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ORIGINAL CLASS

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SVENSK NEW YORK

1945-01-25

SÄKREHET STOCKHOLM

Pol

P 2 Lu¹

30. EPT 50. FÖR SVEN JULIN, POL 1 DE FOTOGRAFIER FRÅN
JUDAFEST 1944 R 2

THOMAS VERES ARBETADE ENLIGT VAD HAN SJÄLV SÄGER SOM HANS
FOTOGRAF VELLAN DEN 15:E OKTOBER 1944 OCH 15:E JANUARI 1945.
DE SKILDES NAER OM GJORDE SIG BETYDD ATT LAENNA FÖR LEBROEN.
VERES STANNADE FÖR ATT TA HAND OM SINA FÖRÄELDRAR, SOM VAR
KVAD I JUDAFEST. UNDER DEN TIDEN GAV VERES FOTOGRAFIER, SOM HAN
SJÄLV TÄGDE, FRANKALLAT OCHKOPIERAT, TILL OL, SOM I SIN TUR VID
JANUARI TILLFELLEN UNDER HÖSTEN 1944 SKICKADE HAN DEN I KURIR-
POSTEN TILL STOCKHOLM.

DET GRIET VAARADE VERES INTE KODIERASINA FILMER, UTAN LAENNADE
NEGATIVEN TILL OL. DE SISTA GRIETNINGARNA NEGATIV FÖRSTÄLLDE
BESÖKTATIONERNA FRÅN JASNAVAEGSSATIONEN I JUDAFEST DEN 20:E OCH 21
22:E NOVEMBER 1944. ENLIGT VAD VERES IPOR SIG VETA SICK DE NEGA-
TIVEN 1945 EN AV DE SISTA KURIR-GRIETNINGARNA, SOM KAN HA KOMMIT
TILL OL, FÖRSTÄLLIGEN I OLDET AVNOVENVPER ELLER SOERJAN AV
DECEMBER 1944. NÅGRA AV VERES BILDER HAR LAENNATS UT AV OL
UNDER ARBEID LÖRD, EFTEROM VERES ANSER SIG KUNNA IDENTIFIERA
FLERA AV DEM SOM SINA EGNA ALLTIDIERSON DE HAR PUBLICERATS.
HAR VILL GÄRRA VETA OM DET FILMS HANGET KVAR IUD:S ARKIV.

FAVE

SVENSK NEW YORK

KL

14.00

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

 Politiska avdelningen
 Enhet Datum Handläggare

Godkänns

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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

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

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättsakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ <i>Christen Pol 1</i>
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ <i>Julm Pol 1</i>
☐ Kabinettsskr	☐ 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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P 2165
JAN 24 1985

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK
AT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMEMORATION
CITY HALL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 17, 1985

Earlier today, the President, on behalf of the United States government, issued the following statement, which I would like to share with you. The statement reads as follows:

"It is an honor for me to join with all those gathered to observe the solemn ceremonies of the 40th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's arrest.

As a young Swedish businessman who left the security of his homeland to volunteer to go to war-torn Hungary, Raoul Wallenberg was responsible for saving the lives of nearly one hundred thousand Jewish men, women and children from certain death by Nazi exterminators. Then in 1945, in violation of the principles of international law, Raoul Wallenberg was seized by Soviet officials and imprisoned. Nothing has been heard from him since.

It is written in the scriptures: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' Raoul Wallenberg considered his friends to be all those who suffered injustice. Each day he willingly jeopardized his own life so that others might live. In the face of the horror of evil, Raoul Wallenberg stood tall and unflinching.

May the thousands of bells that ring out today throughout our land remind us of the high price of liberty and of the courage and self-sacrifice of Raoul Wallenberg."

Thus ends the President's statement.

Moreover, today, I will send this statement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, with the request that it be circulated to the entire membership of that body. This is not, of course, the first time that the United States government nor the government of the City of New York has brought the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg to the attention of the United Nations. It will not be the last time.

The United States is by no means alone in remembering Raoul Wallenberg's work and fate. The story of this courageous Swede is well-known in Israel, where Wallenberg is honored at Yad Vashem -- Jerusalem's Memorial to the Holocaust -- as the most outstanding of the "Righteous Gentiles." The people of Sweden have not forgotten the hero who brought honor to their country. The people of Budapest have not forgotten Raoul Wallenberg -- though the statue created to commemorate him was long ago stolen by Soviet troops and today stands, stripped of its explanatory plaque, before a pharmaceuticals factory in Debrecen. But the people of Budapest do not need a statue to remind them of Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg entered Budapest in the eleventh hour of both the Holocaust and the Second World War. Over half of Hungary's 800,000 Jews had already been killed, and some 120,000 others were being worked to death daily in forced-labor camps. All that remained were the 200,000 Jews in Budapest, who had already been stripped of citizenship, robbed of their possessions and segregated in ghettos. Wallenberg's mission was clear and daunting: it was to save the remaining Jews of Budapest from deportation and certain death.

Few men could have hoped to fulfill such a mission. Wallenberg seemed even less equipped than most. He was thirty-one years old, neither a soldier nor with any experience in heroism. By birth, education, and training, he was best suited for the quiet aristocratic life led by generations of Wallenbergs before him. Against him in Budapest stood nothing less than the entire machinery of the Holocaust: the German Einsatzkommando, or special killing units; the Nazi army; the Hungarian Nazis; Adolf Eichmann and his team of aides, who were stationed now in Budapest for the specific purpose of murdering the remaining Hungarian Jews.

Why do we remember Raoul Wallenberg? Simon Weisenthal called Budapest "the slaughterhouse that was Budapest," and, as was suggested, Raoul Wallenberg accomplished the impossible. Sometimes alone, sometimes with others, he thwarted the designs of the most murderous power the civilized world had ever seen. He bribed Nazis, charmed them, bluffed them, lied to them, threatened them, bullied them, and used every other means he could find to save the lives of the Budapest Jews -- entering deportation trains himself to

literally pull off those trains Jews slated for deportation and death. He worked incessantly, at great personal risk with utter disregard for his own safety, and through the sheer force of his example of solidarity with human beings in distress he inspired hundreds of others to assist him. In the end, Wallenberg and his staff managed to rescue some 100,000 people from certain extermination. The most unlikely of candidates had fulfilled the most impossible of missions.

Wallenberg acted decisively, tirelessly, tenaciously on behalf of human solidarity. Neither the public threats against him nor the overwhelming number of his enemies nor even an assassination attempt could deter him from his mission. At the end, when Soviet troops advanced into Budapest and what remained of Nazi rule collapsed into absolute anarchy, Wallenberg worked on. As he told a diplomat who urged him to seek cover with the Swedish legation:

"For me there is no choice . . . I'd never be able to go back to Stockholm without knowing inside myself that I'd done all a man could do to save as many Jews as possible."

Wallenberg could not abandon his work because he possessed profound courage and an unshakeable sense of reality. He understood the Nazi threat. He never sought refuge in delusion. He had the moral courage to see reality clearly and act on the basis of what he saw.

We remember Raoul Wallenberg because he was an extraordinary man of extraordinary courage. We also remember Raoul Wallenberg because he represents a human quality so important that he cannot and will not be forgotten.

We remember Raoul Wallenberg because he has become more than a man, more even than a hero. He symbolizes a central conflict of our age, which is the determination to remain human and caring and free in the face of tyranny. What Raoul Wallenberg represented in Budapest was nothing less than the conscience of the civilized world. By abducting and imprisoning him, Soviet authorities did more than violate rules of diplomacy and international law; they demonstrated contempt for everything his work in Budapest represented.

The Soviet authorities knew who he was and what he was doing. Just a day before his arrest, they assured the Swedish government that, "Measures have been taken to protect Mr. Wallenberg and his belongings." But that was not true. Nor was it true that they knew nothing of his whereabouts two years later, when they first suggested he must have died fighting in Budapest.

Yet even the Soviet Union has not succeeded in suppressing the story of Raoul Wallenberg. Just as the Nazis could not keep him from his mission, so have the Soviets failed to obliterate his legacy. Through his actions in Budapest, Wallenberg demonstrated that when one man acts in solidarity on behalf of decency and freedom he saves 100,000. He proved to all the world that one man acting freely can challenge an entire system of tyranny.

We remember Raoul Wallenberg because, as the novelist Milan Kundera observes through one of his characters, "the struggle of man against power is the struggle of memory against forgetting." Through his life and fate, Wallenberg has forged a bond with human freedom and civilization which no army and no Gulag can break. It will exist as long as we are determined to affirm the humanity of all people.

Wallenberg affirmed the humanity of Budapest Jews. And through the reality of his solidarity with them, even in the face of a mighty tyranny's determination to dehumanize them, he illustrated thereby our duty as well as our human potential. It is a deep honor to participate in honoring him today.

1985-01-25

Overlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Pol. I

25 JAN 1985

S. Julin

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

Pol I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Betr. åtgärd ss
delgivningslista

Raoul Wallenberg - 40 år efter den 17 januari 1945.
(S bil) ✓

Broder,

Liksom i Sverige och annorstädes uppmärksammades 40-årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs tillfångatagande också i Israel.

Den 22 januari medverkade ambassadören Hirdman vid en ceremoni i arrangemang av den judiska nationalfonden då han vid Yad Vashem i Jerusalem planterade ett vårdträd vid det rekreatiomsområde i Jerusalemskogen, vilket uppkallats efter Raoul Wallenberg. Senare på dagen framträdde ambassadören vid Sverige-Israel-föreningens sammankomst ägnad Raoul Wallenbergs insatser. Vid sammankomsten, som ägde rum på Hebreiska universitetet, framträdde dessutom bl a hedersordföranden i föreningen Gideon Hausner, ministern för religiösa frågor Josef Burg och direktorn för svenska teologiska institutet i Jerusalem teol dr Göran Larsson. Närvarande var talmannen i knesset Shlomo Hillel. Närmare 400 personer hade samlats till denna högtidsstund, som formades till en värdig hyllning av vad Raoul Wallenberg gjorde och till en stund av eftertänksamhet om hans okända öde parat med uttalade förhoppningar om klargöranden.

...2

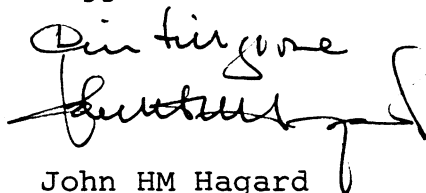
Den 24 januari framträdde jag vid en motsvarande sammankomst i Haifa där strax under 200 människor samlats i en samlingslokal som egentligen rymde långt färre. Också här präglades samvaron av värdighet och takt. Flera gav personliga vittnesbörd om att de hade sina liv att tacka Raoul Wallenberg för.

Rörande var också den dam som den 17 januari besökte ambassaden för att förklara att "vi som räddades av Raoul Wallenberg har gjort för litet för att få honom fri". Hon sade sig tänka på honom med tacksamhet varje gång hon öppnade ett fönster. Som ett personligt uttryck för sin tacksamhet överlämnade hon bifogade dikt på hebreiska.

./.

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Några artiklar från den hebreiskspråkiga pressen biläggs.

John H. Hagard


John HM Hagard

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet []

Enhet**Datum****Handläggare**

Godkännes

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet	
☐ Regeringen 20 ex		☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
☐ Chef Fö		☐ I-enh Fi		☐ Sv kyrkans mission		☐ Exportr	
☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA		☐ Industriförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr I		☐ STU		☐ Grossistförb	
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☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens kärnkraftsinsp		☐ LO	
☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utränämnd/Utrutsk/Europa- rådsdel 53 ex		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
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☐ Utrutsk 33 ex		☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex		☒ <i>Anna Lagergren</i> <i>Lars-Waldenby</i> <i>föreningen</i>	
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex		☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen			
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövärdsberedningen			
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA 2 ex		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk			
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	Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☒ Washington 2 ex	
			☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr	
	Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik	
			☐ Belgrad	☒ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa	
	Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia		
			☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del ☐ Strasbourg-repr
	Övriga Väst Europa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève
			☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del
	Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli
			☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus		
	Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv
			☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul ☐ Vientiane
	Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore ☐ Wellington
			☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran
			☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka ☐ Monrovia
	Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo ☐ Nairobi ☐ Pretoria
			☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico ☐ Quito
	Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo ☐ Santiago
			☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München ☐ San Francisco
	Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk ☐ Sao Paulo
			☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro

☐ Utrikesministerin ☐ Wretborn ☐ Utrikeshandelsmin ☒ Kabinettssekr ☐ Chef kabsekr kansli ☐ Anderman ☒ Chef Pol avd ☐ Chef Pol 1-5 ☒ Chef Pol 1	☐ Transportsekt ☐ Folkkr�tssakkunnige ☐ Statssekr f utr hand ☐ Chef H-enh ☐ F�rhandlingsgruppen ☐ KSA ☐ Chef R�ttsavd ☐ Chef R ☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb ☐ Chef multilat enh ☐ Chef bilat enh ☐ Chef planerings enh ☐ Bist�ndsinspekt�ren ☐ Chef protokollet ☐ Chef press- o inf enh ☐ Chef pressbyr�n ☐ Chef inf byr�n	☐ Chef SSB ☐ Rapport�versikten ☐ Regeringsp�rmen ☐ Theorin ☐ Edeen ☐ Wahlb�ck ☐ Marling ☐ Bekeris ☐ H�jrpe	☐ Norstr�m ☒ Centron Pol 1 ☒ Julen Pol 1 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ �ter enh ex	
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Israel-Sweden Friendship Association, P.O.B. 1274, Jerusalem

INVITATION

RAOUL WALLENBERG - CHAI

The Israel-Sweden Friendship Association has the honour of
inviting you to an evening in tribute of

Raoul Wallenberg

who disappeared in Budepest 40 years ago.

PROGRAM

Mr. Avigdor Shoham, Chairman of the Association

Motti Schmit, co-leader of the Jerusalem Symphony
Orchestra: E. Block, " Ba'al Shem"

Dr. Joseph Burg, Minister for Religious Affairs

Dr. Gören Larsson, Head of the Swedish Theological
Seminary, Jerusalem

Professor Shlomo Stern, Jerusalem

Motti Schmit plays J.S. Bach: "Adagio"

His Excellency, Mr. Sven Hirdman, Swedish Ambassador
to Israel

The tribute will take place on Tuesday,
January 22, 1985 at 18.00 at

The Wise Auditorium, Givat Ram Campus,
Jerusalem

Languages of speeches: Hebrew, English and Swedish

The public is cordially invited

אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ שׁוּבוּ פִּי שִׁיחַ

צְבִיחוֹת עַל רֹאשׁ וְצִדְכְּךָ בְּהַאֲלֹת 40 שָׁנָה

אֶסְעֶה לְאַמֵּן הָיָה הַיּוֹם.

אֲנִי חוֹשֶׁבֶת שֶׁכִּינִי אִישׁ אֶלְדֵּד אֲנִי מַפְיֵק, אֲלֹא אֶשֶׁר

לְבִנְתִּי זִיבֹר הַאֲלֹהִים שֶׁהוֹכִיחַ אֶת צִדְמִי בְּצִמְחַת הַשְּׁלֹחַ בְּהַנְגָּה.

כְּאֶשֶׁר אֲנִי נִצְבֶּתֶת בּוֹ שֶׁמֶּה עַל אִפְסֵי הַנְּגָה הַחֲדָשָׁה

בְּצִמְחַת הַשְּׁלֹחַ, כְּשֶׁהוֹבִלָנִי בְּצִדְכְּךָ הַמֵּלֶךְ, וְכְאֶשֶׁר הָיִינוּ מְכֻסִּים

בְּבֵית תְּרוֹשֶׁת לְלִבֵּי, וְהָיָה בּוֹ הַדָּבָר וְהַגְּבוּרָה לְהַגִּיד.

כֹּל יוֹם בְּעֵשֶׂה וְהָיָה כִּי לְחִיצֵי אֲמִירֹת שֶׁתִּנְקֶנָּה לְהַיָּד

צִדְקָה כִּי לְהִיוֹת שֶׁבֶת בְּצִדְכְּךָ אֵלֶּם.

הַיּוֹם אֲנִי חוֹשֶׁבֶת, אַחֲרֵי 40 שָׁנָה בְּאֵלֶּיךָ כּוֹחוֹת נֶפֶשׁ לְמִיכָה

זֶמֶר לֹא מְרֻבָּח אֵיכָמֶן, אֲלֹתִי הָיִיתִי כֹּל יוֹם בְּבִנְיָן בּוֹ

הַתְּגָרָה בְּכִלְיֹת שֶׁלֹּא אֶצֶל מִשְׁפַּחַת (מִשְׁפַּחַת בִּינְיָן)

שֶׁאֲמַצֶּה אֲלֹתִי בְּתִקְלֹת הַשְּׁלֹחַ בְּבִנְיָן זֶה הָיָה בֵּית

הַיָּדִים עַל הַסֵּטֶל שֶׁבּוֹ פֶּה אֵיכָמֶן.

יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי לֵב וְנִבְלָה לְהוֹיֵם אֲלֹתִי בְּצִדְכְּךָ, לֹא בֶן

עַל הַשְּׁלֹחַ הַאֲלֹהִים אֲלֹא צְבִיחוֹת עַל מִסִּירֹת נֶפֶשׁ

אֶצֶל רֹאשׁ וְצִדְכְּךָ עֲבוֹדָה יָדוֹ אֶל הַיָּדִים שֶׁהָיָה מְלָכִי

בְּזֶת הַשְּׁלֹחַ. אֲנִי מְשַׁכְּחִימָה מִיָּד

אברהם לוי פישמן שיח

זכרונות על האלף ואברהם, בגאולת 40 שנה

אפואלו אלדן העם היהודי.

אני חושבת שהבנתי איש אברהם לפני מספיק, ואם אפשר
אכנתו גיבור האלה שהוכיח את הצדק בזמן השלישי בהתגלותו.
כאשר אני נזכרת בו שם על אודות הנהגתו האנושית
בזמן השלום, כשהוא צדקת האמת, וכאשר היינו מכונסים
בבית תרומה אברהם, היה בו הדרה והענוה והגוף
כל יום בגשם ובחור כפי הצדק האמת שבתנוקותיהם
צדקו כפי להיות שוב בזכרונות אדם.

היום אני חושבת, אחרי 40 שנה באלו כוחות נפש אמירים
צדקו אל חרוב איכסן, אולי האות כל יום בבנין בו
התגוררתי בפליטת שאלה אצל משפחה (משפחת פוקס)
שאלצה אולי בתקופת השלום בבנין זה היה בית
היפוס על העסקים שבו פל איכסן.

ימי אלקטור ונבאמר מלונם אולי בזכרונות, ולא רק
על השלום האומה אלא זכרונות על מסירות נפש
אצל האלף ואברהם שהוטל ידו לעם היהודי שהיה מפקד
בגת השלום.

אוסטרייט מדיס

Translation

DAVAR - 18.1.85

CHURCH BELLS MARKED 40 YEARS OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE

Many countries in the world marked yesterday the 40th anniversary of the disappearance in Hungary of the Swedish Diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, who had saved the lives of more than 10.000 Jews (sic) from the Nazis before he was arrested by the Soviets without a trace.

"Wallenberg has become a symbol of humanism and the spirit of sacrifice", it was said in a statement of the Prime Minister of Sweden, which was published in Stockholm. The statement also mentioned, that the Wallenberg^{affair} has not been clarified and that the Government of Sweden will continue its efforts to find out what happened to him.

According to the official Soviet version, Wallenberg died of "heart failure" at the Liubianka prison in Moscow, in July 1947. However different witnesses have said, that they had seen the Swedish Diplomat several years later.

Wallenberg was arrested after he had asked to see Marshal Rodjon Malinowsky, Commander of the Soviet Forces in Central Europe. It seems, that the Soviets had suspected him of being a spy because of his connections with the Americans and with the Nazis.

Ceremonies, organized by 25 "Wallenberg Committees" were held yesterday throughout the world.

In the United States, where Wallenberg was awarded honorary citizenship, church bells sounded 40 times in the afternoon hours, and in Melbourne, Australia, a statue was unveiled in his honour. U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday repeated U.S. demands for a full explanation of Wallenberg's disappearance. In a published statement he said: "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man, and the Soviet Union owes the world a full accounting of his fate".

John M. ...

Translation

MAARIV - 18.1.85

WALLENBERG

by Joseph Lapid

I do not know who Zlatopolsky was, but I know there is a street in his name in Tel-Aviv. Yet in Tel-Aviv, there is no street in the name of Raoul Wallenberg.

I really have nothing against Zlatopolsky, but I am willing to bet, that his rights did not exceed those of Wallenberg. I am sure, that Zlatopolsky did not save tens of thousands of Jews from the Nazis during the Holocaust. I suppose, that Zlatopolsky had been a Zionist worker in Russia or in Poland at the beginning of the century. Wallenberg was no communal worker and no Zionist. He was a Swedish non-Jew who saved the Jews of Budapest from deportation to the death camps.

The official explanation, why there is no street by the name of Wallenberg is, that one does not name streets after people who are alive, and it is not certain, that Wallenberg is dead. He was only arrested by the Soviet Secret Police towards the end of World War II and has not been heard of since. And the Fathers of the first Hebrew city are not prepared to "take the risk", that Wallenberg will turn out to be alive after a street has been named after him, implying, that he is dead.

A few years ago, it was announced, that a park in the Dan neighbourhood would be named after him. This was not done. A few months ago, it was announced, that a nice grove in Ramat Aviv would be named after him. This has not yet been done either.

Yesterday was the 40th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance. I am sure, it took Zlatopolsky a shorter period of time.

..

Joseph Lapid

Translation

HAARETZ - 18.1.85.

Forty Years after the Disappearance of the Saviour of the Jews in Hungary

U.S. AND BRITAIN AGAIN DEMAND EXPLANATION OF WALLENBERG'S FATE

by Shaul Zdaka and Eliahu Zahavi

The 40th anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, the saviour of Jews, was marked yesterday throughout the world by 25 "Wallenberg Committees". On the 17th January Wallenberg was summoned to a meeting with the Soviet Commander in the Hungarian city of Debreczen - and from this meeting he did not return. Prior to his arrest, he had succeeded to save the lives of more than tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews.

It seems that the Soviets had suspected him of being a spy because of his contacts with the Americans and with the Nazis.

The Americans had financed his activities for the rescue of Jews, and he had maintained contacts with the Nazis in order to negotiate the "redemption" for money of whole families.

The British Step

Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel, told HAARETZ, that the Government of Sweden had made several mistakes in the past, when it did not put pressure on the Soviets to release his brother in exchange for spies, economic aid or a submarine that had been caught near the Swedish coast about three years ago.

Yesterday von Dardel met with the British Deputy Foreign Minister, Malcolm Rifkind, and emerged encouraged from this meeting, at which he was promised, that Britain would soon raise the question of Wallenberg's fate before the Kremlin. The question had also been raised at a high level by the leader of British Labour and Gorbachov, during the latter's visit in London.

Reagan's Demand

U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday repeated the U.S. demand to receive a full explanation of the disappearance of the Swedish Diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. He said in a statement, that "the world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man, and the Soviet Union owes the world a full accounting of his fate". During the days preceding the 40th anniversary, the shooting of an American film on Raoul Wallenberg was completed. Hungary refused to allow shooting on its territory and filming was made in Yugoslavia. In Sweden, a faculty was opened this year at the University of Lund on the subject of Human Rights, which carries the name of Raoul Wallenberg.

. . .

DAVAR - 18.1.85

Picture

One of the municipal Kindergarten's in Ramat Gan was yesterday named after Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Diplomat who saved some 100 thousand Hungarian Jews during World War II and disappeared when the Red Army entered Budapest.

The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Uri Amit, stated that ceremonies were being held at the same time throughout the world, to mark Wallenberg's work.

Picture shows Ramat Gan Mayor Uri Amit unveiling the plaque.

. . .

HAMODIA - 20.1.85 - writing on the same subject, adds:

Sven Julin, the Swedish Foreign Office official handling the case, said: "Raould Wallenberg is officially considered alive until the contrary is proved". ... and "We still receive from time to time testimonies about Wallenberg. We are certain, that Wallenberg was alive after 1947. Therefore we cannot accept the Soviet statement of 1957. The Russians know only too well, that the Wallenberg affair is not a closed case for us".

. . .

Jonas Wallberg

4247

הלשכה הראשית
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קרן קימת לישראל KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL (JEWISH NATIONAL FUND)

ק ר נ ק י מ ת ל י ש ר א ל

מתכבדת להזמין

לטקס הקדשת אתר החניון

לכבוד

ר א ו ל ו ל נ ב ר ג

חסיד אומות העולם

הטקס יערך ביום שלישי, כ"ט בטבת תשמ"ה, 22 בינואר 1984
בשעה 11:00 בבוקר, ביער ירושלים
אישור השתתפות ופרטים נוספים בטלפון:
02-240151 שלוחות 36, 37, 38 או 02-226207

K E R E N K A Y E M E T H L E I S R A E L
(JEWISH NATIONAL FUND)

Cordially Invites You To Attend The
Site Dedication Of The
Recreation Area In Honor Of

R A O U L W A L L E N B E R G
A Righteous Gentile

The Dedication will take place on Tuesday, January 22, 1985,
in the Jerusalem Forest.

R.S.V.P. and further details:
02-240251 ext. 36, 37, 38 or 02-226207



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TEL AVIV

1985-01-22

Överlämnas för kännedom a.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Pol. I

23 JAN 1985

S. Julin

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

Pol I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

Raoul Wallenberg

(2 bil.) ✓

22/002 ✓

En I (P. 2)

Broder,

./.

För Er dossier översänder jag två tal jag hållit i Jerusalem den 22 januari i samband med högtidhållandet av 40-årsminnet av Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande. Du kanske även vill delge Nina Lagergren.

Sven Hirdman
Sven Hirdman

be

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Ort/Datum/Nr eller navn

Angående

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

 **jämte
samtl bil**

jämte

jämte bil
där så angivits

**bil kan lånas
på UD tel:**

☐ 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/Utrusk/Europa- rådsdel 53 ex	☐ SSLP, Fö	☐ Televerket	☐ TCO
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ SAF
☐ Utrusk 33 ex	☐ Fst	☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex	☒ <i>Handlagarna</i>
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	☒ <i>Revisionsnämnd</i>
☐ Utrusk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☒ <i>Förvarningen</i>
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ SIPRI	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ EKN	☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr Fö	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SAREC	☐ Europainstitutet	☐

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

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ J. J. J.
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmén	☐
☐ 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	☐
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Tal vid invigning av Raoul Wallenberg Recreation
Area i Jerusalem 22 januari 1985.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Where it possible for Raoul Wallenberg to know about this Site Dedication Ceremony of the Raoul Wallenberg Recreation Area in the Jerusalem Forest, I am sure he would have approved. When during the terrible war year of 1944 he was doing his utmost to save as many persecuted Hungarian Jews as possible from the German Nazis and from the Hungarian fascists, he did not know of the State of Israel to come. Here, many of those Jews he tried to save as well as many other Jews, who had lived in distress, have found shelter.

I find it very appropriate to plant a tree in memory of what Raoul Wallenberg did. A tree is a living thing. It will live on as a reminder of those whose life he tried to save.

Thank you.

SWEDISH EMBASSY
Sven Hirdman

Tal vid Wallenberg-dagen i Jerusalem 22 januari 1985

Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Minister,

Members of the Israel-Sweden Friendship Association,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A Hero of Our Times, it can justly be said of Raoul Wallenberg. In this year of 1985 we commemorate the end of the Second World War, a war during which man behaved with such brutality towards man that it makes one despair about man's nature. However, in the midst of this darkness Raoul Wallenberg showed through his hard and unselfish work what one single individual can achieve for his fellow men. It is no wonder that he and his fate to this day continue to fascinate people the world over. He was not alone in his work and his name stands out as a symbol for many other heroic deeds.

SWEDISH EMBASSY

In a message a few days ago on the 40th anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme said:

"It is today 40 years since Raoul Wallenberg disappeared. We shall always remember his person and his achievement. Through heroic efforts he saved tens of thousands of lives towards the end of the second world war and appears today as a symbol for humanitarianism and the spirit of self-sacrifice.

We still have no clear picture of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg. As long as this uncertainty remains, the Swedish Government will continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity to discover his fate."

It might be useful if I try to sum up what the Swedish Government has done since Raoul Wallenberg

was taken captive by the Soviet Army in Budapest in January, 1945.

As soon as it became known in that same month that Wallenberg had been taken by the Russians, the Swedish Government requested his release. The Soviets first indicated that he was in their care and would soon be released. After a few months, they changed their story and said that they did not know anything about him. Only in the mid-fifties did the Swedish Government manage to prove to the Soviet Government on the basis of testimony from foreign prisoners of war returning from the Soviet Union, that Raoul Wallenberg indeed had been imprisoned in Moscow at least until 1947. This was finally admitted by the Soviet Government, when the then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in February 1957 told the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow that Wallenberg had died in the Lefortovskaya prison in Moscow

in July 1947. The Soviet Government put the blame for their previous false statements on purged state security officials.

As Mr. Palme said in his statement a few days ago, we still have no clear picture of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. As long as this uncertainty remains, the Swedish Government will continue its efforts by all means to find out the truth. We do not exclude the possibility that he may still be alive, at the age of 73.

After the partial breakthrough in the search for Raoul Wallenberg in 1957, the search for further evidence has continued. Thousands of people and potential witnesses have been interviewed during this process, which continues to this day. I have myself been involved in this work. On the basis of the information we have gathered in this way, renewed formal applications have been made

to the Soviet Government in the late 1950s, in the 1960s, in the late 1970s and informally during the 1980s. Some of the available information indicates that Raoul Wallenberg may have been in various Soviet prisons as of the first half of the 1960s. After that, the information becomes more hazy and contradictory. Throughout all this time, the Soviet position has remained that Wallenberg died in 1947.

Until the late 1970s, the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg seemed to be an exclusively Swedish concern. However, in 1979 new testimony about what might have happened to him in the Soviet Union brought forward a world-wide interest in his case. This led, among other things, to the founding of Raoul Wallenberg Associations in many other countries, and to the publication of many new books about him. In addition to in Sweden, the interest was and is particularly strong in

the United States and in Israel. This is natural, since the United States together with Sweden, sponsored his mission and since he saved Jews.

For the Swedish Government, which works hand in hand with the Raoul Wallenberg family committee in Sweden, the activities in other countries for Raoul Wallenberg is a strong support. We will not shrink from our responsibility to our own national as long as any doubt remains as to his fate. For the Swedish Governemnt and for the Swedish people it remains a humanitarian obligation of the first order to pursue these efforts until we find the final answers.

Swedes do not wish to believe that Raoul Wallenberg is dead. Therefore, no streets or other places are named after him in Sweden. Nor does his face appear on Swedish stamps. The memory of his deeds lives on by its own force. May it continue to be an inspiring light to persecuted men all over the world. Thank you.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

25/000
PROMEMORIA
1985-01-28

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(P4)

Ex till:

Kabsek
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Julin

208325/5

Register till Raoul Wallenbergarkivet

Nina Lagergren, Raoul Wallenbergföreningen, framförde vid telefonsamtal idag förslaget att UD skulle utarbeta och publicera ett namnregister för de dokument ur Raoul Wallenbergarkivet avseende tiden till 1969 som har offentliggjorts. Registret, som skulle baseras på arkivets karto-tek, skulle vara av stort värde för alla som arbetar med Wallenbergdokumenten eftersom dessa är synnerligen svåröverskådliga. Namn på personer som vi önskar skydda skulle naturligtvis utelämnas.

Jag lovade fru Lagergren att vidarebefordra hennes förslag till professor Carlgren och förutskickade att han skulle höra av sig till henne.

SJ

Sven Julin

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

[Redacted]

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1985-01-28

Dnr

[Redacted]

Avd

Grupp

M&I

Adress

SVENSK MOSKVA

Dnr

Text

Från Pol I. Re Raoul Wallenberg. [Redacted]

Vi delar bedömningen att den ytterligare information som kan erhållas från Terelja genom indirekt kontakt med denne inte torde stå i proportion till risken att därigenom äventyra hans personliga säkerhet. För att följa spår avseende Raoul Wallenbergs föregivna vistelseorter på femtiotalet anser vi att de bör vara betydligt mera konkreta och verifierbara än Tereljas vaga uppgifter.

Vi är införstådda med att Lantos briefas av amerikanska ambassaden på det av er angivna villkoret, d v s att hänsyn tas till Tereljas säkerhet.

CABINET

Kopia: Julin

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändare

Kladd

Sig

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
CF

[REDACTED]

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
KAB SEKR
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ÅTGÅRD:

Pol I/S. Julin 85-01-30
Hbr Julin - Berner, Warszawa.
Hbr Julin - L. Nilsson
85-01-30

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1985-01-28 29

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AMBASSADEN MOSKVA 1985-01-29

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER JULIN, POL 1 FRAAN NILSSON

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

NAAGOT I EFTERHAND HAR DET RAETT SJAEVLVLARA FAKTUM SLAGIT MIG
ATT TERELJAS UTSAGO MAASTE ANSES HA OEKAT VAART INTRESSE ATT
KOMMA I KONTAKT MED VOROBEL-VOROBJOV. HAN TYCKS VARA EN AV DE
MYTISKA FIGURER SOM DAA OCH DAA DYKER UPP I AERENDET OCH SOM
INOM DEN SOVJETISKA FAENGELSE- OCH LAEGERVAERLDEN TILL FLERA AV
VARANDRA OBEROENDE PERSONER FOERMEDLAT UPPGIFTER OM RAOUL
WALLENBERG. MITT FOERSOEK (JAEFMOER HBR TILL WESTERLUND, WARSZAWA
80-03-11) ATT KOMMA I KONTAKT MED V-V BLEV, SAAVITT JAG MINNS
RESULTATLOEST. DET KUNDE KANSKE VARA MOEDAN VAERT ATT FRAAGA
KOLLEGERNA PAA WARSZAWA-AMBASSADEN HUR MAN NU DAER BEDOEMER
MOEJLIGHETERNA. SOM TIDIGARE GAELLER FOERSTAAS ATT VI INTE FAAR
AEVENTYRA V-V:S SAEKERHET.

NILSSON

AMBASSADEN MOSKVA

*****/M2

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

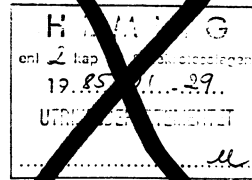
PROMEMORIA

1985-01-29

Ex till:

Kabs ✓
Polch ✓
Ch Pol I ✓
Carlsson, Pol I ✓
Julin ✓

exp. at 85-01-29/ee



HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

Raoul Wallenberg efterforskningarna

Efterforskningarna efter Raoul Wallenberg lämnade redan under 1960-talet det aktiva skedet i och med att tillgången på vittnen började avta. UD:s efterforskningsverksamhet är numera, av lättförklarliga skäl, inskränkt till att intervjua de vittnen som spontant träder fram och att utvärdera deras utsagor. Å andra sidan lägger vi fortfarande ned den största möda på att följa upp varje ny ledtråd, hur obetydlig den än kan te sig. Ole Jödahls genomgång av Raoul Wallenbergarkivet för några år sedan inför offentliggörandet av en stor del av det gav också vid handen att alla ledspår hade följts upp energiskt och omsorgsfullt.

Resultaten får dock sägas ha varit magra. Kalinski- och Kaplanspären 1978 gav oss viktiga indicier om Raoul Wallenbergs uppehåll i Vladimirlängelset på 1960-talet och om möjligheten att han skulle ha varit vid liv så sent som 1975. De föranledde också två démarcher 1979, båda med känt resultat. Det har blivit en truism att den sovjetiska regeringen måste konfronteras med ovedersägliga bevis för att den skall frånfalla sitt 1957 lämnade besked. Några sådana har vi inte haft, blott indicier av varierande bevisvärde.

Utsikterna att vi skall få fram bindande bevis minskar uppenbarligen allt eftersom åren går. De vittnen som numera dyker upp är oftast män i 70-85-årsåldern och som för 20-40 år sedan satt i sovjetisk fångenskap. De får höra om Raoul Wallenberg på radio eller TV, erinrar sig vagt att de stötte ihop med eller hörde talas om en fången diplomat under sin fängelsetid och kontaktar en svensk beskickning. Dessa vittnesmål, i den mån de är någorlunda trovärdiga, fogar skärvor till den kalejdoskopiska bild vi redan har av Raoul Wallenbergs många påstådda vistelseorter under 1950- och 1960-talen, men de bidrar sällan med något väsentligen nytt.

Skulle Raoul Wallenberg vara i livet får man förutsätta att han numera, efter Kaplans vittnesmål 1977, hålls hundra procentigt isolerad, varför utsikterna till nya vittnesmål från f.d. medfångar torde vara minimala.

Frisläppta f.d. medfångar har varit våra viktigaste källor. Vi bör realistiskt räkna med att de kommer att minska i antal och kanske med årens lopp t.o.m. försvinna.

I detta läge bör vi överväga om det finns alternativa informationskällor. En möjlighet som då erbjuder sig kan vara sovjetiska avhoppare, i första hand högt uppsatta KGB-tjänstemän. Vi har vid enstaka tillfällen prövat denna utväg, men bör framtiden möjligen försöka utnyttja den mera konsekvent för att söka skapa klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Det är mig dock obekant hur vi skulle gå till väga i praktiken.

SJ
Sven Julin

ee

Avsändningsort
Pol I/Kr S Julin/ee

Ärendes
Raoul Wallenberg

1985-01-29

Art

Grupp

Stäm

P

2

Ex till Julin

Adress

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST DNR.....

Text

Från Julin för Hellners ang. Raoul Wallenberg. Ditt hbr
1985-01-23.

Bicskeis uppgifter är i och för sig av begränsat upplysnings-
värde, men kanske Ofner har mer att berätta som kan kasta
ljus över Wallenbergs förehavanden den 17 januari 1945? En
förutsättning för eventuell kontakt med honom är emellertid
att han inte riskerar att råka ut för obehagliga konsekvenser.
Om så är fallet avstår vi hellre eftersom det är tvivelsamt
att han skulle sitta inne med upplysningar av väsentligt ny-
hetsvärde.

CABINET

Ifyllas av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den /

Sign

Dep U64 322

1985-01-25

(Nr 2)

Oversändt till konsulatet
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
S. Julin

Departementsrådet Peter Osvald
Utrikesdepartementet

25/001 ✓
30 JAN 1985

Wallenberg-manifestation i Los Angeles
(\$ bil.) ✓

Ert tel. 27 (85-01-23)

I samband med 40-årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs bortrövande hölls på flera platser i USA olika manifestationer, som också uppmärksammades i svenska massmedia. Flera av dessa var koncentrerade till Los Angeles-området, där intresset är mycket stort för Wallenberg, både i judiska och icke-judiska grupper. Som exempel kan nämnas att generalkonsul Hegardt för drygt ett år sedan två dagar i rad medverkade med ett Wallenberg-tal för totalt 4.000 medlemmar i en av de viktigaste judiska kvinnoorganisationerna Hadassah. En stor manifestation förekom under OS i Los Angeles, på Wallenbergs födelsedag, där bl a en hälsning framfördes från den svenska kungen och fru Nancy Reagan vid det s k Simon Wiesenthal-centret.

Följande manifestation i samband med 40-årsdagen kan nämnas:

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, som bildades för ett år sedan höll presskonferens på Los Angeles Press Club där ett flertal projekt offentliggjordes.

1. Institutet presenterade the Raoul Wallenberg Release Fund där medel avsatts till två belöningar. Den första på 100 000 dollar skall ges till den person som företer odiskutabla bevis att Wallenberg lever. Bevisen bör kunna granskas av FBI eller liknande myndighet och vara i form av fingeravtryck etc.
2. Den andra belöningen gäller en miljon dollar till den som kan föra Wallenberg levande till vad man kallar ett fritt land. Pengar till

dessas två belöningar kommer från industrimannen Irvin Boren, ordförande i "Boren Foundation for Middle East Peace and Development". Boren, som är av judisk börd, men som inte tillhör dem som själv räddats av Wallenberg, var närvarande vid presskonferensen och redogjorde för den tacksamhet han känner och som fått honom att donera pengarna.

3. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute inleder också en kampanj för att skriva brev till de sovjetiska ledarna.
4. Ett annat projekt avser att be varje amerikansk medborgare att donera 20 cent för vart och ett av de 40 år Wallenberg suttit fängslad. Vidare skall en tidning med namnet The Wallenberg Journal startas och utkomma varje kvartal. Verksamheten skall finansieras genom produktion av ca 25 000 små Wallenberg-byster som skall försälgas med särskild inriktning på placering i kyrkor.

Det är givetvis svårt att bedöma hur seriöst institutet är. Ett intryck från presskonferensen, som för övrigt var glest besatt, och kontakt med institutets chef Jack Maples, är att institutet har en något "blandad profil". Visserligen återfinns flera framträdande personer bland institutets grundare, som framgår av bifogade faktablad, men syftet verkade framförallt vara att kunna presentera något tillräckligt spektakulärt som kunde få stor genomslagskraft i amerikanska och internationella media.

Vissa av institutets projekt kan också te sig ganska orealistiska. Bl a avser man att på egen hand resa till Moskva för att direkt till Kreml leverera de tusentals brev man väntar skall komma in som en följd av brevskrivningskampanjen.

Genomslagskraften i media var dock begränsad. Los Angeles Times nämnde inte presskonferensen utan innehöll dagen efter endast en kort notis om ceremonin i New York med Jeanne Kirkpatrick. Enligt uppgift från institutet hade dock ett inslag om presskonferensen sänts flera gånger på de ca 40 radiostationer i området som är knutna till ABC.

Vid ceremonin läste en medlem av Californias delstatskongress upp det uttalande som president

Reagan gjort tidigare under dagen. Vår medverken inskränkte sig till att jag läste upp statsministerns uttalande, samt deltog i den klockringning som förekom. Några frågor som borde besvarats från vår sida förekom inte.

Dagen före behandlades en motion i Los Angeles' stadsfullmäktige om att utlysa 17 januari 1985 till "Raoul Wallenberg Day", vilken också stöddes och officiellt proklamerades. Detta har också skett för några år sedan - då på Wallenbergs födelsedag.

Kvällen före hölls en ekumenisk gudstjänst i en lutheransk kyrka i Long Beach söder om Los Angeles, där konsul Odd Isaksson representerade generalkonsulatet. Församlingens pastor, Rev. Richard Andersen, är för övrigt en av grundarna av Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

Fredag 25 januari hålls i en synagoga i Los Angelesområdet en högtid i Raoul Wallenbergs namn där bl a generalkonsul Margareta Hegardt kommer att närvara.

Material om institutet, kampanjen samt ett klipp ur San Francisco Chronicle bifogas.

*Med de bästa hälsningarna
Claes Jernaeus*

Claes Jernaeus

cc. Pressombudsmannen Jobeus

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Upprättad: november 1982

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

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852201

Sjulin

Godkännes

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ OVR

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

Los Angeles Jomars - Cavalid 85-01-25
Wallenby manifestation i LA☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

☒ jämte
samt biljämte
bil nrjämte bil
dar så angivitsbil kan lånas
på UD tel:

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

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

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkkrätssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ <i>Jutni</i>
☐ 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	☐ Hjärke	

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THE RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE

FACT SHEET

AND

RELATED PROGRAM MATERIAL

FACT SHEET
THE RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE

876 North Batavia, Orange, CA 92668
(714) 997-8450
Contact: Jack Maples

I. ORGANIZATION

The RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE is a California non-profit organization, with application pending for tax exemption.

II. FOUNDED

Founding Concept - Budapest, Hungary, January 1945.

Founded - Long Beach, California, U.S.A.
January 17, 1984.

Founder - Raoul Gustav Wallenberg

Co-Founders:

Mr. Irving Boren - Los Angeles, Ca.,
Industrialist, philanthropist; President, Boren
Foundation for Middle East Peace and Development;
Member, Friends of Technion.

Dr. Otto Shirn - Ph.D., C.F.R.E., Los Angeles,
Ca., economist, political liaison, Director
Interfaith Affairs, Jewish section.

Dr. Richard Andersen - Ph.D., Long Beach, Ca.,
Lutheran clergyman, author of 20 books, leading
authority on Raoul Wallenberg's life and times,
Director, Interfaith Affairs, Christian section.

Filemon Campo-Flores - Ph.D., Irvine, Ca.,
Professor, Business Department, Cal State
University at Long Beach, strategy, planning,
management, development.

Donald Winton - Corona Del Mar, Ca., Artist,
sculptor, designer of the Holy Land Collection and
the bust of Wallenberg.

Jack L. Coleman - M.Ed., Santa Ana, Ca., Composer,
conductor, TV producer, director.

Sarah-Anne Coleman - Santa Ana, Ca., Author, business and financial consultant.

Thomas "Ed" Steele - Orange, Ca., Broadcast executive, vice president and co-owner, Creative Communications Associates; member, Board of Directors, National Religious Broadcasters.

Robert K. Dornan - Buena Park, Ca., Congressman, Southern California.

Daniel Wooding - Orange, Ca., Award-winning journalist, author - Open Doors News Service director and media consultant.

Jack Maples - Long Beach, Ca., Distinguished journalist and businessman, founder, Chairman of the Board and Executive Director, The Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

WHO IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

The agonizing truth is that Raoul Wallenberg is a noble Christian martyr who is the last known surviving prisoner of the Holocaust.

He has many other titles. Elie Wiesel terms him a "living legend." Albert Schweitzer, famed French theologian, and medical missionary, named him "one of the great heroes of the twentieth century." Hungarian Jews called him the "Swedish angel." Menachem Begin claimed he was "the most righteous Gentile of all time." He is only the second person in history to become an honorary American citizen. Walter Berns, the United States Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, identifies him "as one of the genuine heroes of World War II, and one of the world's most noble spirits." He styled Wallenberg as "the most famous of all disappeared persons."

Raoul Wallenberg, at 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. 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, 437,000 Jewish men, women and children, living outside the capital had already been deported to concentration camps. The remaining Jewish community consisted of the 230,000 Jews still living in Budapest. His

primary adversary was SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann, who was determined that no Jew should be left alive.

By the time that Raoul Wallenberg was taken prisoner on January 17, 1945, by the Russians, he is personally credited with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Jews!!!

Two such survivors, Tom Lantos and his wife Annette, are among those whom Wallenberg saved. Today Mr. Lantos serves as U.S. Congressman from Hillsborough, California.

Raoul Wallenberg enjoys three titles which have never collectively been given to any other human being. He is considered by the Jews to be the Most Righteous Gentile of all times; he is considered by the Christians who know of him to be a modern-day Christian Martyr; and he is only the second person in history to be made an honorary American Citizen (the other was Winston Churchill)!

III. WHY WAS THE WALLENBERG INSTITUTE FOUNDED?

1. The establishment of the Wallenberg Institute is the fulfillment and extension of the plans and programs developed by Raoul Wallenberg during the last days of World War II. Wallenberg's own statement is available elsewhere in this material.
2. To gain Wallenberg's release from prison through the application of international public opinion, pressure on the political structure of the Soviet Union or to determine the true story of what happened between January 17, 1945, and this date.
3. To be the voice, the conscience and the messenger to over one billion Christian believers in perpetuating the memory of the Holocaust, why it happened, why it must never happen again, and how the simple practice of faith could have prevented this greatest of all tragedies.
4. To develop industrial and commercial self-help projects for the benefit of the State of Israel, her special children, and other needy children worldwide.

IV. DIVISION AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

There are some 20 Wallenberg committees around the world whose activities we propose to coordinate through the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

Various sections of the Wallenberg Institute have been established (e.g. Swedish, Jewish, American, Hungarian, Christian) to work within the various communities coordinating the work of the Wallenberg Institute.

The goal, time and budget allowing, looks toward the establishment of the international headquarters of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Jerusalem, Israel.

Major sections will also include committees on racial discrimination, prisoners of conscience, interfaith religious understanding, self-help programs for needy children worldwide and international government liaison.

V. ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS

A. The Wallenberg Library

To collect and display all material available concerning the life and work of this gentle Christian soul and to conduct research and collect material on the lives of others who were and are similarly motivated.

B. The Wallenberg Fund

Funds committed to the Raoul Wallenberg Fund are to be used for, but not limited to, the following purposes.

1. To help pay legal fees in the court battle now underway to force the Soviet Union to free Raoul Wallenberg.
2. To provide for all necessary expenses for Raoul Wallenberg upon his release from prison, for resettlement, rehabilitation, medical expense and personal income until his decision on permanent plans can be made.
3. To continue ongoing programs to develop awareness of Wallenberg, his mission, and his lifetime of sacrifice.
4. To underwrite various activities and programs outlined in previous paragraphs.

C. The Wallenberg Journal

A quarterly publication, vehicle for the continued development of Wallenberg Awareness. It will also be used as the vehicle to communicate with and coordinate the activities of the international

Wallenberg committees, and other people interested in the Wallenberg story, throughout the world.

D. General Activity

It is the Wallenberg Institute's objective to mount the most massive letter-writing campaign in history and to create person-to-person pressure upon the Soviet authorities to release Wallenberg. This will be carried out through radio, television and print media.

- E. We have established what we propose will be the largest voluntary reward fund that has ever been offered to gain Wallenberg's release from prison, or failing that, to gain all information possible on the exact story of his life in the Soviet Gulag. (Complete reward information available on request)

VI. PROPOSED METHODS OF FINANCING WALLENBERG INSTITUTE ACTIVITIES AND ENTERPRISES

Some funds will be derived from foundation grants, donations, membership fees, founders fees, and widespread organizational and institutional support, as well as generated income from various enterprises and events.

The principle source of income for the Institute will be from the production and distribution of the HOLY LAND COLLECTION, as well as from sale and distribution of the BUST OF WALLENBERG, and other self-help programs.

VII. ENDORSEMENTS

The American Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
The Boren Foundation for Middle East Peace and Development.
The American Congress of Survivors from Concentration Camps.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION

The Wallenberg Institute will be directed by Jack Maples, President and Chairman of the Board, with staff volunteers and paid consultants, under the supervision of the Co-Founders and Directors.

Temporary offices are located at 876 N. Batavia, Orange, California 92668 (714) 997-8450.

IX. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

All financial arrangements will be directed through an operating trust with an international banking organization.

Ongoing auditing will be maintained and financial statements provided upon request by appropriate persons.

X. WHOM DOES THE WALLENBERG INSTITUTE EFFORTS BENEFIT... AND HOW

The Jewish and Christian communities will be the primary spiritual beneficiaries of the Wallenberg Institute. The Institute has a total commitment to promote understanding and dialogue between individuals and organizations representing all religious faiths. It will serve as a deterrent against anti-Semitism, and will develop continuing, sensitive, credible programs to insure that the horror of the Holocaust shall never be forgotten and that the names of righteous souls who fought against this greatest of all evils shall be remembered with love and honor. The Wallenberg Institute, in loving tribute to its martyred founder, will promote and encourage unity, dialogue, friendship and mutual cooperation between people of all faiths worldwide.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION

1. How do we know if Raoul Wallenberg is alive?

The last known sighting of Wallenberg was in 1978. As late as July of 1984, the chief Rabbi of Hungary stated he believed Wallenberg to be alive and made a demand that the Hungarian Government take immediate action to secure his release. No death certificate exists and, therefore, we must assume that he is alive.

2. If we were to discover that he is not alive, how would that effect the activities and objectives of the Wallenberg Institute?

Our theme RAOUL WALLENBERG LIVES is pertinent and important even if he is not alive. If he is alive, we honor him in life. If he is not alive, we honor his Christian service to the Jews of Hungary, by seeking to carry on the programs which HE DESIGNED for the Wallenberg Institute, so that his memory will indeed

live forever. The achievement of these goals, objectives, purposes, successes will be his....even in death.

The former Prime Minister of Israel, Menachem Begin, put it more poignantly when on the occasion of Wallenberg's seventieth birthday he said..."What we can and will do...is to declare solemnly, in the name of the entire Jewish people, that Raoul Wallenberg will never be forgotten in the annals of Israel. Every Jew, and every person of good will, bears his noble image, that of one of the most righteous of men who rose up to help our nation in a time of trouble, distress, persecution and mass destruction. He acted to help us, to save the blameless souls of innocent people. 'Raoul Wallenberg, the Jewish people are forever in your debt. In the eyes of the Jewish people, you are a hero of humanity, a person of great deeds.' We shall hand this memory down to our descendants, to the generations yet to come to be cherished always."

3. Do any individuals benefit inordinately from this effort?

No individual has received any remuneration for voluntary effort on behalf of the Wallenberg Institute. Co-founders and directors are not paid for their services as founders and directors.

Many thousands of dollars have been expended by individuals who are committed to this cause out of personal funds, without regard to future reward.

Extensive safeguards have been built into the organization's structure and operation to prevent any future exploitation.

4. On what do we base our credibility?

Lifelong commitment on the part of all founders and co-founders to the goals and objectives of the Wallenberg Institute. Broad based representation by organizations and individuals who have demonstrated their selfless personal dedication to this and other similar causes.

All of the time and money which has gone into the program thus far has been our own time and money with no outside assistance sought or accepted.

This is an effort of Christian compassion to honor one of the great heroes of the past 2000 years for his unselfish service to our Lord and to the "chosen ones" of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

5. Why this effort after 40 years?

The entire civilized world has largely been silent regarding Raoul Wallenberg for nearly 40 years as a result of the lack of awareness of the Wallenberg story. This is what we at the Wallenberg Institute intend to correct, and in so doing to marshal the forces available not only through public opinion, but through prayer and intercession, to impact this situation.

In all of recorded history, no innocent man has suffered more or been imprisoned longer than Raoul Wallenberg. He has served 40 torturous years in the Soviet Gulag without ever being charged, tried or convicted of any crime.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper explains that Wallenberg's actions in Hungary certify his deep faith. "...the lesson of Wallenberg's mission is a lesson for all seasons, a message for all people - that one man can and always will make the difference; that no evil system, however powerful, can stop the individual who dares to do good." "Sadly," he adds, "his fate underscores another truth - that nothing can kill as accurately or as finally as apathy."

Famed Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal has said, "It is a matter of Jewish honor not to forget this holy man."

It is our prayer that we are worthy to carry on the unfinished work of our founder Raoul Gustav Wallenberg in service to the God he serves, to honor the people he saved, and to further the cause for which he has sacrificed his lifetime of freedom.

Please help us carry Raoul Wallenberg's magnificent story to the entire world.

We owe him that much.

TEXT AND COMMENTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S PROPOSED SPEECH
TO ANNOUNCE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG INSTITUTE

History documents the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had for weeks before being taken prisoner by the Russians on January 17, 1945, made elaborate plans to found, finance and operate the "Wallenberg Institute for Support and Reconstruction," in Budapest, Hungary.

The following is the text he had prepared to announce the formation of the Institute to the war-weary world.

"I ask your indulgence if I use the first person to address you. I promise that this will be the first and last time and I am only doing it because I am well-known as the head of the Humanitarian Section of the Royal Swedish Legation. Thousands of you have helped organize my rescue operations and now I am appealing for your continued assistance for relief work. As you know, I am a citizen of a neutral country, but I think it is fair to say that neither I nor my country have ever looked on neutrality as a comfortable, easy way to avoid suffering. On the contrary, my countrymen have often proven themselves even more sensitive to human suffering than those who suffer. For many months now I have witnessed the suffering of the Hungarian people and, if it is not too presumptuous to say so, I think I have participated in it spiritually to such an extent that it has now become my suffering. Because of my involvement, I have been able to recognize the great need for speedy humanitarian relief and reconstruction activities.

We have decided to create an organization whose name and purpose I will now present to the public. It is not a purely humanitarian organization, but also an economic one since, as we view the situation, a humanitarian action without the corresponding economic assistance organization would be limited, and in many ways ineffective.

Following the wishes of my collaborators, we intend to call this organization the "Wallenberg Institute for Support and Reconstruction." It shall be an organization which will enable all participants to help themselves in a cooperative manner.

I have an administration and a staff for this organization. I have come to know my collaborators in a time of very great need. In choosing them I have looked for three things: compassion, honesty and initiative.

In our action we want to use the effective means which are provided by private action and private control. We will accept government and national assistance and incorporate it into our activities, provided that this will cause no delay in providing help. I will mention only the more important areas of our activity.

We will search for lost members of families, in particular returning children to their parents; the reestablishment of identity; legal help to war victims; reestablishment and renewal of business relations; creation of employment; food distribution; help with housing; collection and distribution of furniture; repatriation and emigration (a special department for assisting Jews and reestablishing their means of support); care of orphans; saving of cultural values; medical care for individuals and villages; fighting epidemics; establishing medical institutions and providing medicines; planning and construction of villages and industries, temporary housing and temporary hospitals; unemployment assistance...and a humanitarian and economic information service."

Everyone who could was fleeing Budapest during the first two weeks of January, 1945, and the friends and colleagues of Raoul Wallenberg begged him to leave with them. He, however, chose to stay and went out to meet the Russian army with the news of what he had done for his precious Jews and what he planned to do for them through the Wallenberg Institute.

It was this last compassionate act that allowed the Russians to take him as a prisoner of war, and he has suffered forty years of torturous imprisonment for obeying the Lord's requirement to "do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with God" (Micah 6:8), and for following the second greatest commandment of his faith to "love your neighbor as yourself" (Matthew 23 vs. 36-39).

Raoul Wallenberg's unjust fate demands a universal outcry for freedom and justice.

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Raoul Wallenberg's unjust fate demands a universal outcry for freedom and justice.

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG FREEDOM CAMPAIGN REPORT

· RAOUL WALLENBERG LIVES!

Raoul Wallenberg lives! Wherever there is even one person who dares to sacrifice himself or his comfort to ensure the human rights of another, Raoul Wallenberg lives. Wherever there is even one person who disregards personal danger in his or her efforts to aid a fellow human being, Raoul Wallenberg lives. Wherever there is someone who remembers that he or she has been aided by another who has dared to show love in action, Raoul Wallenberg lives.

Whether Raoul Wallenberg languishes still in a Soviet prison, as we believe he does, or he has died and the Soviets have tried to bury his memory with his body, Raoul Wallenberg lives! You have the opportunity right now to prove to the Soviets and the rest of the world that Raoul Wallenberg lives. You can be one of those people whose actions make a difference in this world of suffering and persecution. Help us to change the world in honor of Raoul Wallenberg, Christian martyr, most righteous Gentile, and honorary American citizen. Help us to prove that Raoul Wallenberg lives!

THE TRUE STORY OF A HERO

Raoul Wallenberg is a real-life hero whose aggressive defiance of fascist oppression and persecution provides a model for all who champion human rights and civil liberties.

Wallenberg is the son of a wealthy Swedish dynasty, treated during his youth to international study, travel, finance, and business. As a young man in his early thirties, he had the world at his feet. Sweden had weathered the worst of World War II, perched precariously as a neutral country between the Axis and the Allies. His family's companies had far-reaching and secure markets in many countries of the world. All Wallenberg had to do was to wait out the end of the war and collect his winnings. A future of wealth, prestige, and lavish comfort awaited him.

Raoul Wallenberg threw it all away to save human lives. He was called by his own country and the United States to save as many Jewish lives as he could in war-torn and Nazi dominated Budapest. Wallenberg's faith was private but invincible. He leaped at the chance to put that faith into action, remembering the plain statement of Jesus: "Greater love has no man than to lay down his life for another."

Special Swedish envoy Raoul Wallenberg, using cunning, bribery, bravery, bluff, and funds supplied by the United States War Refugee Board, saved the lives of over 100,000 Jewish Hungarians in just six short months. Those Jews who were saved from brutal Nazi torture and death by this young man called him "The Swedish Angel," the messenger from God. Raoul Wallenberg gave his all for his fellow human beings. Only one sixteenth Jewish, Wallenberg shared much more closely and fundamentally with those he saved a common respect for human life and selfless dedication to releasing others from the bondage of persecution and death.

What was Wallenberg's reward? Forty years of isolated, anonymous imprisonment by Soviet forces paranoid that he was a capitalist "spy," funded by the hated United States. When Russian forces "liberated" Hungary from Nazi tyranny, they coldly bound Wallenberg and thrust him into the depths of the gulag. The persecution Jewish and Christian people suffer today under communist Russian domination is exemplified by the cruel punishment meted out to Wallenberg without charges, trial, or conviction, as penalty for his life-saving humanitarian efforts.

We know that Wallenberg was positively identified as alive and imprisoned as late as 1978. We believe that he is still alive today. And even if he is dead, his memory must live on in others who take up his standard, and act in the world to save lives and pay tribute to a humanity made "in God's image."

YOU CAN HELP!

Wallenberg must be freed! The Russian government must be forced to reckon with its inhumane treatment of Wallenberg! You can help! We need you to keep Wallenberg and his memory alive, to fulfill the goals Wallenberg pushed himself to meet under the hellish conditions of Nazi dominated Hungary. Now is the time for all who know of his story to act in his behalf. You can make a difference.

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute has launched the largest ever campaign for human rights in Wallenberg's name. You know Wallenberg's story. We need you to fulfill his dreams. With your help, and the help of thousands and thousands of others who share Wallenberg's dreams, we can make a difference. We can change the world for the better, Jewish people in honor of what he did for them, and Christian people in honor of Jesus Christ whom he served.

We need you to commit yourself to action on Wallenberg's behalf in four different areas. We need you to PRAY, WRITE letters, GIVE of your time and material blessings, and SHARE this campaign with others. Decide today to become a Wallenberg in your commitment to human rights.

THE PRAYER CAMPAIGN

We of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute know that God cares about this world and about people. We know that prayer is powerful and it works. We are committed to praying daily for Raoul Wallenberg, for his communist oppressors, and for those whose human rights are violated in places around the world. Christian writer C.S. Lewis noted that prayer is part of the fabric of God's design for the world.

Join us in prayer. Commit yourself right now to pray daily for Raoul Wallenberg. Pray for God's sustaining grace and strength to support him daily. Pray for mercy from those who keep him imprisoned and cut off from the world. Pray for Wallenberg to know that the world has not forgotten him, that his cause lives on as he remains in prison. Pray for his release. And pray for those people around the world who are suffering and dying in the name of tyranny, just as the Jews suffered and died under Nazism during World War II. Pray for other "Wallenbergs" to carry on this man's heroic work in saving lives from wanton destruction.

With prayer comes concern. With concern comes awareness. With awareness comes action. With action can come freedom. Even if you are not used to praying consistently, committing yourself to the daily prayer campaign of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute will change your life and change the world around you. God honors prayer, and Raoul Wallenberg needs your prayers!

THE LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN

Raoul Wallenberg needs letters from you. Please join the letter writing campaign to free Raoul Wallenberg. You can start with just two short letters: one of encouragement to Raoul Wallenberg, and one to the Soviet government to protest his imprisonment and to request his speedy release (or a documented accounting for his death). It will take you only a few moments to copy each of the accompanying letters: your reward will be pride in knowing that you have taken an active part in standing for human rights and in freeing Raoul Wallenberg.

Imagine the agony of getting up every morning for 14,600 days in a small, damp cell, a prisoner of people who hate you, and believing that no one in the world cares or even knows you are alive. Think of forty years, 14,600 days, of solitude, of thinking that your superhuman efforts at saving lives had sealed your fate, of thinking that no one even knows what you have done, or what has happened to you. Think of forty years of frustrated plans, forty years

of having goals, dreams, and ideas that you believe will never come to fruition. This is how Raoul Wallenberg spends each day of his false imprisonment.

But you can change this! This very day you can write to Wallenberg, telling him that you know what he has done, you have not forgotten him, that you love him for what he has accomplished on behalf of not just the Jewish people of Hungary, but on behalf of mankind worldwide. You can tell Wallenberg that his work was not in vain. That his life means something. That you care. Tell him that you are committed to the Raoul Wallenberg Institute campaign to free him at last.

This very day you can also write to Russian President Konstantin Chernenko, requesting Wallenberg's immediate release. Your letters will not be alone. You will be joining thousands, even millions of others who are committed to freeing our brother Raoul Wallenberg. Your letters will make a difference.

The Raoul Wallenberg Institute is committed to expediting this letter writing campaign to the utmost. We have provided you with the sample letters. All you have to do is copy them, sign them, enclose them in the envelope provided, with your handling donation of at least \$2.00 per letter, and send them to the Institute. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute will collect the letters and hand deliver them to the Kremlin in groups of 100,000 each.

Don't stop with just two letters, though. Each person in your family should send the two letters. Just think-- from one typical family, you could send five letters to Wallenberg and five letters to the Kremlin! It doesn't take very many families to send 100,000 letters. And we urge you to encourage your friends, relatives, fellow church or synagogue members, neighbors, and co-workers to participate in this mass campaign to free one of this century's outstanding humanitarians from the communists' grip. These two letters should be duplicated and/or copied as many times as needed (fifty copies is a good start) to increase the impact of this letter writing campaign--the largest one ever launched on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg.

Each person should sign an individual letter, and each letter should be placed in an individual envelope. Do not apply postage to the letters. We will hand deliver them to the Kremlin for you. Just place all of your sealed letters in the return mailer provided, along with your donation of at least \$2.00 per letter for handling, and mail to:

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE
ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92667

Be assured that the magnitude of this campaign and the message of our commitment will reach Raoul Wallenberg, even if not one letter ever reaches his hand. Such news will be carried on wings of prayer and through the prison grapevine to our brother in chains.

American Citizen Raoul Wallenberg
c/o President Konstantin Chernenko
The Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

My Dear Brother Raoul:

I send you warm greetings and special prayers for your good health.

Through programs produced by your Raoul Wallenberg Institute, I have only recently become aware of your story of courageous intervention against Nazi evil during World War II, and of your unjust imprisonment for the last forty years.

I am outraged at all who bear any responsibility for this horrible miscarriage of justice! I pledge to do all within my power to help gain your freedom and honor your name.

I pledge to you that as a Christian and a friend to Jews you are loved and will always be remembered. I will become a messenger within my community for your story. I will encourage all who hear me to take up your cause.

I plan to write you on a regular basis and I will pray for you regularly. Keep your faith in God, and forgive those of us who are coming so late to your defense.

In faith, believing you will be set free,

Konstantin V. Chernenko, President
The Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you on behalf of Honorary American Citizen Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Wallenberg, with Swedish diplomatic immunity, was taken prisoner by your army on January 17, 1945 in Budapest, Hungary, and has been held illegally in your prison system for forty years.

I respectfully request that you grant him his freedom so that he can live his remaining days in peace.

Raoul Wallenberg is one of the most honored men in the history of human rights, a beloved Christian, and a "righteous Gentile" to the Jewish people, for whom he saved 100,000 from the Nazi Holocaust. His imprisonment is an affront to free people worldwide.

I implore you to free Raoul Wallenberg immediately.

Respectfully,

Don't forsake Raoul Wallenberg and the cause for which he stands: freedom and dignity for all people, no matter what their background or religion. Write Wallenberg at least once each month, encouraging him and showing the Kremlin that we will not rest until he is free.

The Reward/Freedom Fund Campaign

The mobilization and implementation of the Raoul Wallenberg Lives Campaign is dependent upon the creation and collection of the Reward/Freedom Fund. Our intention is to accomplish a number of goals related to the freedom and goals of Raoul Wallenberg.

First, we are determined to either free Raoul Wallenberg from prison or have a documented accounting for his imprisonment and death from the Russians. The funding of this part of the campaign includes publicity, letter writing, travel behind the Iron Curtain, and a reward fund posted for his release or documentation of his death.

Second, we have established the annual Wallenberg Prizes, monetary awards to be awarded each year to those individuals around the world who best exemplify the principles, courage, and tireless effort for human rights which are characteristic of Wallenberg.

Third, we are dedicated to fulfilling Raoul Wallenberg's dream of restoring oppressed people to human dignity, self-sufficiency, and freedom. The ongoing work of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute will design, develop, and implement self-help, restoration, and reconstruction for oppressed, disadvantaged, and discriminated against people everywhere.

But we need your help. If every adult who hears, sees, or reads the Wallenberg story contributes twenty cents for each year of Wallenberg's imprisonment, a total contribution of only \$8.00 (children may donate ten cents per year of imprisonment, or \$4.00), we will, in a short time, have enough funds to carry on all of our programs and help thousands of needy people around the world, as well as to help free our brother, Raoul Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg has sacrificed forty years of his life for what he believes. Eight dollars is a small but important gesture of your appreciation for what this great man has suffered in behalf of human rights. Your generosity above and beyond that amount will be more than matched by our appreciation and by the success of our programs. Please send us your check right now. Checks should be made out and mailed to:

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE
Orange, California 92667

Thank you for caring enough to share what God has blessed you with!

The Wallenberg Awareness Campaign

We need your help to spread the word. Thousands need to hear the courageous story of Raoul Wallenberg. Thousands need to help in gaining freedom for this champion of human freedom. Thousands need to participate in our prayer, letter writing, reward/freedom fund, and awareness campaigns. We can't get the message out to everyone who needs to hear it without your help.

You have agreed to help Wallenberg by praying. You have agreed to help Wallenberg by writing letters. You have agreed to help Wallenberg by supporting our funding. You will be helping yourself as well as Wallenberg by agreeing to join the Wallenberg Awareness Campaign.

You don't need to buy a campaign hat. You don't need to run for office. You don't need to kiss babies and shake hands. Joining the Wallenberg Awareness Campaign is as easy as telling others how you feel about Wallenberg, his work, and his imprisonment.

- * Tell your family and friends about Wallenberg and what they can do to help.

- * Share copies of the book "On A Plateau Above" and the other information in your Wallenberg freedom kit with your friends, family, co-workers, and church or synagogue members.

- * Copy the letters to Wallenberg and the Kremlin and distribute them to others.

- * Involve your civic, religious, or social group in joining our campaigns.

- * Write letters to the editors of your local newspapers, television, and radio stations.

- * Write your government representatives to alert them to Wallenberg's plight and to elicit their support of Raoul Wallenberg.

- * Think of more ways you can make others aware that Raoul Wallenberg Lives!

We need your involvement. We know you will want to help us help Raoul Wallenberg and the kinds of people he gave forty years of his freedom to defend. Thank you for caring, and remember that Raoul Wallenberg lives!

Swedish Diplomat

JAN 21 1985

Day of Tributes To Holocaust Hero

By J. L. Pimsleur

On a cold March day in 1944, a 16-year-old Jewish boy stood by the banks of the Danube and watched the German army roll into Hungary. In the next three months, the Nazis exterminated 500,000 Hungarian Jews.

Today, Tom Lantos is a 56-year-old Democratic congressman from San Mateo County, and the only Holocaust survivor ever elected to the U.S. Congress.

The man to whom Lantos owes his life may still be in a Soviet prison today, 40 years after his arrest by Soviet police.

That man is Raoul Wallenberg, a daring Swedish diplomat who is credited with singlehandedly saving 100,000 Jews in Budapest, the last enclave of Jews left in Nazi-occupied Europe.

On Jan. 17, 1945, the Soviet secret police took Wallenberg into "protective custody." To this day, it is still uncertain whether he is alive or dead. There have been several reported sightings of the Swede in Soviet prisons.

Yesterday, the 40th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance, was marked by dozens of memorial events in the United States and around the world and by renewed calls from Western governments on the Russians to explain Wallenberg's fate.

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," President Reagan said in Washington. "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man. And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Special services were held from Israel to Australia. Bells in cities in the U.S., Israel and Sweden were struck 40 times, once for each year Wallenberg has been missing.

In the Bay Area, Lantos has a special reason for remembering the Swedish diplomat.

Lantos was a teenage member of the Hungarian underground, who had twice escaped from Nazi forced labor camps, when Wallenberg came to Budapest in the summer of 1944.

The United States had asked neutral Sweden to find a volunteer who could attempt to negotiate



RAOUL WALLENBERG
40 years since he disappeared

some protection for the last Jews left in Hungary.

Wallenberg, a 32-year-old non-Jew, volunteered. He proved amazingly adept at the task.

He confronted Adolf Eichmann directly, and foiled Eichmann's plans for a "final solution" to the Jewish problem in Hungary.

Lantos himself survived in Hungary under the protection of a false Swedish passport issued by Wallenberg — one of thousands of counterfeit passports printed and distributed by the audacious Swede.

Annette Lantos — now the congressman's wife — and her mother also secured protective passports and were smuggled out of Hungary in the car of a Portuguese diplomat.

For the past decade, the Lantos have made it their commitment to keep Wallenberg's memory alive. They were instrumental in getting honorary U.S. citizenship for Wallenberg, only the second person so honored.

"I think we all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to this great man," says Lantos. "There was no greater champion of human rights than Raoul Wallenberg ... one of the great heroes in history."

"He taught us the meaning of individual responsibility, and proved one moral man can make a difference."

Friday, January 18, 1985

San Francisco Chronicle

THE MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP LTD

Registered Charity No. 282305
Consultative status with the United Nations (E.C.O.S.O.C.)
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Ben Whitaker

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Eel I	
(Pol)	

Dear Mr Julin,

" I raised Wallenberg's case during the last UN Human Rights Sub-commission (on which I sit as the UK member) in Geneva in August '84. If you haven't already received a copy of the Soviets' detailed reply (made at about 9 pm. on a Monday evening), perhaps your Geneva mission can supply it for you : I notified them, but don't have a transcript myself - "

With best wishes

Yours sincerely Ben Whitaker

Sponsors: Lady Butler, Milovan Djilas, Dr. Robert Gardiner, Lord Goodman CH, Lord Grimond PC, Sean MacBride SC, Gunnar Myrdal, Dr. Joseph Needham FRS.

Council: Professor Roland Oliver (Chairman), Elena Borghese, Hugo Brunner, George Cadbury, Professor Michael Crowder, Lord Kennet, Richard Kershaw, David Kessler, Keith Kyle, Scilla McLean, Professor Claire Palley, Alan Phillips, Patsy Robertson, Professor Hugh Tinker.

(Pol) P 2 Eu¹
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BONN+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985 01 30

AMBASSADEN BONN

✓ 52. FRAAN POL 1 RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

TACKSAMMA ERFARA OM FYRTIOAARSDAGEN AV RAOUL WALLENBERGS
FOERSVINNANDE DEN 17 JANUARI I AAR UPPMAERKSAMMADES I FOER-
BUNDSREPUBLICEN OCH, I FOEREKOMMANDE FALL, PAA VAD SAETT.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 1820

- End of message

- End of transmission

(Pst) P 2 Eu 1
- Message delivered by UDTEX 1985-01-30-18.22

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MSG NO: 850130-598

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POSTED TIME: 1985-01-30-18.19

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HAAG+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985 01 30

✓ AMBASSADEN
HAAG

✓ 26. FRAAN POL 1 RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

TACKSAMMA ERFARA OM FYRTIOAARSDAGEN AV RAOUL WALLENBERG
FOERSVINNANDE DEN 17 JANUARI I AAR UPPMAERKSAMMADES I
HOLLAND OCH I FOEREKOMMANDE FALL, PA VAD SAETT.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 1820

- End of message

- End of transmission

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

- Message delivered by UDTEx 1985-01-30-18.57

Pol

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MSG NO: 850130-604

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LOS ANGELES

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FROM: OPERATOR 1

POSTED TIME: 1985-01-30-18.49

MSG NO: 850130-604

LOS ANGELES+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985 01 30

GENERALKONSULATET LOS ANGELES

✓ 31. VAART 27. FRAAN POL 1 RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FRU LAGERGREN VORE TACKSAM FOER SVAR SNARAST MOEJLIGT PAA
SIN FOERFRAAGAN.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 1855

POL 1/KR S JULIN/BF

- End of message

- End of transmission

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Arende

Datum

Dnr

1985-01-30

79

Fotografier från Budapest

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Eu¹

Adress

SVENSK NEW YORK

Text

79. Ert 58. Från Julin re fotografier från Budapest

Vi har beställt arkivmaterialet från Riksarkivet
och återkommer snarast möjligt.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

840131

1350

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- Message delivered by UDTEx 1985-01-30-19.35

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MSG NO: 850130-607

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POSTED TIME: 1985-01-30-19.32

MSG NO: 850130-607

GENEVE/DEL+
UD STOCKHOLM 1985 01 30

DELEGATIONEN GENEVE

✓ 74. FOER LENA SUNDH FRAAN JULIN, POL 1. RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. JAG HAR FRAAN BEN WHITAKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP LTD I LONDON ERHAALLIT FOELJANDE
BREV:

CIT. I RAISED WALLENBERG'S CASE DURING THE LAS UN HUMAN
RIGHTS SUBCOMMISSION (ON WHICH I SIT AS THE UK MEMBER)
IN GENEVA IN AUGUST '84. IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY RECEIVED
A COPY OF THE SOVIETS' DETAILED REPLY (MADE AT ABOUT
9 PM ON A MONDAY EVENING), PERHAPS YOUR GENEVA MISSION
CAN SUPPLY IT FOR YOU: I NOTIFIED THEM, BUT DON'T HAVE
A TRANSCRIPT MYSELF. SLUTCIT.

SKULLE DU KUNNA INFOERSKAFFA OCH INSAENDA TILL MIG IFRAAGA-
VARANDE DOKUMENT? TACK PAA FOERHAND.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 1935

- End of message

Pol P 2 Eu¹

ORIGINAL TELETYPE

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet I

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
3000/✓	P	2	Eu I
1985-01-30			

(PCL)

Bilaga: Hbr Thyberg-Berg
1981-12-09, "Wallenberg".

Ministern L-Å Nilsson
MOSKVA

U. n.

HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Broder,

P 2 Eu I (PCL)

Tack för Ditt krypto (73, 1985-01-29) angående vittnet Vorobej-Vorobjov. Jag var ursprungligen inne på samma tankegång som Du, men ändrade mig när jag följde ärendets gång i dossieerna. Som Du ser av bifogade handbrev från Knut Thyberg till Göran Berg torde det tyvärr vara ganska utsiktlöst att söka spåra vederbörande.

Sven Julin

ee

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☒ av kurlr☐ utl kurlr☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

31/1-85

Sign

Mj

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I



1985-01-30

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
30/001			

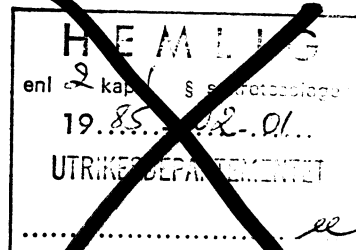
Bilagor:
Hbr Osvald-L-Å Nilsson, Moskva
1985-01-16, "Nya uppgifter om
Raoul Wallenberg".

Hbr L-Å Nilsson-Eliasson
1984-12-13, "Nya uppgifter
om Wallenberg".

Ambassadören Berner
WARSZAWA

HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

Raoul Wallenberg
(2 bil.)



Broder,

Vi har nyligen korresponderat med ambassaden i Moskva om ett nytt Raoul Wallenberg-vittne. Även om det inte tycks ha lett någon vart översänder jag kopior av skriftväxlingen med anledning av att i vittnesmålet förekommer den för oss (och ambassaden i Warszawa) tidigare kände polacken Vorobej-Vorobjov. Vi skulle naturligtvis gärna vilja komma i kontakt med honom, men som framgick av Knut Thybergs handbrev till Göran Berg den 9 december 1980 tycks det vara utsiktslöst att söka spåra honom. Skulle någon möjlighet i det avseendet likväl yppa sig vore vi naturligtvis tacksamma att höra ifrån Dig.

Sven Julin

ee

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☒ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

ORIGINAL TELETYPE

'85 JAN 31 -6 102

VIA TUI
1034 01/300
10390V BOSTH S
OVERST LOS ANGELES 1985-01-30

aaG

Pl

DAF
P 2 Eu¹

CATILIT STOCKHOLM

✓ 01 244 01 00H 27 00ER POL 1 RE VALLEMBERG. FRAAN JERANAEUS
DREVET REGAN SAENT. 00ER VAPA HOS ER IDAG.

REGARPT

OVERST LOS ANGELES PL 10.45

OVERST LSA

.....
VIA TUI

NEW YORK

1985-02-01

Pol I/kr S Julin/bf

Kopia till: R Wallenberg-föreningen

Σx-8862 C1/R2

INK UTRIKESDEP		
Dnr...../.....		
1985-01-31		
Avd	Gr	Mål

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

208

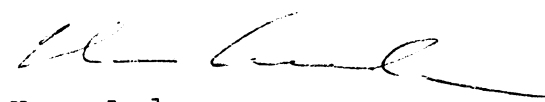
Hyllningar för Raoul Wallenberg och för Sverige för
räddning av danska judar 1943
(1 bil.)

Fredagen den 18 januari var undertecknad inbjuden att delta i en speciell gudstjänst i en synagoga i Paterson, New Jersey, en timmes bilväg från Manhattan.

Gudstjänsten inledde den judiska sabbaten och var ägnad att hylla Sverige för räddningen av de danska judarna 1943 och Raoul Wallenberg för hans insatser i Budapest 1944-45.

Till gudstjänsten hade körens dirigent specialkomponerat ett stycke till Sveriges ära, templets kantor sjöng Du gamla Du fria och fyra politiker från båda politiska partierna i New Jersey och i staden Paterson höll tal. Även undertecknad höll ett kort anförande, där jag tackade för hyllningarna i samband med att jag mottog bifogade scroll.

För Magnus Faxén:



Hans Andersson

(f.d)

P	2	Eu
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- Message delivered by UDTEX 1985-02-04-18.30

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 850204-474

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-02-04-18.3

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
UD/POL 1	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-04-16.40	
UD/VAKTHAVANDE	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-04-18.29	

FROM: BONN

POSTED TIME: 1985-02-04-16.38

MSG NO: 850204-474

MESSAGE HANDLED BY OPERATOR - ORIGINAL NO: 850204-403

UD/POL 1+
1/281

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Pol. I

U G 87 1985

S. Salén

AMBASSADEN BONN 1985-02-01

UD STOCKHOLM

✓ 65. ERT 52 FOER POL 1 RE WALLENBERGDAGEN

MINNESDAGEN OEVER WALLENBERGS FOERSVINNANDE HAR UPPMAERKSAMMATS FRAA
POLITISKT HAALL I FOERBUNDSREPUBLICEN AV DEN ,7548(3/09)85

JAG BOERJAR OM

1/281

AMBASSADEN BONN 1985-02-01

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

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ORIGINAL TELECARD ORIGINAL TELECARD

- End of transmission

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ OVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkannes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

jämte
samt bil

jämte

jämte bil
där så angivits

bil kan lånas på UD tel:

☐ 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	☒ <i>Finansdepartementet</i>
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	☒ <i>Regeringskansliet</i>
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☒ <i>Finansdepartementet</i>
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ SIPRI	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ EKN	☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr Fö	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SAREC	☐ Europainstitutet	☐

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

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkkrätssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ <i>(Carlsson) Pol</i>
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ <i>Jaime Pol</i>
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlback	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rattsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekerris	☐
☒ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Ater enh

<u>7</u>	<u>pe</u>		Kopierad den	<u>sign</u>	Distribuerad den	<u>sign</u>	Akt postexp	<u>kurr</u>	<u>luft</u>	<u>konf</u>	<u>1986-05-21</u>	<u>ex</u>
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(Pol)

P 2 Eu

- Message delivered by UDTEX 1985-02-04-18.31

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 850204-476

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-02-04-18.3

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
UD/POL 1	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-04-16.40	
UD/VAKTHAVANDE	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-04-18.30	

FROM: HAAG

POSTED TIME: 1985-02-04-16.39

MSG NO: 850204-476

MESSAGE HANDLED BY OPERATOR - ORIGINAL NO: 850204-407

UD/POL 1+

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I

POL 1+

16 FEB 1985

SVENSK HAAG 1985-02-04

S. Julin

UD
STOCKHOLM

38. FOER POL 1. ERT 26 RE WALLENBERG

SAAVITT VI KUNNAT SE HAR ENDAST ENSTAKA TIDNINGAR AEGNAT SAERSKILD UPPMAERKSAMHET AAT 40-AARSJUBILEET. EN NYHETSBYRAA-ARTIKEL OM PRESIDENT REAGANS UTTALANDEN MED ANLEDNING AV MINNET HAR FUNNIT VAEGEN TILL ETT PAR TIDNINGAR. I HAAGSCHE COURANT HAR CHEFEN FOER DET JUDISKA INFORMATIONS- OCH DOKUMENTATIONSCENTRET (C I D I) I HAAG SKRIVIT EN LAENGRE ARTIKEL MED BESKRIVNING AV WALLENBERGS ROLL. I ARTIKELN PLAEDERAR VEDERBOERANDE OCKSAA FOER ATT HAAG BOER SAELLA SIG TILL DE STAEDER SOM UPPKALLAR EN GATA ELLER OFFENTLIG PLATS EFTER WALLENBERG.

DEN STIFTELSE (CHRISTELIJKE STICHTING VOOR HULP AAN GEWETENSVERVOLGDEN) SOM 1983 STARTADE EN NEDERLAENDSK WALLENBERG-KAMPANJ HAR FOERMODLIGEN HAFT VISSA AKTIVITETER OCKSAA I SAMBAND MED 40-AARSJUBILEET. STIFTELSEN HAR DOCK INTE TAGIT KONTAKT MED OSS UNDER DE SENASTE MAANADERNA. VI KONTAKTAR DEM INTE SJAELVA 'I OTRAENGT MAAL', MEN OM NI OENSKAR ATT VI HOER OSS FOER OM EVENTUELLA NYA INITIATIV, AER VI GIVETVIS BEREDDA SLAA EN SIGNAL TILL STIFTELSEN.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ØVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller navn

Agenda

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

jämte
samt biljämte
bil nr

jämte bil
der så angivits

bil kan lånas
på UD tel:

Bil	Bil	Bil	Bil
☐ Konungen	☐ Statssekr	☐ IMPOD	☐ Svenska FN-förbundet
☐ Regeringen 20 ex	☐ IM-enh A	☐ Swedfund	☐ Östekonomiska byrån
☐ Statsministern	☐ I-sekr A	☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd	☐ Bankföreningen
☐ Chef Fö	☐ I-enh Fi	☐ Sv kyrkans mission	☐ Exportr
☐ Chef I	☐ I-enh Fö	☐ IVA	☐ Industriförb
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☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ SAF
☐ Utrusk 33 ex	☐ Fst	☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex	☒ <i>Finlandsgården</i>
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	☐ <i>Rörelse och utveckling</i>
☐ Utrusk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☐ <i>förreningen</i>
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ SIPRI	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ EKN	☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr Fö	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SAREC	☐ Europainstitutet	☐

Storre beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex		
		☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr		
Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik		
		☐ Belgrad	☒ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa		
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		☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr
Övriga Väst Europa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève	
		☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del	
Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli	
		☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus			
Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☒ Tel Aviv	
		☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane
Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ 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
		☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito
Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
		☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco
Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ 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	☒ <i>Servant Pol 1</i>
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringsparmen	☒ <i>Gulm Pol 1</i>
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlback	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärke	☐ Återenh
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ORIGINAL

Kab sek
Pol chef
Pol

'85 FEB -5 -7 100

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I

- 6 FEB 1985

Julien

Pol

P 2 Eu¹

SVENSK WABOTAS

SVENSK SYDLEY 1985-02-05

CANINET STOCKHOLM

SVENSK SYDLEY JULIEN POL 1 FE RAOUL WALLEBERG.

FRISK. FYRTIÅRSBAGEN AV RAOUL WALLEBERGS FÖRÖVINDANDE
UPPDRAGSUTÖVARE I AUSTRALIEN 1980-81. KLÖCKRITNING OCH I
SYDLEY 1981-82 INOM I FETTERINGSTELEVISION. ADYON ARTIKLAR
HAR INOM I OLIVATIONEN. ARTIKLARNA INOM I
SEKON. UPPDRAGSUTÖVARE RAOUL WALLEBERG COMMITTEE HAR 1980-81
HAR, ATT DET TIDIGARE ANVÄRDEDE BESLUTET ATT UPPDRAGSUTÖVARE
HAR RAOUL WALLEBERG (HAR FREIS/RAOULSSON 1984-85-89) HANDE
ATT CLONED HANDE HAD EN HÖSTILLIGHET 1985-05-12.

810

SVENSK SYDLEY 1985

SVENSK

SVENSK WABOTAS

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Z

850206

S. J. 11/17/85

Godkännes

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Ämne

Tyching 20 850205

Rasul Wallaby

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

Bil		utan bil		jämte samtl bil		jämte bil nr		jämte bil där så angivits		bil kan lånas på UD tel:	
☐ 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-		☐ I-sekr		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO					
☐ rådsdel	53 ex	☐ SSPL, Fö		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF					
☐ Utrikesnämnden	23 ex	☐ KMI		☐ Invandrarverket	2 ex	☒ <i>Rasul Wallaby</i>					
☐ Utrutsk	33 ex	☐ Fst		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☐ <i>fierningen</i>					
☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op5		☐ Miljöförberedningen							
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk							
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA	2 ex	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud							
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ SIPRI		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del							
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ EKN		☐ Svenska institutet							
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK	5 ex	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst							
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Latinamerikainst							
☐ Statssekr		☐ SIDA		☐ Utrikespol institutet							
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Europainstitutet							
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC									

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
		☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
		☐ Belgrad	☒ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
☐ Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
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☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ <i>J. J. 11/17/85</i>
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☐ Kabinetssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	
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DELEGATIONEN GENEVE 1085-02-07

UD STOCKHOLM

V 100. ERT 74. FOER JULIN, POL 1 FRAAN SUNDH. RE: PAUL VALLENBERG

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HOER JAC AV MIG.

JAC KAN OCKSAA NAEMNA ATT JAC, EFTER ATT WHITAKER INFORMERAT MIG
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HAN HADE BARA ATERUPPREPAT VAD SOM TIDIGARE FRANFODERTS, BL A
I STOCKHOLM.

JAC SKA I FORTSAETTNINGEN FOERSOEKA HAALLA SIG SNARRE OCH DAETTRE
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NISATIONER. SUBKOMMISSIONEN HAR VI DOCK INGEN MOEJLIGHET ATT
FOELJA I DESS HELHET.

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DELEGATIONEN GENEVE KL
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Budapest

850213

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Raoul Wallenbergföreningen

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Utrikesdepartementet

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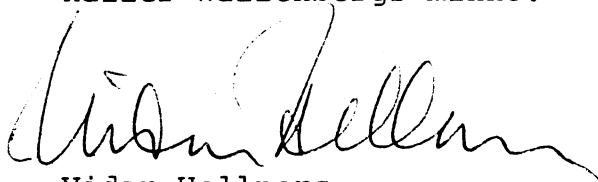
Raoul Wallenberg

2 bil.

21 A 1985-01-24

I anslutning till återopade skrivelse översändes
./. härmed i engelsk översättning och kopia en skrivelse
jämte bilaga som den 4 dennes inkom till ambassaden
rörande Raoul Wallenberg. Brevskrivarens identitet är
ej känd för ambassaden.

Som synes uppger vederbörande sig ha skrivit ett
brev till den "Ungerska Antifascistiska Motstånds-
föreningen" med begäran att denna påbörjar efter-
forskningar efter Wallenberg samt årligen högtidlig-
håller Wallenbergs minne.



Vidar Hellners

SWEDISH EMBASSY

Swedish Embassy
Budapest
XIV. Ajtósi Dürer sor 27/a

INK. AMB. BUDAPEST		
D. N:o 15/14		
1985-02-04		
AVD.	GR.	MFL.
R	18	Wallenberg

For your kind information I enclose you the copy of the letter written to the Magyar Ellenállók és Antifasiszta Szövetség (Hungarian Antifascist Resistance Association). I wish also you to know that Raul Wallenberg is not forgotten. His name and his deeds became one with his people in our hearts.

Yours faithfully,
Ferenc Szekeres
Budapest

To the Presidency of the
Hungarian Antifascist Resistance Association

Years are passing and I think of you, wondering and disappointed that you - who knows why - forgot about the Swedish diplomat Raul Wallenberg. This heroic young man should become an ideal for today's youth, this generation who lost ideals. I am sure that there are a few among you, too, whose relatives escaped death by his free pass. Raul Wallenberg saved ten thousands of Hungarian Jews from the gas chambers and so he became the ever friend of a people living in a diaspora.

I ask you and we all ask you to find him, to find why and where he disappeared among the horrible circumstances of war. If he is still alive he should come here so that we can express him our gratitude and if he is not alive we should commemorate him.

We kindly ask the Presidency to find a possibility to start an investigation in Hungary to find Raul Wallenberg. We suggest you to found a "Wallenberg Committee" which every year would have the task to remember the person who took an oath on humanity. I think the Hungarian Antifascist Resistance Association is the very organization to perform this task. Please do not hesitate as the solution of this task will prove your capacity.

Yours faithfully,
Ferenc Szekeres
Budapest

Budapest, January 25, 1985

Postal address
Ajtósi Dürer sor 27 A
1146 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY

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229-880
229-888
229-889
414-186

Telegram
Svensk
Budapest

Telex
225647

Magyar Ellenálló Antifasiszta

Barátság.

T. Elősegítek!

Budapest.

Evek jönnek, miemelt és csodálkozva és esalóva Önökre gondolok, akik – plótán ismeretlen okból fogva – megte-
kedhettek

Raul Wallenberg
volt svéd diplomata-ról.

Ha nálunk volna a magyarasságtudat és beemelt ember-
tettek csodálatát, akkor ma is a hőz fiatal ember ideálá-
vala, az ideálát vesztett ifjúság körében.

Biztos, vannak többen Önök között, akiknek horvátai-
as önműveléssel került el a sorsjuk haláltól.

Raul Wallenberg a magyar szidóság tiszteit megemléke-
zőkkel halálra ítélték, s lett egy diaszpóránál is nép-
török barátja.

Idémem és hírvik Önöket, hogy keressük meg. Itt vannak, hogy a
háború borzalmas között miest és horvátai-
Ha el még, jöjjön el, hogy leljük halántát, ha pedig már halott,
– áldozatunk emlékeztet.

Idémem és hírvik, a t. Elősegítek találja meg a műveit, hogy
Raul Wallenberg
felkutatás a háborúban meginduljon.

Javaslom, alakuljon egy "Wallenberg Bizottság"
az a feladattal, hogy évente emlékeztetünk arra,
aki tetteken tett hittel emberiségéről.

Ha ez a feladat valakire bízható – az nem lehet más, csak
a Magyar Ellenálló Antifasiszta Barátság.

Idémem és hírvik, ezeket a jönnök, mert a feladat meg-
oldás bizonyítását ad az Önök működéséről.

Tisztelettel.

Rezső Feren

Budapest

1985-jun. 25.

Ivíd Íhiráysag
T. Hagykömetsegenek

1985-02-04

XIV. Rjzonibürr sor 27/a

Príves tájékoztatóml mellékelten megküldöm a
magyar ellenzérsök Antifasiszta Követtség
amire hírcsók levei mosolatát.

Tudját meg Önnök is: Nem feledjék Raul Wallenberget.
Nem is lehet nyílni aszorosulva el sírjában.

Tisztelettel:
Bekeres Ferenc
Bucshopert

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON

1985-02-04

Betr. Oswald
dödsfall

STENHOLM, PER
FÖR SVENSKA
FÖR SVENSKA

EB
S. J. L.

Peter Oswald
Pol. 1

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Wallenberg-minnet
(\$ bil)

Broder,

Översänder härmed ytterligare klipp som förekommit i amerikansk press med anledning av 40-årsdagen sedan Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande i Budapest. Tidigare klipp har sänts via telefax.

En bedömning kan vara att antalet artiklar trots allt inte har varit så omfattande - i förhållande till den stora mängd tidningar som finns i landet och de aktioner som gjorts för Wallenberg.

Stig Hadenius

Upprättad: november 1982

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ØVR

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
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☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ SAF
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex	☐ Fst	☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex	☒ <i>Anna Lagerberg</i>
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	☒ <i>Leif Willeby</i>
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☒ <i>främman</i>
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☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SAREC	☐ Europainstitutet	☐

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Reagan: Tell fate of heroic diplomat

1985
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

Front Page
Page 1

ORLANDO, FLORIDA
SENTINEL

M - 201,038
S - 238,293

JAN 18 1985

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — President Reagan observed the 40th anniversary Wednesday of the disappearance of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

Reagan praised Wallenberg's efforts in saving the lives of nearly 100,000 Jews in World War II and called on the Soviet Union to give "a full and complete accounting of his fate."

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," Reagan said. "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man."

Assigned to Sweden's diplomatic mission in Budapest in 1944, Wallenberg undertook a humanitarian mission to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi camps.

Wallenberg was taken by Soviet soldiers on Jan. 17, 1945, to the provisional Hungarian government in southern Hungary, ostensibly to discuss relief efforts. He never returned.

The United States repeatedly has raised Wallenberg's case with the Soviet government. The only Soviet explanation was a 1957 statement that he died 10 years earlier in a Soviet prison.

Reagan noted there have been numerous reports from former Soviet prisoners that Wallenberg may be alive.

1985
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

Front Page
Page 1

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER-JOURNAL

M - 179,110
S - 325,825

Diplomat praised 40 years after disappearance



File Photo

Raoul Wallenberg
Swede saved 100,000 Jews

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — On the 40th anniversary of the disappearance of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, President Reagan praised his efforts in saving the lives of nearly 100,000 Jews during World War II and called on the Soviet Union to give "a full and complete accounting of his fate."

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," Reagan said in a written statement.

"The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man," Reagan said. "And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Assigned to neutral Sweden's legation in Budapest in 1944, Wallenberg undertook a humanitarian mission to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi camps.

"Heedless of personal danger, Wallenberg pulled people out of the only other person so honored.

death marches, boarded deportation trains, handed out Swedish papers to thousands of innocent people on the way to death camps and insisted to the Nazi occupation authorities that anyone holding Swedish papers be released in his custody," Reagan said.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Wallenberg was taken by Soviet soldiers to the provisional government in southern Hungary, ostensibly to discuss relief efforts. He never returned.

The United States repeatedly has raised Wallenberg's case with the Soviet government. The only Soviet explanation was a 1957 statement that he died 10 years earlier in a Soviet prison, Reagan said.

He noted there have been numerous reports from former Soviet prisoners that Wallenberg may be alive.

In 1981, Reagan signed a law making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. Winston Churchill is the only other person so honored.

2(5)

ST. PETERSEBURG, FLA.
TIMES

JAN 20 1985

M - 293,859

S - 293,852

Kremlin must account for Wallenberg

When the Soviet Army occupied Budapest toward the end of World War II, it found more than 100,000 Jews still alive, the only such group in Europe to survive the Holocaust. They owed their lives primarily to the singular heroism of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish businessman who had been sent to Hungary in a belated attempt to apply diplomatic pressure to the Nazi death machine, and who carried out his mission literally under fire.

But Wallenberg was never permitted to receive the gratitude of those he had saved or the honors due him from the free nations of the world. Forty years ago last week, he went to greet the advancing Soviet "liberators" — and disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

IT IS assumed the Soviets considered him to be an American spy. But not until 1957 did they so much as admit his captivity. In that year, the Kremlin finally informed the Swedish government that a man named "Walenberg" had died of heart failure in Lubyanka prison in July 1947. But the Soviets never explained why he had been imprisoned in the first place, why they had waited so long to admit the death, or

how a man only 34 years old, who came from a family of especially long-lived people, could have succumbed to heart failure.

Outside the Soviet Union, many people cling to hope that Wallenberg is still alive, perhaps in a Soviet prison camp or hospital. If so, he would be 72. There have been frequent reports from former inmates of Soviet prisons who claimed to have seen him alive as late as 1972. In tribute to Wallenberg, and in hopes of forcing the Soviet Union into releasing him, if he still lives, the United States made him an honorary U.S. citizen two years ago. Winston Churchill, whose mother was American, is the only other person ever voted that honor.

It would also be timely and fitting for Wallenberg to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, for which he was nominated in 1982. Wallenberg set the world an example of righteousness and courage that should not be forgotten, and the Nobel Prize would help to ensure that it is not. It would also maintain pressure on the Soviet Union, pressure that should never be let up until the Kremlin finally accounts in full for his fate.

JAN 13 1985

Post-Intelligencer
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007
Front Page 5th Page Other Page

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
FREE PRESS

3(5)

Swedish diplomat saved 100,000 from Holocaust

By KITTY MCKINSEY
Free Press Europe Bureau

BUDAPEST — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet Army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda side of the city, another 50,000 Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man — a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Per Anger, a colleague of Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the advancing Soviet Army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet Army occupied Budapest in 1945.

"HE WAS the only foreign diplomat to stay behind in Pest, with the sole purpose of protecting these people," Anger said. "If you add them all up, 100,000 or more people owed their lives to him."

Wallenberg's fate was not as happy as that of the Jews he saved. On Jan. 17, 1945, he disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet Army. According to the Soviet Union, he died in 1947 in a

Moscow prison, but witnesses report having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

An International Freedom Award was announced in 1982 for Wallenberg as part of the Detroit-Windsor International Freedom Festival. Because some people believe he is alive, Wallenberg was among 79 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was trained as an architect at the University of Michigan. He was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

BACKED BY a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Wallenberg — chosen for that unusual job because he was not a career diplomat — designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity in international law. "Wallenberg passports," issued to thousands of Hungarian Jews with no ties to Sweden, awed German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

When Wallenberg arrived in the Hungarian capital, Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo, had begun to exterminate the last pocket of Jews in Nazi Germany's occupied territories.

EICHMANN, who had shipped 437,402 Jewish men, women and children from the Hungarian countryside to the Auschwitz extermination camp in two months, turned his attention to the 230,000 Jews trapped in the capital.

The Gestapo, supported by a new government of Hungarian fascists



Raoul Wallenberg





**Kitty
McKinsey
in Europe**

known as the Arrow Cross, was ready to begin deporting Budapest's Jews.

Eichmann earlier had been able to get priority over the German Army in requisitioning train cars to ship Jews to Auschwitz. But that now was impossible.

Undaunted, he decided to march 27,000 Jews through freezing rain 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports — even if the passports were issued on the spot.

IN ONE RESCUE, he jumped onto the roof of a railway car being loaded for Auschwitz and handed down protective passes.

Ignoring Arrow Cross gunfire over his head, Wallenberg finished handing out passports, climbed down and told the new "Swedes" to get out of the train and into waiting cars. Dumb-founded German and Arrow Cross guards let them go.

In December 1945, with the Soviet Army on the outskirts of Budapest, Eichmann decided to massacre the Jews in the General Ghetto and those in the International Ghetto — protected by Sweden, Switzerland and the International Red Cross — before fleeing to Germany.

He did not have time to carry out his plans, but abandoned the Jews to the Arrow Cross men and women, who tortured and killed at random.

WALLENBERG, who had moved from the questionable safety of the Swedish mission on the Buda side of the Danube River to the lawless streets of Pest to be closer to "his" Jews, bribed and bullied Hungarian fascists into refraining from a general massacre along the lines planned by Eichmann.

Two days after Wallenberg's last showdown with the fascists, the Soviet Army reached the gates of the General Ghetto.

But Wallenberg wasn't there on Jan. 18, 1945, to see the freeing of the Jews. He had gone to meet the Soviet Army to discuss his ambitious but politically naive plan to rebuild Hungary with American aid.

Wallenberg and his Swedish driver disappeared into Moscow's notorious Lubyanka Prison, interrogation headquarters of the Soviet secret police, who presumably thought he was a spy.

THE SOVIET UNION at first said he had been killed by the Gestapo and had never reached the Soviet Union. But in 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government Wallenberg had died of heart failure in July 1947 in Lubyanka.

However, prisoners returning to the West from Soviet prisons reported seeing him alive in 1961 and 1972. He would be 72 today. Sweden and the United States annually question the Soviet government about Wallenberg.

PANAMA CITY, FLA.
NEWS-HERALD 17/1

Citizen Raoul Wallenberg

Today marks the 40th anniversary of the day the Soviet Union consolidated its control over Budapest, Hungary — and seized Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, whose "crime" was saving the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis and their collaborators by issuing them Swedish credentials.

The Soviets — one obtuse regime after another — have denied knowing anything about him, except that they are sure he must be dead. But he was seen out along the Gulag Archipelago many years after fateful 1945 by more than one fellow prisoner who later told the story. He was a courageous, inventive and stubborn man. He could still be alive physically, as he assuredly is in memory.

In 1981, by an extraordinary act of Congress, Wallenberg was made an honorary American citizen, the second (after Winston Churchill) in U.S. history. The bill achieving this was introduced by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) who, with his wife, had been saved from the Nazis by Wallenberg.

And so — one of our citizens is missing. Not the only one these days, to be sure, but one we need to know about.

It would be a pleasant side effect of the now-scheduled arms-reduction talks

with the Soviets if further (and *believable*) information about this remarkable man could be gleaned. The pressure for that should be maintained even if no further, positive results are achievable, since his totally immoral and inexcusable kidnapping and putative death at the hands of Soviet thugs remain as both a standing reproach to them and a spotlight on methods that the world should never forget, peace hopes notwithstanding.

In a letter last fall to a New York couple who winter at Warm Mineral Springs here in Sarasota County, Congressman Lantos noted:

"Each year that passes increases the possibility that Raoul Wallenberg is no longer a prisoner in the Soviet Union. Just as he did not give up hope in the face of overwhelming odds, we must not give up hope that our efforts can help him. We can do no less than he did."

And if he is gone, there are others — thousands and thousands imprisoned for no justifiable cause whatever — somewhere in the grisly Gulag. In remembering him, we remember them, and conceivably — in a world where everything is somehow connected to everything else — lighten their burden by an ounce of two.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
TIMES

M - 293,859
S - 293,852

JAN 17 1985

Friends recall Wallenberg on 40th anniversary of disappearance

By ROLF SODERLIND
United Press International

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — On the eve of the 40th anniversary of his disappearance, friends and relatives of Holocaust hero Raoul Wallenberg said Wednesday they believe the man who saved 100,000 Jews from Nazi death camps is still alive.

Sweden and other Western nations were planning ceremonies Thursday to mark the anniversary of Wallenberg's abduction and disappearance.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, was sent to Budapest by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Jews from Nazi death camps. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews and persuaded the Nazis not to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest.

Wallenberg was arrested Jan. 17, 1945, in Budapest by a Soviet Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a Western spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

"We still believe there is a strong possibility that Wallenberg is alive. The Russians have not produced any evidence that he is dead," said Ingrid Garde Widemar, president of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee.

Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Dardel, said in London he remains convinced Wallenberg is still alive somewhere in the Soviet Union.

IF ALIVE, Wallenberg would be 72.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg, but in 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Sweden the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison in 1947. Gromyko said the body was cremated without an autopsy.

The Soviets have stuck to this story despite accounts from former inmates of Soviet prisons who said they have met the Swedish diplomat.

Wallenberg was made a U.S. honorary citizen in 1981.

On Wednesday, the Los Angeles City Council asked that Wallenberg be considered for the Nobel Peace

BUFFALO, N.Y.
NEWS

D - 320,000
S - 370,000

JAN 18 1985

Rites Honor Wallenberg 40 Years After Capture

By MICHAEL LEVY

Forty times the bells tolled. Forty strokes, each symbolizing a year in the life of Raoul Wallenberg, who is believed to be held incommunicado in the Soviet Union after his arrest by the Soviets 40 years ago in Budapest.

No one knows what happened to the Swedish diplomat after the Russians seized him as they invaded Hungary during World War II, but those who remember the "righteous gentile" and his dangerous and secret work saving 100,000 Jews and countless anti-Nazi Christians from Hitler's death camps during his two years as a diplomat on that Swedish rescue mission refuse to believe he may be dead.

On Thursday, in many places in the United States and many other places the world over, the bells tolled, and small groups of people paused to remember the man and pray for his health and release.

At Trinity Lutheran Church, 1080 Main St., the bells rang and the organ played a simple folk tune, "Children of the Heavenly Father."

"Neither life nor death shall ever, from the Lord his children sever. Unto them his grace he sheweth, and their sorrows all he knoweth."

"I chose this hymn from the Lutheran hymnal because every Swedish child learns it, and I'm sure Wallenberg was familiar with it," the Rev. Matthew Winters of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church told representatives of B'nai B'rith. the

Council of Churches, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Buffalo Area Metropolitan Ministries, the Jewish Federation and the Holocaust Resource Center.

MINISTRY
FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Dnr 37100	Avd Grupp Mål
February 8, 1985	P2 Eli

PJ

Mr Ben Whitaker
The Minority Rights Group Ltd.
29, Craven Street
LONDON WC2
ENGLAND

Dear Mr Whitaker,

Thank you very much for your letter of 17 January 1985 regarding your intervention in the UN Human Rights Subcommission on behalf of Mr Raoul Wallenberg. I have asked our Permanent Delegation in Geneva to obtain the relevant document.

The mobilization of international opinion is an important element in the efforts to have the Soviet authorities shed light on Mr Wallenberg's fate and a significant complement to those of the Swedish Government.

Yours sincerely,

Sven Julin

Postal address
Box 16121
S-103 23 STOCKHOLM 16

Arkiv
Sändes av postexp
Sändes av postexp 1

Telephone
786 60 00

Telegraphic Address
Cabinet

Telex

Avsändn 4485-00

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LS0013-10

Kanslirådet Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

36/60-34

(POL)

P 2 EN I

Ukrainsk samizdat-publication om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Broder,

I anslutning till tidigare korrespondens i saken bi-
lägger jag en artikel ur Radio Liberty Research Bulletin
om Raoul Wallenberg. Artikeln bygger på den samizdat-pub-
likation som vi behandlat i vår korrespondens.

Lars-Åke Nilsson

Lars-Åke Nilsson

LE

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147 90 09

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Svensk
Moskva

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7408
7410
7851

REF ID: A66111

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P2471 ✓

radio liberty research

January 15, 1985

L 15/85

UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT BLAMES BREZHNEV FOR WALLENBERG'S ARREST

Bohdan Nahaylo

An unofficial Ukrainian publication that has recently reached the West provides information on the case of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Issue No. 8 of the new Ukrainian samizdat journal Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine,¹ dated last summer, contains a letter to the Wallenberg Committee in Stockholm from the Ukrainian religious and national rights campaigner Iosyp Terelya. The dissident and former longstanding political prisoner² places the responsibility for Wallenberg's arrest and tragic fate on Leonid Brezhnev.

The Swedish diplomat, who during the war saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews, disappeared forty years ago on January 17, 1945, after being taken into custody by Soviet troops. His subsequent fate has remained a mystery ever since and has aroused international concern. In February, 1957, the Soviet deputy foreign minister at the time, Andrei Gromyko, announced that Wallenberg had died of "heart failure" in the Lubyanka prison on July 17, 1947. There have, nonetheless, been numerous reported sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet penal institutions after this date, one even as late as 1980. If he were still alive today, he would be seventy-three years old.³

The Brezhnev connection was first suggested in 1981 by Yaakov Menaker, a former Soviet army officer who later emigrated to Israel. Menaker claimed that Brezhnev had headed the political

1. On the appearance of the journal, see RL 3/85, "Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine," January 7, 1985. Issues No. 7 and 8 of the Chronicle have been published in Ukrainian in Rome (see "Okremyy dodatok," supplement to Visti z Rymu, No. 12, 1984, pp. 1-13).

2. On Terelya, see RL 220/83, "Group Formed to Defend Catholics' Rights in the Ukraine," June 6, 1983.

3. See Judith Listowel, "The Wallenberg Mystery," The Times, July 27, 1981.

January 15, 1985

section of the 18th division of the Red Army that entered Budapest and had ordered the arrest of Wallenberg. A spokesman for the Swedish foreign ministry, however, announced that "no conclusion" could be drawn from Menaker's testimony whether or not Brezhnev was involved.⁴

The following is a translation of the full text of Terelya's letter to the Wallenberg Committee. Radio Liberty cannot, of course, verify the information it contains.

To the Raoul Wallenberg Committee
P.O. Box 16076,
10322 Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Friends!

By some foresight of God, fate predetermined the path I followed for twenty long years through the huge Soviet concentration camp.

I was only released in 1976, and then heard for the first time that the case of Raoul Wallenberg had been lifted from the darkness of oblivion. I heard nothing about Wallenberg in the camps; but one day, while I was in the central hospital in the Mordoviya prison camp, they brought in a "zek" named Vorobei from the zone for foreign prisoners. He was a Pole who, during his time as a Bolshevik agent, brought Soviet agents into Poland. But after a number of failed missions, he was summoned to the Soviet Union, where, in 1934, he was sentenced to ten years in labor camps. Vorobei said he had met Wallenberg's driver in 1947. I do not remember where now, since at the time I did not think the story would have any connection with my future quest. In 1973, while in the Sychevskaya Special Psychiatric Hospital, where there were also political prisoners, I met a Lithuanian named Bogdanas who was a German citizen. During the war Bogdanas had been an officer in the Wehrmacht. In 1945, he was arrested by Soviet counterintelligence and imprisoned in a camp that contained only foreigners. This was in the Norilsk labor camp complex. There Bogdanas met Wallenberg. For many years after this, their fates seemed to be inseparably intertwined. In 1951, after the Norilsk uprising,* all foreigners who were still alive were transferred to a small sixth zone. Of 8,000 people, only 420 were

4. Reuters, August 19, 1981.

* This is an error. The Norilsk uprising took place in the spring of 1953.

January 15, 1984

still alive. In 1953, Wallenberg and Bogdanas were sent to a special psychiatric hospital in Kazan'. In the hospital they began to cure Wallenberg of himself--he was diagnosed as suffering from "a mania of grandeur, he thinks he is a Swedish diplomat." In 1962, Bogdanas was moved from Kazan', and no one heard anything more about Wallenberg. What has been said about Wallenberg in recent years is probably untrue, since no one [claiming to have seen him] has described him correctly.

At this point I would conclude, if it were not for the fact that in 1976, by the dictates of chance, I came to found the Ukrainian Committee for the Case of Raoul Wallenberg.

This began in 1975 when a cousin of mine, Gobiya Siklo-Kalman, came from Hungary to ask me whether I had seen Wallenberg anywhere in the prison camp network. (I was still in a camp at that time and therefore the request did not reach me.) My cousin asked my aunt [her mother] Anna Maiorenko for photographs of Wallenberg. My aunt had married Jyulo Siklo, an employee and a shareholder of the Hungarian National Bank in Budapest. Siklo came from an old aristocratic family who, like the family of my uncle Ivan Fales, were legitimists. After the German occupation of Budapest, the monarchists assembled semilegally in various apartments. It was already known that the Gestapo had ordered a list to be compiled of rich Jews. It was then that my aunt and her husband met Raoul Wallenberg. Jyulo Siklo and his brother Ishtvan had dealings with other countries, and they often went to Karlovy Vary and Kosice to visit my relatives, or to Novi Sad. Evidently this enabled them during the period of their acquaintance with Wallenberg to help Jews who had received papers to leave the country. I know little of these matters, but anyway they are not of great importance for our purposes.

My aunt--a member of the Greek Catholic Church--was expecting Wallenberg for the New Year celebrations on January 14, and on January 9 he called to say that he would come. Budapest was in ruins, and there were food shortages. Soviet troops were carrying out mass plunders. You were lucky even to get a piece of horseflesh. But Raoul did not show up on the 14th... At that time we thought he was dead; even when a monument was erected to Wallenberg, no one knew that he was still alive.

Knowing the approximate date of the "murder," we began our search, which continued for eight long years. It is clear that we would not have found out anything if it had not been for a coincidence. In 1981, in the Hungarian town of Pecs, my cousin [Gobiya Siklo-Kalman] happened to meet a man who had witnessed the arrest of Raoul Wallenberg. From that moment on we pursued our search in an entirely different direction.

January 15, 1985

In 1982, we found another witness, a Soviet officer who had taken part in Wallenberg's arrest. Over the years this man had become a devout believer and told his confessor what had happened. Thus we managed to establish that Raoul Wallenberg had been arrested without the knowledge of the supreme command. He had in fact been arrested on the direct orders of Brezhnev. The captain of Brezhnev's guards robbed Wallenberg and confiscated his diplomatic car. Wallenberg demanded his car back, but Brezhnev had made a present of the car to one of his superiors. Knowing that Wallenberg would protest directly to Marshal Malinovsky, Brezhnev ordered the arrest of the Swedish diplomat. Wallenberg and his driver were accused of being German spies not in possession of papers and were sent to Uzhgorod prison. From there they were sent to the Ncrilsk camps where the Soviets brought the flower of Europe and persuaded them to cooperate with Soviet intelligence...

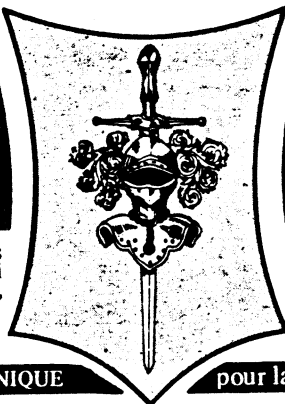
There are two living witnesses who will give evidence if any international commission on Wallenberg's case requires them to, but patriots are counting on "quiet diplomacy." Citing the events described above, the Swedish government may come to some agreement with the Soviet government for Wallenberg's release, if he is still alive. We believe that Wallenberg is dead, but that his driver is still alive. In any case the diplomat's body should be returned to his homeland. Thus the marauders have hidden someone who was an incomparably GREAT man, modest and courageous, and also very unfortunate. It is not difficult to imagine what awaits me. Two daughters have been born in my absence--in 1977, Maryana, and in 1983, Kalyna Tereza. Obviously, the Soviet authorities will now arrest me again. I am waiting to be arrested, I am expecting the worst... And my third child, who will come into the world in two months time, will not see me. They know how to take their revenge. This letter is my death cry, I can feel it. They did not threaten me; no, they warned me: "Don't concern yourself with Wallenberg, keep your nose out of other people's business, and they won't touch you-- keep quiet!" It is difficult to say what will become of me and of my wife and children. The gauntlet has been thrown down. GOD is with us.

295212 Zakarpatskaya Oblast,
Irshavsky Raion, Dolgoe,
Ulitsa 1-ogo Maya, 9
Terelya Iosyp Mykhailovych

July 9, 1984

FOI

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



ACTION

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

Epître aux Ephésiens. Chap. 6 - V. 16 à 17

BP 65
02120 GUISE
FRANCE
TEL. (23)62 82 03

Président
Philippe BRAUN de GUISE

ASSOCIATION OECUMENIQUE

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

Mr HANS MAGNUSSON
Chef de Section
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Direction des Affaires Politiques
Box 16121 / Gustav Adolfs torg 1
S-103-23 STOCKHOLM
SUEDE

Guise, le 17 Janvier 1985

Sujet: RAUL WALLENBERG

Très Honoré Monsieur MAGNUSSON,

Suite à votre très aimable lettre du 16 Novembre 1983, vous savez certainement que nous n'avons jamais délaissé Mr WALLENBERG.

Suite à un appel en Juin 1984, nous avons reçu une lettre de Mr le Premier Ministre Mr Olof PALME Ref. 4561/84. Nous sommes intervenus sur les ondes de Paris (Radio Locale Juive: Radio J le 5 Juillet 1984. Il y a 1 mois sur Radio ALSACE - Colmar, ainsi que sur Radio ALBI .)

Nous avons pu passer à votre Ambassade à PARIS à laquelle début Juillet 84 nous avons présenté un très grand nombre de signatures en faveur de Mr Wallenberg.

Les Principaux Chefs Politiques Français nous ont écrit récemment en sa faveur.

Nous nous attendons à une opération internationale suite à la diffusion de 10.000 Calendriers 1985 que voici. Le mois de Janvier est destiné à Mr WALLENBERG et nous suggérons à nos amis de découper la Carte Postale et à l'envoyer à l'adresse qui figure au verso.

Nous préparons actuellement une grande affiche pour ce HEROS SUEDOIS . QUE DIEU NOUS INSPIRE . Merci pour votre aide.

Veuillez noter notre nouvelle adresse. Habitons maintenant à la Frontière Belge (non loin) et à 100 Km de Bruxelles. Nous avons été trop menacés, et exaspérés, avons quitté la Région Parisienne.

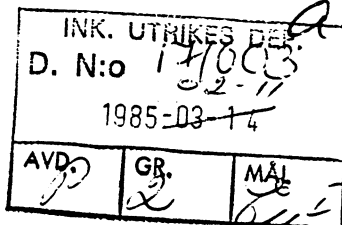
MEILLEURS VOEUX POUR 1985.

Le Président: Philippe BRAUN DE GUISE

adresse Copie à
Mr. SKALLA
Ambassade Suède - Paris

Permanence (télex et téléphone): Rue du Moulin - 02390 ORIGNY Ste Benoite Près GUISE (France)

ASSOCIATION SANS BUT LUCRATIF, REGIE PAR LA LOI DE 1901 — L'OEUVRE FOI + ACTION EST INSCRITE AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL EN DATE 28/2/69 ET A LA PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE DE PARIS EN DATE DU 12/2/69 DONT RÉCÉPISSÉ No 69/295 DATÉ DU 18/2/69



1985-02-07

Pol I/Kr. S. Julin/ee
85-02-15 1 ex art a+b
t. Raoul Wallenberg -
försvinnningen
exp. at 85-02-15/ee

Kanslirådet Sven Julin
STOCKHOLM

Raoul Wallenberg
tel 20 GK 1985-02-05
(§ bil)

Med ovanciterade telegram angav jag att fyrtioårsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande uppmärksammades i Australien genom bl.a. klockringningar etc. Tyvärr var jag inte själv på plats just veckan omkring 1985-01-17 men uppgifterna fick jag bl.a. från Raoul Wallenberg Committee samt vid samtal med den härvarande israeliska generalkonsuln. Det finns säkert ingen anledning att tro att uppgifterna skulle vara felaktiga, men antagligen har de förekommit mer sparsamt än vad uppgiftslämnarna vill påskina.

./. Detsamma gäller tyvärr också de tidningsartiklar som uppges ha publicerats. Jag har själv inte kunnat återfinna några, men den israeliske generalkonsuln sade att han hade samlat alla artiklar vilka han lovade sända över. Materialet har nu erhållits och bifogas. Som Du ser är det inget speciellt med anledning av fyrtioårsdagen av försvinnandet, men det kanske trots allt kan vara av intresse.

Håge Svensson
Sören Freij
Sören Freij

P.S. Två artiklar ur den idag publicerade Scandinavian Herald (en relativt ny månadspublikation för skandinaver) bifogas även.
D.S.

ADRESS
18TH FLOOR
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44 MARKET STREET
SYDNEY N.S.W. 2000
AUSTRALIEN

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TELEGRAM
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SYDNEY

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26745

time of the German Occupation. It is estimated that 100,000 escaped the holocaust.

On arrival in Budapest Wallenberg's first task was the preparation of the impressive blue and yellow protective passports or "schutzpass". Initially, 4,500 of these passes were issued, entitling the bearer to claim Swedish nationality.

As the months passed, Wallenberg arranged the issue of nearly three times that number by clever subterfuges such as

WALLENBERG HONOURED

continued from page 1



The Swedish Ambassador.

The unveiling of the name was performed jointly by the Mayor of Kew, Mrs. Jill O'Brien and the Swedish ambassador to Australia, Mr. Lars Hedstroem.

Senator Don Chipp spoke movingly about Raoul Wallenberg's heroic work in Hungary during the second World

SWEDISH FLAG

In these "protected" houses for the "foreign" Jews — which flew the Swedish flag side by side with the Jewish Star — Wallenberg arranged for the setting up of hospitals, schools, soup kitchens and a special shelter for parentless children.

Once again, spurred on by his example, other neutral Legations and the International Red Cross also set up similar shelters offering care and protection.

guards as he demanded the release of "foreign" Jews into his custody.

By early November an advance guard of the Soviet Army had reached the south-eastern outskirts of Budapest. With the German Army commanding trains westwards, the deportations continued — on foot.

In those bitterly cold November days, Wallenberg and his helpers tirelessly travelled the 120 mile route from Budapest to Hegyeshalom on the Austrian border distributing food, clothing and medicines to the piteous columns of marchers.

EICHMANN PLOT

With the coming of winter the Red Army drew ever nearer to Budapest. Ceaseless allied bombing raids and heavy artillery from the approaching Russian Army pounded the city, making conditions a nightmare.

On the Pest side of the Danube the remaining 100,000 Jews were crowded together in two ghettos — about 30,000 "foreigners" in the International Ghetto, and approximately 70,000 in a General Ghetto.

In the second week of January, Wallenberg was alerted to a plot masterminded by Eichmann before his departure from Budapest, to massacre the entire population of the General Ghetto.

the Ghetto population's only chance of survival.

DEPORTED

The Russian Army reached the outskirts of Budapest on Christmas Eve and entered Pest on the 13th January, 1945. When members of the Swedish Legation were repatriated in April, 1945, Wallenberg was not among them. The Russians claim that Raoul Wallenberg died on July 17th, 1947, but the many

Wallenberg's plight started to come to the attention of Australians in 1982 and there are now "Free Wallenberg" committees in three Australian capitals, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

The Wallenberg Committees are seeking your support. If you wish to help please contact the committee nearest you.

Victoria
Miss Karen Schiff or
Dr. Frank Vajda.

\$10,000 dollars has been set. The committee hopes to commission sculptor Anna Cohn to produce a bronze statue with a stone base. Ms Cohn will donate her services, but material costs are high.

It is hoped to unveil the statue late this year or early next year. Sir Zelman Cohen has recently accepted the position of Patron of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee and it is possible that he will unveil the monument.

In an emotional appeal to prominent citizens in Sydney the Chairman of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Mr. E.G. Forrester said:

"This cause transcends all notions of race, religion or politics. It is simply about human decency — and surely there can be no cause more worthwhile than the celebration of such decency."

It is possible that the tragic irony of ill fate befalling this hero can never be reversed. However, to not try would be the equivalent of denying Wallenberg's courage. A small garden and sculpture may not lead to his release, but it will certainly keep his plight alive for those who need to be reminded.

Moreover, it will be to all people, an on-going monument to the potential for heroic humanity in the face of evil.



Wallenberg—the lost Swedish hero

One hundred thousand Jews escaped the holocaust in Budapest in 1944, largely due to the heroic efforts of Swedish businessman Raoul Wallenberg, who - according to many reports - is still imprisoned in a Soviet gulag now thirty years later. A worldwide campaign to free Wallenberg is gaining momentum and recently three committees were formed in Australia with the purpose of working for Wallenberg's release as well as honouring his heroic efforts with public monuments such as the recently opened Raoul Wallenberg Garden in Kew in Victoria.

Raoul Wallenberg has been put on the one passport, turned 72 - if he is still alive. Encouraged by his example, other neutral Legations issued their own protective passports.

During his first few days in Budapest, Wallenberg also set to work to organise extensive humanitarian programmes for the "foreign" Jews. To this end he first purchased thirty buildings from the Hungarian Government to serve as an "International

There were 230,000

He was a Swede named Wallenberg and his mission of mercy became an obsession - to save as many Jews as possible from the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust. * Now more than thirty years later some of those he saved want to repay a favour.

In mid-October the Arrow Cross Party - the Hungarian Fascist Party - staged a government coup and all-out war was declared against the Jews whether or not they could claim "foreign" status.

In the days that followed Wallenberg became a familiar sight at the brickyard's assembly point and at Jozsefváros railway station braving the machine guns of the

city. The German General, August Schmidt - after being threatened by Wallenberg that he would be hanged as a war criminal if the massacre took place - considered the plot and rescinded Eichmann's orders.

During this time Wallenberg resolved to remain in Pest for as long as possible in the belief that his presence represented

escapes from Soviet prisons are positive that they saw Wallenberg alive after that date. As late as 1975 Wallenberg was reportedly in Butyrka Prison Hospital. The Soviet union rarely responds to inquiries about Wallenberg and then only with the standard reply He died in 1947.

Wallenberg has now been lost for more than 30 years but definitely not forgotten.

In 1981 President Reagan made him an honorary citizen of the United States. In 1980 Wallenberg was nominated for the second time for the Nobel Peace Prize. The Swedish and American delegations to the Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in November 1980 raised the question of Wallenberg's disappearance with the Soviet Union.

AUSTRALIAN

Cl. 584 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Vic. 3004. Phone: (03) 51 6921. New South Wales Mr. Ervin Forrester or Mr. Peter Forrester, Box C149, Clarence Street Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Phone: (02) 439 2765 or 439 3346.

SYDNEY APPEAL:

\$10,000 TARGET

In April this year Woollahra Municipal Council formally approved a request from the Sydney Raoul Wallenberg Committee to name an area at the intersection of Queen Street and Edgecliff Road "The Raoul Wallenberg Garden".

The Sydney Committee is now raising funds for a monument to be erected

CAUSE 11424, VERDICT 24-3-1945. He was 18 when he saved his mother from being delivered to the Gestapo. He was 20 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 22 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 24 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 26 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 28 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 30 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 32 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 34 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 36 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 38 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 40 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 42 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 44 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 46 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 48 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 50 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 52 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 54 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 56 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 58 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 60 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 62 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 64 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 66 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 68 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 70 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 72 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 74 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 76 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 78 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 80 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 82 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 84 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 86 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 88 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 90 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 92 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 94 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 96 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 98 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp. He was 100 when he was released from the Buchenwald concentration camp.

non-Jew should have gone to the lengths to save Jews. Wallenberg is the unsung hero of the 20th century. They were among 170 people who attended a public meeting organized by the Sydney Raoul Wallenberg Committee last week. Said the committee's chairman, Ervin Forrester: "Thousands of Australian citizens who survived the holocaust in Budapest owe their lives to this man."

Mr. Forrester was one of them. At the age of 20, he was due to be executed for escaping from a slave labor camp. At his mother's desperate request, Wallenberg rushed to the jail with a Swedish Schutzpass which saved his life.

because he was afraid. He never used it. Wallenberg's methods contrasted strongly with those of traditional diplomats and caused frequent arguments between them. Instead of being only 500 Schutzpasses issued, 15,000, instead of sheltering 500 people in the 30 special "safe" houses acquired, he hid about 2,000.

"He appointed me to administer all that was going on in the camp," he said. "I was free to interfere for the Jews in person. I tried to make him see there were limits beyond which he would jeopardise our consulate and our work but he wouldn't listen. And invariably he was right." Anger recalls the last argument he had with Wallenberg in January, 1945. "Budapest

Russian jail 10 years before. But since then, repeated sightings of Wallenberg have been reported by ex-prisoners released from Russian jails. Two reliable and highly-placed sources of these reports, General Kupriyov and Professor Nishnikov, both died suddenly of heart attacks after they'd discussed this matter with Westerners.

As a result of the latest reported sighting of Wallenberg in a Russian prison in 1979, the Swedish Government has opened the case in form of a bill to be passed by the Swedish Parliament. The bill would allow the Swedish Government to pursue the case in 12 countries.

The United States has been the most active. Wallenberg is the second person on whom honorary American citizenship has ever been conferred. The other was Winslow Churchill. In San Francisco, a street has been named after him. (It just happens to be the street where the Russian Embassy is situated.) More significant has been President Reagan's recent statement that any future talks with Russia will hinge on Andropov's willingness to discuss the Wallenberg case.

Virginia Rodion, executive secretary of the Sydney Raoul Wallenberg Committee, is neither Jew, Hungarian nor Swede, yet she has waged a one-woman fight in the past two years to keep the Wallenberg issue alive. She is surprised that her involvement arouses interest.

"Wallenberg was a humanitarian who people of all creeds and nations transcend. What's amazing is not that he was involved, but that people are not!"

Robison feels the Australian Government has been taking any action over Wallenberg but hopes the Government will be receptive. Last year, the Shadow Attorney-General Gareth Evans, wrote two letters inquiring about Wallenberg's whereabouts. In January this year, he received a reply that there is a Soviet Union and that Raoul Wallenberg in a campaign is obviously directed to incite hostile sentiment against our country.

Dr Frank Valda, chairman of the Melbourne Free Wallenberg Committee denies that campaign's motives are racial. "This is not a witch-hunt. We'd be fighting for Wallenberg no matter where he pens to be."

David Jones walks right in

By SHELLEY NELLER

WITH other Australian retailing giants in retreat, David Jones announced last week it had done well enough to increase its dividend to shareholders for the second half of 1982.

The move was a significant sign of confidence in an ailing industry—David Jones itself has not emerged unscathed from the recession, with a small (2.3 per cent)



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A search for Hungary's unsung hero

ON A bleak November day in 1944, Nazis dragged hundreds of Hungarian Jewish men and boys from factories and offices and herded them at bayonet point to a goods yard on the other side of Budapest.

As they were pushing them into waiting cattle trucks destined for Auschwitz, there was a sudden commotion. A slight young man in a trenchcoat strode up to the SS officers supervising the operation and in quiet but authoritative voice demanded that every prisoner with a Swedish protective passport, or Schutzpass, leave immediately.

He sat down in the highest-ranking SS officer's office and inspected every document, handing the table when ever the German refused to accept someone's papers. The SS officer was Adolf Eichmann — his mission genocidal: the man in the trenchcoat was Raoul Wallenberg, his mission to save the Jews.

The trench-coated Wallenberg became a familiar sight at railway stations, goods yards, highways and brick-works — wherever Jews were being rounded up for deportation or death. Paul Lord remembers being saved by Wallenberg when he was

Thomas Keneally's prize-winning Schindler's Ark drew attention to one man's courageous efforts to save Jewish people from the Nazis. Now Australian committees are campaigning on behalf of another Schindler — the legendary Raoul Wallenberg.

DIANE ARMSTRONG reports.

The meeting was chaired by Don Chip, leader of the Australian Democrats, who has addressed rallies, signed petitions and spoken in Parliament about the case.

Recently, he presented a petition at the Russian Embassy in Canberra, addressed to the new Soviet secretary-general Andropov.

They told me their embassy was not a post office and if I wanted to send a letter to Andropov I should buy a stamp and mail it," he said. "I saw the committee is so petition to the Australian Government to issue a postage stamp in honour of Wallenberg. I am prepared to do anything to support this cause. I find it amazing that a

pe, the destruction of which seemed imminent with the arrival of Eichmann.

Wallenberg was the obvious choice. He was a Swede who spoke Hungarian and German, he knew Hungary well and had strong sympathy for the persecuted Jews. Above all, he had the perfect personality. A tough negotiator with an iron will, he was resourceful and knew exactly how to handle the Nazis.

After Anger recalls the day Wallenberg arrived to take over his new post: "He wore a white coat and carried a rucksack, a sleeping bag and a revolver. Strange equipment for a diplomat."

"He told me he needed the revolver to give him courage

was about to become a battlefield between the Nazis and the Russians. We were all in hiding and I urged Raoul to stay with us and hide. He refused, saying that he couldn't return to Sweden knowing there were people he'd failed to save. I thought it was too late but I was wrong.

"That day, Wallenberg learned that the Germans, in a last, desperate gesture, intended to mass-murder all the inhabitants of the ghetto. He threatened the German commander he'd have him hanged as a war criminal if he proceeded with this plan. The order was rescinded. That day, Wallenberg saved over 70,000 lives.

"But he never saw himself as a hero. He just got swept away by the magnitude of the arena in which he was involved. It's ironic he saved so many with forged Swedish papers but was unable to save himself with a genuine Swedish passport."

Wallenberg was last seen heading in the direction of the Russian sector in January, 1945, and nobody knows what happened to him after that.

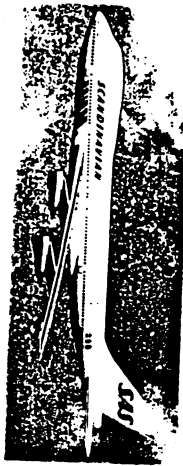
At first, he was believed killed by the Nazis, but it was later proved that he'd been imprisoned by the Russians possibly for being a American spy. In 1957, after years of denials, the Russians said he

Superhuman wartime effort saving Jews



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TV epic will document Wallenberg life story

A five-hour TV docu-drama on the life of Raoul Wallenberg has been bought by Channel 10 for screening this year.

Lost Hero stars Richard Chamberlain as the Swedish diplomat who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis only to be captured and imprisoned by the Soviets.

The making of the TV film is one of several projects worldwide initiated by the Free Wallenberg Committee which believe that Raoul Wallenberg is still a prisoner somewhere in Russia.

An Australian documentary film by Bob Weiss and Karen Altman dealing with survivors' perceptions of Wallenberg will also be completed this year.

The two Melbourne-based filmmakers interviewed Australians who were saved by Wallenberg.

equivalent of the Free Wallenberg Committee will call parties throughout the world to use their connections with Russian communists on Wallenberg's behalf.



Sketch by artist, Anna Cohn, of her design for the Wallenberg memorial



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Wallenberg...
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Sydney.

Through the efforts of Dr
Frank Yafja and commit-
tees in Melbourne, a park in
Kew has been renamed for
Wallenberg and a statue in
his honor will be unveiled
there this month.

In Sydney, a similar
effort has led to a park in
Woolahra being re-named
the Raoul Wallenberg Gar-
den.

The park will be officially
re-named, and a memorial
statue by Sydney sculptor,
Anna Cohn, unveiled dur-
ing the Holocaust Sur-
vivors' gathering in May.

A guesting competition
to raise money for the
Wallenberg memorial has
been organised with the
assistance of Scandinavian
Air, Thai International and
Hans H. Kristensen Travel.

First prize is a return
trip to Stockholm and a
week's accommodation.

NSW Free Wallenberg
committee member, Peter
Forrester, said he was
overwhelmed by the gener-
osity of these companies.

Mr Forrester said John
Bierman, author of a Raoul
Wallenberg biography, The
Righteous Gentle, will be
in Sydney for the survivors'
gathering.

There had recently been
moves within Hungary to
rehabilitate Wallenberg.

More than 25 articles had
appeared in the Hungarian
press since January last
year paying tribute to the
hero of the Holocaust.

While not specifically
discussing his fate in Soviet
Russia, they refer to his
mysterious disappearance.
In Jerusalem, the Israeli



Richard Chamberlain (centre) recently spent a morning at the Wiesenthal Centre preparing for his starring role in the upcoming NBC TV mini-series *Lost Hero*. He discussed the project with Raoul Wallenberg (left) and Bernice Ringman, a close friend of Raoul Wallenberg during the 1930s.

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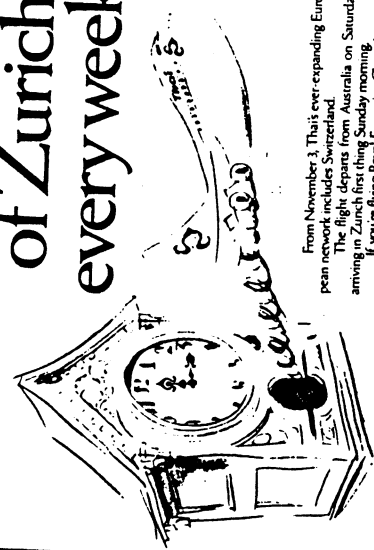
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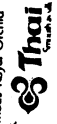
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with anyone else.



him they are attacking the West. It is a vicious, crude catholic process carried out by thugs whose actions are rationalised by

1951. The first in live years. The response was coldly negative. However, by 1957 the mounting evidence had reached such proportions

two years during which his government had not made one single representation on his behalf.

quick to retaliate. It rained in the past side of the city where most of his department offices were located.

Jews and marched them 125 miles in mid-winter to the Austro-Hungarian border where Eichmann was waiting to do his

document consisted of blue and yellow papers and was stamped with the royal Swedish emblem which

who was regent, was replaced by General Sztaray leader of the Hungarian Nazi party, Dr. Veessenmayer, who had been Hitler's special envoy to Yugoslavia where his savagery had become a legend. was made Plenipotentiary of the Greater German Reich in Hungary.

Two Arrow Cross fanatics, major Baky and Laszlo Endre, governor of Pest, were put in charge of the Ministry of the Interior.

These vicious anti-semites went about their bloody business with the kind of zeal and which only the fanatic is capable. The Jewish population was subjected for the first time in its history, to calculated extermination.

The whole of the country, except Budapest, was scourged for Jews. Those caught in the dragnet were herded onto railway stations and sidings to await "shipment".

This is why he was snatched from Hungary taking with him 100,000 gulden and thrown into the Gulag, a world this has swallowed up millions of hopeless human beings, a world that would deny even Daniel's imagination.

The evidence, consisting of statements made by large numbers of former Soviet prisoners, was so damning that the Kremlin was forced to confess its guilt and thus admitted that for 12 years the Soviet government had brazenly lied about Raoul's whereabouts.

embarrassing nuance, the kind only death can eliminate. But Raoul would not die, nor would his friends desert him.

Disputed by his government and hunted by the Arrow Cross, he still continued to work, saving hundreds of more Jews from certain death.

They had no winter clothes, no shelter, no food. Their trail was littered with human dead. But even here Raoul appeared, as if by some miracle, giving out food and clothing.

He had heard of the forced march and along with Per Anger, the Swedish embassy Attache, filled a car with food and clothes and immediately drove along the route taken by the Arrow Cross. He did this continually during the seven borrowing days it took the victims to reach the border.

It was only Himmler's personal intervention that put great store in maintaining relations with Sweden that prevented Eichmann from carrying out his threat.

Fortunately for the Jewish community, what remained of it, Horthy staged a counter coup against the puppet regime and replaced it with a military government under General Lakatos.

When the trains arrived Hungarian gendarmes, acting as SS auxiliaries,

And this is where Andrei Gromyko (now foreign minister and living proof that only the worst society) freely admitted that Raoul had been a prisoner in Lubanka near 2 but had died of a heart attack on the night of January 17, 1947.

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It should be noted that our own leftwingers have never uttered a word or protest on Raoul's behalf. Is this because they share the Soviet mentality? Well what about you, Mr Halfpenny?

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1. The Gulag is an acronym for the "Glasnost" (openness) of the Soviet Union. This unit is a subdivision of the KGB. Estimated death rate in the camps was 85% to 90%.

2. Lubanka is probably the most notorious of Soviet prisons. During Lenin and Stalin's reigns, thousands of people were burned alive as well as dead in the prison furnaces daily blew across the city of Moscow.

3. The Soviets and Nazis between them have come to a tacit understanding.

4. The continuing growth in evidence supporting Raoul's continued existence has made liars out of Gromyko and the Soviet regime.

5. For example, in 1978 a Polish dissident, now living in Israel, testified that he had seen Raoul in Vladimir prison and that Raoul had been in three other prisons during the fifties. He went on to say that a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, served time in a Buynka prison with a Swede who had been arrested in 1945.

6. Reimprisoned by the KGB for releasing this information. There is also strong evidence that Raoul was in a KGB psychiatric prison in

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RAOUL WALLENBERG

AMONG the native trees of Blessington Gardens, St. Kilda, there grows a sapling that stands in silent tribute to the indomitable spirit and suffering of one man.

That man is Raoul Wallenberg. He has spent over 38 years in the Gulag Archipelago, that vast network of slave camps that sprawls across the Soviet Empire.

His crime is unspecified and even his very existence denied by his jailers. He has been beaten, humiliated and subjected to psychiatric torture - and still he has not broken.

Raoul was a young and gifted Swedish diplomat who was despatched to the Swedish legation in Budapest in July of 1944.

His instructions were simple: "Save as many Jews as possible."

Hungary under the Horthy regime had enraged Hitler by refusing to take "resolute action" against its 800,000 Jews, 200,000 of whom lived in Budapest. But Hungary was an independent Axis power and not subject to Hitler's control.

There was an immediate improvement in the Jews situation: deportations ceased, persecution stopped and Jews were to be released from the camps.

It seemed that the nightmare was over; all that was now needed was to wait for the arrival of Western troops. They had no way of knowing that America had sold Hungary out at Yalta to Stalin.

Now that he believed his work was at an end, Raoul made plans to wind down his operations. He was looking forward to being Stockholm again, and especially his parents. He never did.

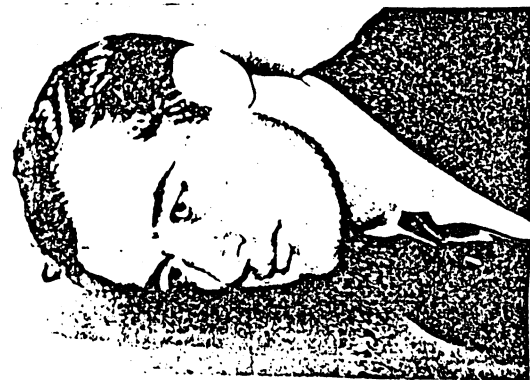
On October 15 the Arrow cross struck back. General Lakotos was deposed and Horthy was placed under German "protection". The Nazis were back in the saddle: Jewish hopes for survival were dashed. It was as if their brief respite from persecution and death had been a cruel hoax.

The Arrow Cross acted swiftly to implement its policy of mass slaughter. Hundreds of Jews were stripped of their clothes, machinegunned and their naked bodies thrown into the Danube; thousands more were snatched from the streets and jammed into cattle wagons to be shipped to concentration camps.

When the German army commanded the railway system for military use only, the Arrow Cross was ordered: it seized several thousand more.

This action robbed Raoul of his chief negotiating ploy - the possibility of diplomatic recognition of the regime by Sweden. It also meant that Raoul and the other Swedish diplomats were stripped of diplomatic immunity in effect: the Swedish government had abandoned its legation to the Hungarian Nazi.

public, the Swedish government expelled the Hungarian charge of affairs. (The only Axis power against whom Sweden ever acted. This was tantamount to breaking off diplomatic relations.



Raoul Wallenberg, 32, 1944.

In 1951 nine Italian diplomats who had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union were exchanged for several communists who had been held in Italy. One of these diplomats was Claudio de Momi.

He later testified that in 1948 he was held in Lefortovskaya prison at the same time as Raoul. They had communicated with each other by tapping on their cell walls.

The Mohr's testimony, along with a number of others, led to the Swedish making a representation to the Raoul Wallenberg case.

government's whimpering approach to Stalin. It was as if Sweden was already "Finlandised."

The nauseating thing about this aspect of the Wallenberg case is that even as the Swedish ministers parroted Vashinsky's denial they most have known that Raoul was either in a Soviet camp or a Soviet cemetery.

because on January 16, 1945, the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Swedish legation in Moscow that Raoul Wallenberg was in protective custody in Budapest.

Moreover, about a month later, Alexandra Kollontay, the Soviet Minister in Stockholm, informed Raoul's mother, Maj von Dardel, that her son was safe and well in Russia.

Fortunately, however, Raoul's supporters began to collect the kind of evidence that even an Olen Unden could not ignore.

In 1951 nine Italian diplomats who had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union were exchanged for several communists who had been held in Italy. One of these diplomats was Claudio de Momi.

He later testified that in 1948 he was held in Lefortovskaya prison at the same time as Raoul. They had communicated with each other by tapping on their cell walls.

The Mohr's testimony, along with a number of others, led to the Swedish making a representation to the Raoul Wallenberg case.

In 1975 Lavinsky Menaker, a former Red Army lieutenant, was permitted to emigrate to Israel. In 1981, while visiting Stockholm, he publicly accused Leonid Brezhnev of ordering Raoul's kidnapping.

Brezhnev was made a major-general in November 1944 and put in command of the political branch of the 18th Red Army in Hungary. In Soviet jargon he was a politruk, a commissar, one of the most feared and hated ranks in the Red Army.

A special political arm unit was formed and given orders by Brezhnev to abduct Raoul Wallenberg. Lakhotsky-Menaker's accusation was supported by Supreme Court Justice Ingemar Geardar Widemar, president of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, who stated that the committee was "100 per cent sure" of Brezhnev's guilt.

But one question remains - unanswered. Why do the Soviets persist in torturing a man who embodies so much of what is noble in Western traditions? A man who saved over 100,000 human beings from oblivion.

The answer is in the nature of the Soviet mind. Every Soviet traitor from Lenin to Andropov has known that his own despotic existence is challenged by the literary traditions of the West. Raoul Wallenberg is the symbol of the West.

TV Docu-Drama on life of Wallenberg

A two part TV-Epic on the life of Raoul Wallenberg has been bought for screening in Australia by Channel 10.

The well known American actor Richard Chamberlain stars as the Swedish Diplomat whose fate is one of the strangest enigmas of World War II.

Wallenberg saved the lives of 10,000 Hungarian Jews in 1944, when the Nazis still occupied Hungary, by issuing them with Swedish passports and intervening in their favour with Gestapo officers.

An Australian documentary film by Bob Weiss and Karen Altman is also in the making. It deals with the survivors' perception of Wallenberg.

The NSW branch of the Wallenberg Foundation is raising money for the Wallenberg memorial to be unveiled in Woolahra in May.

The financial assistance already received from Scandinavian companies and individuals is very much appreciated, says Mr. Peter Forrester of the NSW Committee. 'But the committee is still short



of the target of \$10,000'.

A guessing competition has been organized with the assistance of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), Thal International and Hans H. Kristensen Travel.

First prize is a return trip to Stockholm and one week's accommodation.

Tickets @ \$5 each are available from the Hamlet Restaurant, Chatswood; the Danish Waffle Bakery, Mosman; Scandinavian Herald or from Mr. Peter Forrester Te.: (02) 439 2765.



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INSIDE

CHURCH BELLS TOLL FOR WALLENBERG

POSITIONS VACANT
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Ceremonies all over the world on January 17th marked the 40th anniversary of the disappearance.

In the suburb of Kew, Melbourne a monument was unveiled at the Wallenberg Garden in the presence of the Israeli Ambassador, Senator Don Chip, Dr. Frank Valda and the Swedish Consul in Melbourne, Mr. Odd Nordanas.

The bells of Sydney's Saint Mary's Cathedral tolled 40 times at noon on the day to mark the number of years since Wallenberg's disappearance.

Raoul Wallenberg vanished after being arrested by Soviet troops in Budapest 1945. But there have been reports

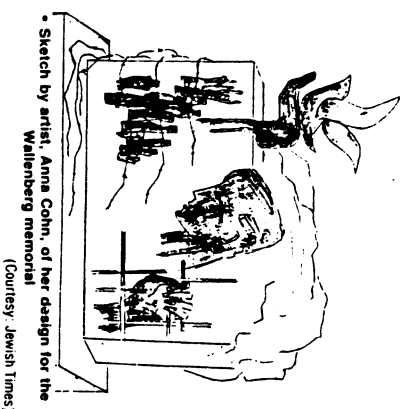
that he is still alive as late as the 1970s.

A Soviet statement in 1957 said a medical report showed Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier, but the report was never produced.

Sven Julin, the Swedish Foreign Ministry Official responsible for the Wallenberg case said: 'Officially, Raoul Wallenberg is considered to be alive until evidence is provided to the contrary.'

A spokesperson for the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association said ceremonies the 17th January were part of continuing efforts to focus public opinion on his case.

During the Holocaust Survivors' Gathering in Sydney in May, a memorial made by the Sydney artist Anna Cohn will be unveiled in the suburb of Woolahra in a park being re-named the Raoul Wallenberg Garden.



Sketch by artist, Anna Cohn, of her design for the Wallenberg memorial (Courtesy: Jewish Times)



The Swedish Consul and Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, Mr. Odd Nordanas and Dr. Frank Valda of the Wallenberg Committee at the unveiling in Kew

AMBASSADOR OF PEACE HAS HOPES FOR FUTURE

Sweden's Ambassador for Disarmament and Chairman of the Swedish Peace Delegation in New York and Geneva, Mrs. Maj-Britt Theorin has been on a visit to Australia and New Zealand.

'We have a lot of our scientists working in this area, and everyone knows, when a proposal comes from Sweden, it is reliable and verifiable and that is very important, if you are going to have a treaty.'

'Sweden', she said, 'would like to get rid of the

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PRISONER IN GULAG?

● FROM PAGE 3

families on the one passport.

Encouraged by his example, other neutral legations issued their own protective passports, and it was largely due to these efforts that about 100,000 of the city's Jews escaped the Holocaust.

Wallenberg also worked at organising extensive humanitarian programs for the "foreign" Jews.

He organised "protected" houses for them, hospitals, schools, soup kitchens and a shelter for parentless children.

After a government coup in Hungary in October, all-out war was declared against the Jews whether they claimed they were "foreign" or not. Wallenberg became a familiar sight at the assembly points, demanding the release of "foreign" Jews into his custody.

As the Soviet Army advanced on Budapest the deportations continued on foot as the German Army had commanded the transport.

Wallenberg and his helpers tirelessly travelled the 120 miles from Budapest to the Austrian border, distributing food, clothing and medicine to the marchers.

Once at the border they tried to reclaim many of the survivors possible for the return journey to Budapest.

Conditions in the city were a nightmare as the Russians were approaching. It was Wallenberg who learned of Eichmann's plot to massacre the entire population of 70,000 Jews in the general ghetto, before the Red Army arrived.

Apparently the German General, August Schmidhuber, reconsidered the plot and rescinded Eichmann's orders after Raoul Wallenberg threatened the Schmidhuber would be hanged as a war criminal if it took place.

In January of 1945 Wallenberg asked the Russians to help him get food and supplies for the Jews under his protection. When he and his driver left for the meeting with the Russian commander, it was the last time Wallenberg was seen as a free man.

Documented sightings over the last 30 years and contacts with other prisoners have led to the belief that Wallenberg is still alive, and aged 72.

The committees established throughout the world to search for Wallenberg says he is imprisoned in a Soviet Gulag but the Soviet authorities maintain he died in 1947.

These groups aim to work for his release, and to honour him by publicising his name and accomplishments. It was this that motivated them to contact Woollahra Council about the naming of a reserve in his honour.

At a recent meeting of council, Ald David Wilson said it was fitting that council take this decision at the time of Yom Ha-Shoah, the commemoration of the Holocaust in Europe.

The council also decided that the Raoul Wallenberg Committee negotiate with the Mayor, Ald Jock MacCallum, the town clerk and the engineer about the design and construction of a small memorial and plaque.

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| Italian (Tues.-Thurs. 4.15-4.45) | German — Transition (Mon.-Thurs. 7-8) |
| Mod. Greek (Mon. 4-5) | Italian — Beginners (Mon.-Thurs. 7-8) |
| Mandarin (By arrangement) | Intermediate (Mon.-Thurs. 7-8) |
| Pottery (From 8 yrs) | Mod. Greek (Mon.-Thurs. 7-8) |
| (Mon. 4-5.30) | Japanese (Mon.-Thurs. 7-8) |
| | Pottery (Tues. 6-9) |
| | Musical Appreciation (including how to read a score) (By arrangement) |

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This follows a request from the Raoul Wallenberg Committee for the dedication of the triangular landscaped section of public road at the intersection of Edgell Road and Queen Street, Woollahra, in recognition of the life achievements of this remarkable man.

A Swede by birth, Wallenberg is best remembered for his mission of mercy which became his obsession — to save as many Jews as possible from the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust.

Born in 1912, Raoul Wallenberg spent his early business life in commerce and banking, after having studied architecture in America. From 1936 he worked with firms in South America and Palestine. He later became a member of a company run by a Hungarian Jewish refugee, Koloman Lauer.

This position involved travelling in Europe and being a Swedish Christian from a prominent family (his grandfather was Ambassador Gustav

Wallenberg) he was able to travel freely on business in Germany as well as in Nazi-occupied France.

According to the Wallenberg Committee report, Raoul soon became familiar with the eccentricities of Nazi bureaucracy and was very successful in his required business dealing with Nazi officials. He also travelled to Hungary and visited Koloman Lauer's close relatives in Budapest; through them he came to know the Hungarian Jewish community.

Multi-faceted

A gifted linguist and outstanding businessman Mr Wallenberg also had great vitality, initiative, great organisational talents and imagination.

He was also a great humanitarian and recognised that he himself had some Jewish blood through his mother's side of the family.

In mid 1944, the outlook for Budapest's Jews was grim. The German occupation of Hungary had occurred in the middle of March, and with the invading forces was Adolf Eichmann and his Kommando unit.

Deportation

The 437,000 Jews in the countryside were rounded up province by province, for deportation to Auschwitz. It was then the turn of the 230,000 Jews in the city to face deportation. Hundreds approached the neutral legations for asylum.

In March, 1944, the American War Refugee Board approached the European neutral nations suggesting they increase their diplomatic personnel in Hungary in

the hope that their influence would bring about an end to the acts of violence against the Jews.

Sweden's response to the suggestion was to recruit Raoul Wallenberg who accepted the position eagerly. His first task in Budapest was to prepare protective passports, "Schutzpass".

Initially, 4500 of these were issued allowing the bearer to claim Swedish nationality.

As the months passed, Wallenberg arranged the issue of nearly three times that number by clever subterfuges such as putting extended

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SE



A.H. 6



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"ANNA"
ON
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SWEDISH
NATIONAL
DAY
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PAGES
6&7

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HERALD 11/7/34

A Danish doctor has developed a new method of detecting the type of lung cancer which is most common amongst smokers. The method is based on a simple blood test which is processed in some special equipment he has invented.

The Danish doctor is Professor Lennart Olsson.

Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen. Several large foreign medical companies have offered to buy the invention but professor Lennart Olsson is currently negotiating with a Danish medical company.

The new method of diagnosis will not replace current methods. A positive blood test would need to be followed by other tests.

will assist in early detection of certain lung cancers and that unless the early detection is coupled with improved techniques in treatment, it may just give patients a knowledge of something which can be hard to live with.

Lennart Olsson also said that a similar method can detect cancer of the stomach.

Wallenberg Honoured

Prominent citizens attend
opening of Raoul
Wallenberg Garden.

Senator Don in Melbourne.

The Raoul Wallenberg Garden is on the corner of Princess and High Streets in the very heart of Melbourne.

Wallenberg — lost for thirty years but not forgotten. See page three.



From the opening of the Wallenberg Garden in Melbourne (left to right) Councillor Jill O'Brien, Dr. Frank Vajda, Senator Don Chipp, Mr. Andrew Peacock and Mr. Lars Hedstrom.



Meeting Israeli President Chaim Herzog is Ron Forrester (left) his wife Dianne, Soolja Sonnenfeld, secretary of the Swedish Wallenberg Association, Dr Goran Lersson, and Laslo Samosky.

Woollahra park named for Raoul Wallenberg?

Woollahra Council may re-name a park to honor missing Swedish war hero, Raoul Wallenberg.

The Sydney Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee has been negotiating with the Council to declare a Wallenberg Day in the municipality when the park would be dedicated. Peter Forrester said this week.

Mr. Forrester, his father Irvin and brother Ronald are active workers on the Sydney committee.

The Melbourne committee is trying to arrange for the Federal government to issue Raoul Wallenberg with an Australian honor.

Last year the missing Swedish diplomat, who saved more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis and who is believed to be still in a Russian prison, was made an honorary citizen of the United States.

Israel declared a Raoul Wallenberg week to mark his 70th birthday and intends to hold such a week annually.

An Israeli stamp picturing Wallenberg was issued and educational kits sent to all the schools.

Ron Forrester, who was in Israel during the Wallenberg Week, participated in a number of ceremonies on behalf of

Labor MP hits out over USSR Jewry plight

CANBERRA: Federal Labor MP for Henty (Victoria), Joan Child, has hit out strongly in Federal Parliament over the

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Wallenberg memorial

needs cash

Despite donations by local Jewish and Swedish businessmen as well as companies, the Free Wallenberg Committee is short of its target to construct a Wallenberg memorial in Woolahra.

The memorial will be placed in a park dedicated to Wallenberg on the corner of Queen Street and Edgecliff Road, Woolahra.

The Free Wallenberg Committee hopes to raise \$8000 for the memorial.

Artist Anna Cohn, who has designed the memorial, is donating her services, but materials and construction costs must be met.

The design, in rough and smooth sandstone, has patinated bronze features, partly in relief and partly three dimensional.

The monument cannot be built until more funds are raised; the committee's public relations officer, Peter Forrester said.

SAVED

Mr Forrester, whose father, Irwin, is chairman of the committee, will be in America this week to confer with the USA Free Wallenberg Committee.

He will meet with

Congressman Tom Lantos who, like Mr Forrester senior, was saved by Raoul Wallenberg from the Nazis.

PRISONER

Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, is credited with saving 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II.

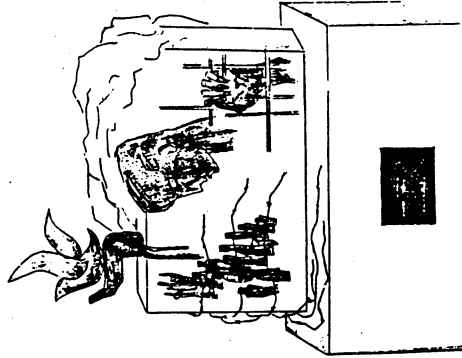
He disappeared at the end of the war and is believed to have been a prisoner of the Soviet Union since then.

Sightings of Raoul Wallenberg in Russia through the years have raised hopes that he may still be alive.

An international campaign to have him freed has been mounted.

The Victorian Free Wallenberg committee arranged for the dedication of a park in Kew in Wallenberg's name.

The NSW committee hopes to dedicate the Woolahra park, named for Wallenberg, in March if funds are found to construct the memorial in time.



• Sketch by artist, Anna Cohn, of her design for the Wallenberg memorial

NS TEMPLE PLANS FOR 25th YEAR

Julia Blanks was re-elected president of North Shore Temple Emanuel at its inaugural 1984/5 board meeting last week.

This will be her third term as president.

The board elected Isaac

Givorshtner and Peter Schlesinger vice-presidents, Lex Blank as secretary and Bob Sabel as treasurer.

At the same time 22 members have been appointed to a committee which will organise the congregations Silver Jubilee celebrations.

The Temple's Jubilee year is in 1985.

Sinclair's League

The Federal Leader of the National Party, Ian

AUST • JEWISH TIMES 15/12/83

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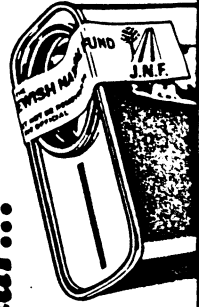
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Aust. Jewish Times 24/5/84

HONOR



Stamp struck in Israel last year to commemorate Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews in the last months of World War II.

BILL HAYDEN TO PLEAD FOR WALLENBERG

The Australian Free Wallenberg committees have asked the Australian Foreign Minister, Bill Hayden, to raise the question of the missing hero during his visit to Russia and Hungary.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Hayden shortly before he left for overseas on May 11.

It asked that the Foreign Minister raise the question of Raoul Wallenberg "at the site of his anti-fascist rescue mission and with his captors".

"Detailed information about the case has been sent to your department repeatedly since 1982.

"Raoul Wallenberg's fate is of great concern to many Australians," the message said. Efforts to bring the name of Raoul Wallenberg before the Aus-

Road and Queen Street, Woollahra.

Head of the Victorian branch, Dr Frank Valda, recently visited Sweden and met with Raoul Wallenberg's family.

He discovered that in Hungary there is now some effort to revive interest in Wallenberg's fate.

Questions are being asked in Hungarian

papers about the sculpture, now in Debrecen, which was supposed to be unveiled in Budapest in 1948, but disappeared the day before.

It was dedicated to Wallenberg and paid for by Hungarians in his honor, but now stands outside a pharmaceutical company in the provincial city of Debrecen.

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Macquarie professor to Jewish-Christian talks

Associate Professor Raoul Mortley of Macquarie University will present a paper at an

studies scholar, Professor Jacob Neusner, who visited Australia last year

Historical Society launches biennial contest

Annual competition in the field of contemporary Jewish history has been launched by the Australian Jewish Historical Society through the sponsorship of the [unclear] family.

The competition is open in two categories to young people from 15 to 25.

Prizes totalling \$700 will be awarded by the Newman family in memory of Edgar Seitel Newman, a long-time worker for synagogue, communal and historical society causes.

Entries to the inaugural competition will close on September 30 this year.

Both in the junior section (15-19) and the senior section (19-25), entries

can be either written essays, photographic essays or audio-visual treatments.

Competition organisers and the Newman family have laid down specific categories for the competition.

The first is a communal one; entries can either deal with the history of a congregation or synagogue or study the biography of an Australian or New Zealand Jewish communal leader.

In the second category entrants can either prepare a family tree to at least four generations, with full documentation, or prepare the history of an important person in the family of the writer.

The final category is more sociological providing for either a "week in the life of a Jew in a certain time and place, or the study of Jewish communities in small country centres.

The judges, from within the AJHS, are looking for original research although material prepared for other similar prizes will be considered.

The intention of the competition is to encourage research into contemporary Australian Jewish history.

Woollahra names Wallenberg park

Woollahra Council will rename a park after missing Swedish war hero, Raoul Wallenberg.

The small park is on the intersection of Edgecliff Road and Queen Street.

The decision to rename the park was taken at the Council meeting on April 30.

Wallenberg, who has been missing since 1945, saved the lives of at least 100,000 Hungarian Jews during the War.

The Soviets claim he died in 1947, but there have been repeated sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet hospitals and prison camps since.

A garden in the Melbourne city of Kew will be dedicated to Wallenberg by Councillor Jill O'Brien on May 27.

The Woollahra Park will be the first public NSW recognition of Wallenberg members of the local Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee said this week.

They said Woollahra Aldermen Henry Aram and Dr David Wilson had been particularly helpful in putting the matter to Council.

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THE AUSTRALIAN JEWISH NEWS

...agreement in principle played a constructive role in the last relations with Israel, Mr. Elbaz declared on a broad outline for a peace Lebanese crisis.

WALLENBERG RESCUE MOVES INTENSIFIED

The Raoul Wallenberg statue in Kew will be unveiled on January 17, 1985, 40 years following his arrest by the Soviets.

The ceremony has been organised by the "Free Wallenberg" Australian committee to which Simon Wiesenthal recently wrote requesting a public meeting to mark the anniversary.

The rehabilitation and recognition of the deeds of Raoul Wallenberg continue in Hungary.

Over 25 articles have appeared in the Hungarian press since January 1984, paying tribute to the 'Hero of the Holocaust'.

"It appears that they are unable to discuss his fate in Russia, but refer to his mysterious disappearance,

even though they make references to books dealing with the subject, which are available in the West", Australian committee president, Dr. Vajda said.

The case of Wallenberg was to be raised in the context of human rights in Geneva by the U.S. delegate, but missed the agenda as human rights resolutions were labelled political and passed over.

The "Jerusalem Post" reported recently that the Public Council for the Rescue of Raoul Wallenberg under the auspices of the Yad Vashem will call on Communist

parties through- out the world to use their connections with the Soviet Party to act on Wallenberg's behalf.

The dramatic film, dealing with Wallenberg's heroism, has commenced filming in Stockholm and continues in Yugoslavia. The film stars Richard Chamberlain and deals with Wallenberg's work up to the time of his capture.

The documentary film made by Rob Weis and Karen Altman, is scheduled for completion in 1984. It deals exhaustively with the motives and background and survivors'

perception of the person of Wallenberg. Made in Australia, it features numerous interviews with people saved by Wallenberg.

The "Free Wallenberg" committee is continuing an appeal to raise funds for activities related to the rescue of Wallenberg, Holocaust education, and award of a fellowship named after him.

Numerous prominent people from all sections of the community have rallied to the support of this work and have agreed to act as sponsors of the "Free Wallenberg" committee, Dr. Vajda said.

Story of a moral man

'**RAOUL WALLENBERG**', a 90-minute documentary directed by Karin Altmann, is almost completed. It must be, Ms Altmann says, one of the most complicated documentaries made in Australia.

To begin with, Raoul Wallenberg, a 32-year-old Swedish diplomat who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from concentration camps in 1944, hated being photographed.

There are only five photographs of him as an adult and no footage of him at all.

In 1982, Ms Altmann went to America, Sweden, Vienna, Israel and Portugal to find people who had known Wallenberg. Many of the people spoke no English.

Ms Altmann went to every major Western film archive centre, saw all the footage that related to Wallenberg in any way and then bought, at great expense, footage and stills.

Hungary in 1944 was the most unrecorded part of the Holocaust. Germany was losing the war and the desperate, busy Germans had no incentive to film the disintegrating Third Reich (600,000 Hungarian Jews were killed during the war, 437,000 of them in five weeks).

Apart from all this, the film was to be about a man who had not been around for 40 years. The Russians said he died of a heart attack in 1947 when he was 35. But in December 1978, a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, who now lives in Israel, gave a detailed story of Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the 1950s. He himself saw Wallenberg in the prison yard in Vladimir.

He also said that in 1975 a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison. The Swede had been imprisoned for 30 years, but still seemed healthy.



Raoul Wallenberg: man of conscience.

Films

Anna Murdoch

"The film is not about whether Wallenberg is alive or not," Ms Altmann said. "It's possible he is still alive. The Wallenbergs were a very long-lived family and he was a strong man. The Russians in their only statement on his fate have blatantly lied because of the many witnesses who have seen him since 1947. Also, he was not a man given to heart attacks."

The central question of the film, she said, was what made a hero and how he became a victim. It also looks at the moral issue: the delayed world reaction to the Jews' predicament.

By the time Wallenberg was sent to be the First Secretary at the Swedish Legation in Budapest by the American War Refugee Board, 5.5 million Jews were dead.

"Heroes don't usually interest me. This one does. He was a hero in the waiting and history gave him the opportunity," Ms Altmann said.

Wallenberg saved Jews by giving them Swedish passes. Since the Germans' first move to destroy the Jews was to take away their citizenship, Wallenberg removed that means.

"There are wonderful stories about this," Ms Altmann said.

"You have old religious Jews with their sidelocks, wide-brimmed hats and long coats in the streets of Budapest and Hungarians pointing and saying: 'There goes another Swede.'"

Wallenberg designed the passes to be impressive and authoritative-looking to fool the less-educated Hungarian guards and to appeal to the German respect for bureaucratic sophistication.

Making sure the passes were honored was another battle. Wallenberg dragged people from behind guns and from trains, constantly endangering his own life.

He saved 70,000 Jews in a conversation. He convinced the German general, Schmidhuber, to countermand Eichmann's final orders to annihilate the Jews in the ghetto by assuring him he would personally list him among Nazi war criminals after the war.

"If you do the arithmetic, if Wallenberg saved 100,000 Jews, 60 people could have averted the Holocaust," Ms Altmann said.

One person interviewed by Ms Altmann was sent to Auschwitz before Wallenberg could help him. The man said Wallenberg saved Christianity, that he was more important for the Christians than he was for Jews. Wallenberg was the only person at that time who was in touch with reality.

"What's important about this man is that he did what nobody else did," Ms Altmann said. "He came out with the only truly moral response."

NOLA GARRETT presents—

her latest works in oil paintings at the reopening of —
"THE HOMESTEAD GALLERY"
46 CLEMS ROAD,
EAST DONCASTER
Saturday 8th & Sunday 9th December

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SUMMER WORKSHOP

at BUXTON
Sat. 5-12 January '85
LOUISE FOLETTA
Watercolour
ANTHONY SYNDICAS

HAZEL W. CURTICK, the President,
Board of Management and Members
of the Strathfield & District
Hebrew Congregation
mourn the passing of

**DR EDWARD
FITCHMAN**

Past Treasurer and Life Governor and
extend their deepest sympathy to Fritzzi,
Michael and all the family.

CONSECRATION

CHANGE OF TIME

The Consecration of the Tombstone
erected in loving memory of the late

HEDY BOCK

will NOW take place at Northern Suburbs Cemetery
(Section A6, Grave 26)
on Sunday, June 10, 1984 at 10am.
Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend.

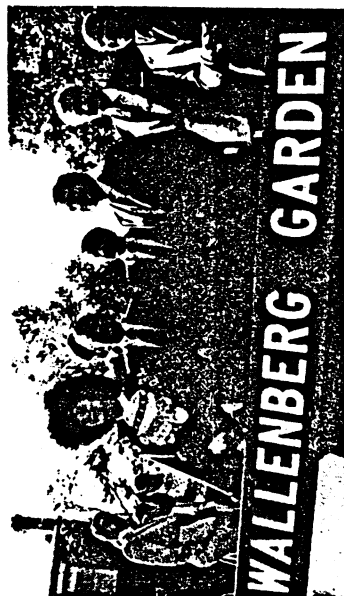
CONSECRATION

The Consecration of the Tombstone

BERNAT MAGET

will take place at Rookwood Cemetery
(Section 18)
on Sunday, June 17, 1984 at 11am.
Rabbi P. Feldman will officiate.
Relatives and friends are kindly
invited to attend.

from the pulpit recently retention is passed.
about the contested election. Also riding on the retention



**Raoul Wallenberg
Melbourne garden**

The Raoul Wallenberg Garden in the Melbourne suburb of Kew was officially opened last month.

The Mayor of Kew, Ald Jill O'Brien officially opened the park named in honor of the Swedish Local Government, Evan Walker, representing the Premier, John Cain.

More than 300 people attended the opening ceremonies.

Meanwhile, the Sydney Wallenberg committee has opened its appeal for the Woollahra Wallenberg park.

An appeal is being held to fund the sculpting of a special memorial to Raoul Wallenberg and a target of \$10,000 has been set.

CONSECRATION

The Consecration of the Tombstone
erected in loving memory of the late

ERNIE KLEIN

will take place at Rookwood Cemetery,
(Section 23A, Grave 44A)
on Sunday, June 10, 1984 at 10am.

Rev. M. Deutsch will officiate.
Friends are kindly invited to attend.

RETURN THANKS

Alice Rosenbaum and family would like to thank all relatives and friends most sincerely for the many expressions of sympathy received on the sad loss of

**CYRIL
ROSENBAUM**

IN MEMORIAM

DAVID KAM

In loving memory of my darling
David who passed away on
JUNE 8, 1982.

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to the rites of that
denomination.

Both the Jewish
sections of Karori and
Makara have been
specifically consecrated
and allocated to the
orthodox Wellington
Hebrew Congregation.

According to the
congregation's chief
minister, Rabbi Chaim
Fishweicher, the guide-
lines were set down by the
Wellington City
Council's parks and
reserves committee to
safeguard the sanctity of
the Jewish cemeteries.

In the guidelines
adopted by the council in
February the director of
parks has the right to
refuse to allow a burial
unless it is conducted
according to the ortho-
dox Jewish rite.

The reason for the
recommendation is that
in recent times burials
had taken place, which
were not according to the
Halacha (Jewish law).

Rabbi Fishweicher said
that the guidelines are
aimed to prevent a
situation where a non-
Jewish person, who has a
Jewish spouse, requests
burial in a family plot in
the Jewish section.

He said there had been
instances where a
husband or wife had died
and remarried and
converted out of
Judaism.

When the surviving
spouse dies, he or she
may wish to be buried



• Rabbi Fishweicher

JUSTICE SELBY IS RE-ELECTED

Mr Justice David Selby
has been re-elected Deputy
Chancellor of Sydney
University.

His election was endorsed
by the Senate, the Uni-
versity's governing body.

He will hold office for one
year.

Mr Justice Selby has been
Deputy Chancellor since
1971, and a Fellow of the
Senate since 1964.

council, the owner of a
plot who is not Jewish
will be encouraged to buy
or exchange it for an
alternate plot in the main
area of the cemetery.

"Despite previous pleas to
our committed Zionists, we
are unable to enlist more
workers to carry out vital
activities to further the
cause of Israel."

INFORMATION

Mr Newhouse said the
SZC was committed to aliya,
to the Zionist youth
movements, to a sophis-
ticated information program

CHIPP CHAIRS RALLY



• Per Anger addressing the Wallenberg rally with Mrs Anger and Senator Don Chipp, who
chaired the meeting.

ISRAELI CITIZENSHIP FOR WAR HERO

The Israel Government will make
Swedish Holocaust hero Raoul Wallenberg
an honorary citizen, former Swedish
Ambassador to Australia, Per Anger, said
last week.

Mr Anger, who worked
with Wallenberg to save the
Jews of Budapest, said the
Israeli government has
decided on this action even
though it will require
legislative change.

Mr Anger was speaking at
a meeting called by the
Sydney Free Wallenberg
Committee.

The meeting was chaired
by Senator Don Chipp, the
leader of the Australian
Democrats.

Other special guests were
the Swedish Consul-General,
Hans Beckman, and the US
Consul-General, Herbert
Horowitz.

Dr Frank Vajda, of the
Melbourne Free Wallenberg
Committee, spoke of the
work done in Australia to
help secure Wallenberg's
release.

In October 1981 the
United States made
Wallenberg an honorary
citizen, Mr Anger said.

Only General Lafayette

and Winston Churchill, have
been so honored by the US.

Raoul Wallenberg, who
saved almost 100,000 Jews
from the Nazis, has been
missing since 1945.

He is believed to be a
Russian prisoner, although
the Soviets claim he died in
1947.

There have, however,
been many "sightings" of
Wallenberg since, Mr Anger
said.

The latest was related by
a Russian Jew who had been
imprisoned in Moscow.

He told his Israeli resident
daughter that he had met
with a Swede in the prison
hospital in 1975 who had
been a prisoner for 30 years.

The Russians who testify
having seen Wallenberg die
unexpectedly, Mr Anger
said.

General Kuprianov, who
said he met Wallenberg on
three occasions in prison,
and a Professor Miasnikov
who told a Swedish colleague

he had treated Wallenberg
were examples.

Both men died unexpec-
tedly, Mr Anger said.

He said it was important
to create a world-wide call
for Wallenberg's release.

Senator Chipp said he
"feels very strongly" about
the cause of freeing Raoul
Wallenberg.

"My presence here
tonight, against doctor's
orders, says that I will lend
my name, efforts and any-
thing else it takes to advance
this cause," Senator Chipp
said.

ATTEMPTS

He has made two attempts
to speak to Soviet diplomats
in Canberra about
Wallenberg.

On the second occasion,
when he wanted the Soviet
Embassy to send a letter to
Mr Andropov, Senator
Chipp was told not to use the
Embassy as a post-office.

Dr Vajda said the Soviets
are claiming the movement
to free Wallenberg is to
"stimulate hostile feelings
against the Russian govern-
ment".

"It is not a political
campaign, but an attempt to
redress an injustice which we
would do in any country,"
he said.

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

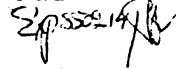
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Julin



Fru Nina Lagergren
Raoul Wallenbergföreningen
Box 16076

103 22 STOCKHOLM

Kära Nina,

Från Lars-Åke Nilsson i Moskva har jag erhållit en artikel ur Radio Liberty Research Bulletin med ett samizdatbrev från en Iosyp Terelya, "ordförande i de ukrainska katolikernas centralkommitté". Jag förmodar att Du redan har erhållit den via andra vägar, men närsluter likväl en kopia.

Jag har omsorgsfullt prövat alla Terelyas uppgifter mot vårt arkiv och måste tyvärr säga att de inte tycks leda oss någonstans.

Polacken Vorobei som nämns i Terelyas brev kan vara identisk med en Vorobej-Vorobjov som förekommer i vårt arkiv. Han skulle ha suttit i sovjetisk fångenskap från mitten av 1930-talet till mitten av 1970-talet. Han figurerade i ett 1980 avgivet vittnesmål av rumän-ryssen Lazar Berger och skulle tidvis ha varit inspärrad i ett fängelse i Mordovija. Till saken hör dock att Vorobej enligt Terelyas vittnesmål skulle ha träffat Raouls chaufför på en icke angiven ort, medan han enligt befintliga dossieruppgifter skulle ha siktat Raoul själv i Vladimirfängelset någon gång på 1960-talet.

Raouls chaufför, Vilmos Langfelder, satt ju enligt säkra uppgifter i fängelse i Moskva år 1947. Och

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flerfaldiga vittnesuppgifter indicerar att Raoul skulle kunna ha befunnit sig i Vladimirfängelset på 1960-talet. Några säkra uppgifter har vi ju emellertid inte, och Terelyas brev bidrar inte till klarhet.

Genom ambassaden i Warszawa har vi tidigare sökt spåra Vorobej-Vorobjov, men utan adress visade det sig vara en omöjlig uppgift.

Uppgiften om Bogdanas person är något märklig: littauer och samtidigt tysk undersåte. Det kan dock ha rört sig om t ex en Memelinvånare. Hur som helst finns ingen Bogdanas i vårt kartotek. Där finns emellertid en hänvisning till fånglägret Norilsk av så sent datum som sommaren 1984. Ett polskt vittne, Adolf Ostrowski, uppgav då han suttit i Norilsklägret 1945-1956. Där hade han genom en polsk präst fått kontakt med en person som han förmodade var Raoul. Denne skulle ha kommit till Norilsk 1948 eller 1949 och ha fått en relativt lätt syssla som eldare. Enligt Ostrowski lär Raoul ha varit i lägret omkring tre år från 1948/49.

Sanningshalten i Ostrowskis vittnesmål, som jag vill minnas att Du fick en kopia av vid besök hos mig sommaren 1984, stärks av Terelyas uppgifter. Å andra sidan finns ju också indikationer på att Raoul skulle ha befunnit sig annorstädes ifrågavarande år, t ex i Verchneursk.

Några uppgifter att Raoul skulle ha siktats i Kazan har vi inte.

Vad så gäller antydningarna om Leonid Brezjnevs medverkan i Raouls försvinnande kan jag bara säga

att de inte ger oss anledning att modifiera vår bedömning 1981 av Isaacov Lachotski-Menakers vittnesmål. Vad vi då sade var att det i sak främst innehöll uppgiften att ett sovjetiskt specialkommando skulle ha haft i uppdrag att arrestera Raoul. Sovjetregeringens medgivande 1957 att Raoul fängslades 1945 motsades inte av Menakers utsaga.

Terelyas uppgifter tycks som sagt knappast tillföra efterforskningarna något nytt. De bidrar snarare till den kalejdoskopiska bild av obekräftade uppgifter som vi redan har av Raouls förmodade vistelseorter.

Sven Julin

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

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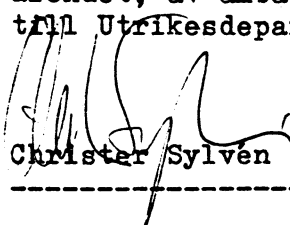
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Nr 25

P 2

Raoul Wallenberg

Överlämnas, jämte ambassadens svar i
ärendet, av ambassaden i Wellington
till Utrikesdepartementet.


Christer Sylven

POL I / Jutin
85-02-18
ex t Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen
exp. at 85-02-18

WELLINGTON HEBREW CONGREGATION

BETH-EL SYNAGOGUE

TELEPHONES:

SYNAGOGUE AND CENTRE 845-081
 RABBI — — — 850-429
 HEADMASTER — — 721-398

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

P.O. BOX 11-173,
 WELLINGTON,
 NEW ZEALAND.

22 January 1985.

His Excellency,
 The Ambassador for Sweden
 Swedish Embassy
 39 The Terrace
 WELLINGTON.

INK. AMB	
D. No	15/21
25/1/85	
AVD.	AL
P 2	RW

reply 1985-01-28 CS/dcz

Dear Sir,

At the regular morning Sabbath Service held on Saturday 19th January, due mention was made of the outstanding work done by the Swedish Diplomat Raoul Wallenburg, in an endeavour to save the lives of many Hungarian Jews in 1944.

The Jewish Community of Wellington together with communities round the world will forever be grateful for the outstanding humanitarian efforts made by Raoul Wallenburg.

We would be grateful if you would pass on to your Government our grateful recognition of the wonderful work of Raoul Wallenburg.

Yours sincerely,

WELLINGTON HEBREW CONGREGATION


G.S. Shapiro

PRESIDENT

1985-01-25

Dnr 13 21	Avd Grupp Mål P 2 R.W
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Mr G.S. Shapiro
President
Wellington Hebrew Congregation
P.O.Box 11-173
WELLINGTON

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of 22 January 1985 concerning my countryman Mr Raoul Wallenberg.

I wish to inform you that I will not fail to pass on to the Swedish authorities your grateful recognition.

Yours sincerely,

Christer Sylvén
Ambassador of Sweden

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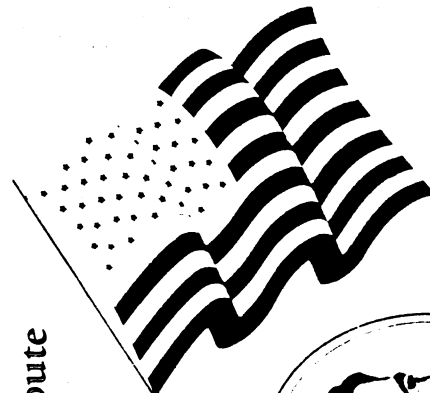
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*Karl John Lehner,
 ex Taxon, amb.
 waachmeister och form
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Your Presence
 is Required
 At a Tribute



Raoul Wallenberg

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In these dark and cynical times, when there is so very little for mankind to believe in, when the historian and the investigative reporter have trained us to expect the worst of the great, it is little wonder that the world does not quite know what to make of Raoul Wallenberg—or that too many governments have chosen to maintain a shameful silence.

Sadly, noble words are robbed of their meaning. We hear him called “righteous Gentile,” “hero of the Holocaust,” “unsung martyr of World War II.” Now and then some scholar addresses himself anew to the question of how and by what means Wallenberg managed to save one hundred thousand lives, or probes the psychosocial impulses which compelled him to forsake wealth and ease and undertake so dangerous a mission.

But when we have set down the last pious platitude, made our tallies and pondered his motives, something in Raoul Wallenberg still eludes us. He remains a mystery, as do all pure-souled, whole-hearted, thoroughly moral men. We are left only with the everlasting memory of what he did—and what Raoul Wallenberg did was to fulfill, as none in his time would or could, the terms of the contract which binds each of us to humanity. The Talmud summed up that contract in these words: “Whoever saves a single soul, it is as if he saved the whole world.”

Therefore we must do more than cling to his memory. We must proclaim to all the nations that Raoul Wallenberg lives, tirelessly champion his cause, tirelessly press for news of his fate—till the day, if it please God, that Raoul Wallenberg returns to us from the long, bitter totalitarian night. Your attendance at this tribute will help establish these goals.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
In Tribute To

RAOUL WALLENBERG

Marks the Fortieth Anniversary of
His Disappearance, The Opening of the
Raoul Wallenberg Exhibition, and the
Establishment of the Raoul Wallenberg
Collection to be Housed at the
New York Public Library

Thursday, March 14, 1985
At The

Sheraton Centre Hotel
Seventh Avenue at 53rd Street
New York City

Chairmen

Alan C. Greenberg Lena Börck Kaplan

Reception and Exhibition:

Six Thirty O’Clock

Dinner:

Seven Thirty O’Clock

Dress: Black Tie



Judiska Församlingen i Stockholm

1985-03-07

Utr min kanlsi, mk
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1985 -02- 14 ✓

Utrikesminister Lennart Bodström
Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121

103 23 STOCKHOLM



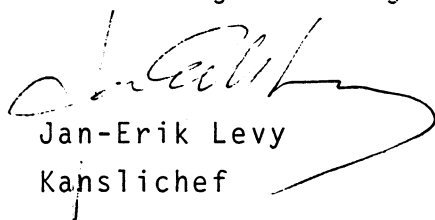
Stockholm 1985-02-13

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1985-2-14

För kännedom och åtgärd översändes ett uttalande
antaget av de Judiska Församlingarnas i Sverige
Centralråd vilket upplästs i samtliga synagogor.

Med vänlig hälsning


Jan-Erik Levy
Kanslichef

Bilaga
JEL/hn

Judiska församlingarnas i Sverige Centralråd

Den 17 januari 1945, för 40 år sedan, försvann Raoul Wallenberg och har sedan dess aldrig avhörts. Wallenbergs heroiska insats för att rädda en stor del av den ungerska judenheten gör att vi svenska judar aldrig kan acceptera att hans försvinnande förblir olöst.

De judiska församlingarna i Sverige kräver att den svenska regeringen måste göra sitt yttersta för att sanningen om Raoul Wallenbergs öde blir klarlagd och att han återbördas till sitt hemland.

Stockholm den 17 januari 1985

De Judiska Församlingarnas i Sverige Centralråd

Pol/Dr Carlgren/bf

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende

Ungerska fotografen Veres

Datum

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Dnr

Avd

Grupp

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SVENSK NEW YORK

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PRIMO. De enda fotografier som finns är de positiv som ligger på dossier som bilagor till RW:s rapporter. Några negativ finns ej.

SECUNDO. Om Veres eller annan tagit fotografierna framgår ej av handlingarna.

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QUARTO. Vi utgår från att Veres ej tar upp frågan i ersättningssyfte men för alla eventualiteter - tacksamma Du underhand försäkrar Dig härom med tanke på möjlighet för negativ publicitet.

CABINET

Ex till: Carlgren
Ahlander, info
Andréen, info
Paulsson, R 2
Julin

Ex 850219 AB

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29 CRAVEN STREET LONDON WC2
Telephone: 01-930 6659

INK. UTRIKES DEP.		
D. N:o 46/002		
1985-02-18 18		
AVD. p	GB 2	MAL Eu 1

15.ii.85

adg

Executive Director:
Ben Whitaker

Deputy Director:
Kaye Stearman

Development Officers:
Nicola van der Gaag (Education)
Jackie Wray (Marketing)

Office Secretary:
Marcia Roulston

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr Julin,

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th. If there's anything further I can do to help, please let me know. I don't think that the UN Human Rights SubCommission is the best forum in which to pursue individual cases, but if you'd like me to speak privately to the Soviet member, I'll be glad to do so. Mr Wallenberg was ^{or is} one of the first heroes of all Human Rights bodies, including this one, of which I enclose some information in case you know of Swedish people who might be interested — yours sincerely

Sponsors: Lady Butler, Milovan Djilas, Dr. Robert Gardiner, Lord Goodman CH, Lord Grimond PC, Sean MacBride SC, Gunnar Myrdal, Dr. Joseph Needham FRS.

Council: Professor Roland Oliver (Chairman), Elena Borghese, Hugo Brunner, George Cadbury, Professor Michael Crowder, Lord Kennet, Richard Kershaw, David Kessler, Keith Kyle, Scilla McLean, Professor Claire Palley, Alan Phillips, Patsy Robertson, Professor Hugh Tinker.

Ben Whitaker

Ärende Raoul Wallenberghögtidlighet 14/3		Datum 1985-02-19	Dnr
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål F. U.	

Adress SVENSK NEW YORK

Text 142. För Faxén från Julin ang. Raoul Wallenberghögtidlighet 14/3.

I anslutning till dagens telefonsamtal vill jag bekräfta kabinetts-
sekreterarens beslut att som svenska regeringens bidrag till program-
häftet bör införas statsministerns uttalande den 17 januari 1985.

CABINET

Ex till
Dahlgren, SB
Julin

Dep Ubk 3230.

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den 5.3.85	Klockan 15.00	Sign [Signature]

SVENSK NEW YORK 1985-02-20

CABINET STOCKHOLM

B R A A D S K A N D E

850222
Pol I/Julin/bf
tel 155 t Sv N Y

124 ✓ FOER SVEN JUHLIN, POL I. RE WALLENBERG-HOEGTIDEN DEN
14 MARS.

P R I M O ARRANGOERERNA AV OVANSTAAENDE HAR UNDERRAETTAT
OM ATT MAN EFTER OEVERLAEGGNINGAR BESLUTAT ATT I N T E
BEGAERA NAAGOT ANFOERANDE AV KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN. HAN KOMMER
DOCK ATT PRESETERAS FOER DE NAERVARANDE.

S E C U N D O ANHAALLER OM ATT UTTALANDET AV DEN 17 JANUARI
PRESETERAS PAA ETT PAPPER MED STATSMINISTERNES BREVVHUVUD ELLER
ANNAT OFFICIELLT PAPPER. AVSIKTEN AER ATT DOKUMENTET SKALL AV-
BILDAS BREDVID UTTALANDET AV USA:S PRESIDENT, SOM AVBILDAS MED
ORDEN 'THE WHITE HOUSE' OEVERST. - TAXKSAM FOER SNABB LEVERANS.
FOERSOEK TELEFAX-OEVERFOERING.

FAXEN

SVENSK NEW YORK KL 10.25

NNNNN
DC

PR P 2 Eu 1

- Message delivered by UDTEx 1985-02-21-12.07

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 850221-158

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-02-21-12.07

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
LOS ANGELES	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-21-12.07	

FROM: UDTEx 12 POSTED TIME: 1985-02-21-12.05

MSG NO: 850221-158

LOS ANGELES+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985-02-21

LOS ANGELES

✓ 55. FOER JERNAEUS FRAAN RAILERT, PRESSBYRAAN
RE WALLENBERG

FOEDELSEORTEN AER STOCKHOLM.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

PRESSBYRAAN/RAILERT/KC

- End of message

- End of transmission

TELEX KNOWN WITH TELEX KNOWN WITH TELEX KNOWN WITH

POSTED TIME: 1985-02-21-09.21

2nd Dec

530

UD
STOCKHOLM

FOER PRESSBYRAAN FRAAN JERNAEUS RE WALLENBERG

TACKSAM SNARAST - HELST UNDER TORSDAGEN - FAA UPPGIFT OM RAUL WALLENBERGS FOEDELSEORT. UPPGIFTEN BEHOEVS FOER NBC:S STORA SERIE SOM SKALL FOERHANDSVISAS INOM KORT.

HEGARDT

SVENSK LOS ANGELES KL 16.50

SVENSK LSA

10590V UDSTH S.
11111

- End of message

- End of transmission

P 2 Eu

(12)

- Message delivered by UDTEx 1985-02-21-11.26

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 850221-117

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-02-21-11.26

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
NEW YORK/GK	DISTRIBUTED	1985-02-21-11.25	

FROM: UDTEx 2

POSTED TIME: 1985-02-21-10.35

MSG NO: 850221-117

NEW YORK/GK
+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985 02 21

SVENSK NEW YORK

✓ 149. ERT 58. FRAAN ANDREEN, INFO, RE BILDER TILL WALLENBERG
UTSTAELLNINGEN.

BILDERNA, MENOCKSAA EN RAD SKRIVELSER M.M. UR WALLENBERG
DOSSIEERNA FRAAN HOESTEN 1944 SOM KAN VARA AV INTRESSE FOER
EN AMERIKANSK PUBLIK, SAENDS MED NAESTA LAEGENHET.

CABINET

- End of message

- End of transmission

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Press- och informationsenheten
Informationsbyrån

1985-02-21

Den	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1985-02-21			

a P2 Eu I

(7N)

Generalkonsul Magnus Faxén

Gk New York

U. n.

Käre Magnus!

Bilder till Raoul Wallenberg-utställningen

(1 bilaga) Bilagorna arkiveras ej/KP. Info.

58 U 1985-01-25

Sven Julin överlämnade i förra veckan de två Wallenbergdossiéerna som täcker hösten 1944 och som nu förvaras på Riksarkivet. Jag fick i uppdrag att skaffa fram foton ur materialet, dels till fotografen Veres själv och dels för Wallenberg-utställningen i New York.

Jag sänder Dig nu a) en uppsättning färdiga bilder att ge till Veres och b) en uppsättning negativ för Wallenberg-utställningen. Idén att skicka negativ är min egen. Jag kan tänka mig att de som sätter ihop utställningen föredrar negativ så att de får möjlighet att blåsa upp bilderna i den storlek som de föredrar. Kostnaderna för framställningen blev 1.795 kronor och kommer att belasta ert A-anslag. Gun Nilsson har meddelat mig att ni redan överskridit A-anslaget, men vi är överens om att ge er extra medel för detta ändamål. Negativen tillhör nu alltså Gk. Vi vill härifrån att Du lånar ut dem till utställarna så att de kan göra sina bilder, men att negativen i fortsättningen arkiveras hos er. Det kan ju hända att negativen efterfrågas vid andra, senare tillfällen.

Julin och även jag slogs vid genomgång av materialet av att bilderna i sig inte skulle säga mycket utan att Du och utställarna också fick tillgång till de rapporter som Wallenberg skrev och där bilderna ingår. Dessa rapporter är av ett mycket stort intresse och borde kunna användas vid utställningen. De två rapporter som har bilder (och varifrån negativen alltså är hämtade) är båda daterade Budapest den 8 december 1944. Den som har nummer 278 är en fullständig beskrivning gjord

Ifylles av postexp

Postadress
Box 16121
Dep U 328

Avsänt med
Gustav Adolfstr.

Telefon
106 80-00

Luftpost

Telegram
Cabina vanlig post

Telex
105 90

Avsändn datum
Postgip
1 56 10 - 9

Sign

av Wallenberg själv för hur hela hans hjälporganisa-
tion i Budapest var organiserad. Tyvärr är den skriven
på tyska, men utställnings-arrangörerna kan ju lätt
låta översätta den. Personligen anser jag den vara
en mycket spännande läsning. Man får t.o.m. exakta
uppgifter om vilka hus som användes i Budapest för att
härberga de judar som Wallenberg räddade. För att
inte tala om skildringen hur man fick fram läkar-
vård, mat och kläder åt alla dessa tusentals människor.
Den som har nummer 273 är en allmän rapport på svenska
om judarnas situation i Budapest vid denna tid. Som
Du ser överlämnades den i Stockholm av UD till den
amerikanska beskickningen för kännedom.

Eftersom jag har kopierat av dessa två rapporter med
originalfotona fastsatta kan Du och utställnings-
arrangörerna lätt se vilket negativ som hör ihop med
vilken bildtext och rapport-text.

För en amerikansk publik visade det sig snart att även
andra akter i dossiéerna kan vara av intresse. Jag har
därför kopierat ett antal skrivelser m.m. med anknyt-
ning till USA (förfrågningar från amerikanska ambassaden,
brev från the War Refugee Board m.m.). Jag har samtalat
med professor Carlgren, chef för UD:s arkiv och fått
försäkran att allt detta material kan lämnas ut då
det redan har offentliggjorts tidigare.

Jag hoppas att det blir en intressant utställning!

Värma hälsningar
Britta A.
Britta Andréen

c.c. Sven Julin
Birgitta Lönnell, SI

1/11 ✓



AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

Stockholm

שְׁנֵי יָרֵחַ יִשְׂרָאֵל

20 February, 1985

aag

Pol

INK. UTRIKES DEP.		
D. N:o 51/008 ✓		
1985-02-25 22		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL 1 Eli

Dear Mr Lidén,

Please find enclosed for the information of the Ministry a copy of a letter from Ambassador Ereli to the Raoul Wallenberg Association transmitting the texts of statements made by the President of Israel and the Speaker of the Knesset to mark the 40th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance.

Sincerely,

Meir Romem

Meir Romem
Counsellor

Mr Anders Lidén, First Secretary
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Box 161 21
103 23 Stockholm



AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

Stockholm

שְׁנֵי יָרֵחַ יִשְׂרָאֵל

20 February, 1985

Dear Mrs Gärde Widemar,

Following instructions from Israel I have the honour of forwarding to your Association herewith the texts of statements made on 20 January, 1985, respectively by President Chaim Herzog and Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, to mark the 40th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance.

These statements are a faithful echo of what our nation as a whole feels about Raoul Wallenberg.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Moshe Ereli
Ambassador of Israel

Mrs Ingrid Gärde Widemar, Chairman
The Raoul Wallenberg Association
Box 16076
103 22 Stockholm

כתב לוואי

1 2 6 / 5.05.03

ירושלים, י"ז בשבט תשמ"ה
8 בפברואר 1985

א ל ראש הנציגות
הממונה על ההסברה בנציגות

ר א ו ל ו ל נ ב ר ג

דבריהם של נשיא המדינה ויו"ר הכנסת, לציון ארבעים שנה (40)
להעלמו של חסיד אומות העולם ראול וולנברג, מצ"ב.

אתם מתבקשים לנסות להביא לפרסומם של הדברים באמצעי התקשורת
המקומיים.

התרגום לספרדית יישלח בנפרד.

ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL WALLENBERG, FORTY YEARS AGO

1. Statement of President Chaim Herzog, 20 January 1985:

It is now forty years since the great Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, was arrested in Budapest by the Soviet army and has not been seen since.

The Jewish people and the State of Israel owe a great debt to this righteous gentile, who endangered his life and devoted himself supremely to saving the members of our people during a period of terror and darkness. His moral stature has been a beacon; his humane activity restored to many people not only their lives but also their faith in humanity. The feelings of gratitude and appreciation of the Jewish people towards Raoul Wallenberg are boundless. His deeds are engraved in letters of gold in the history of Israel, and we will not rest until we ascertain the fate of this just man of the world.

2. Statement of Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, 20 January 1985:

It is my duty to mention Raoul Wallenberg from the podium of the Knesset. It is now forty years since he disappeared.

This man, noble in spirit and deed, one of the righteous gentiles, acted to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazi oppressors.

Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat in the Swedish Legation in Budapest, was one of the few people during that dark time who regarded the saving of Jews not only as a general philosophical topic for discussion, but as a personal moral imperative to be fulfilled. In the course of his sacred mission, he took numerous personal risks, and indeed may have paid for it with his freedom and his life.

There is something ironic and very sad in the fact that this unusual human being, who saved people from one evil power, was swallowed up by another power. It cannot be understood, or explained, except perhaps by the fact that human emotions and conscience have always evoked consternation and dismay in regimes for whom the suppression of human rights has become second nature.

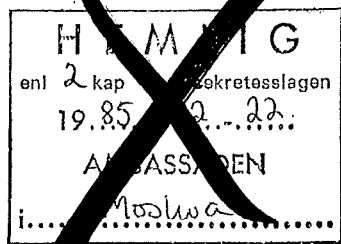
Together with his Swedish countrymen, together with many enlightened citizens throughout the world - people of heart and of conscience - and in the name of all those who were fortunate enough to have been saved by him, we demand that the Soviet Union - where Wallenberg disappeared - provide the real answer concerning his fate. We will not rest nor will we forget, until the curtain is removed and an explanation given as to what happened, and why, to one of the men of conscience closest to the Jewish people in its entire history of suffering and persecution.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MOSKVA

1985-02-22



1985-02-27
Pol I/Westerlind/ml
PM 1985-02-27
Samråd om Wallenberg-
ärendet

Departementsrådet Peter Osvald
Utrikesdepartementet

HEMLIG

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet
PM 1985-02-12

Broder,

Som Du kanske minns, gav jag redan vid mötet den 31 januari uttryck för viss olust inför tanken att detta fria meningsutbyte skulle protokollföras.

Såsom det nu blivit, undrar jag om Ni godhetsfullt ville göra ett par redaktionella justeringar i sammanfattningen av mitt inlägg (ingen kritik mot Mikael Westerlind; jag vet mycket väl hur svårt det är att dra ihop sådana samtal på ett par sidor och jag tycker han väl fångat den allmänna stämningen).

Mina redaktionella justeringar tar sikte på den utanförstående läsare som trots hemligstämpeln kan befaras få del av nedteckningen och därav genom den koncentrerade framställningen kanske frestas dra väl kategoriska slutsatser. Nedan följer texten efter justeringarna:

Örn anförde att det med hänsyn till de många år som gått väl ej längre var särskilt sannolikt att Wallenberg fortfarande levde eller att något svar på våra frågor inom

överskådlig tid skulle komma att lämnas. Instruktionen
att närhelst tillfälle bjöds omnämna fallet för ryssarna
beaktades alltjämt, men det meningslösa i att utan ^{ett} nytt
material framkommit ta upp detta framstod samtidigt alltmer
tydligt.

Jag skulle uppskatta om Ni ville införa denna text i
dossierexemplaret av promemorian.

Basta krigare!

De tågar

Torsten Örn

med D

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende

Wallenberghögtid den 14 mars

Datum

1985-02-22

Dnr

Avd

Grupp

M&I

P

2

Eu

Adress

SVENSK NEW YORK

Text

155. Från Julin ang Wallenberghögtid den 14 mars

Ett av statsministern undertecknat uttalande kurir-
sändes av statsrådsberedningen med nästa lägenhet.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsant den

Klockan

Sign

810225

180

AS

105900 UDSTH S#
105900 UDSTH S
114720Z SVNS A

Pol I / Dalin
85-02-27 som
bilaga Hbr. Julin
Hellners (Budapest)

ZCZC

UD/POL 1+

AMBASSADEN WIEN 1985 02 25

UD
STOCKHOLM

91. ✓ FOER POL 1. RE WALLENBERG BOK BESLAGTAGEN I BUDAPEST?

FRAAN HAERVARANDE NOSAISKA FOERSAMLING HAR MOTTAGITS
ETT TELEX MED FOELJANDE INNEHAALL:

"ZU IHRER INFORMATION, BITE AN SCHWEDISCHE MEDIEN
WEITERGEBEN WENN MOEGLICH

BUDAPESTER POLIZEI BESCHLAGNAHMT SAMIZDATBUCH

DIE POLIZEI HAT DIESE WOCHE IN BUDAPEST CA. 1.000 STUECK
DES VON ABC UNABHAENGIGEN VERLAG INS UNGARISCHE
UEBERSETZTE BUCH "WALLENBERG" (THE STORY OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG MISSING HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST, PENGUIN BOOKS,
1982, JOHN BIERMAN) BEI EINER HAUSDURCHSUCHUNG
BESCHLAGNAHMT.

DAS VORWORT WURDE VON JAKOS KENEDI VERFASST, DIE
HERAUSGABE DES BUCHES (141 SEITEN) VON JENCE NAGY,
KALASZUT 42, H-1039 BUDAPEST BESORGT."

NALF

AMBASSADEN WIEN KL 10.10

NNNN

105900 UDSTH S
114720Z SVNS A



Christelijke
Stichting voor
Hulp aan

Gewetensvervolgden

postbus 80.1619 ZH Andijk

P 2 Eu⁺

To the Ministry of Foreign affairs.
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM
Z W E D E N

ACI/Julia
SS-02-28
sh. tit

INK. UITREKES DEP.		
D. N: 52/0011		
1985-02-25		
AVD. <i>HP</i>	GR. <i>1</i>	MAAL <i>Vau</i>

a

P 2 Eu⁺

The Netherlands, Andijk.
February, 21st, 1985.

Re: Raoul Wallenberg.

Dear Sir,

Through a telexmessage from the ANP, the Dutch Press Agency, we have received the information that a high civil servant of your Department of foreign affairs took care of Mr. Angel Cuadra. Mr. Cuadra was convicted due to 'activities against the official authorities' in 1967 for 15 years imprisonment. The (for us unknown) high civil servant of your Department discussed the matter with Mr. Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba, earlier this year.

We appreciate very much that the Swedisch Government takes care for such persons and even offering them a place within the Swedisch community. Our National Workgroup Wallenberg is in great interest of activities concerning your countryman and colleague Raoul Wallenberg. We don't have to repeat all details as you are familiar with his lot. But in view of those efforts concerning Mr. A. Cuadra we would like to ask you to inform us if there is a high civil servant of your Department who is working on the case of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, whom seems to be convicted to lifelong (Russian) imprisonment. We sincerely hope that there will be a (special) high civil servant who is taking care for the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

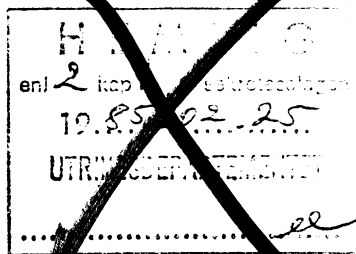
It is therefor, that we invite you to inform us accordingly as we would like to correspondent with this civil servant concerning our mutual target: immediate release of Wallenberg and/or a clarification concerning this case, which is going on now for more then 40 years!!!

Awaiting your answer and looking forward to have a good contact in this case, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

G. van Keulen.
Chairman of the National
Workgroup Wallenberg.

1985-02-25



Ex f.k. till:

Kabsek.✓
Polch.✓
Prof. Carlgren✓
Ch. Pol Iv
Ch. info/
Carlsson, Pol Iv✓
Julin✓

HEMLIG

Vissa åtgärder ang. Raoul Wallenberg

Vid sammanträde den 18 februari 1985 med kabinettsssekreteraren, departementsrådet Osvald och kanslirådet Julin diskuterades följande, delvis på grundval av PM Westerlind 1985-02-12 angående samråd om Wallenbergärendet:

Trycksak om Raoul Wallenberg

Vid det senaste chefsmötet framförde bl.a. generalkonsul Faxén önskemål om en informations-skrift på engelska om Raoul Wallenberg. En fakta-inriktad sådan skulle möta det ständigt växande informationsbehovet inte minst i Förenta staterna. Att få fram en sådan i tid till New York-manifestationen i mars skulle dock inte vara görligt. Den borde utarbetas under loppet av innevarande år.

1)
2) Förnyad intern analys av Raoul Wallenbergärendet

Ambassadör Hirdman uttryckte vid chefsmötet önskemål om en sammanställning om vad vi på svensk sida vet eller tror oss veta om fallet. Resultatet av en sådan genomgång borde kompletteras med en förnyad intern analys av ärendet med förslag till riktlinjer för det fortsatta agerandet och officiella uttalanden i saken. Analysen skulle lämpligen kunna göras av en hemvändande beskickningschef.

3) Namnregister till de frisläppta Raoul Wallenberg-dokumenten

En framställning härom har gjorts av Nina Lagergren, Raoul Wallenbergföreningen, med anledning av att dokumenten är synnerligen svåröverskådliga.

Arbetet skulle innebära ett mycket omfattande och tidsödande arbete för arkivet med att gallra bort namn som skall skyddas eller som har tillkommit efter 1969. För utskriftsarbetet skulle arkivets resurser inte räcka till.

4) Julin anmälde att enligt hans uppfattning börjar utsikterna att få fram nya, avgörande bevis att drastiskt avsevärt minska. Frisläppta f.d. medfångar har varit några av våra viktigaste källor. Med årens lopp minskar de naturligtvis i antal och kommer att försvinna.

Ett sätt att aktivera efterforskningarna skulle vara att undersöka om sovjetiska avhoppare, i första hand KGB-tjänstemän av typ Sjevtjenko etc, skulle kunna ha något att berätta.


Sven Julin

BR

1	2	Eu
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- Message delivered by UDTEX 1985-02-26-15.14

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 850226-209

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-02-26-15.14

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
BUDAPEST	<u>DISTRIBUTED</u>	1985-02-26-15.14	

FROM: UDTEX 12

POSTED TIME: 1985-02-26-15.10

MSG NO: 850226-209

BUDAPEST+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985-02-26

ANBASSADEN BUDAPEST

45. ✓ FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE WALLENBERG-BOK

TT UPPGER DEN 23/2 FOELJANDE:

"DEN UNGERSKA POLISEN HAR BESLAGTAGIT ETTUSEN EXEMPLAR AV EN BOK OM RAOUL WALLENBERG, SKRIVEN AV DEN BRITTISKE JOURNALISTEN JOHN BIERMAN. DET UPPGER DEN OESTERRIKISKA JUDISKA DAGS-TIDNINGEN ABC.

BOKEN HANDLAR OM WALLENBERGS MYSTISKA FOERSVINNANDE SEDAN HAN ENLIGT TILLGAENGLIGA UPPGIFTER GREPS AV SOVJETISK MILITAER 1945 I BUDAPEST.

SOVJETUNIONEN HAR HAEVDAT ATT WALLENBERG AVLED 1947, MEN EN RAD RAPPORTER GOER GAELLANDE ATT HAN SEDAN DESS SETTS I SOVJETISK FAANGENSKAP.

BIERMANS BOK HADE OEVERSATTIS TILL UNGERSKA I UTLANDET, UPPGER ABC. DET VAR INTE KAENT VARFOER POLISEN BESLAGTAGIT BOECKERNA.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

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PRESSBYRAAN/HJELT/KC

- End of message

'85 FEB 27 23:36

adm

Pol

192 Eu

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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[illegible]

100

58/007

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Handl depts M Westerlind/ml

PROMEMORIA

1985-02-27

P 2 Eu¹
(Ersätter tidigare PM
1985-02-12 i ärendet)

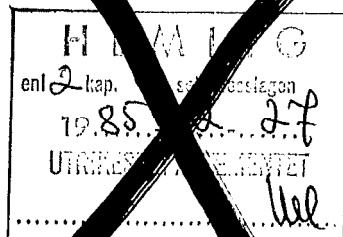
PD EU i inlagel
POL in ärendet
Eu

Ex till:

Kabs
Polch
Osvald, Pol I
Prof Carlgren
Julin, Pol
S-O Petersson
S Carlsson, Pol I
Westerlind, Pol I

EXP 1985-02-27/ml

Berg, Damaskus
Bergquist, Beijing
Eckerberg, Bonn
Faxén, New York
Hirdman, Tel Aviv
Leifland, London
Örn, Moskva



HEMLIG



Samråd om Wallenbergärendet

Kabinettssekreterare Pierre Schori samlade den 31 januari 1985 en grupp tjänstemän, huvudsakligen bestående av beskickningschefer med erfarenheter från tidigare handläggning av Wallenbergärendet, till ett informellt möte i Stockholm för samråd om frågans fortsatta behandling inom departementet. Närvarande vid samtalen var förutom kabinettssekreteraren ambassadörerna Berg, Damaskus, Bergquist, Beijing, Eckerberg, Bonn, Hirdman, Tel Aviv, Leifland, London, och Örn, Moskva, generalkonsuln Faxén, New York, departementsrådet Osvald samt departementssekreterarna S-O Petersson och Westerlind..

Schori omtalade inledningsvis att han i fjol fått uppslaget till sammankomsten efter kontakter med Wallenbergkommittén. Denna hade vid förnyade kontakter i år mot bakgrund av att 40 år förflutit sedan Wallenbergs försvinnande väddat om en extra insats i frågan från regeringens sida. Wallenbergs numera relativt höga ålder (73 år i år) hade denna gång särskilt framhållits. Nina Lagergren hade senare föreslagit att ett uttömmande namnregister skulle upprättas på grundval av den omfattande dokumentationen inom departementet. Denna fråga prövades f.n. av professor Carlgren.

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Osvald och Westerlind redogjorde i korthet för utredningarna med anledning av de senaste vittnesmålen i fallet (Kalinski, Kaplan och Terelja).

Hirdman uttryckte önskemål om en förbättrad sammanställning om vad vi på svensk sida vet eller tror oss veta om fallet. Resultatet av en sådan genomgång borde dessutom kompletteras med en förnyad intern analys av ärendet med riktlinjer för det fortsatta agerandet och officiella uttalanden i saken. Därutöver fanns en betydande efterfrågan på en informationsskrift för externt bruk.

Faxén sade sig dela uppfattningen om behovet av dels ett aktualiserat internt arbetsmaterial med anvisningar för vidare efterforskningar i originaldokumentationen och dels en lämplig trycksak på engelska för att möta det ständigt växande informationsbehovet inte minst i Förenta staterna.

Schori erinrade om att kanslirådet Julin nyligen sammanfattat ärendet i en promemoria, som efter viss komplettering skulle kunna cirkuleras internt. Man hade tidigare fått intrycket att familjen Wallenberg ej önskade att departementet vidtog åtgärder som kunde tolkas som om det nu var den officiella uppfattningen att Wallenberg var död.

Osvald insköt att en preliminär kontakt tagits med pressbyrån om sammanställning av en publikation. Detta var visserligen en angelägen uppgift men hade i och för sig inte något med efterforskningsarbetet att skaffa.

Faxén orienterade om en sammankomst den 14 mars i New York, som den amerikanska Wallenbergkommittén planerade med anledning av att ett särskilt Wallen-

berg-rum inrymmande bl.a. officiell dokumentation och en utställning skulle invigas i New York City Public Library. Henry Kissinger hade utsetts till s.k. key note speaker och även annan prominens väntades närvara.

Schori uppgav att statsministern och han själv inbjudits att närvara vid evenemanget. Schori avsåg närvara vid ceremonin, som sammanföll med hans besök i Washington.

På fråga från Bergquist om man på svensk sida avsåg aktualisera Wallenbergärendet på nytt för sovjetiska vederbörande svarade Schori att detta strängt taget vore meningslöst med tanke på insikten om att det krävs ovedersägliga bevis för att vi skall kunna räkna med något slags reaktion på en framställning.

Leifland kommenterade resultatet av de hittillsvarande framställningarna visavi de sovjetiska myndigheterna och instämde i bedömningen av svårigheterna att efter en förnyad hänvändelse få verklig klarhet i fallet. Man måste på svensk sida hålla i minnet att bevis saknades för att Wallenberg var i livet efter utgången av 50-talet. Det var angeläget att vi själva visste var vi står i frågan. Det skulle med tiden bli allt svårare att begagna den vedertagna frasen om att Wallenberg lever.

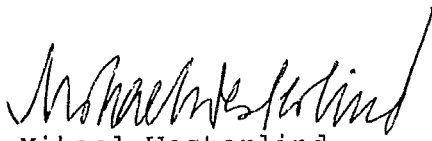
Örn anförde att det med hänsyn till de många år som gått väl ej längre var särskilt sannolikt att Wallenberg fortfarande levde eller att något svar på våra frågor inom överskådlig tid skulle komma att lämnas. Instruktionen att närhelst tillfälle bjöds omnämna fallet för ryssarna beaktades alltså, men det meningslösa i att utan att nytt material framkommit ta upp detta framstod samtidigt alltmer tydligt.

Hirdman inflikade att det även efter en eventuell dödförklaring av Wallenberg förelåg ett intresse av klarlägganden från sovjetisk sida.

Schori instämde i stort i Örns bedömning. Skandinavienchefen i MID Farafonov hade till yttermera visso i sitt senaste svar framhållit att vår fråga redan besvarats av Sovjetunionen. Det fanns ingenting i Farafonovs svar som gav en antydning om att något annat någonsin skulle komma att sägas från sovjetisk sida. Det var uppenbart att en gräns så småningom måste sättas för vårt hittillsvarande agerande.

Schori delade dock en uppfattning uttalad av Faxén att en kursomläggning just nu skulle skada Sveriges intressen.

Schori förklarade till sist att ett utkast till sammanfattning av läget i Wallenbergärendet skall göras inom departementet och därefter tillställas deltagarna i referensgruppen för synpunkter. Utgivningen av en broschyr skulle samtidigt ytterligare övervägas.


Mikael Westerlind

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

Dnr 58/001	Avd P 2 Eu	Grupp	Mål
1985-02-27			

*Bilaga 1: Inh. tll nr 91
fr. ambassaden Wien
85-02-25*



Ambassadören Hellners
BUDAPEST

U. n.

Beslag av Wallenbergbok i Budapest
(2 bil.)

Broder,

./1

Jag översänder för Din kännedom bifogade telex från ambassaden i Wien, med vilket mosaiska församlingen där bad oss att till svenska media sprida uppgiften att John Biermans Wallenberg-biografi skulle ha beslagtagits i Budapest.

./2

Som Du ser av bilaga två var emellertid nyheten ute kort tid senare genom TT-AFP.

Sven Julin

ee

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med



av kurir



utl kurir



luftpost



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Avsändn datum

85/2-25

Sign

U. n.

S. Julin, pol.

TTA0020 4 u 20 mg max
Wallenberg

26/2

WIEN (TT-AFP) -

Den ungerska polisen har
beslagtagit ettusen exemplar av en
bok om Raoul Wallenberg, skriven
av den brittiske journalisten John
Bierman. Det uppges den
österrikiska judiska dagstidningen
ABC.

Boken handlar om Wallenbergs
mystiska försvinnande sedan han
enligt tillgängliga uppgifter
greps av sovjetisk militär 1945 i
Budapest.

Sovjetunionen har hävdat att
Wallenberg avled 1947. Men en rad
rapporter gör gällande att han
sedan dess setts i sovjetisk
fängenskap.

Biermans bok hade översatts till
ungerska i utlandet, uppges ABC.
Det var inte känt varför polisen
beslagtagit böckerna.

10025-0156

Biblioteket, Runestam, GN
hbr Runestam, Halvarson-Stapen 1985-03-13

Avsändare

Elisabeth Halvarsson-Stapen
SIS/New York

Handläggare

Direktvalsnr.

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg dokumentation

Mottagare

Staffan Runestam
Utrikesdepartementet
Biblioteket

P 2 EW I

Översänder härmed en förfrågan från Harvard College Library, Scandinavian Section
om möjlighet att få prisuppgifter på den 1982 offentliggjorda dossierdokumentationen
från beskickningen i Budapest och Utrikesdepartementet.

P 2 EW I

Med vänlig hälsning

2-28

Elisabeth

HARVARD · COLLEGE · LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS 02138

Dept. of Collection Development
January 31, 1985

Ms. Elisabeth Halvarsson-Stapen
Library Coordinator
The Swedish Information Service
825 Third Ave.
New York, NY, 10022

485-02-26
Jrb. Runtan
UD.
EHS

Swedish Information Service
NO: 15/79
FEB 6 1985
FILE: A 3

Dear Ms. Halvarsson-Stapen,

Thank you for sending to us your list, New Books in the Reference Library of the Swedish Information Service 1983/84. I've read it with considerable care and used it as a basis for ordering several titles.

Now, I am especially interested in an item on page 11:

Raoul Wallenberg. Dossierdokumentation från beskickningen
i Budapest och Utrikesdepartementet. Vols. 1-49, 1944-1957.
-- Stockholm : Utrikesdepartementet, 1982.

Could you supply me with more information?

Is this available for general purchase, commercially?

Is it a government document in a series, and if so what is the series title, publisher and order number (so we can either order it from a vendor (A & W, Fritzes) or from the government agency)?

Could you maybe send me a photocopy of the title page of the main volume, again so that we can a) make sure we do not already have it, and b) order it from a vendor if necessary?

I know Swedish well, so there is no need to give English equivalents of any of this information.

With many thanks for your help, I am

Yours sincerely,

Roberta G. Selleck

Roberta G. Selleck
Scandinavian Book Selector

**MINISTRY
FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

February 28, 1985

Pol

G. van Keulen
Chairman of the National
Workgroup Wallenberg
Postbus 80
1619 ZH ANDIJK
THE NETHERLANDS

Dear Mr van Keulen,

Referring to your letter of 21 February 1985, I am pleased to inform you that I am in charge of the case of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg. I shall be glad to answer any queries you may have in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

Sven Julin

Doc	
Adv	
Stubs	
Wal	

Address

Gustav Adolfs torg 1

Telephone

786 60 00

Telegraphic Address

Cabinet

Telex

105 90

Arkivexemplar 187

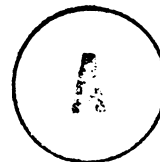
1985-03-01

Delges:

depr Osvald, Pol I

kr Julin, Pol

deps S Carlsson, Pol I



Vid sällskaplig samvaro 1985-02-26 i samband med överläggningar om en gemensam svensk-sovjetisk aktpublikation kom chefen för Skandinavien-avdelningen vid sovjetiska utrikesministeriet, Farafonov, även in på frågan om Raoul Wallenberg. Detta skedde under en utläggning om nödvändigheten att i de ömsesidiga relationerna ha sinne för proportioner. Wallenberg-ärendet vore ytterst beklagligt, men man kunde nu inte göra något åt att Wallenberg var död. Den skyldige Abakumov hade avrättats. Man hade meddelat de upplysningar som fanns. Man hade gått igenom inte bara utrikesministeriets utan också KGB's arkiv. Den notis om Wallenbergs död som meddelats, hade inte påträffats i något av dessa arkiv utan i ett sjukhusarkiv.

Wilhelm Carlgren
Wilhelm Carlgren

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

1985-02-13

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. 1

- 7 FEB. 1985

S. dulin

Peter Oswald
Pol. 1

Beir. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Wallenberg-minnet
(\$ bil) ✓

Broder,

Översänder härmed ytterligare ett antal artiklar ur amerikansk
press som förekommit med anledning av 40-årsdagen av Raoul
Wallenbergs försvinnande.

Stig Hadenius

Stig Hadenius

44/001 ✓
(Pai)
p 2 En

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

 Politiska avdelningen
 Enhet Datum Handläggare

1 850306 5 juli 82

Godkännes

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Hälsnings Brevet 1985 02 15

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☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	
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☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	
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The man who rescued Jews

Swede saved thousands, disappeared in 1945

By Kitty McKinsey
Knight-Ridder News Service

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda side of the city, 50,000 more Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 Jews in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man, a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Per Anger, a colleague of Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the advancing Soviet army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet army occupied Budapest in 1945.

"He was the only foreign diplomat to stay behind in Pest, with the sole purpose of protecting these people," Anger said. "If you add them all up, 100,000 or more people owed their lives to him."

Wallenberg's fate was not as happy as that of the Jews he saved. On Jan. 17, 1945, he disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet army. According to the Soviet Union, he died in 1947 in a Moscow prison, but witnesses report having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

An International Freedom Award was announced in 1982 for Wallenberg as part of the Detroit-Windsor International Freedom Festival. Because some people believe he is alive, Wallenberg was among 79 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

In 1981, the United States underlined its appreciation of his actions and concern for his treatment by the Soviet Union by making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. The resolution was sponsored by Rep. Tom Lantos, D-San Mateo. Lantos was one of the Hungarian Jews saved by Wallenberg.

Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was trained as an architect at the University of Michigan. He was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

Backed by a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Wallenberg, chosen for that unusual job because he was not a career diplomat, designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity in international law.



MISSING 40 YEARS — Raoul Wallenberg disappeared Jan. 17, 1945.

"Wallenberg passports," issued to thousands of Hungarian Jews with no ties to Sweden, awed German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

When Wallenberg arrived in the Hungarian capital, Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo had begun to exterminate the last pocket of Jews in Nazi Germany's occupied territories. Eichmann, who had shipped 437,402 Jewish men, women and children from the Hungarian countryside to the Auschwitz extermination camp in two months, turned his attention to the 230,000 Jews trapped in the capital.

The Gestapo, supported by a new government of Hungarian fascists known as the Arrow Cross, was ready to begin deporting Budapest's Jews. Eichmann earlier had been able to get priority over the



2 (14)

German army in requisitioning train cars to ship Jews to Auschwitz. But that now was impossible.

Undaunted, he decided to march 27,000 Jews through freezing rain 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports, even if the passports were issued on the spot.

In one rescue, he jumped onto the roof of a railway car being loaded for Auschwitz and handed down protective passes.

Ignoring Arrow Cross gunfire over his head, Wallenberg finished handing out passports, climbed down and told the new "Swedes" to get out of the train and into waiting cars. Dumbfounded German and Arrow Cross guards let them go.

In December 1945, with the Soviet army on the outskirts of Budapest, Eichmann decided to massacre the Jews in the General Ghetto and in the International Ghetto — protected by Sweden, Switzerland and the International Red Cross —

before fleeing to Germany.

He did not have time to carry out his plans but abandoned the Jews to the Arrow Cross, who tortured and killed at random.

Wallenberg, who had moved from the questionable safety of the Swedish mission on the Buda side of the Danube River to the lawless streets of Pest to be closer to "his" Jews, bribed and bullied Hungarian fascists into

“If you add them all up, 100,000 or more people owed their lives to him.”

— Per Anger

refraining from a general massacre along the lines planned by Eichmann.

Two days after Wallenberg's last showdown with the fascists, the Soviet army reached the gates of the General Ghetto.

But Wallenberg wasn't there Jan. 18, 1945, to see the freeing of the Jews. He had gone to meet the Soviet army to discuss his ambitious but politically naive plan to rebuild Hungary with U.S. aid.

Wallenberg and his Swedish driver disappeared into Moscow's notorious Lubyanka Prison, interrogation headquarters of the Soviet secret police, who presumably thought he was a spy.

The Soviet Union at first said he had been killed by the Gestapo and had never reached the Soviet Union. But in 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government Wallenberg had died of heart failure in July 1947 in Lubyanka.

However, prisoners returning to the West from Soviet prisons reported seeing him alive in 1961 and 1972. He would be 72 today. Sweden and the United States annually question the Soviet government about Wallenberg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

STAR JAN 16 1985

EVENING - 226,042

SUNDAY - 400,215

3(14)

Swede missing since '45 is honored

By The Associated Press

Stockholm Sweden—From Australia to Israel, services this week are marking the disappearance into Soviet hands 40 years ago of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who risked his life to help thousands of Hungarian Jews escape from the Nazis.

Despite claims by former prisoners that they saw or met Mr. Wallenberg in various Soviet prisons as recently as a few years ago, the Soviet government has repeated its claim, first made in 1947, that the diplomat died of illness in Lublyanka prison, which is near the Kremlin and the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Wallenberg was last seen Jan. 17, 1945, on a mercy mission that first took him to Budapest, Hungary. The young diplomat, carrying large sums in valuables, was arrested that day by Soviet Red Army troops after their liberation of Budapest from its German occupiers.

"I don't know if I go as their guest or their prisoner," Mr. Wallenberg told a friend 40 years ago when he left Budapest escorted by Soviet soldiers to see Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovsky and members of the new Hungarian government in Debrecen. He took only a sleeping bag, a rucksack and a briefcase.

It is not known whether Mr.

Wallenberg ever arrived in Debrecen, about 120 miles to the east of Budapest.

On Jan. 18, 1945, a Soviet deputy foreign minister told Swedish officials that the Red Army "had taken measures to protect Mr. Wallenberg and his property after finding him in the street."

The diplomat had been seeking assistance for Hungarian Jews after the Soviet liberation of Budapest.

His efforts to save Jews had the financial backing of the U.S. State Department and Jewish agencies.

"We continually receive new information about Raoul but we have not yet been able to verify them," his sister, Nina Lagergren, told The Associated Press recently.

"We can't reveal the sources as those who have volunteered these reports may risk repercussions," she said.

Secret government files released in 1982 revealed that Mr. Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis during a six-month period in 1944 in Budapest, risking his life in the chaotic closing months of World War II.

Bells in the United States, Israel and Sweden were to strike 40 times, once for each year Mr. Wallenberg has been missing, organizers of services said in Stockholm. Other commemora-

tions were planned in Australia and West Germany, they said.

Services in his honor were planned in Stockholm's city cathedral.

In London, where three birch trees were planted earlier this week in Holocaust Garden in Hyde Park, memorial speeches were scheduled for Thursday by Greville Janner, a member of the British Parliament, and Guy van Dardel, a brother of Mr. Wallenberg.

In the United States, where Mr. Wallenberg is an honorary citizen, Edward I. Koch, mayor of New York City, and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, planned speeches in his honor outside New York's City Hall in lower Manhattan.

If Mr. Wallenberg is living, he is now 72.

But two Swedish professors have studied the Wallenberg affair thoroughly and consider it likely the diplomat died in the Lublyanka prison in 1947. However, the working hypothesis of the Swedish government is that he is still alive.

"At least we can't believe that he died in 1947 as stated," said a high Foreign Ministry official in 1982 when the Swedish government released 13,300 previously classified pages of documents on Mr. Wallenberg.

Diplomat Aided Jews

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — From Australia to Israel, services this week are marking the disappearance into Soviet hands 40 years ago of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who risked his life to help thousands of Hungarian Jews escape from the Nazis.

Despite claims by former prisoners that they saw or met Wallenberg in various Soviet prisons as late as a few years ago, the Soviet government has repeated its claim, first made in 1947, that the diplomat died of illness in notorious Lublyanka prison, which is near the Kremlin and the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

Wallenberg was last seen on Jan. 17, 1945, on a mercy mission that first took him to Budapest, Hungary. The young diplomat, carrying large sums in valuables, was arrested that day by Soviet Red Army troops after their liberation of Budapest from its German occupiers.

"I don't know if I go as their guest or their prisoner," Wallenberg told a friend 40 years ago, taking only a sleeping bag, a rucksack and a briefcase when he left Budapest in his car escorted by Soviet soldiers to go

see Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovsky and the new Hungarian government in Debrecen.

It is not known if Wallenberg ever arrived in Debrecen, some 120 miles to the east of Budapest.

On Jan. 18, 1945, a Soviet deputy foreign minister told worried Swedish officials that the Red Army "had taken measures to protect Wallenberg and his property after finding him in the street."

Wallenberg was seeking continued assistance to Hungarian Jews after the Soviet liberation of Budapest.

His efforts to save Jews had the financial backing of the U.S. State Department and Jewish agencies.

"We continually receive new information about Raoul but we have not yet been able to verify them," his sister, Nina Lagergren, told The Associated Press recently.

"We can't reveal the sources as those who have volunteered these reports may risk repercussions," she said.

Secret government files released in 1982 revealed that Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the hands of the Nazis during a six-month period in 1944 in Budapest, risking his life in the chaotic closing months of World War II.

Bells in the United States, Israel and Sweden were to strike 40 times, once for each year Wallenberg has been missing, organizers of commemorative services said this week in Stockholm. Other commemorations were planned in Australia and

West Germany, they said.

Stockholm planned a service in his honor in the city cathedral.

In London, where three birch trees were planted earlier this week in Holocaust Garden in Hyde Park, memorial speeches for Thursday were scheduled by Greville Janner, a member of the British Parliament, and Guy van Dardel, a brother of Wallenberg.

In the United States, where Wallenberg is an honorary citizen, New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, planned speeches in his honor outside New York's City Hall in lower Manhattan.

If Wallenberg has survived, he would be 72.

Two Swedish professors have studied the Wallenberg affair thoroughly and consider it likely the diplomat died in the Lublyanka prison in 1947, but the hypothesis of the Swedish government is that he is alive.

"At least we can't believe that he died in 1947 as stated," said an official in 1982 when the government released 13,300 previously classified pages of documents on Wallenberg.

(In March 1982, Millbrook Boulevard west of the Ashley was renamed Raoul Wallenberg Boulevard. The Jewish Community Center is located on the street.)

Services Mark Wallenberg Disappearance

Charleston, S.C. 1985-02-16
Post

4(4)

STATE-JOURNAL
REGISTER JAN 17 1985
MORNING - 57,820
SUNDAY - 72,736

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
FLORIDA TIMES-UNION

Services mark disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg in Russia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — From Australia to Israel, services this week are marking the disappearance into Soviet hands 40 years ago of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who risked his life to help thousands of Hungarian Jews escape from the Nazis.

Despite claims by former prisoners that they saw or met Wallenberg in various Soviet prisons as late as a few years ago, the Soviet government has repeated its claim, first made in 1947, that the diplomat died of illness in notorious Lubyanka prison, which is near the Kremlin and the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

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"We can't reveal the sources as those who have volunteered these reports may risk repercussions," she said.

If Wallenberg has survived, he would be 72.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (UPI) — Western countries Thursday ~~called~~ on the Soviet Union to account for the fate of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who was captured 40 years ago by Soviet troops after being credited with saving 100,000 Jews from Nazi extermination.

Witnesses indicate the Swedish diplomat, now 72, could still be alive in a Soviet prison or mental institution.

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," President Reagan said in Washington on the 40th anniversary of the diplomat's disappearance in Budapest, Hungary, on Jan. 17, 1945.

"The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man. And the Soviet

Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said his government "will continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity" to seek an explanation from Moscow on Wallenberg.

Ceremonies marking "Raoul Wallenberg Day" were held from western Europe to Australia.

Wallenberg was sent to Budapest by the

Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Jews from Nazi death camps. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews and persuaded the Nazis not to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest.

He was arrested by a Soviet Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a Western spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

Swedes honor missing WWII envoy

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — A large congregation in the Stockholm Cathedral paid tribute yesterday to Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who is credited with saving nearly 100,000 Jews from the Nazis before vanishing 40 years ago. Prime Minister Olof Palme said the government would "continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity to discover" what happened to Wallenberg, who disappeared in 1945. Assigned to Sweden's legation in Budapest, Hungary, in 1944, Wallenberg undertook a humanitarian mission to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi camps. He was taken by Soviet soldiers on Jan. 17, 1945, to the provisional Hungarian government in southern Hungary, ostensibly to discuss relief efforts. He never returned. The United States repeatedly has raised Wallenberg's case with the Kremlin. The only Soviet explanation was a 1957 statement that he died 10 years earlier in a Soviet prison. But there have been numerous reports from former Soviet prisoners that Wallenberg may be alive. In 1981, President Reagan signed a law making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. He and Winston Churchill are the only non-Americans ever to be so honored.

Soviets asked to explain fate of WWII hero Wallenberg

5(14)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
FRI, JAN. 18, 1985, Denver, Colo.

1 - 321,695
S - 345,826

JAN 18 1985

6(14)

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
REGISTER

EVENING - 101,000
SUNDAY - 142,000

WORLD

NEW HAVEN REGISTER, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1985

WWII hero diplomat still alive, relatives say

United Press International

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared 40 years ago today after saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps, is still alive in the Soviet Union, according to his relatives.

Sweden and several other Western nations, including the United States, will hold ceremonies today marking the grim anniversary of the World War II Holocaust hero's capture by Soviet troops and subsequent disappearance.

Stockholm Bishop Krister Sten-dahl was to address the fifth annual Wallenberg ceremony in the capital's cathedral.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, was sent to Hungary by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews and persuaded the Nazis not to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest.

He was arrested Jan. 17, 1945, in Budapest by a Soviet Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a Western spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

Last year, Wallenberg's family sued the Kremlin in U.S. federal court for his release and \$39 million in damages. If alive, he would be 72.

"We still believe there is a strong possibility that Wallenberg is alive. The Russians have not produced any evidence that he is dead," said Ingrid Garde Widemar, president of the Swedish chapter of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee.

In London, Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Dardel, said Wednesday he remains convinced



Raoul Wallenberg

Saved thousands from Nazi camps

Wallenberg is still alive somewhere in the Soviet Union.

"I am totally convinced my brother remains alive," Von Dardel told a news conference. There had been "several recent sightings of my brother in Soviet prisons and hospitals but I can not give any details."

Von Dardel, in London to attend the 40th anniversary ceremony, also said the Soviets had not produced reliable evidence that Wallenberg was dead.

Reports from former inmates of Soviet prisons who said they met Wallenberg in recent years indicate he may still be alive in the Soviet Gulag Archipelago.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg, but in 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Sweden the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison in 1947. Gromyko said the body was cremated without an autopsy.

Wallenberg was made an honorary U.S. citizen in 1981, only the second ever in this century, along with Winston Churchill.

JAN 18 1985

Press Intelligence Unit

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

Front Page Editor Page Other Page

MOBILE, ALABAMA
REGISTER

MORNING - 47,499

Stockholm tribute recalls Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — A large congregation in the Stockholm Cathedral paid tribute Thursday to Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who is credited with saving nearly 100,000 Jews from the Nazis before vanishing 40 years ago.

Prime Minister Olof Palme said in a statement that the government would "continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity to discover" what happened to Wallenberg, who disappeared on Jan. 17, 1945 in Budapest, Hungary, as the Soviet Red Army pushed into the area from the east.

Bishop Krister Stendahl told a packed church how he had spent New Year's Eve 1945 with the diplomat's mother, Maj von Dardel.

"The events (of Wallenberg's disappearance) then became personal reality to me," Stendahl told the congregation.

He also recalled how in 1977 he had spent a day at the Jewish synagogue in Budapest with Jews who were saved by Wallenberg.

Assigned to Sweden's legation in Budapest in 1944, Wallenberg undertook a humanitarian mission to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi camps. He was taken by Soviet soldiers on Jan. 17, 1945, to the provisional Hungarian government in southern Hungary, ostensibly to discuss relief efforts. He never returned.

In Washington on Thursday, President Reagan praised Wallenberg and called on the Soviet Union to give "a full and complete accounting of his fate."

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," Reagan said in a written statement. "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to

this great man. And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Wallenberg "pulled people out of death marches, boarded deportation trains, handed out Swedish papers to thousands of innocent people on the way to death camps and insisted to the Nazi occupation authorities that anyone holding Swedish papers be released in his custody," the statement said.

"Altogether, Wallenberg is responsible for saving the lives of nearly 100,000 Jewish men, women and children from certain death in Nazi extermination camps," the statement added.

The United States repeatedly has raised Wallenberg's case with the Soviet government. The only Soviet explanation was a 1957 statement that he died 10 years earlier in a Soviet prison, Reagan said.

He noted there have been numerous reports from former Soviet prisoners that Wallenberg may be alive.

Bishop Stendahl told the gathering in the cathedral: "To me, Raoul Wallenberg is a reminder of true humanity. He disappeared into the Soviet maze of prisons and camps and psychiatric clinics."

In 1981, Reagan signed a law making Wallenberg an honorary American citizen. He is the only non-American, other than Winston Churchill, ever to be honored this way.

Among those at the Stockholm ceremony were Count Sigvard Bernadotte, uncle of Swedish King Carl Gustaf; Immigration Minister Anita Gradin; Wallenberg's half-brother and half-sister, Guy von Dardel and Nina Lagergren; and the Israeli ambassador to Sweden.

"It is a pity there were not more like him. I survived the Holocaust, so I knew what he

7(14)

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JOURNAL-COURIER

MORNING - 41,169

JAN 17 1985

Wallenberg whereabouts still mystery

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (UPI) — On the eve of the 40th anniversary of his disappearance, friends and relatives of Holocaust hero Raoul Wallenberg said Wednesday they believe the man who saved 100,000 Jews from Nazi death camps is still alive.

Sweden and other Western nations were planning ceremonies Thursday to mark the anniversary of Wallenberg's abduction and disappearance.

Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, was sent to Budapest by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Jews from Nazi death camps. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews.

Witnesses said Wallenberg stopped Nazi plans to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest by telling a Nazi general: "If you do that, I will see to it that you are hanged after the war."

Wallenberg was arrested Jan. 17, 1945, in Budapest by a Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Dardel, said in London: "I am totally convinced my brother remains alive."

Von Dardel said there have been "several recent sightings of my brother in Soviet prisons and hospitals, but I cannot give any details."

If alive, Wallenberg would be 72. For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg, but in 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Sweden the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison in 1947. Gromyko said the body was cremated without an autopsy.

D - 320,000
S - 370,000

JAN 20 1985

Page F-4

Wallenberg Saved Lives Of 100,000

By KITTY MCKINSEY

Knight News Service

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago last week, when the Soviet Army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda site of the city, another 50,000 Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man, a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Peg Anger, a colleague of Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the advancing Soviet Army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet Army occupied Budapest in 1945.

"He was the only foreign diplomat to stay behind in Pest, with the sole purpose of protecting these people," Anger said. "If you add them all up, 100,000 or more people owed their lives to him."

Wallenberg's fate was not as happy as that of the Jews he saved. On Jan. 17, 1945, he disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet Army. According to the Soviet Union, he died in 1947 in a Moscow prison, but witnesses report having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

An International Freedom Award was announced in 1982 for Wallenberg as part of the Detroit-Windsor International Freedom Festival. Because some people believe he is alive, Wallenberg was among 79 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was trained as an architect at the University of Michigan. He was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

Backed by a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Wallenberg, chosen for that unusual job because he was not a career diplomat, designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity in international law. "Wallenberg passports," issued to thousands of Hungarian Jews with no ties to Sweden, awed German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

When Wallenberg arrived in the Hungarian capital, Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo had begun to exterminate the last pocket of Jews in Nazi-occupied territories.

Eichmann decided to march 27,000 Jews through freezing rain 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports, even if the passports were issued on the spot.

In one rescue, he jumped onto a roof of a railway car being loaded for Auschwitz and handed down protective passes despite gunfire over his head. He told the new "Swedes" to get out of the train and into waiting cars. Dumbfounded, the guards let them go.

8 (14)

WORCESTER, MASS.
GAZETTE

EVENING - 68,242

JAN 17 1985



AP File Photo

MISSING 40 YEARS — Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared 40 years ago today after saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps, is still alive in the Soviet Union, according to his relatives. Sweden and several other Western nations, including the United States, were to hold ceremonies today marking the grim anniversary of the World War II Holocaust here's capture by Soviet troops and subsequent disappearance.

Swedish envoy disappeared 40 years ago

By HARALD MOLLERSTROM

Associated Press Writer

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — From Australia to Israel, services this week are marking the disappearance into Soviet hands 40 years ago of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who risked his life to help thousands of Hungarian Jews escape from the Nazis.

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On Jan. 18, 1945, a Soviet deputy foreign minister told worried Swedish officials that the Red Army "had taken measures to protect Wallenberg and his property after finding him in the street."

Wallenberg was seeking continued assistance to Hungarian Jews after the Soviet liberation of Budapest.

His efforts to save Jews had the financial backing of the U.S. State Department and Jewish agencies.

"We continually receive new information about Raoul but we have not yet been able to verify them," his sister, Nina Lagergren, told The Associated Press recently.

"We can't reveal the sources as those who have volunteered these reports may risk repercussions," she said.

Secret government files released in 1982 revealed that Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the hands of the Nazis during a six-month period in 1944 in Budapest, risking his life in the chaotic closing months of World War II.

Bells in the United States, Israel and Sweden were to strike 40 times, once for each year Wallenberg has been missing, organizers of commemorative services said this week in Stockholm. Other commemorations were planned in

Australia and West Germany, they said.

Stockholm planned a service in his honor in the city cathedral.

In London, where three birch trees were planted earlier this week in Holocaust Garden in Hyde Park, memorial speeches for Thursday were scheduled by Greville Janner, a member of the British Parliament, and Guy van Dardel, a brother of Wallenberg.

In the United States, where Wallenberg is an honorary citizen,

New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, planned speeches in his honor outside New York's City Hall in lower Manhattan.

If Wallenberg has survived, he would be 72.

Two Swedish professors have studied the Wallenberg affair thoroughly and consider it likely the diplomat died in the Lublyanka prison in 1947, but the working hypothesis of the Swedish government is that he is still alive.

GRAND FORKS, N.D.
HERALD JAN 17 1985

E - 34,240
S - 36,596

Services honor missing hero

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — From Australia to Israel, services this week are marking the disappearance into Soviet hands 40 years ago of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who risked his life to help thousands of Hungarian Jews escape from the Nazis.

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9 (14)

Swedish hero's fate mystery

Envoy disappeared after rescuing Jews

By KITTY MCKINSEY
Knight-Ridder News Service

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet soldiers began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda side of the city, another 50,000 Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the Continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man, a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Per Anger, a colleague of Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the advancing Soviet army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet army occupied Budapest in 1945.

"He was the only foreign diplomat to stay behind in Pest, with the sole purpose of protecting these people," Anger said. "If you add them all up, 100,000 or more people owed their lives to him."

Wallenberg disappeared

Wallenberg's fate was not as happy as that of the Jews he saved. On Jan. 17, 1945, he disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet army. According to the Soviet Union, he died in 1947 in a Moscow prison, but witnesses report having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

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Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was trained as an architect at the University of Michigan. He was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

Backed by a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Wallenberg, chosen for that unusual



Associated Press

DISAPPEARED — Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who led rescue operations for Jews in Nazi-occupied Budapest, Hungary, disappeared Jan. 17, 1945, after Soviets marched into Budapest.

job because he was not a career diplomat, designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity in international law. "Wallenberg passports," issued to thousands of Hungarian Jews with no ties to Sweden, awed German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

Extermination begun

When Wallenberg arrived in the Hungarian capital, Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo had begun to exterminate the last pocket of Jews in Nazi Germany's occupied territories. Eichmann, who had shipped 437,402 Jewish men, women and children from the Hungarian countryside to the Auschwitz extermination camp in two months, turned his attention to the 230,000 Jews trapped in the capital.

The Gestapo, supported by a new government of Hungarian fascists known as the Arrow Cross, was ready to begin deporting Budapest's Jews. Eichmann earlier had been able to get priority over the German army in requisitioning train cars to ship Jews to Auschwitz. But that now was impossible.

Undaunted, he decided to march 27,000 Jews through freezing rain 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death

marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports, even if the passports were issued on the spot.

In one rescue, he jumped onto the roof of a railway car being loaded for Auschwitz and handed down protective passes.

Ignoring Arrow Cross gunfire over his head, Wallenberg finished handing out passports, climbed down and told the new "Swedes" to get out of the train and into waiting cars. Dumbfounded German and Arrow Cross guards let them go.

In December 1945, with the Soviet army on the outskirts of Budapest, Eichmann decided to massacre the Jews in the General Ghetto and those in the International Ghetto — protected by Sweden, Switzerland and the International Red Cross — before fleeing to Germany.

He did not have time to carry out his plans, but abandoned the Jews to the Arrow Cross men and women, who tortured and killed at random.

Facists bribed, bullied

Wallenberg, who had moved from the questionable safety of the Swedish mission on the Buda side of the Danube River to the lawless streets of Pest to be closer to "his" Jews, bribed and bullied Hungarian fascists into refraining from a general massacre along the lines planned by Eichmann.

Two days after Wallenberg's last showdown with the fascists, the Soviet army reached the gates of the General Ghetto.

But Wallenberg wasn't there on Jan. 18, 1945, to see the freeing of the Jews. He had gone to meet the Soviet army to discuss his ambitious but politically naive plan to rebuild Hungary with American aid.

Wallenberg and his Swedish driver disappeared into Moscow's notorious Lubyanka Prison, interrogation headquarters of the Soviet secret police, who presumably thought he was a spy.

The Soviet Union at first said he had been killed by the Gestapo and had never reached the Soviet Union. But in 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government Wallenberg had died of heart failure in July 1947 in Lubyanka.

However, prisoners returning to the West from Soviet prisons reported seeing him alive in 1961 and 1972. He would be 72 today. Sweden and the United States annually question the Soviet government about Wallenberg.

The United States in 1983 underlined its appreciation of his actions and concern for his treatment by the Soviet Union by making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. He and Winston Churchill are the only foreigners so honored.

WORLD NEWS

Swedish envoy is remembered for saving thousands of Jews

By KITTY MCKINSEY

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

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Raoul Wallenberg
Saved Hungarian Jews from Nazis

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HARTFORD, CONN.

COURANT

JAN 17 1985

M - 214 498

S - 220,593

A20 THE HARTFORD COURANT: Thursday, January 17, 1985

Sweden Honors Envoy Today For Saving Budapest's Jews

By KITTY MCKINSEY
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet Army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda side of the city, another 50,000 Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man, a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg's fate was not as happy as that of the Jews he saved. On Jan. 17, 1945, he disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet Army. The Soviet Union said he died in 1947 in a Moscow prison, but witnesses report having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

Sweden and other Western nations today will commemorate his abduction and disappearance.

Per Anger, a colleague of Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the advancing Soviet Army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet Army occupied Budapest.

Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was trained as an architect at the University of Michigan. He was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

Backed by a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Wallenberg, chosen for that unusual job because he was not a career diplomat, designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity in international law. "Wallenberg passports," issued to thousands of Hungarian Jews with no ties to Sweden, awed German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

When Wallenberg arrived in the Hungarian capitol, the Gestapo, supported by a new government of Hungarian fascists known as the Arrow Cross, was ready to begin deporting the 230,000 Jews trapped in Budapest. But Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo was now unable to get train cars to ship Jews to Auschwitz.

Undaunted, Eichmann decided to march 27,000 Jews 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports, even if

the passports were issued on the spot.

In one rescue, he jumped onto the roof of a railway car being loaded for Auschwitz and handed down protective passes.

Ignoring Arrow Cross gunfire over his head, Wallenberg finished handing out passports, climbed down and told the new "Swedes" to get out of the train and into waiting cars. Dumbfounded German and Arrow Cross guards let them go.

In December 1945, with the Soviet Army on the outskirts of Budapest, Eichmann decided to massacre the Jews in the General Ghetto and those in the International Ghetto — protected by Sweden, Switzerland and the International Red Cross — before fleeing to Germany.

He did not have time to carry out his plans, but abandoned the Jews to the Arrow Cross men and women, who tortured and killed at random.

Wallenberg bribed and bullied Hungarian fascists into refraining from a general massacre along the lines planned by Eichmann.

Two days after Wallenberg's last showdown with the fascists, the Soviet Army reached the gates of the General Ghetto.

But Wallenberg wasn't there on Jan. 18, 1945, to see the freeing of the Jews. He had gone to meet the Soviet Army to discuss his ambitious but politically naive plan to rebuild Hungary with American aid.

Wallenberg and his Swedish driver disappeared into Moscow's notorious Lubyanka Prison, interrogation headquarters of the Soviet secret police, who presumably thought he was a spy.

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S - 157,228

Holocaust hero captured by Soviets may still live

Witnesses said Wallenberg stopped Nazi plans to blow up the

Von Dardel, in London to commemorate the 40th anniversary, said there have been "several

For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Wallenberg, but in 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Sweden the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison, in 1947. Gromyko said the body was cremated without an autopsy.



RAOUL WALLENBERG
— Missing since 1945

14(14)

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEWS

EVENING - 55,240

JAN 17 1986

Holocaust hero alive, family says

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

STOCKHOLM — Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared 40 years ago today after saving tens of thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps, is still alive in the Soviet Union, relatives say.

Sweden and several other Western nations, including the United States, had ceremonies today marking the grim anniversary of the Holocaust hero's capture by Soviet troops and subsequent disappearance.

Stockholm Bishop Krister Stendahl was to address the fifth annual Wallenberg ceremony in the capital's cathedral.

Mr. Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, was sent to Hungary by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Hungarian Jews from the Nazis. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Jews and persuaded the Nazis not to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest.

He was arrested Jan. 17, 1945,

in Budapest by a Soviet Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a Western spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

Last year, Mr. Wallenberg's family sued the Kremlin in U.S. federal court for his release and \$39 million in damages. If alive, he would be 72.

"We still believe there is a strong possibility that Wallenberg is alive. The Russians have not produced any evidence that he is dead," said Ingrid Garde Widemar, president of the Swedish chapter of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee.

In London, Mr. Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Dardel, said Wednesday he is sure Mr. Wallenberg is still alive somewhere in the Soviet Union.

"I am totally convinced my brother remains alive," Mr. Von Dardel told a news conference. There had been "several recent sightings of my brother in Soviet



Raoul Wallenberg

prisons and hospitals, but I cannot give any details."

Mr. Von Dardel, in London to attend the 40th anniversary ceremony, also said the Soviets had not produced reliable evidence that Mr. Wallenberg was dead.

Reports from former inmates of Soviet prisons who said they met Mr. Wallenberg in recent years indicate he may still be alive in the Soviet Gulag archipelago.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Mr. Wallenberg, but in 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Sweden the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison in 1947.

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Kopia t Bernt Carlsson

SVENSK NEW YORK

1985-03-05

CABINET STOCKHOLM

(Bol)

P 2 Eu¹

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✓ 160. FOER SVEN-OLOF PETERSSON RE WALLENBERG TRIBUTE 14 MARS
P 23

VAR SNAELL INFORMERA KAB SEKR OCH AMB BERNT CARLSSON OM ATT
KLAEDSELN FOER OVANSTAAENDE AER SMOKING. JAG HAR BILJETTER FOER
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FAXEN

SVENSK NEW YORK

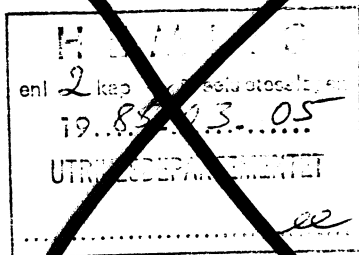
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HEMLIG

Inför kabinettssekreterarens
besök i New York 1985-03-14

Raoul Wallenbergefterforskningarna

Raoul Wallenberg skulle i år fylla 73 år. Ryssarna meddelade våren 1945 att han stod under deras beskydd, men ändrade sig 1947 till att han inte fanns i Sovjetunionen.

Efterforskningarna tog ordentlig fart 1951, bl.a. till följd av vittnesmål från hemvändande krigsfångar. Åren 1952-57 gjordes 15 skriftliga och 34 muntliga svenska démarcher. En framställning av Erlander och Hedlund vid besök i Moskva 1956 fick till följd att dåvarande vice utrikesministern Gromyko 1957 lämnade beskedet att Raoul Wallenberg avlidit 1947. Detta besked har ryssarna sedan dess enständigt hållit fast vid.

- Chrustjev hotade 1964 att avbryta sitt Stockholmsbesök till följd av vad som från svensk sida sades i Wallenbergärendet.

Åren 1958-1978 tillkom färre vittnesmål av betydelse. Ett markant undantag var de upplysningar som dr Nanna Svartz erhöll 1961 i Moskva av en läkarkollega. De var en stark indikation på att Wallenberg var vid liv vid den tiden.

Senast vi uppvaktade sovjetiska regeringen på grundval av nytillkomna, vägande vittnesmål var i januari och augusti 1979. Exilpolacken Abraham Kalinski hade då trätt fram och hävdade, att Wallenberg hade suttit i Vladimirfängelset öster om Moskva så sent som 1967. Samtidigt satte oss Kalinski på spåret till Jan Kaplan, som skulle ha träffat Wallenberg i Butyrkafängelset i Moskva så sent som 1975.

Efter de två uppvaktningarna 1979 har ryssarna närmast årligen påmints om att vi inte betraktar frågan som utagerad: utrikesminister Ullsten talade med Gromyko vid besök i Moskva i maj 1980, kabinettssekreteraren tog upp den där i september 1980, justitieministern berörde den med sin sovjetiske kollega 1982, kabinettssekreteraren återigen i januari 1983 samt polchefen i mars 1984 och i februari i år. Den togs också upp av Sverige 1980 vid ESK-konferensen i Madrid samt 1982 vid FN:s kommission för mänskliga rättigheter (arbetsgruppen för försvunna personer).

Ett, om än otillfredsställande, fysiskt mått på UD:s insatser i efterforskningarna är Wallenbergarkivet. Det består av närmare 90 dossierer och omfattar c:a 20.000 sidor. Nästan 1/3 av dessa har tillkommit sedan 1979. Kartoteket till Wallenbergarkivet innehåller närmare 3.000 namn på personer och orter som på något vis har figurerat i ärendet. Vitböcker med redogörelse för efterforskningarna publicerades 1957 och 1965, och 1982 offentliggjordes 13.300 sidor ur arkivet avseende efter-

forskningarna åren 1945-1969. - Likafullt ger dessa numerära uppgifter ingen rättvisande uppfattning om de tiotusentals mantimmar som svenska diplomater, från kabinettssekreteraren och nedåt, har ägnat efterforskningarna med intervju- och analysarbete och diplomatiska framställningar i olika former.

Bl.a. TV-serien "Förintelsen" fick till följd ett förnyat internationellt engagemang i Wallenbergfrågan med en renässans för Raoul Wallenberg-föreningarnas verksamhet, inte minst i USA. På initiativ av kongressmannen Tom Lantos från Kalifornien (själv räddad av Wallenberg) utnämndes Raoul Wallenberg 1981 till amerikansk hedersmedborgare, något som tidigare blott vederfarits Winston Churchill.

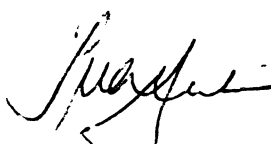
USA har på eget initiativ vid ett antal tillfällen begärt besked av Sovjet om Raoul Wallenberg, men har fått sedvanligt sovjetiskt svar. Något samråd om gemensamt svensk-amerikanskt agerande eller om bilaterala framställningar har inte förekommit, och sådant handlande skulle knappast ligga i vårt intresse.

Nya vittnesmål kommer fortfarande in varje år med viss regelbundenhet. En del är bevisligen felaktiga, andra innehåller svårverifierade uppgifter som ofta går ut på att vederbörande under rysk fångenskap på 1950- eller 1960-talet hörde talas om eller kom i kontakt med någon som kunde ha varit Raoul Wallenberg. Dessa apokryftiska uppgifter bidrar i bästa fall till den kalejdoskopiska bild av obe-

kräftade uppgifter som vi redan har av Raoul Wallenbergs förmodade vistelseorter vid olika tidpunkter. Något i sak nytt tillför de dock inte.

Sommaren 1984 återkom Abraham Kalinski med det remarkabla beskedet att han med stöd av hemlig korrespondens med en fängelseläkare i Vladimir kunde bevisa att Raoul Wallenberg fortfarande satt inspärrad i fängelset där. När Kalinski omsider lät oss ta del av läkarens brev stod det snabbt klart att dessa enligt allt att döma var förfalskade. Vi bör dra barmhärtighetens tystnad över det hela.

Ovannämnde Jan Kaplan greps av KGB år 1977 kort efter det han meddelat sig med sin dotter i Israel om Wallenberg. Han lär nu vara frisläppt, men torde vara skrämmd till tystnad.



Sven Julin

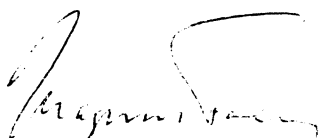
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

23
aag

New York City hyllar Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.) ✓

./.. Bifogat återfinns kopia på den resolution, som antagits av New York stads församling, med anledning av 40-årsminnet av Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande. Resolutionen omnämndes i min skrivelse nr 31, 85-01-22.

Originalen till resolutionen förvaras på Gk.


Magnus Faxén

State of New York
Legislative Resolution

Bil. 1111 Sv. G. 1 New York
skr. nr. 1111 don. 2 1945

Assembly No. 9



BY: Messrs. Hevesi, Fink, Walsh, Kremer, Lasher, Silver, Hikind, Ms. Mayersohn, Abramson, Barbaro, Barnett, Barraga, Becker, Behan, Bennett, Bianchi, Boyland, Bragman, Brennan, Brodsky, Burrows, Bush, Butler, Casale, Catapano, Chesbro, Cochran, Colman, Mrs. Connelly, Conners, Connor, Mrs. Cooke, Coombe, D'Amato, D'Andrea, Ms. Daniels, Ms. Davis, Dearie, Del Toro, Diaz, Ms. Dugan, Engel, Eve, Farrell, Feldman, Ferraro, Flanagan, Friedman, Frisa, Gaffney, Gantt, Goldstein, Gorski, Gottfried, Graber, Grannis, R.L. Green, Mrs. A. Greene, Griffith, Halpin, Hannon, Harenberg, Harris, Mrs. Harrison, Hawley, Healey, Hinchey, Hoyt, Ms. Jacobs, Mrs. Jenkins, Keane, Kelleher, Koppell, Kuhl, Lafayette, Lane, Larkin, Leibell, Lentol, Mrs. Lipschutz, Lopez, MacNeil, Madison, Mrs. Marshall, McCann, McNulty, Mrs. McPhillips, H.M. Miller, M.H. Miller, R.H. Miller, Murphy, Murtaugh, Nadler, Nagle, Ms. Newburger, Ms. Nolan, Norman, Nortz, Nozzolio, O'Neil, Parment, Parola, Passannante, Pataki, Ms. Patton, Paxon, Pillittere, Pordum, Prescott, Proskin, Proud, Rappleyea, Mrs. Rettaliata, Rivera, Robach, Ruggiero, Ryan, Saland, Sanders, Sawicki, Schimminger, Schmidt, Seabrook, Sears, Seminerio, Serrano, Sheffer, Siegel, Ms. Slaughter, Spano, Straniere, E.C. Sullivan, P.M. Sullivan, Tallon, Talomie, Tedisco, Tocci, Tonko, Vann, Vitaliano, Waldon, Walsh, Warren, Ms. Weinstein, Weprin, Wertz, Wesley, Winner, Yevoli, Young and Zimmer

COMMEMORATING the Fortieth Anniversary of
Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and imprisonment by
the Soviet Secret Police in war torn Hungary

WHEREAS, On January seventeenth, nineteen hundred eighty-five, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States will sponsor a bell ringing ceremony to commemorate the Fortieth Anniversary of the arrest and imprisonment of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg by Soviet Russia; and

WHEREAS, At noon on January seventeenth, church bells, school bells, hand held bells and chimes will be sounded forty times in each time zone throughout the world as a reminder of each year of Raoul Wallenberg's illegal captivity; and

WHEREAS, A Swedish Christian from a neutral country, Raoul travelled to Hungary during Nazi occupation as a representative of the War Refugee Board established at the behest of President Roosevelt; the goal of the War Refugee Board was to save the lives of Jewish people and other victims of Nazi terror; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was instrumental in saving the lives of some one hundred thousand men, women and children at great danger to himself; and

WHEREAS, On January seventeenth, nineteen hundred forty-five, Raoul and his driver, Vilma Langerfeld, were taken into custody by the Soviet Secret Police; and

WHEREAS, Forty years later, in spite of continued diplomatic effort on the part of American and Swedish governments, Raoul Wallenberg remains a prisoner of the Soviet Union; and

WHEREAS, It is incomprehensible and unconscionable that forty years after the illegal capture and imprisonment of heroic Raoul Wallenberg, this Legislative Body, along with friends of Wallenberg's throughout the world are still begging for justice; now, therefore, be it

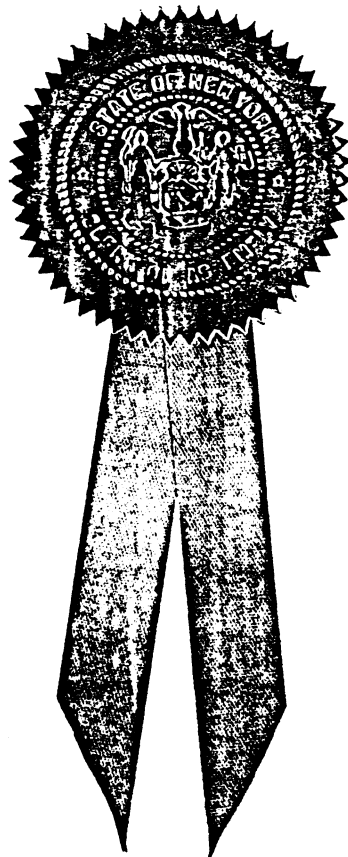
RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to unite for the common goal of commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the capture and imprisonment of Raoul Wallenberg, and to impress upon the Soviet Union the dire importance of their direct and immediate release of Raoul from imprisonment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to Rachel Oestreicher Haspel, President, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

ADOPTED IN ASSEMBLY ON
January 14, 1985

By order of the Assembly,

Francine M. Misasi
Francine M. Misasi, Clerk



UTRIKESMINISTERN

Utrikesministerns kansli, mk

Handläggare. Kr Julin, Pol I

Arkivexemplar

1985-03-07

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
66022	P	2	Eu



Kanslichef Jan-Erik Levy

Judiska Församlingen

Box 7427

103 91 STOCKHOLM

(Re: Uttalande antaget av de Judiska församlingarnas i Sverige centralråd om Raoul Wallenberg)

Tack för brevet den 13 februari 1985 med uttalandet av de Judiska Församlingarnas i Sverige Centralråd angående Raoul Wallenberg.

Den svenska regeringen kan, lika lite som svenska judar, acceptera att Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande förblir ouppklarat. Den har som bekant aldrig accepterat det sovjetiska beskedet att han skulle avlidit 1947. Utrikesdepartementets Wallenberg-arkiv omfattar närmare 90 dossierer, varav nästan en tredjedel har tillkommit de senaste sex åren. Enbart det material som offentliggjordes 1981 och 1982 och som täcker perioden 1950-1969 omfattar närmare 14.000 sidor. Vårt kartotek för tiden från 1960 omfattar namnen på över 1.000 personer eller orter som på något vis har figurerat i sammanhanget. Det finns inget bevis, inget spår, ingen ledtråd som vi inom ramen för våra handlingsmöjligheter inte tar fasta på och energiskt följer upp. Så sent som för någon vecka sedan tog chefen för politiska avdelningen upp frågan med det sovjetiska utrikesministeriets Skandinavienchef. Att våra ansträngningar tyvärr har varit resultatlösa får tillskrivas den sovjetiska regeringens negativa attityd.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Lennart Bodström

ifylles av postexp

☐ Avsändt med

☐ av kurlir

☐ utl kurlir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

1985-03-07

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THE NATIONAL LIBRARIAN

Kabinettssekreterare
Pierre Schori
Utrikesdepartementet

*Handlingarna
ur Langlets arkiv
överlämnade till
Wallenberg-kommittén.
New York 15/3 1985 / M. Tynell*

accp
8-22 MRS 1985
73815

*Handlingarna
från Wallenberg-
rummet
./.*

Vår medarbetare Marianne Thorell har nämnt för mig om invigningen av Raoul Wallenberg-rummet i New York Public Library och önskemålet att kunna överlämna någon form av material.

Jag har bitt vår handskriftssektion göra efterforskningar, som blivit rätt omfattande. Resultatet är inte särskilt märkligt, men jag sänder härmed - för det intresse de kan ha - kopior ur ett par handlingar ur Nina och Valdemar Langlets arkiv (beteckning i KB: Acc 75/131). Valdemar Langlet var svensk universitetslektor i Budapest och chef för Röda Korsets hjälpverksamhet i Ungern under kriget.

Den ena handlingen är undertecknad av svenske ministern Ivan Danielsson, den andra av Raoul Wallenberg. I den Langletska samlingen ingår andra liknande dokument men detta synes vara det enda som utfärdats av Wallenberg.

Handlingarna kan kanske i någon mån bidra till att belysa den dåvarande situationen och arbetsmetoderna i räddningsarbetet.

Med vänlig hälsning

Lars Tynell
Lars Tynell