

Utrikesdepartementet

Avd: _____

Grupp: _____

Mål: _____

Efterforskning av

Raoul Wallenberg

1985-03-11 ~ 1985-07-31

91

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Ex t:

Julin
6555313

72/005

PROMEMORIA
1985-03-13

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P 2 inf



HEMLIG

Meningsutbyte om Raoul Wallenberg vid besök av MID:s
Skandinavienchef

Utdrag ur PM S. Carlsson, Pol I, 1985-03-04:

"Vid sidan av bordet tog polchefen även upp Wallenberg-
ärendet. Eliasson underströk, att vi ännu inte erhåll-
lit ett tillfredsställande besked om vad som hänt
Wallenberg.

I sitt svar hänvisade Farafonov till att många miss-
tag begåtts i Sovjetunionen under den period det här
rörde sig om. Inte minst inrikesminister Berias med-
arbetare Abakumov hade mycket på sitt samvete. Hans
roll hade sannolikt varit ödesdiger i fallet Wallen-
berg."

Sven Julin

Ärende

Datum

1985-03-13

Dnr

Avd

P

Grupp

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Mål

Eu^I

Adress

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Text

GK
NEW YORK✓ 212 Ert 190 om Wallenberg-dokument för Faxén från Carlgren

Vi skall i nästa vecka skicka över en ny fullständig uppsättning av de önskade dokumenten.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänt den

85-03-13

Klockan

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Sign

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Dokumentationsenheten
Biblioteket

1985-03-13

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
77/001	P	2	Eu I

Elisabeth Halvarsson Stapen
Informationskontoret
NEW YORK

A

U. n.

Raoul Wallenberg-dokument

Medd. Halvarsson Stapen - Runestam 1985-02-26

Kära Elisabeth,

Vill Du vidarebefordra följande upplysningar till
Harvard College Library.

Raoul Wallenberg-dokumenterna i 49 volymer går att
köpa för Skr 2.000. Frakten till Gk, New York för
avhämtning kostar ca 4.000 Skr.

Samlingen är inget bokverk - utan består enbart
av reprovkopior av dokument ur UD:s boh beskick-
ningens i Budapest arkiv. Volymererna är enkla blå
pappband 30 x 21 cm. Man kan bara köpa samlingen
från UD.

Titelblad till dokumentsamlingen finns inte.
Volymererna offentliggjordes i två omgångar. De
första 7 1980 och resterande 8-49 under 1982.
Vid båda tillfällena medföljde en kortfattad
presentation av samlingen. Jag bifogar kopior
av dessa som Du kan vidarebefordra.

Staffan Runestam

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*Appointing Officer
A. O. J.*

Reber:

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON KNR 292

1985-03-13

UD STOCKHOLM

REKEX: DAG S AHLANDER, UD
CLAES SWEGER, SWEDISH INFORMATION SERVICE, NEW YORK

255 ✓ FOER LARS LOENNBAC, PRESSBYRAAN, FRAAN ULF W LUNDIN
RE WALLENBERG-FILMEN

DEN 8-9 APRIL SAENDER NBC FYRATIMMARSFILMEN OM WALLENBERG. EFTER ATT HA SETT FILMEN TROR JAG MAN KAN UTGAA FRAAN ATT AMBASSADEN, SIS OCH GENERALKONSULATEN KOMMER ATT FAA FOERFRAAGNINGAR OCH BEGAERAN OM MATERIAL. DET VORE DAERFOER BRA OM DU KUNDE MEDVERKA TILL ATT VI OCH OEVRIGA USA-MYNDIGHETER FICK EN ENKEL SAMMANSTAELLNING PAA ENGELSKA OM DEN SVENSKA REGERINGENS AGERANDE I WALLENBERGFRAAGAN, EFTERSOM DEN INFORMATIONSBROSCHYR SOM TIDIGARE UTLOVATS UPPENBARLIGEN INTE KOMMER ATT FOERELIGGA UNDER VAAREN.

WACHTMEISTER

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON KL

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Christelijke
Stichting voor
Hulp aan
Gewetensvervolgden

postbus 80.1619 ZH Andijk

1985-03-13 Nr 80 HP 1
Överlämnas jämte bilaga av ambassaden i
Haag till utrikesdepartementet för känne-
dom.

Hans Danelius

UTRIKESDEPT

1985-03-14		
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Aan de Ambassadeur van het
Koninkrijk Zweden.

Neuhuyskade 40
2596 XL 's-Gravenhage.

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RIK. AMB. HAAG		
15/12/		
85-03-07		
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Andijk, 06 maart 1985

RW/ALG/NED

Your Excellency,

With great pleasure the Dutch National Workgroup Wallenberg of the Christian Foundation for Aid to Conscience Convicts, is able to inform His Excellency, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden, that the Dutch Government have informed us by a letter, holding the reference: DEU/ME-25134, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sub-department 'Management Europe', that they, the Dutch Government, is willing to proceed to action in supporting the efforts of the Swedish Government in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

It is therefor, that we ask You, to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden about the promise made by the Dutch Government, concerning the case of Raoul Wallenberg and to ask this Ministry to act accordingly.

The Dutch National Workgroup Wallenberg is making this kindly request, aswell on behalf of its members, to keep us informed concerning the development and progress in the case of Wallenberg, and of that, in view of the co-operation with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In order to give You the complete informations, we herewith enclose a copy of the mentioned letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Yours Sincerely,
THE DUTCH NATIONAL WORKGROUP WALLENBERG
of the C.F.A.C.C. Andijk

G. van Keulen.
Chairman DNWW

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Bezuidenhoutseweg 67
Postbus 20061
2500 EB 's-Gravenhage
Telefoon 070 - 48 64 86
Telex 31326

P 2 EU
- 1 MAART 1985

Christelijke Stichting
voor Hulp aan
Gewetensvervolgden
Postbus 80 1619 ZH ANDIJK
Tel. 02284 2824

Aan de Christelijke Stichting voor
Hulp aan Gewetensvervolgden
t.a.v. de Heer G. van Keulen
Postbus 80
1619 ZH Andijk

Kenmerk	Doorkiesnummer	Datum
DEU/ME-25134		22 februari 1985
Onderwerp		Dienstonderdeel
Raoul Wallenberg		Directie Europa

Zeer geachte Heer van Keulen,

Naar aanleiding van Uw brief van 23 januari jl., kenmerk RW/HvR.1, betreffende de Heer Raoul Wallenberg, kan ik U het volgende mededelen.

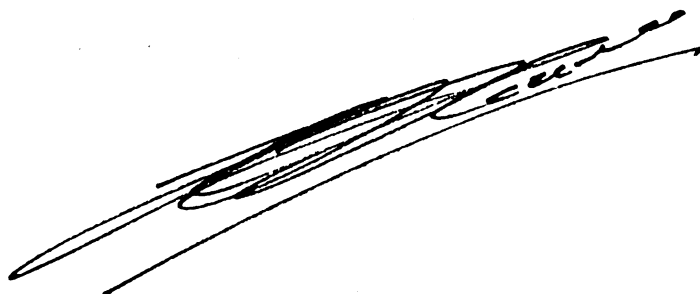
Reeds gedurende tientallen jaren wordt door Zweden in verband met de verdwijning van de Heer Wallenberg op regeringsniveau contact onderhouden met andere landen, waaronder Nederland.

Het is mij, zeer tot mijn spijt, niet mogelijk, over de inhoud daarvan nadere bijzonderheden te verstrekken.

Voor wat betreft Uw vraag aangaande de Nederlandse bereidheid, daadwerkelijk behulpzaam te zijn bij de Zweedse pogingen om van de USSR opheldering te verkrijgen over het lot van de Heer Wallenberg, zij opgemerkt dat het uitsluitend op de weg ligt van de Zweedse regering, zich desgewenst met een daartoe strekkend verzoek te wenden tot Nederland.

Met gevoelens van de meeste hoogachting,

DE CHEF DER DIRECTIE EUROPA,
Het Hoofd van het Bureau
Noord- en Midden-Europa,





Christelijke
Stichting voor
Hulp aan

Gewetensvervolgden

postbus 80.1619 ZH Andijk

aa9

Til Sven Julin.
Utrikesdepartementet.
Box 16 121
103 23 Stockholm 16. ZWEDEN



P2Eu-

1985-3-9

Andijk, the Netherlands

March 12, 1985.

Re. Raoul Wallenberg.

RW/Swed/SJ

Dear Sven Julin,

Thank you very much of informing us, that you are the person in charge for the case of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg. We are very much pleased to know, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of your country, has appointed one of its staff to work on the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

We sincerely hope, that we will come to a good co-operation in this matter, to achieve our mutual target: the immediate release of Raoul Wallenberg and/or a total clarification concerning this case.

In our next letter we will submit you an amount of questions concerning the case. And in the meantime, we wish you succes in your duty and in its final result.

NATIONAL WORKGROUP WALLENBERG
of the C. S. H. G.

Gerrit van Keulen.
Chairman NWW

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WIEN

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Departementsrådet
Peter Osvald

Utrikesdepartementet

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1985-03-14
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Bok om Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

*Bok om Raoul Wallenberg
85.03.24/ku*

Broder,

Översänder en bok om Raoul Wallenberg, just utkommen på ett samisdatförlag i Ungern. Kuriren som lämnade den bor här i Wien och är nybliven österrikisk medborgare, som lämnat Ungern som flykting. Han ville med sitt besök på ambassaden överlämna en hälsning från "motståndsrörelsen" i Ungern, vilken tagit Wallenberg som en symbolfigur. Han menade att myndigheterna helst skulle vilja se Wallenberg glömd men att bland intellektuella och politiskt medvetna ungrare dennes minne hålls i ära.

Det var budskapet.

Orwar
Roberntz

Orwar Roberntz

Bel. Ahmad —
h. M. M. M.
H. M. M. M., London
1985-05-02
H. M. M.

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En fråga om Wallenberg ställdes igår den 20 ds i Parlamentet, och utrikesminister Howe förklarade att "we will continue to make inquiries about this matter until we receive a satisfactory answer". Här följer Times-referat. Parlamentstryck insänds separat.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

August 20 1960

2(2) 240

Wallenberg inquiries to continue

The Government would continue to make inquiries about the fate of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg until it received a satisfactory answer from the Soviet Government, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr. David Sumberg (Rush Green, Cheshire) asked the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs the former Swedish diplomat.

ago by the Red Army. He was believed to have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews during the war.

Mr. Sumberg asked Sir Geoffrey Howe to make any invitation to the Soviet Union to attend ceremonies in Britain to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of VE day conditional on the revelation of details of his fate.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We do not believe that it would be either appropriate or effective to set preconditions to foreign representation at our national commemoration.

However, we have on several occasions pressed the Soviet Government to provide further details on the important question of the fate of Mr. Wallenberg.

Mr. Sumberg: It is somewhat ironic in 1985 to be commemorating the fortieth anniversary of peace and freedom and yet a heroic man is probably enjoying his fortieth anniversary of imprisonment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Soviet Government claimed he died in 1947. But I can assure Mr. Sumberg we will continue to make inquiries about this matter until we receive a satisfactory answer.

Leifland

NEW YORK

Överlämnas för kännedom av

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Pol. I

26 MARS 1985

S. Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista"Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg"
(3 bil.)

Torsdagen den 14 mars hölls en högtidlig sammankomst i New York i syfte att hylla Raoul Wallenberg för hans insatser i Budapest under sommaren och hösten 1944 och i januari 1945 - 40 år efter det att han greps av ryssarna och försvann i sovjetisk fångenskap.

Sammankomsten hade arrangerats av en särskild kommitté tillsatt på initiativ av Raoul Wallenberg-kommittén i USA. Ordförande i den särskilda "Tribute-kommittén" var Alan Greenberg, framgångsrik finansman i New York och mycket Skandinavien-orienterad. Vice ordförande var Lena Biörck-Kaplan. Det exekutiva ansvaret för arrangemangen låg i händerna på Rachel Haspel, som till vardags är president i Raoul Wallenberg-kommittén.

Närmare 1.200 personer hade anmält sig till evenemanget, som från början hade beräknats kunna dra till sig omkring 250 betalande gäster. Avsikten var till en början att sammankomsten skulle hållas på New Yorks stadsbibliotek i samband med att man där upprättar ett dokumentationscentrum över Raoul Wallenberg. Eftersom intresset för sammankomsten blev så stort, tvangs arrangörerna flytta till Sheraton Hotel, där man har balsal stor nog för denna väldiga publik.

Deltagarna hade betalat USD 250 per person. Ungefär hälften av bruttointäkterna kom från svenska företag, som exporterar till eller producerar i USA. Den andra hälften beräknas komma från amerikaner som ville visa sin uppskattning av Raoul Wallenbergs insatser. Bland dem fanns många som räddades av de svenska skyddspassen. Officiellt företrädde Sverige av kabinettsssekreterare Pierre Schori, ambassadörerna Bernt Carlsson, Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Anders Ferm, konsul Hans Andersson och undertecknad.

./2

Talare under kvällens gång var senator Patrick Moynihan, Nina Lagergren, f. utrikesministern Henry Kissinger, f. ambassadören Per Anger, Agnes Adachi, som arbetade som sekreterare på legationen i Budapest, Susan Tabor, som talade som företrädare för dem som räddades av Raoul Wallenberg, och Elie Weisel, historiker och författare, född i Polen och en av de överlevande från Auschwitz. Därtill visades ett kort sammanklippt avsnitt ur filmen "Wallenberg; A Hero's Story", som producerats av TV-bolaget NBC och som skall visas i en serie för tittarna i början av april. Dessutom medverkade skådespelarna Bibi Andersson och Max von Sydow.

Intäkterna från sammankomsten kommer att läggas till en fond. Hur fonden skall användas är ännu inte klart, men arrangörerna skall ställa den till Wallenberg-kommitténs förfogande och man har i tankarna att skapa stipendier för studier och forskning om mänskliga rättigheter.

"Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg" blev en värdig sammankomst, stundtals gripande.

Den stora tillströmningen till evenemanget, uppmärksamheten kring det i massmedia och den kommande visningen av Wallenberg-filmen visar på att intresset för Raoul Wallenberg växer i Förenta Staterna. Gårdagens sammankomst måste, förutom att vara en hyllning till Raoul Wallenberg, också ha givit Sverige mycken good-will, även om många av de närvarande säkert instämde i Weisels fråga på slutet: Varför har vi först nu kunnat samla denna väldiga skara till denna hyllning?

För svenskt vidkommande bör man räkna med ett uppvaknande intresse för Raoul Wallenberg när NBC:s film kommer att visas av svensk TV. Filmen är en sk drama-dokumentär och täcker perioden från Raoul Wallenbergs avresa från Stockholm till dess att han grips av sovjetisk militär i Debrecen och förs bort. Richard Chamberlain gestaltar Raoul Wallenberg, Bibi Andersson hans mor och David Robb Per Anger. Adolf Eichmann gestaltas av Kenneth Colley.

./1-2 Broschyr om filmen samt ett klipp från dagens New York Times bifogas.

- - - - -

Vidare kan meddelas att New Yorks stadsstyrelse idag fattade beslut om att sträckan mellan 42:a och 49:e gatorna på första avenyn - dvs mittemot FN-högkvarteret - fortsättningsvis skall kallas "Raoul Wallenberg Walk". Gatskyltar kommer att sättas upp omgående.

Vid en public hearing som hölls i stadshuset och föregick beslutets undertecknande av borgmästare Koch, yttrade sig bl a

Nina Lagergren, Per Anger och Rachel Haspel och uttalade uppskattning av förslaget. Hearingen - som också omfattade andra förslag till lokal lagstiftning - blev en omfattande hedersbetygelse till Raoul Wallenberg.

./3 Ett exemplar av lagförslaget bifogas.

Magnus Faxén



UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

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850325

Sjefen

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

 New York 16/13/ 1985-03-15
 Angående
 "Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg"

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☒ Fredrik Wallenberg	
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövärdberedningen		☒ Föreningen	
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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
☐ Övriga Väst Europa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien
		☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del
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		☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom
		☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang
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☐ Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
		☐ Brasília	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles
		☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis
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☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ H. M. Med
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A Tribute to a Hero, Raoul Wallenberg

By CAROL LAWSON

In an emotional outpouring of admiration and affection for the remarkable Swede who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis in the final days of World War II, 1,200 people gathered at the Sheraton Centre last night to pay tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Wallenberg himself has been missing since the Russians entered Hungary in January 1945. The Soviet Union, which denied all knowledge of him for years, said in 1957 that Mr. Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison in 1947. There have been reports from imprisoned prisoners, however, that Mr. Wallenberg may still be alive. Last night's tribute was organized by the New York Public Library, which is going to honor a Wallenberg exhibit and a play about his life.

Mr. Wallenberg was a member of the United States and Swedish Red Cross and was found floating on a life preserver, "black-as-Judas" was the name given to the man who will be used for the study years and for the years.

During the years that his name was known to leaders of business and industry, politicians and a group of Jews whose lives were saved by Mr. Wallenberg's bold and tireless efforts in Budapest, some of the survivors came from as far away as Australia and Sweden.

Mr. Wallenberg, who became the counterforce to Adolf Eichmann in Budapest, was sent there by the Swedish Government at the request of the United States War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress to try to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination.



The New York Times / Sam Krawcheck

Marianne Balshone and Victor Aitay, whom Raoul Wallenberg rescued.

Swedish Government, he managed to issue protective passes to about 25,000 Jews. He also sheltered thousands of Jews under the neutral Swedish flag in 32 protective houses, which he painted on the East side of the Danube, and rescued Jews from Eichmann's "death marches" to the Austrian border.

Susan Tabor, a survivor of one of those marches in the winter of 1944, was among the speakers. She was 24 years old at the time.

"My mother and I were taken from the ghetto in Budapest on foot," said Mrs. Tabor, a librarian at Baber Union College. "We were ordered into a brick factory. There were no toilets,

no food, no lights, no medical care. We were beaten so mercilessly. We were there two nights. Then, someone came in with a flashlight. It was Raoul Wallenberg. He told us he negotiated with the Nazis. He said he would come back the next day with trucks to get us. It was miraculous, unbelievable."



Also on the program was Victor Aitay, concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who described himself as "one of the fortunate" who received a bogus Swedish passport from Mr. Wallenberg. "He brought back many people from deportation and execution single-handedly," Mr. Aitay said.

Henry A. Kissinger, noting that Mr. Wallenberg had no formal training as a diplomat, said the Swede "transcended diplomacy." "He succeeded because he was not a diplomat," Mr. Kissinger added. "He will serve as an example for our period."

"There were two Raoul Wallenbergs," said Per Anger, a retired Swedish diplomat who worked closely with Mr. Wallenberg in the Swedish legation in Budapest. "There was the real Wallenberg — a quiet, modest person. But when he dealt with the Nazis, he spoke with a typhoon voice."

Guests from 17 nations, including the United States, Sweden, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and others, were present. The program was organized by the New York Public Library, which is going to honor a Wallenberg exhibit and a play about his life.

The co-chairmen of the evening were Alan C. Greenberg, chief executive officer of Bear, Stearns & Company, who has a partner whose wife was saved by Mr. Wallenberg, and Lena Björck Kaplan, who grew up outside Stockholm with the children of Mr. Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren.

"It is important to keep Raoul's message alive," Mrs. Lagergren said. "It is just as important today as it was then — to fight oppression and to help people who are persecuted."

PUBLIC HEARING ON LOCAL LAWS

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1985

11:00 A.M. - CITY HALL

Bill ⁷ till Sv. Gk.s i New York
skr.nr. 171 den 15/3 1985

The next bill before me for signature is Introductory Number 909, introduced at my request by Walter Ward and Bob Dryfoos, and co-sponsored by sixteen Members of the Council.

This bill would name the sidewalk on the west side of First Avenue from East 42nd Street to East 49th Street, in Manhattan, "RAOUL WALLENBERG WALK," after the Swedish diplomat who, although not a Jew, risked his life to save Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust. Because it is not known whether this valiant hero of World War Two is still alive, it is unclear whether the bill would name this site in Wallenberg's honor or in his memory. He was last seen in January of 1945, en route from Budapest to the Soviet army headquarters at Debrecen, Hungary. Although the Russians announced that Wallenberg died in their custody in July of 1947, when prisoners-of-war from the Axis nations returned home from Soviet imprisonment in 1951 and 1952, they reported that Wallenberg was alive and in a forced labor camp. More recently, in the 1970's Russian dissident emigrants to the United States and other free nations intimated that Wallenberg was still alive in the Soviet Union.

Raoul Wallenberg is one of the great martyrs of the twentieth century. His heroic actions saved more than 200,000

Hungarian Jews from Nazi detainment, incarceration, torture, murder and incineration.

Educational and professional links to German Jewish refugees and Hungarian Jews in Sweden sensitized Wallenberg to the plight of Europe's Jewish community under Hitler. In July of 1944, at the request of Jewish organizations, the Swedish government sent Wallenberg on a rescue mission to Budapest; by this time, almost half a million Hungarian Jews had been deported to extermination camps, and deportation orders had been placed for the Jews of Budapest.

Wallenberg's chief operation was the distribution of Swedish certificates of protection, commonly known as "Wallenberg passports," which the Swedish government granted to any Jew who had some tie to Sweden. Applying pressure on the Hungarian government, Wallenberg recruited thousands of Jews for his work. He initiated the establishment of an "international ghetto;" this vehicle allowed 33,000 Hungarian Jews to find sanctuary and thus liberation in neutral countries.

In November of 1944, thousands of members of the remaining Jewish community of Budapest, including women and children, were forced on a "death march" to the Austrian border of Hungary. Wallenberg and members of the Swedish embassy staff followed the column with a convoy of trucks, distributing medicine, food and clothing; he managed to free 500 of the

marchers and return them to Budapest. He saved several hundred Jews put on the deportation trains to the Nazi death camps. In Budapest, he organized official Swedish labor detachments and a "Jewish Guard," consisting of Aryan-looking Jews dressed in S.S. uniforms. He built and funded Jewish hospitals and soup kitchens.

Wallenberg engaged in his superhuman rescue efforts at great personal risk. He was interested not only in the safety of Hungarian Jews, but also in the liberation of Hungary, and he formulated a comprehensive plan to restore the Hungarian economy once peace came. But Wallenberg never got the chance to see a free Hungary.

While Raoul Wallenberg may not be alive, his spirit lives on, a tribute to courage and righteousness in the face of evil and terror. The stretch of sidewalk which this legislation would name "RAOUL WALLENBERG WALK" faces the United Nations. I believe it is particularly fitting that this site, where the nations of our world convene to find peaceful solutions to the problems that confront all countries, proclaim the values that Raoul Wallenberg personifies.

Is there anyone to be heard in opposition?

Is there anyone to be heard in favor?

There being no one [else] to be heard, and for the reasons stated above,

I will now sign the bill.

Leffler, Foster, Alter, Nabo
Wooten, Hornity, Pink
and Robles

THE COUNCIL

The City of New York

Int. No. 909

February 7, 1985

Introduced by Council Members Ward and Dryfoos (by the request of the Mayor); also Council Members Berman, Dear, Eisland, Fossella, Gerges, Messinger, Michels, and Povman — read and referred to the Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to a sidewalk name, Raoul Wallenberg Walk, Borough of Manhattan.

As it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section one. Section B4-50.0 of title B of chapter four of the administrative code of the city of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new designation to read as follows:

Section B4-50.0. **Manhattan: change certain names.**—The following area of street is designated as hereinafter indicated.

New name	Present name	Limits
Raoul Wallenberg Walk	none	Sidewalk on west side of First Avenue from East Forty-Second Street north to East Forty-Ninth Street.

Section 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.

Note: Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] to be omitted.

I hereby certify that the above bill was passed by the Council of The City of New York on February 26, 1985, receiving the following votes:

Affirmative 33
Negative 0
Not voting 0

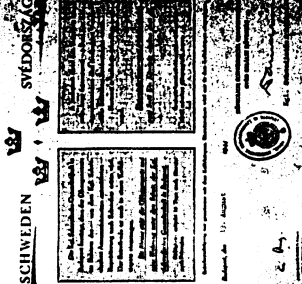
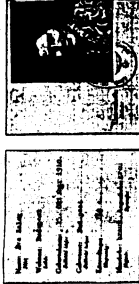
DAVID N. DINKINS, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

Resources. Additional information on Raoul Wallenberg can be obtained from the following national organizations and offices:

- The Simon Wiesenthal Center, 7160 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035 offers: (1) Response and Social Action Update magazine articles, (2) the article "The Righteous Who Helped Jews," by Dr. Sybil Milton, (3) "Wallenberg: The Forgotten Hostage," a 6 1/2 minute video documentary for classroom use and (4) "Genocide," an Academy Award-winning documentary which includes a segment on Raoul Wallenberg's actions.
- The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, has informative brochures about national and international efforts in Wallenberg's behalf. The committee is sponsoring a major traveling exhibition about Wallenberg and will provide information about and availability in your area.
- Congressman Tom Lantos, 1707 Longworth H.O.B., Washington, DC 20515, provides a packet containing statements about Wallenberg, copies of the legislation making him an honorary citizen, and information about what U.S. citizens can do to make their views on the Wallenberg case known to the Soviet Union.
- The Free Wallenberg Committee, 1527 O Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, is developing materials which will place the Wallenberg case in the context of broader human rights issues. The committee also has information about Wallenberg films including "Buried Alive," a 78 minute documentary.
- The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, 376 N. Batavia, Orange, California 92668, plans to publish "The Wallenberg Journal."
- Biographies. The following biographies provide a variety of perspectives on the life, work and possible fate of Raoul Wallenberg:
 - Anger, Per. *With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest: Memories of the War Years in Hungary*. New York: Holocaust Library/Schocken, 1981.
 - Bierman, John. *Righteous Gentile: The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust*. New York: Viking, 1981.
 - Lester, Elenore. *Wallenberg: The Man in the Iron Web*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1984.
 - Marton, Kati. *Wallenberg*. New York: Random House, 1982.
 - Rosenfeld, Harvey. *Bufo, New York: Prometheus Books, 1982*, o.p.
 - Werbell, Frederick E. and Clarke, Thurston. *Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981.

"WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY"

SCHUTZ-PASS



The Schutz-Pass. Pictured above and recreated on the poster is one of the protective passports designed by Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. The "Schutz-pass" included (a) the bearer's name and descriptive information, (b) the bearer's photograph, (c) the "Three Crowns of Sweden" emblem in the center, (d) the seal of the Royal Swedish Legation at the bottom center, and (e) the

signature of the Legation's Director, Danielsson. The passes were made possible by National Broadcasting Company, Inc. Schutz-Pass courtesy of the Simon Wiesenthal Center Archives. This Poster-Guide may be reproduced for educational uses. Reprints should include the copyright notice and the statement: Reprinted by permission. Additional copies of this Poster-Guide, while supplies last, may be obtained from Cultural Information Service (P.O. Box 786, Madison Sq. Station, New York, NY 10159) or from your local NBC affiliate.

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A Poster-Guide by Cultural Information Service
Made possible by NBC
with additional funding by Paramount Television Group

A POSTER-GUIDE FOR VIEWERS

"As things stand now, it may well be that the survival of the species will depend upon the capacity to foster a boundless talent for compassion. In the alchemy of a man's soul, almost all noble attributes—courage, love, hope, faith, beauty, loyalty—can be transmuted into ruthlessness. Compassion alone stands apart."

— Eric Hoffer, writer

"Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" is a four-hour NBC miniseries starring Kenneth Chamberlain. It is an inspiring true portrait of one of the most exemplary individuals of the twentieth century: Raoul Wallenberg. He was born into the wealthiest family in Sweden. He was an aristocrat and a Lutheran. His country remained neutral throughout World War II, and the fighting would be over within a year.

Yet he was willing to leave everything behind and go to the storm center of war-torn Europe on a dangerous and purely humanitarian mission to rescue Hungary's besieged Jews. He courageously—often individually—confronted the last gasp of Nazi terror.

He is credited with saving nearly 100,000 lives, one-eighth of Hungary's Jewish community, more people than were rescued by any other individual or institution in Europe. He demonstrated a boundless talent for compassion.

The Production. "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" opens with Raoul Wallenberg's decision to go to Hungary in July 1944 and closes with his arrest by Russians liberating Budapest in January 1945. Richard Chamberlain stars as Raoul Wallenberg. Others in the outstanding international cast are Bibi Andersson, Alice Krige, Kenneth Colley, Melanie Mayron and Stuart Wilson. Lamont Johnson, who is the co-producer with Richard Irving, directs from a "screenplay" by Emmy Award-winner Gerald Green ("Holocaust").

"Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" was filmed on location in Europe. It is produced by Paramount Television in association with Dick Berg/Stonehenge Productions. Dick Berg is the executive producer.

THE STORY

Part I, April 8, 9 - 11 PM ET. In April 1944, Germany has retreated from Russia. In occupied Hungary, the Nazis plan to complete the "Final Solution," the extermination of Europe's Jews. They are supported by the Arrow Cross, a Hungarian fascist and anti-Semitic organization. Within two months, 400,000 Jews are deported from the Hungarian provinces to the Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps.

SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann (Kenneth Colley), chief of the Gestapo's Jewish section, is supervising the campaign against the Jews of Budapest, one of the largest Jewish communities remaining in Europe. The Nazi bureaucrat attends a party hosted by Admiral Nikolaus Horthy (Guy Deghy), the Regent of Hungary, and expresses his displeasure at the Hungarian's protection of some Jews. Meanwhile in the city, Arrow Cross youth are burning a synagogue. Telcholz (Ralph Arliss) and Nikli Fodor (Mark Ryland), who are active in the Jewish resistance, warn the Jewish musical society, including Hannah (Georgia Slowe) and her father Tibor Moritz (Olaf Pooley), to stay off the streets.

In Sweden, at the country estate of the Wallenbergs, a rich and illustrious banking family, the scene is very different as they celebrate the beginning of spring. Maj von Dardel (Bibi Andersson) is the mother of 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg (Richard Chamberlain), who has studied architecture in America and is now working in the import-export business. Both she and Uncle Jacob (Kevé Hjelme) are embarrassed when Raoul does a satirical impersonation of Hitler in front of a German guest. Raoul's humor masks a deeply felt anger at the Nazi persecution of the Jews and the indifference of his fellow Swedes to their fate.

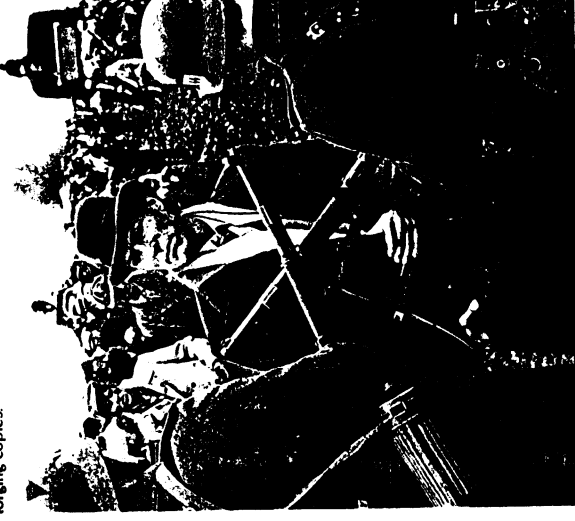
When Wallenberg is approached to head a rescue mission for Hungary's Jews sponsored by America's War Refugee Board, he immediately realizes it is his opportunity to make a difference. He is given diplomatic rank as a secretary in the Royal Swedish Legation in Budapest. The Swedish Foreign Ministry agrees that he will be free to use unorthodox methods if necessary to save Jews.

Arriving in Budapest in early July 1944, Wallenberg is briefed by Per Anger (David Robb), a Swedish

diplomat who has initiated a modest rescue operation by distributing protective passes to Jews who can establish a family or business connection in Sweden. Eichmann has begun mass arrests and deportations in Budapest, and the Embassy is swamped with requests for the passes.

After a meeting in which Eichmann tries to smooth talk the Jewish Council into providing volunteer workers for the German war effort, he is enraged to learn that Horthy, responding to an appeal from Sweden's King Gustaf V, has delivered by Wallenberg, has turned back a train carrying 12,000 Jews to the concentration camps. Later, at a nightclub, Eichmann meets his newly arrived adversary and scoffs at his humanitarian mission. The Swede realizes why the Nazi has been nicknamed "the Bloodhound."

Wallenberg sets up headquarters and starts his operation with Jews, including Sonya (Melanie Mayron), a former teacher with a young son. The old protective passes are redesigned to look more official and to give the bearer the full protection of the Royal Swedish Legation. Wallenberg convinces Horthy to recognize the validity of 4,500 of these "Schutz-passes" for Budapest Jews. Nikli Fodor obtains one pass, and the Jewish resistance begins forging copies.



A FOUR-HOUR MINISERIES
APRIL 8 & 9, 1985, 9 - 11 PM ET
EACH EVENING ON THE NBC TELEVISION NETWORK

1760 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035 offers: (1) Response and Social Action Update magazine articles, (2) the article "The Righteous Who Helped Jews," by Dr. Sybil Milton, (3) "Wallenberg: The Forgotten Hostage," a 6 1/2 minute video documentary for classroom use and (4) "Genocide," an Academy Award-winning documentary which includes a segment on Raoul Wallenberg's actions.

Discuss this thought by Winston Churchill: "There are no great men

The death marches commence in early November. Thousands of Jews are herded out of the city by the SS and Arrow Cross guards. Sonya and her son are among those forced from one of the Swedish safe houses. In a desperate attempt to save them and some 400 other Jews, Wallenberg and Anger drive to the train station. After bribing the guards, they literally pull the Jews off the train. Later, Raoul bids farewell to Baroness Kennedy, who has been exiled to Italy. The Russians are just outside Budapest.

Wallenberg and Eichmann meet again. The Nazi boasts about his accomplishments when asked once again to spare the Jews. He leaves for Vienna after instructing his men to kill the Jews in Budapest's central ghetto. Wallenberg intervenes and convinces the SS general in charge to command the order.

Russian troops enter the city. Wallenberg has designed a relief

plan for Budapest and prepares to take it to the Russian command. On the way to Debrecen, his car is stopped. On January 17, 1945, Raoul Wallenberg is taken into Russian custody. No explanation is given and no clues to his fate are given.

Hungarian jews. In the 1930s, Hungarian jews constituted five percent of the total population of the country. They were one of the most prosperous jewish communities in Europe. By the early 1940s, the jewish population had swelled to more than 700,000, supplemented by jews fleeing Germany and Poland. In 1945, when the Russians arrived, only 120,000 Hungarian jews remained alive. "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" de-

- Research the place of Jews in Hungarian society, particularly in business and commerce, before and after WWII. Discuss the tradition of anti-Semitism in Hungary.
- Outline the various steps taken against the Jews in 1944 as part of the Nazis' "Final Solution." When were Hungarian Jews first required to wear the yellow Star of David? How does the timing of persecution in Hungary compare with events elsewhere in Europe?
- Write brief character profiles of the following individuals and their reactions to the events of 1944: Nikkí Fodor, Hannah Moritz, Tibor Moritz, Teodor, Rabbi Mandel, members of the Jewish Council, Mr. Darvas, and Sonya.
- With which characters do you most identify? Why?

character change in 1944: Heron

the "banality of evil" in the day.

- Responsible for the deaths of 10,000 - 15,000 Jews
- In the drama, Baron Kameny, an Arrow Cross leader, explains to his wife what the cross and the arrows in its emblem represent: 'An old Magyar symbol of Courage, Virtue, Supremacy, Bolshevism and the Big Game' Discuss the roots of the Arrow Cross in Hungarian history
- What was its relationship with Germans during the war?

the 1940s and today?

The Jewish Underground During the Nazi occupation of Hungary and the Arrow Cross regime, a Jewish underground movement, the Vaadiah—was active in fighting the enemy and saving Jews.

- What symbolic role does the Fodor play in this story? Why do we call himself a "street angel"?
- Describe the relationship between Wallenberg and the resistance.

Allied Indifference Extermination camps were built in Hungary. Regent Horthy told our enemies by their actions we acknowledge that we are not going to do anything about the Jews. In *The Assassination of the Jews: America and the Holocaust* (1941-1945 New York: Pantheon, 1984), David S. Wyman writes that the Jews, the Nazis were determined to weaken their capacity to win the war. The United States did not

[illegible]

respond to Wallenberg's statement of Hungary's Jews. Perhaps we are witnessing the death of God Himself. How would you answer Wallenberg?

Herolism. Heroes are individuals who triumph over incredible odds

something more persistent, more incorrigible, more universal and more lethal about it.

- Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?
- What are the best tactics to use to fight anti-Semitism today? Explain your ideas.

to achieve outstanding goals. They are capable of taking great personal risks for the benefit of others. And in the process, they contribute something of lasting value to humanity.

- There are numerous first-person accounts of Raoul Wallenberg's courageous interventions on behalf of the Jews at the work camps and deportation trains. Read some of these in one of the biographies of Wallenberg noted at the end of this guide. How would you define the nature and value of his heroism?

- Raoul Wallenberg wrote in a letter to his mother from Hungary: "Think of me as one of the most fortunate of men." What do you think he meant?
- The Holocaust. Lawrence Langer, an expert in Holocaust studies, has written: "To the puzzled inquiry why interest in the Holocaust seems to grow as the event recedes into the past, one answer may be that there is no inner space or time to bury it. The fault lies not in our nature deficient vision, but in their own of the experience which challenges our imagination with a nearly impossible task."
- Compare this minieries' depiction of the Holocaust with other dramas on the same subject.
- What new insights into the Holocaust have you gained from viewing "Wallenberg: a Hero's Story"?

During World War II,

herbes?

- What contemporary causes propel individuals into heroic deeds? Name some you could support.
- Nazi War Criminals. Throughout the drama, Raoul Wallenberg threatens his adversaries with postwar punishment—trial and execution for war crimes.
- Research what happened to Adolf Eichmann and Baron Gabor Kemeny after the war.
- Report on the Nuremberg Trials of 1945 - 1946.
- Thousands of Nazi war criminals live comfortably in South America, Europe and the United States. Do you think they should be tried for their crimes or should we forgive and forget? Cite a reason for your answer.
- Anti-Semitism. Dr. Mortimer Ostrow, a psychoanalyst, has compared Anti-Semitism with other forms of prejudice and concluded: "There is something different

There is something different,

Wallenberg's Fate. On January 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into what was later termed "protective custody" by the Russian secret police. He was being liberated from Budapest by the Russians. He disappeared into the Russian prison system. His fate has never been determined to the satisfaction of his family and friends. All

repeated requests for information about Wallenberg. The Soviet Union in 1957 announced that it had found no evidence of his death in July 1947. No evidence was produced to support the claim and it was stated that all persons who were witnesses to his death were dead. Nevertheless, reports from prisoners coming out of the Soviet gulag have led some to believe that Wallenberg is still alive or was through the 1970s.

- What theories have been advanced to explain why Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians?

- Report on the sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet prisons. If it is still alive, why haven't the Russians released him?
- What efforts have been launched by Wallenberg's family and friends on his behalf? How have governments of Sweden and the United States been involved?
- On October 5, 1981, President Reagan signed a resolution making Raul Wallenberg an honor citizen of the United States.
- A special distinction only granted before, to Winston Churchill. The legislation was introduced by the Senate by Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and the House by Representative Tom Lantos of California. Lantos and wife Annette were both saved by Raul Wallenberg in Budapest. What is hoped will be the result of this action by the Americans?

Avsändningsort

Polavd/Kr S Julin/bf

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende	Datum		Dnr
	1985-03-22		
"Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg"	Avd	Grupp	Mål
	P	2	Eu ¹

Adress

SVENSK NEW YORK

Text

253. Från Julin ang "Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg". Ert 131.

Tack för redogörelsen för citerade begivenhet som uppenbarligen var lyckad. Om det är möjligt vore jag tacksam erhålla två ex programskriften.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den	Klockan	Sign
8-22-22	17:15	S

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

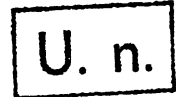
Politiska avdelningen

Enhet I

Dnr 1985-03-22	Grupp	Mål
81/001	P 2	Eu

Ambassadören Hellners
Ambassaden

BUDAPEST



Bok om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

./.

Bifogade handbrev från Orwar Roberntz i Wien om en samizdatbok om Raoul Wallenberg talar för sig själv. Jag har lagt den på ungerska avfattade boken (140 sidor) ad acta, men om ni i Budapest vill ta er en titt på den sänder jag den gärna.

Sven Julin

bf

Postadress
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM

Går till av postexp

Går till av postexp



Telefon

786 60 00



Telegram

Cabinet



Telex

108 10

25/3 85

Postgiva

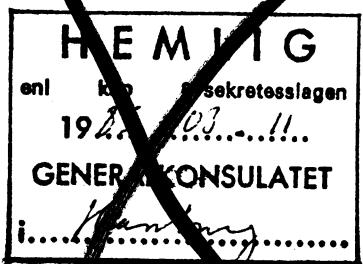
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SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
HAMBURG

1985-03-11

R 18



Kanslirådet Julin
Utrikesdepartementet
Politiska avdelningen

aa §

70/001 ✓

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1985-03-11		
AVD.	ICR.	MAL.
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Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil) ✓

Broder,

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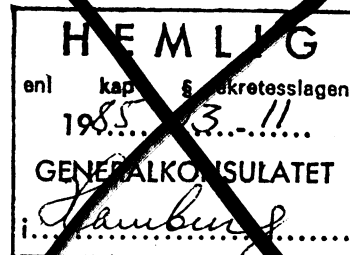
Härmed översänds en promemoria om ett telefonsamtal som Richardsson haft med en här bosatt person rörande Raoul Wallenberg.

De tillgäns
C. G. von Platen

C G von Platen

BW

1985-03-11

Raoul Wallenberg

Jag uppringdes idag av en person som först presenterade sig med efternamnet Alexander och som ville lämna vissa upplysningar om Raoul Wallenberg till dennes anhöriga i Sverige. Han sade senare att hans rätta namn är Sandor Szilagyi och uppgav sin ålder till 58 år. Han är ungerskfödd och bosatt i Förbundsrepubliken sedan 25 år. Anledningen till att han hörde av sig var ett program på tysk television om Wallenberg för några dagar sedan. De upplysningar han lämnade kan sammanfattas som följer:

S. var verksam 1945 i Budapest för en judisk organisation och betraktade Wallenberg som sin chef. S. är inte jude. Han hade daglig kontakt med Wallenberg och häktades tillsammans med Wallenberg av rysk och ungersk säkerhetspolis. S. och Wallenberg transporterades via flera platser till Kiev i Sovjet, där deras vägar skildes och Wallenberg fördes vidare till Dombas för att möjligen arbeta i kolgruvan där. Sedan har S. inte hört någonting om Wallenberg. S. blev sjuk under den ryska fångenskapen och återvände till Budapest efter 3 år.

På min fråga varför han inte hört av sig tidigare svarade S. att han förstår tyska mycket dåligt och inte läser tyska tidningar. Han har först på senare år haft råd att skaffa sig en TV-apparat och har inte tidigare hört eller sett något i nyhetsmedia om Wallenberg.

S. ansåg att en avgörande faktor till att Wallenberg arresterades var att denne skulle ha lagt sig i ungersk politik på så sätt att han understött ett oppositionsparti till kommunisterna. Oppositionspartiet hade en mera borgerlig profil. Arresteringen av Wallenberg skulle ha beordrats av kommunistledaren Gerö Rajk Rakosi personligen.



K. Richardsson

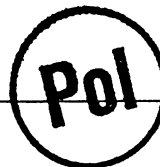
Ink 25/3



Christelijke
Stichting voor
Hulp aan

Gewetensvervolgden

postbus 80.1619 ZH Andijk



INK	44/003
25/3	22 APR 1985
Avd	P 2

Utrikesdepartementet
att. Mr. Sven Julin.

Box 16 121
103 23 Stockholm
Z W E D E N

1985-04-19

Pol/Julin/ml
besv m hbr tit

Andijk, the Netherlands
March 15, 1985.

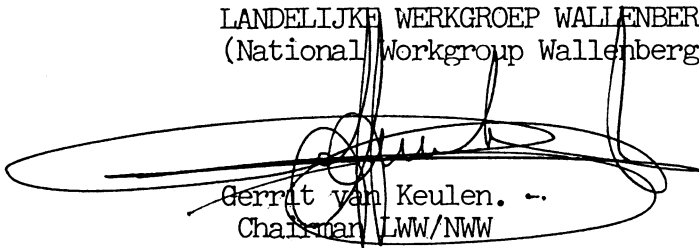
RW/Swed/SJ

Dear Sven Julin.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, many Jews were rescued out of the hands of the German occupation troops. However, many sources are giving different numbers of those Jews, who are rescued by R. Wallenberg. Would you be so kind, to inform us, if there is an official figure of the amount who were rescued?

Your anticipation will be appreciated,

LANDELIJKE WERKGROEP WALLENBERG
(National Workgroup Wallenberg)


Gerrit van Keulen. --
Chairman LWW/NWW

[REDACTED]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
MB

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
KAB SEKR
POL CH
POL 1
JULIN

ATGARD: SS0326

Pol I/KS julin/18
ch L. Belgard
SS0326

INK UTRIKESDEP		
Dnr. [REDACTED]		
1985-03-26		
Ans	Gr	Mål
P	2	Eu

(POL)

[REDACTED]

AMBASSADEN BELGRAD

1985-03-25

UD STOCKHOLM

[REDACTED] FOER JULIN, POL, OCH POL 1.

RE WALLENBERGARTIKEL

P R I M O. DEN VIKTIGASTE JUGOSLAVISKA POLITISKA VECKOTIDNINGEN NIN INNEHOELL FOER EN VECKA SEDAN EN ARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH OM DE OEDEN SOM DRABBADE WALLENBERGSSTATYN I UNGERN. WALLENBERGS VERKSAMHET I BUDAPEST LIKSOM STATYNS OEDEN HAR I STORT SETT SKILDRATS KORREKT. DAEREMOT FINNS EN MINST SAGT ALLVARLIG BRIST I SKILDRINGEN AV HAENDELSEUTVECKLINGEN EFTER KRIGET.

I ARTIKELN NAEMNS ATT VYSJINSKIJ 1947 BESVARADE DEN SVENSKA REGERINGENS HAENVAENDELSER MED UPPGIFTEN ATT WALLENBERG INTE BEFANN SIG PAA SOVJETISKT TERRITORIUM OCH ATT HAN VAR HELT OKAEND FOER DE SOVJETISKA MYNDIGHETERNA. VIDARE SAEGS ATT WALLENBERG KAN HA BLIVIT OFFER FOER RAANARE ELLER RAAKAT UT FOER NAAGON ANNAN OLYCKA SAMT ATT DET AER LIKA SVAART ATT FASTSTAELLA TROVAERDIGHETEN I VAESTS ANKLAGELSER ATT SOVJET AER ANSVARIGT FOER WALLENBERGS OEDE SOM ATT BEDOEMA ANDRA TEORIER. INGET SAEGS OM ALLA VITTNESMAAL ELLER OM DET AV GROMYKO 1957 OEVERLAEMNADE SVARET OM WALLENBERGS DOED.

MED HAENSYN TILL DENNA GROVA FELAKTIGHET OCH MED TANKE PAA TIDNINGEN NIN:S STORA GENOMSLAGSKRAFT AVSER VI SAUF AVIS CONTRAIRE LAATA INSAENDA ETT BEMOETANDE.

TACKSAM EV SYNPUNKTER PAA FOERSLAGET TILL LYDELSE UNDER SECUNDO.

S E C U N D O. I NR 1785 DEN 17 MARS 1985 FINNS EN ARTIKEL OM DEN SVENSKA DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG. ARTIKELN BESKRIVER KORTFATTAT MEN KORREKT WALLENBERGS VERKSAMHET I BUDAPEST FRAM TILL JANUARI 1945. I VAD SOM SAEGS OM HAENDELSERNA EFTER KRIGET FINNS EMELLERTID ALLVARLIGA BRISTER. DET AER HELT FEL ATT SKRIVA ATT MAN

FORTS

INTE KAN FAESTA TROVAERDIGHET VID ANKLAGELSEN ATT SOVJET AER
ANSVARIGT FOER WALLENBERGS OEDE. DETTA FOERNEKAS INTE ENS FRAAN
SOVJETISK SIDA. I FEBRUARI 1957 MEDDELADE NAEMLIGEN DEN DAAVARANDE
VICE UTRIKESMINISTERN ANDREJ GROMYKO ATT WALLENBERG AVLIDIT I
LJUBLJANKA-FAENGELSET 1947. EN RAD MYCKET TROVAERDIGA VITTNESMAAL
GER EMELLERTID VID HANDEN ATT WALLENBERG MAASTE HA VARIT VID LIV I
SOVJET AEVEN EFTER 1947. DENNA OMSTAENDIGHET TILLSAMMANS MED DET
FAKTUM ATT DE SOVJETISKA UPPGIFTERNA OM WALLENBERGS DOED VAR
MYCKET KNAPPHAENDIGA GOER ATT VI FRAAN SVENSK SIDA INTE ANSER DET
BEVISAT ATT WALLENBERG AVLIDIT. TILLS DETTA SKETT UTGAAR DEN
SVENSKA REGERINGEN FRAAN ATT WALLENBERG AER I LIV. DET KAN
SLUTLIGEN TILLAEGGAS ATT DET INTE FINNS NAAGRA UPPGIFTER SOM TYDER
PAA ATT WALLENBERG, SOM DET ANTYDS I ARTIKELN, SKULLE HA HAFT
ANDRA UPPGIFTER I BUDAPEST AEN DE RENT HUMANITAERA, T EX FOER
AMERIKANSK RAEKNING.

MYRSTEN

AMBASSADEN BELGRAD [REDACTED]

+++++++/AK

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

Ärende

Wallenbergfallet

Datum

1985-03-26

Dnr

Avd

A

Grupp

2

Mål

EUI

Adress

SVENSK BELGRAD

Dnr

POL

Text

Från Julin re Wallenbergfallet.

1985-03-26

Införstådd med texten till inlägg men föreslår att sista meningen formuleras som följer: "Det kan slutligen tilläggas att uppgifter som tyder på att Wallenberg, som det antyds i artikeln, skulle ha häft andra uppgifter i Budapest än rent humanitära helt saknar verklighetsgrund".

CABINET

Kopia: S Julin

LS 850326

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avd [redacted] Kl [redacted] S [redacted]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
EAS

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
POL I

ATGÅRD:

Pol I/Julin/ee
85-04-19. Bilaga t.
PM/Julin 85-04-19/ee

INK UTRIKESDEP		
Dnr. 1985-04-2		
Ans	Gr	Mal
P	2	EU

POL

INKOM UD

AMBASSADEN MOSKVA

1985-04-02

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POLCHEFEN SAMT OSVALD
 OCH JULIN, POL 1

RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

P R I M O MED [REDACTED] HAR VI DELGIVITS PARIS-AMBASSADENS
 MEDDELANDE I SAERSKILD ORDNING OM RELATIONERNA
 FRANKRIKE-SOVJETUNIONEN. VAD SOM SAEGS IN FINE OM DE FRANSMAEN I
 SOVJETUNIONEN SOM "AATER-UPPTAECKTS" EFTER FYRTIO AAR, AER JU
 ONEKLIGEN INTRESSEVAECKKANDE MED TANKE PAA WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

DET SLAAR MIG ATT SOVJETISKA VEDERBOERANDE I SLUTET AV SJUETTIOTALET
 EFTER UPPRAETTANDET AV DIPLOMATISKA RELATIONER MELLAN MOSKVA OCH
 MADRID PLOETSLIGT PRESENTERADE ETT ANTAL SPANJORER SOM BEFUNNIT SIG
 HAER SEDAN SPANSKA INBOERDESKRIGETS OCH VAERLDSKRIGETS DAGAR
 (FRANCOS BLAA DIVISION). SJAELV INTERVJUADE JAG I JANUARI 1980 I
 MADRID EN SPANJOR SOM AV SINA KOMMUNISTISKA FOERAELDRAR SAASOM BARN
 SAENTS TILL SOVJETUNIONEN I SLUTET PAA TRETTIOTALET. HAN KOM SNART I
 KLAMMERI MED MYNDIGHETERNA HAER OCH VANDRADE I NAERMARE FYRTIO AAR
 IN OCH UT UR FAENGELSER OCH LAEGER. VAD HAN HADE ATT SAEGA I
 WALLENBERG-AERENDET FAAR NOG BETRAKTAS SOM VAERDELOEST.

DET INTRESSANTA AER DOCK DEN SOVJETISKA POLITISKA PRINCIPEN ATT NAER
 SAA BEFINNS OPPORTUNT PRESENTERA PERSONER SOM VARIT "FOERSVUNNA" I
 AARTIONDEN. HAR FRANSMAENNEN DENNA GAANG BETALT NAAGOT I GENGAELO?

BAEST INFORMATION OM DE NU AKTUELLA FRANSKA FALLEN FAAR NI SANNO-
 LIKT VIA AMBASSADEN I PARIS. OM NI SAA SKULLE OENSKA, STAELLER JAG
 NATURLIGTVIS GAERNA KOMPLETTERANDE FRAAGOR TILL FRANSKA AMBASSADEN
 HAER. INNAN JAG GOER DETTA, SKULLE JAG DOCK GAERNA VILJA ERFARA
 VILKA FUNDERINGAR NI GOER ER I STOCKHOLM MED ANLEDNING AV
 PARIS-AMBASSADENS CHIFFER.

S E C U N D O . DE AVSLUTANDE REFLEKTIONERNA MAASTE NATURLIGTVIS
 VARA DEN ATT DE UNDER PRIMO BEROERDA FRANSKA OCH SPANSKA FALLEN PAA
 INTET SAETT I DET SOVJETISKA PERSPEKTIVET PRESTIGEMAESSIGT KAN

FORTS

JÄMSTAELLAS MED WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

2

NILSSON

AMBASSADEN MOSKVA

*****712

HARVARD · COLLEGE · LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS 02138

USA

Department of Collection Development
March 29, 1985

Re
Mr. Staffan Runestam, Head Librarian
Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P. O. B. 16121
S-103 23 Stockholm
Sweden

Biblioteket, Runestam, GN
besv. skr. 1985-04-19



INK. UTRIKES DEP.		
D. N:o 88/005		
1985-04-12/84		
AVD. P	OR 2	MAL 84

Dear Sir,

Through Ms. Elisabeth Halvarsson-Stapen of the Swedish Information Service in New York we have received information about the documentary collection, Raoul Wallenberg : Dossierdokumentation...1944-57. Vols. 1-49. Stockholm : Utrikesdepartementet, 1980-1982.

We would like to buy a set of these photoreproductions for the Harvard College Library, which is the main research library for Harvard University in history and the social sciences.

According to Ms. Halvarsson-Stapen, the price would be Skr. 2,000 for the 49 volumes (cardboard bound), plus Skr. 2,000 for shipping costs to the Swedish Information Service in New York. We would thus expect to pay Skr. 4,000 in all in New York and also the additional cost of sending them from New York to Boston. It would be very helpful for us if the books could be sent from your Ministry to the Swedish Information Service. Further shipment would then be easily arranged by domestic carrier.

Please consider this letter as our firm order.

Please also advise us how and when we should make payment. If possible we should like to pay for all, or most, of the costs on one invoice.

If there are problems, and information which I should know, please write to me directly. (Jag läser också svenskan.)

With sincere appreciation for your help, I am

Yours,

(Dr.) Roberta G. Selleck
Scandinavian Book Selector

cc: Ms. Elisabeth Halvarsson-Stapen
Swedish Information Service, New York

Raoul Wallenberg Institute

of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF LUND

Director: Ass. prof. Göran Melander

Departementsrådet Ulf Nordström
Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121
103 23 Stockholm



P2Eu^I

1985-04-09 Duhs/CL
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Ch R 4
Rolf Lindholm, R 1
S Duhs
Ch Pol 5
I Bekeris, pol avd
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1985

Översänder härmed dels stadgar för stiftelsen
"Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättig-
heter och humanitär rätt", dels den presskommuniké,
som utfärdades i samband med institutets bildande.

En folder rörande institutet är under utarbetande.

Med vänlig hälsning

Göran Melander

LUND UNIVERSITY
Information Office
Mr. Christer Hjort,
Chief Information Officer
tel. 046-10 70 08
Box 117, S-221 00 Lund
Sweden

October 31st, 1984

1 (2)

RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE IN LUND, SWEDEN,
DEDICATED TO THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish human rights champion mysteriously lost during a Red Cross mission to Hungary in 1944, is commemorated in the name of a new research institute, attached to the University of Lund, Sweden. To honour the work and memory of Raoul Wallenberg, the foundation has assumed the name of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

The objective of the Institute is to further research in those fields. Chairman of the foundation is Dr. Gunnar Lagergren, judge and Swedish delegate to the European Court in Strasbourg.

Dr. Lagergren, spouse of Raoul Wallenberg's sister, Mrs. Nina Lagergren, stresses the importance of initiating and supporting research on human rights and humanitarian law. The latter field includes the laws and conventions for times of war, which are the responsibility of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva.

The first task the Institute has set itself is to build up a library of international law. The Board has also resolved to publish a series of studies in related fields of research.

The Institute will cooperate with similar institutes elsewhere. The largest one is in Heidelberg. In Scandinavia institutes are being formed in Turku, Finland, and in Oslo, Norway.

As Swedish delegate to the European Court, Gunnar Lagergren has witnessed how the number of suits brought against Sweden has grown by leaps and bounds over the last couple of years. Now there are some 20 cases per year as compared to one or two not long ago. Only last week, Sweden had to accept its second unfavourable verdict.

- It's really quite remarkable, comments Dr. Lagergren, how the governments of Europe have agreed to honour the verdicts of the European Court. After all, they often go against laws passed by the parliaments of their respective countries. That is why every case heard is followed with such keen interest by the public and takes on such great importance. Quite recently, e.g., England took a beating in a case of wire-tapping.

Stadgar för stiftelsen "Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt" fastställda den 26 oktober 1984 av styrelsen för stiftelsen.

- 1 Stiftelsens ändamål skall vara att främja forskning om mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt genom att bygga upp ett folkrättsligt forskningsbibliotek samt initiera, utveckla och stödja forskning och vetenskaplig undervisning på området.
- 2 För att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs gärning skall stiftelsens namn vara "Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt" ("Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law").
- 3 Stiftelsens angelägenheter skall förvaltas av en styrelse bestående av fem ledamöter. En av ledamöterna skall vara ordförande. Ordförande och ledamot skall utses av styrelsen. Uppdragstiden för ordförande och ledamot skall vara fyra år. Vid ledigheter under pågående uppdragstid skall ny ledamot utses för återstående del av tiden. Styrelsen skall ha sitt säte i Lund.
- 4 Den löpande förvaltningen av stiftelsens angelägenheter skall under stiftelsens styrelse ombesörjas av en föreståndare med en biträdande föreståndare som ersättare. Föreståndare och biträdande föreståndare skall utses av styrelsen.
- 5 Styrelsen skall vara beslutför om minst tre ledamöter är närvarande. Som styrelsens beslut skall gälla den mening för vilken vid sammanträde mer än hälften av de närvarande röstar

och vid lika röstetal den mening som biträdes av ordföranden utom vid val då lottdragning skall ske.

- 6 Ledamot av styrelsen eller föreståndare får ej handlägga fråga rörande avtal mellan honom och stiftelsen. Han får ej heller handlägga fråga om avtal mellan stiftelsen och tredje man om han i frågan har ett väsentligt intresse som kan strida mot stiftelsens. Med avtal jämställs rättegång eller annan talan.
- 7 Styrelsen skall företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn. Styrelsen får bemyndiga ledamot, föreståndare eller annan att ensam eller tillsammans med annan företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn. Även utan sådant bemyndigande får föreståndare i fråga om åtgärd inom ramen för den löpande förvaltningen företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn.
- 8 Styrelsen får bestämma att arvode skall utgå till ordförande och övriga ledamöter.
- 9 Styrelsen skall förvalta stiftelsens egendom så att medlen erhåller god avkastning och tillväxt med beaktande av skäligt krav på säkerhet. Stiftelsen får utan begränsning förvärva börsnoterade aktier.
- 10 All stiftelsens egendom får utan någon inskränkning i förfoganderätten användas för att främja stiftelsens ändamål enligt för stiftelsen gällande föreskrifter. Vid förfogande över stiftelsens grundkapital skall föreskrifterna i beslutet om bidrag från "Marcus och Amalia Wallenbergs Minnesfond" iakttagas.
- 11 Styrelsen skall med iakttagande av god redovisningssed svara för löpande bokföring förs under räkenskapsåret och avslutas med årsbokslut. Stiftelsens räkenskapsår skall omfatta tiden 1 juli - 30 juni.

- 12 Stiftelsens årsbokslut och övriga räkenskaper samt styrelsens och föreståndarens förvaltning skall i den omfattning god revisionssed bjuder granskas av en auktoriserad revisor eller auktoriserat revisionsbolag. Revisor eller revisionsbolag skall utses av rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 13 Revisorerna skall för varje räkenskapsår avge revisionsberättelse till styrelsen senast fyra månader efter räkenskapsårets utgång. Revisionsberättelsen skall i den omfattning god revisionssed bjuder innehålla redogörelse för iakttagelser vid granskningen av stiftelsens förhållanden.
- 14 Arvode till revisor eller revisionsbolag skall bestämmas av styrelsen.
- 15 Avskrift av årsbokslut och revisionsberättelse skall senast fem månader efter utgången av räkenskapsåret sändas in till rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 16 Talan mot ledamot enligt 6 eller 7 §§ lagen (1929:116) om tillsyn över stiftelser får föras av rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 17 Stiftelsen skall vara undantagen från tillsyn enligt lagen (1929:116) om tillsyn över stiftelser.
- 18 Styrelsen får med iakttagande av föreskrifterna i gåvobrevet den 26 oktober 1984 besluta om ändring av dessa stadgar.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

LONDON

1985-04-09 Nr 184 ✓

Utrikesdepartementet

aag

INK UTRIKESDEP.	
Dnr.....	
1985	
And	Gr
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Gu

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Pol

./. Härmed får jag insända kopia av ett brev till professor Guy von Dardel som ambassaden förmedlat.

Håkan Granqvist
Håkan Granqvist

mt

✓
MICHAEL E. SNOW
144, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, SE1.
TELEPHONE: 928 5688

PREVI
(POL)

26th March 1985

Professor Guy Von Dardel
c/o The Swedish Embassy
11 Montagu Place
London W1

Dear Professor

I write on the subject of your half brother; Raoul Wallenberg and I am sure you have much information and perhaps mine is just another voice.

I served as a National Service Officer in Berlin from 1951-1952 and during that time, I think it was infact 1952, I attended a party at which a German came up to me and told me that he had seen Mr Wallenberg in a camp in I believe it was the East, where he had just returned from, together with three or four British Officers.

At the time I was 19 years of age and I am afraid the full significance did not really convey to me very much.

I reported the matter to the second in command of the Unit to which I was attached, Major MacDonald, whom I believe is now dead, and also I spoke to someone in the Special Investigation Branch.

I only impart this information to advise you that at that time, 1952, it would appear that the Count was alive but I am afraid that is all the information I have.

Please do not bother to reply to me as I am quite sure you have many other letters to write.

May I wish you all good wishes in your search for information and please God the return of Count Wallenberg, should he still be alive.

Yours sincerely

Michael E. Snow

M E SNOW
MES/GMD

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON
KULTURRÅDET

1985-04-02

Bil.

Pressrådet Lars Lönnback

Kanslirådet Dag S. Ahlander *08*

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INKOM UD		
1985-04-12		
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L Visning av Wallenberg-filmen på NBC 8-9 april
(Bil.)

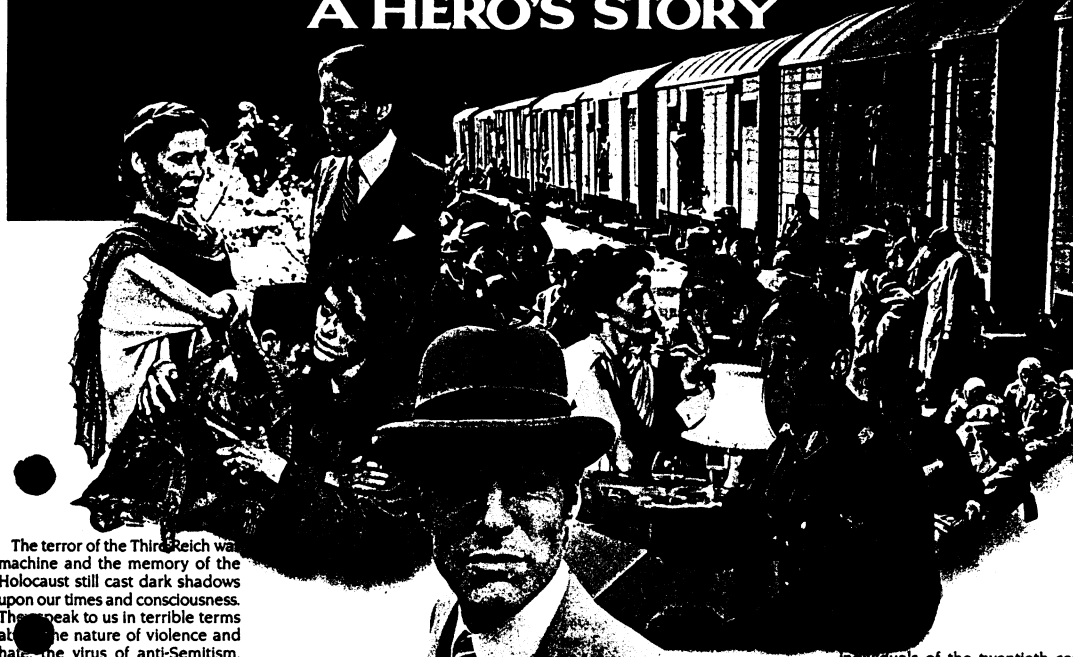
För Din kännedom bifogar jag en del av det material som NBC och Paramount distribuerar inför visningen av Wallenberg-filmen den 8-9 april. Jag vill ånyo understryka vikten av att det finns material om Wallenberg och Sverige tillgängligt på ambassaden och övriga USA-myndigheter senast den 9 april, då telefonerna kan förväntas börja ringa.

Vänliga hälsningar

Ulf W Lundin

Ulf W Lundin

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN IN WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY



The terror of the Third Reich was machine and the memory of the Holocaust still cast dark shadows upon our times and consciousness. They speak to us in terrible terms about the nature of violence and hate, the virus of anti-Semitism, and the capacity of the modern state to inflict death and destruction upon millions of people.

We feel appalled, diminished and depressed in the face of the Nazi nightmare. Yet, while we are beholden to remember the dimensions of evil and indifference which characterized that period of history, we are also challenged to be aware of the heroism of those individuals who risked their own safety in order to save Jews in Europe. Their deeds keep alive our faith in humanity and the values which make life worth living. One of these distinguished souls was Raoul Wallenberg of Sweden.

A TELEVISION EVENT

On April 8 and 9, 1985, NBC will present "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story," a four-hour miniseries about the Swedish diplomat who went to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 during the waning days of World War II and rescued more Jews than any other individual or institution in Nazi-occupied Europe. The drama

recounts how Wallenberg, an aristocrat, was recruited for his rescue mission to Hungary; how once there he dedicated his enormous energies to an ingenious program to provide safe passes and shelter to Jews; and how in the process he came face-to-face with Nazi brutality and challenged the power of the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Fascists). Raoul Wallenberg disappeared when the Russians conquered Hungary in the last months of the war; to this date, his fate remains unknown.

Richard Chamberlain stars in the lead role. Others in the cast include

Bibi Andersson, Alice Krige, David Robb, Kenneth Colley, Melanie Mayron and Stuart Wilson. Lamont Johnson, who is the co-producer with Richard Irving, directs from a teleplay by Emmy Award-winner Gerald Green ("Holocaust"). Dick Berg is the executive producer of the Dick Berg/Stonehenge Production in association with Paramount Television.

AN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

"Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" is an engrossing and inspiring portrait of one of the most exemplary

individuals of the twentieth century. His life was an exercise in courage and compassion; as such, it provides an opportunity for us to consider the nature of heroism, the value of personal sacrifice, and the meaning of dedication to a cause. The historical situation to which Wallenberg responded also requires further study. Educators in schools, colleges, libraries, churches and synagogues, community centers or continuing education programs will find that this story sparks interest in a variety of historical and ethical issues.

Program planners and group leaders will want to prepare now to take advantage of the broadcasts of "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" in April. Discussions of the program can be incorporated into ongoing courses in history and political science, as well as focused studies of international relations, the Holocaust, psychology and ethics.

The people and subjects listed in this TV Alert are all covered in the drama. Educators and librarians might review the recommended

A POSTER/GUIDE FOR VIEWERS

An eight-page combination Poster and Viewer's Guide to "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" is being prepared by Cultural Information Service with underwriting from NBC. This resource will contain a story synopsis, background data, discussion questions, a brief bibliography, information on groups working on Wallenberg's behalf, and suggestions for special group activities.

All recipients of this TV Alert will also receive one (1) copy of the Poster/Guide in March. To register your interest in the "Wallenberg" Poster/Guide and future guides to NBC historical miniseries, please fill out the questionnaire on the interest card at right and return it to Cultural Information Service.



VIEWER'S GUIDE INTEREST CARD

To help us evaluate the outreach and impact of Viewers' Guides, please take a few minutes to answer this survey. Thank you.

1. Have you ever received a Viewer's Guide to a television miniseries, drama or other type of program? _____
2. Was the Viewer's Guide useful in your educational program? _____
3. How many learners were reached by the Viewer's Guide? _____
4. Would you utilize a 1/2 hour educational documentary on the historical and social background to a miniseries or drama during class time? _____
5. Would you be interested in viewing a 1/2 hour educational documentary dealing with Wallenberg and the Holocaust? _____
6. Would you be interested in receiving Viewers' Guides to (a) "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" (April 1985 on NBC), (b) "Florence Nightingale" (1985 on NBC), and (c) "Peter the Great" (1986 on NBC)? _____
7. Any comments on the Viewers' Guides? _____

NAME _____

TELEPHONE _____

SCHOOL OR LIBRARY OR ORG. _____

COURSE OR PROGRAM _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____



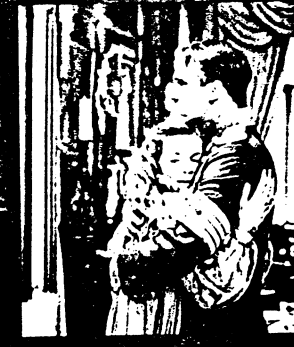
MELANIE MAYRON
AS
SONJA KAHN



STUART WILSON
AS
BARON GABOR KEMENY



Special Guest Star
BIBI ANDERSSON
AS MAJ WALLENBERG



RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN
IN
WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY
A DICK BERG/STONEHENGE PRODUCTION



STARRING
ALICE KRIGE

KENNETH COLLEY

MELANIE MAYRON

STUART WILSON

Special Guest Star
BIBI ANDERSSON

Co-Producer
LAMONT JOHNSON

MUSIC BY
ERNEST GOLD

FILM EDITOR
PAUL F. LAMASTRA, A.C.E.

ART DIRECTOR
MICHAEL STRINGER

DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY
CHARLES CORRELL, A.S.C.

PRODUCER
RICHARD IRVING

BASED UPON THE BOOK
"LOST HERO: THE MYSTERY OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG"

BY FREDERICK B. WERBEL
AND
THURSTON B. CLARK

TELEPLAY BY
GERALD GREEN

DIRECTED BY
LAMONT JOHNSON

Airing on the NBC Television Network



April 8 and 9, 1985

(Check local listings for times and channel)

A DICK BERG/STONEHENGE PRODUCTION
in association with



TELEVISION GROUP

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A POSTER/GUIDE FOR VIEWERS

A FOUR-HOUR MINISERIES
APRIL 8 & 9, 1985, 9 - 11 PM ET
EACH EVENING ON THE NBC TELEVISION NETWORK

As things stand now, it may well be that the survival of the species will depend upon the capacity to foster a boundless talent for compassion. In the alchemy of man's soul, almost all noble attributes—courage, love, hope, faith, beauty, loyalty—can be transmuted into ruthlessness. Compassion alone stands apart.”

— Eric Hoffer, writer

“Wallenberg: A Hero's Story” is a four-hour NBC miniseries starring Richard Chamberlain. It is an inspiring true portrait of one of the most exemplary individuals of the twentieth century: Raoul Wallenberg.

He was born into the wealthiest family in Sweden. He was an aristocrat and a Lutheran. His country had remained neutral throughout World War II, and the fighting would be over within a year.

Yet he was willing to leave everything behind and go to the storm center of war-torn Europe on a dangerous and purely humanitarian mission to rescue Hungary's besieged Jews. He courageously—often individually—confronted the last gasp of Nazi terror.

He is credited with saving nearly 100,000 lives, one-eighth of Hungary's Jewish community, more people than were rescued by any other individual or institution in Europe. He demonstrated a boundless talent for compassion.

The Production. “Wallenberg: A Hero's Story” opens with Raoul Wallenberg's decision to go to Hungary in July 1944 and closes with his arrest by Russians liberating Budapest in January 1945. Richard Chamberlain stars as Raoul Wallenberg. Others in the outstanding international cast are Bibi Andersson, Alice Krige, Kenneth Colley, Melanie Mayron and Stuart Wilson. Lamont Johnson, who is the co-producer with Richard Irving, directs from a screenplay by Emmy Award-winner Gerald Green (“Holocaust”).

“Wallenberg: A Hero's Story” was filmed on location in Europe. It is produced by Paramount Television in association with Dick Berg/Stonehenge Productions. Dick Berg is the executive producer.

THE STORY

Part I, April 8, 9 - 11 pm ET. In April 1944, Germany has retreated from Russia. In occupied Hungary, the Nazis plan to complete the “Final Solution,” the extermination of Europe's Jews. They are supported by the Arrow Cross, a Hungarian fascist and anti-Semitic organization. Within two months, 400,000 Jews are deported from the Hungarian provinces to the Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps.

SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann (Kenneth Colley), chief of the Gestapo's Jewish section, is supervising the campaign against the Jews of Budapest, one of the largest Jewish communities remaining in Europe. The Nazi bureaucrat attends a party hosted by Admiral Nikolas Horthy (Guy Deghy), the Regent of Hungary, and expresses his displeasure at the Hungarian's protection of some Jews. Meanwhile in the city, Arrow Cross youth are burning a synagogue. Teicholz (Ralph Arliss) and Nikki Fodor (Mark Rylance), who are active in the Jewish resistance, warn the Jewish musical society, including Hannah (Georgia Slowe) and her father Tibor Moritz (Olaf Pooley), to stay off the streets.

In Sweden, at the country estate of the Wallenbergs, a rich and illustrious banking family, the scene is very different as they celebrate the beginning of spring. Maj von Dardel (Bibi Andersson) is the mother of 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg (Richard Chamberlain), who has studied architecture in America and is now working in the import-export business. Both she and Uncle Jacob (Keve Hjelm) are embarrassed when Raoul does a satirical impersonation of Hitler in front of a German guest. Raoul's humor masks a deeply felt anger at the Nazi persecution of the Jews and the indifference of his fellow Swedes to their fate.

When Wallenberg is approached to head a rescue mission for Hungary's Jews sponsored by America's War Refugee Board, he immediately realizes it is his opportunity to make a difference. He is given diplomatic rank as a secretary in the Royal Swedish Legation in Budapest. The Swedish Foreign Ministry agrees that he will be free to use unorthodox methods if necessary to save Jews.

Arriving in Budapest in early July 1944, Wallenberg is briefed by Per Anger (David Robb), a Swedish

diplomat who has initiated a modest rescue operation by distributing protective passes to Jews who can establish a family or business connection in Sweden. Eichmann has begun mass arrests and deportations in Budapest, and the Embassy is swamped with requests for the passes.

After a meeting in which Eichmann tries to smooth talk the Jewish Council into providing volunteer workers for the German war effort, he is enraged to learn that Horthy, responding to an appeal from Sweden's King Gustav delivered by Wallenberg, has turned back a train carrying 12,000 Jews to the concentration camps. Later, at a nightclub, Eichmann meets his newly arrived adversary and scoffs at his humanitarian mission. The Swede realizes why the Nazi has been nicknamed “the Bloodhound.”

Wallenberg sets up headquarters and staffs his operation with Jews, including Sonya (Melanie Mayron), a former teacher with a young son. The old protective passes are redesigned to look more official and to give the bearer the full protection of the Royal Swedish Legation. Wallenberg convinces Horthy to recognize the validity of 4,500 of these “schutz-passes” for Budapest Jews. Nikki Fodor obtains one pass, and the Jewish resistance begins forging copies.

Wallenberg arranges sanctuary for the protected Jews in “safe houses” flying the Swedish flag. Food and clothing are gathered for the refugees. His example inspires other neutral diplomats from Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and the Vatican to provide shelter and issue passes of their own. When Eichmann abruptly leaves for Germany in late August, Wallenberg and Anger wonder if they might be making progress in their fight.

All the combined efforts are jeopardized, however, when in October 1944 Horthy is forced to abdicate and the Germans move into Hungary in greater strength. Colonel Ferenc Szalasi (Aubrey Morris), head of the Arrow Cross, assumes power. Members of his party begin executing Jews in the streets. The neutral countries' protective passes are declared invalid. Eichmann returns and announces to the Jewish Council that Jews are needed in the labor camps and will be marched there.

Wallenberg is undaunted. Armed only with books containing the names of those who have been given Swedish passes, he goes to a work brigade and demands that protected Jews be released to him. As Nikki, Hannah and Tibor Moritz watch, he stares down the SS captain standing in his way.



Part II, April 9, 9 - 11 pm ET. The Nazi persecution and Arrow Cross atrocities increase, and Wallenberg uses diplomatic ploys, ruses and flattery to pull Jews out of the work camps. He turns to a new ally, Baroness Liesl Kemeny (Alice Krige), the young Catholic wife of Foreign Minister Baron Gabor Kemeny (Stuart Wilson). She is shocked by his account of the Nazis' treatment of the Jews and alarmed when he warns that her husband could be executed as a war criminal if he continues to support the Arrow Cross and Nazi policies. She persuades the Baron to have the validity of the protective passes re-established.

In a face-to-face encounter with Eichmann, Wallenberg demands that he stop the deportations. The German is unmoved by appeals or

plan for Budapest and prepares now to take it to the Russian command. On the way to Debrecen, his car is stopped. On January 17, 1945, Raoul Wallenberg is taken into Russian custody. No explanation for this action and no clues to his fate are given.

QUESTIONS & EXERCISES

Hungarian Jews. In the 1930s, Hungarian Jews constituted five percent of the total population of the country. They were one of the most prosperous Jewish communities in Europe. By the early 1940s, the Jewish population had swelled to more than 700,000, supplemented by Jews fleeing Germany and Poland. In 1945, when the Russians arrived, only 120,000 Hungarian Jews remained alive. "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" depicts the varied responses of different segments of the Jewish

aimless life up to that point. The Wallenbergs were the wealthiest family in Sweden . . . and I think he found it a burden being a Wallenberg . . . When he went to Hungary, he suddenly found an opportunity to make something of his life. He found a purpose."

- Report on Wallenberg's upbringing and education prior to 1944.
- What insights into his character do you glean from the early scenes of this drama?
- What factors logically might have led Wallenberg to turn down the position with the rescue mission?
- According to the miniseries, what motivated Wallenberg to risk everything to save the Jews?
- Cite the key incidents in the drama which signal Wallenberg's character change once he arrives in Budapest.

the "banality of evil" in the world today.

Arrow Cross. Some of the worst crimes against Hungarian Jews were committed by the Arrow Cross. Historians have estimated that in the final two-month siege of Budapest, this fascist group was responsible for the deaths of 10,000 - 15,000 Jews.

• In the drama, Baron Gabor Kemeny, an Arrow Cross leader, explains to his wife what the crossed arrows in its emblem represent: "An old Magyar symbol. Honor. Courage. Virtue. Supremacy over Bolshevism and the Jewish menace." Discuss the roots of the Arrow Cross in Hungarian history. What was its relationship with the Germans during the war?



threats. He orders Wallenberg killed, but the attempt fails.

The death marches commence in early November. Thousands of Jews are herded out of the city by SS and Arrow Cross guards. Sonya and her son are among those forced from one of the Swedish safe houses. In a desperate attempt to save them and some 400 other Jews, Wallenberg and Anger drive to the train station. After bribing the guards, they literally pull the Jews off the train. Later, Raoul bids farewell to Baroness Kemeny, who has been exiled to Italy. The Russians are just outside Budapest.

Wallenberg and Eichmann meet again. The Nazi boasts about his accomplishments when asked once again to spare the Jews. He leaves for Vienna after instructing his men to kill the Jews in Budapest's central ghetto. Wallenberg intervenes and convinces the SS general in charge to countermand the order.

Russian troops enter the city. Wallenberg has designed a relief

community to the catastrophe of the events of 1944.

- Research the place of Jews in Hungarian society, particularly in business and commerce, before World War II. Discuss the tradition of anti-Semitism in Hungary.
- Outline the various steps taken against the Jews in 1944 as part of the Nazis' "Final Solution." When were Hungarian Jews first required to wear the yellow Star of David? How does the timing of persecution in Hungary compare with events elsewhere in Europe?
- Write brief character profiles of the following individuals and their reactions to the events of 1944: Nikki Fodor, Hannah Moritz, Tibor Moritz, Teicholz, Rabbi Mandel, members of the Jewish Council, Mr. Darvas, and Sonya.
- With which characters do you most identify? Why?

Raoul Wallenberg. In a *New York Times* article, screenplay writer Gerald Green says of Wallenberg's character change in 1944: "He had

in his biography of Raoul Wallenberg titled *Righteous Gentile*, John Bierman quotes Adolf Eichmann in an interview with a Dutch Nazi journalist in Argentina: "Personally, I never had a bad experience with a Jew . . . The enemy was not persecuted individually. It was a matter of political solution, and for this I worked one hundred percent." In her *New Yorker* coverage of Eichmann's 1961 trial in Israel, Hannah Arendt called it a "report on the banality of evil." The chief of the Gestapo's Jewish section testified that he was only obeying orders when he sent Hungary's Jews to the concentration camps.

- Do you think Eichmann murdered out of conviction or out of dutifulness? Why is the nickname "Bloodhound" appropriate for Eichmann?
- Totalitarian regimes have the capacity to create amoral functionaries who follow orders without any regard to the moral consequences. How do you explain this phenomenon? Give examples of

- How do you explain the appeal of Fascism to so many individuals in the 1940s and today?

The Jewish Underground. During the Nazi occupation of Hungary and the Arrow Cross regime, the Jewish underground movement—the Vaadah—was actively involved in fighting the enemy and hiding Jews.

- What symbolic role does Nikki Fodor play in this story? Why does he call himself a "street rat"?
- Describe the relationship between Wallenberg and the Jewish resistance.

Allied Indifference. Eichmann tells Hungarian Regent Horthy: "Even our enemies by their silence acknowledge that we are right about the Jews." In *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust 1941-1945* (New York: Pantheon, 1984), David S. Wyman writes: "To kill the Jews, the Nazis were willing to weaken their capacity to fight the war. The United States and its

Allies were willing to attempt almost nothing to save them."

- Research Allied response to the persecution and murder of Europe's Jews. For example, report on the public response to the November 1942 press conference in Washington, D.C., during which Rabbi Stephen Wise announced State Department confirmation of the Nazi plan to exterminate all of Europe's Jews.

- What was discussed by the United States and Great Britain at the Bermuda conference in April 1943?

- What were the purposes and accomplishments of the American War Refugee Board, which was established in 1944?

- Why did only 21,000 refugees enter the United States during the years America was at war with Germany, a number substantially below the immigration quotas?

respond to Wallenberg's statement while witnessing the march of Hungary's Jews: "Perhaps we are witnessing the death of God Himself." How would you answer Wallenberg?

Heroism. Heroes are individuals who triumph over incredible odds to achieve outstanding goals. They are capable of taking great personal risks for the benefit of others. And in the process, they contribute something of lasting value to humanity.

- There are numerous first-person accounts of Raoul Wallenberg's courageous interventions on behalf of the Jews at the work camps and deportation trains. Read some of these in one of the biographies of Wallenberg noted at the end of this guide. How would you define the nature and value of his heroism?

- Discuss this thought by Winston Churchill: "There are no great men,

something more persistent, more incorrigible, more universal and more lethal" about it.

- Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?

- What are the best tactics to use to fight anti-Semitism today? Explain your ideas.

Righteous Gentiles. On the way to the Holocaust Museum on the western outskirts of Jerusalem is an avenue of trees. Each tree commemorates a Gentile who risked his or her own life to save Jews during the Hitler years. The medal identifying each "Righteous Gentile" contains a Talmudic inscription: "Whoever saves a single soul, it is as if he saved the whole world."

- In what sense does Wallenberg qualify as the first among the Righteous Gentiles?

Wallenberg's Fate. On January 17, 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into what was later termed "protective custody" by the Russians as Budapest was being liberated. He disappeared into the Russian prison system. His fate has never been determined to the satisfaction of his family and friends. After repeated requests for information about Wallenberg, the Soviet Union in 1957 announced that he died in July 1947. No evidence was produced to support the claims, and it was stated that all persons witness to his death were also dead. Nevertheless, reports from prisoners coming out of the Soviet gulag have led some to believe that Wallenberg is still alive or was alive through the 1970s.

- What theories have been advanced to explain why Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians?



- What arguments did the United States military use against proposals to bomb the gas chambers at Auschwitz or the rail lines leading to the concentration camps?

- What is meant by the "Mayflower Complex"? Do you agree with those who claim it explains Allied indifference to Jewish persecution?

- Report on present U.S. debate over refugees from Latin America who want sanctuary in the United States.

The Catholic Church and the Neutrals. The official policy of the Vatican during World War II was to protect the church's interests in countries occupied by the Germans and to oppose Bolshevism which many in the Holy See found a graver threat than Hitler's Third Reich.

Monsignor Angelo Rotta, the papal nuncio in Budapest, cooperates with Wallenberg. Describe his activities and the work of other neutral powers.

- How do you think Rotta would

only ordinary men facing a great challenge." Who are today's heroes?

- What contemporary causes propel individuals into heroic deeds? Name some you could support.

Nazi War Criminals. Throughout the drama, Raoul Wallenberg threatens his adversaries with postwar punishment—trial and execution for war crimes.

- Research what happened to Adolf Eichmann and Baron Gabor Kemeny after the war.

- Report on the Nuremberg Trials of 1945 - 1946.

- Thousands of Nazi war criminals live comfortably in South America, Europe and the United States. Do you think they should be tried for their crimes or should we forgive and forget? Cite a reason for your answer.

Anti-Semitism. Dr. Mortimer Ostrow, a psychoanalyst, has compared anti-Semitism with other forms of prejudice and concluded: "There is something different,

- Report on other Gentiles who risked life and limb to help Jews during World War II.

- Raoul Wallenberg wrote in a letter to his mother from Hungary: "Think of me as one of the most fortunate of men." What do you think he meant?

The Holocaust. Lawrence Langer, an expert in Holocaust studies, has written: "To the puzzled inquiry why interest in the Holocaust seems to grow as the event recedes into the past, one answer may be that there is no inner space or time to bury it. The fault lies not in our own deficient vision, but in the nature of the experience which challenges our imagination with a nearly impossible task."

- Compare this miniseries' depiction of the Holocaust with other dramas on the same subject.

- What new insights into the Holocaust have you gained from viewing "Wallenberg: a Hero's Story"?

- What has the Soviet Union said about the arrest and imprisonment of Wallenberg?

- Report on the sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet prisons. If he is still alive, why haven't the Russians released him?

- What efforts have been launched by Wallenberg's family and friends on his behalf? How have the governments of Sweden and the United States been involved?

- On October 5, 1981, President Reagan signed a resolution making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States, a special distinction only granted once before, to Winston Churchill. The legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and in the House by Representative Tom Lantos of California. Lantos and his wife Annette were both saved by Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. What is hoped will be the result of this action by the Americans?

Resources. Additional information on Raoul Wallenberg can be obtained from the following national organizations and offices:

The Simon Wiesenthal Center, 1760 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035 offers: (1) *Response and Social Action Update* magazine articles, (2) the article "The Righteous Who Helped Jews" by Dr. Sybil Milton, (3) "Wallenberg: The Forgotten Hostage," a 6½ minute video documentary for classroom use, and (4) "Genocide," the Academy Award-winning documentary which includes a segment on Raoul Wallenberg's actions.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, has informative brochures about national and international efforts on Wallenberg's behalf. The committee is sponsoring a major traveling exhibition about Wallenberg and will provide information about its availability in your area.

Congressman Tom Lantos, 1707 Longworth H.O.B., Washington, D.C. 20517, provides a packet containing statements about Wallenberg, copies of the legislation making him an honorary citizen, and information about what U.S. citizens can do to make their views on the Wallenberg case known to the Soviet Union.

The Free Wallenberg Committee, 1527 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, is developing materials which will place the Wallenberg case in the context of broader human rights issues. The committee also has information about Wallenberg films, including "Buried Alive," a 78 minute documentary. The Raoul Wallenberg Institute, 376 N. Batavia, Orange, California 92661 plans to publish "The Wallenberg Journal."

Biographies. The following biographies provide a variety of perspectives on the life, work and possible fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

- Aronson, Per. *With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest: Memories of the War Years in Hungary*. New York: Holocaust Library/Schocken, 1981.

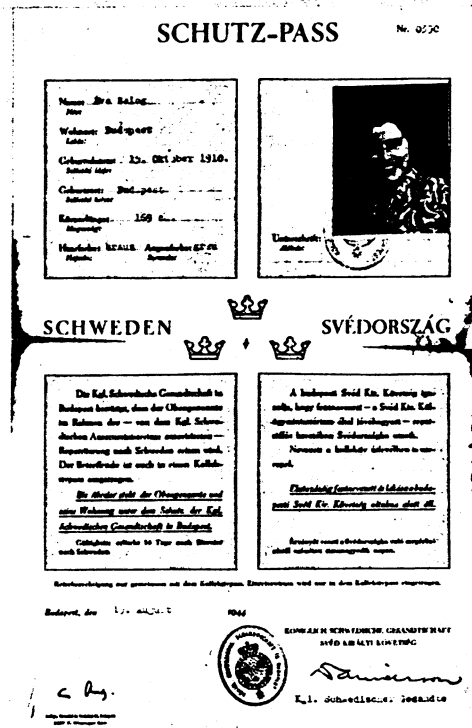
- Bierman, John. *Righteous Gentile: The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust*. New York: Viking, 1981.

- Lester, Elenore. *Wallenberg: The Man in the Iron Web*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1984.

- Marton, Kati. *Wallenberg*. New York: Random House, 1982.

- Rosenfeld, Harvey. *Raoul Wallenberg: Angel of Rescue*. Buffalo, New York: Prometheus Books, 1982, o.p.
- Werbell, Frederick E. and Clarke, Thurston. *Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981.

"WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY" POSTER



The Schutz-Pass. Pictured above and recreated on the poster is one of the protective passports designed by Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. The "schutz-pass" included (a) the bearer's name and descriptive information, (b) the bearer's photograph, (c) the "Three Crowns of Sweden" emblem in the center, (d) the seal of the Royal Swedish Legation at the bottom center, and (e) the

signature of the Legation Minister, Danielsson, at the lower right. The passes were numbered at random and printed in the Swedish royal colors, blue and yellow.

The passport stated that the bearer would travel to Sweden in the course of repatriation and until departure, the bearer and his or her property were under the protection of the Royal Swedish Legation.

- Share your impressions of this document. Identify key elements on the photograph or poster. How do you explain the respectful treatment given the passes by the Nazis and the Arrow Cross?
- Was this document legal according to international law? What type of protection did it offer the Jews of Budapest?

The Map. The map on the poster side of this guide shows Europe during World War II. The bold, broken line indicates the greatest extent of German and Italian control in November 1942. By 1944-1945 when Wallenberg was in Hungary, the Allies had already retaken much territory, and other areas were about to be liberated.

- Identify each country on the map. Where is Sweden? Where is Hungary? Where is Budapest?
- Note each country's status using the following key:

- (a) Allies: *brown*
- (b) Axis powers: *red*
- (c) Neutral states joining the Allies by 1945: *yellow*
- (d) Axis states joining the Allies by 1945: *blue grey*
- (e) Neutral states during the entire war: *beige*

- Compare this map to a map of Europe in 1939 before Germany's invasion of Poland, the start of World War II.

- Research the position of the Allied fronts in July 1944 and January 1945. When did World War II end?

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EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärendes

Raoul Wallenberg.

Datum

1985-04-04

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Adress

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON 294 ✓

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GK NEW YORK 291 ✓ (för SIS-kontoret)

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GK LOS ANGELES 109 ✓

(TACKSAM AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON VIDAREBEFORDRAR
TILL GK LOS ANGELES)

(Ri)

Härmed översändes fem sidor om Raoul Wallenberg
med anledning av premiären av filmen om honom.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

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RAOUL WALLENBERG

Raoul Wallenberg was born on August 4th, 1912. His parents came from one of Sweden's most well-known families whose members included diplomats and bankers as well as artists and professors.

After high school in Sweden he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the programme at the School of Architecture. Back in Sweden again he began studying banking and commerce. He worked for several banks abroad and became in 1939 junior partner of a company which dealt with foodstuffs. His senior partner was a Jewish refugee from Hungary. Raoul Wallenberg often travelled to Hungary and soon began to know the Hungarian Jewish community. He became increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities.

In the United States, the War Refugee Board was established. Its goal was to to save Jews and other Nazi victims. Soon after, the War Refugee Board came to neutral Sweden, which had an active embassy in Budapest, looking for someone who could agree to go to Hungary. Such a person would work under the auspices of the Swedish government with the protection of a Swedish diplomatic passport, though representing and funded by the War Refugee Board. As a neutral country, Sweden conducted business for many of the warring factions in countries where they no longer had diplomatic representation but often continued to hold property.

The Swedish Legation in Budapest began taking steps towards protecting the Jewish population in mid-1944. At the outset, these were of limited scope due to personnel constraints and similar factors. To enable it to cope with a major relief scheme, Raoul Wallenberg was assigned to the Legation.

He arrived in Budapest in July 1944 and swiftly set about organizing his rescue mission. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest one at the Legation; thousands of "protective passports" were issued and "Swedish Houses" were established to shelter further tens of thousands of Jews in distress. These operations were carried out at great personal risk to Raoul Wallenberg, unwelcome as they were to the Nazi occupation forces and to Adolf Eichman personally.

When the Red Army arrived in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg approached the Soviet command in January 1945 with a view to discussing the relief operations. He was arrested and taken to Moscow.

The Soviet authorities first maintained that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Red Army and that he was under their protection. Subsequently, however, in 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, in answer to repeated Swedish representations, communicated that he was unknown in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs pursued its inquiries. The aim was to obtain such complete and incontrovertible evidence to the effect that he was held in Soviet captivity as to enable demand for his release despite the negative Soviet attitude. Such definite evidence was acquired only in the 1950s.

Prisoners-of-war - chiefly Germans - who began returning home in 1952/54 bore unequivocal witness to the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been captured and imprisoned in Moscow, first in the Lubyanka prison and then in the Lefortovskaya prison. These developments caused the Swedish Government to intensify its diplomatic measures on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. Between 1952 and 1957, 15 written and 34 verbal representations were made by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Soviet Government persistently referred to its communication of 1947.

During a visit to Moscow in 1956, Prime Minister Tage Erlander brought up Raoul Wallenberg's case with the Soviet leadership with the support of evidence of an irrefutable nature that he had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The Soviet reaction was received in 1957 through a note handed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. In this communication, to which the Soviet Union has unfailingly referred over the years in answer to renewed Swedish representa-

tions, it was stated that, as a result of a thorough investigation by the Soviet authorities, it had been determined that Raoul Wallenberg died from a heart attack in 1947 in the Lubyanka prison. It was claimed that all the documents pertaining to his case had disappeared and that there was only a handwritten report about his death made by the head of the prison hospital service, A.L. Smoltsov, also later deceased. He had informed the Minister for State Security, Abakumov, who had been executed in conjunction with the purges in the Security Police following Stalin's death. Abakumov was blamed for having misled the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Swedish Government did not accept the contention that Raoul Wallenberg had died in 1947 since there was evidence that he had been alive after that date. It announced that inquiries would continue until full light had been shed on his fate.

In the ensuing years, further testimonies came to the attention of the Swedish Foreign Ministry indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and detained in the Vladimir prison, some 100 miles east of Moscow, where former fellow inmates claimed to have seen him as recently as the mid-1950's. This information, which was vetted with the same rigour as earlier evidence from returned prisoners, prompted renewed Swedish representations to the Soviet Government. However, the only reply received referred to Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death in 1947.

Of particular significance was the information provided by the Swedish physician Dr. Nanna Svartz, who was told by a Soviet colleague in 1961 that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and that he was a patient

at a mental hospital in Moscow. It caused Prime Minister Erlander promptly to raise the matter with Mr. Khrushchev and set in motion a series of Swedish appeals. A confrontation was arranged in Moscow in 1965 between Dr. Svartz and her colleague. At this meeting, he denied everything he had said to Dr. Svartz. He died in 1966.

Even though the inquiries were not halted, a certain lack of new material characterized the period of inquiry between 1965 and 1978. This cannot be said, however, about recent times. More than one-third of the files on Raoul Wallenberg in the archives of Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs have come into existence since then. A fresh series of inquiries was triggered by what has been termed the "Kalinski trail". Avraham Kalinski is a Polish Jew who in 1978 furnished convincing testimony that Raoul Wallenberg was in the Vladimir prison in the late 1950's. His information coincided with reports which came indirectly from people in the Soviet Union and which indicated that Raoul Wallenberg may have been alive as late as in 1975. As a result, a renewed representation was made by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in January 1979. It was followed up in August that year by a personal letter from Prime Minister Ola Ullsten to Prime Minister Kosygin. These representations were also rejected with a brief reference to the previous notification of Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death.

The Raoul Wallenberg records at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs testify to the unrelenting efforts of the Government on his behalf. They consist of 90 files with an estimated 20,000 pages, about one-third of which have, as mentioned, been added since 1978. The card index contains the names of about 3,000 persons or places which have appeared in the course of the inquiries and, in the case of a great number of the persons, been interviewed. Each clue is thoroughly followed up wherever in the world it may originate, and each testimony is scrupulously scrutinized for veracity.

Nothing has emerged to reduce the credibility of the Swedish working hypothesis that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. His case is therefore brought up with the Soviet Government whenever an appropriate opportunity presents itself. This occurred as recently as February this year.

The Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme made following statement on 17 January 1985

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.

Raoul Wallenberg Institute

of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF LUND

Director: Ass. prof. Göran Melander

10 april 1985

Pontus Järborg
Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121
103 10 Stockholm



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Härmed översändes diverse material rörande Wallenberg institutet samt kurskatalog och kursplaner vid juridiska institutionen i Lund. Av dessa framgår bl a de kurser i Mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, som meddelas vid institutionen.

Med vänlig hälsning

Göran Melander

1985-04-16 Pol V/deps Järborg/ACS
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Duhs, R 4
Saland, Pol V

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LUNDS UNIVERSITET



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Informationen
Christer Hjort
046-10 70 08

31 oktober 1984

RACUL WALLENBERG INSTITUT I LUND

ÄGNAR DE MÄNSKLIGA RÄTTIGHETERNA

Racul Wallenberg har fått ge namn åt ett nytt forskningsinstitut knutet till Lunds universitet. En stiftelse har bildats som, för att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs gärning, antagit namnet Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt.

Institutet har till uppgift att främja forskning inom dessa områden. Till ordförande i stiftelsen har utsetts domaren i Europadomstolen i Strasbourg, f riksmarskalken Gunnar Lagergren. Övriga styrelseledamöter är förre Bonnambassadören Sven Backlund och från Lunds universitet professor Lennart Pålsson, docent Göran Melander och universitetslektor Leif Holmström.

Docent Göran Melander, som är en av initiativtagarna till institutet i Lund, berättar att man efter att ha tillskrivit Raoul Wallenbergs gode man fick syskonen d v s fru Nina Lagergrens och professor Guy von Dardels medgivande att kalla stiftelsen Raoul Wallenberg institutet.

Gunnar Lagergren, make till Nina Lagergren, besökte häromdagen Lund för att delta i bildandet av stiftelsen och det nya institutet. Han underströk då hur viktigt det är att initiera och stödja forskning om de mänskliga rättigheterna och humanitär rätt. Det senare området berör de lagar och konventioner som ska gälla under krig och som internationella Röda Kors-kommittén i Geneve arbetar med.

Institutet har fått 350 000 kronor i startkapital från "Marcus och Amalia Wallenbergs Minnesfond". Man ska starta med att bygga upp ett folkrättsligt bibliotek. Styrelsen har också beslutat att ge ut en skriftserie. Den första volymen kommer ut redan före jul, och är skriven av Erik Friberg och behandlar förfarandet inför Europeiska kommissionen för mänskliga rättigheter.

- Även om det är en blygsam början så gäller det här, om jag så får uttrycka mig, synnerligen nobla och angelägna frågor, säger Gunnar Lagergren.

- Vi som arbetar med de här frågorna i Europadomstolen ser behovet av mer forskning. Sverige har nästan ingen forskning alls inom det här området. Jag räknar med att institutet bl a kommer att ge stöd till doktorander.

Institutet kommer också, fortsätter Gunnar Lagergren, att samarbeta med motsvarande institut på andra håll. Det största finns i Heidelberg. I Åbo och Oslo är liknande institut under bildande.

Gunnar Lagergren har som svensk domare och representant i Europadomstolen kunnat konstatera att antalet anmälningar mot Sverige ökat lavinartat under de senaste två åren.

Nu har man ett 20-tal mål per år mot tidigare 1-2. I förra veckan drog Sverige på sig en fällande dom - för andra gången. Nu gällde utslaget den tid som en misstänkt person får sitta anhållen i väntan på häktning. Mellan 4 - 5 dagar kan accepteras, inte 15 som den svenska lagstiftningen medger. Så nu får Sverige vidta en ändring.

- Det är egentligen ganska fantastiskt att regeringarna i Europa gått med på att rätta sig efter utslagen i Europadomstolen. Det rör sig ändå om lagar som parlamenten i respektive land beslutat om. Det är därför varje dom i Europadomstolen följs med så stort intresse och blir så oerhört viktig, konstaterar Gunnar Lagergren. Nyligen fick t ex England bakläxa i ett mål om telefonavlysning.

Stadgar för stiftelsen "Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt" fastställda den 26 oktober 1984 av styrelsen för stiftelsen.

- 1 Stiftelsens ändamål skall vara att främja forskning om mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt genom att bygga upp ett folkrättsligt forskningsbibliotek samt initiera, utveckla och stödja forskning och vetenskaplig undervisning på området.
- 2 För att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs gärning skall stiftelsens namn vara "Raoul Wallenberg institutet för mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt" ("Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law").
- 3 Stiftelsens angelägenheter skall förvaltas av en styrelse bestående av fem ledamöter. En av ledamöterna skall vara ordförande. Ordförande och ledamot skall utses av styrelsen. Uppdragstiden för ordförande och ledamot skall vara fyra år. Vid ledigheter under pågående uppdragstid skall ny ledamot utses för återstående del av tiden. Styrelsen skall ha sitt säte i Lund.
- 4 Den löpande förvaltningen av stiftelsens angelägenheter skall under stiftelsens styrelse ombesörjas av en föreståndare med en biträdande föreståndare som ersättare. Föreståndare och biträdande föreståndare skall utses av styrelsen.
- 5 Styrelsen skall vara beslutsför om minst tre ledamöter är närvarande. Som styrelsens beslut skall gälla den mening för vilken vid sammanträde mer än hälften av de närvarande röstar

och vid lika röstetal den mening som biträdes av ordföranden utom vid val då lottdragning skall ske.

- 6 Ledamot av styrelsen eller föreståndare får ej handlägga fråga rörande avtal mellan honom och stiftelsen. Han får ej heller handlägga fråga om avtal mellan stiftelsen och tredje man om han i frågan har ett väsentligt intresse som kan strida mot stiftelsens. Med avtal jämställs rättegång eller annan talan.
- 7 Styrelsen skall företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn. Styrelsen får bemyndiga ledamot, föreståndare eller annan att ensam eller tillsammans med annan företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn. Även utan sådant bemyndigande får föreståndare i fråga om åtgärd inom ramen för den löpande förvaltningen företräda stiftelsen och teckna dess namn.
- 8 Styrelsen får bestämma att arvode skall utgå till ordförande och övriga ledamöter.
- 9 Styrelsen skall förvalta stiftelsens egendom så att medlen erhåller god avkastning och tillväxt med beaktande av skilt krav på säkerhet. Stiftelsen får utan begränsning förvärva börsnoterade aktier.
- 10 All stiftelsens egendom får utan någon inskränkning i förfoganderätten användas för att främja stiftelsens ändamål enligt för stiftelsen gällande föreskrifter. Vid förfogande över stiftelsens grundkapital skall föreskrifterna i beslutet om bidrag från "Marcus och Amalia Wallenbergs Minnesfond" iakttagas.
- 11 Styrelsen skall med iakttagande av god redovisningssed svara för löpande bokföring förs under räkenskapsåret och avslutas med årsbokslut. Stiftelsens räkenskapsår skall omfatta tiden 1 juli - 30 juni.

- 12 Stiftelsens årsbokslut och övriga räkenskaper samt styrelsens och föreståndarens förvaltning skall i den omfattning god revisionssed bjuder granskas av en auktoriserad revisor eller auktoriserat revisionsbolag. Revisor eller revisionsbolag skall utses av rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 13 Revisorerna skall för varje räkenskapsår avge revisionsberättelse till styrelsen senast fyra månader efter räkenskapsårets utgång. Revisionsberättelsen skall i den omfattning god revisionssed bjuder innehålla redogörelse för iakttagelser vid granskningen av stiftelsens förhållanden.
- 14 Arvode till revisor eller revisionsbolag skall bestämmas av styrelsen.
- 15 Avskrift av årsbokslut och revisionsberättelse skall senast fem månader efter utgången av räkenskapsåret sändas in till rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 16 Talan mot ledamot enligt 6 eller 7 §§ lagen (1929:116) om tillsyn över stiftelser får föras av rektorsämbetet vid universitetet i Lund.
- 17 Stiftelsen skall vara undantagen från tillsyn enligt lagen (1929:116) om tillsyn över stiftelser.
- 18 Styrelsen får med iakttagande av föreskrifterna i gåvobrevet den 26 oktober 1984 besluta om ändring av dessa stadgar.

Kursplan för kursen invandrarrätt, 10 poäng (IR 364), fastställt
1994-11-01 av Juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbildningsnämnd

1 Kursens inplacering i utbildningssystemet

Kursen ingår som alternativ/valfri kurs i juristutbildningen.

Kursen omfattar 10 poäng.

2 Kursens syfte

Kursen skall ge ökade kunskaper om svensk invandrarpolitik, utlänningslagstiftning, medborgarskapsfrågor, flyktingrätt och internationellt privaträttsliga frågor rörande invandring. Dessutom består kursen i författandet av en uppsats i ett ämne rörande invandrarrätt.

3 Kursens innehåll

Internationella konventioner, lagstiftning, rättsfall och annat material på området.

4 Undervisning och examination

Undervisning sker i form av seminarieövningar och gruppövningar samt handledning vid författandet av uppsatsen. Praktiskt verksamma jurister och andra tjänstemän vid myndigheter och internationella organisationer på området medverkar i undervisningen.

Examination sker i form av skriftligt prov vid läskursens slut samt bedömning av uppsatsen.

5 Förkunskapskrav

Godkänd tentamen i förvaltningsrätt (FV 320) och internationell rätt (IR 360).

6 Kurslitteratur

Separat bilaga.

1984-11-01

Kurslitteratur för kursen invandrarrätt, 10 poäng (IR 364),
fastställd 1984-11-01 av juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbild-
ningsnämnd

Goodwin-Gill

The Refugee in International law, Oxford
1982

Melander-Nobel

Handbok i invandrarrätt, Uppsala 1984

Widgren

Svensk invandrapolitik, 2 uppl, Lund 1982

Författningstexter

1980 års utlänningslag, 1980 års utlännings-
författning, 1951 års flyktingkonvention,
1967 års flyktingprotokoll

Kursplan för kursen mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, 10 poäng (JP 368), fastställd 1984-11-01 av juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbildningsnämnd

1 Kursens inplacering i utbildningssystemet

Kursen ingår som alternativ/valfri kurs i juristutbildningen.

Kursen omfattar 10 poäng.

2 Kursens syfte

Kursen skall ge ökade kunskaper om FN-konventioner och regionala konventioner om mänskliga rättigheter, skydd för grundläggande fri- och rättigheter, flyktingrätt, nedrustning och rustningskontroll samt folkrätt i krig, neutralitet och okupation. Vidare skall kursen ge ökade kunskaper om svensk invandrapolitik, utlänningslagstiftning, medborgarskapsfrågor och internationellt privaträttsliga frågor rörande invandring.

3 Kursens innehåll

Internationella konventioner, lagstiftning, rättsfall och annat material på området.

4 Undervisning och examination

Undervisning sker i form av seminarieövningar och gruppövningar. Praktiskt verksamma jurister och andra tjänstemän vid myndigheter och internationella organisationer på området medverkar i undervisningen.

Examination sker i form av skriftligt prov vid kursens slut.

5 Förkunskapskrav

Godkänd tentamen i förvaltningsrätt (FV 320) och internationell rätt (IR 360).

6 Kurslitteratur

Separat bilaga.

Kurslitteratur för kursen mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, 10 poäng (IR 368), fastställd 1984-11-01 av juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbildningsnämnd

Invandrarrätt

Goodwin-Gill

The Refugee in International law, Oxford 1982

Melander-Nobel

Handbok i invandrarrätt, Uppsala 1984

Widgren

Svensk invandrapolitik, 2 uppl, Lund 1982

Mänskliga rättigheter

Danelius

Mänskliga rättigheter, 2 uppl, Stockholm 1981

Buergentahl

"The Inter-American Court of Human Rights" 76 AJIL 1982

Friberg

Förfarandet inför den europeiska kommissionen och den europeiska domstolen för mänskliga rättigheter.

Frowein

"The European and the American Conventions on Human Rights, 1 Human Rights LJ 1980

Opsahl

"The Protection of Human Rights in the Council of Europe and in the United Nations". 26 European Yearbook 1980

Umozurike

"The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights 77 AJIL 1983.

Humanitär rätt

Roberts

Ockupation, motstånd och folkrätt, Stockholm 1981

SOU 1984:56, Folkrätten i krig (s 47-220, 247-302, 361-372)

G. Melander-
H. Strömberg

Traktatsamling i folkrätt, 4 uppl, Lund 1984. Endast översiktlig kännedom om dessa texter erfordras, utom beträffande sådana stadganden som behandlas i kurslitteraturen eller särskilt uppmärksammas i undervisningen

LUNDS UNIVERSITET
Juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens
utbildningsnämnd

KURSLITTERATUR
1984-11-01

Texter upptagna i SOU 1979:73, Krigets lagar. Endast översiktlig kännedom erfordras utom beträffande sådana stadganden som behandlas i kurslitteraturen eller särskilt uppmärksammas i undervisningen

1980 års utlänningslag, 1980 års utlänningsförordning, 1951 års flyktingkonvention, 1967 år flyktingprotokoll

Kursplan för kursen mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, 5 poäng (JP 367), fastställd 1984-11-01 av juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbildningsnämnd

1 Kursens inplacering i utbildningssystemet

Kursen ingår som alternativ/valfri kurs i juristutbildningen.

Kursen omfattar 5 poäng.

2 Kursens syfte

Kursen skall ge ökade kunskaper om FN-konventioner och regionala konventioner om mänskliga rättigheter, skydd för grundläggande fri- och rättigheter, flyktingrätt, nedrustning och rustningskontroll samt folkrätt i krig, neutralitet och ockupation.

3 Kursens innehåll

Internationella konventioner, lagstiftning, rättsfall och annat material på området.

4 Undervisning och examination

Undervisning sker i form av seminarieövningar och gruppövningar. Praktiskt verksamma jurister och andra tjänstemän vid myndighet och internationella organisationer på området medverkar i undervisningen.

Examination sker i form av skriftligt prov vid kursens slut.

5 Kurslitteratur

Separat bilaga.

Kurslitteratur för kursen mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, 5 poäng, (IR 367), fastställd 1984-11-01 av juridiska fakultetsstyrelsens utbildningsnämnd

Mänskliga rättigheter

Danelius
1981

Mänskliga rättigheter, 2 uppl, Stockholm

Buergentahl

"The Inter-American Court of Human Rights"
76 AJIL 1982

Friberg

Förfarandet inför den europeiska kommissionen och den europeiska domstolen för mänskliga rättigheter.

Frowein

"The European and the American Conventions on Human Rights", 1 Human Rights LJ 1980

Opsahl

"The Protection of Human Rights int the Council of Europe and in the United Nations". 26 European Yearbook 198

Umozurike

"The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights" 77 AJIL 1983

Humanitär rätt

Roberts

Ockupation, motstånd och folkrätt, Stockholm 1981

SOU 1984:56, Folkrätten i krig (s 47-220, 247-302, 361-372)

Traktat- och författningstexter

G. Melander-
H. Strömberg

Traktatsamling i folkrätt, 4 uppl, Lund 1984. Endast översiktlig kännedom om dessa texter erfordras, utom beträffande sådana stadganden som behandlas i kurslitteraturen eller särskilt uppmärksammas i undervisningen

Texter upptagna i SOU 1979:73, Krigets lagar. Endast översiktlig kännedom erfordras utom beträffande sådana stadganden som behandlas i kurslitteraturen eller särskilt uppmärksammas i undervisningen

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UD/PRESS+

AMBASSADEN CANBERRA 1985-04-17

UD STOCKHOLM

94. ✓ FOER PRESSBYRÅN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

PUBLICITETENKRING RAOUL WALLENBERG HAR VARIT FOERHAALLANDEVIS STOR UNDER DE SENASTE AAREN I AUSTRALIEN, INTE MINST TACK VARE AKTIVA 'SAVE WALLENBERG COMMITTEES' I SYDNEY OCH MELBOURNE. EN LITEN PARK I MELBOURNE HAR GETTS RAOUL WALLENBERGS NAMN. DAER FINNS NU EN PORTRAETTBUST AV WALLENBERG SOM AVTAECKTES I JANUARI I AAR. I SYDNEY INVIGS YTTERLIGARE EN 'RAOUL WALLENBERG GARDEN' DEN 12 MAJ.

DE SENASTE DAGARNA HAR ARTIKLAR FOEREKOMMIT I PRESSEN MED ANLEDNING AV TVAA TV-PROGRAM OM WALLENBERG SOM KOMMER ATT VISAS DEN NAERMASTE TIDEN. DET ROER SIG DELS OM EN MINISERIE I TVAA DELAR DAER WALLENBERG SPELAS AV RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, DELS OM EN DOKUMENTAERFILM 'RAOUL WALLENBERG - BETWEEN THE LINES'. BAADA PROGRAMMEN TORDE VARA VÄL KAENDA FOER WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN I SVERIGE. YTTERLIGARE ETT EXEMPEL PÅ WALLENBERG-PUBLICITET ÄR ATT PROGRAM SOM KOMMER ATT SÄNDAS PÅ DEN ETNISKA RADION I SYDNEY I SLUTET AV APRIL. DET OMFATTAR ENLIGT UPPGIFT FRÅN PRODUCENTEN BL Å INTERVJUER MED NINA LAGERGREN OCH PER ANGER. VEDERBÖERANDE VILL ATT OCKSÅ JAG SKALL BIDRA TILL PROGRAMMET MED NÅGRA KOMMENTARER OM VAD SVENSKA REGERINGEN GJORT OCH GÖR, BL Å DÄRFOER ATT PER ANGER FOER FRAM VISS KRITIK MOT REGERINGENS HANDLANDE NÄR WALLENBERG-ÄRENDET VAR NYTT ELLER RELATIVT NYTT.

JAG SER INGEN ANLEDNING ATT KOMMENTERA DEN KRITIKEN, SOM JU ÄR VÄLKAEND, MEN TYCKER ATT DET KANSKE VORE PÅ SIN PLATS ATT SÄGA NÅGOT OM VAD REGERINGEN GJORT UNDER SENARE ÅR OCH VAD DEN NU GÖR. PRODUCENTEN VILL OCKSÅ GÄRNA ATT JAG SKALL REDOVISA VEM - HELST MED NAMN - SOM NU SVARAR FOER ÄRENDET I STOCKHOLM.

JAG VORE TACKSAM FOER NÅGRA TELEXRADER SNARAST MÖJLIGT OM VAD JAG SKULLE KUNNA SÄGA I RADIOPROGRAMMET.

HEDSTROEM+

RÄTTELSE ANDRA STYCKET ÅTONDE RADEN: ... ETT PROGRAM...

AMBASSADEN CANBERRA

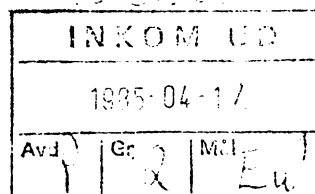
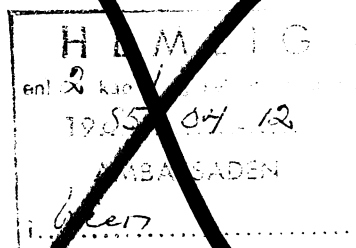
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Kanslirådet Sven Julin
Utrikesdepartementet
Politiska avdelningen



Uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Broder,

./.

Härmed får jag vidarebefordra ett brev från österrikiske medborgaren Victor Hahn, bosatt i Bad Ischl, som berättar att han vid några tillfällen under sin tid i rysk krigsfångenskap hört talas om Raoul Wallenberg.

Hahns brev är ställt till Dr Hugo Portisch, känd politisk kommentator i österrikisk TV. Portisch svarar bl a för den intressanta TV-serien (Projekt Österreich II) om omständigheterna kring den andra österrikiska republikens födelse efter det tredje rikets sammanbrott.

*Hälsningar!
Din hilsning
Dag Malm*

GR

Victor u. Liest
Hahn

Sonntag , den 10.3.85

4-4820 Bad Ischl
Hallenbachstraße 5684, 84pt. 43
Telefon 06132/47913

Sehr verehrter Herr Dr. Pörtisch

Anbei ein Bericht zu dem ich mich ⁴berechtigt und verpflichtet fühle, wenn es irgend helfen könnte im Falle Wallenberg, so würde ich froh sein.

Es tut mir leid, daß ich, als ich 1955 heimkam nicht mehr an diese Gegebenheiten dachte, aber es gab so vieles anderes , Frau, Kinder Beruf - Aufbau der Existenz.

Glauben Sie mir, es war nicht leicht und angenehm, daß die mir vom damaligen Landeshauptmannstellvertreter zugesagte Stelle bei der Sparkasse mir verwehrt wurde mit dem Slogan : ist es schon wieder soweit, daß man ehemaligen Nazis die besten Stellen gibt.

Ich habe von 1955 - 1962 versucht in Österreich mir eine Existenz aufzubauen , kapitulierte jedoch 1962 und ging nach Deutschland zu einem aufsteigenden Konzern (Firmengruppe) und war 20 Jahre in Deutschland-Schweiz-Kanda-USA-Belgien und bin erst seit 1982 wieder im Rhestand hier in Bad Ischl wo ich mir zwei Eigentumswohnungen gekauft habe. Von 1955 bis 1982 war die Vergangenheit fast vergessen, mein Blick mußte nach vorne gehen. Seit 1982 beschäftige ich mich wieder mit der Gefangenschaftszeit und nehme Anteil an dem Schicksal meiner ehemaligen Kameraden.

Für Sie als Verfasser der sehr objektiven Österreichserie wird es lustig sein zu hören, daß gerade ich, als ehemaliger Ausgestoßener Mann der Österr. Gesellschaft bei der Traditionsbewussten Österr. Division meinen Wehrdienst geleistet habe.

bei der 262. Infanteriedivision mit dem Taktischen Zeichen " den Wiener Stefansturm " an der West u. Ostfront als der heilige Haufen bekannt. Unser Divisions~~xxxxxx~~ Kommandeur verlor seine ganze Familie in Dresden und ging nach dem Krieg in ein österr. Kloster und wurde der erste Heerespfarrer des neugeschaffenen Bundesheeres. Die Herr Dr. Pörtisch, haben mal vor einer Sendung kundgetan, daß man Erinnerungen melden soll und dem Archiv des ORF melden soll, ich tat dies, bekam aber keine Antwort. Nun wurde ich durch den Film über das Schicksal von Baron Wallenberg wieder daran erinnert vor allen , daß ich damals 1955 vergessen habe, dem evangel. Hilfswerk darüber zu berichten. Ich glaube es hätte damals genauso wenig genützt, wie es nun nützen wird. Mein Bericht über Wallenberg berechtigt die Familie warscheinlich nur zu hoffen und glauben, daß es noch sein könnte, er lebt ~~ie~~ irgendwo aber sie können ihn nicht finden und helfen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Victor Hahn

Ich habe am Donnerstag den 7.3.1985 diese Sendung gesehen und fühle mich verpflichtet, folgendes dazu bekannt zu geben. Ich bedauere es, daß ich jetzt zu diesem Bericht angeregt wurde.

Im Juni 1955 wurde ich in Wr. Neustadt entlassen aus der russ. Griefs-gefagenschaft. Es sollte der letzte offizielle Transport gewesen sein. Es war dies der Transport mit dem auch die Frau Doktor Ottillinger entlassen wurde. Zwei Aufnahmen bestätigen meine Angaben. Im Bild der Frau Dr. O. ist ein Bild mit Ihren Betreuer, diese Aufnahme machte die damalige österr. Illustrierte und darauf bin auch ich, als ich mit einer U armung von meiner Schwägerin begrüßt wurde.

Ich wurde seit 1947 unter spezialen Regime geführt und war bis zu meiner Einlieferung in die drei größten-Obersten Staatsgefängnisse in Spezialgefängnissen Lager (wie SS u.s.w.).

1949 wurde ich im Jänner nach Moskau in die Lubjana-Putirskaia und Lefortgefängnisse gebracht. Man warf mir vor, ich sei der beschuldigte Haupttäter Dr. Ludwig Hahn, ehemals Standartenführer, Kommandeur und der Führer des Sicherheitsdienstes von Warschau.

Von Jänner bis Dez. brauchte man, daß man herausfand ich sei dieser Herr nicht. Ich wurde dabei gefoltert im Gefängnis Leforte (man schraubte meine beiden Daumen so weit zusammen, daß sie beide paltzen, heute noch klar ersichtbar). Ich führe dies etwas weischweifend aus, weil es in der fast 12 Monate langen Untersuchung einen Hinweis geben könnte, auf Raoul Wallenberg.

Dazu muß ich erst noch eines erzählen. Ich kam 1944 schon in russ. Gefagenschaft und zwar waren wir Internierte in Bulgarien und diese erklärten Deutschland auch den Krieg und lieferten uns den Russen aus. Wir wurden provisorisch nach Rumänien überstellt, da damals Rumänien der sichere Partner war. Im Dez. 1944 wurden wir in das große russ. Zentrallgefängnislager Focsani überstellt. Dort suchte man eines Tages, Techniker, Schustermeister und Schuster, ich meldete mich zu diesen Kommando, es gab die Parole, es würde eine Schuhfabrik gebaut und wir würden dort eingesetzt. Es war nicht so, doch kamen wir in eine leere Schule wo zigtausende alte Schuhe zu reparieren waren. Man brachte an die hundert Schuhmähmaschinen und damit sollten wir (50 Mann) arbeiten. Die Nähmaschinen waren requirierte Schuhmähmaschinen aus Rumänien und Ungarn. Diese Aufgabe klappte sehr gut, es hatte nur einen Hacken, unser Lagerleiter (v. russ. Seite, war ein junger Jude (18 - 20 Jahre alt), der verschob die Hälfte der reparierten Schuhe, es stellte sich bei der Untersuchung dieses Falles sehr schnell heraus, daß wir deutschen Gefangenen hervorragende Leistungen erbrachten. Ich stand plötzlich als der Wundermann da, welcher dies fertig brachte. Auf Grund dieser Annahme wurde ich zurück ins Hauptlager gebracht und dort bestand ein Kriegsgefängnisbatln. unter einen Leutnant Keller (Sohn des ehemaligen Hausmeisters der österr. Botschaft in Moskau.) Diesem Batln. war ein techn. Büro angeschlossen dort sollte ich arbeiten. Diese Tätigkeit hat keinen Zusammenhang mit Herrn Baron Wallenberg. Ich erwähne es deshalb so ausführlich, weil dort das erste mal nach dem Baron Wallenberg gesucht wurde.

Es trug sich folgend zu. In das Büro dieser Barake kam ein ehem. deutscher Offz. er nannte einen Adelligen Namen welchen ich nicht mehr genau sagen kann. Er sagte, er hätte erfahren wir seien schon länger im Hauptlager Focsani und möchte deshalb fragen ob uns der Name Wallenberg bekannt sei, er sei in Budapest verschwunden oder entführt worden?! Meine Annahme war, dies sei ein Mann der Abwehr der deutschen Wehrmacht gewesen und wollte nur so etwas über den Verbleib Wallenbergs wissen. Herr Wallenberg war für mich als Kriegsgefangener seit 1944 ein unbekanntes Bat.

Ich dachte mir auch nichts dabei, als in M'skau eine Dolmetscherin (Frau Olga A r o n , eine Jüdin), welche mir sehr gut gesinnt war sagte, ich erinnere sie sehr an einen schwedischen Diplomaten den sie auch beim Verhör kennen gelernt habe. Ich sehe ihm sehr ähnlich. Dazu muß ich etwas schildern, welches mit Herrn Wallenberg nichts zu tun hatte. Diese Dolmetscherin hatte ich alle 10 Monate in der Lubjana. ich habe der Frau mein Leben zu verdanken, sie riskierte Kopf und Kragen mit Warnungen welche sie mir gab, damit ich in die gestellten Fallen nicht reinfalle.

Ich kann dies alles viel ausführlicher und eingehender Schildern es hätte jedoch wenig zu tun mit dem Fall Wallenberg.

Im Dez. 1949 wurde ich zu 25 Jahren Arbeits u. Erziehungslager verurteilt und kam nach Workuta im nördlichsten Ural. Bis 1952 war ich dort in den verschiedensten Lagern und auch Straflagern. 1952 wurde ich auf Grund des aufkommenden Staatsvertrages in den Politisolator Wladimir überstellt. Angeblich soll die prov. österr. Regierung protestiert haben, das man verurteilte Kriegsgefangene als Arbeitsskåven verwende.

In diesen Politisolator waren fast nur deutsche, österr. vom Ausland hereingeschleppte politisch anders denkende.

Unter anderen war dort auch der Herr Resinghof, Bernhard welcher in dem Film bestätigte, daß er Kolpfskontakt hatte 1947, mit Herrn Wallenberg.

Durch diesen Film kam mir erst alles wieder zum Bewußtsein, was mit Herrn Wallenberg zusammenhängen kann.

Erstens : die Frage im Lager Focsani , zweitens die gleichheit im Aussehen mit Wallenberg besonders als ich sein Bild im Film sah , es gibt da schon eine Ähnlichkeit.

Aber die Entscheidung an eine Stelle mein Wissen zu schicken, gab die Aussage eines Gefangenenkameraden, dieser war ein ganz besonderer Mann. Generalleutnant Stahel , Ritterkreuz mit Eichenlaub u. Schwerter !

25 Jahre Urteil. Hr. Stahel war mir ein wirklich väterlicher Freund.

Ich war im selben Alter wie sein bei der Luftwaffe gefallener Sohn.

Herr Stahel kam eines Tages in unsere Zelle (verlegt) und erzählte

mir nach längerer Zeit, daß er mal 1 Jahr in Einzelhaft war und dort

plötzlich einen Mann dazubekommen hätte. Er sagte mir, daß es ein schwedischer Diplomat gewesen sei welcher in Ungarn in Gefangenschaft gekommen sei, er sagte mir auch, dies sollte wohl eine Falle sein, entweder

für ihn oder für den Schweden. Gern. Stahel wurde in Rumänien eingeflogen

da er ein Spezialist für Kesselsprengen war (3 Kessel - kommandant

von Warschau und Rohm) auch er sagte mir, ich hätte eine sehr große

Ähnlichkeit mit diesen Schweden gehabt. Nur kann ich heute nicht mehr sagen, wann dies war. Auch wurde der Name Wallenberg nur nebenbei genannt.

Ich erinnere mich heute nach dem Film deshalb darauf, weil ich damals

zu Stahel sagte, dies sei mir beim Verhör in M'skau schon einmal passiert.

Einen Zusammenhang könnte man finden für das Zusammenlegen der Beiden

da Stahel aktiv als Oberst in der finnischen Armee am Aufbau Finnlands

beteiligt hat. Es könnte leicht sein, das die Russen herausfinden wollten,

ob die Schweden damals den Finnen geholfen haben.

Ja, dies wärs welches ich über Herrn Wallenberg sagen könnte, es ist wenig, es bringt ihn auch nicht wieder an die Oberfläche, denn mir erklärte

man 1949 ganz selbstverständlich, meine Unschuld wäre erwiesen ich sei

nicht der bewußte SS-Führer, ABER wenn ein Mann so viele Monate in den

höchsten Staatsgefängnissen gewesen sei kann man ihn nicht wieder ent-

lassen und nach dem Westen lassen. Ich wurde ohne Verhandlung zu 25 Jahren

im Besonderen Verfahren verurteilt wegen meiner Zugehörigkeit zur

Hitlerjugend. Als ich meine Strafe erlassen bekam und 1955 heimkam , war

mein ehemaliger HJ-Kamerad (goldenes HJ-Merzeichen) Vetter höchster

Boss der deutschen Gewerkschaft.

Selbstverständlich meldete ich mich gleich bei den österr. und deutschen

Stellen an Namen anzugeben welche Kameraden noch dort sein können oder

ich in den Jahren getroffen habe.

V. + L. HAHN

Kaltenbachstr. 56 a/45

A-4820 Bad Ischl

Ich kann diese meine Bemühungen beweisen.

Unter anderen schrieb ich an das Hilfswerk der evangelischen Kirche zum Bischof Heckel München und verschiedensten Angehörigen besonders deutscher, weil die ja noch ein Jahr länger in Russland bleiben mußten.

Ich überlasse es dem ORF oder den Leitern der Wallenberg Dokumentation ob sie diese Information weiter geben wollen.

Es würde nicht viel dabei rauskommen, ausser eines, daß die Russen lügen, wenn sie den Mund aufmachen, wenn es um Menschen oder Dinge geht, welche hinter Gittern oder Stacheldraht geht.

Ein Beispiel: Die Tochter des General Sahel war in Russland und wollte die Stätten alle sehen wo ihr Vater war, (er verstarb am Wege ins Entlassungslager) unter anderen wußte sie von mir und auch von anderen Heimkehrern, daß ihr Vater Jahre im Politisolater Wladimir war, man ließ sie bis Wladimir fahren und stritt dort ab, daß es einen solchen Politisolater gab oder ein so großes Gefängnis. Die Stirne müssen Sie sich vorstellen, hunderte österr. deutsche waren dort Jahre lang und man streitet dies ab.

Ich wollte meine vorhandenen Unterlagen schon einmal dem ORF - Archiv einsehen lassen, da ja Dr. Dortsch eine entsprechende Anfrage anläßlich seiner Österreich Serien machte. Es kam keine Antwort.

Eine Bitte habe ich jedoch: machen Sie der Familie Wallenberg keine Hoffnungen, ist der Baron in den Mühlen der NKWD und in einer Irrenanstalt gelandet, kommt er auch nicht wieder raus. Wenn auch viele aus Gefängnis und Lagern rauskamen aus einer Irrenanstalt kommt niemand mehr raus.

Es ist wohl auch kein trauriger Witz, sondern fast schon Tatsache: es gibt in Russland 3 Kategorien, die einen waren im Gefängnis-Lager, die anderen sind es und die dritten kommen dort hin. I C H glaube: welches man sich in den Lagern in Workuta oder Sibirien sagt, unter jeder Eisenbahnschwelle liegen 3 - 5 Mann.

4820 Bad Ischl, den 10. März 1985

V. + L. HAHN
Kaltenbachstr. 56 a/45
A-4820 Bad Ischl

V. + L. Hahn

*P. ... Ich gebe selbstverständlich zu, dass
während des Krieges mit der
... ...*

P. H.

PR

P	2	Eu ¹
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- Message delivered by UDTEx 1985-04-17-16.44

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CANBERRA+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985 04 17

AMBASSADEN CANBERRA 70 ✓

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG. ERT 94

P R I M O. FOELJANDE AVSNITT SOM HAEMTATS UR ETT NYLIGEN
UPPRAETTAT PM OM SVENSKA REGERINGENS AGERANDE I AERENDET UNDER
SENARE AAR KAN TJAENA DIG SOM LEDNING VID RADIOINTERVJUN:

CIT

EVEN THOUGH THE INQUIRIES WERE NOT HALTED, A CERTAIN LACK
OF NEW MATERIAL CHARACTERIZED THE PERIOD OF INQUIRY BETWEEN
1965 AND 1978. THIS CANNOT BE SAID, HOWEVER, ABOUT RECENT TIMES.
MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE FILES ON RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE
ARCHIVES OF SWEDEN'S MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAVE COME
INTO EXISTENCE SINCE THEN. A FRESH SERIES OF INQUIRIES
WAS TRIGGERED BY WHAT HAS BEEN TERMED THE "KALINSKI TRAIL".
AVRAHAM KALINSKI IS A POLISH JEW WHO IN 1978 FURNISHED
CONVINCING TESTIMONY THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS IN THE
VLADIMIR PRISON IN THE LATE 1950'S. HIS INFORMATION
COINCIDED WITH REPORTS WHICH CAME INDIRECTLY FROM PEOPLE IN
THE SOVIET UNION AND WHICH INDICATED THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG MAY
HAVE BEEN ALIVE AS LATE AS IN 1975. AS A RESULT, A RENEWED
REPRESENTATION WAS MADE BY THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
IN JANUARY 1979. IT WAS FOLLOWED UP IN AUGUST THAT YEAR BY

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

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A PERSONAL LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN TO PRIME MINISTER KOSYGIN. THESE REPRESENTATIONS WERE ALSO REJECTED WITH A BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S ALLEGED DEATH.

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG RECORDS AT THE SWEDISH MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TESTIFY TO THE UNRELENTING EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON HIS BEHALF. THEY CONSIST OF 90 FILES WITH AND ESTIMATED 20,000 PAGES, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF WHICH HAVE, AS MENTIONED, BEEN ADDED SINCE 1978. THE CARD INDEX CONTAINS THE NAMES OF ABOUT 3,000 PERSONS OR PLACES WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE COURSE OF THE INQUIRIES AND, IN THE CASE OF GREAT NUMBER OF THE PERSONS, BEEN INTERVIEWED. EACH CLUE IS THOROUGHLY FOLLOWED UP WHEREVER IN THE WORLD IT MAY ORIGINATE, AND EACH TESTIMONY IS SCRUPULOUSLY SCRUTINIZED FOR VERACITY.

NOTHING HAS EMERGED TO REDUCE THE CREDIBILITY OF THE SWEDISH WORKING HYPOTHESIS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE. HIS CASE IS THEREFORE BROUGHT UP WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WHENEVER AN APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF. THIS OCCURRED AS RECENTLY AS FEBRUARY THIS YEAR.

THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER, OLOF PALME MADE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON 17 JANUARY 1985

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.

SLUT CIT

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

PRESSBYRAAN
HAAKANSSON/EDJ

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UD STOCKHOLM 1985 04 17

AMBASSADEN CANBERRA 71

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

NEDAN FOELJER SECUNDO OCH TERTIO TILL TELEX 70 1985 04 17.

S E C U N D O. FOM FRAMGAAR AV OVANSTAAENDE HANDLAEGGES
AERENDET PAA HOEGSTA NIVAA I DEPARTEMENTET. DET FOEREFALLER
KNAPPAST FINNAS NAAGOT SKAEL FOER ATT I PROGRAMMET NAEMNA
NAMNET PAA DEN HANDLAEGGAREN SOM F N SYSSLAR MED AERENDET.
UPPGIFTEN HAR JU OCKSAA VAEXLAT MELLAN OLIKA PERSONER
UNDER DE SENASTE AAREN.

T E R T I O. TEXTEN I SIN HELHET OEVERSAENDES MED NAESTA
LAEGENHET.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

PRESSBYRAAN
HAAKANSSON/EDJ

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM

Ex. f.k. till:

Kabsek. ✓

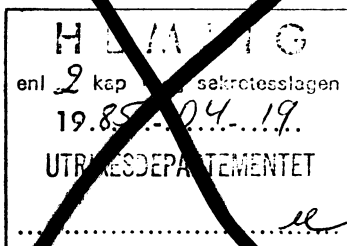
Polch. ✓

Ch. Pol I ✓

Carlsson, Pol I ✓

Julin ✓

exp. at 85-04-22/ee



HEMLIG

Amb. Moskva.
(u.n.)

Raoul Wallenberg
(3 bil.)

./1

Parisambassaden har i redogörelse för utrikesminister Dumas besök i Moskva (vilket kom att sammanfalla med ledarskiftet i Kreml) inberättat att fransmännen skulle ha gjort vissa framsteg i sina ansträngningar att nå klarhet i vad som hände vissa franska medborgare som hamnade i Sovjetunionen vid slutet av världskriget.

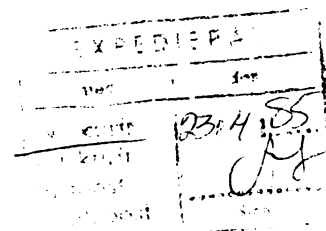
./2

Moskvaambassaden har i sammanhanget erinrat om att ryssarna i slutet av sjuttioalet, efter upprättandet av diplomatiska förbindelser mellan Moskva och Madrid, plötsligt presenterade ett antal spanjorer som befunnit sig i Sovjetunionen sedan världskrigets dagar.

Frågan inställer sig om det eventuellt kan vara så, att ryssarna i vissa lägen kan tänkas vara beredda att lämna ifrån sig uppgifter om försvunna personer; detta även om de under långa tider har förnekat vederbörandes existens.

I fråga om de försvunna fransmännen gäller det i första hand en fransk medborgare, Paul Catrain,

*För bil. 2 se
miso nr 230 p.
Moskva (85-04-02)*



./3 som levt isolerad från omvärlden i Ukraina i närmare 40 år. Han lyckades år 1980 få fram ett brev till franska ambassaden i Moskva med en bön om hjälp att få återvända till Frankrike. Efterforskningar inleddes och gav till resultat att MID, inför ovedersägliga fakta, medgav Catrains existens. Det hävdades dock att han skulle ha antagit sovjetiskt medborgarskap och inte önskade lämna sitt nya fosterland. En skildring av händelseutvecklingen lämnas i närslutna klipp från Le Figaro den 3 januari 1985. Enligt vår Parisambassad skulle Catrain nu ha fått tillstånd att ta emot besök av anhöriga.

I det andra franska fallet erhöll fransmännen på begäran en utförlig lista över c:a 350 f.d. franska soldater som varit enrollerade i tyska krigsmakten, togs till fånga i Sovjetunionen och i de flesta fall dog där kort efter kriget.

De närmare omständigheterna beträffande de försvunna spanjorerna känner jag inte till, men det är tveksamt om det skulle tjäna något syfte att fördjupa sig i dem.

Det enligt min mening väsentliga i sammanhanget är nämligen att man omöjligen kan dra några paralleller i fråga om ärendenas dignitet mellan de ovan relaterade företeelserna och Raoul Wallenberg. Däremot lönar det sig att ställa frågan huruvida ryssarna i en viss konstellation av för Sverige gynnsamma politiska omständigheter skulle kunna tänkas göra ett medgivande av något slag i fråga om Raoul Wallenberg - inte minst med tanke på ledarskiftet.

Som bekant var det den dåvarande vice utrikesminister Gromyko som år 1957 lämnade det besked om Raoul Wallenberg som ryssarna hittills har betraktat som det definitiva.

Det förefaller mig osannolikt att ryssarna, utan att ha konfronterats med nya, oavvisliga bevis, skulle modifiera sin position så länge Gromyko sitter kvar på sin post. Ärendet torde prestigemässigt vara alltför bundet vid hans person.

I ett mer avlägset perspektiv kanske ett nytt ledargarnityr i Kreml skulle kunna förmås att göra en gest av något slag. Sannolikheten härav kan man blott spekulera om.



Sven Julin

Un Français détenu en U.R.S.S. depuis 40 ans

Libéré d'un camp allemand en 1945 par l'Armée rouge, il se voit refuser le droit de rentrer chez lui malgré les demandes répétées du Quai d'Orsay.

Incroyable histoire d'un Français détenu en U.R.S.S. depuis quarante ans : Paul Cairan, mobilisé en 1939, fait prisonnier par les Allemands, est "libéré" par l'Armée rouge, en 1945, et transféré dans un camp en Ukraine. Depuis, les autorités soviétiques le retiennent contre

diverses vaines tentatives, à faire parvenir à l'ambassade de France à Moscou deux lettres où il exprime le désir de rejoindre sa patrie.

● En 1981, le ministère des Affaires étrangères soviétique reconnaît qu'il s'agit bien d'un ancien prisonnier de guerre français, mais dé-

● En 1984, la France effectue, en vain, huit démarches auprès des autorités soviétiques afin de pouvoir reprendre contact avec celui dont le nom figure toujours sur le monument aux morts de son village natal, dans l'Aisne.

(Dernière page.

Prisonnier des soviétiques depuis quarante ans

Un Français, Paul Catrain, est retenu depuis la fin de la guerre en Union soviétique. Capturé par les Allemands, il a été « libéré » par l'Armée rouge et transféré en Ukraine en 1945. Depuis, les autorités l'empêchent de quitter l'U.R.S.S.

Parce qu'il ne savait pas qu'il était « mort pour la France » un soir de mai 1945 à Lublin en Pologne, Paul Catrain, né le 25 juin 1919 à Bois-les-Pargny (Aisne), a vieilli jour après jour dans un village d'Ukraine.

Aujourd'hui, il a soixante-cinq ans. A cet âge où la vie, parfois, ressemble à une défaite, Paul Catrain attend et espère encore. Le maire de Bois-les-Pargny, Jean Delourme, m'a remis la notification de son décès prononcé par le tribunal civil de Laon en 1953. J'ai vu aussi son nom gravé dans la pierre sur le monument aux morts de la commune.

PAR IRINA DE CHIKOFF

L'histoire de Paul Catrain est kaïkaienne bien qu'elle ne soit pas inédite. Pour mieux la comprendre, il faut se souvenir d'un temps où des millions d'hommes furent déportés, déplacés, baliottés au hasard des armées de libération qui se téléscopaient. Dans ce flot immense, Paul Catrain n'est qu'un soldat prisonnier parmi d'autres. Mobilisé en 1939, affecté au 43^e Alsace durant la campagne de France. En 1944, il se retrouve dans un camp à Koenigsberg. En 1945, il est à Lublin en Pologne au moment où un bombardement détruit la gare. A partir de là, Paul Catrain n'existe plus et les autorités françaises prononceront sa disparition officielle.

Le 31 mai 1980, à Moscou,

plus eu de nouvelles depuis 1945, parvient à faire passer un message d'Union soviétique via Radio-Stuttgart.

A Moscou, l'ambassade de France conserve des dizaines, voire des centaines de dossiers concernant des Français retenus en U.R.S.S. Le nom de Paul Flamme n'apparaît cependant sur aucune des listes. En vue de vérifications, le chef de la chancellerie écrit au maire de Bois-les-Pargny. Ce dernier constate que Paul Flamme n'existe pas sur les registres de la commune, mais fait immédiatement le rapprochement avec Paul Catrain dont la mère Antoinette était née Flamme. L'ambassade de France à Moscou écrit deux lettres à Paul Flamme. La première datée du



Le frère de Paul Catrain présentant la photo de ce prisonnier hors du commun.

14 juin : démarche auprès de M. Adamichine chef du 1^{er} département européen du M.I.D.

30 juillet : note verbale N° 627.

7 septembre : démarche auprès du 1^{er} département européen du M.I.D.

10 octobre : démarche auprès du 1^{er} département européen du M.I.D.

15 novembre : discussion sur ce « cas humanitaire » entre Régis Debray et M. Zagladine, un des responsables des affaires internationales au Comité central.

6 décembre : dans une note (télégramme diplomatique N° 3093), l'ambassadeur de France à Moscou écrit qu'après l'entrevue Debray-Zagladine une nouvelle démarche a été faite pour Paul Catrain dit Flamme. « Le collaborateur chargé de cette démarche a renouvelé le souhait exprimé au mois de septembre que deux membres de l'ambassade soient autorisés à le rencontrer en Ukraine ». Mais, conclut l'ambassadeur de France, l'attitude de l'interlocuteur, comme de coutume a été négative. « C'est un citoyen soviétique, a-t-il répondu, qui n'a entrepris aucune démarche pour se rendre en France. »

Paul Catrain est emmuré.

Prisonnier gardien

Après l'agression du gardien de la pénitence

« Si le garde des Sceaux revanché, omis de suppléer bien la colère des agents... »



Le 31 mai 1980, à Moscou, l'ambassadeur de France reçoit une lettre insolite. Postée à Strik-hovitsy, région de Khmalnitsky, district de Yaromolinsky en Ukraine, elle commence par ces mots : « Je m'appelle Paul Flamme, je suis né dans le village de Bois-les-Pargny, commune de Crécy-sur-Serre, arrondissement de Laon. » Elle s'achève en forme de supplice : « Je vous prie, monsieur l'ambassadeur, de m'aider à rejoindre les siens et ma patrie, ce dont je vous serais reconnaissant toute ma vie. »

Le mystère Flamme

Depuis 1945, les recherches de Français retenus ou détenus en U.R.S.S. n'ont jamais réellement cessé. Au fil des années, les rescapés témoignent. Beaucoup, comme le père Jean Nicolas, libéré du goulag en 1953, Armand Maloumian, libéré en 1956, Etienne Caubet, rapatrié en 1957, ont raconté leurs archipels. En 1979, un Américain, Victor Herrman, rentre aux États-Unis. Il a passé vingt-huit ans dans les camps soviétiques. En 1980, c'est un Allemand, Wilhelm Dyck, qui retrouve le sol de sa patrie après trente-cinq ans de « séjour » en U.R.S.S. La même année, un Alsacien, Albert Muller, incorporé de force en 1943 dans l'armée allemande, et dont la famille n'a

Moscou écrit deux lettres à Paul Flamme. La première, datée du 16 mai, est la première. Elle lui parvient le 25 juin. La seconde, datée du 25 juin, le 26 septembre 1980. « Pour moi français, écrit-il, ce fut une grande joie de recevoir, après de si longues années de séparation, la première lettre d'un représentant de notre gouvernement français. »

Question par question, Paul Flamme qui a ajouté cette fois son patronyme russe, « Castro-vitch », répond au consul. Date de naissance : « juillet 1919 » (en réalité il est né au mois de juin). Ou avez-vous été mobilisé ? « A Paris en 1939. » Dans quelle armée ? « Un régiment d'artillerie. » Pourquoi avez-vous attendu si longtemps pour prendre contact avec l'ambassade de France à Moscou ? « Aussitôt après la fin de la guerre, j'ai écrit à deux reprises à l'ambassade de France à Moscou mais n'ai jamais reçu de réponse. J'ai aussi écrit au pays et à la rédaction de « L'Humanité », toujours sans réponse. Votre réponse est la première que je reçois en quarante et un ans. »

Le 6 octobre, l'ambassade de France à Moscou adresse au ministère des Affaires étrangères de l'Union soviétique (M.I.D.) une note afin d'éclaircir le mystère Flamme-Catrain.

Le M.I.D., tout d'abord, fait la sourde oreille. Puis le

Le frère de Paul Catrain présentant la photo de ce prisonnier hors du commun

31 mars 1981, par note verbale, le M.I.D. lève un pan du voile : « Paul Flamme, prisonnier français des Allemands en 1939 au camp de Koenigsberg en Prusse Orientale, puis à Kersilica, fut libéré par l'Armée rouge et transféré dans un autre camp à Starokonstantinov en Ukraine à environ 50 km de Khmelitsky. Là, il rencontra une femme soviétique avec laquelle il vit dans cette même région. Il n'est pas marié et n'a pas d'enfants. Paul Flamme a acquis la nationalité soviétique en 1954. » Selon les autorités soviétiques, le but de la lettre de Paul Flamme était de « rechercher sa famille afin de l'inviter chez lui puis lui rendre visite en France. »

A Moscou l'ambassade de France ne doute plus de l'identité réelle de Paul Flamme et des inexactitudes de détail qui paraissent souvent dérisoires.

Le mort-vivant

Depuis 1981 la France ne cessera plus de multiplier les démarches, afin de pouvoir rétablir un contact avec Paul Flamme-Catrain. Depuis 1981 les autorités soviétiques opposent à ces tentatives une fin de non-recevoir.

Politique de l'enterrement, du 1^{er} juin : démarche auprès du M.I.D., département européen

« S'il y avait une revanche, elle serait bien la colombe d'un des leurs dans la profession. — ces « éboueurs » à assurer une surveillance dans la prison de G... hommes étaient ordinaires, la veille de Lionel Car... de époux Aran et le... Claude Hochard. En rais... née, les effectifs étaient... « exceptionnel »... sous un contrôle particul... Ce mardi, du Nouve... deux pour affronter la c... ou simulée, mais certai... l'inculpe. Lorsque Lionel... sur ses gardiens, les fr... avec le support métalliq... nouvelle fois descendée... voir les coups en attend... pénitentiaire blesé, Da... opéré d'urgence à l'hôp... deaux.

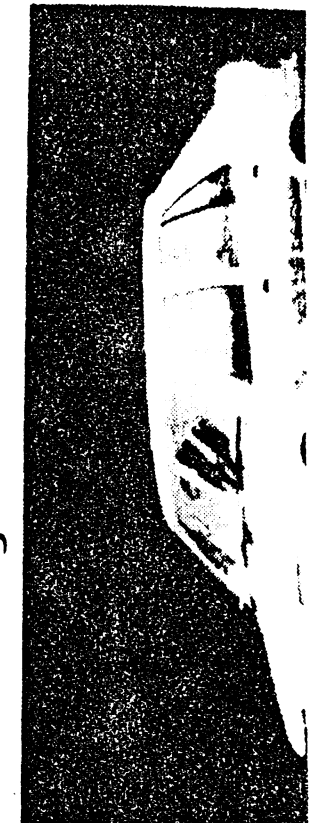
La riposte des gardiens Selon le syndicat F.O., seuls les pénitentiaires sur le terrain après-midi ont suivi hier après-midi un service n'a été assuré de... Ce mouvement de grève... légères incidents à la pris... les gendarmes mobiles o... obliger 500 détenus à réin... On est loin des « paric... suggestions » du ministre du jour, la sécurité du vic... en butte aux actes de vic... dangereux ». Le tout est cette catégorie de détenus... question à Jacques Valette du syndicat F.O., mouve... 46,5 % des agents pénite...

Un certain

QUESTION. — Quelles conséquences de la réforme l'univers carcéral instaure... Soaux en 1982, notamment... quartiers dits de « haute sé... Jacques VALETTE. — pation « humaniste », cert... un certain non-sens puisqu... les conditions de détent... permis aux pires des détenu... bles », ceux-là mêmes qui... meneurs — de côtoyer les... la masse relativement « sa...

I. C.

R 19 et 206 : les nouvelles françaises



(PR)

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MYCKET BRAADSKANDE

FOER FREIJ FRAAN HAAKANSSON RE INTERVJU MED KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN
I WALLENBERG-AERENDET

KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN KOMMER TISDAGEN DEN 23 APRIL ATT
INTERVJUAS PER TELEFON AV EN AUSTRALIENSISK JOURNALIST VID
NAMN FANNY MALLETT. TACKSAM OM DU VILL KONTAKTA HENNE
(TFN:02-265 27 00) OCH BEKRAERFTA ATT INTERVJUN KAN GENOM-
FOERAS KL 09.30-10.30 SVENSK TID (OBSERVERA ATT VI NU HAR
SOMMARTID). JAG SKULLE MYCKET UPPSKATTA OM DU UNDER
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NYHETSORGANISATION MALLETT REPRESENTERAR OCH I VILKET SAMMANHANG
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UD STOCKHOLM

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Generalkonsulatet

NEW YORK



Dokumentsamling om Raoul Wallenberg

./.
Harvard College Library har beställt hela uppsättningen av de år 1980 och 1982 offentliggjorda dokumenten om Raoul Wallenberg i 49 volymer.

Volymerna skickas som bilaga till denna skrivelse och Gk ombedes underrätta Dr Roberta G. Sellek vid Harvard College Library, när de anlänt.

Köparen önskar få den sammanlagda kostnaden, som med frakt till New York uppgår till Skr 4.150 på en räkning. Generalkonsulatet ombedes därför utfärda en sådan faktura med beloppet omräknat i US dollars.

. Dr Sellek har underrättats om, att hon får meddelande från Gk, när sändningen anlänt.

Staffan Runestam

GN

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Stockholm, April 19, 1985

Dr Roberta G. Sellek
Department of Collection Development
Harvard College Library
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
USA

Dear Dr Sellek,

Thank you for your letter of 29 March concerning the documentary collection about Raoul Wallenberg.

The price for the 49 volumes are Skr 2.000 and the shipping costs to New York amounts to Skr 2.150.

The volumes will be sent to the Swedish Consul General in New York and you will be advised when they have arrived. The Consul General will then issue an invoice for an amount in US dollars corresponding to Skr 4.150.

I hope this arrangement will prove satisfactory for you.

Yours sincerely,

Staffan Runestam
Head Librarian

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Mr Gerrit van Keulen
Postbus 80

NL 1619 ZH ANDIJK



Dear Mr Gerrit,

Thank you for your letter of 15 March 1985. You queried whether there is an official figure on how many Jews were rescued by Raoul Wallenberg.

There is no such figure. The time when Raoul Wallenberg carried out his activities were too turbulent to permit reckoning. And, as you point out, different sources supply different numbers. But it has been established that around 20,000 to 25,000 persons living in the "Swedish Houses" equipped with protective passports survived the war. Further, it is believed that his actions on behalf of the inhabitants of Budapest's sealed ghetto contributed to saving still another 70,000 lives.

Yours sincerely,

Sven Julin
Director

ml

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53. VERT 38 FOER HAAKANSSON RE INTERVJU MED KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN I WALLEMBERG-AERENDET.

PRIMO. ER BEKRAEFTELSE ATT INTERVJUN KAN GENOMFOERAS 1985-04-23 MELLAN 09.30 OCH 10.30 SVENSK TID HAR FRAMFOERTS.

SECUNDO. RAETTA NAMNET AER ZANNE MALLETT OCH VEDERBOERANDE SOM DANSK MEDBORGARE HAR UNDER SENASTE FEM AAREN VARIT VERKSAM VID HAERVARANDE RADIOSTATIONEN 2EA, VILKEN INGAAR I SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE, EN STATLIG INSTITUTION SOM ANSVARAR FOER NYHETER ETC. FOER DE ETNISKA GRUPPERNA I AUSTRALIEN. MALLETT AER NORMALT ANSVARIG OCH TILLIKA UPPLAESARE FOER RADIOSTATIONENS DANSKA PROGRAM, VILKET I LIKHET MED T.EX. DET SVENSKA SAENDES UNDER EN HALV TIMMA VARJE VECKA.

INTERVJUN MED KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN SKALL DOCK SAENDAS I ETT ENTINNAS SPECIALPROGRAM PAA ENOELLSKA OEVER WALLEMBERG 1985-04-27 KLOCKAN 14.00. PROGRAMMET SOM AVSES HETA "RAOUL WALLEMBERG, MOSES OF THE NORTH" AER EN TRIBUT TILL WALLEMBERG. AEVEN EN INTERVJU MED PER ANGER DAER DENNE UPPGES FRAMFOERA KRITIK MOT SVENSKA REGERINGENS AGERANDE I FOERJAN AV AFFAEREN KOMMER ENLIGT UPPGIFT ATT INGAA I PROGRAMMET.

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G. e. Li.

1985-04-08

Ambassaden i Canberra

Utrikesdepartementet

Närslutna artikel om Raoul Wallenberg har skrivits av
Phillip Adams, som är en mycket välkänd journalist och
kulturperson.

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

L. Hedström

26 APR 1985

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

Phillip Adams

country was, in effect, run by two pri-

by night he'd smuggle food and medicine to the detainees, and he'd supply them with the necessities of life.



Nothing less than a secular saint, Rosenberg would personally pull people away from the death marches to the border, hand by hand, by night he'd smuggle food and medicine.

Eighteous Gentle: the Story of Raulo Weipert, Missing Hero of the Holocaust (Viking Press) was outraged by the "combination of cowardice and naively million Jews, is the winner."

Righteous Gentle: the Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust (Viking Press) was outraged by the "combination of cowardice and naivety

Thrombolytic therapy

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Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Handl Kr S Julin|bf

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Stochkolm, den 23. April 1985			
P 2 Eu I			



Frau Sigrid Regler
Ev. Theologin
Fichtenweg 20
D-8261 MARKTL/Inn
Förbundsrepubliken Tyskland

ang. Raoul Wallenberg

Sehr geehrte Frau Regler.

Ich beziehe mich auf Ihrem Brief vom 19. März 1985, in welchem Sie - auf Grund von in einem Fernsehprogramm vermittelten Auskünften - die Meinung vertreten, der Fall Raoul Wallenberg stelle den grössten Schandfleck für die schwedische Regierung in diesem Jahrhundert dar.

Dazu möchte ich behaupten, dass Sie falsch informiert worden sind. Tatsache ist, das möchte ich entschieden hervorheben, dass die schwedische Regierung noch nie auf einen einzelnen schwedischen Bürger soviel diplomatische Aktivität entwickelt hat wie hinsichtlich Raoul Wallenbergs.

Die schwedische Regierung hat niemals den Bescheid von sowjetischer Seite akzeptiert, dass er 1947 in einem Gefängnis in Moskau gestorben sei, da eindeutige Zeugenaussagen u.ä. von heimgekehrten deutschen Kriegsgefangenen und anderen Personen darauf hindeuten, dass er weit später am Leben war. So lange die Regierung keine bindenden Beweise für das Gegenteil erhalten hat, geht sie davon aus, dass Raoul Wallenberg am Leben ist.

Zu Ihrer Information füge ich ein Papier in englischer Sprache bei, in dem das Agieren der schwedischen Regierung für Raoul Wallenberg im einzelnen darge-

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stellt wird. Leider gibt es davon keine deutsche Übersetzung, ich hoffe jedoch, dass es Ihnen gleichwohl Tatsachen erhellen wird.

Die Wahrheit ist, dass der Umstand, dass Raoul Wallenbergs Verschwinden bisher ungeklärt geblieben ist, auf der negativen Einstellung der sowjetischen Regierung beruht, den Fall diskutieren zu wollen. - Man weist beharrlich auf den Bescheid aus dem Jahre 1957 hin, dass er zehn Jahre vorher gestorben sei, und entschuldigt sich damit, dass die sowjetischen Behörden von KGB-Beamten irregeführt worden seien, die dann nach Stalins Tod 1953 ihres Amtes enthoben wurden.

Ob Raoul Wallenberg noch lebt, wissen wir leider nicht. Aber ich kann Ihnen versichern, dass die schwedische Regierung jede geeignete Gelegenheit benutzt, seinen Fall bei den zuständigen sowjetischen Stellen zur Sprache zu bringen um Klarheit über sein Schicksal zu erhalten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Sven Julin
Ministerialrat

March 1985

Raoul Wallenberg

Under the pressure of growing world concern about the fate of the Hungarian Jews sparked off by the revelations from escaping prisoners about what was happening in Auschwitz, the Swedish Legation in Budapest began taking steps towards protecting the Jewish population in mid-1944. At the outset, these were of limited scope due to personnel constraints and similar factors. To enable it to cope with a major relief scheme, Raoul Wallenberg was assigned to the Legation.

He arrived in Budapest in July 1944 and swiftly set about organizing his rescue mission. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest one at the Legation; thousands of "protective passports" were issued and "Swedish Houses" were established to shelter further tens of thousands of Jews in distress. These operations were carried out at great personal risk to Raoul Wallenberg, unwelcome as they were to the Nazi occupation forces and to Adolf Eichman personally.

When the Red Army arrived in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg approached the Soviet command in January 1945 with a view to discussing the relief operations. He was arrested and taken to Moscow.

The Soviet authorities first maintained that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Red Army and that he was under their protection. Subsequently, however, in 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, in answer to repeated Swedish representations, communicated that he was unknown in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs pursued its inquiries. The aim was to obtain such complete and incontrovertible evidence to the effect that he was held in Soviet captivity as to enable demand for his release despite the negative Soviet attitude. Such definite evidence was acquired only in the 1950s.

Prisoners-of-war - chiefly Germans - who began returning home in 1952/54 bore unequivocal witness to the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been captured and imprisoned in Moscow, first in the Lubyanka prison and then in the Lefortovskaya prison. These developments caused the Swedish Government to intensify its diplomatic measures on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. Between 1952 and 1957, 15 written and 34 verbal representations were made by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Soviet Government persistently referred to its communication of 1947.

During a visit to Moscow in 1956, Prime Minister Tage Erlander brought up Raoul Wallenberg's case with the Soviet leadership with the support of evidence of an irrefutable nature that he had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The Soviet reaction was received in 1957 through a note handed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. In this communication, to which the Soviet Union has unfailingly referred over the years in answer to renewed Swedish representa-

tions, it was stated that, as a result of a thorough investigation by the Soviet authorities, it had been determined that Raoul Wallenberg died from a heart attack in 1947 in the Lubyanka prison. It was claimed that all the documents pertaining to his case had disappeared and that there was only a handwritten report about his death made by the head of the prison hospital service, A.L. Smoltsov, also later deceased. He had informed the Minister for State Security, Abakumov, who had been executed in conjunction with the purges in the Security Police following Stalin's death. Abakumov was blamed for having misled the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Swedish Government did not accept the contention that Raoul Wallenberg had died in 1947 since there was evidence that he had been alive after that date. It announced that inquiries would continue until full light had been shed on his fate.

In the ensuing years, further testimonies came to the attention of the Swedish Foreign Ministry indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and detained in the Vladimir prison, some 100 miles east of Moscow, where former fellow inmates claimed to have seen him as recently as the mid-1950's. This information, which was vetted with the same rigour as earlier evidence from returned prisoners, prompted renewed Swedish representations to the Soviet Government. However, the only reply received referred to Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death in 1947.

Of particular significance was the information provided by the Swedish physician Dr. Nanna Svartz, who was told by a Soviet colleague in 1961 that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and that he was a patient

at a mental hospital in Moscow. It caused Prime Minister Erlander promptly to raise the matter with Mr. Khrushchev and set in motion a series of Swedish appeals. A confrontation was arranged in Moscow in 1965 between Dr. Svartz and her colleague. At this meeting, he denied everything he had said to Dr. Svartz. He died in 1966.

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1985-04-04

RAOUL WALLENBERG

Raoul Wallenberg was born on August 4th, 1912. His parents came from one of Sweden's most well-known families whose members included diplomats and bankers as well as artists and professors.

After high school in Sweden he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the programme at the School of Architecture. Back in Sweden again he began studying banking and commerce. He worked for several banks abroad and became in 1939 junior partner of a company which dealt with foodstuffs. His senior partner was a Jewish refugee from Hungary. Raoul Wallenberg often travelled to Hungary and soon began to know the Hungarian Jewish community. He became increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities.

In the United States, the War Refugee Board was established. Its goal was to to save Jews and other Nazi victims. Soon after, the War Refugee Board came to neutral Sweden, which had an active embassy in Budapest, looking for someone who could agree to go to Hungary. Such a person would work under the auspices of the Swedish government with the protection of a Swedish diplomatic passport, though representing and funded by the War Refugee Board. As a neutral country, Sweden conducted business for many of the warring factions in countries where they no longer had diplomatic representation but often continued to hold property.

The Swedish Legation in Budapest began taking steps towards protecting the Jewish population in mid-1944. At the outset, these were of limited scope due to personnel constraints and similar factors. To enable it to cope with a major relief scheme, Raoul Wallenberg was assigned to the Legation.

He arrived in Budapest in July 1944 and swiftly set about organizing his rescue mission. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest one at the Legation; thousands of "protective passports" were issued and "Swedish Houses" were established to shelter further tens of thousands of Jews in distress. These operations were carried out at great personal risk to Raoul Wallenberg, unwelcome as they were to the Nazi occupation forces and to Adolf Eichman personally.

When the Red Army arrived in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg approached the Soviet command in January 1945 with a view to discussing the relief operations. He was arrested and taken to Moscow.

The Soviet authorities first maintained that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Red Army and that he was under their protection. Subsequently, however, in 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, in answer to repeated Swedish representations, communicated that he was unknown in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs pursued its inquiries. The aim was to obtain such complete and incontrovertible evidence to the effect that he was held in Soviet captivity as to enable demand for his release despite the negative Soviet attitude. Such definite evidence was acquired only in the 1950s.

Prisoners-of-war - chiefly Germans - who began returning home in 1952/54 bore unequivocal witness to the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been captured and imprisoned in Moscow, first in the Lubyanka prison and then in the Lefortovskaya prison. These developments caused the Swedish Government to intensify its diplomatic measures on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. Between 1952 and 1957, 15 written and 34 verbal representations were made by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Soviet Government persistently referred to its communication of 1947.

During a visit to Moscow in 1956, Prime Minister Tage Erlander brought up Raoul Wallenberg's case with the Soviet leadership with the support of evidence of an irrefutable nature that he had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The Soviet reaction was received in 1957 through a note handed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. In this communication, to which the Soviet Union has unfailingly referred over the years in answer to renewed Swedish representa-

tions, it was stated that, as a result of a thorough investigation by the Soviet authorities, it had been determined that Raoul Wallenberg died from a heart attack in 1947 in the Lubyanka prison. It was claimed that all the documents pertaining to his case had disappeared and that there was only a handwritten report about his death made by the head of the prison hospital service, A.L. Smoltsov, also later deceased. He had informed the Minister for State Security, Abakumov, who had been executed in conjunction with the purges in the Security Police following Stalin's death. Abakumov was blamed for having misled the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Swedish Government did not accept the contention that Raoul Wallenberg had died in 1947 since there was evidence that he had been alive after that date. It announced that inquiries would continue until full light had been shed on his fate.

In the ensuing years, further testimonies came to the attention of the Swedish Foreign Ministry indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and detained in the Vladimir prison, some 100 miles east of Moscow, where former fellow inmates claimed to have seen him as recently as the mid-1950's. This information, which was vetted with the same rigour as earlier evidence from returned prisoners, prompted renewed Swedish representations to the Soviet Government. However, the only reply received referred to Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death in 1947.

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The Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme made following statement on 17 January 1985

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.

**UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET**

1985-04-29 Pol 2

Rosenberg/bl

Ex. för kännedom till

Utrikesministern
Kabinettssekreteraren
Polchefen
Ch Pol 1
Ch Pol 2
Wretborn
Rosenberg
Julin, Pol.

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Postadress
14121
S 23 STOCKHOLM

Gatadress
Gustav Adolfs torg 1

Telefon
786 60 00

Telegram
Cabinet

Telex
105 90

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DELEGATIONEN STRASBOURG

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Delegationen Strasbourg/Svedäng/sg

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM - TELEFAX

Raoul Wallenberg i Europarådet

Datum
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Överlämnas för kännedom
av Utrikesdepartementet Pol. II

29 APR 1985

D. Nro

1985-04-28 26

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Adress

CABINET STOCKHOLM
Polchefen
Pol 1
Pol 2

Åtgärd se bif. lista

Text

Under den sedvanliga frågestunde med ministerkommitténs ordförande, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, under Europarådets parlamentariska församlingssession 22-26 april ställdes bl a en fråga om ev insatser från ministerkommitténs sida rörande Raoul Wallenberg. Frågeställare var den irländske labour-ledamöten Mervyn Taylor. Frågan och Genschers svar återgas nedan.

Arvidson

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The PRESIDENT (Translation).- The next question will be by Mr Taylor,

To ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers:

If he will make a statement regarding the Swedish Diplomat Count Raoul Wallenburg and if the Committee of Ministers will make representations to the Soviet Union to secure his release. Mr GENSCHER said that the Soviet authorities should furnish an explanation on the whereabouts of Count Raoul Wallenburg. The Federal Republic of Germany had repeatedly supported the Swedish Government's efforts in that respect.

Mr TAYLOR (Ireland).- I thank the Minister for his reply.

Following the recent change of power in the USSR, does the Minister feel that this might be an appropriate time to renew the request to the Soviet Union for the release of Count Wallenburg, who is a great humanitarian? Does the Minister agree that such a request from an influential body such as the Committee of Ministers might be a major factor in reopening the question? Accordingly, will the Minister consider the possibility of raising the matter in the Committee of Ministers with that objective in mind?

Mr GENSCHER said that it was up to the Swedish Government to decide. If the question were raised at the Committee of Ministers, he would support it.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON

Handläggare: S Hadenius

1985-04-23

Nr 138

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I

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K. S. Hadenius

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Hedersdoktorat till Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Vid en ceremoni igår vid Muhlenberg College i Allentown, Pennsylvania, överlämnades ett hedersdoktorat till Raoul Wallenberg i "Human Letters". Ambassaden var inbjuden att delta och representerades av Stig Hadenius.

Muhlenberg College har 1.500 studenter och har nära förbindelser med The Lutheran Church. Anledningen till att Wallenberg hyllades på detta sätt var bl a att man från detta college sida försöker få till stånd ett samarbete med olika judiska organisationer i området.

Vid ceremonin som följdes av drygt 500 personer spelade tre medlemmar ur Philadelphia symfoniorkester. Ett brev av kongressmannen Tom Lantos lästes upp och detta innehöll en beskrivning av hans och hans frus kamp för Wallenberg. Där nämndes dock inte något om den svenska regeringen och dess insatser - eller brist på sådana. I ett anförande efter det att doktorsinsignerna överlämnats berörde Hadenius bl a hur Wallenbergs insatser blivit levandegjorda i den nyligen visade NBC-filmen. Han talade också om de ansträngningar som gjorts från olika svenska regeringars sida för att få Wallenberg frigiven. Slutligen läste han upp det uttalande som gjordes av Olof Palme på 40-årsdagen av Wallenbergs försvinnande.

I detta sammanhang kan finnas anledning att på nytt påpeka vilken effekt filmen om Wallenberg har haft på amerikansk opinion. Vardera delen sågs av ca 30 miljoner tittare och den har genomgående fått en stor och positiv uppmärksamhet i pressen. Intressant är att ambassaden inte fått mer än ett fåtal kritiska frågor med anledning av filmen. Istället har många ställt frågan varför USA inte tidigare engagerat sig för Wallenberg och varför hans fall först nu aktualiseras. Frågan är naturlig då Wallenberg-filmen starkt understryker det amerikanska engagemanget i Wallenbergs mission. Varför brydde

./...

man sig då inte om honom när han togs av ryssarna, säger man.

För "bilden av Sverige" i USA måste filmen om Wallenberg bedömas mycket positivt. En bred allmänhet har fått se hur svenskarna i krigets slutskede hjälpte tusentals judar från en säker död i koncentrationsläger. Många amerikaner har tidigare antingen inte haft någon uppfattning om Sveriges hållning eller också haft en negativ inställning till Sveriges neutralitet. Filmen visade att just neutraliteten gjorde det möjligt för Sverige att göra betydande hjälpinsatser. Detta har återspeglats i tidningsartiklar och i samtal som ambassadens personal haft med amerikaner.



Ulf Hjertonsson

Wallenberg tribute held at Muhlenberg

By JUDITH WYATT

Forty years ago, Raoul Wallenberg disappeared into the prison system of Soviet Russia, leaving behind a legacy of one man's single-minded dedication to life amid the horrors of the Holocaust. It is a legacy few Jews, and certainly no Holocaust survivor, will ever forget.

Last night at Egner Memorial Chapel, Muhlenberg College, at least 500 people gathered to pay tribute to Wallenberg, to hear music performed in his honor, and most of all, to remember.

Sponsored by Muhlenberg College, the Jewish Federation of Allentown, the Northeastern Pennsylvania Synod, Lutheran Church in America and the Allentown Area Lutheran Parish, "A Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg" featured the talents of the Liberty Bell Trio who are also members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Two members of the trio, Wolfgang Granat and Marcel Farago, are Holocaust survivors, and the entire trio, along with violinist Frank Saam, presented a program of string trios by Schubert and Beethoven.

"Personally, I admire Wallenberg so much that it is almost impossible to put into words how much," remarked Marcel Farago before the concert. "If he is still alive, I don't understand why the Russians still hold him."

"A great courageous man like this," continued Wolfgang Granat, "you have to have hope in humanity and in the future of humanity if a man like this was capable of saving so many lives."

A Lutheran and a Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Budapest Hungary in 1944. With charm, wit, courage and intelligence he

managed to gain safe-conduct passes and establish safe houses in Budapest in order to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps.

It is for his courage and selflessness in the face of great adversity that he was honored by Muhlenberg College and presented the degree Doctor of Humane Letters, "Honoris Causa," in absentia. The degree was presented by the president of Muhlenberg College, Dr. Jonathan Messerli, and was received by Stig Hadenius, Press Counselor of the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C.

"We are very proud of Raoul Wallenberg," said Mr. Hadenius on receiving the degree. "We will never forget him, and we will never stop working on his behalf to free him, or to learn his fate."

As a Christian who worked on behalf of the Jews, Wallenberg is known as a "righteous gentile," one among only 5,000 Christians who risked their lives to save Jews from Nazi persecution.

Another righteous gentile was honored last night. Dr. Walter Wagner, chaplain of Muhlenberg College, and Ned Shulman, director of the Holocaust Resource Center, called to the podium Adele Farago, wife of Marcel Farago. They recounted her bravery in hiding seven Jewish men and women in her home after her husband, who was a Jew, had been deported and executed. Mrs. Farago was presented with a menorah with six branches, representing the 6 million Jews who had been murdered in the death camps.

"This is not meant to be a painful reminder," Shulman assured Mrs. Farago, "but rather a symbol that you were responsible for not having this be more than the 6 million who perished."

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

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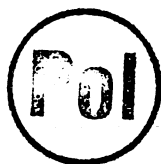
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Vi är två flickor som håller på med
ett specialarbete om Raoul Wallenberg.
Vi undrar om ni har uppgifter om
Raoul Wallenbergs verksamhet i Budapest
och om försvinnandet. Vi blir väldigt
tacksamma om ni vill svara på
vårt brev. Tack på förhand.

Catharina Hellman

Lignellsvägen 6

831 42 Östersund tel. 063-10 75 40

Marie Jönsson

Pumpmakargränd 8

831 52 Östersund 063-11 06 62

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/Kr S Julin/bf

1985
May 1985

Ex t:

L Lönnback, Press
P Osvald, Pol I
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Raoul Wallenberg

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After high school in Sweden he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the programme at the School of Architecture. Back in Sweden again he began studying banking and commerce. He worked for several banks abroad and became in 1939 junior partner of a company which dealt with foodstuffs. His senior partner was a Jewish refugee from Hungary. Raoul Wallenberg often travelled to Hungary and soon began to know the Hungarian Jewish community. He became increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities.

As a neutral, non-belligerent nation Sweden maintained a Legation in Budapest and was thus in a position to deal directly with the Hungarian Government and the Nazi occupation authorities. Under the pressure of growing world concern about the fate of the Hungarian Jews, sparked off by

revelations from escaping prisoners about what was happening at Auschwitz, the Swedish Legation in Budapest began taking steps towards protecting the Jewish population in mid-1944. At the outset, these were of limited scope due to personnel constraints and similar factors. To enable it to cope with a major relief scheme, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs decided to assign Raoul Wallenberg to the Legation.

He arrived in Budapest in July 1944 and swiftly set about organizing his rescue mission. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest one at the Legation; thousands of "protective passports" were issued and "Swedish Houses" were established to shelter further tens of thousands of Jews in distress. These operations were carried out at great personal risk to Raoul Wallenberg, unwelcome as they were to the Nazi occupation forces and to Adolf Eichman personally.

The exact number of Jews saved by Raoul Wallenberg from the Holocaust are unknown; the times were too turbulent to permit reckoning. But it has been established that around 20,000 to 25,000 persons living in the "Swedish Houses" equipped with protective passports survived the war. Further, it is believed that his actions on behalf of the inhabitants of Budapest's sealed ghetto contributed to saving still another 70,000 lives.

When the Red Army arrived in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg approached the Soviet command in January 1945 with a view to discussing the relief operations. He was arrested and taken to Moscow. The Soviet authorities

first maintained that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Red Army and that he was under their protection. Subsequently, however, in 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, in answer to repeated Swedish representations, communicated that he was unknown in the Soviet Union.

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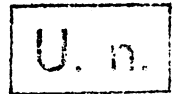
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Handl Kr S Julin/bf

1985-05-02	Avd	Grupp	Mål
122/003		P 2	Eu I

Pressrådet Alvar Alsterdal

LONDON

Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

Broder,

./.

I anslutning till dagens telefonsamtal översänder jag
den ungerska samizdatpublikationen om Raoul Wallenberg.
Jag vore tacksam om Du vill se till att vi i sinom tid
får tillbaka det.

Sven Julin

Postadress
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM

Gått ut av postexp

Telefon

Telegram

Telex

Postgiro

Gått ut av postexp

786 60 00

Cabinet

Inn datum

Postgiro

☒ sv kurlr☐ utl kurlr☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

3/5-85

48

PRESSBYRÅN

Arkivexemplar

CIRKULÄR

Nr. 58

1985-05-07

Dnr

P

Avd

Grupp

Mål

P 2 E u I



Till samtliga utlandsmyndigheter

Översänder bakgrundsmaterial om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Flera ambassader har senaste månaderna hört av sig till pressbyrån med förfrågningar om allmänt bakgrundsmaterial om regeringens syn på Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande och våra ansträngningar nå klarhet i försvinnandet.

7
Politiska avdelningen och pressbyrån har nu sammanställt ett material, som vi härmed ber att få översända, och som fritt kan användas.

Bertil Lobeus

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med



sv kurir



utl kurir



luftpost



vanlig post

Avsändn datum

10/5-85

Sign

UJ

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I/Kr S Julin/bf

May 1985

Ex t:

L Lönnback, Press

P Osvald, Pol I

S Carlsson, Pol I

S Julin

Raoul Wallenberg

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After high school in Sweden he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the programme at the School of Architecture. Back in Sweden again he began studying banking and commerce. He worked for several banks abroad and became in 1939 junior partner of a company which dealt with foodstuffs. His senior partner was a Jewish refugee from Hungary. Raoul Wallenberg often travelled to Hungary and soon began to know the Hungarian Jewish community. He became increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities.

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He arrived in Budapest in July 1944 and swiftly set about organizing his rescue mission. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest one at the Legation; thousands of "protective passports" were issued and "Swedish Houses" were established to shelter further tens of thousands of Jews in distress. These operations were carried out at great personal risk to Raoul Wallenberg, unwelcome as they were to the Nazi occupation forces and to Adolf Eichman personally.

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Mars 1985

Beskickningar

Abidjan
Abu Dhabi
Addis Abeba
Alger
Amman
Ankara
Athen
Bagdad
Bangkok
Beijing
Beirut
Belgrad
Berlin
Bern
Bissau x)
Bogotá
Bonn
Brasilia
Bryssel
Budapest
Buenos Aires
Bukarest
Canberra
Caracas
Colombo
Damaskus
Dar es Salaam
Dhaka
Dublin
Gaborone
Guatemala
Haag
Hanoi
Harare
Havanna
Helsingfors
Islamabad
Jakarta
Kairo
Kinshasa

Kuala Lumpur
Kuwait
Köpenhamn
Lagos
Lima
Lissabon
London
Luanda
Lusaka
Madrid
Managua
Manila
Maputo
Mexico
Monrovia
Montevideo
Moskva
Nairobi
New Delhi
Oslo
Ottawa
Paris
Prag
Pretoria
Pyongyang
Quito
Rabat
Reykjavik
Riyadh (fr o m 850201)
Rom
Santiago de Chile
Seoul
Singapore
Sofia
Teheran
Tel Aviv
Tokyo
Tripoli
Tunis
Vientiane
Warszawa
Washington

Wellington

Wien

De i Stockholm baserade ambassadörerna
(tillställs 8 ex)

Delegationer

FN-representationen, New York

OECD-delegationen, Paris

EG-delegationen, Bryssel

Delegationen, Genève

Nedrustningsdelegationen, Genève

Europarådsdelegationen, Strasbourg

Lönade generalkonsulat

Amsterdam

Berlin

Chicago

Frankfurt am Main

Hamburg

Hongkong

Istanbul

Leningrad

Los Angeles 3 ex

Marseille

Minneapolis

Montreal

München

New York

Rio de Janeiro 3 ex.

Sydney

Lönade konsulat

Barcelona

Jeddah

Las Palmas (tillställs 3 ex)

Malaga

Mariehamn

Palma de Mallorca

Szczecin

Vancouver

Olönade generalkonsulat

(med vissa av lönad myndighets funktioner)

Milano (bör tillställas egna cirkulär)

x) saknar i övrigt nummerserie

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet I

Handl Ass B Flink

1985-05-06	Avd	Grupp	Mål
(Sep)	126/003	P 2	Eu I



Marie Jönsson
Pumpmakargkränd 8

831 52 ÖSTERSUND

Likalydande till:

Catharina Hellman

Lignellsvägen 6

831 42 ÖSTERSUND

Tack för Ditt brev ang anhållan om uppgifter rörande
Raoul Wallenbergs verksamhet i Budapest och om hans
försvinnande. Jag översänder härmed bifogade informa-
tion som dock bara finns på engelska. Lycka till med
specialarbetet!

Med vänlig hälsning

Sven Julin
Kansliråd

genom

Birgitta Flink
Assistent

May 1985

Raoul Wallenberg

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1985-05-09

TELEFAX

INK. UTIRKES DEP.		
D. N:o		
1985-05-09		
AVD P	GR 2	MÅL Eu

P 2 Raoul Wallenbe

a.s. 7.7

inkommande original

332.1 För Pressbyrån.

I dagens New York Times återges president Reagans tal inför Europaparlamentet i Strasbourg. Presidenten nämnde Raoul Wallenbergs insatser, vilket framgår av bifogade utdrag ur NYT:s text.

Vänligen delge med Sven Julin.

This day can't help but be emotional, for in it we feel the long tug of memory. We are reminded of shared joy and shared pain. A few weeks ago in California an old soldier with tears in his eyes said: "It was such a different world then. It's almost impossible to describe it to someone who wasn't there, but when they finally turned the lights on in the cities again it was like being reborn."

If it is hard to communicate the happiness of those days, it is even harder to communicate to those who did not share it, the depth of Europe's agony.

The common men and women who somehow dug greatness from within their souls — the people who sang to the children during the blitz, who joined the resistance and said "no" to tyranny, the people who had the courage, who had the courage to hide and save the Jews and the dissidents. The people who became, for a moment, the repositories of all the courage of the West — from a child named Anne Frank to a hero named Raoul Wallenberg. These names shine. They give us heart forever.

The Days After the War

The glow of their memories lit Europe in her darkest days. Who can forget the hard days after the war? We can't help but look back and think: life was so vivid then. There was the sense of purpose, the joy of shared effort, and, later, the impossible joy of our triumph.

Those were the days when the West rolled up its sleeves and repaired the damage that had been done, the days when Europe rose in glory from the ruins.

Old enemies were reconciled with the European family. Together, America and Western Europe created and put into place the Marshall Plan to rebuild from the rubble. And together we created an Atlantic alliance, which proceeded not from transient interests of state but from shared ideals.

Faxén

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

LONDON

1985-05-10

Departementssekreteraren
Sven Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

RE Wallenberg
(1 bil)

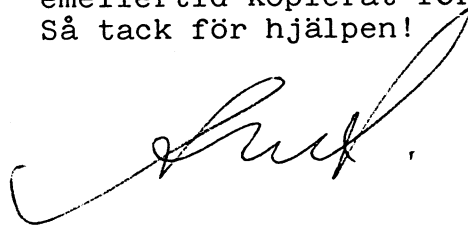
Pol

130/001

INKOM UD		
1985-05-15		
AVD.	GR.	MAL.
A 2		Eu

Broder,

./. Tack för Wallenbergboken, som ju dock visade sig bara vara en översättning av Biermans bok. Jag har emellertid kopierat förordet åt ett par intressenter. Så tack för hjälpen!



Alvar Alsterdal

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET,
Pol. I

23 MAJ 1985

M. Westberg

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

129/CC2 ✓

Pal

p 2 En I

Raoul Wallenberg
(3 bil.)

Broder,

Som bekant sändes den dramatiserade historien om Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest på NBC-network den 8-9 april. Tittarundersökningar visar att programmen sågs i 17 milj. amerikanska hem varje kväll. Man räknar i detta land med ett genomsnitt av tre personer i varje hem, vilket alltså innebär att drygt 40 milj. amerikaner kan ha sett dramat.

Wallenberg-kommittén uppger för detta generalkonsulat att man fick ta emot en flod av brev och telefonsamtal från folk som anmälde intresse för att arbeta med fortsatt opinionsbildning för Raoul Wallenberg. Företrädare för kommittén har också uppgett att man nu har fått en betydande ekonomisk grund att stå på, dels på grund av att intresset för kommitténs arbete har vuxit och man därigenom fått många fler bidrag än tidigare, dels framför allt genom att den stora middagen (Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg) den 14 mars i år gav ett netto på en halv miljon dollar. Pengarna kommer att skapa en grundval för en fond, som i sin tur skall användas för fortsatt informationsarbete om Raoul Wallenberg och för forskning. Inriktningen av forskningen och formerna för hur denna fond skall utformas kommer kommittén att ta ställning till längre fram.

De första dagarna efter att NBC sände "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" fick detta generalkonsulat ta emot åtskilliga telefonsamtal från folk som ville veta mera om Raoul Wallenberg och som ville få kunskap om vad den svenska resp. amerikanska regeringen tidigare har gjort för att få loss Raoul Wallenberg.

I sammanhanget kan sägas att vi dock saknar en skrift att kunna dela ut och jag hoppas departementet nu arbetar på att få fram en sådan.

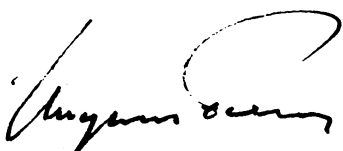
./3

./1 Jag vill också tillägga att vi fick en del brev som uttrycker enskilda individers känslor inför TV-dramat. Breven bifogas i kopia.

./2-3 Tidskriften Scholastic Voice, som vänder sig till elever i high schools över hela USA, ägnade numren 14 och 15 åt Raoul Wallenbergs insatser med utgångspunkt från TV-programmen. De båda numren bifogas.

Tacksam Du låter informationsbyrån ta del av detta handbrev och material.

Bästa halsbarnen. En tillgiven



Magnus Faxén

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen**Enhet**

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller navn

Aggiunte

I

85-05

M. Westerlund

Ort/Datum/Nr eller navn
New York 85-05-09 (Faxén-Julin)
Apgørende
Raoul Wallenberg

Appende
Raoul Wallenberg

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

jämte
samtl bil

jämte
bil nr

☒ jämte bil
där så angivits

**bil kan lånas
på UD tel:**

	Bil		Bil		Bil
☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD	
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☐	Övriga Västeuropa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Ankara ☐ Athen ☐ Bern	☐ Bryssel ☐ Dublin ☐ Haag	☐ Lissabon ☐ Madrid ☐ Ottawa	☐ Rom ☐ Wien ☐ Bryssel-del ☐ Paris-del	☐ Genève-del ☐ Nedrustn-del Genève ☐ Strasbourg-repr
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☐	Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan ☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Dar-es-Salaam ☐ Gaborone	☐ Harare ☐ Kinshasa	☐ Lagos ☐ Luanda ☐ Maputo	☐ Monrovia ☐ Nairobi ☐ Pretoria
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☐	Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen ☐ Barcelona ☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Chicago ☐ Frankfurt ☐ Hamburg	☐ Hongkong ☐ Istanbul ☐ Leningrad	☐ Los Angeles ☐ Minneapolis ☐ Montreal ☐ Rio de Janeiro	☐ München ☐ New York Gk ☐ Sao Paulo ☐ San Francisco

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☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ <i>prof. Carlsson, C</i>
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☒ <i>Julin, p.t. OTG</i>
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☒ <i>Carlsson, pol I</i>
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WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

supposed to be in their cell. Shmirevich was finally pardoned in 1958 after he had spent 27 years in confinement.

GENERAL GERMANO KUPRIANOV/1953-56
General during World War II, and was decorated as a Hero of the Soviet Union. A police officer and a member of Stalin had him arrested on charges of treason.

In 1953, Kuprianov was transferred from a prison near the Ural Mountains to Alexandrovski Central Prison in Siberia. For three weeks, he shared a crowded train compartment with dozens of other "important" inmates, including Raoul Wallenberg. He and Raoul struck up a friendship and told each other their stories. After the train trip, they didn't see each other again for two years.

Both Raoul and Kuprianov developed stomach problems from years of terrible food and constant nervous tension. Because of this, they met again in the infirmary of another prison in 1955. In 1956 they met in the infirmary again because they were both having dental work. But this time the two friends could only exchange glances before the guards hurried them into separate rooms.

Not long after, Khrushchev freed many political prisoners who had been arrested by Stalin. The general was one of them. He returned to his hometown of Leningrad and lived in quiet retirement with his wife for thirteen years. Then, in 1979, Kuprianov was suddenly brought in for questioning by the KGB. Somehow an article about his meetings with Wallenberg had appeared in a small Russian paper in the U.S. The KGB discovered that Kuprianov had told his story about Wallenberg to another Gulag inmate who had been released and allowed to emigrate to Israel. Kuprianov was angrily "warned" and released.

But three months later, in May of 1979, the same story was picked up by



RAOUL WALLENBERG

Andri Shmirevich, friend of Raoul's, in Sweden. He was arrested in 1953 after Raoul was shot in the head. He died in 1958.

General Kuptianov said flatly, "I cannot deny the truth."
The interrogator suggested he "would no doubt be ready to give in the next questioning." The general told his wife, "I do not know if I will be able to manage that next questioning." But when he was called in again, he stuck to his story.
Five days later, Kuprianov's wife got a call saying, "Your husband is ill; you may visit him at the police hospital." When she got there, she was taken to the morgue instead of the hospital. She was told that her husband had suddenly died of a heart attack.

And when she returned home, she found their apartment ransacked. Missing were her husband's private papers and his journal. Fortunately, she knew he had also kept a record of his prison experiences, including his meetings with Raoul. Those papers were already being smuggled out of the country by an old friend who had obtained an exit visa.



ALEKSANDR MIASHNIKOV

In January 1961, Dr. Nanna Svartz, a respected Swedish professor and Maj. Von Daidel's personal physician, was speaking at a medical conference in Moscow. One of her oldest acquaintances was Dr. Aleksandr Miasnikov, Khrushchev's personal doctor.

After the two talked shop for a while in flawless German, Dr. Svartz paused and said softly, "Forgive me, but there is a man, a Swede, the son of my close friends, who may be in your country. His name is Raoul Wallenberg. There is a good chance that, by some error, he is in one of your prisons. Have you any personal knowledge of the case?" Dr. Miasnikov nodded. "I certainly do know about the case," he answered. "I have in fact examined the man in question myself. He is in very poor condition. Raoul Wallenberg is a patient in a mental hospital here in Moscow."

Dr. Svartz said she wanted to bring Raoul home; no matter what condition he was in. She was told to write to the Soviet Vice-Premier.

with her story the Swedish government immediately gave this information to Moscow and asked for Raoul's release. They got no answer.

Dr. Svartz saw Dr. Miasnikov two months later, in the presence of other Russians. He offered a feeble explanation: "It was my poor German. You must have misunderstood me. I knew nothing of the Wallenberg case until you spoke of it."

But as the two doctors walked alone, he told her quietly that he had been called in to see Khrushchev himself, who banged on his desk and swore at him repeatedly for talking about Wallenberg.

From 1962 to '64, Dr. Svartz was not able to make any contact with Dr. Miasnikov. Finally when the Swedish government insisted on seeing him, the two doctors met again, accompanied by a Soviet government official, Miasnikov insisted that he had never heard of Wallenberg, and assumed he was dead. He repeated that the misunderstanding had been caused by his poor German.

Dr. Svartz pointed out that his German was perfect, but he didn't change his story. Four months later, it was reported that Dr. Miasnikov was not available to testify. It seems he had died suddenly of a heart attack.

DAVID KOHON/1976
David Kohon ran an opacetic studio in Moscow and lived with his wife Chelina on fashionable Gorki Street in Moscow. They were Jewish and had applied for exit visas to Israel. Their married daughter, Irina Morke, had been allowed to emigrate already with her husband and one daughter.

But before the older couple could join them, David Kohon was arrested for "economic crimes." He was sentenced to four years in prison, but was freed after only 18 months because of heart problems. When he was released in November 1977, he called his daughter Irina in Israel.

"How did you get through all that

time?" Irina asked her father. "Oh, you can survive for a long time in there," he said. "In fact, I saw a Swede in the Buryta Prison hospital who has survived 30 years."

Irina had never heard of Wallenberg, and therefore didn't understand the importance of what her father was trying to tell her. Neither did relatives in Detroit who got postcards with the same information.

Irina then heard nothing else from her parents until she got a smuggled letter from her mother in 1979. It said, in part:

Dear Irina,

I write this letter to you though I am not sure that it will reach you and that the same thing will not happen as with Irina's letter because of which he is already a year and a half in prison again. I feel as if I have just called to Irina and I am leaving that to you. I hope you will be able to get the letter to Irina. I hope you will be able to get the letter to Irina. I hope you will be able to get the letter to Irina.

Father wrote a long letter about the Wallberg, and for a long time I could not read it to you. At last he had succeeded in giving the letter to a young foreign agent. A few days later, it was on Friday night, February 3, there was a thorough search of our home and they took father away from them.

Mrs. Kohon had been called before a Soviet colonel who accepted her husband of sending "my letters." And he warned her that David Kohon's life depended on Irina's saying nothing about Wallenberg to the Western press. Mrs. Kohon continued: "I just know if it's better to keep quiet, as many people here advise, or the opposite. Here we are like blind puppies. You can get better there."

Irina Morke agonized over what to do, and finally sought the advice of the Swedish embassy in Tel Aviv. They immediately contacted the USSR embassy for Mr. Kohon's release. Wallenberg's information on Raoul Silence was their only answer. David Kohon has not been seen since.

Soviet confinement cell in Moscow's infamous Lubyanka, where Raoul spent time.

(The names of this family have been changed at the request of the Swedish Wallenberg Committee, to protect their privacy and safety.)

16. JOSEPH JAVISH (IMMIGRANT/1978)
A young Soviet Jew, who was allowed to emigrate to Israel, went to the Swedish embassy and reported that he had been at a baggyryst at the Moscow home of a senior KGB officer on May Day in 1978. He said: "Much vodka was drunk and the younger men at the party began to speak of diamonds and the rough time they just lived in prison. The KGB officer burst out and said, 'Don't you be here in things aren't so rough nowadays as they used to be. Why, I have a Swede under my charge in Lubyanka who's been inside for over 30 years!'"

PART THREE: THE MYSTERY CONTINUES

In 1981, Raoul Wallenberg was made an honorary citizen of the United States, because of his courage and bravery during World War II.

Some political experts say that the

WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?



cret all these years, opened them to the public.
The committee wanted hard evidence to go on, so they set strict rules:
(1) *Hearsay evidence is excluded.*
(2) *Only information from direct contact with Wallenberg or his driver Longfelder is acceptable.*
(3) *Each witness is kept in ignorance as to the testimony of all other witnesses.*
(4) *All statements have to be given under oath and are scrutinized by a veteran criminal investigator.*

Also, the names of some witnesses would be withheld for their protection or for the protection of their relatives who still lived in Soviet-bloc countries.

Putting together the testimony of several witnesses, the committee reached a number of remarkable conclusions:

- Propriety who was or heard of Wallenberg are never released until long afterwar.
- For a while the Soviets kept Raoul on the move from prison to prison, so he couldn't be traced.
- Prison authorities always keep Raoul in a cell with a Soviet citizen, not a foreigner. And that second prisoner is always serving a long sentence—which reduces the likelihood that any information will leak out of the USSR.
- Although Raoul has been the victim of all kinds of indignities, authorities do seem to want to keep him alive.

But this still leaves the big questions open:

- Is Wallenberg still alive?
- Where is he?
- How can we get more information?
- Can we do anything to rescue him if he is alive?

Following are excerpts from the evidence considered by the Wallenberg Hearings. Try to put the jigsaw puzzle together and decide for yourself:

How reliable is the testimony?
How would YOU answer those four questions?

2. KITECHMANN, HILKE.
Three German prisoners of war who had shared cells with Raoul's driver, Langfelder, in 1945—Hans Kuchmann, Erhard Hill, and Ernst Huber—who told their story. Langfelder had given them all the details of the arrest, even the restaurant he and Raoul had stepped through. Langfelder said he and Wallenberg had been accused of spying for the U.S. and possibly for Britain.

Then, separately, two of these three Germans, Kuchmann and Huber, told the same strange story. Two years after they had been Wallenberg or Langfelder, on July 27, 1947, each was cross-examined, and asked to name all of their past cellmates. When they named Wallenberg or Langfelder, the officer asked what they knew about either man and whom they had told about seeing him.

Then each prisoner was put into solitary confinement. This happened to every one who had ever shared a cell with either Raoul or Langfelder.

3. BERNARD REISINGHOFF.
1948-49

In April of 1945 Wallenberg was moved across Moscow from the "prosecuting" prison, Lubianka, to the imposing top-security prison, Lefortovo. There, the prisoner had figured out a way to send secret messages to each other. They sat with their backs against the wall holding a book on their laps with their two hands. Or so it appeared. In reality, one arm was out of the sleeve and behind their backs. With that hidden arm they'd tap out messages in code to each other with their codebooks.

Raoul communicated with many prisoners this way. One, Bernard Reisinghoff, told how Raoul was taken in for another cross-examination. After the questioning, Reisinghoff testified, "Raoul himself knocked a message something like this: The inspector had informed him that he was a political case. If he considered himself innocent, it was his

DISCUSSING:
What's the Evidence?
You've read the article about the Wallenberg mystery. You know that the Soviets claim he's dead. You know that others believe he's probably alive. What do YOU believe? What's your gut reaction?

THINK ABOUT IT

Any detective—Sherlock Holmes or the lieutenant at your local police precinct—will tell you that examining the evidence is the key to good sleuthing. You have to keep asking one question: *Is the evidence reliable?*

You've heard of evidence known as "the smoking gun." If several people see a murder victim with someone standing over him holding a smoking gun, a jury is likely to consider that conclusive.

In the case of Raoul Wallenberg, what would you consider to be "a smoking gun"? Let down a few possibilities. We've suggested one example.

> A. Kuchmann's letter about Wallenberg dated 1960.

> _____

> _____

> _____

In your opinion, is any evidence reported so far "a smoking gun"? Explain why.

> _____

> _____

> _____

TALK ABOUT IT

Perhaps we should not expect to find a "smoking gun" in the Wallenberg case. Even the usual kind of eyewitness testimony may not be available. Says one expert:

"You must realize that Wallenberg was usually kept in isolation, so to find witnesses who will say, 'Sure, we played ping-pong together' is impossible."

Since you have to rely on talk—not photos or films or documents or letters—you have to keep asking: *How reliable is the evidence?*

To decide this, you have to ask questions like these:

> **MOTIVE:** Has the witness a REASON to lie?

> **MEMORY:** Does the witness seem to have a bad memory?

> **PLAUSIBILITY:** Is the witness placing events at a date when he couldn't have known those events? Does the statement make sense?

> **CORROBORATION:** Is there more than one witness to the event or to a similar event?
> **INFLUENCE:** Have the witnesses exchanged information with each other, so that one might simply be repeating, or reflecting, what the other one thinks? Let's take three of these criteria—motive, plausibility, and corroboration—and use them to test four pieces of evidence. We'll give you examples.

THREE GERMAN POWS: Said Wallenberg's driver had described their arrest and removal to Russia.

Motive for Lying: Fought against USSR, might want to make Russians look bad.

Plausibility: Yes, they could have known driver.

Corroboration: Richter told similar story.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO: IN 1957, said a note indicated Wallenberg died in 1947.

Motive for Lying: _____

Plausibility: _____

Corroboration: _____

FRENCH STUDENT ANDRÉ SHIMKEVICH: Said Wallenberg was cellmate in 47. André quickly removed from cell.

Motive: _____

Plausibility: _____

Corroboration: _____

GEN. KUPRIANOV: Said he knew RW in jail; later re-arrested, died suddenly.

Motive: _____

Plausibility: _____

Corroboration: _____

After you've discussed these points, ask yourself once more: *Where is Raoul Wallenberg? How confident can you be of your answer?*

For the WRITING part of The Reading-Writing Connection, proceed in Writing Power on the next page.

WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

PART ONE: THE STORY

WHO IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

On a summer evening in Sweden in 1944, young Raoul Wallenberg was asked to dinner by his boss, Kalman Lauer. Lauer was a Jewish-Hungarian refugee who ran an export business and Raoul was his vice-president. But instead of talking business, Lauer introduced Raoul to Ivar Olsen from the War Refugee Board of the United States.

Olsen was looking for someone from neutral Sweden to go into Hungary to save Jews from the Nazis. Because Raoul spoke German, French, Russian, and Hungarian besides Swedish, Lauer recommended him. The job would be very dangerous. Olsen warned Raoul would have diplomatic status, but no other protection. Was he interested?

Raoul thought about his life up to that point. He was born into one of Sweden's richest families, and educated by his grandfather who had been an ambassador to China and Japan and Turkey. The whole family pushed Raoul toward banking, but he hated it. He wanted to be an architect and had been allowed to get an architecture degree in the U.S., but an American degree wasn't recognized in Sweden. And after his grandfather died, Raoul hadn't really known what to do with his life.

Now he knew. He immediately agreed to go to Hungary.

HERO IN BUDAPEST

When Raoul Wallenberg did in Budapest was astounding. He issued passes that claimed the bearer was protected by the Swedish government. He bought 30 "safe houses" for Jews to live in, flew the Swedish flag over them, and claimed them as Swedish territory. He chased after the Nazis' death marches, and actually took Jews out of the marches



Raoul at age 12. How much of the future hero's character can you read in the young man's face?

and off of trains, including those were Swedish citizens. He even rescued people from neutral nations into taking an escape part in saving Hungarian Jews.

The night before a final attack on the ghetto to wipe out the Jewish population, Wallenberg sent word to SS General August Schmidtthuber. "Wallenberg says to tell the German general that if he doesn't stop this, the Swedes will personally see to it he is charged with murder and genocide by the War Crimes Tribunal." The Commander took his advice, and called off the attack!

In all, Raoul Wallenberg was credited with saving the lives of 100,000 people.

When Germany and Hungary were defeated, Wallenberg didn't consider his job ended. He was going to start the Wallenberg Institution for Rescue and Reconstruction to help Jews and others who had lost everything during the war. He would use his architecture skills to help rebuild the many bombed-out areas.

During World War II, the Soviet

Union fought on the side of the Allies, but it was their troops that took Hungary from the Germans. But the Soviets had the reputation of dealing harshly with people in their hands. So when the Russians arrived in Budapest, foreign diplomats fled themselves up in a protected part of Budapest and waited to face the Soviets together.

All but Raoul. He felt his place was across the river in the ghetto with the people he helped save, and where his reconstruction would take place. Instead of fearing the Soviets, he made prompt plans to tell them so that his rebuilding plans could carry out.

WALLENBERG DISAPPEARS

During the third week of January 1945, the Soviet arrived in Wallenberg's part of the city. Wallenberg told Soviet General Tolmachev that he wanted to get his things out of the Hungarian apartment complex which was run by the Soviet in Debrecen, a town 120 miles from Budapest.

Wallenberg and his driver Vilgus Langfelder spent the night at Soviet military headquarters, and returned the next day with Soviet records to pack for the trip to Debrecen. Though he still seemed calm, he said to his friend George Wilhelm, "I'm going to Debrecen. But I'm not sure if I'm going as their guest or their prisoner!" It was at one of the safe houses, and down by his office to tell his coworkers that he was going to Debrecen, and would be back in about a week. Raoul's old friend Leo Peto walked him back to the car, and stood in the middle of the street watching a Soviet soldier on a motorcycle. "See if he recognizes me!"

Somewhere along the road, an anti-air event took place. Wallenberg's military guard was exchanged for officers from the NKVD, the Soviet secret po-

Kerry's new pet is fat, heavy, and it's about thirty feet tall!

And that sentence is as big a problem as Kerry's pet!

Here's another way of writing it that's clearer:

Kerry's new pet is fat, heavy, and enormous! When a sentence has good parallel structure, all its parts are built in the same way. For instance, if you begin by using adjectives—as in the sentence above—you need to finish the sentence the same way, not with a whole clause, or a verb, or something else.

Following are more sentences whose structures are not parallel. Rewrite the sentences, and solve the puzzle. Here's how:

> In each sentence, one part is in *italics*. This is the part that's NOT parallel. Rewrite it so that it IS.

> With the CORRECT parallel word or phrase in the grid. Be sure your rewrite includes the entire expression that was in *italics*. Write the answers one after the other, without any space between them. Use even the shaded boxes; they're part of the answer!

NOTE: The end of a line does NOT necessarily mean the end of a word.

SELF-CORRECTING FEATURE: When you've finished, every box in the grid should have a letter, and you should have no letters or words left over, and the shaded boxes should be part of the answer!

SENTENCES

1. On the "scavenger hunt," the team found the last item and they were running back.

2. Concha likes reading mysteries, Victorian novels, and she likes to read rock music magazines.

3. Joe feels it's important to stretch his mind and thinking about new subjects.

4. The cat behaved coolly, calmly, and it was casual.

5. The mouse sat up on its haunches and wrinkling

its whiskers.

6. Julie and Sam agreed that they admire tolerance, patience, and having courage in other people.

7. At the dance, the boys stood on one side of the gym, and the girls were standing on the other.

8. Everyone at the dance hung together, in groups, stayed against the gym walls, and they were looking

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THE EDITOR'S CONNECTION
IMPROVE YOUR SPELLING • PUNCTUATION •

PARALLELOGRAMMAR

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Answers in Teaching Guide

WHERE IS

RAOUL

WALLENBERG?



Is the hero of '45 still alive in '85?
Or did he die a prisoner, somewhere in the
vast reaches of Soviet Russia?
Check the clues to this real-life mystery—
Then decide for yourself!

In the previous issue of VOICE, we carried excerpts from Wallenberg's
A Hero's Story, the mini-series to be telecast over NBC April 8-9. It's
about the young Swede who actually saved thousands of Hungarians
from being shipped to the Nazi death camps.

But that's only half the Wallenberg story. The other half is shrouded
in mystery and deceit. It seems nobody knows for sure what happened
to Wallenberg after his moment of heroism in 1944-45. The Soviets ac-
cused him as an American spy and now insist he died in their custody
soon after. But others, right here in the U.S., insist he was alive as late
recently as four years ago—and may still be alive today!

Here are the reports about the second half of Raoul Wallenberg's life,
as gathered from books, articles, and VOICE's own interviews with people
who knew and worked with Wallenberg—and who are now joining their
voices to demand the facts of the last 40 years.

SHAPING YOUR PARAGRAPHS: CHRONOLOGICAL

A topic sentence followed by illustrations or exam-
ples is only one way to shape a paragraph. Writers shape
them in many other ways too.

Here's one that has a different shape, a shape that
isn't quite right:

Finally, he dug in his poles and with a warrior's
whoop, launched himself down the mountain. He
leaned down to check his bindings. Todd stood at
the top of the slope and looked down the stretch of
thick powder. Then he adjusted his goggles and hat.

Do you see what's wrong with the paragraph? Yes,
the details are in a confusing order. Although this may
be the order in which the writer thought of them, it is
not the order in which they'll be clear to the reader.

How would you arrange this paragraph so that the
events are in the right order?

On a separate piece of paper, list the sentences in
chronological order—that is, the order in which they
probably happened. Sum up each one in a few words.

WRITE YOUR OWN CHRONOLOGICAL PARAGRAPH

You try it. First, without stopping to think about the
order of events, write about one of these subjects.

What happened when you: (1) Took a walk in a park.
(2) Tried out for a play? (3) Won the lottery.
(4) Won the winning point in a game.
(5) Walked into a room filled with unfamiliar people?

(4) Subject of your choice. (Discuss with your teacher
before starting to write.)

After you've written freely, look at what you have on
the page. Ask yourself: How could the free writing be
re-arranged to tell the story logically from start to finish?
What details could be added to fill in any gaps in the
sequence of events? Are there details to delete that
don't contribute to the flow of the description?

Now rewrite your paragraph according to the de-
scriptions you've just made.

SHAPING YOUR PARAGRAPHS: SPATIAL

When writers compose paragraphs, they often recall a story or
re-creating past events—they often include descriptions
of people and places. To make these descriptions clear
in the reader's mind, they often organize these descriptions
spatially. That is, the writer tells the reader's eyes
—movie-camera fashion—across the scene or object,
so that the reader sees the picture through the eyes of
the writer.

Here's a paragraph that is meant to be spatial. But
again, this particular example isn't quite right:

Opposite the top of the stairs was the door to the
master bedroom, slightly ajar. Next to the master
bedroom was the door to the attic stairs. The front-
hall floor was covered in a sumptuous, velvety car-
pet that extended up the sweeping, curving stairway
to the second floor. Through the narrow opening
you could see sunlight streaming through the tall
window out into the hallway.

A description needs a sense of order, leading the
reader's eye from one detail to the next. An effective
description takes in the scene like that movie camera
we mentioned—panning from top to bottom, bottom to
top, far to near, near to far, side to side, or even in
a circle.

The "bedroom" paragraph was probably confusing
to read. That's because its spatial order is haphazard.
Rearrange it so that the reader can follow the camera's
orderly movement in space. Sum up each detail in a
few words in the spaces provided:

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____

WRITE YOUR OWN SPATIAL PARAGRAPH

Now you try one. Choose a subject from the fol-
lowing suggestions. Recall something that is vivid and in-
teresting to you.

- (1) A building, room, or movie scene you've seen.
- (2) A person or animal you've seen.
- (3) An outdoor place you've seen.
- (4) Subject of your choice. (Discuss your idea with
your teacher.)

Write a description of your subject fairly rapidly, with-
out stopping to judge it. After you've written the descrip-
tion, take a critical look at what you have on the page.
The order in which you remembered the details may not
be the order that makes good spatial sense. Does your
paragraph lead the reader's eye smoothly from one de-
tail to another? Have you presented enough visual de-
tails so your reader can SEE the scene or object as
you do?

After you've decided on a better order for your details,
ask yourself if additions or deletions or further changes
in the order will improve your description. Then rewrite
it so that it makes visual sense to your reader.

In the next Paragraph Connection, we'll show you
some more ways to shape your paragraphs.

Revised Paragraphs in Teaching Guide

by AUGIE JUNGKUN

Traveling as a Foreign Exchange Student

Do you think traveling abroad means stuffing your backpack and hitting the road like a hobo? Or that you'll never see faraway places because of time or expense or hassle?

Not so! Every year thousands of American teenagers say in foreign countries through several international youth exchange programs. These provide a chance to really know the customs and people of other countries. One returning student said, "Now countries are friends, not just dots on the map."

Most exchange programs are open only to high school students, but junior high students can begin to plan for one. If you're handicapped, there are programs for you, too.

Sound interesting? Before you rush out and buy a suitcase, talk with your parents and teachers. Discuss how ap-

pro a trip abroad is for you. Here are a few considerations:

Types of Programs. A few summer programs send you to camp. With most, though, you actually live with a local family. Many exchange students go for a semester. A few programs last for one year. If you choose to be gone that long, check with your counselor to make sure you won't lose school credits.

Choosing a Program. President Reagan has been encouraging more students to go on an international exchange. A government-published pamphlet can give you information on government-sponsored programs. Write to: Youth Exchange, Pueblo, CO 81009.

Two of the larger youth exchange programs are the American Field Service and Youth for Understanding. Ask your counselor or a librarian to help you find out about these, and others.

In researching a program, ask many questions. For instance, how long has the program been in existence? How does the program screen its host families? Is there a program representative in the

host country to contact if you need to? What sort of orientation does the program provide?

Expense. Prices vary, depending on the program. AFS and YFU charge about \$2,000 for an 8- to 10-week summer program.

If that sounds high, don't despair. Even if you're not a straight-A student, you might be eligible for a scholarship. Some programs themselves offer financial aid. You might also check with the companies where your parents work, local army regiments, and service organizations such as the Kiwanis to see if they will help. Your chances might improve if you've already started saving toward the trip with money from a summer or after-school job.

One important consideration is how you feel about being away from home. "I think about how flexible you are," says Gayle Linkletter of the AFS. "Think about how open-minded you are. Can you look at different cultures and accept them readily?"

If you can, you may be in for a terrifically enriching experience.

MOVIES

by DOROTHY SCHUELER

A Conversation With Matthew Broderick

"Hawks are difficult to work with," Matthew Broderick says, and he should know. Star of the movie *Wag the Dog* and Tony Award-winner for the Broadway play *Brighton Beach Memoirs*, Broderick costars with a hawk (and several humans) in his new movie, *Ladyhawke*. "You can do a whole scene and then when the hawk is supposed to fly away at the end—it doesn't," he said. "So you have to do the whole thing all over, and that's boring!"

But hawks have their redeeming qualities too, Broderick concedes. "It's really exciting when they fly to you. They come zooming in, and then at the last minute they put on the brakes and land gently."

Ladyhawke is a mythical story about two lovers who have been placed under a curse. One (Rutger Hauer) is turned into a wolf at night. The other (Michelle Pfeiffer) has to live as a hawk by day. Matthew's character, Philippe Gaston, is crucial to the effort to reunite them in their human forms.

"I liked Philippe," Matthew says. "He's a hero, but not like a model citizen. He never means to help anyone. Things happen to him that he doesn't plan or want or cause."

Matthew says this character, "I sometimes have a knack for getting out of bad situations," he smiles. "And I'm good at getting places late and at wesseling out of things."

But where Philippe falls into situa-

Matthew Broderick and friend prepare a scene for *Ladyhawke*.



tions, Matthew has always chosen his own way. He does come from a show business family. His mother Patricia is a playwright-director, and his late father was actor James Broderick, whom you can still see as Doug Lawrence in reruns of the TV series *Family*. They never pressured Matthew either way about becoming an actor and, as a matter of fact, he almost didn't—for an interesting reason.

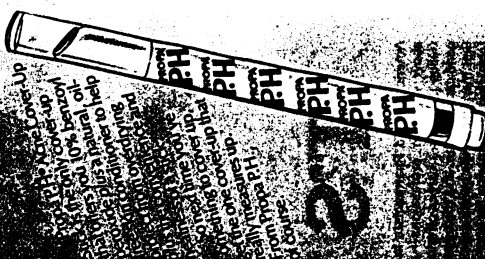
"I always loved acting so much that I was afraid I wouldn't be any good," he confesses. "I was too afraid to audition for plays my first year in high school. My second year, I finally mustered up a small part in the school production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Once I got started, it wasn't so bad. I felt competent at it. I want doing well in school, but I knew I was good at acting."

Once he found his confidence, Matthew was able to hold onto it because of a lesson he'd learned at home. "Seeing my father's career go badly and then well taught me that not getting a job doesn't mean you're no good," he says.

"Maybe the director just isn't smart enough to like you. People always think it's their own fault if they don't succeed right away or all the time, but that's not necessarily true."

Self-confidence makes some people reckless, but Matthew gives a lot of thought to each new project before taking it on. A healthy caution always seems to have guided him. "I read a report a teacher wrote on me when I was four," he says. "I used to stand outside the door for 10 minutes casing the joint before I'd go in. I guess you don't change that much."

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P.H.U.E. AMERICA

**YOU RESPOND TO
'WALLENBERG—A HERO'S STORY'**

DISCUSSING Is Wallenberg a True Hero?

THINK ABOUT IT.

light, the 1980s, and the 1990s. The 1980s saw a rise in the popularity of the "New Wave" of music, which included artists like David Byrne and Talking Heads. The 1990s saw the rise of the "Grunge" movement, which included artists like Nirvana and Pearl Jam. The 2000s saw the rise of the "Nu Metal" movement, which included artists like Limp Bizkit and Slipknot. The 2010s saw the rise of the "Post-Punk" movement, which included artists like Arctic Monkeys and The Strokes. The 2020s saw the rise of the "Indie Pop" movement, which included artists like Lorde and Billie Eilish.

WRITING

THINK ABOUT IT:

[illegible]

WRITE ABOUT IT

[illegible][illegible]

SCENE TEN

THE NARRATOR ONE: I can't dream of stop there. He works day and night to save others and bring guards to order.

NARRATOR TWO: As the Russians get closer to the city, Colonel Eichmann flees to Germany. But he leaves gruesome orders—for the Hungarian

police to surround all of the Jewish neighborhoods and safe-houses, and to kill every one of the 10,000 people who are left. When Nikkai and Hannah are left. When look out their windows there are

NIKKI (*softly, to Hannah*): Listen, Hannah. Whatever happens, I'm sorry

your father didn't like me, I quit school, and I wasn't always—good. But I really like you. Maybe, if it had been different, we could have—

HANNAH: I know. I wish it could have been different also.

NICKI (sads): They never gave us a chance.

NARRATOR ONE: Recall knows he

can't stop the tanks with talk. So he does the only thing he can think of to do: He goes straight to the headquarters of the Hungarian Army. All the

Continued on page 28

NARRATOR ONE (R) (cont.)

CAPTAIN (orders): Stop him.

NARRATOR ONE: Soul Jurna and

STANTON (C) 1990

FERENCZY (Gyorgy) (Slovak) "So what? Few Jews. It might be good for our people."

CAPTAIN (border town clerk): "E-

RAOUL (not waiting a second) — Comeya Kahn! You and your joy come out! I issued your passports myself. (*to Nikles and Hammah*) You—have you lost

NARRATOR TWO: Raoul and the Swiss consul get hundreds of people off the trucks!

German captain is getting very angry. CAPTAIN (shouts): That's enough! You want me to shoot the rest? No!

VERY OLD WOMAN (to Ramo): Please help me!

CAPTAIN (insists): That's enough, said. We'll start shooting!

RADUL (sally, quietly to the woman) I am sorry. I can take only so many, and must take the young. Please forgive me. I take them because I want to save your people.

NARRATOR ONE: The woman
reads her understanding. She watches
quietly as Raoul starts up the convey-
or and heads the trucks back toward

NARRATOR TWO: It's a hard

on the ground, the line keeps moving past, and Himmelfarb lies in the gutter, his head just below the

WAKE TO ONE IT Himmelfarb can't handle it. After the 100th anniversary of the end of slavery, he'll have both of them. Is that the movie?

SCENE NINE

NARRATOR TWO: The German and the Hungarian police march in a ragged group through German-occupied territory toward Austria. After several

days of marching through the bitter cold; they reach a railroad yard. There they're loaded like cattle into the tiny freezing freight cars. The next stop is

NARRATOR ONES There is even one astonishment: a caravan of cars and trucks pulls up. Recall, car is the front of the line, and the Swiss

consul's car. He being his Room 601, stayed Colonel Fennell a High School who secretly against the "Lunch Room" holds his car and just the way these familiar, common place

RAOUL (calling friends):
FERRIERE! How nice to see you! You
just dictated a letter to the World Court
commending your fellow humanitarians
actions. There's nothing to be done.

ABLY not in that category. You know me, Mr. Wallenberg. I do what I can.

RAOUL (smoothly): Then you can help me. There are hundreds of Jews with foreign passes aboard those trains. You and I, Colonel, we're going to free them. (A pause. He brings out presents.

and a stack of money) I want you to accept these gifts. And a little something to cover your expenses.

FERENCZY (accepting it, quietly): I won't stop you, but there is a German

SS captain and his men by the trains.
RAOUL: That's fine. I'll be glad to
meet him.
NARRATOR TWO: Raoul stalks

quickly over to the train. Sonya stares at him from one of the crowded cars, unable to believe her eyes. She tries to point him out to Josef, but the boy is too weak to look. Sonya holds her

breath as Raoul walks over to the SS Captain. *Cap. Raoul* (confidently) (to Major) present my credentials. Captain, I am Wallenberg. Second Secretary of the

Royal Swedish Legation. I am author

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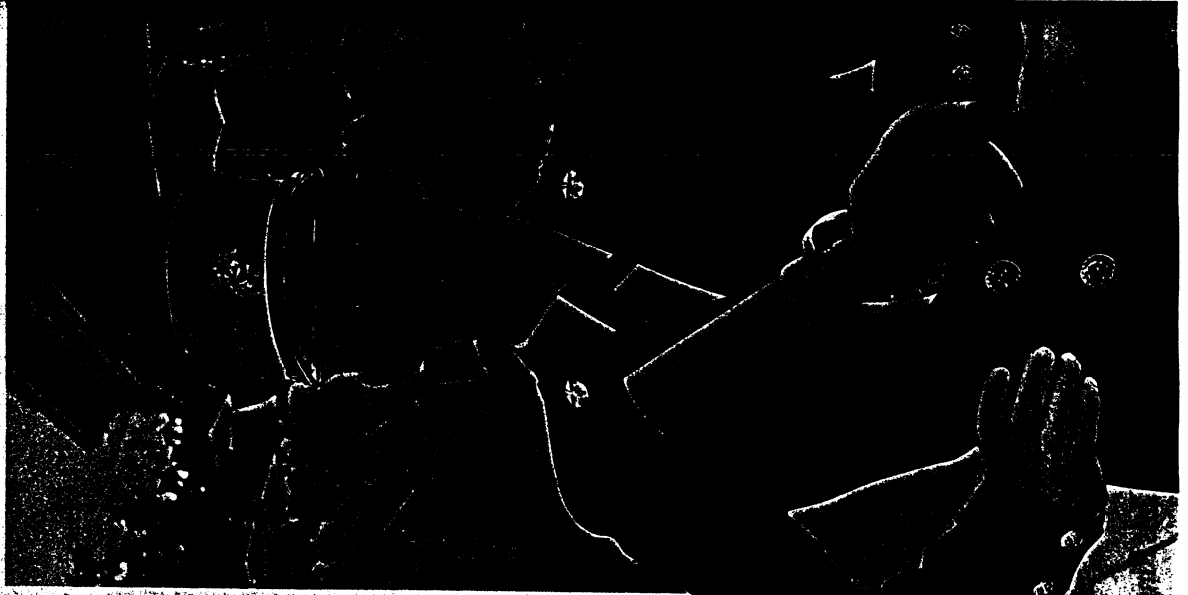
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Marines



THE REAL WORLD

'WALLEMBERG' IS NOT JUST A TV SHOW!

WHERE IT BEGAN

IT IS FEBRUARY 1933. At the University of Michigan a Swedish student is studying for an exam in Austria's traveling salesman is trying to sell fuel oil.

And in Hungary a little boy has become engaged by his parents to the daughter of family friends.

Eleven years later, these three people will cross paths. One will be a hero. One will be a mass murderer. And one will be marked for execution.

What kind of events could take these ordinary people together in a drama of life and death?

The answer begins in Germany, a country where none of the three ever lived!

HITLER'S DEATH MACHINE

When Germany lost World War I, the peace terms were harsh. Thousands of Germans suffered hunger and poverty; inflation was so high that shopkeepers had to carry their cash to the government's warehouses. People were afraid, depressed, ashamed—and finally angry and resentful.

They began a desperate search—for a scapegoat to blame their troubles on, and also for hope for the future, for respect instead of shame. Slowly a leader emerged who offered all three—the Jews as a scapegoat, a world empire for the future, and the ideal of a German master race for self-respect. The leader called himself Adolf Hitler.

Of course, everything he offered was lies and illusions. Jews were less than six percent of the population. Many came from families that had been in Germany for centuries. And many had fought bravely for Germany during the war.

None of this mattered to Hitler. According to his National Socialist—"Nazi"—Party, the Jews were responsible for all of Germany's problems. He started fierce propaganda campaigns that



THE REAL BUTCHER & THE REAL HERO. Swaggering in a sharp uniform is mass murderer Adolf Eichmann. In his late teens, before his call to heroism, Wallenberg wears his military-service outfit.

included movies, posters, and lectures. When he became dictator in 1933, he united the country in a fervent nationalism based on hatred of all minorities, but especially Jews.

The Nazis began by trying to make life unbearable for Jews, so they'd be forced to leave the country. They threw Jews out of jobs and schools, parks and public transportation. Germany was to become "Judenrein"—"cleansed of Jews."

Hitler then geared up the German military machine, which gave people jobs and strengthened the economy. By 1936, the German army began rolling across Europe—into Austria and eventually Czechoslovakia, Poland—on and on. No end was in sight.

HITLER'S DEATH MACHINIST

Now Hitler decided he needed "a final solution to the Jewish problem." In country after country, his troops—and local collaborators—were rounding

YOU WRITE A PARAGRAPH

(Below is a topic sentence. Brainstorm it! Brainstorm five details that support it. Decide which three details you think are the best ones. Then write an interesting paragraph using them! We've given you one detail to help you get started.)

Topic Sentence: Maria said her favorite TV show was *Dynasty*.

(1) She liked to see how rich people lived.

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

Suggested Answers to Teaching Guide

YOU TRY ONE

Now you try to build two paragraphs on your own. From the suggested topics below, choose two that you would like to write about. Then follow these steps:

(1) Brainstorm about each of your subjects. That is, list as many facts or other specifics as you can think of about each one.

(2) Look over each list. Try to see how some of the items might work together and suggest a specific focus for your paragraph.

(3) Draft a topic sentence based on what your paragraph will specifically be about—a topic sentence that can be supported with details from the list you've already brainstormed.

(4) You may find that with your topic focused in a topic sentence, you need better or more facts, examples, or reasons. Brainstorm some more, and choose at least three of the best ones.

(5) Draft each of your paragraphs.

Suggested Topics

- (1) I know a hero
- (2) The 1985 Academy Awards
- (3) The NBA playoffs
- (4) A rock group
- (5) Famine in Africa
- (6) My future career
- (7) Subject of your choice. (Discuss with your teacher before you begin to write.)

When you're finished writing first drafts of your two paragraphs, compare them with those of your classmates—especially classmates who chose the same topics. In the next Paragraph Connection, we'll show you ways to organize your paragraphs so they'll be easier to write and more interesting to read.

Nicole's new computer could store far more information than her old one. She thought that the graphics and audio were really excellent too! All in all, she was very pleased with her choice.

SUPPORTING THE TOPIC SENTENCE

You've seen how a paragraph without a topic sentence can be incomplete. Likewise, a topic sentence alone—without supporting details—can be incomplete. These details explain or give evidence or reasons that support the topic sentence.

Basically, a topic sentence TELLS what the paragraph is about; the supporting details SHOW what the paragraph is about.

When you write paragraphs, you usually use three types of supporting details—facts, reasons, and examples. Sometimes you'll use just one of the types, but more likely you'll use two or even three, and the types often overlap. Note the details in this paragraph:

Despite its great strength and agility, an Indian tiger is not a particularly successful hunter. First of all, out of 20 attempts, a tiger may make only one kill. Not only that, but often the kill may be wrestled away by another tiger or even a crocodile. There's even a small bird that pulls strips off a tiger's kill.

The writer uses three supporting facts/reasons/examples in this paragraph. List them below, using just a few words to identify each one.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

In the next paragraph, find not only the supporting details, but the topic sentence as well:

When I asked John, he had a ready response. He likes to bake chocolate-chip cookies—and then eat most of them while the chocolate is still melty. He also likes to watch kung fu movies on TV. His favorite, he said, was probably putting in a Police tape, playing it super-loud, and pretending that he's the drummer. These are some of John's activities when he's home on a rainy Saturday.

The topic sentence is:

The supporting details are:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

**AREN'T YOU
A LITTLE OLD TO
BE SMOKING?**



You look like you're old enough to read. And if you're old enough to read, why don't you sit down and read that pack of cigarettes. Especially the warning.

Too bad, say others. The rule won't change until South Africa's government changes.

Now our story moves to a second continent. It is 1984, and the Olympics are nearing. Zola Budd wants to compete, but as a South African, she can't. So she travels to England and asks to become a British citizen.

There is nothing wrong with that. Her grandparents came from England, and she is entitled to British citizenship. Even so, many people are outraged. First, they accuse the British government of helping Budd by giving her citizenship immediately, while others must wait months, even years. Then they accuse Budd of pretending to represent Britain when she is only an overnight citizen.

Budd is allowed at last to race against the great athletes of the world. But he is booed wherever she races. Her Olympic dream is alive—but it seems more of a nightmare, running before hungry British crowds, thousands of miles from home. She grits her teeth and sticks with it.

Now on to her third continent, to the Olympics in Los Angeles. The newspapers have billed the match-up between Budd and Mary Decker as one of the main events. It is Decker, the sleek machine, America's champ, versus Budd, the frail kid who has been good by her new fellow citizens.

It all comes down to one small mistake—in a swift, awful instant, Decker goes down, twisting in pain. Budd looks on, sick, visibly shaken and slowing down.

One runner after another passes by.

The winner is Romanis's Maritica Guica, a name soon forgotten. The race had been between Decker and Budd, and ended not at the finish line, but at the far turn, where Decker lay in agony.

Later, Decker goes on TV accusing Budd of cutting her off. Budd then writes: "Ever since I left South Africa, I had one problem after another. Every time I'd beaten one down, another came to slap me down."

"But now at the Olympics, this was the worst of all. And frankly, I felt like quitting the whole thing." And she did—briefly. But remember, this is a story that seems to have no end. Like a soap opera, it goes on, one episode after another. For Zola Budd was recently won a six-mile race in Europe. Stay tuned.

It's practically a sure thing that you

TV Time

Here are two TV shows to watch for this month. First comes CBS' March 19 (8-9 p.m.) *Dr. Finkelstein*, a one-hour, 1960s-style, fact-based, on-the-scene story about Nan Davis (Aimee Seidel), a paleontologist who is determined to walk again thanks to prosthetic legs. Her treatment by bio-engineer Dr. David Finkelstein (Judd Hirsch) is also featured. *Dr. Finkelstein* is a CBS production. Dan D'Arcy, Frances Lee McCann, and Susan Brown, among others, also appear. Second is NBC's *Family and Me*, Davis' A.D. (reel, *Featuring March 31*)—A 12-hour, 1960s-style, on-the-scene story about the birth of Christianity from the turbulent 12th-century, missionaries on the product line of Moses' the *Lawgiver*, Jesus of Nazareth, and Marco Polo. The cast includes Anthony Andrews, Colleen Dewhurst, Anthony Houseman, James Mason, Jennifer O'Neill, Susan Sarandon, Ben Vereen, and Jack Warden.

SPORTS

by PETER OLIVER

The Never-ending Story

This isn't your everyday story about an 18-year-old kid who likes to compete in sports. The story of Zola Budd is so full of drama that it approaches legend as each episode unfolds on one continent after another.

Let's rewind to Africa a few years back—the nation of South Africa to be specific. A 90-pound teenager starts turning in amazingly fast times in races between 2,000 and 10,000 meters. She eventually produces a world record in the 10,000. Not only that, she does it with a special flair—in her bare feet.

The world hails Budd as perhaps the greatest of all middle-distance runners, but who is to know for sure? The true measure of greatness is how well an athlete does in the big events against the best opponents. And Zola Budd never competes against the best. Even her world record isn't officially recognized.

Why? Because she is a citizen of South Africa, and its government persecutes black people, who are the majority of its population. To show its disapproval, the International Amateur Athletic Federation bans South African athletes from international competition. Unfair! cry many people. Why should a Bantu be punished for the way her

BACKGROUND: DANGER!

NARRATOR ONE: In June of 1944, the countries of Europe had been fighting World War II for nearly five years. Hitler's Nazi Germany had two major goals—to take over Europe, and to wipe out all the Jewish people. As the German war machine rolled into each new country, Nazi officials had the Jews rounded up and shipped off to "labor camps"—which were really death

NARRATOR TWO: Several countries, including Sweden and Switzerland, chose to remain neutral in the war. But in December 1941, the United States joined the Allies against Germany and Japan. Slowly the tide began to turn in the Allies' favor.

NARRATOR ONE: In 1944, Germany still controlled Hungary. They decided to "lead" Adolf Eichmann," head of the "Jewish section" of Hitler's secret police, to Hungary to eliminate that country's Jews. Men and women, grandparents and babies, teenage boys and girls—all were to be killed simply because they were Jewish.

NARRATOR TWO: Could anyone stop this brutal murder? Would anyone even risk trying? In this age of senseless violence, are there heroes any more? This is where our story opens.

SCENE ONE

NARRATOR ONE: Hannah Moritz, a beautiful Jewish girl of 17, is cleaning her family's apartment in Budapest. Her father is a professor with a good salary, so their apartment is large and sunny. Suddenly, there's a violent pounding on the door. Hannah freezes.

HANNAH (calls): Who's there?

NARRATOR ONE: Hannah hesitates a minute, but opens the door. **NIKKI (reading):** Nikki, Let me in. **NIKKI Fodor, who's also 17 and Jewish, surries in and closes the door. Nikki is too good-looking, but it's obvious he's from a lower class. And right now his clothes are a mess, and he's out of breath from running.** **HANNAH:** You're not supposed to come here. My father says you're bad.

**IT WAS ONE YOUNG MAN
AGAINST AN ARMY OF NAZIS.
COULD HE SAVE THOUSANDS
OF HUNGARIAN JEWS
FROM THE NAZI DEATH CAMPS?**

CAST

RAUL WALLENBERG	Suedish diplomat	Richard Chamberlain
NIKKI PODOR	Hungarian teenager	Mark Rydman
HANNAH MORITZ	Hungarian teenager	Georgia Slowe
ADOLF EICHMANN	Nazi Colonel	Kenneth Colley
TEICHAOLZ	head of the Jewish underground	Ralph Atilas
SONYA	young mother	Melanie Mayron
MAJ VON DARDEL	Road's mother	Bibi Andersson
UNCLE JOSEF	Road's uncle	Keve Hjelm
MR. LAUER	Road's boss	Peter Capell
MR. OLSON	American recruiter	Don Fellows

ALSO: Narrator One, Narrator Two, Older Man, Older Woman, Younger Man, Aida, Mr. Moritz, Sergeant, SS Man, Tired woman, Col. Ferency, Captain, Very Old Woman, Soviet Major

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Russ Rehnman is an Army ROTC cadet at the University of Southern California. He's also a Pacific 10 Conference diving champion.

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tration, self-confidence and discipline I've developed have helped me with my athletic and other extracurricular activities, as well as my studies."

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For more information write: Army ROTC, Dept. LG, P.O. Box 9990, Clifton, NJ 07015.

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Lawrence, MA, 01841

April 10, 1985

Mr Magnus Faxen
Consul General of Sweden
825 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y., 10022

Dear Mr Faxen,

Forgive me my
ignorance but there are no bookstores
in our city and therefore I was
not able to read about the life
of your Mr Raul Wallenberg:

Born and raised
in Sweden hopefully Mr Wallenberg
will be able to leave the U.S.S.R.
in good health.

J.

questions that have eluded the world for 40 years. If I can help in any way please do not hesitate to call on me. Thank you so much for your time and trouble.

Most Sincerely,
Laurie Einstein (

My grandmother, Anna Westberg, came from Sweden to America when she was only 18. She bore nine children; my mother, the youngest. I can't even remember the way she spoke, as she died when I was six, but I do remember how round and soft and warm she was. And how, when she undid the pins in her hair, it fell way down to the seat of the chair.

I suppose that small bit of Swedish heritage has also caused me, today, to write you of my gratitude for Raoul's life and life-giving contributions to all of us, no matter what our national, ethnic or religious backgrounds.

I should like to support whatever efforts must exist to free Raoul from the Soviet Union if there is even the slightest chance that he is still alive. Please accept this check to that effort and tell me of any other way in which I might help.

While naming a portion of Manhattan's First Avenue is nice, it is just not enough. If Raoul is alive, I think he should like to go home. I pray that he will.

Sincerely,
Sharen Diana Heath

I realize you have but the mere powers of the president of my country. Small powers in contrast to God's, yet more powerful and influential than most of us. And, God knows, those powers, presidential powers, can't right every wrong, remove every world curse or bring back every missing patriot.

But, as you develop relations with Mikhail Gorbachev, I pray that you will make every effort to free Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg, if he is still alive, as part of our country's continued democratic and humanitarian efforts.

I beg you to add Raoul Wallenberg to your already burdened agenda. His agenda, back in 1944, seemed never to be too full to attempt to save another human life.

It would be both a tribute to our friends in Sweden and to the cause of freedom and justice for all, if you and we were able to use our power and influence to free a man who gave the world so much. What he did is what we're all about and is therefore, as important to negotiations with the Soviet Union as the nuclear armament issues.

Sincerely,

Sharon Diana Heath

[REDACTED]
ÄRENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
TB

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
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POL 1
POL 2

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INKOM UD [REDACTED]

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA

1985-05-24

UD STOCKHOLM

[REDACTED] FOER KABS, POLCH OCH POL 1
FRAAN JULIN.

ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.

DEN BRITISKE DELEGATIONSCHEFEN VID ESK-MOETET OM MAENSKLIGA
RAETTIGHETER HAR PAA INSTRUKTION FRAAN LONDON TAGIT UPP BL A RAOUL
WALLENBERG MED DEN SOVJETISKE BITRAEDANDE DELEGATIONSCHEFEN
KONDRATJOV. DETTA MOT BAKGRUND AV DET FOERNYADE INTRESSET FOER RAOUL
WALLENBERG SOM DEN AMERIKANSKA TV-FILMEN OM HONOM FOERORSAKAT.
KONDRATJOV HADE BLOTT SVARAT ATT DETTA VAR ETT TRAGISKT FALL, MEN
TYVAERR KUNDE BARA KONSTATERAS ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG VAR DOED.

USA HAR ENLIGT UPPGIFT FRAAN LANDETS DELEGATION INGEN AVSIKT ATT TA
UPP FALLET I OTTAWA.

WRIGSTAD

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA [REDACTED]

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☒ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Pol I

1985-05-30

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1985-05-30

Angående

Wallenberg

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ 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
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☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa-		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
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☐ Utrikesnämnden	23 ex	☐ Fst		☐ Invandrарverket	2 ex	☒ Dahlgren SB	
☐ Utrutsk	33 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☒ Norden SB	
☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövärdberedningen			
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA	2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk			
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ EKN		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK	5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst			
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ SIDA		☐ Latinamerikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC		☐ Europainstitutet			

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
		☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
☐ Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
		☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
		☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien
		☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del
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☐ Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis
				☐ Tripoli	
☐ Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	
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		☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang
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☐ Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos
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				☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkkrätssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Orstedt pol I
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ Thang pol I
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☒ Starkman pol I
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Bistandsinspektören	☐ 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 I	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	
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Kanslirådet Sven Julin

Utrikesdepartementet

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p 2 en

Beslag av Wallenbergbok i Budapest
Hbr Julin-Hellners 85-02-27 och 85-03-22

Broder,

Från ett av mina regelbundna sammanträffanden med en av de ledande ungerska dissidenterna kan jag inberätta följande rörande Wallenberg-boken. Min kontakt bekräftade att det ungerska samizdat-förlaget ABC utgivit en översättning till ungerska av John Biermans Wallenberg-biografi. Den hade rönt stort intresse och cirkulerades livligt. Något beslag hade han inte hört talas om. Han fann det dock mycket möjligt att någon del av upplagan beslagtagits men knappast så mycket som ettusen exemplar. Sammanlagda upplagan på samizdat-litteratur brukade nämligen ligga på 500 - 1000 ex och ett stort antal exemplar var på cirkulation. Han lovade att undersöka saken till vårt nästa sammanträffande.

Beträffande det av ambassaden i Wien till departementet insända exemplaret föreslår jag att det deponeras i vårt ambassadbibliotek. Originalversionen finns väl redan på departementet och vi har emellanåt besökare som efterfrågar information om Wallenberg

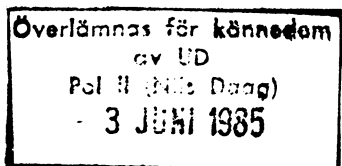
på ungerska. Nyligen lyckades vi antikvariskt komma
över ett exemplar av den klassiska, i Ungern 1948
utgivna boken om Wallenberg av Jenö Levai.

Bästa brölloppet!
En dag

Thomas Palme

Thomas Palme

mw



Utrikesdepartementet

Åtgärd se bif. lista

Pal

p

2

en

Artister och författare hyllar Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Onsdagen den 22 mars 1985 hölls på Jewish Agency i New York en sammankomst för att hedra Raoul Wallenberg. Sammankomsten var arrangerad av en organisation, som kallar sig Writers & Artists for Peace in the Middle East. Organisationen har som medlemmar New Yorks och USA:s mest kända författare, skådespelare, regissörer och musiker. Bland namnen märks Leonard Bernstein, Norman Mailer, Isaac Bashevis Singer, Elisabeth Taylor, Victor Borge, Herman Wouk, Lionel Hampton. Writers & Artists for Peace in the Middle East har till syfte att verka för fred i Mellanöstern med trygghet för Israels fortsatta existens.

./.

De medverkande finns redovisade på bifogade kallelse. Förutom de här upptagna, deltog också Rachel Haspel, direktör för Raoul Wallenberg-kommittén.

I övrigt är att notera att Jack Garfine, som var ordförande under kvällen, själv har upplevt koncentrationslägren och tillhörde dem som räddades av Bernadotte-aktionen och kom till Sverige, 15 år gammal vägandes 30 kilo.

Undertecknad höll ett kort anförande, huvudsakligen baserat på material från departementet, som ställs till vårt förfogande genom tel. 291 1985-04-04. Jag finner avsnittet om insatserna från svensk sida för att få Wallenberg fri mycket användbart.

Magnus Faxén

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Pol 2

1985-06-03

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Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

GK New York 1985-05-23 Nr 222

Angående

Arbister och Arbetare byllar Raoul Wallenberg

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

Bil	utan bil	jämte samt bil	Bil	jämte bil nr	jämte bil där så angivits	Bil	jämte bil där så angivits	Bil
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☐ Statsministern	☐ I-sekr A	☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd	☐ Bankföreningen					
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☐ Chef I	☐ I-enh Fö	☐ IVA	☐ Industriförb					
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☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ SAF					
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☐ Utrutsk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövärdsberedningen						
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk						
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☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet						
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☐ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
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	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
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	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☐ Tripoli
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom
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☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles
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				☐ Rio de Janeiro

☒ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☒ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssekreterare	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Julin
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Writers & Artists for Peace in the Middle East

Bld. / fill Sv. Gk. s i New York
skr. nr. 22 den 23/5 1985

421 - 1950

MEMBERS

Cleveland Amory
Martina Arroyo
Katherine Balfour
David Bar-Ilan
Clive Barnes
Leonard Bernstein
Theodore Bikel
Kermit Bloomgarden
Victor Borge
Richard Burton
Arthur Cantor
Paddy Chayefsky
David Cogan
Cy Coleman
Phyllis Curtin
M. Decter
H. Denker
C. Dewhurst
Melvyn Douglas
Don Elliot
Richard Fawcett
Gerold Frank
Ben Gazzara
Fr. Gervais
D. Gillespie
Chaim Gross
Ario Guthrie
Lionel Hampton
Sheldon Harnick
Jerome Hines
Hal Hobbrook
Geoffrey Holder
Anne Jackson
Alan King
Meyer Levin
Peggy Mann
Norman Mailer
Claudia McNeil
Anne Mearns
Zubin Mehta
Louise Nevelson
Hugh Nissenson
Estelle Parsons
Norman Podhoretz
Chaim Potok
Josephine Premice
Harold Prince
Beverly Rustin
Schisgal
Eric Segal
Dore Schary
Bobby Short
Charles E. Silberman
Beverly Sills
Bashevis Singer
Jerry Stiller
Elly Stone
Elizabeth Taylor
Michael Wager
Eli Wallach
Fritz Weaver
Ella Wiesel
Shelley Winters
Herman Wouk

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
To an Evening of Tribute To

RAOUL WALLENBERG

This remarkable Swedish diplomat saved over 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis in the last days of World War II, a feat no other individual or institution was able to accomplish. Among participants in this Tribute will be personalities involved in the making of the recent NBC-TV Mini-Series: "WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY." This Tribute comes on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps.

- - -

Gerald Green: Author of the NBC Teleplay, who also wrote the previous NBC-TV Series, "HOLOCAUST," viewed by hundreds of millions around the world. It was directly responsible for the German Government action in cancelling the Statute of Limitations on the prosecution of War Criminals.

Melanie Mayron: Actress with numerous film, TV and stage credits. In the NBC series she plays the role of Wallenberg's secretary, Sonja.

Jack Garfein: Noted theatre director and producer, a survivor of the camps. He will serve as chairman of the evening.

Estelle Parsons: Noted actress, will do appropriate readings.

The Hon. Magnus Faxen: Consul General of Sweden in New York.

Representatives of the Wallenberg Committee, experts on Wallenberg's life and survivors whose lives he touched, will join us..

DATE: Wednesday Evening, May 22, 1985

TIME: 7:45 PM

PLACE: The Jewish Agency Building, 515 Park Avenue
(Bet. 59th and 60th Streets) PENTHOUSE

RSVP: ONLY THOSE ON THE APPROVED GUEST LIST WILL
BE ADMITTED. Call any of the following:

Office: (212) 421-1950
Ruth King: (212) UN 1-3091
Ruth Diamond: (212) UN 1-8807
Joan Klein: (718) 225-3795

127 EAST 59TH ST., NEW YORK, NY 10022

1985-05-23

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Pol I/Dej. S. Carlsson
Bil. exp. at m. bud
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fören. inf. als per telefon
av S. Carlsson/ee

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

Utrikesdepartementet

143/00/1

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1985	5
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(Pai)

Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Vi har till Dig i särskilt paket översänt två "diplom"
som mottagits vid högtidligheter för att hylla Raoul
Wallenberg.

Den ena har överlämnats av Jewish War Veterans of the
USA, Department of New York och är benämnt "Certificate
of Appreciation".

Det andra är uppsatt på en träplatta och är benämnt
"Scroll of Honor" och har överlämnats av Oakland
Jewish Center, Bayside, New York.

I båda fallen har givarna bett om vidarebefordran till
Raoul Wallenbergs familj. Tacksam Du ville se till att
gåvorna når adressaten.

Besta hälsningar, tillg.



Magnus Faxén

1985-06-27

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

Skr + bil t:

Raoul Wallenbergföreningen

Utrikesdepartementet

S Julin

27/850627

(Pal)

P 2 En⁵Hyllning till Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bilaga i 2 ex) ✓

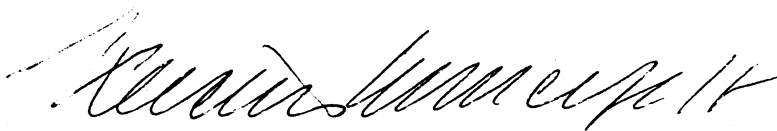
I en av de judiska synagogorna hölls en hyllningsgudstjänst för Raoul Wallenberg den 17 maj 1985. Agnes Adachi medarbetare till Raoul Wallenberg och vice ordförande i Raoul Wallenbergkommittén deltog och höll ett tal till Raoul Wallenbergs ära.

Hon framförde endast positiva synpunkter på det sätt Sverige ansträngt sig att nå klarhet i hans försvinnanden.

Ambassadör och fru Wollter deltog i högtiden.

. / .

Kanske kan det ha intresse ta del av den broschyr som utdelades vid tillfället.



Kerstin Ennerfelt



RAOUL WALLENBERG

CIUDADANO HONORARIO DE
LOS E.E.U.U. UN JUSTO GENTIL

LA MISION-BUDAPEST

Raúl Wallenberg llegó a Budapest el 9 de julio de 1944; tenía 32 años, y su misión era de vida o muerte. El Gobierno Sueco lo había nombrado Primer Secretario de la Legación, y su única tarea era salvar el mayor número posible de judíos de los campos de concentración nazis. Una petición hecha por el Consejo Norteamericano de Refugiados de Guerra al gobierno neutral de Suecia había provocado la decisión de enviarlo a Hungría.

Hungría, que cooperaba con la Alemania de Hitler, era un infierno para los judíos. En el momento que Wallenberg llegó a Budapest, todos los hombres, mujeres y niños judíos, ... (437,000) que vivían fuera de la capital habían sido deportados a campos de concentración. Los 230,000 judíos que vivían en Budapest era lo que quedaba de la comunidad judía. El primer adversario de Wallenberg, Tte. Cor. Adolf Eichmann de la S.S., estaba decidido a no dejar con vida a ninguno de ellos.

UN PLAN CUIDADOSO

Antes de aceptar su puesto en Budapest, Raúl Wallenberg había estipulado los siguientes puntos:

1. Estaría en libertad de emplear los métodos que considerara convenientes, inclusive soborno.
2. Si se presentara la necesidad de una consulta personal con el Dep. de Asuntos Extranjeros, tendría libertad de regresar a Estocolmo sin verse obligado a tramitar permisos.
3. Si sus recursos financieros resultaban insuficientes, se lanzaría una campaña de propaganda en Suecia para reunir fondos.
4. Dada la necesidad de tener una posición adecuada para llevar a cabo su labor, recibiría el nombramiento de Primer Secretario en la Legación, con un sueldo de 2000 coronas al mes.
5. Tendría el derecho de ponerse en contacto con cualquier persona que deseara en Budapest, incluyendo enemigos declarados del régimen.

6. Se le darían facultades para tratar directamente con el Primer Ministro o cualquier otro miembro del gobierno húngaro sin solicitar el permiso del embajador.
7. Podría enviar mensajes directamente a Estocolmo por valija diplomática sin recurrir a los medios normales.
8. Podría solicitar oficialmente una entrevista con el Regente, Horthy, para pedirle su intercesión en favor de los judíos.
9. Tendría autorización para conceder asilo en edificios propiedad de la Legación a las personas que tuvieran pasaportes suecos de protección.

El Primer Ministro y el rey de Suecia accedieron a estas peticiones, dándole así una gran libertad para cumplir con su misión y lograr sus fines.

UN HOMBRE DE ACCION

Un departamento especial, dirigido por Wallenberg, se creó en la embajada de Suecia. El y sus colaboradores, principalmente voluntarios judíos a los que les dio pasaportes especiales, realizaron milagros. Su sistema y sus métodos no tenían nada de convencional ni de ortodoxo, pero su éxito fue extraordinario.

EL "SCHUTZPASS"

Wallenberg hizo un nuevo diseño del pasaporte sueco de protección, convirtiéndolo en un documento de aspecto oficial formidable para impresionar a los nazis y a los húngaros, a menudo empleados de poca educación. Empleó el azul y amarillo de la bandera sueca,

y usó el escudo de la triple corona de Suecia. Este "Schutzpass" salvó la vida a decenas de miles de judíos, y a un gran número de partisanos húngaros anti-nazis.

UN ANGEL EN EL INFIERNO

Wallenberg creó centros habitacionales de protección para los judíos de Budapest, así como centros de alimentación, hospitales, orfanatos y escuelas. Rescató judíos de los trenes ya sellados y camino de la frontera; proporcionó mantas, alimentos, agua y cuidados a miles que marchaban a pie en caravanas de la muerte durante miles de millas en lo más rudo del invierno. Por último, en una sola noche salvó la vida de 70,000 personas al convencer al general alemán Schmidtthuber que contraviniera las órdenes de Eichman.

EL RESULTADO FINAL

Cuando el ejército ruso liberó Budapest, a principios de enero de 1945, quedaban 120,000 judíos en la ciudad, la población judía sobreviviente más numerosa de la Europa ocupada. Estas vidas se deben a los maravillosos esfuerzos de Raúl Wallenberg. En seis cortos meses logró el rescate más importante de judíos en la historia de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

LA RECOMPENSA RUSA

A cambio de su valor sin paralelo y su gran sentido de humanidad los rusos tomaron a Raúl Wallenberg bajo custodia el 17 de enero de 1945. Desde ese día, no se le ha vuelto a ver en libertad. El gobierno sueco, tal vez in-

fluenciado por la fuerza de su vecino del norte, no tomó al principio medidas determinantes por la seguridad de Wallenberg.

En 1957, el gobierno ruso informó al gobierno sueco que un prisionero llamado "Walenberg" (textual) había muerto en julio de 1947 de un ataque al corazón, y había sido cremado sin autopsia. La notificación a Suecia estaba firmada por Andrei Gromyko, entonces Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. No ha habido ninguna otra información de parte de los rusos.

ESTUVO EN VLADIMIR EN LOS AÑOS 50

La afirmación de Gromyko de que Wallenberg murió en 1947 fue refutada por los testimonios de prisioneros de guerra que regresaron. Su notificación, sin embargo, resulta reveladora en cierto aspecto. Moscú no dio nunca explicación alguna de la razón por la cual Wallenberg fue apresado. Algunos prisioneros han declarado saber que se le acusaba de ser espía anti-soviético. El memorandum de Gromyko demuestra que el gobierno soviético no aprueba dicha acusación. Por lo tanto, toda la responsabilidad es atribuible a un ministro soviético ejecutado, el cual, sin embargo, era conocido como uno de los más cercanos a Stalin.

En los años 50, un gran número de testigos dieron informes acerca de la prisión de Wallenberg a partir de 1947. Ciudadanos finlandeses, franceses, suizos, alemanes y austriacos, así como personas sin nacionalidad, lo conocieron, se comunicaron con él, o tuvieron

noticias de su presencia en la cárcel de la ciudad de Vladimir. Basado en esta información, el gobierno sueco intentó nuevas indagaciones con el gobierno de Moscú.

Dos jueces de la Suprema Corte sueca, Ragnar Gyllensward y Per Santesson, examinaron todo el material disponible en 1960. Llegaron a la siguiente conclusión:

“Las declaraciones contienen gran cantidad de información comprobable, y se corroboran unas a las otras. En nuestra opinión, y de acuerdo con la ley sueca, este reporte puede ser considerado como prueba probable —aún cuando no contenga evidencia absoluta— de que Wallenberg estaba vivo por lo menos a principios de 1950, y preso en la ciudad de Vladimir”.

LO QUE NANNA SVARTZ SUPO EN 1961

La profesora Nanna Svartz trató el caso de Wallenberg con su colega ruso Prof. A. L. Myasnikov, al que conocía bien, durante una visita a Moscú en 1961. El profesor le dijo que conocía el caso de Wallenberg, y que éste se encontraba enfermo en un hospital para enfermos mentales. Ofreció permitirle visitarlo, a lo que ella se rehusó.

Basado en esta información extraordinaria, el Primer Ministro Tage Erlander escribió una carta al Presidente Ministro Nikita Krushchev solicitando la autorización de enviar un médico sueco a Moscú para preparar el retorno a casa de Wallenberg. Krushchev se molestó por el incidente y Myasnikov retiró su afirmación.

La Prof. Svartz vio a Myasnikov tres veces más, la última en 1965 pocos meses antes de la muerte de éste, para insistir sobre la información de su primera conversación, pero Myasnikov mantuvo su negativo. Declaró haber sido malinterpretado, y dijo que no conocía a Wallenberg. Sin embargo, la Prof. Svartz está segura de haber comprendido bien.

NUEVA INFORMACION: WALLENBERG ESTABA VIVO EN 1975

El Ministerio Sueco de Relaciones Exteriores, y la familia de Raúl, han recibido más información sobre la prisión de éste.

Un antiguo ciudadano polaco, Abraham Kalinski, actualmente residente de Israel, proporcionó en diciembre de 1978 una historia detallada del confinamiento de Wallenberg en tres cárceles soviéticas en los años 50. Afirmó haber visto a Wallenberg en el patio de la cárcel de Vladimir; e inclusive, que un ruso judío, Jan Kaplan, conoció en la cárcel de Butyrka a un sueco que llevaba preso cerca de treinta años pero estaba aún en buen estado de salud.

Por primera vez en 14 años, el gobierno sueco solicitó una nueva investigación en Moscú, pero recibió la respuesta de siempre: Wallenberg murió en 1947.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Estocolmo tiene conocimiento de que Jan Kaplan ha logrado mandar informes acerca del sueco de Butyrka a varios contactos en Occidente. La últi-

ma etapa de la historia es impactante. En una carta clandestina a su hija en Israel, la Sra. Kaplan confirmó la versión de su esposo. Las autoridades soviéticas castigaron a Kaplan con la cárcel.

5 DE OCTUBRE DE 1982

La historia de Raúl Wallenberg ha empezado a ser conocida en el mundo en los últimos años.

Un primer fruto de estos esfuerzos es el hecho de que los E.E.U.U. se han interesado en el asunto directamente, con la aprobación del gobierno sueco. La delegación norteamericana a la Conferencia sobre Seguridad y Cooperación en Europa en noviembre de 1980 trató el caso Wallenberg en Madrid. El apoyo norteamericano a Wallenberg se vio ratificado el 5 de octubre de 1981, cuando el Pres. Ronald Reagan firmó un decreto que declaraba a Raúl Wallenberg ciudadano honorario de los E.E.U.U.

Han sido necesarios 35 años para que el mundo reconozca la grandeza de Raúl Wallenberg, un hombre que actuó mientras los demás miraban. Los sobrevivientes del Holocausto tiene una consigna: "NUNCA MAS". Tomemos estas palabras en un sentido más amplio: apliquémoslas a todos aquellos que abandonaron a Raúl, y permanecieron silenciosos mientras desaparecía en los horrores del Gulag. Esta apatía ha convertido a Raúl Wallenberg en un símbolo no sólo de injusticia, sino de indiferencia. Actuemos ahora.

Congregación Bet-El, A. C., México.



Christelijke
Stichting voor
Hulp aan
Gewetensvervolgden

postbus 80.1619 ZH Andijk

Utrikes DEPARTEMENT
Att. Mr. SVEN Julin
Box 16 121
103 23 STOCKHOLM
ZWEDEN

Pa/Julin
85-07-11 skr.
Julin-tit.
exp. at 85-07-11/see

INK
Dnr 149/005
3 juni 11 1985
Avd 10
P 2 Eu¹

POL

The Netherlands, Andijk.
May 29th, 1985.

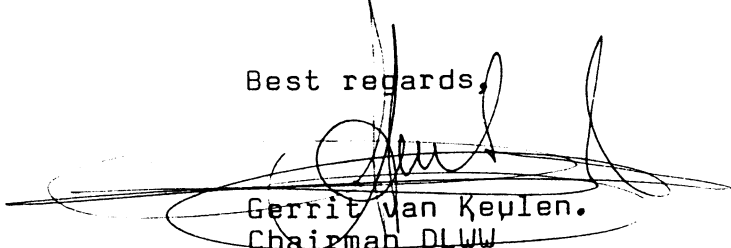
Re: Raoul Wallenberg.

Dear Sven,

Thank you very much for your information which we received at our request, concerning the 'official' figure of the amount of rescued Jews by Raoul Wallenberg.

In our attempt to motivate the Dutch in the interest of Raoul Wallenberg we have the intention to issue a small booklet, mentioning the complete case of Raoul Wallenberg, and the efforts made by several Committees in this matter. But to submit our readers a complete picture we would like to ask you if you are in the possession of photo's from Wallenberg, from his childhood untill the moment of his arrest, and of the moments of formal approachings by your Government to as the Russian authorities. If there will cost involved, please inform us beforehand, but, unfortunate, I request you to consider that our financial sources are limited. Furthermore, there have been an investigation made by several judges in the 1960's, if possible we would like to have a report of their conclusion, mentioning the statements made by the witnesses. Hopefully we donot obstruct you too much in your normal work.

Best regards,


Gerrit van Keulen.
Chairman DLWW

[REDACTED]

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
EE

ARENDE:

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
POL I
POL V

ATGÅRD:

Poll/Leysantsson
CH + FN-dec N.Y.
S0612/78

Dnr. [REDACTED]		
1985-06-18 7		
Avd	Gr	Ans
P	2	Ea

POL

INKOM UD [REDACTED]

FN-DELEGATIONEN NEW YORK 1985-06-07

UD STOCKHOLM [REDACTED]

FOER POL V

RE PLANERAT INITIATIV RE RAOUL WALLENBERG I UNDERKOMMISSION FOER
HINDRANDE AV DISKRIMINERING OCH FOER BESKYDD AV MINORITETER

ADVOKATEN JOHN CAREY, AMERIKANSK EXPERT I OVANNAEMNDA
UNDERKOMMISSION, UPPVAKTADE IDAG GENERALKONSUL FAXEN.
VID MOETET DELTOG OCKSAA RACHEL HASPEL, AMERIKANSKA
WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN OCH GOEREL BOGAERDE FRAAN FN-DELEGATIONEN.

CAREY MEDDELADE OM SITT PLANERADE INITIATIV TILL
UNDERKOMMISSIONENS NAESTKOMMANDE MOETE (AUGUSTI 1985)
OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. FOERRA AARET HADE FRAAGAN TAGITS UPP MEN
MOETT PAA PATRULL FRAAN SOVJETISKE EXPERTEN. FOERSLAGET VAR
DOCK DENNA GAANGEN AV HELT ANNAN KARAKTAER. CAREYS FOERSTA
UTKAST SAAG NU UT SOM FOELJER:
CIT.
DRAFT DECISION ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

THE SUB-COMMISSION, AT ITS --TH MEETING, DECIDED TO TAKE
NOTICE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END
OF WORLD WAR II, OF THE HEROISM OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL
WALLENBERG, WHICH SAVED THE LIVES OF APPROXIMATELY ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND HUNGARIAN CIVILIANS AND TO THAT EXTENT
MITIGATED THE DISASTER WHICH WORLD WAR II REPRESENTED FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS.
SLUTCIT.

HAN FOERUTSAAG ETT ANTAL AENDRINGAR OCH AATERKOMMER MED
REVIDERAD TEXT.

FORTS

CAREY FOERKLARADE SIG BEGAERT MOETET FOER ATT EFTERHOERA EN
SVENSK REAKTION DELS TILL HANS TEXTFOERSLAG, DELS TILL
ANGREPPSSAETTET (APPROACH) OCH IDEN SOM SAADAN.

2

GENERALKONSUL FAXEN TACKADE FOER INFORMATIONEN OCH LOVADE
VIDAREBEFORDRA DEN INFORMATIONEN SOM GIVITS SAMT DEN FRAAGA
SOM STAELLTS.

FERM

FN-DELEGATIONEN NEW YORK **[REDACTED]**
=*****AD

Pol V/Deps Saland/AE

Ärende

Re: Planerat initiativ re Raoul Wallenberg i underkommission för hindrande av diskriminering och för beskydd av minoriteter.

Datum		Dnr
1985 06 10		[Redacted] ✓
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu I

Adress

GENÈVE-delegationen

(POL)

[Redacted]
1985-06-10

Text

Från Pol 5. Re: Planerat initiativ re Raoul Wallenberg i underkommission för hindrande av diskriminering och för beskydd av minoriteter.

Följande har den 1985-06-07 meddelats från FN-delegationen i NEW YORK.

CIT

Advokaten John Carey, amerikansk expert.....
.....([Redacted] 85-06-07 från FN-delegationen
NEW YORK)..... samt den fråga som ställts.

SLUTCIT

UD STOCKHOLM

1985-07-12

Utr min kansli, mk
Deps Julin, Pol I
Skr fr utr min tit

150/084-
11 JUN 1985
P. 21 E u

Ink. Utr.min. ✓

1985 -06- 10

Raoul Wallenberg



Hasegawa
8839 Reading Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90045
May 30, 1985

The Honorable Lennart Bodström
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Sir:

The extraordinary humanitarian deeds of Raoul Wallenberg and the Swedish legation in Budapest during World War II should be recognized and remembered by all citizens of the world. In a dark and fearsome time in history, Mr. Wallenberg and his colleagues showed the very best qualities in man: compassion, selflessness, courage, determination.

Mr. Wallenberg's imprisonment by the Russians is an outrage and a crime against human decency. He was the shining example that gave impetus to the efforts of the neutral legations and gave hope and dignity to the Jews. Please do not let this matter "go gentle into the night. Rage, rage against the dying of the light." (in the words of the poet Dylan Thomas)

Sincerely,

Peggy M. Hasegawa

Peggy M. Hasegawa

3611 ✓

SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
LOS ANGELES

1985-06-04

1985-06-27

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf
Skr + bil t:

Kanslirådet Sven Julin
Utrikesdepartementet

Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen

Ejssell 7/8

155/001
INKOM
p a b

Broder,

Strax norr om Los Angeles återfinns California Lutheran College som har en stark skandinavisk inriktning. För en tid sedan hölls en mindre ceremoni vid skolan där plaketten "Exemplar of the College" tilldelades Raoul Wallenberg. I samband härmed höll jag ett mindre anförande om Wallenberg.

Pastor Richard Andersen från Our Saviour's Lutheran Church som upptagit Wallenberg som medlem in absentia, höll ett längre fördrag och svarade på frågor.

Andersen är en av grundarna av Raoul Wallenberg Institute som har postadress i Orange söder om Los Angeles. En artikel om institutet och dess drivande kraft Jack Maples bifogas. Artikel kritiserar det kommersiella inslaget i verksamheten och bristen på svar vart de pengar som samlas in skall gå. Jag har flera gånger bett Maples om dokumentation om den "Reward Fund" på en miljon dollar han så PR-mässigt offentliggjorde i januari, men har ännu inte fått svar. I avvaktan på att vi får en bättre bild av Raoul Wallenberg Institutet hänvisar vi de frågor vi inte kan besvara till The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the US i New York.

Plaketten sändes separat med post. Tacksam om den vidarebefordras till fru Nina Lagergren. I samma försändelse bifogas exempel på institutets material till allmänheten.

Med vänliga hälsningar.

(Claus Jernaeus)

Claes Jernaeus

How an OC charity seeks millions to 'free our brother Wallenberg'

By Robert J. Rife

Opening out of a Manhattan office in an Orange County party, a newly formed organization is raising millions of dollars to do what many nations, governments have thus far failed to do — free World War II Nazi-fugitive Raoul Wallenberg. The Swedish diplomat, arrested under the Nazis' orders to arrest 15,000 Hungarian Jews from Hitler's Holocaust during the war's waning months. Three weeks after the Russians "liberated" Budapest, Wallenberg disappeared — after setting out for a meeting with the Soviet Command. It's generally assumed that he was wrongly clapped into a Russian gulag, and was later sent from Moscow to the West.

Wallenberg's disappearance is reported by Minister Andrei Gromyko's report of Wallenberg's death in 1957. Several former prisoners claimed to have seen a man fitting Wallenberg's description over the years. The last reported sightings were in 1961. If Wallenberg is alive, he is 57.

The Orange County organization — The Raoul Wallenberg Institute — is the brainchild of 62-year-old Jack Maples, a correspondent for a Mexican press agency, worker for executive political causes and publisher of *How/Why/Land*, a Christmas free-lance.

Maples has reported the story of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance into the Christmas Eve program, and has both in time, a list of objectives to get both programs going. Maples has isolated several potential people among them are: Robert Durbin, R. Gordon Greer, former Orange County Republican Party Chairwoman Lois Lindberg, Ben W. Wright, executive director of the American National Political

Production, and
Long Beach and
Wallenberg.

The Institute's first goal is to raise money to pay for the cost of the Wallenberg Institute's efforts to free Wallenberg. It will be funded by a group of other people who have been involved in the cause, the \$1 million.

Among them are: Maples, and his wife, in the raising of the movement since the 1950s. Together they formed Citizens for Raoul Wallenberg.

Lantos introduced Wallenberg as known to Maples said, "I am founder, but I am not the only one. I am with it, he said. He added: "I personally (Wallenberg) is still alive."

Assuming that Maples' organization is a Kremlin leader, millions of dollars in the hands of the authorities in the United States.

The Institute's goal is to raise money to pay for the cost of the Wallenberg Institute's efforts to free Wallenberg. It will be funded by a group of other people who have been involved in the cause, the \$1 million.

Sample form

☐ Yes, I want to help free Raoul Wallenberg.

☐ Enclosed are _____ letters to Raoul Wallenberg and _____ letters to the Kremlin.

☐ Enclosed is \$ _____ for delivering these letters to Moscow (\$2.00 for each letter).

☐ I promise to write Raoul Wallenberg and the Kremlin at least once each month. Please send me more maps, letters and mailing envelopes.

☐ I promise to pray regularly for Raoul Wallenberg and prisoners of conscience around the world.

☐ I promise to join the Wallenberg Awareness Campaign by sharing this material with friends, relatives, church, synagogue, civic, and social groups.

☐ I promise to support the Raoul Wallenberg Freedom Fund Campaign. Enclosed is my first donation of \$15, \$30, or \$ _____ \$25, \$35.

☐ I would like to become a regular supporter of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute. Please send me further information on how I can become a member or a co-founder.

☐ Enclosed is my family's Freedom Donation of \$ _____ (\$8.00 for each adult, \$4.00 for each child, commemorating Raoul Wallenberg's forty years of cruel imprisonment).

☐ I would like information on how I can schedule a Raoul Wallenberg Institute speaker for my group.

☐ Please send me _____ copies of the Raoul Wallenberg poster photo and/or _____ copies of the Raoul Wallenberg Reward/Freedom poster. I have enclosed \$ _____ (representing a gift of \$1.00 for each ten items ordered).

ORDER FORM

Quantity	Item	Per Item	Sub-Total
_____	Wallenberg letters	\$2.00	_____
_____	Kremlin letters	\$2.00	_____
_____	Freedom donation	\$4.00/adult	_____
_____	Wallenberg poster	\$4.00/adult	_____
_____	Freedom poster	\$1.00/10	_____
_____	Freedom poster	\$1.00/10	_____
_____	Total Enclosed		_____

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE
Orange, California 92667

WALLENBERG: Institute in Orange County

Pot p2

FROM C1

didn't know what it's going to be," he said. (According to a Post Office official at the main branch in Santa Ana, one piece of paper and an envelope mailed from Southern California to the Soviet Union would cost 44 cents.)

"Whether you take them or not, you pay the freight. It's a very similar cost," said Maples. (A spokesman for Flying Tiger, a leading air freight line, said it costs \$1.32 per pound, or about 9 cents per one-ounce letter to send parcels to the U.S.S.R.)

Should Maples opt to hand-deliver the letters, he may encounter other problems. Such as getting into Russia.

"I doubt if Soviet officials would let anyone bring 100,000 letters into Russia," said Diane Dillard, of the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs. "Because he's not really going to be able to hide them in his luggage, you know. And they're pretty careful about checking out political things."

Raoul Wallenberg's plight is the stuff of high drama: no wonder, then, that NBC will air "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" tonight and Tuesday night (see accompanying stories). Los Angeles public television station KCET/28 has already produced and broadcast a documentary on Wallenberg and the efforts made to find him.

Tom Thompson, director of current affairs at KCET, said Maples "called persistently to several departments (at KCET) demanding that we use the institute's name and address at the end of the (Wallenberg) documentary." Thompson said he declined to mention the institute at the end of the program.

"KCET didn't turn us down," Maples said. "We finally got approval. But the man in charge — Thompson, I think his name was — just forgot to put the tag on. That's what he told me when I called."

So far, the institute's name and address have appeared in a number of newspaper articles and religious radio programs.

"We've been going great guns," Maples said. "We start with appearances on Christian television next week. In the next six months, we will appear before 200 million

people, potentially."

Already, The Wallenberg Journal, a newspaper for the institute, is soliciting "donations of all sizes and types." It says "Contributions are increasing the Wallenberg Reward/Freedom Fund on a daily basis. . . . There are no limits to which the rewards can eventually grow."

"Donations could include but not be limited to gifts of property, assets, raw materials, stocks, paintings, collectibles, antiques, time-share partnerships, etc."

Jack Maples loves to talk about Raoul Wallenberg — but when the discussion turns to the Wallenberg Institute's finances or Maples' personal life, his normally avuncular manner changes.

At one point, he said "all of the money" collected through the Wallenberg Institute will be channeled into "Journey From Bethlehem," a program Maples founded six years ago to develop self-help camps for disadvantaged children in the war-torn Middle East (and, eventually, in other locations around the world). Later he said "part" of the money would go to that program.

In one interview, Maples said: "We don't have any idea of what the budget will be" for the institute. But later, Maples said he had a budget and offered a "flow chart" for "Journey From Bethlehem."

"We're just changing the name, to the Raoul Wallenberg Institute," he said, pointing to the chart. "But the principles are all the same."

Kenneth Wohlford, president of KB Specialties, invested \$40,000 in the original "Journey From Bethlehem" project. Wohlford later brought suit against Maples because "It (the money) is all gone. We can't find it," Wohlford said. In 1981, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Eli Chernow awarded Wohlford and his attorneys \$120,000.

Maples admitted he has not paid the judgment.

"That affair has nothing to do with your story," he said.

The media blitz, already underway, is the first step in the Wallenberg Institute campaign.

So far, the institute has collected

at least 1,000 names for its mailing list, Maples said. "And someone offered us a mailing list of Christian media people of over 8,000," he added.

The names go into computers and "out come the mailing labels." Each person who writes receives a copy of the institute's "freedom kit." Maples has "ordered 10,000 copies of the freedom kit" at a cost of \$5 each to produce. The kit, a green folder stuffed with copies of newspaper articles and other information about the institute, has an appeal:

"Please join our letter-writing campaign to free Raoul Wallenberg. You can start with two short letters." The kit contains sample letters addressed to Kremlin leaders — and to Wallenberg.

"My Dear Brother Raoul," the sample letter begins. "Through programs produced by your Raoul Wallenberg Institute, I have only recently become aware of your story."

"I pledge to you that as a Christian and a friend to Jews you are loved. . . . 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."

The kit continues: "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 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!"

"These two letters should be duplicated and/or copied as many times as needed (fifty copies is a good start) . . ."

Finally, the literature says:

Please see WALLENBERG/C4

THE REGISTER
SANTA ANA, CA

complain a number of goals related to Raoul Wallenberg.

Those goals include:
■ Free Wallenberg from prison.
■ Establish annual Wallenberg Prizes.

"It's fascinating when you think about it," Maples said. "The Nobel Prizes were started in Sweden by a Swede who invented dynamite to practice war. The Wallenberg prizes will be given in the name of a Swede whose life was dedicated to developing life. Great contrast. Beautiful story in itself."

"Cash-award recipients" will be decided by our co-founders and committees," Maples said. But he added that he has, thus far, not established the committees.)

■ "Start the 'Journey From Bethlehem' program," Maples said. The literature, though, doesn't mention the "Journey" program by name. Instead, it reads:

"The ongoing work of the 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 (should) contribute 20 cents for each year of Wallenberg's imprisonment (\$8). Children may donate 10 cents per year or \$4. We will, in just 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."

Maples said the collected funds — including the \$1 million "reward fund" — "goes into one trust." He added: "The interest will be used to pay our overhead and pay the Wallenberg prizes and whatever else we do to develop self-help projects."

"But it'll be a low-budget operation. Just to pay expenses."

"How much is that?"
"It's not a pressing matter," he responded.

The Wallenberg Fund, another endowment described in the freedom kit, is a separate account to be culled from foundation grants, donations, membership fees, founders fees and "organizational and institutional support as well as generated income from various enterprises and events" — including a program that will sell "busts of Wallenberg," Maples said.

How will the institute spend the Wallenberg Fund?

■ "To help pay legal fees in the court battle now under way to force the Soviet Union to free Wallenberg."

But according to Rachel Oestreicher-Haspel, of the 6-year-old New York-based Wallenberg Committee, "all the legal fees (by lawyers working for Wallenberg's release) have been taken on a pro bono (free) basis. No funds are needed to cover Wallenberg's legal set."

■ "To provide expenses for Wallenberg upon his release from prison." Both Oestreicher-Haspel and Annette Lantos emphasized that Wallenberg comes from a wealthy Swedish family and his relatives fully intend to care for him financially if he is released.

■ "To continue ongoing projects to develop an awareness of Wallenberg." Maples contends the Orange County institute will "coordinate all the activities of Wallenberg people all over the world."

Oestreicher-Haspel called that claim "spurious." Her Wallenberg Committee "is recognized all over the world," she said, in Great Britain, Iceland, Australia, Germany, Scotland, Sweden, Mexico and Canada.

what they want to do," Maples replied.

How did Maples' "Journey From Bethlehem" project come to be included in the Raoul Wallenberg Institute?

Some history is in order.

Maples kicked off his "Journey From Bethlehem" plan in 1979, as a program to hire children "of the Holy Land" to make Christmas ornaments out of "the rocks of the Holy Land that lined the paths of Jesus' Journey From Bethlehem," he said.

He printed brochures touting the program. The brochures advertise Christmas packages containing 12 ornaments, an album and a book for "the modest tax-deductible contribution" of \$100 — \$125 if paid monthly, \$110 if paid by credit card. (Internal Revenue spokesman Rob Giannangeli said he could find "no record of 'Journey From Bethlehem's' tax exempt status.")

The original goal was "to train young people in the Holy Land to make the ornaments so that they may be gainfully employed, have a useful trade and so that the income from the project might support Christian institutions working with orphaned and handicapped Holy Land institutions," the brochure says.

"The initial sets of Journey from Bethlehem ornaments are being made in the United States of rock imported from the Holy Land sites inscribed on each piece. When sufficient funds make it possible to transplant the operation to the Holy Land, it will be quickly done."

To implement the plan, Maples rented an Anaheim post office box; the "Journey" charity operated

pastor of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in Long Beach, Calif., had been about Wallenberg and the institute since 1968.

Using funds of \$100,000, Maples wanted to set up "self-help" and "self-aid" wide in places where people are in need.

"We chose Israel," he continued, "because we were interested in using the stones of the Holy Land to cast Christmas ornaments. I have the stones and they go with it. It's a story that we want to do the story and have people all over the world."

As of yet, the institute has not started any homes, Maples said. But when they do, well, he said, he will work to the children and pay them for their work. We'll market it all over the world and put the money back into a fund in the Holy Land that goes to support the institutions.

Even among the institute's founders, there is a difference of opinion about how the money will be dispersed.

Costa Mesa resident Gretchen Passantino, owner of GP Publishers Services, a "professional writing" business, hopes the institute's funds "won't be spent on anything but Wallenberg's release. Other Wallenberg committees are working for his release. That's how we're different."

Rabbi Jonathan Brown of Long Beach's Temple Israel said the institute's goal is to tell the Christian world the story of the Holocaust through the life of Raoul Wallenberg. Another co-founder, the

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a look at the co-founders

tries.

One co-founder withdrew from the institute after being told for the first time that he was listed as a co-founder. "I was shocked," says a co-founder. "I was not participating in their activities."

"Please don't use my name," says Co-founder Morris Wolf, listed as dean of Old College School of Law in Rome, N.Y., which is unaccredited.

Co-founder John J. O'Connell, a former U.S. attorney, says he was told to meet a spokesman for the college and said Wolf had been fired recently and added, "Wolf has been sent to Philadelphia."

Co-founder, Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), says he had not heard of the institute until an hour before he called, adding, "I suspect (the institute) is just a scam."

One member of the many (such as the one who has been springing out lately) says:

—Susan Parnes/The Washington Post

institute aims to free World War II Nazi fighter

"Yes, I'm a Christian. But I don't belong to the Lutheran Church. I'm simply a Christian. But let's do Waltherburg, not me."

The Spanish press service Mañadas said the works for the Correspondence Agency of the Republica Mediana A.C. Prensa's bureau is located at the same address as Mañadas' "Journey from Bethlehem" office in Long Beach.

That's because "we don't have a bureau that we work out of here."

How then, does the institute pay its bills, long before funds have been collected? "How do I know that's a strange question," said Markez. "How do I support my self? I pay my bills."

He added, "Well, darling, we're not peasants. We have funds available to us. It is our own money. I can't tell you where it comes from."

The NCLC's rhetoric said her organization follows a general rule: "If a charity won't give—in the sense of giving specific information about its finances—then we suggest that a person shouldn't give to it."

"Giving is a two-way street."

Avslutningsort

Pol I/Deps S Carlsson/bf

Ärende

Räoul Wallenberg

Datum 1985-06-12		Dnr [redacted] ✓
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål EU 1

Adress

FN-DELEGATIONEN NEW YORK Dnr ... [redacted]

POL

Text

Från Pol I efter samråd med Pol V re Raoul Wallenberg i underkommissionen för förhindrande av diskriminering och beskydd av minoriteter. [redacted]

Vi har tacksamt tagit del av det amerikanska text-utkastet i Wallenbergärendet. Vi ser nog helst att amerikanerna utan vår medverkan avgör både vilka initiativ de vill ta i denna fråga och hur dessa initiativ skall utformas. Motsvarande prövningsrätt vill vi ju i förekommande fall förbehålla oss själva. Ni kanske för säkerhets skull bör låta Carey förstå, att vår inställning på denna punkt är principiell till sin natur och inte bygger på någon förmodan att våra synpunkter i sakfrågan skulle skilja sig från varandra.

CABINET

Kopla: Osvald, Pol I
Julin, Pol I
Saland, Pol V
S Carlsson, Pol I

[REDACTED] P 9 Eu I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
JW

ÄRENDE:

KOPIA TILL:

UTRMIN
KABS
POLCH
POL 1
POL 2

ÅTGÄRD:

1985-06-13
Pörr-Oswald/Wel
tit.

Dnr...	
1985-06-13	
JP	79
A	

0 2 Eu I

INKOM UD [REDACTED]

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA

1985-06-12

UD STOCKHOLM

[REDACTED] FOER KABSEKR, POLCHEFEN OCH
CH POL 1 FRAAN JULIN.

O M E D E L B A R T

RE ENSKILDA MR-FRAAGOR VID OTTAWAMOETET.

VILL IFRAAGASAETTA OM VI INTE OCKSAA BORDE TA UPP RAOUL WALLENBERG MED SOVJETUNIONEN. VISSERLIGEN SKEDDE DETTA SAA SENT SOM I FEBRUARI I AAR VID POLCHEFENS SAMTAL MED FARAFONOV OCH INGET NYTT HAR INTRAEFFAT I AERENDET DAEREFTER. DET BOER DOCK BETAENKAS ATT UTLAEMNANDE AV RAOUL WALLENBERGS NAMN VID DETTA TILLFAELLE KUNDE GE UPPHOV TILL ONOEDIGA MISSTOLKNINGAR BAADE PAA SOVJETISK OCH SVENSK SIDA. TILL SAKEN HOER OCKSAA ATT STORBRIANNIEN JU TOG UPP AERENDET MED RYSSARNA OCH ATT ETT ANTAL DELEGATIONER HAER (BL A VAESTTYSKLAND OCH CANADA) HAR FRAAGAT OM INTE AEVEN VI TAENKER GOERA DET.

VILL FOERESLAA ATT VI, SAASOM SKEDDE I FEBRUARI, TAR UPP RAOUL WALLENBERG "VID SIDAN AV BORDET". DETTA KUNDE SKE GENOM EN KORTFATTAD ERINRAN, UTAN OEVERLAEMNANDE AV PAPPER, OM ATT REGERINGEN INTE BETRAKTAR FRAAGAN SOM UTAGERAD FOERRAEN DEN HAR FAATT TILLFREDSSSTAELLANDE BESKED OM HANS OEDE.

TACKSAM BESKED UNDER TORSDDAGEN.

ULLSTEN

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA [REDACTED]

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Osvald/ml

Avgående

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

Ärende

re Wallenberg

Datum

1985-06-13

Dnr

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

Eu 2

Adress

SVENSK BUDAPEST Dnr.....

B R Å D S K A N D E

Text

För ambassadören från Osvald, Pol I re Wallenberg.

Det är måhända en överloppsgärning, men jag vill ändå med en rad förmedla att Nina Lagergren ringde mig idag med anledning av tidningsuppgifter att statsministerns avsåg lämna blommor vid Wallenbergplaketten. Hon var angelägen att ceremonin inte beskrevs som "en hyllning till Wallenbergs minne" (vilket ju implicerade att han är död) utan som "en gest för att hedra Wallenbergs gärning". Jag svarade att alla inblandade helt säkert var varse denna distinktion, och skulle agera i enlighet därmed.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Osvald/ml

P2 Eu

Ärende

re enskilda MR-frågor vid
Ottawa-mötet

1985-06-13		Dnr
Avd	Grupp	Mål
HA	79	A III 30/6

Adress

SVENSK OTTAWA Dnr.....

Text

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

Från Pol I re enskilda MR-frågor vid Ottawa-mötet.

Tillstyrker agerande i enlighet med ert förslag.

CABINET

Ärende		Datum	Dnr
Enskilda MR-frågor vid Ottawa-mötet		1985-06-13	
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
HP	79	A III 30/6	

Adress

SVENSK OTTAWA

Text

[Redacted] Bekeris från Björk, R 1
 efter samtal med utrikesministern.
 Re enskilda MR-frågor vid Ottawa-mötet.

Till svar på frågan om Wallenberg-ärendet skall tas upp i Ottawa instrueras ni att göra detta, om ni med utgångspunkt från vad ni har inhämtat i Ottawa bedömer att en svensk aktion har någon utsikt till framgång. I övrigt erinras om att frågan om dödsstraffets avskaffande alltjämt skall drivas för att framkalla ett ställningstagande.

CABINET

ex t
 Peter Osvald, pol 1
 Christer Wretborn, utr min kans
 rättschefen
 Hans Björk

Exp. 85-06-13/ MKI

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
CF

ARENDE:

KOPIA TILL:
UTR MIN
KAB SEKR
POLCH
POL 1

ATGÅRD:

850702
PolE/Krjulen / (B)
Tech. Sukskva
850703 / (B)

INK UTRIKESDEP

Dnr.

1985-06-2524

Ans	Gr	Mal
P	2	EU

(POL)

INKOM UD

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV 1985-06-24

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POL I

B R A A D S K A N D E

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

VAAR VAEN KALINSKI HAR I ETT TELEFONSAMTAL PAA POLSKA MED MIN
SEKRETERARE IDAG UPPGIVIT, ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG SKULLE HA DOETT
I FEBRUARI I AAR. ENLIGT VAD KALINSKI NYLIGEN ERFARIT I SAMBAND
MED EN UTLANDSRESA SKULLE WALLENBERG DEN 6 FEBRUARI 1985 FAATT
LUNGINFLAMMATION I VLADIMIRFAENGELSET, TAGITS TILL ETT SJUKHUS
SAMT DOETT DAER MELLAN 13-15 FEBRUARI. INGEN UTMOMSTAENDE KAENDE
AENNU TILL DETTA. KALINSKI SADE SIG SJAELV VARA SJUK OCH TROETT.
HAN VILLE JAG SKULLE AATERKOMMA.

TYCKER NI DET AER LOENT ATT JAG TALAR MED HONOM? DET TYDER PAA
EN FORTSAETTNING AV HANS HISTORIA OM FAENGELSELAEKAREN BUTOVA.
DEN HAER GAANGEN NAEMNDE HAN DEN FOER OSS KAENDE NIKOLAJ LALIKOV.

HIRDMAN

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV
+++++++/BIW

SWEDISH EMBASSY
Budapest

1985-06-17

1985-06-27

Pol I/Kr S julin/bf

Ex t:

Raoul Wallenberg-
föreningen

858627

Departementsrådet, Peter Osvald
UD

168/001

INKOM UD		
1985-06-24		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
P	2	en

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Broder,

Ceremonin vid Wallenberg-tavlan den 14 juni avlöpte som Du torde ha erfårit väl. Ögonblicket blev förevigat av TV 2:s utsände och bör ha förekommit i Rapport samma kväll.

Vid ankomsten till platsen för ceremonin den 14 juni fann vi att där redan hängde en krans med ungerska nationella band utan inskription. Kransen gjorde på något sätt ett "officiellt" intryck. Jag vill inte utesluta att utrikesministeriet ligger bakom. Kanske ville man vid TV-filmningen ge intryck av att inte bara Sverige tänker på Raoul Wallenberg.

För benägen vidarebefordran översänder jag ett telegram till statsministern (inkommit efter hans avresa) rörande Wallenberg. Efterforskningar rörande avsändaren (Ungheria) har ej gett resultat.

Vidar Hellners

P.S. Enligt telegrafstationen skulle avsändaren vara:

Maria Farkas, Alma u 3, 1121 Budapest

Postal address
Ajtósi Dűrer sor 27 A
1146 BUDAPEST
HUNGARY

Address
Ajtósi Dűrer sor 27 A
BUDAPEST

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

Telegram
Svensk
Budapest

Telex
225647

P2EV I
(102)

06/14 19:21
2381 bp114 a



budapest/114 1109 7 14 1912

olof palme
ajtosí duerer sor 27/a
sveed koevetseeg
1146/budapest

~~we do not forget raoul wallenberg~~
ungheria

col 27/a 1146 1921/2 ☼
2581 bp 70 y
2381 bp114 ao☼
2581 bp 70 y

AR POSTA
TÁVIRAT
MAGYAR POSTA
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POL

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MSG NO: 850628-282

DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1985-07-01-12.15

TO:

STATUS:

TIME:

DIARY NO:

TEL AVIV

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1985-07-01-12.15

FROM: UDTEX 21

POSTED TIME: 1985-06-28-14.33

MSG NO: 850628-282

TEL AVIV+

UD STOCKHOLM 1985-06-28

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV

200:AV

FRAAN JULIN ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG

HOPPAS KUNNA AATER KOMMA SLUTET NAESTA VECKA EFTER KONTAKT
MED KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL14.30

- End of printout

Ärende	Datum 1985-07-03		Dnr
	Avd P	Grupp 2	MÅL Eu I

Raoul Wallenberg

Adress

SVENSK TEL AVIV

Dnr

SVENSK MOSKVA

F kdm

Text

För Hirdman från Julin re Raoul Wallenberg

Har rådgjort med kabinettsssekreteraren. Vi betraktar givetvis trovärdigheten av Kalm^{ik}skis nya utsaga med den största skepsis. Icke desto mindre vill vi för ordningens skull be Dig om besväret att ta ett samtal med honom. Vad som är av intresse i sammanhanget är givetvis hans källa och dess värde.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1985-07-03

Dnr

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

Ku I

Adress

SVENSK MOSKVA Dnr

Text Från Pol I re Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassadör Hirdman i Tel Aviv har 1985-06-24 inrapporterat följande:

Cit. Vaar vaen Kalinski har
..... kände Nikolaj Lalikov. Slutcit.

(Se kopia från Tel Aviv)

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändningsort, Klockan, Sign

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten (Pol I)

Dnr 1985-07-05	Grupp	Mål
187/001	P 2	EU 1

Pol

Ambassadrådet Thomas Palme

BUDAPEST

U. n.

Bok om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Broder,

di
./.
Aberopande Ditt handbrev den 23 maj 1985 översänder jag den ungerska samizdatversionen av John Biermans bok om Raoul Wallenberg för deponering i ambassadens bibliotek. Som Du mycket riktigt påpekade torde den göra större nytta där än i arkivet.

Sven Julin

Postadress
Box 16121

103 23 STOCKHOLM

Dep U 328

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med
Gustaf Adolfs torg 1

☒ sv kurir

Telefon

786 60 00

☐ utl kurir

Telefax

☐ luftpost

Telegram

☐ vanlig post

Felen

105 90

Avsändn datum

1 56 10 - 9

Postsign

1 56 10 - 9

18/7-85



a-c + UD

pd i

1000 BRUXELLES, le 27-06-1985
2, rue Quatre Bras - Tél. 513.6240.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR ET DE LA
COOPÉRATION AU DÉVELOPPEMENT

1985-07-03

Nr 110

P.GEO.02

RW - huc fin

Överlämnas, jämte bilaga,
av ambassaden i Bryssel
till Utrikesdepartementet
för berägen vidare åtgärd.

Wanja Tornberg

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de Suède en Belgique et a l'honneur de lui faire parvenir, ci-joint, une lettre qui a été adressée à Sa Majesté le Roi Baudouin par Madame Julia L. MOAK.

Etant donné que le cas que Madame Julia L. MOAK évoque, concerne un ressortissant suédois, le Ministère des Affaires étrangères se permet de demander à l'Ambassade de Suède, qui, sans doute, a des informations plus précises qu'il ne pourrait en avoir au sujet de cette affaire, de bien vouloir informer Madame Julia L. MOAK.

Le Ministère a adressé à Madame Julia L. MOAK une lettre l'informant qu'il avait transmis sa demande à l'Ambassade de Suède.

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement remercie vivement l'Ambassade de Suède des informations qu'elle pourra donner à Madame Julia L. MOAK et sais cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

IN. 3. BRYSEL		
D.N.	12/100	
19.85.07.01		
AVD.	INK UTRIKESDEP	
P	P	
1985-07-08		
Avd	Gr	Mai
P	2	En

Waller 400

Pol/Kr S. Julin
85-07-11, Sbr Julin
Julia L.
Moak, USA

expt 85-07-11/ce

Ambassade de Suède
à BRUXELLES

May God grant your Majesty and the Queen a healthy and happy long reign.

Respectfully

Mrs. Julia L. Moak

P.O. Box 77

Franklinton, La 70438

U.S.A.

Franklinton, La 92 CV
May 11th 1985

His Majesty King Baudouin
King of the Belgians
Brussels, Belgium

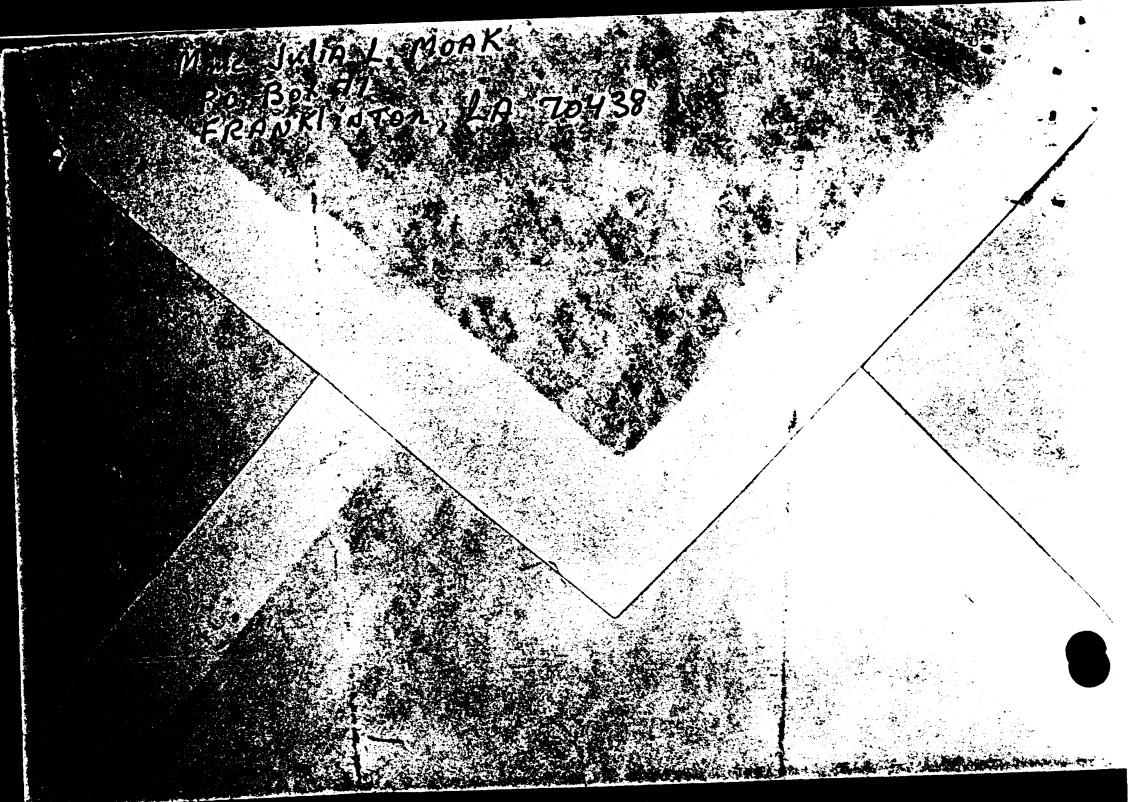
III ambis (Bryssel)
skr. nr. 11.0... 3/2-85

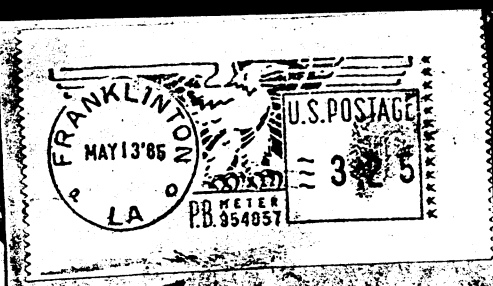
Your Majesty,

After seeing the story of Raoul
Wallenberg on television, may I implore
your most gracious Majesty that in memory
of our dearly-beloved Queen Astrid, to please
ask the Swedish government to make more of an
effort with the Russians and to get the release
of this great man.

I grew up in Estuvers and spent my
happiest years there - Our family always had the
greatest admiration and love for our Royal
Family - I would have loved to remain in
Belgium, the war decided otherwise.
I too, lost all my family and everything we
owned - I came for a short visit in 1983.
Someday I wish I can come again with my
children, so they can see the beauty of
Belgium and the kindness of its people.

Miss Julia L. Moak
PO Box 71
Frankston, LA 70438





S. A. Le Roi Baudouin

PALACE LAEKEN

Bruxelles 1000

BELGIUM

REGISTERED MAIL
R 132 516 280

Arkivexemplar

Utrikesministerns kansli, mk
Handläggare: Kr Julin, Pol

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
Stockholm 8 July	1985		
			DR EU I

Ms Peggy M. Hasegawa 189/003
8839 Reading Avenue
LOS ANGELES , Ca 90045
U S A



Dear Ms Hasegawa,

I should like to thank you most sincerely for your letters of May 30, 1985, to me and Prime Minister Palme regarding Raoul Wallenberg. I appreciate your concern which is shared by a multitude of people all over the world.

As you will see from the attached paper, the Swedish Government has not accepted the Soviet contention that Raoul Wallenberg should have died in 1947. You may rest assured that no effort has been, or will be, spared and no appropriate opportunity foregone to shed light on his fate.

Sincerely,

Lennart Bodström

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurtir

☐ ett kurtir

☒ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

850702

Sign

M

May 1985

Raoul Wallenberg

Raoul Wallenberg was born on August 4th, 1912. His parents came from one of Sweden's most well-known families whose members included diplomats and bankers as well as artists and professors.

After high school in Sweden he attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he completed the programme at the School of Architecture. Back in Sweden again he began studying banking and commerce. He worked for several banks abroad and became in 1939 junior partner of a company which dealt with foodstuffs. His senior partner was a Jewish refugee from Hungary. Raoul Wallenberg often travelled to Hungary and soon began to know the Hungarian Jewish community. He became increasingly concerned with the fate of Europe's Jewish communities.

As a neutral, non-belligerent nation Sweden maintained a Legation in Budapest and was thus in a position to deal directly with the Hungarian Government and the Nazi occupation authorities. Under the pressure of growing world concern about the fate of the Hungarian Jews, sparked off by

July 11, 1985

Grupp Mål

P 2 Eu^T

Political Department

bilaga: se bil. t.
 skr. Julin - Gerrit van Keulen,
 DLWW, Holland 85-07-11/ee

192/003

Mrs Julia L. Moak
 P.O. Box 77
 Franklinton, La 70438
 USA

Pol

ang. RW - brev från Moak

Dear Mrs Moak,

Your letter to His Majesty King Baudoin regarding Raoul Wallenberg has been forwarded to this Ministry since Mr Wallenberg is a Swedish citizen. I do appreciate your concern which is shared by a multitude of people.

As you will see from the enclosed paper, the Swedish Government has not accepted the Soviet contention that Raoul Wallenberg should have died in 1947. On the contrary, our efforts on his behalf continue unabated. You may rest assured that no effort has been, or will be, spared and no appropriate opportunity foregone to shed light on his fate.

Yours sincerely,

Sven Julin

Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary

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Ifylles av postexp

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85-07-11

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Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
July 11, 1985			
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Political Division

(POL)

Mr Gerrit van Keulen
Chairman DLWW
Postbus 80
1619 ZH Andijk
HOLLAND

Dear Gerrit,

Please forgive my long delay in answering your letter of 29 May 1985, but as you know I was in Ottawa at a meeting on human rights. It also took some time to produce an English translation of the judicial document you queried about.

You asked for photos of Raoul Wallenberg. This Ministry does not have any, but I have sent a copy of your letter to the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association which has promised to send you some.

On the second point in your letter, it is correct that two Swedish Justices were commissioned by the Swedish Government in 1959 to examine the relevant files of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to emit an independent statement on the validity of the testimonies which had up till then been obtained. Their findings are set forth in the enclosed Pronouncement. It was included in a White Paper published in 1965 by the Government.

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Unfortunately, it exists in Swedish only, but
I had a translation made for your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Sven Julin
Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten (Pol I)
Handl kr S Julin/ml

193/001
PROMEMORIA

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Sovjetisk avhoppare om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

./. I bifogade intervju lämnar den sovjetiske avhopparen
Sjevtjenko bl.a. sina synpunkter på Raoul Wallenberg-
frågan.

Sven Julin

ml

En hårdare svensk politik mot Sovjet skulle kanske leda till att Moskva beslutar sätta stopp för ubåtskränkningarna mot Sverige. Att vara mjuk i denna fråga uppmuntrar bara Sovjet att fortsätta.

Sovjet är i princip positiv till den svenska neutralitetspolitiken, men samtidigt är Skandinavien och Sverige militärt sett viktiga områden för Sovjet.

Men Sovjet menar inte samma sak som vi svenskar med begreppet "neutralitet". En sann neutralitet stödjer Sovjets utrikespolitik.

Sovjetledningen är misstänksam mot den socialdemokratiska regeringen, men uppskattar samtidigt Olof Palme därför att han stödjer vissa sovjetiska nedrustningsförslag.

Finland som har en gemensam gräns med Sovjet måste agera

inom de ramar som accepteras i Moskva. Kreml betraktar Finland som en del av den sovjetiska säkerhetszonen.

Den svenske diplomaten Raul Wallenberg levde då Sovjets utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko 1957 meddelade den svenska

regeringen att han var död.

Detta är några av huvudpunkterna i en exklusiv SvD-intervju med den sovjetiska toppdiplomaten Arkady Sjevtsjenko, som hopade av till USA i april 1978. Sjevtsjenko var då biträdande generalsekreterare i FN.

RW om-
slående
sida aa 57

"Hård svensk linje kan stoppa Sovjets gränskränkningar"

SvD: Vad är den sovjetiska politikens mål i Skandinavien? Vad vill Sovjet uppnå?

Sovjet har flera mål i detta område. Sovjet är i princip positiv till den svenska neutralitetspolitiken. Det skulle vilja att hela Europa var neutralt. Ett av huvudmålen för Sovjets politik i Europa är att upplösa Nato och åstadkomma att banden mellan de västeuropeiska länderna och USA bryts. Ett neutralt Tyskland är också en viktig målsättning för den sovjetiska utrikespolitiken.

Den sovjetiska utrikespolitiken bygger på och utgår från de marxist-leninistiska dialektiska principerna. Dessa styr politiken. Det betyder att det alltid finns två motsatta intressen. Samtidigt som Sovjet vill utveckla goda förbindelser på bland annat det ekonomiska området med Sverige och övriga Europa, så är Norge och Sverige viktiga mål ur militäroperativ synvinkel. Viktigast av dem är Norge.

Beslutet om att sända in ubåtar i norska och svenska vatten togs av politbyrån strax efter att Olof Palme besökte Moskva 1970. Då underströks de goda relationerna mellan länderna.

"Typexempel"

I sin bok beskriver Sjevtsjenko denna händelse som ett typexempel på dubbelsidigheten i sovjetisk utrikespolitik.

Ubåtsoperationernas mål var att undersöka havsbottenområdena utanför Norges och Sveriges kuster. Avsikten bakom detta var att i händelse av en kris-situation kunna gömma kärn-

robotbestyckade ubåtar i dessa områden. Norges kust bedömdes mest attraktiv för detta ändamål beroende på de djupa fjordarna.

Det gällde att finna platser som inte skulle bli huvudmål för USA:s och Nato:s kärnvapen i en konflikt. Sovjet räknade med att Skandinavien inte skulle vara anfällsmål.

SvD: Men varför användas ubåtar i omfattande operationer på ett sätt som har skett mot Sverige?

Under det tidigare sjuttio-talet hade Sovjet inte ännu placerat ut några SS-20-missiler. De tidigare generationernas medeldistansrobotar som Sovjet då hade riktade mot Europa var inte så sofistikerade. De var t. o. m. ganska ineffektiva vapen. Sovjetledningen utgick då från att Väst kände till var dessa missiler var placerade. Därmed riskerade ett stort antal av dem att utplånas av Nato i ett första kärnvapen-anfall. I Väst utgår man från att Sovjet skulle starta ett kärnvapenkrig med ett första slag. Men i Sovjet räknar ledningen med att USA eller Nato skulle göra det.

Kärnvapensvar

Tanken var, då dessa ubåtsoperationer inleddes, att även efter ett anfall mot Sovjet kunna svara med kärnvapen från ubåtar, vilka var gömda i svenska och norska vatten.

SvD: Men varför har ubåtskränkningarna i svenska vatten fortsatt även efter att SS-20 utplaceras?

De startade hela detta program, med den utgångspunkt som jag berättat om. Det har kanske förlorat den stora betydelse det från början hade ur sovjetisk militär synvinkel. Men tankegångarna är fortfarande giltiga eftersom SS-20-missilerna kan slås ut. Därmed är operationerna fortfarande värda att fortsättas i stor skala.

De fortsätter också operationerna för att testa den svenska och den norska försvarskapaciteten och beredskapen. Detta för att skaffa kunskap att användas i ett läge då de måste vidta någon form av militära operationer mot Skandinavien.

Den här verksamheten kan leda till försämrade relationer mellan Sverige och Sovjet. På så vis är det ingen bra politik, men de bedömer operationerna värda den risken.

SvD: Hur ser Sovjetledningen på relationerna med Sverige?

Åter handlar det om dubbelsidigheten i den sovjetiska utrikespolitiken. Som jag nämnt har uppskattat Moskva i princip neutralitetspolitik. Samtidigt finns det, då det gäller Sverige, en påtaglig misstänksamhet mot den svenska utrikespolitiken. Särskilt gäller detta nedrustningspolitiken. Utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko ogillar t. ex. flera svenska nedrustningsinitiativ. Man tycker i Moskva illa om då Sverige lägger sig i frågor, som man menar skall lösas direkt mellan Sovjet och USA och utan inblandning av andra.

Det uttryckte Gromyko klart ett flertal gånger under den tid jag var rådgivare till honom och även senare då jag arbetade FN.

Sverige försöker ofta få med sig de andra neutrala länderna för att påverka politiken. Sovjet anser att Sverige och de andra neutrala istället bättre bör inse vilka avsikter Sovjet har de olika nedrustningsförhandlingarna. De ogillar exempelvis Sveriges krav på att viktiga nedrustningsfrågor skall tas upp i olika multilaterala sammanhang som exempelvis FN.

Som jag uppfattade det, ogillar Gromyko inte Sverige eller svensk politik särskilt mycket.

Och Palme?

SvD: Ser Gromyko positivt på statsminister Olof Palme?

Ja. En sak är att vara negativ till Sveriges långsiktiga utrikespolitik. En annan sak är personfrågor. Ryssarna tyckte då emot aldrig om Alva Myrdal. De ser mycket mer positivt på Olof Palme, eftersom han deltar i en del av de möten som stödjer sovjetiska utrikespolitiska initiativ speciellt en del av de senare (Sjevtsjenko lyfter på förslag om frysning av kärnvapen, motstånd mot president Reagans förslag om att fortsätta baserat i Ryssland, etc. etc.).



— Men ni svenskar skall inte ha några illusioner om den sovjetiska uppskattningen av Sverige bara för att Sverige stödjer sovjetiska initiativ eller ställer upp bakom en politik som Sovjet driver. I Kreml har man likafullt kvar sin försiktiga och misstänksamma inställning eftersom man inte anser sig veta vad Sverige kan komma att göra i framtiden. De är negativa till den svenska grundsynen att förbli oberoende. Sverige är inte ett Finland — låt mig understryka detta.

"Uppträd hårdare"

SvD: Anser ni att Sverige mot bakgrund av ubåtskränkningarna borde uppträda hårdare mot Sovjet.

— Ja det tror jag... En fast svensk politik skulle kunna påverka den sovjetiska politiken. Mot bakgrund av den ändrade strategiska situationen i Europa hade kanske Sovjet lyssnat till sådana signaler. De skulle lyssna om Sverige var mycket hård i sin linje. Det skulle kanske leda till att beslut togs om att upphöra med ubåtskränkningarna.

— Att vara mjuk i en fråga som denna uppmuntrar bara Sovjet att fortsätta med sina aktiviteter. Generellt sett fungerar den sovjetiska mentaliteten och filosofin så, att när man möter ett seriöst motstånd drar man sig tillbaka. Så fort man möts av en mjuk attityd utnyttjar Sovjet situationen till sin egen fördel. Detta är ett grundläggande sovjetiskt agerande.

Neutraliteten

SvD: Vad innebär begreppet "neutral" för Sovjetunionen? När sovjetiska företrädare säger att de respekterar svensk neutralitetspolitik, menar de då samma sak som vi svenskar?

— De lägger in en helt annan mening i begreppen neutral och neutralitet. För det första, om vi talar om Europa, menar de med neutral någon som inte är medlem av Nato. För det andra ogillar de element i den svenska neutralitetspolitiken. De uppfattar betydelsen i ordet neutral på ett helt annat sätt än vi. De använder begreppet neutralism, inte neutralitet. Med det menar de ett land som har ett gemensamt mål med Sovjet. Men Sverige delar inte så många målsättningar med Sovjet, så vitt jag förstår i alla fall.

— En god neutral granne är utifrån sovjetisk synvinkel, ett land som i huvudsak delar Sovjetunionens politiska målsättningar och stödjer dessa aktivt, en stat som är fullständigt frigjord från varje beroende av den västliga militäralliansen. I realiteten — inte formellt — skall ett neutralt land vara allierat med Sovjetunionen.

SvD: Tror ni att det är möjligt för Sverige att påverka Sovjetunionen att upphöra med ubåtskränkningarna och uppnå goda relationer med Sovjet?

— Jag tror att det är möjligt. Men då måste Sverige inta en mycket, mycket hård ståndpunkt mot Sovjet och hålla sig till denna. Den svenska regeringen måste klargöra för Sovjet att det inte finns några möjligheter — inga chanser alls — till goda relationer i framtiden om inte ubåtskränkningarna upphör.

— Sverige har möjligheter att uppnå stabila relationer med Sovjet, men — och det vill jag understryka — jag tror inte att Sovjet och Sverige kan bli "riktiga vänner". Det kommer inte att gå att upprätta så goda förbindelser att de kan kallas "riktigt goda" beroende på skillnaderna i grundläggande politiska synsätt; såvida inte Sverige är redo att ge upp sin självständighet och utvecklas mot att bli en sovjetisk satellit, utrikespolitiskt sett, och stödja allt som Sovjet anser.

Raoul Wallenberg?

SvD: Vad vet ambassadör Sjevtjenko om Raoul Wallenbergs öde?

— Personligen tror jag att han är död nu. Men jag känner inte till några detaljer om honom. Fallet Wallenberg inträffade under en period då jag inte arbetade i utrikesdepartementet. Jag har däremot talat med andra initierade personer i UD om hans fall. Vad jag vet är följande:

— Utrikesdepartementet handlade aldrig fallet. Det här hela tiden varit KGB:s (säkerhetspolisens) ansvar. De delar inte med sig av sin information till UD. Vad jag vet säkert är att Andrej Gromykos första svar i februari 1957 till Sverige — efter den svenska diplomatiska förfrågan samma år — skrevs av KGB. Jag vet att Gromyko inte kände till något själv om sakfrågan. Han fick ett underlagspapper från KGB som godkänts av politbyrån. Gromyko effektuerade bara det sovjetiska svaret, som innebar att Wallenberg var död, till Sverige.

— Gromyko hade vid den tidpunkten inte uppnått samma maktposition som han har i dag. — I det sovjetiska beskedet hette det att Raoul Wallenberg dött i ett Moskva fängelse 1947. Men dessa uppgifter, som kom från KGB, var inte sanningsenliga.

— Jag fick veta från andra att Wallenberg var vid liv vid den tidpunkten d. v. s. 1957.

SvD: I den s. k. Palmekommissionen ingår dels den ryske politiker Georgij Arbatov, dels den

pensionerade generalen Michail Milstein. Vilken roll spelar dessa två personer för den sovjetiska politiken?

— Sovjetledningen använder Arbatov och Milstein nästan uteslutande för propagandaavsikter. De spelar ingen som helst viktig roll för utformningen av den sovjetiska politiken. De har i så måtto ingen seriös funktion. De påverkar inte i något avseende de positioner som intas i sovjetisk utrikespolitik.

Sjevtjenko förklarar att det är fullständigt galet att tro att kontakter med Arbatov eller Milstein kan påverka den sovjetiska positionen i några frågor. Sådana kontakter är bara till hjälp för den sovjetiska propagandan. Han hänvisar till att han i sin bok beskrivit vilken roll de båda spelar och förklarar att Gromyko föraktade Arbatov i hög grad.

— Gromyko ignorerade honom. Arbatov existerade helt enkelt inte för Gromyko.

Sjevtjenko säger att USA-Kanada-institutet, som leds av Arbatov, arbetar delvis med forskning om USA och Kanada. Men arbetet där syftar framför allt till att samla information om amerikansk politik.

— En annan funktion som institutet har är att ta emot besökare från Väst, amerikanska specialister och stipendiater. Avsikten är att upprätta kontakter med dessa människor och därigenom utöva desinformation. Arbatov är en intelligent man. Han och hans medarbetare är verkligen nyttiga verktyg. De kan USA och stämningarna där. De är duktiga på att påverka de människor de träffar. De beskriver sig själva som mycket mer inflytelserika än de i verkligheten är. Deras kontakter syftar till att undersöka vilka utländska forskare och andra som kan rekryteras för att arbeta för sovjetiska intressen.

— Om någon i Väst har illusionen att de kan påverka Sovjet genom att hålla kontakter med Arbatov och hans medarbetare, ägnar de sig åt nonsensstänkande. — Om det är någon som påverkar någon så är det folk från detta institut som påverkar sina kontakter från Väst. Och inte tvärtom.

— Milstein är pensionerad militär. Han är numera avskuren från information från de högre militära skikten och saknar möjlighet att veta vad som pågår inom det militära etablissemang. Så vitt jag vet arbetade han för GRU innan han pensionerades.

Sveriges regering?

SvD: Vilken regering i Sverige föredrar Sovjetunionen att ha att göra med, en socialdemokratisk eller en borgerlig?

— Det är svårt att säga. Låt mig dock säga att Sovjet generellt föredrar att ha att göra med icke-socialdemokratiska regeringar. De litar inte på socialister. Folk i Väst har svårt att inse detta. Socialdemokraterna är ur sovjetisk synvinkel rivaler. Detta är ett historiskt fenomen. De har alltid uppfattat socialdemokraterna som förrädare. Socialdemokraterna vill ju etablera ett socialistiskt samhälle, men utifrån andra principer än Sovjet. Detta är en stor ideologisk fråga.

SvD: Chefen för det sovjetiska kommunistpartiets mäktiga internationella avdelning, Boris Ponomarev, sammanträffade med Palme innan Palmekommissionen bildades. Arbatov och Milstein medverkar i kommissionen. Vad tror ni är Sovjetledningens syn på Palmekommissionen?

— Avsikten är att utnyttja kommissionen för sovjetiska syften. Det är detta som är själv tanken bakom att delta i sådan här sammanhang.

— Ponomarev är chef för kommunistpartiets internationella avdelning. Internationell avdelningen har bl. a. till uppgift att hålla kontrollen över och hålla kontakterna med kommunistpartierna utomlands, samt att upprätta kontakter med de socialdemokratiska partierna.

— Detta är en av Internationella avdelningens viktigast uppgifter — att upprätthålla denna kontroll och skapa des kontakter. Den andra uppgift är att använda resultatet av de i propagandasyste.

— Ponomarevs avdelning mycket viktig och har ett stort inflytande. Men internationella avdelningen lägger sig inte i direkta beslutsfattandet på utrikesdepartementets område. Ponomarevs avdelning utövar exempelvis inget inflytande över nedrustningsfrågor eller de bilateral förbindelserna med USA.

"Viss konkurrens"

— Förr fanns det en viss konkurrens mellan UD och Internationella avdelningen. Det under Andrej Gromykos tid är. (Han blev utrikesminister 1957.) På den tiden var inte Gromyko medlem av politbyrån. Ponomarev var då, och är jämt, kandidatmedlem i politbyrån. Men Gromykos inflytande växte och han blev efter en fullvärdig medlem av politbyrån. Sjevtjenko förklarar att även den till Ponomarev bara kandidatmedlem av politbyrån.

är att Gromyko klargjorde för den förre partichefen Leonid Bresjnev, att det inte gick att ha två likvärdiga företrädare för utrikespolitiken i politbyrån.

— Gromyko ville inte att Ponomarev skulle kunna lägga sig i den operativa utrikespolitiken. Genom att Gromyko är fullvärdig medlem av politbyrån har han en högre status än Ponomarev. Gromyko har lyckats väl i sina ambitioner att hålla nere Ponomarevs och internationella avdelningens inflytande över utrikespolitiken.

Och Finland?

SvD: Vad anser Ni då om Finlands situation?

— De stackars finnarna är i en mycket svår situation eftersom de har tvingats inse vad det innebär att ha gränsen gemensam med den ryske björnen, som (om det behövdes) inte skulle tveka att lägga sig ännu mer i Finlands inre angelägenheter. Finland måste i realiteten alltid acceptera de krav som Sovjet ställer. Ibland försöker de i vissa avseenden driva en mera oberoende politik. Men så fort Sovjet börjar pressa dem tvingas finnarna — hur hårdta de än är — att i allt väsentligt vika sig.

— Finland måste agera inom de ramar som Sovjet bestämmer. Finnarna är med rätta rädda. Ni svenskar behöver inte känna lika mycket rädsla. Finland har ju gemensam gräns med Sovjet. Och Sovjets grundläggande synsätt är att de länder som ligger utesluter den ryska gränsen tillhör Sovjets säkerhetszon. I dessa områden anser de sovjetiska ledarna att de kan göra vad de vill för att skydda Sovjetunionens säkerhetsintressen. De kan intervensera om dessa intressen anses hotade.

"Svårare med Sverige"

— Men det är svårare för politikerna i Kreml att agera på samma sätt mot Sverige, även om det också ingår i Sovjets politiska ambitioner att påverka den svenska politiken.

— I samband med en större militär konflikt i Europa är det ingen tvekan om att Sovjet inte bara kommer att avancera på den europeiska kontinenten, utan också mot Skandinavien. Men jag tror att man skall vara försiktig i sin analys. Jag tror inte att Sovjetledningen "drömmer" om att invadera Sverige i morgon, om en månad eller om ett år eller så.

— Om de i en konflikt respekterar svensk neutralitet eller ej, hänger helt och hållet på vilken situationen är. Och hur konflikten utvecklas.

Sjevtjenko menar att den här typen av resonemang, som bygger på förutsättningen att ett eventuellt krig skulle föras med konventionella vapen, är naiv. De sovjetiska ledarna tror inte på ett begränsat konventionellt krig i Europa. De utgår från att en militär konfrontation i Europa leder till kärnvapenkrig. Men den sovjetiska ledningen vill inte ha ett kärnvapenkrig. Därför tror jag inte att Sovjet försöker förverkliga sina mål i Europa med militära medel. De kan däremot användas i andra delar av världen.

"Ingen offensiv"

Sjevtjenko menar att utplaceringen av SS-20-missilerna och de sovjetiska truppernas närvaro i de östeuropeiska länderna utgör ett viktigt verktyg för politisk utpressning mot Västeuropa. Vid sidan av detta utgör de en del av försväret och skall avskräcka från ett anfall från Västeuropa.

— Jag anser emellertid inte att Sovjet planerar för en militär offensiv i Västeuropa. Skälet är helt enkelt att de räknar med att de politiska systemen i Västeuropa ändå successivt går ett sammanbrott till mötes.

— De kalkylerar t. ex. med att utvecklingen i Västtyskland successivt skall leda till någon form av neutralitet och att man lämnar Natoalliansen.

SvD

Sjevtjenko var FN:s biträdande generalsekreterare

LARS CHRISTIANSSON

När den sovjetiske toppdiplomaten Arkady Sjevtjenko i april 1978 hoppade av till USA väckte detta stort uppseende i väst: Aldrig någonsin tidigare hade en så hög och välinitierad sovjetisk diplomat hoppat av.

Sjevtjenko var biträdande generalsekreterare i FN i New York vid tidpunkten för sitt avhopp. Han var betrodd av den högsta sovjetiska ledningen. Sovjets utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko hyste stort förtroende för honom. Sjevtjenko tillhörde Gromykos närmaste medarbetare och ingick 1970-1973 i dennes personliga stab.

I denna egenskap fick Sjevtjenko en unik insikt i det sovjetiska utrikespolitiska tänkandet. Han deltog också vid flera sammanträden med den mäktiga politbyrån.

Satt kvar

Sjevtjenko beslöt sig 1975 för att hoppa av och tog kontakt med USA och klargjorde sina avsikter. Amerikanerna övertalade honom att sitta kvar på sin höga FN-post under tre år. Under dessa år försåg han amerikanerna med känslig sovjetisk information. Sjevtjenko hade tillgång till den sovjetiska FN-delegationens allra mest hemliga informationer och order från Moskva.

I våras gav han ut en bok med titeln *Breaking with Moscow*. Den kommer i svensk översättning i slutet av sommaren. Sjevtjenko berättar i

sin bok bl. a. om sin tid som rådgivare till Gromyko. Han förmedlar initierade bilder av det sovjetiska beslutfattandet och vilka överväganden som styr detta. Han berättar också om sina möten med Nikita Krusjtjev och andra sovjetiska topppolitiker.

I dag lever Arkadij Sjevtjenko i Washington. Han har valt att behålla sin identitet och menar att hans öppna liv är det bästa skydd han kan ha mot den sovjetiska säkerhetspolisen KGB, som utan tvivel noggrant följer hans förehåanden.

Men det går inte att finna hans adress i telefonkatalogen. Ett ytterst litet antal personer känner till exakt var han bor. Kontakten med SvD:s reporter förmedlades via olika ombud.

Den f. d. sovjetiska toppdiplomaten säger till SvD att han aldrig ångrat sitt avhopp: Han skulle göra det igen om det behövdes. Han sörjer dock sin hustru som dog i Sovjetunionen. Budet om hennes död kom bara några dagar efter hans avhopp. Sjevtjenko är emellertid numera omgift med en amerikanska.

— Ett av mina problem är att min dotter är kvar i Sovjet. Men jag har aldrig ångrat mitt beslut att lämna det sovjetiska systemet. Jag känner mig fri i Väst. Jag kan skriva och resa hur jag vill, säger Sjevtjenko som nu påbörjat arbetet med en ny bok.

Den nya boken kommer, berättar han, att bli mera akademisk till sin karaktär. Den kommer bl. a. att mera ingående behandla det sovjetiska beslutssystemet och de personer och krafter som agerar.

Politiska avdelningen

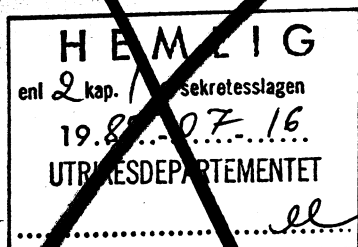
1985-07-16

Dnr 197/001	Avd Grupp Mål
	P 2 Eu I

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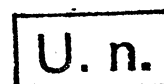
Kabsekt ✓
 Polch ✓
 Ch. Pol I ✓
 S. Carlsson ✓
 Pol I ✓
 Julin ✓

exp. at
 85-07-17/ee



HEMLIG

Ministern Ulf Hjertonsson
 WASHINGTON



Raoul Wallenberg
 (2 bil.)

Broder,

Jag återoppar vårt samtal nyligen här i Stockholm om möjligheten att få fram de upplysningar om Raoul Wallenberg som Arkadij Sjevtjenko kan tänkas sitta inne med. För den händelse ett samtal med honom kommer till stånd har jag med ledning av intervjun i Svenska Dagbladet den 30 juni 1985 antecknat några frågor som det skulle vara intressant att få närmare belysta.

- "Personligen tror jag att han är död nu". Vad grundar han denna uppfattning på? Wallenbergs ålder (73 år) eller andra orsaker, exempelvis dålig behandling? Hur tror han att Wallenberg behandlats under de senaste tjugo åren i sovjetiskt förvar? (I början av 60-talet skulle han ju enligt Nanna Svartz vittnesmål ha befunnit sig i dåligt skick i en psykiatrisk klinik i Moskva. Om den efterföljande tiden vet vi litet). "Sträng regim" eller som privilegierad fånge?

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☒ av hand

☐ utl brev

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

2.

- "Jag har talat med andra initierade personer i UD om hans fall". Kan han säga vilka? Namn? Tjänsteställning? På vilket vis skulle de ha fått sina informationer; tjänstevägen eller på annat sätt? (jfr. nedan).

- "Utrikesdepartementet handlade aldrig fallet. Det har hela tiden varit KGB:s ansvar. De delar inte med sig av sin information till UD" Vilka är källorna för detta uttalande? Har några schismer förekommit mellan MID och KGB med anledning av fallets handläggning? Kan det tänkas att det inom MID finns personer som skulle förfäktat en attitydförändring i frågan i en given situation (jfr. nedan)? Vilka inom MID är f.n. handläggare av Raoul Wallenbergärendet, respektive inom KGB? Vilka är deras relationer?

- "Vad jag säkert vet är att Andrej Gromykos första svar i februari 1957 till Sverige - efter den svenska diplomatiska förfrågan samma år - skrevs av KGB. Jag vet att Gromyko inte kände till något själv om sakfrågan. Han fick ett underlagspapper från KGB som godkänts av politbyrån". Återigen, hur har Sjev-tjenko erfarit detta? När blev Gromyko insatt i sakfrågan och alla dess omständigheter och vad var hans uppfattning om den av Sovjet intagna attityden? vilken mån är frågan prestigemässigt och på andra sätt knuten till Gromyko? Kan man tänka sig att utsikterna att få klargörande besked förbättrats i och med att Gromyko har lämnat utrikesministerposten? Eller skulle de för den delen bli bättre efter hans bortgång i kombination i en för oss gynnsam konstellation av politiska omständigheter? (Jfr. bif. PM).

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål

- "I det sovjetiska beskedet hette det att Raoul Wallenberg dött i ett Moskvafängelse 1947. Men dessa uppgifter, som kom från KGB, var inte sanningsenliga. Jag fick veta från andra att Wallenberg var vid liv vid den tidpunkten, dvs. 1957" Vilka var dessa "andra" och hur tillförlitliga var de? Vilka personer inom KGB och MID sitter f.n. inne med detaljerad kännedom om Raoul Wallenberg och fallets handläggning?

Ovanstående är ett axplock på frågor som inställer sig. Vi förväntar oss naturligtvis inte att få dem alla besvarade i detalj. De har snarare ställts för att ge Dig vägledning i fråga om de aspekter av Raoul Wallenbergfrågan som mest intresserar oss: dels få klarhet i om han lever och vad som har hänt honom, dels utsikterna att någon gång i framtiden få ett klargörande besked från Sovjetunionen.

Jag bifogar två PM för Din bakgrundsinformation. *Pull*
Skulle Du behöva mera står vi naturligtvis gärna *85.04.15*
till tjänst. *P.W.-PM*
maj 85

Sven Julin

ee

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med
☐ sv kurir ☐ ett kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

*dokumentation
om R. Wallenberg*

Utrikesdepartementet
Dokumentationsenheten
Box 16121
103 23 Stockholm



Skurup den 16 juli 1985

197/001

17 JUL 1985

PRQ EN I

Depr Carlgren/LS
Skr tit. 1985-07-17

Vänner,

Jag ber er att sända mig information om hur många volymer som de frisläppta dokumenten om Raoul Wallenberg omfattar samt hur mycket detta material kostar.

Vänliga hälsningar

Lars Jönsson
Stortorget 7B
274 00 Skurup

Arkivexemplar

Administrativa avdelningen
Dokumentationsenheten

1985-07-17

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
197005	P	2	Eu I

Lars Jönsson
Stortorget 7 B
274 00 SKURUP



Som svar på Er förfrågan i gårdagens brev om de frisläppta dokumenten om Raoul Wallenberg får jag meddela, att de omfattar 49 volymer och tingar ett pris av kr 2000:-.

Wilhelm Carlgren
Chef för dokumentationsenheten

LS

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med
☐ av kurlr
☐ utl kurlr
☐ luftpost
☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

85-07-16

Lp

[REDACTED]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
EAS

KOPIA TILL:
UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
SVEN JULIN

Pc 1

ATGÅRD:

850719
Bech. Hødpne
850719/8

INK UTRIKESDEP		
Dnr. [REDACTED]/[REDACTED]		
1985-07-22 19		
Ans	Q	MAI
P	2	Eu

POL

INKOM UD [REDACTED]

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV

1985-07-19

UD STOCKHOLM

[REDACTED] FOER JULIN, POLAVD

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

JAG HADE IGAAR 18 JULI ETT SAMTAL (PAA RYSKA) MED KALINSKI I NAHARIYA I NORRA ISRAEL OM HANS UPPGIFTER AT WALLENBERG SKULLE HA DOETT I FEBRUARI AAR.

P R I M O. KALINSKI UPPGAV FOELJANDE I SAKFRAAGAN:

1. DEN 6 FEBRUARI 1985 INSKJUKNADE WALLENBERG I LUNGINFLAMMATION I SIN CELL NR 17 I BOTTENVAANINGEN I KORPUS 2 I VLADIMIR-FAENGELSET. KORPUS 2 AER DEN BYGGNAD DAER WALLENBERG SUTTIT SEDAN 1960-TALET. DEN ANVAENDS SOM FAENGELSESJUKHUS. I BOTTENVAANINGEN SITTER DE DOEDSDOEMDA. I CELL 17 SATT WALLENBERG VID INSKJUKNANDET TILLSAMMANS MED DEN TIDIGARE AV KALINSKI OMNAEMNDE LALIKOV.

2. WALLENBERG LAAG I TRE DAGAR I SIN CELL MED HOEG FEBER UTAN LAEKARVAARD. MOT SLUTET BLEV HAN MEDVETSLOES.

3. DEN 9 FEBRUARI FOERDES HAN MEDVETSLOES TILL SJUKVAARDSAVDELNINGEN PAA 2 ELLER 3 VAANINGEN.

4. MELLAN 13 - 15 FEBRUARI AVLED HAN PAA FAENGELSESJUKHUSET.

5. KROPPEN BEGRAVDES PAA KYRKOGAARDEN INOM VLADIMIRFAENGELSET.

S E C U N D O. KALINSKI VILLE INTE NAERMARE UPPGE VARIFRAAN HAN FAATT DESSA UPPGIFTER. HAN LAESTE UPP DEM FRAAN EN LAPP SOM VERKADE VARA SKRIVEN MED HANS HANDSTIL. HAN SADE SIG VARA HELT OEVERTYGAD OM UPPGIFTERNAS RIKTIGHET. HAN HADE FAATT DEM UNDER ETT BESOEK I FINLAND I APRIL I AAR. DAERIFRAAN SKOETER HAN SIN HEMLIGA KORRESPONDENS I SOVJETUNIONEN. HAN ATERKOM FRAAN SIN SENASTE

FORTS

EUROPARESA DEN 27 MAJ.

2

T E R T I O. KALINSKI BERAETTADE ATT FAENGELSELAEKAREN BUTOVA, SOM EFTER SIN PENSIONERING TJAENSTGJORT SOM KONSULTATIONSLAEKARE PAA FAENGELSESHUKHUSET, FOERRA AARET UTSATTS FOER EN HUSUNDERSOEKNING AV KGB, MEDAN HON SJAELV VAR PAA BESOEK I LENINGRAD. DAEREFTER HADE HON FRAANTAGITS SIN PASSERSEDEL TILL FAENGELSET. I OEVRIKT HADE HON TYDLIGEN LAEMNATS I FRED. INGET GRAVERANDE HADE FUNNITS HOS BUTOVA UNDER HUSUNDERSOEKNINGEN.

KALINSKI FRAAGADE MISSTAENKSAMT OM BUTOVAS NAMN TROTS HANS TILLSAEGELSER KUNDE HA LAECKT FRAAN SVENSKA UD. JAG FOERSAEKRADE ATT SAA INTE KUNDE VARA FALLET.

EHURU KALINSKI INTE VILLE SAEGA DET, LAAG DET I LUFTEN ATT UPPGIFTEN OM WALLENBERGS DOED KOMMIT FRAAN BUTOVA.

Q U A R T O. ENLIGT KALINSKI KAENDE I VAESTVAERLDEN INGEN UTOM HAN OCH JAG OCH MIN POLSKTALANDE SEKRETERARE PAA AMBASSADEN TILL ATT WALLENBERG DOETT. HAN SADE SIG UTGAA FRAAN ATT MAN PAA SVENSK SIDA MED LEDNING AV DESSA PRECISA UPPGIFTER NU BEGAERDE ATT FAA TILLBAKA WALLENBERGS KROPP. JAG SADE ATT JAG SKULLE RAPPORTERA TILL UD, OCH ATT VI NOGA SKULLE OEVERVAEGA VAART FORTSATTA AGERANDE.

Q U I N T O. KALINSKIS HUVUDINTRESSE VID SAMTALET VAR INTE WALLENBERGS DOED UTAN ATT FOERTALA SIN DOEDSFIENDE WIESENTHAL. HAN KRITISERADE AEVEN SKARPT PROFESSOR VON DARDEL OCH ANDRA PERSONER I WALLENBERGKAMPANJEN. HAN BESKYLLDE DEM FOER PROFIT- OCH PUBLICITETSHUNGER. SOM ANSVARIG FOER ATT WALLENBERG FAATT OMKOMMA I SOVJETUNIONEN ANGAV KALINSKI I TUR OCH ORDNING SVENSKA REGERINGEN, SLAEKTINGARNA OCH WIESENTHAL.

KALINSKI SADE SIG ARBETA PAA EN BOK SOM SKULLE AVSLOEJA DET MESTA. HAN VISADE MIG FLERA AV SINA GAMLA DOKUMENT OCH BREV.

S E X T O. MITT INTRYCK AER ATT KALINSKI LEVER I EN VAERLD, DAER HAN BLANDAR FANTASI OCH VERKLIGHET. DET AER KANSKE INTE SAA UNDERLIGT OM HAN SUTTIT SAA LAENGE I SOVJETISKT ISOLERINGS-FAENGELSE. HAN AER MYCKET PAAVERKAD AV SIN EMOTIONELLA INSTAELLNING TILL WIESENTHAL OCH WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN.

EFTER DET ATT VI FOERRA GAANGEN UPPTAECKTE ATT HAN FOERFALSKADE "BUTOVAS BREV" HAR JAG PERSONLIGEN PAA HANS UPPGIFTER OM WALLENBERGS DOED I FEBRUARI. OMSTAENDIGHETERNA AER I OCH FOER SIG KONSISTENTA MED KALINSKIS BERAETTELSE SEDAN 1978, MEN HUR SKALL VI KUNNA TRO HONOM ENBART PAA HANS ORD?

MOEJLIGEN HAR KALINSKI HITTAT PAA DOEDSFALLET FOER ATT FAA SLUT PAA WALLENBERGKOMMITTENS KAMPANJ.

HIRDMAN

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
EE

KOPIA TILL:

UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
POL I
SVEN JULIN

ATGÅRD:

INK UTRIKESDEP		
Dnr.....		
1985-07-22		
AVG	GT	MAI
P	2	EU

POL

INKOM UD [REDACTED]

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV 1985-07-19

UD STOCKHOLM

RAETTELSE [REDACTED] FOER JULIN, POLAVD

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

SEXTO ANDRA STYCKET RAD TVAA SKALL LYDA:

CIT BUTOVAS BREV SLUTCIT HAR JAG PERSONLIGEN SVAART ATT TRO
PAA HANS UPPGIFTER OM WALLENBERGS DOED I FEBRUARI.

HIRDMAN

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV [REDACTED]

+++++/BN

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten (Pol I)

PROMEMORIA

1985-07-19

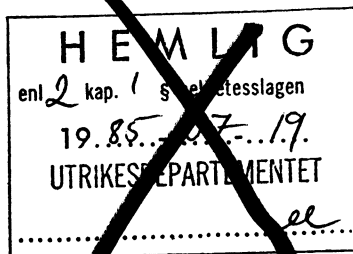
200/008

Ex till:

S. Carlsson, Pol I ✓

Julin ✓

exp. at 85-07-22/ee



HEMLIG



Inför förste vice utrikesminister Maltsevs besök;
Raoul Wallenbergfrågan

Det senaste stora utspelet beträffande Raoul Wallenberg gjordes i januari 1979, då kabinettssekreteraren överlämnade en aide-mémoire till den sovjetiske chargén med anledning av att vissa nya vittnesmål framkommit (Kalinski- och Kaplanspåren). I augusti följdes démarchen upp med ett brev från statsministern till den sovjetiske regeringschefen Kosygin.

I maj 1980 tog utrikesminister Ullsten upp frågan med Gromyko under ett besök i Moskva, och justitieministern gjorde detsamma med sin sovjetiske kollega i september 1980.

Kabinettssekreteraren Leifland förde ärendet på tal vid besök av MID:s Skandinavienchef, ambassadör Farafonov, i september 1982. Det togs dock inte upp vid de protokollförda samtalen utan vid en informell konversation, och då som ett exempel på vissa ouppklarade frågor som utgjorde en belastning på de svensk-sovjetiska relationerna.

Därefter nämndes frågan på samma sätt vid kabinettssekreterarens besök i Moskva i januari 1983, vid polchefens besök där i mars 1984 och vid ambassadör Farafonovs besök i Stockholm i februari 1985.

Dessutom bringades den i erinran av ambassadör Bekeris vid en uppvaktning om ett antal MR-fall hos den sovjetiske biträdande delegationschefen vid ESK:s MR-möte i Ottawa i juni i år.

Vid samtliga tillfällen har sovjetiska vederbörande enständigt hänvisat till 1957 års besked från dåvarande vice utrikesminister Gromyko att Wallenberg avled 1947. Man har framhållit att den sovjetiska säkerhetstjänsten bar ansvar för felaktig handläggning på sovjetisk sida.

Som framgår av ovanstående har ryssarna regelbundet påmint^s om att vi inte betraktar frågan som utagerad.

För att ta upp Raoul Wallenberg med Maltsev talar att Sovjetunionen nu har en ny utrikesminister. Ärendet har ju i hög grad varit prestigemässigt bundet till Gromykos person, och det vore lämpligt att Sjevarnadse får en signal om vår ställning i frågan. Ett tillfälle för utrikesministern att till sin nye sovjetiske kollega få framföra den svenska ståndpunkten kan dröja.

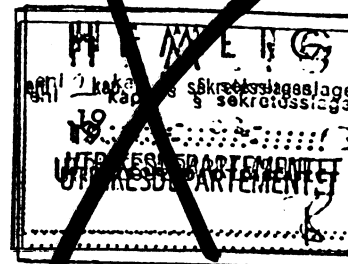
Mot att ta upp fallet med Maltsev talar att vi under loppet av ett halvt år erinrat om det två gånger utan att något nytt i sak har tillkommit. Vid eventuella förfrågningar från pressen eller familjen torde detta vara tillfyllest som förklaring.



Sven Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Ex t:
Julin

PROMEMORIA
1985-03-13



HEMLIG

Meningsutbyte om Raoul Wallenberg vid besök av MID:s
Skandinavienchef

Utdrag ur PM S. Carlsson, Pol I, 1985-03-04:

"Vid sidan av bordet tog polchefen även upp Wallenberg
ärendet. Eliasson underströk, att vi ännu inte erhållit
ett tillfredsställande besked om vad som hänt
Wallenberg.

I sitt svar hänvisade Farafonov till att många miss-
tag begåtts i Sovjetunionen under den period det här
rörde sig om. Inte minst inrikesminister Berias med-
arbetare Abakumov hade mycket på sitt samvete. Hans
roll hade sannolikt varit ödesdiger i fallet Wallen-
berg."

Sven Julin

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Kr S Julin/bf

Ärendes

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1985-07-19

Dnr

Ärd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

EU I

Adress

SVENSK MOSKVA Dnr

Text

Från Pol I re Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassadör Hirdman i Tel Aviv har 1985-07-19
inrapporterat följande:

Cit. Jag hade igår 18 juli ett samtal
Wallenbergkommittens kampanj. Slutcit.

(Se kopia Avsänd från Tel Aviv)

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänd den

Klockan

1985-07-19

14

15

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET MB	Ärende:					
Kopia till: Kabs Utr min Polch Pol 1 XXX Julin	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) <i>Pol I/Dep. M. Westerlund</i> <i>85-07-23 m i s o Washington</i> <i>lee</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1161 213 1326 300"></td> <td data-bbox="1326 213 1483 300"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1161 300 1273 454">A</td> <td data-bbox="1273 300 1483 454">2 - ELL</td> </tr> </table>			A	2 - ELL
						
A	2 - ELL					

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON

1985-07-22

POL

UD STOCKHOLM

DNR  FOER JULIN, POL FRAAN
HJERTONSSON

B R A A D S K A N D E

RE SAMTAL MED SHEVCHENKO

VAART SAMTAL I STOCKHOLM AABEROPAS. VORE ALLTSAA AV STORT VAERDE
ERFARA VILKA FRAAGESTAELLNINGAR DU VILL ATT JAG PENETRERAR MED
SHEVCHENKO I ETT EVENTUELLT SAMTAL MED HONOM OM WALLENBERGFALLET.
AV INTRESSE AER VAEL HAER BL A DE UPPGIFTER SHEVCHENKO LAEMNADE
I EN INTERVJU MED CHRISTIANSSON I SVD.

SHEVCHENKO AER F N OFTA PAA RESANDE FOT. ETT SAMMANTRAEFFANDE MED
HONOM KOMMER DAERFOER ATT KOMMA TILL STAAND MED MYCYKET KORT VARSEL,
VARFOER JAG VORE TACKSAM OM DU SNARAT MOEJLIGT HOER AV DIG I
DENNA FRAAGA.

HJERTONSSON

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON 

+++++/BL

Wallenberg

P2 Eu

shr. lit.
85.08.16

July 10, 1985

P 2 Eu

(P.1)

INK UTILITY		
Dnr... 191/005...		
1985-10-18		
Avd	Gr	MAL
P	2	Eu

(Pol)

Dear Prime minister Palme,
 Thank you very
 much for your letter
 regarding to my questions
 about Raoul Wallenberg!
 Since our correspondence,
 I wrote noted

German lawyer
 Wolfgang Ziegler about
 his role in the
 search for Raoul Wallenberg!
 I am waiting for
 response to my letter
 with the hope that it
 can aid in resolving the
 question of whether Raoul
 Wallenberg is dead or still
 incarcerated in the East Bloc!

I have read an
 article in the New York
 Times which said that
 the Swedish government
 had a chance to
 free Raoul Wallenberg in 1962

Ink	85. -07 -16
Dnr.	2597/85

In a spy exchange with
the Soviet Union, but your
government did not offer
enough Soviet spies in
return and as a
result the deal fell
through! I would like
to know what your
knowledge and role were
in this exchange, and
whether you felt it
was accurately reported
in the New York Times,
the major newspaper in the
United States and the international
community as well as
on ~~radio~~ A.B.C, C.B.S + N.B.C
Television! Thank you
very much for taking the
time to read my letter!

Best Sincerely,
Jan Stein

Dr. jur. h. c. Wolfgang Vogel

RECHTSANWALT UND NOTAR
ZUGELASSEN AUCH BEI DEN GERICHTEN IN WESTBERLIN

Herrn
Jon Belin
Conquistador Apt. 1124
7400 Stirling Road
Hollywood, Florida 33024

FAHRVERBINDUNG: AUTOBUS 43/53
S-BAHN FRIEDRICHSFELDE-OST
SPRECHSTUNDEN:
MONTAG BIS MITTWOCH 15 BIS 18 UHR
TELEFON: 5 25 18 27, 5 25 18 11
TELEX: 113 023 VOB DD

BEI ANTWORT BITTE ANGEBEN:
Vo/M - ES-Wallenberg

P. 2 Ecu. I

(Pol)

Sehr geehrter Herr Belin!

Ihr Schreiben vom 7.6.1985 habe ich mit Dank erhalten.
Leider kann ich in dieser Angelegenheit nichts weiter tun.
Die schwedische Regierung hat interveniert.
Bessere Kontakte kann es nicht geben.
Ich bitte sehr um Verständnis.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. Vogel
Rechtsanwalt

POSTGIROKONTO: BERLIN 7199-52-264 64 - SPARKASSE BERLIN 6772-36-30 162
BANKVERBINDUNG BERLIN (WEST): DEUTSCHE BANK BERLIN AG, HARDENBERGSTRASSE 27, 1000 BERLIN 12

Avsändningsort

Pol I/Deps M Westerlind/ee

Ärende

Samtal med Shevchenko.

Datum

1985-07-23

Dnr

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

EU-1

Adress

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON DNR....

B R Å D S K A N D E

Text

För Hjertonsson från Pol I, re samtal med Shevchenko.

Svar [redacted] återfinnes i handbrev Julin-Hjertonsson 85-07-16, vilket torde anlända ambassaden med dagens lägenhet.

CABINET

Ex till:

Julin

exp. at 85-07-23/ee

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändaren

Klock

Sig