminister Gromyko under dennes besök i washington. uppgiften bekräftades för mig av ambassadören Forsberg som befinner sig här just nu".

SECUNDO. Tacksamma om ni från lämpliga källor kunde söka utröna något närmare om samtalets förlopp och Gromykos svar.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Ankomstdag	Klockan	Sign
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Dep Obk 322

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende: [redacted]

Kopia till:
Kabs
Bitr Kabs
Polch
Pol 1
~~XXXX~~

Åtgärd: se regler på blankettkopia
[redacted]

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON 1984-11-02

UD STOCKHOLM [redacted] FOER POL I. ERT [redacted]

RE WALLENBERG

FRAAN NORDEUROPACHEFEN WENICK HAR KETTIS ERHAALLIT BESKEDET ATT FALLET WALLENBERG INTE DISKUTERADES VID MOETET REAGAN-GROMYKO.

WACHTMEISTER

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON [redacted]
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++/BG

LIC O-2042 10.000x6 1981-05

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
HAAG

1984-10-26 Nr 367 HP 1

Utrikesdepartementet

Park uppkallad efter Raoul Wallenberg
(2 bil)

Vid en ceremoni i staden Gouda den 26 oktober 1984 uppkallades en park i stadskärnan efter Raoul Wallenberg.

Ceremonin inleddes i Stadshuset, där stadens borgmästare, Dr. K.F. Broekens erinrade om Wallenbergs stora insatser. Borgmästaren underströk, att uppkallandet ej betydde att man ansåg Wallenberg vara död. Men denne man hade gjort så mycket för mänskligheten att han måste hedras oavsett frågan om hans öde.

Därefter talade jag själv ävensom den israeliske ambassadören Yaacov Nechushtan. Texterna till dessa anföranden närslutes. Själva avtäckningen av namnskylten förrättades av den israeliske beskickningschefen.

Carl-Henric Nauckhoff

Postadress
Postbus 90648
2509 LP DEN HAAG
Nederländerna

Gatuadress
Meubuyskade 40
2596 XL DEN HAAG
Nederländerna

Telefon
070/245424

Telegramadress
Svensk

Telex
31291

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Upprättad: november 1982

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: 1 Datum: 871126 Handläggare: S Julin /ee

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Stockholm 1987-10-26

Angående: Rek. inkallad efter Raoul Wallenberg

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

☐ utan bil ☒ jämte samtl bil ☐ jämte bil nr ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD tel:

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☐ Regeringen 20 ex		☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
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☐ 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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☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Jadrn
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☐ 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	☐ Åter enh ex

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Dep UD 363 1982-11 100 bl à 50 ex BCB Vbg 822454

Mr. Burgomaster, Dear Colleague from Israel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Probably there is no question, dealing with an individu Swedish citizen, that has occupied Swedish governments and public opinion for such a long time as the case of Raoul Wallenberg. All the time since his sudden disappearance in January 1945, efforts have been made in order to ascertain what happened to this Swedish businessman and diplomat, who played such an important role in the actions to save the Jews in Hungary during the chaotic final stage of the Second World War. When our government two years ago released the major part of the documents related to the investigations made during the fifties and sixties, this material ran to more than 13 000 pages.

From the beginning everything indicated that Wallenberg was deported by the Red Army in connection with the liberation of Budapest. But until 1957 the Soviet authorities insisted on knowing nothing about the case. From 1957 onwards they have told us that Wallenberg die in a prison in Moscow in 1947. The information given is not convincing. Many persons say that they have seen Wallenberg long time after 1947. As long as the complet course of events is not known the Swedish government wi continue making inquiries.

In Sweden there is an unwritten role not to name public institutions or places after persons still alive. And w

regard Raoul Wallenberg as still alive.

However, we understand, that in the Netherlands you do not follow this principle. We appreciate this and we consider it a mark of great honour, that you are naming a park here in Gouda after Raoul Wallenberg. It is a mark of honour to the idea that human rights are always worth while defending.

It may also be looked upon as a reminder of the fact th Wallenberg is one of the many in the world of yesterday and today, whose fate has remained unknown. Men and women must not just disappear. We have to keep asking what has happened to them.

Dil. d C. 361. 430 A 8410-2
P 2 Enc I

SPEECH OF AMBASSADOR IN GOUDA, 26-10-1984 ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Ambassador of Sweden, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Elders of Gouda have decided to name a park in the town after Raoul Wallenberg. It is a noble decision. It pays tribute to a proud son of Sweden, who, during the black Nazi regime in Hungary put daily his life in danger to save thousands and thousands of Jews from extermination.

The saga of Raoul Wallenberg and his mission will continue to inspire the future generations. His courage, his selfsacrifice, his dedication and his zeal will always be a source of hope and belief in human dignity and human values.
The heritage of Wallenberg is a guiding light for the humanity. We, the Jewish people shall never forget what Raoul Wallenberg did for the salvation of our brethren in Hungary from the death-camps.

Mystery engulfs the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg. He was taken prisoner by the Soviet forces in Hungary shortly before the end of the war. No reason was given for his arrest. No reason is known for keeping him behind bars for fourty years. The soviet authorities announced that he died in the late fifties. Yet prisoners coming from the Soviet Union as late as last year said that he is still alive in prison.

From here, from Gouda, let us loudly and clearly call on the Soviet Authorities :RELEASE WALLENBERG !!
Let him live in freedom !!

Raoul Wallenberg and his heroism shall always be alive in our memories.

Thank you.

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Kr S Julin/ee

Ärende
Wallenberg

Datum
1984-11-05

Dnr

Avd
P

Grupp
2

Mål

Adress
AMBASSADEN NEW YORK DNR.
AMBASSADEN MOSKVA DNR.
AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV DNR.

Text
Från Pol I, re Wallenberg.

Ambassadör Wachtmeister, Washington, har 1984-11-02 inrapporterat följande:

Cit. Från Nordeuropachefen Wenick.....
.....mötet Reagan-Gromyko. Slutcit.

(Se bif. kopia fr. Washington)

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänt den	Klockan	Sign

Dep Ubk 322

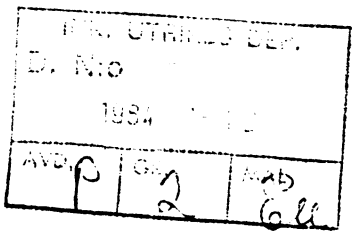
KUNGL.
SVENSKA GENERALKONSULATET
CHICAGO

1984-10-31 Nr 352

Pol I/S Julin/bf
841113 Skr t R Wallenberg-
föreningen
Exp/841113

Utrikesdepartementet





Diplom till Raoul Wallenbergs familj

Härmed får jag översända ett diplom som den judiska organisationen B'nai B'rith:s avdelning i Detroit postumt tilldelat Raoul Wallenberg. Diplomet hade överlämnats till vår förre konsul i Detroit, Marvin Anderson, som bett mig vidarebefordra det till Raoul Wallenbergs familj.

Jag vore tacksam om departementet ville ombesörja att diplomet når familjen.

Lars Arnö

LA/kp

Postadress
333 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2301
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Telefon
(312) 726-9868

Telegram
Svensk
Chicago

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

Dnr 1984-11 Aktd 13 Grupp Mål

Kopia till:

Professor Carlgren
Kr Julin
Exp 841114/

Ambassadrådet Erik Pierre
Ambassaden
WASHINGTON

U. n.

Raoul Wallenberg
282 A 1984-10-12

Jag åberopar ovan citerade skrivelse med en begäran från den amerikanska Raoul Wallenbergföreningen om bidrag till New York Public Library.

Detta bibliotek har enligt professor Carlgren redan erhållit en uppsättning av alla de Wallenbergpapper som hittills har frigivits. De täcker tiden upp till 1969 och är, med enstaka undantag, en komplett dokumentarisk redogörelse för fallet. Mycket mer torde vi inte kunna bidra med.

Sven Julin

Postadress
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM
Dep U 328

Ifylles av postexp
Gatuadress
Gustav Adolfs torg 1
Avsänt med
☒ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Telefon
786 60 00

Telegram
Cabinet

Telex
105 90

Avsändn datum
15/11-84

Postgiro
1 56 10 - 9

Sign
LAS

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

1984-11-13

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
11851			

Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHKOLM

Pol

./.

Bifogade diplom som generalkonsulatet i Chicago bett oss vidarebefordra kom tyvärr fram i skadat skick, trots alla bemödanden om sorgfällig förpackning.

Sven Julin

bf

Postadress
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM

Dep U 328

Gatuadress av postexp
Gatuadress med

Telefon
786 60 00

Telegram
Cabinet

Telex

Postgiro
1 50 10 9

☐ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Ankommande datum
15-11-13

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

PROMEMORIA
1984-11-16

Ex till:
Chef pol I
Julin
2 ex S-1116/84
Amb Köpenhamn
(onumr delg)

Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassaden i Köpenhamn insände med 142A 1984-06-27 en uppteckning av ett samtal som pressrådet Landberg hade haft med en dansk präst beträffande Raoul Wallenberg

Prästen hade i augusti 1983 haft kontakt med en polsk illegal flykting vars namn han inte kom ihåg. Denne hade uppgett att han 1982 i Lefortovo-fängelset i Moskva vid ett besök i de öppna toaletterna hade suttit bredvid en äldre man som sagt att han hette Wallenberg och att om medfången kom ut skulle han meddela världen detta. Den polske flyktingen fick av prästen en biljett till Stockholm. Han hade uppgett att han hade en syster i Södertälje som han lämnade telefonnumret till.

Med anledning av dessa uppgifter har jag ett oräkneligt antal gånger ringt systerns telefonnummer vid de mest skiftande tider på dygnet. Signalen har gått fram, men ingen har svarat. Televerkets nummerbyrå har uppgett att numret är hemligt.

Ambassaden i Köpenhamn har på min begäran bekräftat att ifrågavarande nummer var det av den polske flyktingen angivna, men att inga ytterligare upplysningar stod att inhämta.

Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen har delgivits ambassaden skrivelse, men har inte kommenterat den.

Såvitt jag kan bedöma kan vi inte med lagliga medel erhålla ytterligare uppgifter om det sekretessbelagda telefonnumret. Vidare förefaller det knappast troligt att sovjetiska fängelsemyndigheten skulle ge en fånge som Raoul Wallenberg tillfälle att kommunicera med en utländsk medfånge på det sätt som ovan beskrivits. Jag lägger därför ärendet ad acta.

Sven Julin

bf

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Bonn

1984-11-16 P 2

Departementsrådet Carlgren

Utrikesdepartementet

21 NOV 84
P 2

(A)

Dokumentation rörande Raoul Wallenberg
Skr 115 U 1984-09-21

Broder,

Jag hade idag tillfälle att överlämna den frisläppta dokumentationen om Raoul Wallenberg till chefen för Bundesarchiv Professor Dr Hans Booms. Överlämnandet skedde i samband med en lunch hemma hos mig på residenset vid vilken även Dr Ingeborg Fleischauer och en av professor Booms medarbetare från Koblenz deltog.

Det gick inte att missta sig över uppskattningen över att en komplett uppsättning av denna dokumentation nu finns tillgänglig här och professor Booms, som för inte så länge sedan valts som ordförande i det internationella Arkivrådet, bad att få framföra ett varmt tack, vilket jag gärna gör.

Kjärliga hälsningar!
Din tillgivne
Lennart Eckerberg
Lennart Eckerberg

es

Postadress 53 Bonn
Gatuadress Allianzplatz, Haus 1 An der Heussallee 2—10
Telefon (0228) 21 00 60 - 9
Telegram Svensk Bonn
Telexnr. 886867

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Deps S Carlsson/bf [redacted]

Ärende
Wallenberg

Datum 1984-11-26 | Dnr [redacted]
Avd P | Grupp 2 | Mål EU-

POL

Adress
SVENSK WASHINGTON Dnr ....

Text Från pol I re Wallenberg. [redacted]

För Er kännedom vill vi nämna, att ambassadör Forsberg i samtal med Mats Bergquist vidhållit att Shultz tog upp Wallenbergärendet med Gromyko. På amerikanskt håll skulle man naturligtvis undra över bakgrunden om vi ställde ytterligare frågor. Vi har låtit Forsberg förstå, att vi kommer att låta saken bero.

CABINET

Ex t. Osvald, pol I
Bergquist, pol II
Julin, pol I
Carlsson, pol I

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören
Avsänt [redacted] | Klar [redacted] | Sign [redacted]

Dep Ubk 322

RIKSPOLISSTYRELSEN
Säkerhetsavdelningen

Datum
1984-11-26

Vårt refnr

Antal ex

Ert refnr

Avsändare
Byrå B, Pint C Ekberg/GB

Mottagare
Departementsekreterare
Sven Julin
Utrikesdepartementet, Politiska avdelningen

INK. UTRIKES DEP
D. N:o 207/1084
1984-12-10

REGISTRERAD
i ...1...ex den -4/12 1984
Obs. Ange varje kop. plac.

AVD	P	GB 2	MÅL EU

HEMLIG
enligt 5 kap 1 § sekretesslagen
1984-11-26
Rikspolisstyrelsen

Ärende

Broder!

I ett brev från Dig 1984-03-23 har Du ställt några frågor kring Laszlo BENEDEK, ett namn som kom fram i samband med Din och Lars-Åke Nilssons intervju med Raoul Wallenberg-vittnet Karoly Reményi i München 1984-02-27.

Laszlo BENEDEK föddes 1906-02-21 i UJPEST (utanför BUDAPEST). Han utbildade sig till läkare med gynekologi som specialitet och tog sin läkarexamen i DEBRECEN 1936. Genom en av Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen ordnad flyktingtransport kom han tillsammans med sin hustru Helen Ilona, född 1912-10-22 och parets dotter Susanne född 1946-03-26, till Malmö 1957-03-07.

Vid det första flyktingförhöret med BENEDEK uppgav denne bl a

att han åren 1945-1953 varit medlem i ungerska kommunistpartiet,
att han 1953-01-16 uteslutits ur partiet eftersom han som läkare haft förbindelser med den judiska amerikanska organisationen JOINT,
att han 1932-1953 tjänstgjort vid sjukhuset ZSIDO-KORHAZ, BUDAPEST, som läkarassistent, underläkare och som överläkare och direktör för sjukhuset,
att han 1940 under några månader i olika omgångar internerats i arbetsläger i BUDAPEST,
att han under tiden juni 1942 - november 1943 vistats i arbetsläger i Sovjetunionen,
att han i januari 1953 kastats i fängelset KONTI UTCAI A.V.H., BÖRTÖN, BUDAPEST, där han satt till april 1954, varefter han blev biträdande överläkare vid det statliga sjukhuset i CSEPEL,
samt att han tillsammans med sin familj lämnat BUDAPEST 1957-01-18.

Uppgiften i den sjätte att-satsen har bekräftats av en källa, som samtidigt med BENEDEK vistats i samma fängelse.

BENEDEK blev svensk medborgare 1964-09-18 och var senast bosatt i Karlskrona, där han avled 1974-06-29.

8

1984-11-26

Såvitt jag kunnat finna stämmer Karoly Reményis uppgifter om BENEDEK.

Jag beklagar, att svaret dröjt men hoppas samtidigt att Du har nytta av mina upplysningar.

Christer Ekberg

Hejsan!

INK UTRIKESDEP
225 2327
29 NOV 1984
Pol
Dia 2 Mai

Umeå 27/11-84

Pol 2 Eu!

Mitt namn är Helena Jacobzon. Jag studerar på samhällsvetarlinje på Östra Gymnasiet i Umeå.

Vi är på historien uppdelade i olika intressegrupper, som vi själva valt där som vi sedan ska redogöra skriftligt, genom ett kompendium. Jag har valt att arbeta om Raoul Wallenberg, och har då velat att min historie skall innehålla att jag skulle kunna vända mig till er för att kanske få lite hjälp med ev. material.
Så om ni har material om uppgiften om Wallenberg som får besvaras av allmänheten, skulle jag bli mycket tacksam om ni ville sända mig detta.

Alla informationer är lika viktiga för mig, såväl detaljer som i större allmänhet/stora drag.

Pol I/S. Julin
84-12-07
kr. tit/see

Många vänliga hälsningar och tack på förhand från:

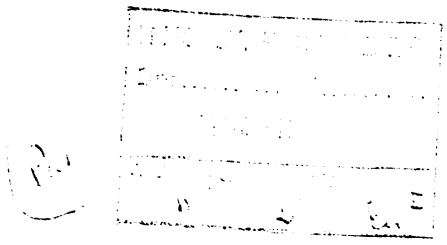
HELENA JACOBZON
TÄFTEÅVÄGEN 21
910 36 SÅVAR

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Budapest

1984-11-23 Nr. 188

M. Staffansson

Utrikesdepartementet



Wallenberg-adresser i Budapest
telegram 195 U 1983-06-23

Härmed insändes en av förste ambassadsekreterare Thomas Palme upprättad promemoria över besök på vissa Wallenbergadresser i Budapest.

Vidar Hellners

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Upprättad: november 1982

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: Pol I | Datum: 84-03-23 | Handläggare: M. Steffansson/ei

Godkännes: [illegible]

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest/84-03-23/135

Angående: Walleenberg-adresser i Budapest

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

	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		☐	
		☐ 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 Österuropa 6 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ ~~Budapest~~	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa			
	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia				
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☒ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus				
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv		
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
						☐ Pretoria	
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo	
	☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro		

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Oswald pol
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ Palmstierna pol
☐ Kabinettssekr	☒ Chef H-enh 6	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☒ Berglis pol
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☒ Svinhufvud pol
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☒ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☒ S. Carlsson pol
☐ Chef Pol 1–5	☐ Chef R	☒ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex

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Dep UD 363 1982-11 100 bl à 50 ex BCB Vbg 822464

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Budapest

PROMEMORIA

1984-11-21

Besök på Wallenberg-adresser i Budapest

Tillsammans med ambassadör Ilmar Bekeris och kanslirådet Sven Julin besökte jag den 20 november några av de fastigheter från vilka Raoul Wallenberg verkade. Syftet var bl a att förbättra informationsunderlaget för besvarande av förfrågningar om var i Budapest Wallenberg hade sitt högkvarter och andra kontor, om dessa hus står kvar etc.

Följande kan noteras:

Enligt uppgifter i UD:s arkiv hade Wallenberg sitt högkvarter i en fastighet med adressen Ullöi út 2-4 i centrala Pest. Huset visade sig vara en äldre, rätt sliten fastighet med huvudsakligen bostäder. Portvakten, som bodde på första våningen rakt fram, visade sig väl känna till att Wallenberg haft kontor i huset och uppgav att hennes lägenhet samt den till vänster om hennes utgjort Wallenbergs kontorslokaler. Hon hade bara bott i huset fyra år men fått sina uppgifter av en äldre tandläkare, dr. István Szondy, med praktik i lägenhet nr 2 på första våningen.

När vi uppsökte István Szondy avbröt han genast behandlingen av sina patienter, satte sig med oss i väntrummet och berättade utförligt om sina kontakter med Wallenberg. Han bekräftade att Wallenberg haft högkvarter i huset och berättade dessutom att 272 judar hade bott i husets källare. Han hade träffat Wallenberg vid flera tillfällen

och en gång medverkat till ett sammanträffande mellan Wallenberg och en ungersk vice-minister i Szálasis regering vid namn Zoltán Bagosi. I det väntrum som vi satt i hade Wallenberg och Bagosi vid detta tillfälle haft ingående överläggningar om hur de ungerska judarna skulle kunna räddas. Bagosis samarbete med Wallenberg hade, enligt Szondy, medverkat till att denne fick ett relativt milt straff efter kriget och frisläpptes efter 1956.

Svenska ambassaden låg under kriget på Gellert-berget med adressen Gyopár utca 8. Något spår av denna gata kunde inte finnas på det ställe kartan angav, men en förbipasserande dam, som bodde i närheten, kunde omgående upplysa om att gatan uppgått i den intilliggande Minerva utca och att det hus som under kriget utgjort svenska ambassaden hade adressen Minerva utca 3/a-b. Huset är en praktfull sekelskiftesvilla vilken, enligt hennes uppgifter, nu inrymmer 16 bostadslägenheter.

Hon hänvisade vidare till en äldre man, László Jáki, portvakt i huset bredvid, adress Minerva utca 5, också det en imponerande äldre villafastighet. Jáki berättade att han arbetat som portvakt i huset redan under kriget och att huset använts av svenska ambassaden bl a som ett av Wallenbergs kontor och som bostad åt Margareta Bauer. Han visade flera legitimationshandlingar undertecknade av minister Danielsson.

Rundfärden avslutades med ett besök vid Raoul Wallenberg-gatan som ligger i ett distrikt där många av de s k

svensk-husen var belägna. Såsom framgår av telegram 195 U 1983-06-23 finns ytterligare ett antal adresser från vilka Wallenberg arbetade. Några av däri angivna gatunamn existerar inte längre och några adressuppgifter saknar gatunummer. Ytterligare ett par adresser kan dock identifieras på kartan och skulle kunna besökas för kontroll.

Thomas Palme

Ärende

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Datum		Dnr
Avd	Grupp	Mål

Swedeleg New York, Saland/cw 1984-11-30 2777

Adress

Cabinet Stockholm

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TELEFAXMEDDELANDE		
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Överlämnad [illegible]

S. Dalin

2777. För Pol I och Pol V. Re Raoul Wallenberg.

Nedan återges ett uttalande om Raoul Wallenberg som amerikanarna i januari i år bett att få cirkulerat under dpt 12, ECOSOC-rapporten, under denna församlingssession.

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänt den | Klockan | Sign

[illegible] GENERAL ASSEMBLY [illegible] THE UNITED

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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Distr.
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A/39/81
18 January 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 17 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued today, 17 January 1984, by the United States Department of State on behalf of the United States Government on the occasion of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg.

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 38/94 entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", adopted on 16 December 1983 under agenda item 12, I request that the enclosed statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

(Signed) Jeane J. KIRKPATRICK

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ANNEX

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1984

inkommande original

On January 17, 1945, in Budapest, Hungary, Soviet authorities escorted away a young Swedish diplomat whose compassion and courage changed the fate and saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Today, 39 years later, Raoul Wallenberg is forgotten.

Wallenberg's mission began in 1944 when he arrived in Budapest from Sweden to find that over 400,000 Hungarian Jews had been deported to Auschwitz and Birkenau, and 300,000 more remained in ghettos and deportation centers -- waiting. Wallenberg was determined to rescue them. Ignoring all personal danger, he pulled people out of "death marches," boarded the deportation trains to hand out Swedish papers, and helped to block the destruction of the Budapest ghetto. Altogether, nearly 100,000 Jews -- among them a future Member of the United States Congress -- were rescued by Raoul Wallenberg. After the Nazis left, in 1945, Wallenberg was escorted by Soviet officers to the headquarters of the provisional Hungarian government in eastern Hungary. He never returned.

In response to repeated inquiries, the Soviet Union finally stated in 1957 that Wallenberg had perished in prison 10 years before. Yet there are reports from survivors of the Gulag that he is still alive. The Soviet Union has a moral

/...

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obligation to put to rest, once and for all, the questions that continue to arise about Raoul Wallenberg.

In the very depths of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg held high the standard of goodness and dignity. The United States Government supported his mission then, and the American people continue to own him a special debt. In 1981, the President signed into law a bill making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary U.S. Citizen -- the only non-American other than Winston Churchill ever to be so honored.

We know we speak for all Americans, and for all who live by the principles of justice, when we call on the Soviet Government to provide a full accounting of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

LUNDVIK

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Upprättad: november 1982

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet / Datum / Handläggare

Godkännes | Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn | Angående

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

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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-rådsdel 53 ex		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex		☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
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☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen		☐	
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA 2 ex		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk		☐	
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud		☐	
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☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK 5 ex		☐ Svenska institutet		☐	
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst		☐	
☐ Statssekr		☐ SIDA		☐ Latinamerikainst		☐	
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet		☐	
		☐ 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 Österuropa 7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☒ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa		
	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia			
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr
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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	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran	
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi
						☐ Pretoria
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
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	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo
	☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
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☒ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex

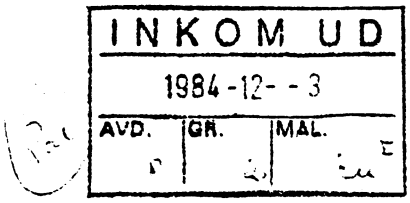
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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

1984-11-29

Kanslirådet Sven Julin
Politiska avdelningen
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

aag

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet
(5 bil)

Broder,

För Er Kalinski-dossier får jag översända några handlingar, som han överlämnade till mig vid ett plötsligt besök på ambassaden häromdagen. De ger knappast något nytt, men de bör finnas på dossier om de inte redan finns där.

Kalinski berättade att han i december skulle fara på en fyra månaders resa till Västeuropa och USA. Han avsåg bl a besöka Finland för att därifrån sköta sin "korrespondens". Eventuellt skulle han även passera Stockholm. Jag gav honom Ditt namn och telefonnummer men uppmuntrade honom i övrigt icke.

Sven Hirdman

be

Adress
Asia House
4, Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV, Israel

Telefon
258 111

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
33 650

Geeherte Frau Sonnenfeld!

Ich bitte Sie, in meinen Namen Herrn Hasselbaum zu seiner sensationelle Enthüllung über Breschniev zu gratulieren. Unbeachtet dessen.hat Herr Hasselbohm ein ~~kolossale~~ kollosale Historische Entdeckung gemacht: "SMERSCH" (Militär KGB) in Budapest konnte nicht selbst mit so einer "komplizierten Aufgabe" (die Festnahme Wallenberg) fertig werden und si waren gezwungen den Chef der politischen Abteilung 18 Armee, oberst Breschnev von einer anderen Front zu rufen...

Dafür ~~entdeckte~~ der Sensation-suchende Journalist und bekanter "Pfadfind Hasselbohm,diesmal ohne fremde Hilfe, den einzigen am Leben gebliebenen "Augenzeugen" über die "Hilfslosigkeit" der Tschekisten von "SMERSCH" in Israel entdeckte.

Die Frage ist nur wer bezahlte die Reisekosten von Hasselbohm nach Israel? Meiner Meinung nach, muste diese Kosten von KGB bezahlt werden, welche auch meine Reisekosten, sowie Luksushotels(das kann derselbe Hasselbohm und Schejnfeld"bestätigen") zahlen...

A'propos, Hasselbohm hat mit seiner "Entdeckung" der KGB eine besondere Dienstleistung erwiesen, sogar im vergleich mit allen letzten "Varianten in der Sache Wallenberg.

Es gibt leider auch Journalisten die nicht nötig haben "alte" aber wahre und vielmals bestätigte Informationen. Sie brauchen "neue" sensationelle "Zeitungsente".

Solche Angaben schädigen die Sache Wallenberg. Aber das beunruhigt den Hasselbohm überhaupt nicht, er braucht Sensationen, es kann sein kurzlebende Zeitungsbluff.

Ich schliesse die Möglichkeit nicht aus, daß es noch solche sensationen geben wird. Die KGB "schläft nicht", die Desinformation ist ihre wichtigste Waffe, In dieser verbrecherischen Tätigkeit fünden sie absichtliche (bezahlte) und"blinde" Gehilfen, oft mit den wirklichen und auch mit aufgebauschten Autoritäten. (Wiesenthal, Dollar-Jäger

Abraham Kalinski
ISRAEL

Nahariya 7.09.81

Vecko Journalen

ÅHLEN & ÅKERLUNDS FÖRLAGS AB, TORSGATAN 21, 105 44 STOCKHOLM. TEL 08/34 90 00

Herrn
Abraham Kalinski
Kish Ave 11
HAIFA
Israel

Stockholm 1979-07-12

2

Sehr geehrter Herr Kalinski!

Ich bin über den Inhalt des Briefes, den Sie an Staffan Skott geschrieben haben, informiert worden und es liegt mir sehr daran, einige Missverständnisse zu berichtigen.

Ich habe Bilders gegenüber nie behauptet, dass Sie ein KGB-Agent seien! Ich möchte Ihnen sehr offen erzählen, was ich tatsächlich gesagt habe: Sie scheinen mir sehr interessiert daran zu sein persönlich in den Massenmedien hervorzutreten. Und Sie leisten Raoul Wallenberg einen schlechten Dienst indem Sie Ihre Zeugenaussage als die einzig wichtige darstellen - was ja nicht der Wahrheit entspricht. Ferner habe ich erwähnt, was ich und viele andere empfinden, dass Sie in Ihrem Eifer manchmal allzu schnell vertrauliche Auskünfte an allzu viele Leute ausliefern.

Um ein Beispiel zu geben, wo Sie meiner Ansicht nach zu schnell handelten, darf ich Ihr Ferngespräch an Kaplans in Moskau erwähnen. Nun gut, Kaplan war nicht zu Hause. Aber, Herr Kalinski, was hätten Sie eigentlich mit Jan Kaplan besprechen wollen, falls er zu Hause gewesen wäre? Geben Sie doch zu, dass dieses Ferngespräch unüberlegt war. Das haben Sie mir ja auch gesagt, als wir uns zum ersten Mal trafen.

Ich gestehe offen, dass ich nebensächlich Anna Bilder und ihrem Mann erzählte, dass ich gehört hätte dass der Mann, den Sie in Ihrem Brief "Sj" nennen, die Auskunft verbreitete, dass Sie ein KGB-Agent seien, bzw. gewesen wären. Ich habe es erwähnt, habe aber auch unmittelbar betont, dass ich diese Auskunft für völlig unrichtig hielte! Es liegt mir sehr daran dieses zu betonen. Gleichzeitig kann ich heute nur bedauern, dass ich überhaupt diesen Klatsch wiederholte und möchte um Verzeihung bitten.

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Vecko Journalen

ÅHLEN & ÅKERLUNDS FÖRLAGS AB, TORSGATAN 21, 105 44 STOCKHOLM. TEL 08/34 90 00

Glauben Sie mir, Herr Kalinski, dass ich ganz entschieden nicht der Ansicht bin, Sie seien ein KGB-Agent! Ich glaube an alles was Sie im Falle Wallenberg und den berührten Leuten erzählt haben. Sie wissen, dass ich mich sehr bemüht habe, Ihre Angaben zu kontrollieren und dass ich Sie gebeten habe Ihre Erzählung zu wiederholen.

Denen gegenüber, die den Klatsch verbreitet haben, dass Sie ein KGB-Agent sein könnten, habe ich energisch erwidert, dass ich überhaupt nicht daran glaube. Was könnte schon den Sowjets daran liegen, Sie als einen Agenten zu haben? Die sowjetische Regierung erhält ja nur eine negative Publizität. Entscheidend ist und bleibt dass ich für Sie Vertrauen habe und Ihre Angaben als glaubenswürdig betrachte.

In Ihrem Brief meinen Sie, dass man Ihren Namen während des Israelaufenthaltes der Geschwister Lagergren/von Dardel verschwiegen hätte. Dieses ist ja eine Frage, die mich nicht betrifft, aber da ich die Geschwister fast ununterbrochen während ihrer Reise begleitete, möchte ich hierzu sagen, dass Ihr Name und Ihre Aussage mal auf mal hervorgehoben und als sehr entscheidend bezeichnet wurden - bei Premier Begin, in privaten Gesprächen, während der Pressekonferenzen.

Es ist mir - und den Geschwistern Lagergren/von Dardel - völlig klar, dass Ihre Zeugenaussage sehr viel bedeutet hat, sowohl als Dokumentation wie um den Fall Raoul Wallenberg wieder zu aktualisieren.

Herr Kalinski! Es ist meine echte Hoffnung, dass wir unsere ergiebige und vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit auch zukünftig weiterführen können.

Mit sehr freundlichen Grüssen
Ihr

Ander Hasselbohm

AH/ab

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Прежде всего необходимо заметить, что, характеризуя деятельность разведывательной службы какой-либо страны Варшавского Пакта, а также Кубы, Северной Кореи и Монголии, надо учесть, что ВСЕ РАБОТНИКИ РАЗВЕДЫВАТЕЛЬНЫХ СЛУЖБ ЭТИХ СТРАН ВЫПОЛНЯЮТ ЗАГРАНИЦЕЙ ЗАДАНИЯ ИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНО РАЗВЕДЫВАТЕЛЬНЫХ СЛУЖБ СССР /КГБ и ГРУ/.

Более того, вся эта деятельность финансируется и обеспечивается всем необходимым только советскими финансовыми органами. Бюджет польской ~~гражданской~~ Военной разведывательной Службы /~~II Управление МОН~~/ и гражданской разведки /~~I Управление~~/ на 80 % финансируется Финансовым Управлением соответствующих советских органов. Только около 20 % покрывается польскими финансовыми органами. Это на содержание „Службы тайной политической полиции./~~БП~~/.

Такая же примерно пропорция финансирования существует в Чехословацкой, ГДР-овской и других разведывательных служб коммунистических стран-сателлитс Следует также заметить, что система персональных ставок польских, чешских и других сотрудников разведки заграницей аналогична советской системе ставс сотрудников советских разведывательных служб. Некоторые польские и другие сотрудники разведок материально поощряются дополнительно за удачно проведе ные операции по заданиям КГБ или ГРУ. Так, например, один из крупных начал ников полской военной разведки, который считается "человеком Кремля" генера Казимерж Виташевский имеет в Крыму в своем личном распоряжении роскошную 8-ми комнатную виллу, где он и его семья и многочисленные родственники жен проводят большую часть года. Сам генерал Виташевский имеет свой рабочий кабинет на 3-ом этаже I Дома Миистерства Обороны СССР, где он вместе с так на зываемой "польской координационной группой" проводит больше время, чем в Варшаве.

Поэтому вполне понятно, что польские, ~~венгерские~~ чехословацкие, Восточно-Г манские и сотрудники других шпионских служб коммунистических стран получают фактический задания от советских "Уполномоченных" /резидентов/ КГБ и ГРУ на местах в каждой стране и им же передается добытая информация или докладывается о выполненном оперативном задании, минуя полностью своих /т.е. польск чехословацких и др./ органов разведслужбы.

Руководство разведывательных органов стран-сателлитов, как, например, генерал Виташевский осуществляют вместе с группой своих сотрудников, чисто координационные функции, также, впрочем, направляемые соответствующими советскими отделами КГБ или ГРУ. Эти отделы КГБ и ГРУ передают задания, которые они получают от соответствующей Секции Международного Отдела ЦК КПСС, возглавляемого Б.Н. Пономаревым.

Структура и методы работы этого могущественного советского Органа, - всемирного источника подрывной деятельности в Свободном Мире, - это отдельная тема. Здесь же отметим, что многие ошибочно полагают, что Международный Отдел ЦК КПСС занимается исключительно идеологической работой по пропоганде и связи с "братскими" коммунистическими компартиями. Международный Отдел ЦК К выполняет не только все функции, которые до 1942 года выполнял КОМИНТЕРН, в удесятеренном объеме, но необходимо отметить, что вся шпионская, террористическая, саботажная, диверсионная и разнообразная подрывная деятельность, проводимая тайными службами КГБ и ГРУ ОПРЕДЕЛЯЕТСЯ И НАПРАВЛЯЕТСЯ именно этим могущественным и никакими конституционными, правовыми и, что очень важно, финансовыми факторами не ограниченным, Органом.

Краткие заметки о деятельности КГБ в Швеции

I. КГБ располагает на территории Швеции довольно обширной агентурой, состоящей из польских, ГДР-овских, чешских и других дипломатов и консульских чиновников, а также из сотрудников торговых, транспортных, культурных и псевдо-общественных представительств. Но, так как поляки составляют самую многочисленную колонию в Швеции и значительное туристическое движение из Польши, то именно поэтому КГБ поручило основную работу полякам.

В свое время, несколько лет тому назад оперативную работу в Швеции по заданиям КГБ и ГРУ осуществляли польские дипломаты и консульские чиновники Кароль Дрозд /он же Ян Вуек/, доктор Костера /он же Станишевский/, Анджей Суда /он же Стефан Граевский/ и многие другие. Резидентом для связи с "Уполномоченным" КГБ являлся в свое время вицеконсул Ришард Окраса, /он же Людви Перский/.

Как правило, после отъезда или высылки какого-либо шпиона-дипломата появ-

ляется его приемник на той же должности /фиктивной/, которая ничего не имеет общего с его фактическим занятием.

Для КГБ и ГРУ полвские дипломатические и консульские работники представляют для работы в Швеции самыми подходящими исполнителями их заданий, т.к. эти дипломатические и консульские работники общаются с польской колонией не только в служебных контактах, так как многие из поляков имеют постоянные консульские паспорта, но и частным образом. Что касается той категории польских граждан проживающих в Швеции по консульским паспортам, то это особая категория людей. Консульский паспорт дает их владельцам кое какие и часто весьма значительные материалные выгоды. Это их делают зависимы от польског консульства, который в силу этого превращает владельцев консульских паспортов в покорных исполнителей порученных им шпионских и т.п. заданий. Особенно полезны те из них, которые вступили в брак со шведскими гражданам или гражданками, связанные по работе с интересующей КГБ или ГРУ отрасли.

Большую пользу приносят КГБ многочисленные польские туристы. Многие из них получают особые задания и соответствующее вознаграждение.

Как сказано выше, вся информация добытая польскими агентами поступает через польского резидента к "Уполномоченному" КГБ. /как правило это советский дипломат/.

2. Цели КГБ и ГРУ весьма разнообразны и обширны. Наряду с информацией военного и военно-морского характера, советские разведслужбы интересует в основном научно-техническая информация по электронике, авиационной технике компютерной и кибернетической техникой и другие технические новинки.

Часто, как это имело место и в Швеции, советской разведке удается самым "легальным" путем приобрести у какого-либо концерна весьма важную для военных целей сложных электронных и компютерных систем и установок. Для этой цели советские внешнеторговые объединения находят в этом концерне влиятельное лицо, которрое за солидное вознаграждение /взятка/ помогают протолкнут выгодную для советов транзакцию. Так, например, сравнительно недавно шведский концерн "Стансааб" построил недалеко от польского города Катовице за мизерную сумму/около 6 миллионов долларов/ комплексную аппрпатуру даторизованного экрана Альфаскопа. Эта аппаратура обслуживает ЕЕЕ и обеспечивает

потребности в этой области военные нужды Варшавского Пакта. А это не какое нибудь устаревшее оборудование, а современная аппаратура, находящаяся и в настоящее время на вооружении шведской армии. Нет сомнения, что влиятельное лицо, содействовавшее этой транзакции не остался без благодарности...

Кроме военно-технического и промышленного шпионажа в Швеции, как и в других странах свободного мира, КГБ проводит подрывную работу по дезориентации и дезинформации, лживой пропаганды, привлекая для этой цели либеральной части общества и левацкую интелегенцию, используя их в так называемые общественные организации по"культурной связи" с СССР или научного сотрудничества. С помощью этих последних, подключая к ним и свою агентуру, КГБ, выполняя указания Международного отдела ЦК КПСС проводит пропаганд внешнеполитической дезориентации с целью внести раскол в Свободном Мире, особенно вызывая неприязнь и ненависть к США. Советская пропоганда, стремясь углубить энергетический кризис в странах свободного мира, распространяет ужасы о возможных последствиях в результате"технических неполадок" на атомных электростанциях. Советская пропоганда приводит примеры "аварий" в США и Японии /которые, кстати сказать, были вызваны с основой саботажем, устроенном агентами КГБ/. В то же время СССР продолжает строить атомные электростанции не устраивая "опросов населения"...

3,4,5. По этим вопросам сказано выше.

6. Что касается Финляндии, то, если не считать использование Финляндии в качестве туристического транзита, ничего существенного по этому вопросу сказать нечего.

7. Что касается пропаганды и дезинформации практикуемой Международным Отделом ЦК КПСС, возглавляемом Пономаревым, Замятиным и еще 9 заместителей то это только небольшая доля той разветвленной деятельности этого могущественного органа. Международный Отдел ЦК КПСС не только выполняет все функции бывшего Коминтерна, но вся деятельность советских шпионско-диверсионных органов направляется этим Отделом. Деятельность этого"отдела" не может быт отражена в краткой заметке. Достаточно сказать, что почти все террористическое движение в Европе и во всем мире будь-то право-экстремисткие или лево-экстремисткие, - все направляется, финансируется, обучается и вооружается

Международным Отделом ЦК КПСС ПОСРЕДСТВОМ третьих организации и даже государств /как, например, СОП=PLO Куба, Ливия, Сирия и Йемен/. Таким образом, непосредственные исполнители террористических и иных подрывных актов фактический не знают для кого они работают, а КГБ остается „в стороне".

8. Общественные организации, как "Общество по Культурной " или "Научной связи и т.п. фактический являются камуфляжными организациями, создаваемых тем же Международным Отделом ЦК КПСС. Путем и с помощью подобных"общественных" организаций КГБ имеет возможность использовать /часто вслепую/ для своих целей часто довольно влиятельных в данной стране "либералов".

9. Как сказано выше, торможение строительства атомных электростанций с целью углубить энергетический кризис в странах свободного мира является в настоящее время весьма важной целью советских подрывных органов. Однако не всегда дело ограничивается пропагандой и дезинформацией. КГБ применяет/и уже применял/ и саботаж, вызывая неполадки на атомных электростанциях. Такими актами, о которых советские и купленная ими печать и радио всего мира пишут и "трубят" с целью восстановить население свободного мира против строительства атомных электростанции. Следует признать, что эта преступная акция дает положительные для СССР результаты.

10. Цель советского империализма в Европе и во всем мире, это - путем лживой информации, террора, диверсии и саботажа создать в странах Свободного мира АТМОСФЕРУ РАСТЕРЯННОСТИ, СТРАХА и НЕУВЕРЕННОСТИ, сеять хаос и нарушение правопорядка; дестабилизация, распространить свое политическое влияние на руководство социалистических и социал-демократических партий в Европе и с их помощью стимулировать так называемое "движение за мир" и бесплодных переговоров о разоружение без эффективного контроля над этим"разоружением". Такое капитулянтское настроение, сопровождаемое анти-американским настроением в Европе дает возможность СССР без шума наращивать вооружение "для окончательной победы над „прогнившим капитализмом" и империализмом"; Захватить богатые сырьевыми ресурсами районы на ближнем Востоке и Африке (Персидский Залив, Уран в Намибии) и лишить свободный мир источников сырья и энергетики.

11. На вопрос: что необходимо сделать для того, чтобы дать отпор советской агрессивной политике?, - легко ответить, но в условиях парламентской

демократии трудно, почти невозможно эффективно противодействовать всем советским действиям - шпионажу, террору, диверсии, саботажу и другой многогранной подрывной деятельности СССР. Агентуры советского империализма, кроме 60-летнего клоссального опыта подрывной работы во всемирном маштабе, располагают такими неограниченными финансовыми возможностями и, главное, тотальными полномочиями, что ни одна страна в мире, включая США, ни весь свободный мир вместе не может им дать достойный отпор.

Советские Органы хорошо знают, что ни одна контрразведывательная служба свободного мира не располагает такими возможностями, ни финансовыми, ни правовыми, ни персональными, чтобы эффективно преградить путь преступным действиям советского империализма и его передового отряда - Международный Отдел ЦК КПСС - в странах "свободного мира. Для тайных служб СССР нет ни конституционных, ни моральных преград. Все средства дозволены, включая всемирный тотальный террор, диверсия, технический саботаж с человеческими жертвами и даже бактериологические мероприятия, вплоть до распространения "таинственных" болезнетворных бацилл и проведение экспериментов не только на собственных заключенных, но и на территории иностранных государств, как это имело место несколько лет тому назад с "таинственной" "болезнью легионеров в США, ~~и сейчас о "таинственной легочной болезни" в [illegible].~~ в Камбодже, Афганистане - и пр. По этому поводу советская дезинформационная служба Замятина из Международного Отела ЦК КП начала распространять провокационную версию о том, что "таинственная легочная болезнь" в Испании возникла, якобы, в результате ~~[illegible]~~ хранение бактериологических средств на... американской военной базе в Испании. Это типично для советской лживой пропоганды приписывать свои преступления своим противникам.

АК.

ARTIKELNS FOERFATTARE PRESENTERAS SOM A KALINSKY, KAPTEN I DEN POLSKA ARMEN, OCH POLENS STAENDIGA REPRESENTANT VID DET SOVJETISKA FOERSVARSMINISTERIET UNDER ANDRA VAERLDSKRIGET. DET OMTALAS ATT HAN ARRESTERADES 1944 OCH BEFRIADES 1959.

RUBRIK: MYSTERIET RAOUL WALLENBERG.

TEXT: I EN INTERVJU I VAESTTYSK TELEVISION I NOVEMBER 1978 NAEMNDE JAG OM AFFAEREN MED DEN SVENSKE DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG, SOM GREPS AV SMERSTJ-MKGB:S MEDARBETARE DEN 17 JANUARI 1945.

AV VISSA SKAEL KUNDE JAG DAA INTE UTTALA MIG NAERMARE I DENNA FRAAGA. EMELLERTID VAECKTE OCKSAA DET SOM SADES DE SVENSKA MYNDIGHETERNAS INTRESSE. I MITTEN AV DECEMBER KOM KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN

Se Sid 11

I DET SVENSKA UTRIKESMINISTERIET LEIFLAND OCH CHEFEN FOER EN POLITISK AVDELNING, HIRDMAN, VILKA JAG DEN 20 DECEMBER TRAEFFADE I DEN SVENSKE GENERALKONSULNS RESIDENS I NEW YORK. PAA DETTA MOETE, SOM VARADE MER AEN TVAA TIMMAR, OEVERLAEMNADE JAG TILL LEIFLAND ALLA UPPGIFTER JAG INNEHADE OM RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE.

UNDER 34 AAR HAR DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN GJORT FOERVAANANSVAERT LITE FOER ATT RAEDDA WALLENBERG TROTS ATT SVERIGE MER AEN 30 AAR FOERFOGAR OEVER OEMOTSAEGLIGA BEVIS FOER ATT HAN GRIPITS AV SOVJETISKA TJEKISTER OCH BEFINNER SIG I DERAS HAENDER. JAG FOERKLARADE ATT ''TYST DIPLOMATI'' INTE KUNDE HJAELPA I DENNA SAK. DE SISTA TJUGO AARENS ERFARENHETER HAR VISAT ATT I RELATIONERNA MED SOVJETISKA MYNDIGHETER HJAELPER BARA VID PUBLICITET. DET AER KAENT ATT BROTTSLINGAR FRUKTAR DAGSLJUS.

DESSVAERRE AER PRINCIPEN ''ATT INTE FOERARGA KREML'' AEVEN NU TAEMLIGEN VITTUTBREDD I DEN FRIA VAERLDEN TROTS ATT DESS GRUNDLOESHET MAANGA GAANGER BEVISATS.

JAG VAR PERSONLIGEN OFFER FOER DENNA POLITIK. 1955, EFTER HELA 11 AARS FAENGELSE I ENSAMCELL, LYCKADES DET MIG ATT I HEMLIGHET FRAAN VLADIMIR-FAENGELSET SKICKA ETT VYKORT TILL MIN SYSTER I HAIFA (ISRAEL). JAG HAR INTE SETT MIN SYSTER SEDAN 1934 OCH HON TRODDE ATT JAG ''DOETT HJAELTEDOEDEN'' - SOM DET OFFICIELLT MEDDELATS HENNE. I KORTET FOERKLARADE JAG ORSAKERNA TILL ATT JAG ARRESTERATS OCH HAALLITS FAENGSLAD I MAANGA AAR UTAN DOM. JAG BE-

RAETTADE ATT JAG ARRESTERATS EFTER ANGIVELSE AV MIN GRANNE I HOTELL METROPOL I MOSKVA, ANSVARIG TJAENSTEMAN VID USA:S AMBASSAD I SOVJETUNIONEN (HAS A HARRIMAN).

NAER MIN SYSTER HADE FAATT KORTET VAENDE HON SIG TILL EN KAEND JOURNALIST TILLSAMMANS MED VILKEN HON BEGAV SIG TILL USA:S GENERALKONSUL I HAIFA (1955 FANNS EN SAADAN). KONSULN TOG SIG OM HUVUDET OCH UTROPADE : ''HAALL TYST OCH FOERETA ER INGENTING. DET AER BARA AV MISSTAG SOM ER BROR INTE AER SKJUTEN. HAN HAR FORTFARANDE HOPP OM ATT KOMMA UT PAA NAAGOT VIS MEN OM NI STAELLER TILL OVAESEN SAA SKJUTER DE HONOM TROLIGEN.''

EFTER ETT SAADANT ''AUKTORITATIVT'' UTTALANDE VILLE MIN SYSTER INTE LYSSNA PAA VAD DEN ISRAELISKE JOURNALISTEN, SOM VAR MED HENNE, SADE. HAN VAR AV MOTSATT MENING. DETTA RAAD FRAAN KONSULN - ALLT ENLIGT SAMMA PRINCIP ''ATT INTE FOERARGA KREML'' - KOSTADE MIG 4 1/2 AARS FAENGELSE.....

DEN SVENSKE DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG SOM DAA VAR 31 AAR SAENDES I JUNI 1944 TILL BUDAPEST SOM FOERSTE AMBASSADSEKRETERARE. VID DEN TIDEN VAENDE SIG DE ALLIERADE TILL SVERIGES REGERING MED BEGAERAN OM BISTAAND ATT RAEDDA UNGERSKA JUDAR. I UNGERN HAERSKADE SJAELVE OEVERBOEDELN EICHMANN. NAER WALLENBERG KOM TILL BUDAPEST FANNS INTE MER AEN 200.000 JUDAR KVAR I LANDET. DE FOERSTA DAGARNA LYCKADES DEN UNGE DIPLOMATEN FAA UT 4.500 MAEN, KVINNOR OCH BARN FRAAN GHETTOT OCH PLACERA DEM I FOERHYRDA ELLER KOEPTA LAEGENHETER (WALLENBERG VAR SON TILL EN RIK BANKIR OCH HADE PPENGAR). AMBASSADENS MEDARBETARE FOERDE MED SIG TUSEN SVENSKA

PASS OCH DELADE UT TILL JUDARNA SOM VARIT FOERUTBESTAEMDA ATT FOERAS TILL FOERINTELSELAEGER. VIDARE GJORDE WALLENBERG OCH HANS MEDARBETARE FOELJANDE: DE VAENTADE PAA FAANGTAAGEN VID UNGERSKA GRAENSEN OCH BEGAERDE ATT DET NEUTRALA SVERIGES ''MEDBORGARE'' SKULLE BEFRIAS.

DE RAEDDADE AATERVAENDE TILL SINA LAEGENHETER. EMELLERTID SAA VAR DE INTE ALLS SAEKRA PAA ATT TYSKARNA PAA NYTT INTE SKULLE GRIPA DEM. DAA KOM RAOUL WALLENBERG PAA EN DJAERV PLAN: ATT SAMLA SAA MAANGA JUDAR SOM MOEJLIGT PAA EN PLATS DAER DE KUNDE VARA UNDER SVENSKA AMBASSADENS BESKYDD.

PAA MYCKET KORT TID FOERHYRDE DENNE OUTTROETTLIGE MAENNISKA 30 HUS VARI HAN PLACERADE TUSEN FAMILJER. DETTA OMRAADE KALLADES ''WALLENBERGSSTADEN''. LASTBILAR UNDER SVENSK FLAGG FOERDE IN LIVSMEDEL OCH MEDIKAMENTER I ''STADEN''. DEN SVENSKE DIPLOMATEN GLOEMDE HELLER INTE BORT SINA ''MEDBORGARES'' SAEKERHET. HAN ORGANISERADE VAEPNAD SJAELVFOERSVARSGRUPPER OCH KOEPTE I HEMLIGHET VAPEN AV UNGERSKA, ITALIENSKA OCH T O M TYSKA DESERTOERER.

INVAANARNA I ''WALLENBERG-STADEN'' AVGUDADE DEN UNGE FASCINERANDE RAOUL, KALLADE HONOM SIN RAEDDANDE AENGEL. HAN VAENDE SIG OFTA TILL SINA SKYDDSLINGAR, FOERHOERDE SIG OM DERAS BEHOV OCH VISADE PERSONLIG OMSORG OM DEM.

NATURLIGTVIS TYCKTE DE TYSKA MYNDIGHETERNA INTE OM EN DYLIK VERKSAMHET OCH NAZISTERNA MED DEN TYKE AMBASSADOEREN I UNGERN WEZENMEINER I SPETSEN SOEKTE EFTER ETT TILLFAELLE ATT GOERA SIG AV MED WALLENBERG, MEN DETTA LYCKADES INTE: DEN SVENSKE

DIPLOMATEN AGERADE MYCKET SKICKLIGT OCH ENERGISKT. MEN DET SOM GESTAPO INTE LYCKADES MED KLARADE DE SOVJETISKA TJEKISTERNA AV.

RAOUL WALLENBERGS SAK TILLDROG SIG NYLIGEN AATERIGEN VAERLDS-OPINIONENS INTRESSE I SAMBAND MED ATT MAN I BUDAPEST UPPKALLADE EN GATA EFTER HONOM. HAER ET DET PAA SIN PLATS ATT ERINRA OM ATT DE UNGERSKA JUDARNA REDAN 1946 RESTE ETT MONUMENT TILL MINNE AV SIN RAEDDARE I STEFANS-PARKEN. MEN DETTA MONUMENT TOGS NED PAA BEFALLNING AV DEN STALINISTISKE LAKEJEN MATJAS RAKOSJI.

WALLENBERG FOELL OFFER FOER DEN NYBILDADE 8:E SPECIALAVDELNINGEN AV SMERSTJ SOM LEDDES AV ABAKUMOV SJAELV. I ANSLUTNING TILL DE SOVJETISKA TRUPPERNAS FRAMRYCKNING AEGNADE SIG DENNA AVDELNING AAT MASSMORD (HAEROM HAR JAG UTFOERLIGT BERAETTAT I MIN BOK ''185 MAANADER I NKGB:S, MKGB:S OCH KGB:S FAENGELSER'') OCH DEN DAAVARANDE TJEKIST-CHEFEN MERKULOV INTRESSERADE SIG OUPP-HOERLIGEN FOER DESS VERKSAMHET. MEN TILLFAANGATAGANDET AV ''STORA FISKAR'' BEORDRADES DIREKT AV STALIN.

RAOUL WALLENBERG FOERSVANN DEN 17 JANUARI 1945. MILJONER SVENSKAR SKREV DAA TILL STALIN MED BEGAERAN OM ATT BEFRIA DERAS LANDSMAN. OCKSAA REGERINGARNA I SVERIGE, USA, ENGLAND M FL LAENDER VAENDE SIG TILL HONOM. MEN STALIN TEG OCH NAER HAN TALADE SAA MEDDELADE HAN BARA ATT ''SOVJETISKA ORGAN KAENNER INTE TILL NAAGONTING OM NAAGON PERSON MED NAMNET WALLENBERG''. PROTESTERNA FORTSATTE. DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN SAENDE 23 NOTER TILL KREML - INGET SVAR.

1956 BESOEKTE CHRUSTJOV STOCKHOLM OCH DAER OEVERLAEMNADE MAN EN PETITION TILL HONOM FRAAN WALLENBERGS MOR OCH LANDETS BEFOLKNING MED BEGAERAN ATT SAENDA TILLBAKA DEN FOERSVUNNE DIPLOMATEN. CHRUSTJOV LOVADE ATT ''UNDERSOEKA DENNA FRAAGA'', OCH EFTER FYRA MAANADER KOM VERKLIGEN ETT SVAR. DET MEDDELADES OFFICIELLT ATT ''EN PERSON VID NAMN RAOUL WALLENBERG DOG I JULI 1947 I ETT INTERNT FAENGELSE HOS MKGB I SOVJETUNIONEN AV HJAERTATTACK'', MEN NAER SVENSKARNA BEGAERDE DEN DOEDES KVARLEVOR KOM SVARET: ''KREMERAD'..... (ALLA FAANGAR I SOVJETUNIONEN VET ATT DOEDA FAANGAR INTE KREMERAS, UNDANTAG GOERS MOEJLIGEN ENBART FOER SKJUTNA MEDLEMMAR AV POLITBYRAAN, MEN VANLIGA ARRESTERADE BEGRAVS MED EN NUMMERBRICKA OM FOTEN).

TILL FOELJD HAERAV HAR BRESJNEVS KGB RAETTAT ''PRATMAKAREN'' CHRUSTJOVS MISSTAG OCH KOMMIT PAA EN NY FOERKLARING: ''WALLENBERG SKULLE HA SLAGITS IHJAEL AV NAZISTER ELLER UNGERSKA FOLKETS FASCISTER SOM HAEMD FOER ATT HAN RAEDDAT JUDAR.'' DENNA VERSION HAALLER SOVJET FAST VID TILLS NU OCH PAA SAA VIS FANNS DET UNDER STALIN OEVERHUVUD TAGET INGEN WALLENBERG, UNDER CHRUSTJOV DOG HAN AV INFARKT I LJUBJANKA, OCH UNDER BREZJNEV SLOG FASCISTERNA IHJAEL HONOM. BAADE DET FOERSTA, DET ANDRA OCH DET TREDJE AER LOEGN. SANNINGEN OM DESSA BROTT KAENNER FAANGARNA I FAENGELSERNA I VLADIMIR VERCHNURALSK OCH ALEXANDROV-CENTRALEN TILL. AEVEN JAG VET SANNINGEN FRAAN FOERSTAHANDS-KAELLOR DVS FRAAN MAANGA MED-FAANGAR SOM TIDIGARE SUTTIT MED WALLENBERG SOM JAG TRAEFFAT UNDER MIN 15-AARIGA VANDRING GENOM FAENGELSER. UPPGIFTER HAEROM MED ANGIVANDE AV NAMN GAV JAG DEN 20 DECEMBER 1978 TILL KABINETTS-SEKRETERAREN LEIFLAND OCH AVDELNINGSCHEFEN HIRDMAN.

(RAETTELSE TILL OVANST. STYCKE: ANDRA RADEN: CIT-TECKNET FOERE WALLENBERG SKALL BORT LIKASAA CIT-TECKNET EFTER JUDAR PAA 4:E RADEN).

NAER KGB SOEKER FOERVIRRA DEM SOM FOELJER SPAAREN EFTER TJEKISTERNAS BROTT SAA SPRIDER DE DE MEST SKIFTANDE RYKTEN OCH SKAPAR EN SOERJA MED MAANGA VARIANTER. OFFER FOER DENNA TAKTIG HAR DESSVAERRE OCKSAA DEN KAENDE NAZISTJAEGAREN SIMON WIENSENTHAL BLIVIT, SOM I SIN HAENVAENDELSE TILL SVENSKA REGERINGEN STOEDER SIG PAA BERAETTELSER OM PERSONER SOM SKULLE HA SETT RAOUL WALLENBERG I NAAGOT SLAGS ''SPECIALLAEGER FOER UTLAENNINGAR''. SAADANA LAEGER HAR INTE FUNNITS OCH FINNS INTE. ALLA HEMLIGA FAANGAR SITTER BARA I SPECIALFAENGELSER I VLADIMIR, NOVOTJERKASSK, ORLOV, VERCHNEURALSK, ALEXANDROV-CENTRALEN OCH ANDRA SOM AEVEN JAG SUTTIT 15 1/2 AAR I. DET GAAR INTE ATT ISOLERA ETT ENDA LAEGER SAA STRAENGT ATT ENSAMHETEN OCH SEKRETESSEN KAN DRIVAS TILL DJAEVULSK FULLAENDNING.

JAG HOERDE FOERSTA GAANGEN OM WALLENBERG FRAAN DEN JUDISKE FOERFATTAREN DAVID VENDROVSKIJ SOM EN GAANG VAR KORRESPONDENT FOER EN EUROPEISK PRESSAGENTUR. DET VAR I NOVEMBER 1951 I FAENGELSET I VENCHEURALSK VENDROVSKI OEVERFOERDES TILL MIN CELL DIREKT FRAAN DEN CELL DAER HAN SUTTIT TILLSAMMANS MED DET FRIA LETTLANDS FOERUTVARANDE UTRIKESMINISTER MUNTERS OCH RAOUL WALLENBERG.

DAVID BERAETTADE ATT HAN SUTTIT TILLSAMMANS MED ''EN MYCKET INTRESSANT OCH SAELLSYNT SYMPATISK SVENSK'', FOERUTVARANDE DIPLOMATEN WALLENBERG, ''IMPORTERAD'' - SAA KALLADES

FAANGAR FRAAN VAEST, SOM GRIPTIS AV TJECKISTERNA. VENDROVSKIJ BERAETTADE MED WALLENBERGS EGNA ORD: WALLENBERG HADE VAENT SIG TILL DE SOVJETISKA MILITAERA MYNDIGHETERNA MED BEGAERAN ATT LAATA HONOM UTFOERA PRODUKTER SOM HAN KOEPT FOERE DE SOVJETISKA TRUPPERNAS ANKOMST TILL SINA SKYDDSLINGAR DE RAEDDADE JUDARNA. FOELJANDE DAG KOM 5-6 SOVJETISKA OFFICERARE TILL DIPLOMATEN OCH INBJOED HONOM TILL OEVERLAEGGNINGAR HOS BEFAELHAVAREN. WALLENBERG SADE ATT HAN HADE NAAGON SLAGS ''KAENSLA AV ATT ALLT INTE STOD RAETT TILL''. FOER EN INBJUDAN HADE DET VARIT TILLRAECKLIGT ATT SAENDA EN ENDA T O M EN SERGEANT ELLER EN SOLDAT OCH TROTS ATT HAN KAENDE TILL SOVJETISKA VANOR HADE HAN I ALLA FALL GIVIT SIG AV.

NAER DE KOM TILL PLATSEN FOERDE DE IN WALLENBERG I ETT TOMT RUM DAER HELA MOEBLEMÄNGET BESOTD AV EN STOL. OFFICERARNA FOERSVANN. MOT KVAELLEN KASTADE DE IN EN S SMUTSIG MADRASS TILL DIPOMATEN OCH MAKTLOES, UTMATTAD OCH HUNGRIG SOMNADE WALLENBERG. PAA MORGONEN VAKNADE HAN I DET OUPPVAERMDA RUMMET AV ATT HAN FROES OCH HAN GYMNASTISERADE FOER ATT VAERMA UPP SIG. TILL FRUKOST GAV DE HONOM VARMT VATTEN I EN KONSERVBURK OCH ETT STYCKE BROED. TILL SIST, DEN 20 JANUARI SAENDE DE IVAEG WALLENBERG MED EN GRUPP UNGRARE MED FLYG TILL MOSKVA.

I LJUBJANKA SATT DEN UNGE SVENSKEN ''FOER FOERHOER'' OMKRING ETT AAR OCH 1946 SAENDES HAN TILL TJELJABINSK-OMRAADET TILL VERHNEURALSK-FAENGELSET. FOERE AVRESAN MEDDELADE MAN BESLUTET AV OCO (DET SAERSKILDA MOETET) ATT HAN DOEMTS TILL 25 AARS FAENGELSE FOER SPIONAGE.

VENDROVSKI BERAETTADE MED WALLENBERGS ORD ATT I LJUBLJANKA FOERSOEKTE DENNE BEVISA ATT HAN BARA RAEDDAT JUDAR FRAAN TYSKARNA. DAVID LOG BITTERT OCH ANMAERKTE ATT DEN GODHJAERTADE SVENSKEN INTE VISSTE ATT FOER TJEKA OCH GESTAPO VAR ATT RAEDDA JUDAR ETT MYCKET STOERRE BROTT AEN SPIONAGE.

7 AAR SENARE FOERDE FAENGELSEOEDET MIG SAMMAN MED MUNTERS, WALLENBERGS ANDRE MEDFAANGE. HAN BEKRAEFTADE HELT OCH HAALLET VAD VENDROVSKI SAGT OCH FYLLDE UT. 1953 BERAETTADE MUNTERS, HADE HAN, WALLENBERG OCH DEN F D FOERSTESEKRETERAREN I CENTRALKOMMITTEN I DET KARELSKA-FINSKA KOMMUNISTPARTIET, KUPRIANOV SKICKATS TILL IRKUTSK-OMRAADET, TILL ALEXANDROV-CENTRALEN. DIT KOM OCKSAA ANDRA FAANGAR I SKILDA GRUPPER. DAER HAMNADE OCKSAA JAG. MAN SADE ATT VECHNEURALSK-FAENGELSET UTRYMDES FOER BEROJA-FAANGAR.

1955 FOERDES ALLA FAANGAR FRAN ALEXANDROV-CENTRALEN IVAEG OCH FOERDELADES PAA TVAA FAENGELSER, VLADIMIR OCH NOVOTJERKESSK. MED VAAR VLADIMIR-GRUPP, DAER BAADE MUNTERS OCH WALLENBERG FANNS, FOERENADES OCKSAA DE LETTISKA PASTOE FREYS OCH ~~DOMIS~~ DUNIS, DEN LITAUISKE, KATOLSKE PRAESTEN MIKJIALKAVITJOSK OCH DEN UNGE SYMPATISKE POJKEN JURIJ STJUCHEVITJ, SON TILL EN KAEND UKRAINSK NATIONALIST (NYLIGEN LAESTE JAG NAAGONSTANS ATT JURIJ STJUCHEVITJ FORTFARANDE SITTER I ETT SOVJETISKT FAENGELSE. OM DET VERKLIGEN FOERHAALLER SIG SAA HAR DENNE OLYCKLIGE SLAGIT ALLA ''REKORD'').

VAAR GRUPP LASTADES IN I EN ''STOLYPIN-VAGN'' OCH FOERDES GENOM KIROV OCH GORKIJ TILL VLADIMIR. EFTERSOM JAG HADE ''HEDERSBE-

TECKNINGEN'' ''SAERSKILT FARLIG STATSBROTTSLING'' SATT JAG I EGEN KUPE, BEVAKAD AV EN KULSPRUTSBEVAEPNAD SOLDAT OCH KUNDE JAG SE DE OEVRIGA FAANGARNA MEN DET LYCKADES MIG INTE ATT TALA MED DEM. MIN ENSLIGA TRANSPORT MED FYRA SOLDATER UNDER BEFAEL AV EN OFFICERARE AV LAEGST KAPTENS RANG (DETTA KALLAS ''SAERSKILD KONVOJ'') TYCKS VID FOERSTA AASYNEN FOERFAERLIG MEN I SJAELVA VERKET VAR DESSA FOERHAALLANDEN MER KOMFORTABLA I JAEMFOERELSE MED EM MED VILKA MAN OEVERFOERDE BARA VANLIGA FARLIGA, T EX ''TJALLARE'' (ARTIKEL 58.10): DE SATTES I LIKNANDE KUPE MEN 20-30 VARDERA (PAA SAA VIS ''FAERDADES'' OCKSAA DEN NUVARANDE NOBELPRISTAGAREN SOLZJENITSYN) OCH OM MAN OCKSAA SKALL BEAKTA ATT I STAELLET FOER RUTTEN FISK UTFORDRADES DE SAERSKILT FARLIGA STATSBROTTSLINGARNA MED VARMA RAETTER AV SOLDATERNA, SAA KAN MAN AV ALLT SITT HJAERTA OENSKA ALLA MEDLEMMAR AV POLITBYRAAN MED MARSKALA BREZJNEV I SPETSEN EN SAADAN LYCKLIG RESA.

OCH PAA SAA VIS ANLAENDE VI TILL DET SORGLIGA, VAELKAENDA FAENGELSET I VLADIMIR. HELA VAAR GRUPP FOERDELADES EFTER VAD OCH FOERHOER PAA OLIKA AVDELNINGAR (KORPUS) OCH CELLER. SOM MIG TILLKOM ENLIGT MIN BETECKNING HAMNADE JAG I ENSAMCELL NR 21 I KORPUS 2. I BOERJAN AV 1956 FICK JAG EN MEDFAANGE, DEN GEORGISKE SOCIALDEMOKRATEN, FD POLITISKE EMIGRANTEN SIMON GOGOBERIDSE. HAN SATT FOERUT I KORPUS 3 TILLSAMMANS MED WALLENBERG OCH MAMULOV. FOER INTE SAA LAENGE SEDAN EN AV BERIAS NAERMASTE MEDARBETARE.

GOGOBERNIDSE BERAETTADE ATT DESSA BAADA OCKSAA OEVERFOERTS TILL KORPUS 2 OCH ATT DE SATT I CELLEN INTILL, NR 23, OCH VERKLIGEN, EFTER NAAGRA TIMMAR SAA SAAG VI I FOENSTRET RAOUL WALLENBERG SOM PROMENERADE MED DEN FOERE DETTA TJECKIST BOEDELN MAMULOV. FRAAN OCH MED NU SAAG VI DEM OFTA. VAAR AVDELNING ANSAAGS VARA FOER SJUKA MEN I SJAELVA VERKET SAA HOELL MAN DAER DE SAERSKILT ISOLERADE. T EX FANNS DAER TVAA HEMLIGA FYSIKER, OEVERSTAR OCH LAEKARE SOM TIDIGARE ARBETAT I NAAGOT SLAGS INSTITUT DAER MAN FRAMSTAELLDE BAKTERIOLOGISKA PREPARAT FOER SABOTAGE OCH MILITAERA AENDAMAAL. DAER SATT SYSTERN TILL STALINS DOEDA HUSTRU, JEVGENIA ALILUJEVA, BRODERN TILL ORDZONIKIDZE OCH ANDRA SAERSKILT FARLIGA FAANGAR.

DEN 29 OKTOBER 1959, 2 1/2 AAR EFTER MIN FULLSTAENDIGA REHABILITERING (OM VILKEN JAG INTE VISSTE NAAGONTING), SLAEPPTES JAG UT UR FAENGELSET UTAN RAETT ATT AATERVAENDA TILL MITT FOSTERLAND, TILL POLEN.

VID DENNA TID VAR RAOUL WALLENBERG KVAR I SAMMA CELL, NR 23, MEN INTE LAENGRE MED MAMULOV UTAN MED DEN FD SEKRETERAREN VID GEORGISKA KOMMUNISTPARTIETS CENTRALKOMMITTE SHARIA. OCKSAA DEM HADE JAG OFTA SETT PROMENERA PAA DEN LILLA GAARDEN.

1967 ERFOR JAG FRAAN OEVERLAEKAREN VID VLADIMIR-FAENGELSET, BUTOVA, ATT SIMON GOGOBERIDSE EFTER 25 AARS FAENGELSE FRIGIVITS OCH BODDE HEMMA HOS SIG I TIBILISI. JAG BEGAV MIG TILL HONOM OCH NAER VI TRAEFFADES FOERHOERDE JAG MIG NATURLIGTVIS OM DEM SOM BLIVIT KVAR EFTER MIG I FAENGELSET. SIMON BERAETTADE ATT [illegible]

OCH SHARIA INTE LAENGRE BEFANN SIG I VLADIMIR OCH ATT I CELL NR 23 SATT FORTFARANDE SVENSKEN RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH MED HONOM NAAGON NY MAENNISKA I GRAA OEVERSTEMOESSA AV KARAKURFAAR.

TILLS HELT NYLIGEN VAR DETTA DE SISTA UPPGIFTERNA OM DEN GOD-HJAERTADE SVENSKENS TRAGISKA OEDE OCH OFFER FOER GRYMMA OCH LOEGNAKTIGA BOEDLAR, AVUNDSJUKA PAA DE MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETERNA I CHILE OCH PAA VAESTBANKEN.

MEN FOER INTE SAA LAENGE SEDAN VISADE SIG ETT NYTT VITTNE. DEN 65-AARIGE MOSKOVITEN JAN KAPLAN SOM GRIPITS FOER ATT HAN VILLE RESA UT TILL SIN ENDA DOTTER I ISRAEL, HADE PAA SOMMAREN 1975 SETT RAOUL WALLENBERG I BUTYRKA-FAENGELSETS SJUKHUS I MOSKVA. HAEROM RAADET INGET TVIVEL. JAN KAPLAN, SOM MAN EFTER TVAA AAR FRIGAV AV HAELSOSKAEL, SADE PAA TELEFON TILL SIN DOTTER ANNA BILDER, SOM BOR I TEL AVIV, FOER ATT HAN OENSKE LUGNA HENNE: ''OROA DIG INTE OM MIN HAELSA, JAG SATT BARA TVAA AAR OCH MAAR BRA. I SJUKHUSET I BUTYRKA- FAENGELSET SAAG JAG EN SVENSK SOM SUTTIT HELA 30 AAR OCH HAN SER INTE SAA ILLA UT''.

ALLDELES NYLIGEN LAESTE JAG KAPLANS BREV, SOM HAN SAENT TILL EN AV SINA SLAEKTINGAR I USA, VARI SAMMA SAK UPPREPAS OM ''EN SVENSK SOM SUTTIT HELA 30 AAR (1945-1975 A K) OCH SER BRA UT''. EN KOPIA AV DETTA BREV GAV JAG DEN 2 JANUARI 1979 TILL SVERIGES GENERALKONSUL I NEW YORK, FRIEDMAN, FOER VIDAREBEFORDRAN TILL SVENSKA UD.

Не состоявшееся по вине дипломатического блефера (Новикова) Вашингтона —

ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЕ АБРААМА КАЛИНСКОГО / Израиль/ НА СЛУШАНИЕ РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

2 - 3 МАЯ 1980 ГОДА В СТОКГОЛЬМЕ

Уважаемый господин Председатель, уважаемые дамы, господа.

Происходящее здесь Слушание должно, наконец, установить всю правду о трагической судьбе Рауля Валленберга. Здесь должно быть вынесено окончательное и недвусмысленное определение: кто говорит правду и кто лжет! советские органы, т.е. КГБ, которые /в своем уже втором варианте/ утверждают, что Рауль Валленберг умер в 1947 году на Лубянке или мы, бывшие заключенные и сокамерники Рауля Валленберга, многократно видевшие его спустя много лет после его мнимой смерти.

Тут необходимо напомнить, что до 1956 года, т.е. целых 11 лет после того как гангстеры из площади Дзержинского похитили в Будапеште Рауля Валленберга, все более или менее высокопоставленные советские представители, к которым обращалось шведское правительство, "авторитетно" и в самой категорической форме утверждали, что "человек по имени Рауль Валленберг советским властям неизвестен"... Также "авторитетно" и в такой же категорической форме такие же высокопоставленные советские представители утверждают теперь, что Валленберг "умер от инфаркта в 1947 году на Лубянке"... Этот второй вариант советские представители "доказывают" документом за подписью начальника санитарной части Внутренной тюрьмы КГБ Смолцова, кстати сказать, расстрелянного в 1955 году вместе с начальником этой тюрьмы Мироновым и его заместителем Полукаровым.

Спрашивается: когда же советские представители говорили правду и когда они лгали? До 1956 года или после 1956 года?

Я, как один из свидетелей-очевидцев могу с полной ответственностью здесь заявить: КГБ и/что одно и то же/ все советские представители, в том числе и самые высокопоставленные, лгали тогда, когда утверждали, что им "ничего неизвестно о человеке по имени Валленберг", хотя всем было известно, в том числе и тогдашним социалистическим правителям Швеции - Эрландеру и Пальме -, что Рауль Валленберг был 17 января 1945 года в Будапеште похищен советскими гангстерами из СМЕРШа, - и лгут они и

теперь, утверждая, что Рауль Валленберг умер в 1947 году на Лубянке, хотя есть многочисленные свидетели, которые многократно видели в советских тюрьмах Валленберга много лет спустя после 1947 года. Наконе перед Вами, господин председатель и господа члены жюри, открытки, написа ные мною и отправленные в 1959 году из Владимирской тюрьмы моей сестре в Хайфо. Эти открытки в числе более ста других открыток я обнаружил в связи с работой над книгой "185 Месяцев в застенках НКГБ - МГБ - КГБ" В одной из этих открыток я, между прочим, пишу сестре, что в нашей тюрь осталось только несколько иностранцев и перечисляю: один француз, два б гийца, один итальянец и 1 швед, который спас тысячы /румынских/ евреев' В другой открытке я снова повторяю о некоторых оставшихся у нас в тюрьм иностранцев, после ос[illegible] (СС-[illegible] палачей) и их местных пособник Эти открытки я обнаружил в прошлом году и они были проверены в Швеции судебно-криминальной экспертизей. Таких открыток опровергать никто не смеет. Я их писал тогда в 1959 году, когда я еще не мог знать, что чеки кие палачи готовят Раулю Валленбергу такую участь. Эти открытки неопров жимый документ, изобличающий чекистских гангстеров. Это не"документ" Смо цова, которых можно изготовлять даже в ... Кабуле. Наши свидетельские п казания советские лжецы, как они всегда это делают, когда их изобличают могут называть"провокационными и антисоветскими вымыслами", но от этих стандартных советских открыток советского Красного Креста им не отбре- хаться. Это Империя Лжи и Преступлений. Они лгут и лгали всегда и во вс за все 62 года своего преступного владычества, начиная с Октябрьского п реворота 1917 года. Они лгут тогда, когда похищают или убивают отдельны неугодных им людей и тогда, когда оккупируют целые государства. При это Кремль вовсе не очень заботиться о правдоподобности своих лживых "верси Эти "версий" стереотипный как передовые статий московской газеты "Правд 11 лет и тысяча километров отделяют Чехословакию от Афганистана, а крем левские "версий" и тут и там одинаковы: в Чехословакию готовилось втор- жение войск ФРГ и НАТО и в Афганистан намеревались вторгнуться американ цы и пакистанцы. Если верить кремлевским гангстерам, то ни в Чехословак ни в Афганистане нет никакой советской оккупации. Боже сохрани! И Чехи

Афганцы "приглашали" советских войск и "просили", прямо "умоляли" о помощи. Ну, а разве могут кремлевские "гуманисты" и "интернационалисты" отказать кому-нибудь в помощи против "империалистов"? Конечно, не могут.

Впрочем, кое в чем "пригласившие" их чешские и афганские правители повели себя по-разному: чехи, почему-то отправились в наручниках в Москву, а афга ские "хозяева", не дождавшись советских "гостей","отдали Богу душу" вместе с семьями. Но это уже "несущественная деталь". Это уже чисто "национальна черта" или как говорит "товарищ" Суслов: "национальная по форме и социали тическая по содержанию"... А в целом "почерк сценария" одинаков.

Да и зачем этим мировым гангстерам из Кремля придумывать более правдоподо ных "версий" или "разнообразить" объяснений своих очередных преступле если они уверены по опыту, что Запад все"проглотит" и пошлет в Москву оче редную торговую делегацию для заключения очередной "выгодной" сделки с со ветским министерством внешней торговли, предлагая миллиардные долгосрочны кредиты и полударовых продуктов питания из запасов Европейского Общего Ры ка.

Однако вернемся к вопросу, по которому мы здесь собрались, к судьбе Рауля Валленберга.

Я был арестован в мае 1944 года, т.е. за несколько месяцев до того, как Рауль Валленберг начал свою благородную миссию в Будапеште. Поэтому мне до конца 1951 года ничего не было известно о Рауле Валленберге. Впервые я услышал о нем от еврейского писателя Давида Вендровского в ноябре 1951 го в Верхнеуральской тюрьме. Вендровского перевели ко мне в камеру прямо из той, где они сидели втроем: он, бывший министр иностранных дел свободной Латвии Вильгельм Мунтерс и швед Рауль Валленберг. Вендровский рассказывал что с ними сидел очень интересный и симпатичный швед, "импортированный" /так заключенные называли людей, похищенных советскими гангстерами с Запа ных стран/. Со слов самого Валленберга, Вендровский рассказывал: Валленбе обратился к советским военным властям в Венгрии с просьбой разрешить ему вывезти закупленные еще до прихода советских войск продукты питания для

его подопечных - спасенных им венгерских евреев. На следующий день к Валленбергу приехали 5 или 6 советских офицеров и пригласили его на переговоры к командующему фронтом Малиновскому. Валленберг говорил, что у него было какое-то нехорошее предчувствие. Для приглашения к командующему достаточно было послать одного даже сержанта или солдата. И, хотя он знал, как утверждал, "советские замашки", все же поехал.

Когда прибыли на место, Валленберга завели в пустую комнату, где всю "мебель" составлял один табурет. Офицеры исчезли и Валленберг их больше не видел.

К вечеру Валленбергу бросили грязный матрас и голодный, обессиленный и утомленный Валленберг заснул. Рано утром он проснулся в нетопленной комнате от лютого холода и бегал по комнате, чтобы согреться. На "завтрак" дали ему горячей воды в консервной банке и кусок глинообразного хлеба. наконец, 20 января Валленберга с группой арестованных чекисткими гангстерами венгров, отправили самолетом в Москву, на Лубянку.

На Лубянке Валленберг просидел под "следствием" около года, а вначале 1946 года его отправили в Верхнеуральскую тюрьму, Челябинской области. перед отправкой ему объявили заочное решение Особого Совещания /я его звал "Суд-Правдинка"/, что он "осужден" на 25 лет за шпионаж тюремного заключения /Вскобках замечу, что я подчеркиваю ТЮРЕМНОГО ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЯ потому, чтобы сразу отбросить все версий о том, что кто-то видел Валленберга в каких-то "специальных лагерях для иностранцев". Таких лагерей не было и нет, ибо ни в каком лагере нельзя довести изоляцию до такой дьявольской степени, как они это довели в тюрьме, где содержался я сам в течение 15 ле 5 месяцев и 17 дней.../.

Вендровский - со слов Валленберга - рассказал, что на Лубянке во время "следствия" тот пытался доказывать следователям, что он только спасал евреев от гитлеровских убийц и никогда не занимался шпионажем. Вендровский, горько усмехнувшись, заметил мне, что благородный швед не знал, что спасение евреев гораздо больше преступление, чем шпионаж - и для НКГБ и для Гестапо.

Восемь лет спустя, уже на свободе в том же Владимире, судьба свела меня с многолетним сокамерником Валленберга, упомянутым мною, Вильгельмом Мунтерсом, с которым я несколько лет работал вместе на Владимирском тракторном заводе. В ежедневных беседах с этим чудесным человеком и большим патриотом своей маленькой порабощенной Родины, бывшим министром иностранных дел свободной Латвии Вильгельмом Мунтерсом мы часто беседовали и о Валленберге. В своих более подробных рассказах о Валленберге и его деятельности в Венгрии, Мунтерс в основном полностью подтвердил все рассказанное Вендровским.

В 1953 году, - рассказывал Мунтерс - он, Валленберг, бывший первый секретарь ЦК Карелофинской компартии Геннадии Николаевич Куприанов и другие были отправлены из Верхнеуральской тюрьмы в Александровский централ, иркутской области /в настоящее время этой тюрьмы нет. Эта бывшая царская тюрьма, где сидели еще декабристы, была в 1956 году снесена в связи со строительством Братской гидроэлектростанции/.

В этом же этапном вагоне-столыпинке был этапирован и я, но в отдельном купе, как положено "особо опасным государственным преступникам". Я видел тогда прошедших мимо моего купе и Валленберга и Мунтерса и других, о которых скажу ниже. Валленберга и Мунтерса я уже знал после того, как мне указал на них через окно во время прогулки еще во Верхнеуральской тюрьме Вендровский. Как потом оказалось, нашу Верхнеуральскую тюрьму освобождали для осужденных, но не расстрелянных "Берьевцев". За полтора года своего пребывания в Александровский Централ я ни разу не видел ни Валленберга, ни Мунтерса, ни других. Это объясняется тем, что окно моей одиночки не выходило к прогулочным дворикам, как в Верхнеуральской и позже и во Владимирской тюрьме. И только весной 1955 года все заключенные был вывезены из Александровского централа и распределены по двум тюрьмам: Владимирской и Новочеркасской. К нашей группе, где были и Мунтерс с Валленбергом и генерал Г.Н. Куприянов, присоединили латышских пасторов Фрейса и Дуниса, литовских католических священников Микелькявичюса и Гудмониса, молодого

литовца Унтулиса /ныне проживающего в литовском городе-курорте Паланге инженера горьковского автомобильного завода Шувалова и молоденького парнишку Юрия Шухевича. /Недавно я где-то читал, что Шухевич все еще сидит в советской тюрьме. Если это действительно так, то этот несчастный побил все "рекорды", кроме разве Ляликова, о котором придется сказать ниже/.

Наш этап погрузили в Столыпинский вагон и через пересыльные тюрьмы Новосибирска, Кирова, и Горького отправили во Владимир. Должен заметить для непосвященных, что до прибытия во Владимирскую тюрьму никто из нас не знал куда нас направляют. Это заключенным знать не полагается. Хотя я ехал в отдельном купе, но я имел возможность видеть всех этапируемых вместе со мной заключенных. На одном из перевалов, кажется в Кирове, меня даже поместили в камере вместе с бывшим немецким дипломатом Штельцером, с которым мы проговорили всю ночь, зная, что завтра разъедемся и никогда больше не увидимся. Так и случилось. Но Штельцер успел мне рассказать свою историю, как он со своей женой Ренатой и другими немецкими дипломатами, с которыми он работал в Румынии или Болгарии, попали в руки советским чекистам на Болгарско-турецкой границе, из-за того, что его посол пожалел деньги на подкуп турецких пограничников... Я об этом рассказываю для того, что может быть Штельцер или его жена еще живы и смогут подтвердить, что Валленберг в 1955 году этапировался из Алексеандровского Централа во Владимирскую тюрьму.

Как я уже говорил, я имел "почетное звание" - Особо Опасный Государственный Преступник - и был помещен в отдельное купе под постоянным наблюдением одного из четырех конвоировавших меня автоматчиков. Я все видел, т.к. мимо моего купе все заключенные проходили, но говорить с ними я не мог. Мой одиночный этап с четырмя конвоирами-автоматчиками во главе с офицером /это называется "особый конвой"/ на первый взгляд кажется страшным, но на самом деле эти условия был еще комфортабельными по сравнению с тем, как перевозили просто "государственных преступников". Их заталкивали в такие же купе по 20 человек. А если еще учест

что вместо тухлой рыбы "особо опасный государственный преступник" питается горячими обедами конвоиров, то можно от всего сердца пожелать такой "комфортабельности" всем членам политбюро ЦК КПСС во главе с "маршалом" Брежневым. Ведь они действительно особо опасные государственные преступники.

Итак мы прибыли в печально известную Владимирскую тюрьму. /Кстати замечу, что с 1945 по 1948 я уже там содержался /. Весь наш этап был после опроса и бани разведен по различным корпусам и камерам. Во Владимирской тюрьме в то время было 4 корпуса. Теперь может уже больше: ведь СССР двигается все ближе и ближе к коммунизму... Я, как и полагалось мне, попал в 21-ую камеру 2-го больничного корпуса. 2-ой корпус назывался "больничным", хотя больных там почти не было. Но у советов официальное название чаще всего ничего не имеет общего с фактическим назначением и дано именно для того, чтобы маскировать его назначение. Так например, научно-исследовательские институты, где фактически работают над созданием ужаснейших видов бактериологического оружия для военных и диверсионных целей, официально именуются "ящерными институтами министерства сельского хозяйства". Так во всем: говорят и пишут одно, а подразумевают совсем другое. Поэтому Кремль и опаснее Гитлера и тем, что никогда заранее не провозглашают о своих истинных планах, как это делал Гитлер в свой "Майн Кампф". У кремлевских гангстеров все по-другому провозглашают одно, а делают как раз противоположное. Более того, даже когда они уже совершают свои преступные действия: оккупируют соседнюю страну, давят население своими танками, истребляют напалмом, химическим или бактериологическим оружием, - они, ничуть не смущаясь, называют это "протягиванием руку помощи" ... А генеральный секретарь ООН не говорит о нарушении суверенитета, как он это делал, когда израильские командосы освободили в Энтебе заложников, захваченных друзьми Москвы,

Однако вернемся к Владимирской тюрьме. Примерно 7-8 месяцев я просидел один в своей 21 камере. В середине 1946 года у меня появился сокамерник - грузинский социал-демократ, бывший политэмигрант Симон Гогоберидзе. Он

ко мне пришел из 3-го корпуса, где он сидел вместе с Раулем Валленбергом и Мамуловым - в недавнем прошлом одним из ближайших сотрудников палача Берия. Гогоберидзе рассказал мне тогда, что его двух сокамерников Валленберга и Мамулова - также вместе с ним перевели во 2-ой корпус. И действительно, через несколько часов мы увидели с окна Рауля Валленберга, гуляющего с бывшим чекистом-палачом Мамуловым. /В скобках замечу что это старший брат описываемого Солженицыным начальника подмосковного лагеря в Ховрино, майора Мамулова/.

Рауля Валленберга я не видел с 1953 года, когда мы следовали в одном арестантском вагоне из Верхнеуальской тюрьмы в Александровский Централ но он не изменился за эти 2 с половиной года. Я бы его сразу узнал, да если бы Гогоберидзе не сообщил мне об его переводе и не указалбы мне на него пальцем с окна. С тех пор мы видели их часто, не менее 3 - 4 раза в неделю. Дело в том, что мы их могли видеть только тогда, когда они попадали на прогулку в 1-ый, 2-ой и 3-тий прогулочный дворик. Остальный 2 дворика не попадали в "поле зрения" из нашего окна.

Наш корпус, как я уже говорил считался "больничным", но на деле там содержались особо изолированные. Например, были там два "таинственных физика, полковник-врач, который раньше работал в каком-то московском институте где занимаются изучением каких-то "нервных газов" для военных и диверсионных целей. Там же содержалась сестра покойной жены Сталина, Евгения Аллилуева /ее бывшая сокамерница, супруга профессора Туммермана проживает сейчас вместе с мужем в Израиле/, брат Серго Орджоникидзе и, пожалуй самый несчастный заключенный на свете, ибо о нем никто никогда не вспоминает /даже Курт Вальдгейм.../, очевидец чудовищного и бессмысленного преступления Кремля над польскими офицерами в Катынском лесу, Ляликов. Этот несчастный был арестован в 1943 году еще 14-ти леним мальчиком и до сих пор содержится в одиночке, во всяком случае в конце 197(года он еще был жив и содержался в одиночке Владимирской тюрьмы. Там же сидел и, возможно, сидит и бывший при немцах бургермайстером города

Смоленска, тоже в некоторой связи с Катыньским преступлением.

Я видел с окна гуляющего Валленберга в течение последних трех с половиной лет своего пребывание во Владимирской тюрьме. Он не пропускал ни одной прогулки, независимо от погоды - в дождь, слякоть и самые большие морозы. Поэтому Валленберг выглядел относительно хорошо. Когда заключенный начинает пропускать прогулки, это означает, что начинает "опускаться" и "сдавать". А это плохой признак. Валленберг же, как и я и многие другие понимали, что для нас воздух не менее важен, чем тюремная "баланда" /так заключенные именовали тюремный "суп"/.

29 октября 1959 года, через 2 с половиной года после своей реабилитаци /о которой я ничего не знал/, я был освобожден из Владимирской тюрьмы без права и возможности возвращения на Родину. Условием и ценой за освобождение из тюрьмы было принятие мною в 21-ой камере Владимирской тюрьмы советского паспорта. Паспорт был мне вручен в камере тогдашним заместителем Владимирского областного управления КГБ полковником В. И. Шевченко.

Когда я оставил Владимирскую тюрьму 29 октября 1959 года Рауль Валленберг оставался в той же 23-ой камере 2-го корпуса Владимирской тюрьмы но уже не с Мамуловым, а с бывшим секретарем ЦК коммунистической парти Грузии Шария. Их вместе я тоже видел гуляющими в прогулочном дворике.

До 1968 года я оставался, - конечно, не по своей воле,- на постоянное жительство в городе Владимире, где работал в экспортном отделе Владимирского тракторного завода. Несколько лет, до своего отъезда на родину в Латвию, со мной вместе работал,упомянутый выше,долголетний сокамерник Рауля Валленберга Вильгельм Мунтерс. Как я уже говорил, мы с Мунтерсом часто и много беседовали на разные, в основном политические темы. Вспоминали мы и Валленберга. Мы считали тогда, что у него срок кончается в январе 1970 года, не сомневаясь, что после окончания срока Валленберг будет освобожден.

Я часто встречал на улице и в других местах главного врача Владимирской тюрьмы Елену Бутову. Она еще в тюрьме очень хорошо относилась ко мне. Быть может потому, что она, так сказать,"выросла"на моих глазах,

При мне в 1945 году, когда я содержался во Владимирской тюрьме еще по "первому сроку" она появилась молоденькой девушкой прямо из медицинского института и на моих глазах старея, "продвинулась" по службе, став начальником санитарной части тюрьмы. Муж ей попался какой-то "чекистский изверг" и она иногда при встрече делилась своими семейными "неполадками". Однажды при встрече Бутова мне сообщила, что недавно освободился мой бывший сокамерник Симон Гогоберидзе. Она добавила с горькой иронией: "кажется, что на этот раз всерьез". Дело в том, что в 1956 году Гогоберидзе был освобожден из тюрьмы по амнистии "для лиц без гражданства" но через 33 дня возвращен в тюрьму... Эта встреча с Бутовой произошла в 1967 году. В связи с нажившим за 15 лет в сырых тюремных камерах Остеохондроз я собирался поехать на известный грузинский курорт в Цхалтубо. Это рядом с Тибилиси, куда со слов Бутовой уехал к ослепшей сестре Гогоберидзе. Относительно его адреса Бутова мне посоветовала узнать у начальника спецчасти Владимирской тюрьмы майора Юрина. Я так и сделал: взял адрес Симона Гогоберидзе, написал ему письмо и получил очень теплое письмо и приглашение заехать к нему в Тбилиси. Я, разумеется, с радостью заехал к нему. Это был на редкость прямой и честный человек. Симон Гогоберидзе не был из тех социал-демократов, которых Сталин, не без оснований, называл "социал-предателями", и которых, вроде Бранта и Пальме, ~~которых~~ Хрущев и Брежнев принимают в своих дворцах в Крыму, а из тех настоящих социалистов, которых советская власть, начиная от Ленина и кончая Брежневым, гноят в советских тюрьмах и концлагерях. Вот почему я с радостью заехал к нему в Тбилиси домой, где он проживал в двух ~~маленьких комнатках~~ вместе с ослепшей сестрой. Мы с Симоном Гогоберидзе беседовали весь день о многом, вспоминали многих и в том числе и Рауля Валленберга. О Мамулове и Шария Симон мне сообщил, что они давно досрочно освобождены, добавив: "ворон ворону глаз не выклевывают". О Валленберге Симон мне рассказал, что он сидит в той же 23-ой камере, но с каким-то полковником в полковничьей папахе. Симон мне рассказал, что

"отдохнув"со мной в 21-ой камере около месяца, его перевели в 3-тий корпус в большую камеру с иностранцами, /~~француз Жерар~~, ~~швейцарец Бриттер~~, ~~американец Мелас~~, ~~какой-то турок~~ и др. иностранцы. Но в 1957 году его опять перевели во 2-ой корпус, где он с разными сокамерниками просидел до своего освобождения в 1967 году, отбыв целых 25 лет. Он мне также рассказал, что когда его вывели из моей камеры с ним беседовал "оперуполномоченный" /так называют представителей КГБ в тюрьмах и лагерях/ полковник Крот и спрашивал его о моем "политическом настроении". Гогоберидзе ответил Кроту, что днем мы с ним не разговаривали на политические темы, но ночью, со сна я часто выкрикиваю разные лозунги довольно "лояльного содержания" вроде: "Да здравствует товарищ Сталин" и "Народ и партия едины"... Полковник КГБ Крот догадался, что Симон его разыгрывает и больше он его до конца срока не "беспокоил"...

Все это было в августе 1967 года. Мы посчитали, что Валленбергу еще сидеть 2 с половиной года. Нам с Симоном, как и Мунтерсу не пришло в голову, что Валленберга не выпустят и после окончании срока. Ведь даже местных пособников гитлеровских палачей освобождали к сроку, а немцев даже досрочно.

Теперь имеем и ~~позднейшие сведения~~ о Валленберге. Например, москвич Каплан, который видел Валленберга в 1975 году. О Каплане, видевшего Валленберга, ~~писали за последние полтора~~ года много и, конечно, об этом ~~читали и "соответствующие органы КГБ"~~ в Москве. Если Каплан "ошибся" или "фантазирует", то почему же не выпустить его к единственной дочери, проживающей в Израиле и пусть он опровергает "клевету" на "невинных" чекистов, распространяемые от его имени на Западе. Ведь Каплан не ученый атомник, ни"засекреченный физик". Он простой старый и больной еврей, пенсионер, бывший администратор филлармонии или что-то в этом роде. Ведь выпустили же в Израиль ученых физиков с мировым именем, вроде профессора Левича и других. А Каплана, не только не выпустили к дочери в Израиль, но вторично, вдруг, после того как был по болезни актирован и освобожден, он опять арестован, построив ему какую-то провокацию с

письмом и подставленным "туристом"...

Я не сомневаюсь, что Валленберг жив и по каким-то непонятным причинам не освобождают. Впрочем, в советских преступлениях очень часто и много раз причины непонятны и бессмыслены. Как например, Катынское преступление в апреле 1940 году. В условиях даже советской тюрьмы можно долго жить. Другое дело - советские трудовые лагеря. Там непосильный труд и постоянный голод и холод изнуряет человека, даже самого здорового за несколько лет доводит до полной инвалидности, а часто и до смерти. Я уже не говорю о тех мест заключения, где заключенных используют на "секретных" оборонных объектах, вроде Свердловска и Новосибирска, где в прошлом году произошли жуткие аварий, от которых погибло большое, до сих пор не установленное количество заключенных. Есть еще "объекты", куда направляют заключенных, которым смертная казнь была заменена "работой" в качестве "подопытного кролика". Там заключенные сгорают тысячами. Но в условиях тюрьмы можно долго жить.

Мне многие в Израиле спрашивают: Почему чекисты держат Валленберга столько лет и не отпускают? В чем причина? Конечно, Валленберг - не единственный. Мне только известно еще о двоих: несчастный Ляликов и бывший бюргермайстер Смоленска. Но с ними все понятно. Они оба свидетели жуткого катыньского преступления, а Кремль до сих пор не признали за собой этого преступления. Но какие советские преступления известны Валленберг кроме тех, которые известны всему миру, в том числе и генеральному секретарю ООН господину Вальдгейму?..

Отбросив, как говорится, всякую ложную скромность, я могу сказать, что могу ответить на все почти вопросы, касающихся чекистких преступлений. Но на вопрос: почему держат столько лет Валленберга и упорно не хотят его освободить, прибегая к наглой и смехотворной лжи, я не могу ответить. Если бы мне спросили, например, почему советская разведка устроила "авиакатастрофу" польскому премьеру генералу Сикорскому, пуская слухи, что это сделали англичане... И вашего земляка Дага Хаммершельда в сентябре 1961 года... да, да, Валленберг не единственный швед, пав-

ший жертвой международных гангстеров из площади Дзержинского, но об этом еще поговорим/ Так вот на эти вопросы я бы дал правильный, даже точный ответ, с указанием организатора и исполнителей этого преступления. Но ответить на вопрос, почему держат Рауля Валленберга не берусь. Правда, в своем открытом письме шефу КГБ Ю. Андропову я писал:" Для советских органов КГБ, как в свое время для Гестапо, спасение евреев - самое тяжкое преступление. Эти юдофобские тенденции советских властей отражены во внутренней и внешней политике Кремля - друзей Иди Амина и Аиатоллы Хумейни". Так я писал Андропову, но не уверен, что в этом причина и есть ли вообще причина... Причина скорее в том сейчас, что Кремль никогда не признавался в своих преступлениях. Даже в период так называемой "десталинизации" при Хрущеве Кремль свои тягчайшие преступления, совершенные ими, именовали на советском жаргоне "культом личности". И все. Но разве можно за уничтожение 60 миллионов человек отделаться этой лицемерной формулой?

До сих пор, как я уже сказал, Кремль не признал, что ими, а не их бывшим союзником Гитлером, было совершено бессмысленное убийство более 4-х с половиной тысяч польских офицеров в катыньском лесу в апреле 1940 года. Это только в Катыньском лесу! Вот уже 37 лет держат в одиночке Владимирской тюрьмы очевидца этого преступления Ляликова. Этот Ляликов, еще 12 летни мальчиком, в течение многих дней весной 1940 года наблюдал за этим подлым преступлением и видел как "спецотряд" НКВД под командованием подполковника Бондаренко, стационировавшего в селе, где проживал с родителями Ляликов, расстреливал привозимых туда на грузовиках польских офицеров и сваливали в приготовленный гигантский ров трупов. Во время гитлеровской оккупации, когда гитлеровские власти обнаружили по показаниям Ляликова и лесника Журавлева эту гигантскую могилу, туда начали прибывать разные комиссии, в том числе и Международного Красного Креста, перед которыми давал показания и 14-ти летний Ляликов. В 1944 году, когда советские войска освободили Смоленскую область, они создали свою Комиссию по расследованию гитлеровских преступлений под председательством

писателя Алексея Толстого. Советские власти обещали полное прощение Ляликову и другим свидетелям, если они заявят, что они в 1941 году давали немцам показания по принуждению и что они знают, что на самом деле это преступление совершили немцы. Таким образом красные убийцы хотели это преступление "списать" на коричневых убийц, у которых и без этого преступления достаточно. Разумеется, что Ляликов, лесничий и другие наспех созданные свидетели сделали требуемые чекистами заявление. Однако свое обещание чекисты выполнили "по-советский": тогда 14-ти летнему мальчику Ляликову уже исполнилось в одиночке 51 год и он продолжает так сидеть. До 1948 года Ляликов ежедневно кричал по всей тюрьме, требуя, чтобы его палачи выполнили свое "обещание". Но за это его постоянно сажали в карцер и жестоко избивали, превратв здорового деревенского мальчика в инвалида: с 1948 года он уже передвигался только на костылях. В таком состоянии я его оставил в тюрьме в 1959 году. В своей внутритюремной переписке с Ляликовым я ему всегда обещал, что когда я освобожусь, я о нем сообщу " в ООН" как он просил. Я, вот уже несколько лет пишу о нем в газетах и в журналы, но не все печатают и никто не обращает внимания на это: боятся прогневать кремлевских палачей. Мне известно, что в 1974 году Ляликов продолжал сидеть в тюрьме, но он уже больше ничего не требует - "у него уже нет больше никаких желаний" - сказал мне в 1974 году служащий Владимирской тюрьмы -.

Если бы я тогда знал, что Рауль Валленберг так и не вернулся в 1970 году на свою родину, я бы мог кое что узнать о нем. У меня была такая возможность. Но я узнал об этом только в октябре 1978 года из польской газеты, издаваемой в Израиле. Это было в самолете, когда я летел из Тель-Авива в Вену. Прочитав о том, что Визенталь обратился к шведам по поводу Валленберга, о котором советские представители утверждают, что он умер в 1947 году, я тут же поделился своей информацией о Валленберге с сидевшим рядом господином Леваноном из министерства иностранных дел Израиля. Он мне предложил, чтобы после своего возвращения в Израиль я связался с ним для того, чтобы сообщить об этом в шведское посольство в Тель Авиве.

Однако все произошло по другому. В Мюнхене я встретился и дал интервью сотруднику немецкого телевидения господину Вессели. После своего интервью я не-официально сообщил господину Вессели, что из газеты я узнал о новом преступлении советских чекистов и рассказал ему вкратце все, что мне известно о Валленберге. Я ему сказал, что после своего возвращения в Израиль я, через МИД Израиля свяжусь с шведскими властями по этому делу.

Через несколько дней, когда я из Лугано позвонил к себе домой в Израиль жена мне сообщила, что уже неоднократно звонили из шведского посольства и просили, чтобы я после своего возвращении домой связался с советником посольства господином Вилкенсом. Оказалось, что господин Вессели из немецкого телевидения поделился моим рассказом о Валленберге со своим другом из шведского телевидения господином Ханушом Вебером, который в свою очередь немедленно связался по этому вопросу с министерством иностранных дел Швеции. Дальнейшие события, в том числе моя встреча с заместителем министра иностранных дел Швеции господином Лейфландом и Хирдманом в Нью Йорке, которым я передал все то, что мне известно о Валленберге.

Самое удивительное в том, что советские власти и их печать, несмотря на довольно громкие отклики о деле Валленберга в международной печати, радио, телевидение, сохраняют полное молчание. Мои многочисленные выступления по этому делу, как и Открытое письмо шефу КГБ Андропову тоже остались без гласной реакции со стороны Москвы. Я ожидал, что меня объявят в советской печати агентом американской, израильской и других "империалистических" разведок, но ничего подобного не произошло. Не был пока пущен в ход и знаменитый лондонский "зонтик", которым был отправлен на тот свет болгарский эмигрант Марков. Вместо всего этого в КГБ решили по-другому: через одного своего мелкого суб-шпика из Мюнхена чекисты из 5-го отдела дезинформации КГБ усилили свою клеветническую кампанию о том, что я "агент КГБ" и даже "асс КГБ". Ну, что же, если я начну "доказывать", что я не агент КГБ, я все равно ничего никому

не докажу и в КГБ это знают. Поэтому вместо того, чтобы опровергать и оправдываться я с этой трибуны хочу пожелать КГБ, чтобы все их агенты, включая и тех, которые работают в ЦРУ и других разведок членов НАТО, доставляли КГБ столько же"радости", сколько доставляю им я. Впрочем, это "оружие" КГБ применяет не впервые: в лагерях, когда хотят избавиться неугодного им заключенного пускают слушок, что он"агент КГБ"и ночью его спящего настоящие агенты убивают; на свободе, когда хотят "морально изолировать" кого-либо пускается такой же слушок и человека обходят, как бомбу с часовым механизмом. Чекисты знают, что это "оружие" действует"без промаха", любой скажет или подумает: лучше подальше от него! Кроме того они этим прикрывают своих настоящих агентов, которыми кишмя кишит весь Западный мир, начиная с Радио Либерти и кончая секретариатом ООН. Спасибо.

→ Wallenberg ???

r. Bodens“ ufgetaucht

uen am Telefon

lungen vorzunehmen.
imal gab der Telefontäter Vorhaben auf, nachdem er sgefunden hatte, daß sich nemann zu Hause befand. Polizei in Weilheim sind s eine ganze Reihe solcher e gemeldet worden.
licherweise besteht auch usammenhang mit einem Anruf, den ein Hohenpei- rger Ehepaar vor rund Wochen erhalten hat. Der annte am Telefon hatte amals als Polizist ausge- und die Familie ins enhaus nach Landsberg kt, wohin man die Toch- ch einer Vergewaltigung efert habe. Als die be- und entsetzten Eltern nkenhaus eilten, stellten daß sie einer bösartigen ufgesessen waren.

Monika Brandmaier

sei bestürzt über die äckigkeit und Rück- osigkeit“, mit der das ministerium und seine ordneten Stellen gegen treffenden Schüler vor-

elhafte schändungen

burg (lby) — Ein unbe- r Grabschänder gibt gsburger Polizei Rätsel ne erkennbares Motiv erte sich der Täter für

Glückliche Heimkehr nach 36 Jahren Gefangenschaft in der Sowjetunion

In Dachau sah der 68jährige zum ersten Mal in seinem Leben Bananen

Dachau (my) — Sie hat gebetet, geweint, gezweifelt. Aber die Hoffnung hatte Katharina Dyck nie aufgegeben: 36 Jahre lang hat sie gehofft, ihren Mann Wilhelm eines Tages wieder in die Arme schließen zu können. Vor wenigen Tagen hat sich ihr Wunsch erfüllt. Die 36jährige Odyssee von Wilhelm Dyck (68) fand in Dachau ein Ende.

Begonnen hatte der Leidensweg des Wilhelm Dyck am 23. Dezember 1944 im oberschlesischen Bensburg. Einen Tag vor Weihnachten hatte er seine Frau und Tochter Lydia zum Zug gebracht, denn das Kampfgebiet wurde evakuiert. Zurück blieben nur die Männer.

Dyck geriet am 9. Mai 1945 in russische Kriegsgefangenschaft. Zuerst mußte er zweieinhalb Jahre in einem Kohlebergwerk Schwerarbeit leisten. Dann arbeitete der gelernte Schlosser als Automechaniker. Im Jahre 1955 wurde er aus der Gefangenschaft entlassen. aber frei war Dyck noch lange nicht. 26 Jahre lang durfte er Rußland nicht verlassen. Zunächst mußte er sich jede Woche, dann alle zehn Tage und schließlich jeden Monat bei den Behörden in der kleinen Stadt im Ural melden, wo Dyck lebte und arbeitete. An seine Familie dachte er immer nur voller Trauer: Man hatte ihm gesagt, Frau und Tochter seien auf der Flucht erschossen worden.

Katharina und Lydia Dyck waren 1945 nach Dachau gekommen. „Es war eine harte Zeit für uns“, erinnert sich Frau Dyck, die als Putzfrau am Bau und in der Landwirtschaft arbeitete. Später eröffnete sie ein kleines Strickwarengeschäft. Die Tochter wurde Säuglingsschwester und heiratete einen Dachauer.

„Ich habe nie aufgehört, nach Wilhelm zu suchen und ich habe ihn auch nie für tot erklären lassen“, so Katharina Dyck. Ihr Gefühl sagte ihr, daß ihr Mann noch am Leben sei, obwohl 1972 ein Brief aus Rußland gekommen war, worin erklärt wurde, Wilhelm Dyck sei gestorben.

Fünf Jahre später erhielt Katharina Dyck („ich habe die russischen Behörden mit Briefen bombardiert“) die ersehnte Nachricht: „Er lebt.“

Nachdem jedoch alle Briefe an Wilhelm unbeantwortet blieben, fragte sich die Familie, ob er



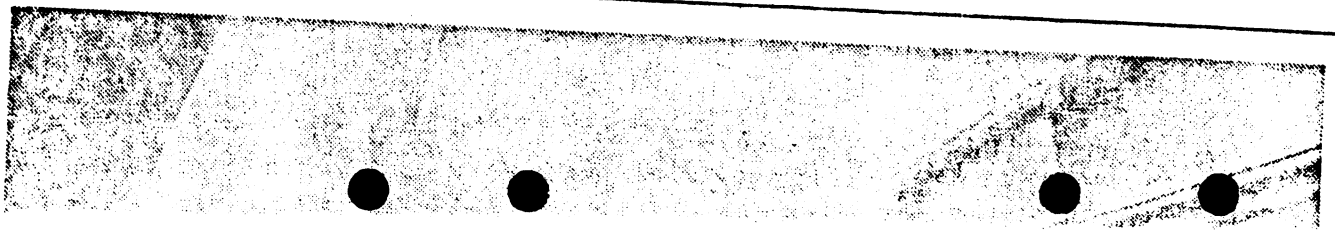
Wilhelm Dyck

vielleicht doch tot sei. „In unserer Not wandten wir uns an das Rote Kreuz und baten dort um Hilfe“, erzählt die Tochter.

Wieder vergingen zwei Jahre zäher Verhandlungen mit den Russen, bis Wilhelm Dyck schließlich im Lager Friedland ankam. wo ihn seine Familie am 24. April dieses Jahres abholen konnte.

Für Dyck, der längst perfekt russisch aber mittlerweile nur noch fehlerhaft deutsch spricht, ist das neue Leben in der Freiheit voller Überraschungen: Zum ersten Mal in seinem Leben sah er Bananen. Er, der jahrelang nur von Brot, Milch und Speck gelebt hat, fragt beim Anblick eines Mettwurstrings: „Können wir uns das überhaupt leisten?“ Als seine Frau die Wurst gekauft hat, ißt er gleich die Hälfte davon auf.

Getrübt wird die Freude über die wiedergewonnene Freiheit jedoch durch die „Berge von Anträgen und Formularen“, die Wilhelm Dyck ausfüllen muß. Tochter Lydia: „Wenn man kein Jurist ist, blickt man da gar nicht durch.“ Ihr Vater versteht die Welt nicht mehr: „In Rußland müssen die Menschen lange auf Hilfe und Unterstützung warten, aber so schlimm wie hier ist es dort nicht.“



5000 Schüler aus dem Landkreis Garmisch-Partenkirchen werden die ersten sein, die das Oberam-

BUNDESARCHIV

- DER PRÄSIDENT -

(Antwort) Schreiben bitte
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Am Wöllershof 12
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399 + Hausruf 310
Fernschreiber 08 62 619

Az.: III 3 - 4211/Wallenberg
(bitte bei Antwort angeben)

Dokumentation om Raoul Wallenber
1984-12-03

Överlämnas av ambassaden Bonn till departementsrådet Wilhelm Carlgren, Dokumentationsenheten, Utrikesdepartementet för kännedo

An den
Botschafter
des Königreiches Schweden
Herrn Lennart Eckerberg
Alter Fronhof
5301 U r f e l d

INK UTRIKESDEP
Dnr ...../.....
1984 -12- -
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Lennart Eckerberg

Lassen Sie mich Ihnen sehr herzlich danken für die Liebenswürdigkeit, mit der Sie mich und Herrn Dr. Real in Ihrer Residenz empfangen haben.
Ich bin froh, die Dokumentation des schwedischen Außenministeriums über Tätigkeit und Schicksal des Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg hier im Bundesarchiv für die Zwecke der Forschung zur Verfügung zu haben. Auch im Namen meiner Kollegen danke ich Ihnen für diese großzügige Gabe.

Mit verbindlichen Empfehlungen

(Prof. Dr. Booms)

Arkivexemplar

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
7158			
1984-12-07	P	2	EU

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

Helena Jacobzon
Täfteåvägen 21
910 36 SÄVAR

Tack för Ditt brev om Raoul Wallenberg. Det är glädjande att en intressegrupp i Din skola har valt att studera Raoul Wallenbergs gärning. Som Du vet gjorde han fantastiska insatser i Budapest för att rädda judar från nazistisk förföljelse.

Du bad om informationsmaterial beträffande Raoul Wallenberg. Tyvärr har vi inget sådant på UD som vi kan sända Dig, men jag har talat med Raoul Wallenbergföreningen om Ditt brev. Om Du skriver till den kommer den att sända det material som Du önskar. Deras adress är

Raoul Wallenbergföreningen
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Med vänliga hälsningar,

Sven Julin
Kansliråd

ee

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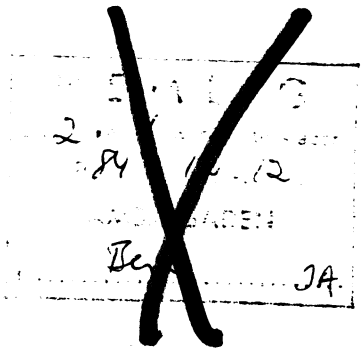
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BERN

1984-12-12 Nr 305

Handläggare: Göran Wide

Utrikesdepartementet



Pol I/S. Julin
-84-12-20 hbr
Julin - Odevall
-12-21 kopia
t. R. Wallenbergforen/ee

HEMLIG

Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassadrådet Wide uppsöktes igår av herr Gardo Stefan, bosatt i Bern sedan 1956, som hade följande att berätta.

Gardo Stefan - ursprungligen ungersk men numera schweizisk medborgare - som tillbringat sin barn- och ungdom i Schweiz och fått sin utbildning här, vistades i Ungern 1939-1956 och var därvid anställd som vaktmästare vid den ungerska radion. I januari 1945 arresterades han av ryssarna och hölls i häkte under ca en veckas tid. De första dagarna av fångenskapen tillbringade han i en villa på gatan Reguly Antal, som ryssarna använde som fängelse. Han påpekade att han inte med säkerhet kunde konstatera att det verkligen var ryssar eftersom de talade ungerska men de bar i varje fall ryska uniformer. En dag när han vistades på gården kastades en fånge med svårt sönderslaget ansikte handgripligen ut från villan av de ryska vakterna. Av medfångar erfor han att det rörde sig om en svensk diplomat. Något namn nämndes emellertid inte vid det tillfället. Det var först efter återkomsten till Schweiz 1956, som han drog slutsatsen att det måste ha varit Raoul Wallenberg. Han informerade telefonledes den svenska ambassaden i Bern men hörde inte sedan vidare av denna. Några spår av denna kontakt kan heller inte återfinnas i ambassadens dossier. Han försökte tilltala den svenske fången men denne kunde pga sina skador inte kommunicera med omvärlden. Han hade knappast några kläder på sig, endast en rock.

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32 168

Efter ett par dagar förflyttades fångarna till gården Gödelö, ca 30 km från det tidigare stället.

Efter tre dagar hämtade två ryska vakter den svenske fången. Efter ett tag kastades han ut på gården och reagerade då inte på något sätt. Han var kritvit och det såg ut som om han vore död.

Något senare släpades han bort och verkade då helt livlös. Gardo Stefan är av den uppfattningen att svensken knappast kan ha förts till Sovjet utan torde ha avlidit av sina skador i Budapest.

Att Gardo Stefan nu kontaktat ambassaden i denna fråga beror på att han i förra veckan på västtysk TV sett ett program om Budapest. I detta hade Wallenberg omnämnts.

En annan anställd vid radion, Csonka Janos, satt i fångenskap tillsammans med Gardo Stefan. Denne tillbringade också senare några år i fångläger i Sovjet, dock utan att där höra något om Wallenberg. Var Csonka Janos, som vid det här laget torde vara över 80 år gammal, är bosatt vet inte Gardo, men uppgift härom kan möjligen erhållas av Tomcsanyi Belané Rezsötér, som var sekreterare till generaldirektören för den ungerska radion. Hon återfinns i telefonkatalogen för Budapest enligt Gardo. Han har själv vid senare besök i Budapest fått tag på henne den vägen.

Om kontakt med henne blir aktuell är han angelägen att detta sker med största försiktighet då det är möjligt att hon är bevakad.

Bengt Odevall

IA