ÄRENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOPIA TILL:
UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
POL 1
AMB NYSTROEM

ÅTGÄRD:
1987-04-07
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POL I/Carlsson/Hl

1987-0- -- / 1
P 2 Eu

POL

AMBASSADEN BRYSSEL 1987-04-01

UD STOCKHOLM FOER NYSTROEM OCH POL 1

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FORTS

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

VID LUNCHSAMVARO IGAAR MED EN MEDLEM AV UTRIKESMINISTER TINDEMANS KABINETT TOG DENNE UPP FOELJANDE.

EN AV DE ITALIENSKA EG-KOMMISIONAERERNA HADE NYLIGEN TILLSKRIVIT PREMIAERMINISTER MARTENS I AERENDET RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH FOERESLAGIT ATT MAN PAA BASIS AV BELGIENS EG-ORDFOERANDESKAP SKULLE TA UPP TANKEN ATT ETT UTTALANDE ELLER EVENTUELLT EN EG-DEMARCHE SKULLE GOERAS I MOSKVA I SYFTE ATT FRAEMJA WALLENBERG-SAKEN. UTRIKESMINISTERIET HADE OCKSAA FRAAN ANDRA HAALL MOTTAGIT SKRIVELSER MED LIKNANDE PROPOSER, UPPENBARLIGEN FOERANLEDDA AV EG-ORDFOERANDESKAPET.

VEDERBOERANDE SKULLE NU FOERBEREDA ETT FOERSLAG TILL STAELLNINGSTAGANDE FOER MINISTERNS RAEKNING.

DE OPTIONER SOM VAR TAENKBARA VORE ATT ANTINGEN FOERESLAA NAAGON FORM AV EG-AATGAERD ELLER ALTERNATIVT EN BELGISK SAADAN ELLER KOMMA FRAM TILL BEDOEMNINGEN ATT I SYNNERHET EN EG-DEMARCHE I NUVARANDE LAEGE INTE SKULLE VARA AEGNAD ATT REALITER FOERA WALLENBERG-SAKEN FRAMAAT. HAN FRAAGADE MIG OM VI PAA SVENSK SIDA HADE NAAGRA SYNPUNKTER, RESPEKTIVE OM VI HADE NAAGRA NYA INDIKATIONER ELLER FAKTA SOM KUNDE ANTYDA ATT EN EG-FRAMSTOET NU SKULLE VARA VAERDEFULL. JAG REFERERADE HUVUDDRAGEN AV DE SVENSKA AKTIVITETERNA GENOM AAREN OCH SADE ATT VI SJAELVFALLET VAR POSITIVA TILL ALLT SOM REALITER KUNDE FRAEMJA SAKEN. JAG SADE MIG DOCK VILJA INFORMERA MIG LITET NAERMARE OM DAGSLAEGET FOER ATT KUNNA AATERKOMMA.

TACKSAM FAA DEL AV EDERA SYNPUNKTER.

SUNDBERG

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BUDAPEST

1987-03-30 R 18

Nr 50

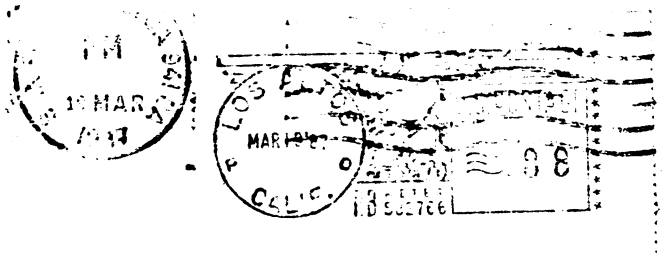
Re: Wallenberg

Överlämmas av ambassaden Budapest till utrikesdepartementet för kännedom.

Skrivelsen kommer ej att besvaras av ambassaden.

Ragnar Dromberg
Ambassadör

George L. Vizvary
731 Casita Way
Los Altos, CA 94022 USA



AIR MAIL

Personal and Confidential
To Be Opened by Addressee Only

The Honorable Ragnar Dromberg
Swedish Embassy
Ajtosi Durer Sor 27-A
H-1146 Budapest, Hungary

AIR MAIL

Pol

P	2	Eu 1

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UD STOCKHOLM 1987-04-03

AMBASSADEN PARIS

O M E D E L B A R T

FOER AMBASSADOEREN FRAAN POL I RE WALLENBERG.

SOM KOMPLETTERING AV DET UNDERLAG DU ERHAALLER I ANNAN ORDNING SKULLE VI VILJA GE DIG NAAGRA ANDRA UPPGIFTER, SOM VI IBLAND BRUKAR ANVAENDA.

UD:S WALLENBERG-ARKIV VITTNAR OM OMFATTNINGEN AV REGERINGENS ANSTRAENGNINGAR FOER RAOUL WALLENBERG. DET BESTAAR AV NAERMARE 100 DOSSIEER PAA INEMOT 20.000 SIDOR. AV DESSA HAR UNGEFAER EN TREDJEDEL TILLKOMMIT SEDAN 1979. DET TILL ARKIVET HOERANDE KORTREGISTRET INNEHAALLER NAMNEN PAA OMKRING 3.000 PERSONER ELLER ORTER SOM FRAMKOMMIT UNDER EFTERFORSKNINGARNA. FLERTALET PERSONER HAR INTERVJUATS. VARJE LEDTRAAD HAR FOELJTS UPP MED YTTERSTA NOGGRANNHET FOER ATT FASTSTAELLA DESS TROVAERDIGHET.

SEDAN 1979 HAR VI GJORT TVAA SKRIFTLIGA OCH TOLV MUNTLIGA BILATERALA DEMARCHER SAMT FEM FRAMSTAELLNINGAR I MULTILATERALA SAMMANHANG.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL:14.00/ML

POL I CARLSSON/ML

- End of printout

Avsändningsort UD/Pol I/Carlsson/HH

FAX
~~EN CLAIR~~ TELEGRAM

Ärende	Datum	Dnr
	1987-04-03	9
	Avd / Grupp	Mål

Adress

Ambassaden Paris

Text

För ambassadören från pol I re Wallenbergfrågan

Inför pressbriefing i Wallenbergfrågan

1. Jag skulle i det här samtalet vilja ta upp följande frågor:

- statsministerns kontakter med den sovjetiska ledningen i Wallenbergärendet

- ambassadör Nyströms utredning

- regeringens slutsatser beträffande vårt fortsatta handlande

2. Statsministern hade under sitt besök i Moskva i april 1986 ett ingående samtal med den sovjetiska ledningen om Raoul Wallenberg. Det besked som då gavs från sovjetisk sida var, att man skulle företa en undersökning och återkomma.

Det skedde genom den sovjetiske ambassadören i Stockholm, som i ett samtal med statsministern den 31 juli 1986 meddelade, att en kompletterande kontroll visade, att Raoul Wallenberg avlidit i juli 1947 i Ljubljanka, sannolikt till följd av en hjärtinfarkt. Det fanns alltså ingenting nytt i det sovjetiska beskedet.

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsänt den	Klockan	Sign

Dep Ubk 323. 1974-10. 600 bl à 50 ex Br Carlsson Varberg 742615

3. För att se om någonting nytt gick att utvinna ur det omfattande materialet i UD:s arkiv och för att pröva möjligheterna till fortsatt agerande tillkallade utrikesministern hösten 1985 ambassadör Rune Nyström som särskild utredningsman.

Nyström har ingående och kritiskt granskat alla viktigare vittnesmål. Någon omvärdering av grundläggande utgångspunkter i efterforskningsarbetet har detta inte lett till, men några tidigare observerade svagheter i vissa vittnesmål har snarare förstärkts.

4. De slutsatser Nyström drar beträffande vårt fortsatta agerande är bl a följande:

- Våra möjligheter att med tillgängligt material eller genom egna undersökningar lösa frågan vad som hände Raoul Wallenberg är begränsade. Detta får dock inte föranleda att ärendet avskrivs.

- Det finns för närvarande inga ovedersägliga fakta som skulle kunna meddelas sovjetmyndigheterna och bidra till att på ett mer avgörande sätt föra frågan framåt. Det hindrar inte att vi bör fortsätta att ta upp Raoul Wallenbergs sak, både bilateralt och multilateralt.

- Olika sovjetmedborgare, som lämnat Sovjetunionen, kan utgöra intressanta intervjuobjekt.

5. Jag vill tillägga, att vi noga övervägt, om ambassadör Nyströms utredning skulle kunna frisläppas. Vi har då konstaterat, att den innehåller känsliga uppgifter om våra kontakter med Sovjetunionen efter 1969. Ett frisläppande skulle skada våra möjligheter att i framtiden genom sådana förtroliga kontakter driva svenska intressen, i Wallenbergärendet och i andra frågor.

6. Vilka slutsatser har då regeringen dragit efter ambassadör Nyströms utredning?

Vi skall fortsätta att försöka fånga in vittnesmål från sovjetmedborgare, som kan ha något slags upplysningar om Raoul Wallenberg. Det gäller både medborgare som lämnat Sovjetunionen med myndigheternas tillstånd och medborgare som gjort det utan sådant tillstånd. Vi skall fortsätta att pröva bärigheten av några tidigare spår vi följt. Vi skall fortsätta att noggrant pröva alla övriga ledtrådar och vittnesmål som kommer till vår kännedom.

Gentemot Sovjetunionen vill vi undvika att ge ett intryck att vi handlägger Wallenbergfrågan på ett rutinmässigt sätt, Vi kommer åter att klargöra, att vi inte anser frågan utagerad, och att vi med all kraft kommer att fortsätta att följa upp varje nytt spår. Vi kommer, utan att med nödvändighet ta upp saken vid varje tillfälle, göra alla de framställningar som våra fortsatta efterforskningar ger anledning till.

7.Jag vill slutligen nämna att på olika sätt markeras från svensk sida den betydelse vi tillmäter Raoul Wallenbergs gärning. Postverket kommer i serien "I humanitetens tjänst" att ge ut ett Raoul Wallenbergfrimärke. Skolöverstyrelsen utarbetar ett informationshäfte om Raoul Wallenberg för skolbruk. Själva kommer vi inom kort att ge ut en skrift om Raoul Wallenberg i serien "UD informerar".

Cabinet

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

MINISTRY
FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Political Department
First Division

Stockholm, April 3rd, 1987

Dnr	Avd Grupp Mål
97/001	P 2

POL

Mr Joe Finkelstein
9, Elizabeth St
Mt Victoria
WELLINGTON 6001
NEW ZEALAND

"Raoul Wallenberg is Alive" - bokens autenticitet

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter regarding Raoul Wallenberg. We are familiar with Mr Moshinsky, who on several occasions has claimed to possess information about Raoul Wallenberg.

Our policy is to pursue vigorously every new piece of information. We have done so also in this case. The purpose has been to ascertain whether the information supplied by Mr Moshinsky might contribute to our knowledge about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. This has unfortunately proved not to be the case.

Yours faithfully,

Staffan Carlsson
Head of Section

mp

Postal address
Box 16121
S-103 23 STOCKHOLM 16
Dep U 328 10 000ex 8603
Dep. U 329 A

Address
Gustaf Adolfs torg 1

Telephone
786 60 00

Telegraphic Address
Cabinet

Telex
105 90

Ifylles av postexp
Avsänt med
☐ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☒ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum 87-04-03
Sign

(UTRIKESMINISTERN)
Utrikesministerns kansli, lo
Handläggare: deps Carlsson
Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten

ARKIVEXEMPLAR
1987-04-06

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
46/020			P 2 Eu

Evert Kumm
Drottninggatan 37

702 22 ÖREBRO

ex t Julin, ESK-gruppen

Tack för Ditt brev av den 19 februari 1987.

Makarna Ehrensvärds bok är, erfar jag, oss icke obekant. Det framgår också av bilagorna till Ditt brev. Makarnas uppgifter har inte bedömts kunna föra arbetet att bringa klarhet i Wallenbergfrågan framåt.

För alla eventualiteters skull har jag överlämnat den information Du lämnat mig de medarbetare inom departementet som arbetar med Wallenbergärendet.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Sten Andersson

Ifylles av postexp

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☐ sv kurir	☐ utl kurir	☐ luftpost	☒ vanlig post		87-04-07	

Dep U 328 10 000 ex 8608

Avsändningsort UD/Pol I/Carlsson/hh

Ärende

Datum		
1987-04-07		
Avd A	Grupp 2	Mål EU

Adress Ambassaden Bryssel

NOL

Text

För ambassadören från pol I re Wallenberg. Ech 17.

PRIMO Läget i Wallenbergfrågan är, att vi, - i och för sig utan att kunna åberopa några nya omständigheter - åter tog upp saken på hög nivå, då statsministern besökte Sovjetunionen i april 1986. I slutet av juli 1986 erhöll vi genom Sovjetunionens ambassadör i Stockholm ett svar, som bara var en upprepning av tidigare besked att Wallenberg skulle ha avlidit i Ljubljankafängelset 1947.

SECUNDO Vi fortsätter våra ansträngningar att bringa klarhet i saken. När våra efterforskningar ger anledning till det, kommer vi ånyo att ta upp ärendet med Sovjetunionen.

TERTIO Självfallet är vi, som Du understrukit, positiva till alla insatser som kan främja ärendets lösning. Den internationella opinionens liksom andra regeringars stöd för saken har allmänt sett sin betydelse. Vi föredrar dock att inte lägga några synpunkter på enskilda aktioner från annat håll, eftersom vi vill undvika att ge intrycket att samverka med andra stater och intressenter i vårt arbete att föra frågan mot en lösning. Vi tror en sådan linje är bäst ägnad att främja Raoul Wallenbergs sak.

Cabinet

ex t:

kabs
polch
ch pol I
S Julin,ESK
S Carlsson, pol I

Exp 870407/M

ÄRENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOPIA TILL:
UTR MIN
KABS
POLCH
POL 1

ÅTGÄRD:

Se även särskild PM till Nina Lagergren, Wallenbergföreningen

1987-04-10

P 2 Eu

POL

Betr. åtgärd se delgivningslista

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-04-10

UD STOCKHOLM

VAART ENCLAIR 57. HBR
DROMBERG ELTASSON 1986-05-03. FOER
POL 1

RE NYTT MINNESMAERKE OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG I BUDAPEST.

FORTS

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I
14 APR. 1987
Carlsson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

1

PROMEMORIA

AMBASSADEN I Budapest

HAR 870410

MEDDELAT FÖLJANDE:

87 04 14

RE NYTT MINNESMAERKE OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG I BUDAPEST.

P R I M O. DET NYA MINNESMAERKET I BUDAPEST OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG, SOM AVSES BLI INVIGT NAAGON GAANG UNDER MAJ MAANAD I AAR, TORDE I ALLT VAESENTLIGT MOTSVARA DET PROJEKT SOM BESKREVS I DET AABEROPADE HANDBREVET. PROJEKTET AER SAALUNDA INITIERAT OCH TILL STOERSTA DELEN FINANSIERAT AV DEN UNGERSKFOEDDE FOERRE AMERIKANSKE AMBASSADOEREN HAER, NICHOLAS M SALGO. MINNESMAERKET BESTAAR DELS AV EN BRONSSTATY AV WALLENBERG I HELFIGUR, DELS AV ETT GRANITBLOCK (FRAAN SVERIGE OCH EN GAAVA DAERIFRAAN GENOM PETER WALLENBERG I. I SE-BANKEN), PAA VILKET FINNS INRISTAD EN AVBILDNING AV DET URSPRUNGLIGA (FRAAN AAR 1948) MEN DAA UNDANSKAFFADE WALLENBERGMONUMENTET SAMT ETT CITAT FRAAN HORATIUS. DEN FOER PROJEKTET SEDAN SNART ETT AAR VAERVADE KONSTNAEREN AER IMRE VARGA, SOM ANSES VARA UNGERNS FRAEMSTE NU LEVANDE SKULPTOER OCH EN ELEV TILL SKAPAREN AV DET FOERSTA WALLENBERG-MONUMENTET. (SAMME VARGA HAR FOER OEVRIGT ANLITATS FOER ATT UTFORMA DEN MINNESSTEN OEVER OLOF PALME, SOM AVTAECKS NU PAA MAANDAG VID INVIGNINGEN AV DEN GATA HAER I BUDAPEST SOM SKALL BAERA NAMNET OLOF PALME-PROMENADEN, SE VAART ENCLAIR 44.)

S E C U N D U. MINNESMARKET OEVER WALLENBERG VAR EGENTLIGEN PLANERAT ATT KOMMA TILL STAAND REDAN UNDER FOERRA AARET OCH FOERE SALGOS UPPBROTT HAERIFRAAN I SLUTET AV NOVEMBER. PROJEKTETS FOERVERKLIGANDE HAR EMELLERTID LAENGE VARIT OSAEKERT OCH AV ALLT ATT DOEMA KAN DROEJSMAALET FOERORSAKATS AV VISST MOTSTAAND ELLER OENIGHET OM DESS LAEMPLIGHET INOM DEN HOEGSTA PARTILEDNINGEN (MOEJLIGEN OCKSAA PAA GRUND AV BETAENKLIGHETER ELLER BEFARADE NEGATIVA REAKTIONER FRAAN SOVJETISK SIDA, MEN DAEROM FINNS INGA SOM HELST BESTAEMDA INDIKATIONER). ALLA SAADAN PROBLEM TYCKS NU SENT OMSIDER HA UNDANROEJTS, OCH DET AER KNAPPAST ALLTFOER DJAERVT ATT ANTA ATT "KLARTECKNET" HAR ETT VISST SAMBAND MED KADARS INSTUNDANDE SVERIGE-RESA. SKULPTOEREN VARGAS EGET INFLYTANDE I SAMMANHANGET BOER DOCK OCKSAA FRAMHAEVAS. DENNE AATNJUTER NAEMLIGEN EN TAEMLIGEN EVASIVAENDT PRESTIGE OCKSAA I POLITISKA KRETSAR: HAN AER PARTILOES MEDLEM AV NATIONALFOERSAMLINGEN MEN INVALD I SAMMA S K CENTRALLISTA SOM KADAR OCH ANDRA TOPPAR INOM STAT OCH PARTI, OCH HAN HAR FOERUT GJORT SIG KAEND FOER SAA VITT OLIKARTADE VERK SOM DET UNGERSKA MARIA-KAPELLET I VATIKANEN OCH ETT STORT MONUMENT I BUDAPEST OEVER BELA KUNS KORTLIVADE UNGERSKA SOVJETREPUBLIK FRAAN AAR 1919.

FORTS

Upprättad: februari 1986

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ FAX ☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☒ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: Pol I Datum: 1987-04-14 Handläggare: Ståhlberg

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: 1987-04-14

Angående: Minnesmärke av Raoul Wallenberg

☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS
Dolges för kännedom

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

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☐ Chef I		☐ I-sekr I		☐ STU		☐ Sthlms Handelsk 2 ex	
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☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex		☐ FOA 2 ex		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk		☐	
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud		☐	
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ EKN		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del		☐	
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK 5 ex		☐ Svenska institutet		☐	
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst		☐	
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ RPS		☐ Latinamerikainst		☐	
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ SIDA		☐ Utrikespol institutet		☐	
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Europainstitutet		☐	
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet		☐	

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	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del	☐ ESK-del Wien	
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☐ Kuwait	☐ Riyadh		
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					☐ Maseru	☐ Pretoria	
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☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Inspektören	☐ Sundbom
☐ Biståndsministern	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Brodin
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Exp-chefen UDH	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ ESK-gruppen
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef PA:I	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☒ Persson pol I
☐ Näslund	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Chef BOR	☐ Chef inf byrån	☒ Ericsson pol I
☐ Petersson	☐ Koordinatörerna	☐ Verksamhetsplan	☐ Chef SSB	☒ Sundström pol I
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ KMI	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Spångberg pol I
☐ Chef Pol 1–6	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☒ Chef Pol 1	☐ KSA	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Theorin	☐ Åter enh ex

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Dep UD 363 1987-01 100 bl à 50 ex BCB Vbg 87189

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
INKOM UD

87 [illegible] 19 -9 104

P 2 Eu'

POL PR

Ex t:

kabs
S Julin, pol I
S Carlsson, pol I

Wallenberg-föreningen
Box 16076, 103 22 Sthlm

- Exp 870xm/HM

ZCZC
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UD/PRESS
UD/POL 1+

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-04-09

UD STOCKHOLM

P R A A B S K A N D E

ST. FOER POL 1 OCH PRESSBYRAAN AAG NYTT MINNESMAERKE OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG I BUDAPEST. (JFR VAART 44).

DAGENS HUVUDSTADSTIDNINGAR INNEHAALLER PAA INSIDOR EN NOTIS OM SAMMANTRAEDE IGAAR (ONSDAG) MED BUDAPESTS KOMMUNSTYRELSE (EXEKUTIVKOMMITTE), VARVID BESLUT FL A TAGS OM ATT UNDER MAESTA MAANAD UPPFOERA ETT NYTT MINNESMAERKE OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG I BUDAPEST. DE BAADA MENINGAR SOM HANDLAR DAEROM I NOTISEN HAR FOELJANDE LYDELSE I OEVERSAETTNING: 'EXEKUTIV-KOMMITTEN ANTOG ETT FOERSLAG OM ATT UPPFOERA EN STATY OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG. VERKET, SOM TILLAEGNAS MINNET AV DEN SVENSKE DIPLOMATEN, KOMMER ATT INVIGAS UNDER FREDSMAANADEN MAJ VID ERZSEBET SZILAGYI-ALLEN I ANDRA DISTRIKTET.' GATAN OCH DISTRIKTET I FRAAGA LIGGER PAA BUDA-SIDAN, ETT STYCKE NORDVAEST OM BUDA-BORGEN.

BROMBERG

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST KL 17.00/PO
[illegible]

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

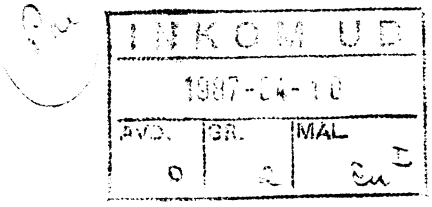
1987-04-06

Kanslirådet
Sven Julin

Utrikesdepartementet

Julin

96/003



Raoul Wallenberg
hbr Julin-Daag 1987-03-31

Kära Sven,

På fråga om Raoul Wallenberg togs upp under Mrs Thatchers besök i Moskva säger man i FCO att utrikesminister Howe var briefad i ärendet, men fick ej tillfälle att ta upp det. Inte heller förekom Wallenbergs namn på den lista av angelägna MR-fall som Howe överlämnade till Sjevardnadze.

Mathias Mossberg

hd

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet

Datum 870423

Handläggare S Julin

Godkännes 57

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn Mossberg - Julin 87-04-06

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

☐ 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	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☐ Kuwait	☐ Riyadh		
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐	☐ Muscat	☐ Tel Aviv		
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
					☐ Maseru	☐ Pretoria	
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro	
	☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Jeddah	☐ Mariehamn	☐ München	☐ Sydney	
	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Leningrad	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk	☐ Szczecin	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Inspektören	☐ Sundbom
☐ Biståndsministern	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Brodin
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Exp-chefen UDH	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Bekeris
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef PA:I	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ CDE-del
☐ Näslund	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Chef BOR	☐ Chef inf byrån	☒ Julin
☐ Petersson	☐ Koordinatörerna	☐ Verksamhetsplan	☐ Chef SSB	☐
☒ Chef Pol avd	☐ KMI	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Rapportöversikten	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1–6	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☒ Chef Pol I	☐ KSA	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Theorin	☐ Åter enh ex

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ÄRENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOPIA TILL:
UTRMIN
KABS
POLCH
POL 1

ÅTGARD:
aa 5

Pol

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-04-13

UD STOCKHOLM FOER POL 1. AD

B R A A D S K A N D E

RE NYTT MINNESMAERKE I BUDAPEST OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FORTS

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

RE NYTT MINNESMAERKE I BUDAPEST OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. DET HAR VISAT SIG ATT DET NYA WALLENBERG-MONUMENTET SEDAN NAAGRA DAGAR REDAN FINNS PAA PLATS VID ERZSEBET SZIGLAGYI-ALLEN, MEN DESS INVIGNING AER - SOM REDAN MEDDELATS - UTSATT TILL MAJ MAANAD. NYE USA-AMBASSADOEREN MARK PALMER UPPGER ATT DET TROLIGEN KOMMER ATT SKE OMKRING 5-6 MAJ, DAA JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS VAENTAS SAMMANTRAEDA I BUDAPEST.

S E C U N D O. PALMER UPPGER VIDARE ATT DET SOM TIL SIST FICK DEN UNGERSKA LEDNINGEN ATT BESTAEMMA SIG FOER ATT ACCEPTERA MONUMENTET PAA ALLMAEN PLATS (DET HAR UNDER AATSKILLIG TID STAATT PROVISORISKT UPPSTAELLT PAA EN AMERIKANSKAEGD TOMT HAER I STADEN) TORDE HA VARIT EN UPPVAKTNING HAN GJORDE FOER DRYGT EN MAANAD SEDAN HOS BUDAPESTS PARTICHEF, TILLIKA POLITBYRAALEDAMOTEN KAROLY GROSZ. PALMER HADE VID DETTA TILLFAELLE UPPLYST ATT NEW YORK TIMES, SOM NYLIGEN PLACERAT EN FAST KORRESPONDENT I UNGERN, FAATT NYS OM HISTORIEN, OCH HAN HADE VAENSKAPLIGT VARNAT FOER DEN BESVAERANDE PUBLICITET UTOMLANDS SOM KUNDE BLI FOELJDEN IFALL BESLUTET OM MONUMENTETS PLACERING YTTERLIGARE FOERHALADES. BARA SEX TIMMAR EFTER DENNA UPPVAKTNING HADE PALMER FAATT BESKED OM ATT SAKEN PAA HOEGSTA ORT AVGJORTS POSITIVT, MEN DET DROEJDE YTTERLIGARE NAAGRA VECKOR INNAN BESLUTET (SOM FORMELLT MAASTE TAS AV BUDAPEST KOMMUNSTYRELSE) BLEV OFFICIELLT, D V S TILL MITTEN AV FOERRA VECKAN.

T E R T I O. NYT-KORRESPONDENTEN HENRY KAMM VAR FOER CA TVAA VECKOR SEDAN I FAERD MED ATT PUBLICERA EN ARTIKEL I AEMNET, MEN ENLIGT PALMER VAR DET FRAEMST SKULPTOEREN IMRE VARGA PERSONLIGEN SOM SLUTLIGEN LYCKATS OEVERTALA KAMM ATT TILLS VIDARE HAALLA INNE MED STORYN, SOM VID DENNA TIDPUNKT LAETT KUNDE HA AASTADKOMIT EN "SNEDTAENDNING" HOS DEN UNGERSKA LEDNINGEN.

Q U A R T O. VID VISIT I FREDAGS HOS BUDAPESTS KOMMUNSTYRELSE HOS DESS ORDFOERANDE ("OEVERBORGMAESTARE") PAL IVANYI I SAMBAND MED DAGENS INVIGNING AV DEN S K OLOF PALME-PROMENADEN (JFR VAART ENCLAIR 44) FOERDE DENNE SJAELV DET NYA WALLENBERG-MONUMENTET PAA TAL OCH SADE SIG HOPPAS PAA MIN NAERVARO OCKSAA VID DESS INVIGNING. DAEREMOT GICK HAN ALDRIG IN PAA DEN BESLUTSVAANDA OCH DE KONTROVERSTA BAKOM KULISSERNA SOM SALGOS INITIATIV OCH DONATION FOERORSAKAT UNDER SNART ETT AARS TID.

FORTS

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MOSKVA

1987-04-09

aa 8]

Kanslirådet Julin

Utrikesdepartementet

99/004

INKOM UD
1987-04-13
AVD. P | GR. 2 | MÅL. EU 1

HEMLIGT

Wallenberg

I förra veckan hade jag tillfälle att tala med en sovjet-medborgare som mellan 1970 och 1985 suttit i lägren ett, tio resp 19 i Mordvinien samt 35 och 36 i Ural. Jag ställde givetvis frågan om han under denna tid stött på personen eller namnet Raoul Wallenberg. Svaret var nej. Min sagesman - som gav ett trovärdigt intryck - hade aldrig hört talas om en sådan person.

Detta för dossierns fullständighet.

VB

Krister Bringéus

bg

Postadress
Mosfilmovskaja 60
MOSKVA

Telefon
147 90 09

Telegram
Svensk
Moskva

Telex
7408
7410
7851

P	2	Eu I

PR

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MSG NO: 870413-853 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-04-14-09.52

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
MOSKVA	DISTRIBUTED	1987-04-14-09.52	0191
BUDAPEST	DISTRIBUTED	1987-04-14-08.35	0053

FROM: UD/PRESS POSTED TIME: 1987-04-13-17.21

MSG NO: 870413-853

MOSKVA
BUDAPEST
+

UD STOCKHOLM 1987-04-13

AMBASSADEN MOSKVA
AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE ARTIKEL I DN OM WALLENBERG

DN SKRIVER UNDER RUBRIKEN ''UNGERSK PRESS GER NYA DETALJER OM WALLENBERG' BL A FOELJANDE:

CIT. ''DEN REGERINGSKONTROLLERADE UNGERSKA TIDNINGEN MAGYAR HIRLAP BROET PAA LOERDAGEN DEN PRAKTISKT TAGET OFFICIELLA TYSTNADEN I EN KAENSLIG FRAAGA FOER RYSSARNA GENOM ATT PUBLICERA EN HELSIDESARTIKEL MED NYA DETALJER OM RAOUL WALLENBERG, DEN SVENSKA DIPLOMATEN SOM FOERDES BORT AV RYSK MILITAER 1945.

(...)DAGSTIDNINGEN MAGYAR HIRLAP SKRIVER ATT WALLENBERG REGELBUNDET BESOEKT UNGERN FRAAN 1938 OCH FRAMAAT OCH AVSLOEJADE ATT HAN INLEDDE SINA HUMANITAERA INSATSER 1941 OCH INTE 1944 SOM MAN HITTILLS TROTT.

TIDNINGEN KOMMER OCKSAA MED VAD SOM VERKAR VARA NYA DETALJER OM WALLENBERGS SISTA DAGAR I BUDAPEST. UPPGIFTERNA BASERAS PAA EN INTERVJU MED LASZLO HERTELENDY, SOM AER MEDLEM

AV EN GAMMAL OCH RESPEKTERAD UNGERSK FAMILJ.

TIDNINGEN SKRIVER ATT ENLIGT DE ENDA AUTENTISKA DOKUMENTEN I FALLET WALLENBERG, SOM ARBETADE SOM AMBASSADSEKRETERARE ''DOG WALLENBERG I LJUGLJANKAFAENGELSET I MOSKVA 1947 SOM ETT OFFER AV (DEN SOVJETISKE DIKTAKTORN JOSEF STALINS) PERSONKULT'.

''DETTA FRAMFOERDES OFFICIELLT AV SOVJETUNIONEN TILL DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN EFTER ATT DET SOVJETISKA KOMMUNISTPARTIETS 20:E KONGRESS'', SKREV MAGYAR HIRLAP.

''ENLIGT HERTELENDY, DEN SISTE SOM SAAG WALLENBERG INNAN HAN FOERSVANN, INLEDDE HANS HUMANITAERA ARBETE INTE 1944 UTAN MYCKET TIDIGARE''.

HERTELENDY DROG SIG TILL MINNES ATT WALLENBERG BOERJAT HJAELPA JUDAR 1941 VIA EN PRAEST VID NAMN IMRE SZABO.''SLUTCIT.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 1710

PRESSBYRAAN
HJELT/MH

- End of printout

01 07 07

99/003

Hej!

2 Ex

Carl Bifogat brev (kopia) har
vänts som orientering till Aus
berg kungen personligen. Möjligen
har Du fått kopia av origi-
nalet från ambi Budapest,
men för säkerhets skull
sänder jag det ändrok till
dig

Czesław Jastrzębiec-Mirowicz
urodzony w roku 1948
w Warszawie

HMK läst och lämnat till adj 87-04-03.
Överlämnat till SC för ev. vidf.

George L. Vizvary
731 Casita Way
Los Altos, CA 94022 USA
(415) 948-2783

March 19, 1987

Personal and Confidential
To Be Opened by Addressee Only

The Honorable Ragnar Dromberg
Swedish Embassy
Ajtosi Durer Sor 27-A
H-1146 Budapest, Hungary

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Please excuse the length of this correspondence but the facts are difficult to explain and an inadequate explanation given to your telephone operator in 1983 may already have cost me precious years in resolving this ticklish problem. The problem may not only be ticklish for me, but if my conclusions are true, they may be ticklish for some levels of your government as well as the government of the Soviet Union.

The reason the letter is addressed to you is that in 1955, give or take a year, somebody I will name later told me that he was going to leave some important papers for me at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest where "the King of Sweden" had assured this individual the Ambassador "will" always be a family friend".

Other than the telephone call in 1983 I had never made any inquiries of your embassy quite simply because prior to that time I had "forgotten" the conversation with this particular individual and because since that time I have been trying to "figure out" the implications of the conversation (and related matters which are only barely mentioned in this letter).

Here are the "facts" as briefly as I can state them:

1. I am a 42 year old United States citizen who was born in Hungary in 1945 and therefore was about 11 1/2 years old when I escaped with my family during the 1956 revolution; I ultimately earned a Juris Doctor degree in the United States;

2. Probably in 1955 I was, on Margitsziget, the favorite ball boy of a tennis foursome led by a Swedish individual who probably represented a Swedish ball bearing concern in Hungary;

3. In 1983 I, with difficulty but with a high degree of certainty, recalled that on one particular summer day in 1955, extra precautions were taken on the tennis court and at least one new individual joined the foursome;

4. In 1983 I also recalled that in 1955 they cut their tennis match short and offered me a ride home which turned out to be "by way of the United States Embassy." During much of the ride the Swedish businessman and the new individual talked animatedly in a foreign tongue (presumably in Swedish) and in front of the embassy they talked in Hungarian about topics which were above me but I do believe that the new individual expressed strong pro-Soviet sentiments. The two gentlemen who sat on either side of me in the back seat, never, to my recollection, spoke; and

5. In 1983 I also recollected that in 1955 when we arrived at my house the new individual turned around and addressed himself directly to me in terms that now indicate to me that he had extensive knowledge of my family and my extended family and had made some critical life time decisions on his own future as to where his loyalties would lie. He also indicated that during World War II he was a Swedish diplomat involved in Jewish rescue efforts and now he had become an "Hungarian and a Communist" (and deliberately cut himself off from the West in order not to embarrass his mother); he also told me that he stayed in jail part of the time "voluntarily."

Mr. Ambassador, I do not want to unduly prolong my letter by relaying more of the conversation, rather I do want to give you my humble conclusions and respond to any questions you may have later:

1. In the summer of 1955 I was talking to Mr. Raol Wallenberg; my 1983 recollection is so "accurate" because, at a minimum, Mr. Wallenberg is very hypnotic. The fact that I did not recall the conversation for so many years may have been fright or post-hypnotic suggestion of Mr. Wallenberg;

2. Mr. Wallenberg has or had prophetic powers, <u>yes</u>, <u>prophetic, as in the Old Testament</u>. He prophesized at least three things in my life which have come true;

3. Mr. Wallenberg may have such other extraordinary <u>spiritual</u> (not psychic) powers, some of which I may have observed and/or participated in after he <u>hypnotized</u> me (which took place after the previously related conversation) that if it is true and I firmly believe it is, he may be the most extraordinary human being ever created; and

4. Mr. Wallenberg, probably sometime after December, 1947, <u>defected</u> to the East and this may have been known at some levels of the Swedish Government. Mr. Wallenberg, at least in 1955, was a "pampered guest" of the East and not some Siberian prisoner as all his biographies and other information in the West state.

Mr. Ambassador, the reason I am telling you my conclusions is to let you know that:

1. About two years ago I sent a letter to Representative Tom Lantos, who co-introduced the resolution making Mr. Wallenberg an Honorary U.S. Citizen (with a copy to the CIA - no response from either). In the letter I did not do much more than refer to my meeting with Mr. Wallenberg, his intense knowledge of my family matters, the fact that he was a "Hungarian and a Communist", and, I believe, his hypnotic powers; and

2. I have already told dozens of people of my "alleged" meeting with Mr. Wallenberg; and therefore, if you are holding some communication from Mr. Wallenberg for me, as I hope you are, let me know the benefit of your thoughts and/or Mr. Wallenberg's thoughts on what my duties of disclosure of the receipt of such hoped for communication from you are, to my government and what, if any, are my duties of discretion and silence to Mr. Wallenberg and/or others.

Looking forward to hearing from you at the earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely yours,

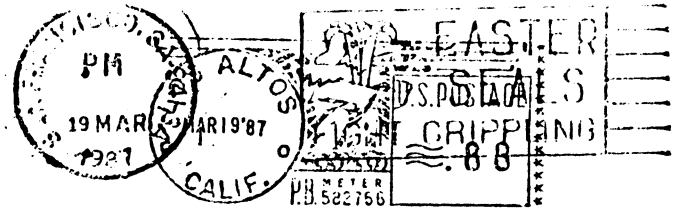
George L. Vizvary

George L. Vizvary

GLV:fjv

cc: His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf

George L. Vizvary
731 Casita Way
Los Altos, CA 94022 USA



AIR MAIL

Personal and Confidential
To Be Opened by Addressee Only

His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf
King of Sweden
Royal Palace
S-1130 Stockholm, Sweden

AIR MAIL

104/004

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten (Pol I)
Handl deps S Carlsson/ml

PROMEMORIA

1987-04-14

Pol

Ex till:

N Lagergren, RW-fören
Box 16076, 103 22 Sthlm/Exp 870414 (FM)

Nytt minnesmärke över Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest

Ambassaden i Budapest har 1987-04-10 inrapporterat följande:

Det nya minnesmärket i Budapest över Raoul Wallenberg, som avses bli invigt någon gång under maj månad i år, torde i allt väsentligt motsvara det projekt som beskrevs i det åberopade handbrevet. Projektet är sålunda initierat och till största delen finansierat av den ungerskfödde förre amerikanske ambassadören här, Nicholas M. Salgo. Minnesmärket består dels av en bronsstaty av Wallenberg i helfigur,dels av ett granitblock (från Sverige och en gåva därifrån genom Peter Wallenberg I. I SE-banken), på vilket finns inristad en avbildning av det ursprungliga (från år 1948) men då undanskaffade Wallenbergmonumentet samt ett citat från Horatius. Den för projektet sedan snart ett år värvade konstnären är Imre Varga, som anses vara Ungerns främste nu levande skulptör och en elev till skaparen av det första Wallenberg-monumentet. (Samme Varge har för övrigt anlitats för att utforma den minnessten över Olof Palme, som avtäcks nu på måndag vid invigningen av den gata här i Budapest som skall bära namnet Olof Palme-promenaden.)

Skulptören Vargas åtnjuter en tämligen enastående prestige också i politiska kretsar: han är partilös medlem av Nationalförsamlingen men invald i samma s.k. centrallista som Kadar och andra toppar inom stat och parti, och han har förut gjort sig känd för så vitt olikartade verk som det ungerska Maria-kapellet i Vatikanen och ett stort monument i Budapest över Bela Kuns kortlivade ungerska sovjetrepublik från år 1919.

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I
24 APR. 1987
Pennegård

Beträffande åtgärd se delgivningslista

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
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UD/PRESS+

P 2 EU I

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Pol I / Pennegård
19870415 Översänd med
rörpost till Norrén, SB/AP

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-04-14

UD STOCKHOLM

SV. FOER POL 1 OCH PRESSBYRAAN ANG UNGERSK ARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. ERT 53. /(JFR VAART 57)

AV ERT UTDRAG UR DN-REFERATET AV WALLENBERG-ARTIKELN I UNGERSKA REGERINGSORGANET MAGYAR HIRLAP FOER DEN 11 APRIL FRAMGAAR INTE OM FOELJANDE PASSAGER, CITERADE UR DEN UNGERSKA NYHETSBYRAAN MTI:S ENGELSKSPRAAKIGA TELEGRAMSERVICE, OCKSAA HAR UPPMAERKSAMMATS:

'I LAST SET WALLENBERG ON FEBRUARY 12, 1945, IN THE CHURCH IN KRISZTINA SQUARE IN BUDAPEST, CONTINUES HERTELENDY. (ACCORDING TO OTHER SOURCES, WALLENBERG WAS LAST SEEN IN BUDAPEST ON JANUARY 17.) HERTELENDY NOTES: THAT DAY CAN NOT BE MIXED UP WITH OTHERS - AND HE NAMES SEVERAL WITNESSES, WHO, ACCORDING TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, ARE NO LONGER LIVING. 'HE WAS NOT IN A BAD PHYSICAL CONDITION, BUT HE WAS DEPRESSED. HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THIS, AS HE KNEW THAT HIS CHARGES WERE NO LONGER IN LIFE-THREATENING DANGER. YET HE GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING A BROKEN MAN, AND WHEN HE ASKED WHAT WAS TROUBLING HIM HE SAID, DEJECTEDLY, THAT THIS WAS NOT THE WAY HE HAD IMAGINED THINGS. HE ANSWERED IN A RESIGNED WAY: 'PERHAPS FROM TOMORROW I SHALL BE THE ONE TO REQUEST HELP FROM YOU'. WE WERE TALKING IN THE STREET WHEN A RUSSIAN PATROL STARTED TOWARDS US AND WALLENBERG WENT INTO THE SACRISTY AND HID THERE UNTIL THEY PASSED. HE DID NOT WANT TO BE REQUESTED TO GIVE IDENTIFICATION. WE LATER CROSSED OVER THE PARSONAGE, WHERE WALLENBERG SAID GOOD-BYE AND LEFT. 'I WILL KEEP IN TOUCH' . HE SAID AS PARTING. I NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN.

A STREET WAS NAMED AFTER WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST, AND A MEMORIAL PLAQUE UNVEILED. A STATUE WS RAISED IN HIS MEMORY, WHICH LATER DISAPPEARED.'

SECUNDO OEVERSAETTNING IN EXTENSO AV (HELSIDES) ARTIKELN I FRAAGA INSAENDS SAA SNART DEN BLIVIT UTFOERD.

BROMBERG

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST KL 17.37/EB

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ FAX ☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Godkännes: AN

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest 1987-04-14 nr. 62

Angående: Ungersk artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet	Datum	Handläggare
I	19870423	AM Pennegård

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☐ Chef Pol	☐ KSA	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Theorin	☐ Åter enh ex

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AMBASSADEN BERN 1986-04-17

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER OSVALD POL 1.
FRAAN JULIN

RE INFORMATIONSSKRIFT OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FORTS

RE INFORMATIONSSKRIFT OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. JAG HAR FAATT IGENOM L AA NILSSONS MANUSKRIPT OCH FINNER DET ALLDELES UTMAERKT. DISPOSITIONEN AER VAELAVVAEGD. HUVUDTYNGDEN PAA EFTERFORSKNINGARNA TYCKER JAG AER VAELMOTIVERAD. SOM NILSSON PAAPEKARAER DET JU JUST DESSA SOM HAR VARIT REGERINGENS HUVUDSAKLIGA ANGELAEGENHET. OCH DET AER I DETTA HAENSEENDE SOM REGERINGENS AGERANDE HAR KRITISERATS.

S E C U N D O. VAD GAELLER NILSSONS FRAAGA OM LAEMPLIGHETEN ATT GE UT TEXTEN SOM EN INFORMATIONSSKRIFT STAEMMER DET GIVETVIS ATT DEN KOMMER ATT BLI FOEREMAAL FOER EN MINITUIOES GRANSKNING AV SOVJETISKA VEDERBOERANDE, FAMILJEN, RAOUL WALLENBERGFOERENINGEN OCH FOERMODLIGEN AEVEN EN DEL JOURNALISTER. FRAMSTAELLNINGEN ERBJUDER JU INGEN SMICKRANDE BILD AV DEN SOVJETISKA REGERINGENS HANDLANDE OCH DEN KOMMER VAEL KNAPPAST ATT VAELKOMNAS FRAAN DET HAALET. SVENSKA INTRESSENTER KOMMER DAEREMOT INTE ATT FINNA NAAGOT ANMAERKNINGSVAERT ELLER NAAGRA GLIDNINGAR. ENLIGT MIN UPPFATTNING FOERELIGGER ETT PAATAGLIGT BEHOV AV INFORMATIONSMATERIAL AV DETTA SLAG, INTE MINST GENTEMOT ETT ALLTMER VAEXANDE ANTAL INTRESSENTER. DET AER SANT ATT DE VERKLIGT INTRESSERADE HAR RIKLIGT MATERIAL I VAD SOM REDAN HAR FRISLAEPPTS, MEN DET AER OTILLGAENGLIGT OCH TILLGODOSER INTE ALLMAENHETENS INFORMATIONSBEHOV. OCH VITBOKSUPPLAGORNA AER JU FOER LAENGE SEDAN SLUT ATT DEN SOVJETISKA REAKTIONEN KOMMER ATT BLI SUR BOER VI VAEL KUNNA LEVA MED. SKRIFTEN SKULLE SNARAST BLI EN BEKRAEFTELSE PAA HUR LEVANDE RAOUL WALLENBERGFRAAGAN AER. ATT INSKRAENKA SIG TILL ENBART EN STENCILERAD REDOGOERELSE FOER UTLAENDSKT BRUK SKULLE ENLIGT MIN MENING VARA ATT SKJUTA UNDER MAALET. DAEREMOT VILL JAG FOERORDA ATT TEXTEN OEVER SAETTS AEVEN TILL ENGELSKA.

T E R T I O. SOM EN EFTERTANKE VILL JAG TILLFOGA ATT MAN BOER NAEMNA INTE BLOTT STATSMINISTERN DEMARCHE I MOSKVA UTAN OCKSAA ALLA OEVRIGA SOM GJORTS SEDAN 1979. DETTA FOER ATT VEDERLAEGGA UPPFATTNINGEN ATT VI HAR GIVIT UPP.

ODEVALL

FORTS

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

1986-04-15

Departementsrådet Peter Osvald
Pol 1
UD

105/002

HEMLIG

Informationsskrift om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Jag har läst Lars-Åke Nilssons handbrev till Dig den 24 mars och hans manuskript till en informationsskrift om Raoul Wallenberg. Här några kommentarer.

1) Som ambassadör i London är jag kanske inte rätter man att försöka förutse vilken reaktionen kan komma att bli i Moskva om vi ger ut en skrift av det innehåll som Nilsson författat. Jag lutar emellertid åt uppfattningen att tjänstemännen på den skandinaviska avdelningen på MID sannolikt skulle bli rätt konfunderade och spekulera en del om vad vi egentligen avser med att publicera skriften. Nilsson har säkert rätt när han säger att en sådan publikation knappast skulle vara gynnsam för vare sig Wallenbergsärendet eller för våra bilaterala relationer i stort. Jag tror också att han är inne på rätt spår när han föreslår att vi översätter texten till engelska och gör en stencil, som vi sedan kan använda vid förfrågningar. Informationsvärdet är ju detsamma,risken för surmulna kommentarer i Moskva rimligen mycket mindre.

2) Jag har inga invändningar mot sakinnehållet i Nilssons

Adress
11 Montagu Place
London W1H 2AL

Telefon
01-724 2101

Telegram
Svensk London

Telex
28 249

utkast. Det följer - och måste följa - vitböckernas formuleringar. Dessa bör inte ändras utan synnerliga skäl. Kanske skulle man kunna komplettera dokumentbilagan med något eller några av de senaste mera utförliga uttalandena om hur regeringen idag ser på Wallenberg-ärendet?

Leif Leifland

cc Lars-Åke Nilsson, Moskva

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-04-15 Nr 56

Utrikesdepartementet

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. 1
22 APR. 1987
Julin
Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

1987-04-21
Akt. 2 Ex

Ungersk artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

Tel 62 A 1987-04-14

(2 bil)

I anslutning till ovan åberopade telegram får jag härmed insända fotokopia samt engelsk översättning av den under rubriken "Sista mötet med Raoul Wallenberg" i regeringsorganet Magyar Hirlap för den 11 april publicerade intervjuartikeln. (Översättningen är utförd av ungersk lokalanställd vid ambassaden.)

Ragnar Dromberg

BO

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: ..... Datum: 870422 Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: S

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest No 56 87 04 15

Angående: Ungersk artikel om RW

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MAGYAR HIRLAP 1987-04-11 (Supplement)

Interview with László Hertelendy

THE LAST ENCOUNTER WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG

The name of László Hertelendy is not unknown. His great-grandfather was lord-lieutenant of the County of Torontál, his grandfather was commandant first of the First Gendarme Battalion in Budapest then of the Fifth Gendarme District, his younger brother was one of the martyrs of the antifascist resistance movement. He himself, as former councillor and kind of an everlasting person of public life, is wellknown in the Second District, although "officially" he is not very much looked after considering his pension of 2580 Forints and his family circumstances. I was collectingmaterial for a book about the second world war when someone called my attention to his person saying that he is the one who last saw Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. I went to see him immediately.
Raoul Wallenberg's name is not unknown either, although our knowledge about him is rather reduced despite the fact that a street has been named after him in Budapest. According to the Encyclopadia of Street Names in Budapest with the title "Streets, Squares, People": "Raoul Wallenberg (1912-1945): secretary of the Swedish Legation. He saved the life of thousands of people during the reign of Hungarian nazi terror. No trace was ever found of him after the liberation of Pest."Even these few lines are full of mistakes. Wallenberg did not die in 1945, but according to the assumption of the only authentic document ever revealed about the subject he died 1947 in Ljubjanka prison in Moscow as a victim of personal cult. The Soviet Union informed the Swedish government about this probability after the Twentieth Congress. Therefore the expression "no trace was ever found of him" is not quite acceptable either. On the basis of the discussion with László Hertelendy it seems that even the date when Wallenberg was arrested is wrong, and that the human mission of Raoul who arrived in Hungary as a young man free from cares did not start in 1944 as thought unti now, but long before.

==========

Question: When did you first meet Raoul Wallenberg?

Answer: In frontof the building of the Foreign Ministry in the summer of 1938. I was on the way inside with my uncle when he was coming out. That was where we met for the first time. Not much later we had a conversation at a garden party, organized by Governor Horthy in the Castle at the equestrian statue of Eugen Savoyai. Later during the war we came into contact again through dr. Imre Szabó, vicar of the Krisztina town church, and our collaboration continued quite until the liberation.

Question: Until the liberation? Wallenberg disappeared on the 17th of January 1945 and Budapest was liberated only on the 13th of February, how could you have been in contact until the liberation?

Answer: I don't know where you got this date from but I have heard a lot of false things about Wallenberg which is no wonder as for decades it was not suitable to even utter his name.

Question: Have you mat after the garden party in 1938 several times?

Answer: At that time we moved in the same circles. My father was gendarme colonel my uncle Andor Hertelendy a member of the Knights of Malta. I myself was an officer of the Virgin Mary boy scouts troop no. 148 of the Krisztina Town Roman Catholic Parish. Count Imre Karácsonyi, respresentative of the Knights of Malta in Hungary, was a friend of our family. Karácsonyi was the only one whom Kaiser Franz Josef visited. His palace stood on Krisztina körút under number 55. That day the whole Vérmezö was black with parking cars. Count Karácsonyi had a foster-son, Count Keglevich. He entrusted me with organizing the commemorative mass of the Knights of Malta in 1938. It was a big thing at that time..... Wallenberg came from one of the most wellknown Swedish families and although he only visited Hungary as a businessman in those days, all palaces were open for him. He adapted himself to the most distinguished circles in weeks.

Question: As I understand you also were a member of the same company through your father.

Answer: I was and I was not. This is a rather complicated thing. I married, for example, in the church on Krisztina tér, the same church where István Széchenyi married and where Gusztáv Gáspár, teacher of religion of the Verböczy Gymnasium, celebrated masses. These masses beginning at 11.30 on Sundays attended also by Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky were called "scented masses" in the circles of th intelligentsia of Buda, because then the church was scented by the best French perfumes. But at the same time my marriage ment separation from higher societis because of the "low birth" of my wife.

Question: And with what kind of people did you see Wallenberg?

Answer: Wallenberg could establish connections with people very easily, he got along with everyone in five minutes. And he went everywhere where he was invited: to masses, boy scouts balls, official receptions.He also held contacts with Jr. Miklós Horthy. He was on good terms with Tivadar Zichy, a very rich aristocra boy who squandered his money as long as he had. Tivi Zichy was a professional car racer, he used to drive around at full speed in his Bugatti also when he was tipsy. With a few car racer friends they were riding like mad uphill from Kékgolyó utca over Istenhegyi út to the palce where now Vörös Csillag Hotel is, and in this competition noone could beat Zichy's speed record achieved in a state of intoxication.
Once I accompanied them to the Amusement Park. Palmolive products have just been started to be advertised and on attraction was a beautiful lady in a rocking

chair over a pool full of Palmolive foam bath. If one hit the target the lady fell into the water. Wallenberg and Zichy - none of them cared for money - agreed with the owner that they pay the double of the daily income and take the lady with them. Zichy was hardly ever sober, but Wallenberg did not drink much and he did not smoke either. On the other hand, he liked Pest at night and spent a lot of time in the circles of the then jeunesse doré. He was, for example, on good terms with Vidor Petrovics, secretary general of the Hungarian Automobile Club . He died later in an accident. They amused themselves together. Once they took me along to the Szatyor Bár (Basket Bar) on Horthy Miklós út (today Bartók Béla út). It was called so because there were wicker-work boxes in it. I, who was younger than they and also received a stricter breeding, did not drink more than two glasses of champagne, but they enjoyed themselves a lot and were very glad to have someone in the company who was sober enough to detect if the waiters put more champagen bottles under the table than really consumed.

Question. Did Wallenberg know Hungarian?

Answer: At that time it was unthinkable that a businessman or a diplomat should not speak the language of the country he was working in. Wallenberg had a phantastic sense for languages anyway. He knew Hebrew for example. He said he worked in Haifa once and picked it up there. He spoke Hungarian fluently, though not quite perfectly; and soon he knew Budapest as well as none of us did. His German and English were perfect because these languages were learnt in his family already in childhood. He liked me a lot because of some reason. He called me László and told me "I shall miss you if we have to part". He said it in Hungarian.

Question: Were there also ladies in his company?

Answer: naturally, though as far as I know these connections were only social ones. I saw him once with Ilona Titkos in a silver Lancia. At another occasion he was sitting in the company of Ilona Titkos and Tamás Eszterházy in the Apostolok Restaurant in Kigyó utca. I greeted them, Wallenberg too, of course. Eszterházy could not even stand making a remark "You know everobody, László?". Countess Dóra Grödli was also one of our common acquaintances, a very rich and attractively plain lady, who naturally had her dresses made at Klara Rotschild. She drove to the riverside promenade at the Danube, walked up and down a few times, then drove home, changed, and started everything all over again. I also saw Wallenberg with Katalin Karády who could often be seen in the company of a general named Ujházy. The general thought that the young Swedish man wanted to court Karády and the reason why it has not come to a duel was only because Wallenberg did not know much about the attitude of Hungarian gentlemen in this respect. He would not have been willing to fight a dual even if he were challenged to it.

Question: Later, during the siege, Wallenberg made frinds with the wife of

Gábor Kemény, foreign minister of the Hungarian nazis. did you know about this relation?

Answer: I did not hear about it then, but our situation was also completely different during the war. My father left the gendarmery before the events in Ujvidék, he felt that what was going on was not keeping with his conscience any more, and from that time on our family did not really belong to higher societis. Let alone myself, who married below me rank. But I met Wallenberg often also during the war, though he moved in the highest circles all the time.

Question: Has Wallenberg been to Budapest also during the first years of the war?

Answer: Several times, but then he did not have any connection with the Legation yet, but he invariably had a lot of money. I can remeber that once, in 1941, we went to the Schwartezer Sanatorium in Kékgolyó utca, a private neurological clinic where very rich patients were nursed, some of them not at all sick but who preferred to disappear for a while because of the anti-Jewish law. Then we visited the widow of the famous military-conductor Richard Fricsay who was a very close acquaintance of my father too.

Question: So Wallenberg tried to help the pursued as early as 1941.

Answer: Oh yes, and not only the victims of racial laws. Next year, 1942, we went to the chief of the general staff colonel-general Szombathelyi in the case of Zoltán Schönherz. He would have been the one competitive in the clemency plea of Zoltán Schönherz. Schönherz was tried by court-martial with the charge of treas and he was already sentenced to death when his sister turned to Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky for help. And Bajcsy-Zsilinszky turned to dr. Imre Szabó who was vicar on Krisztina tér. Szabó sent Wallenberg to Szombathelyi and I accompanied him to Logodi utca where he lived. He told us that he would have pardoned Schönherz, but he had been misled. Wallenberg asked him in what he was misled - did he not know perhaps that Schönherz was a communist. "I knew that, that's quite another thing" - Szombathelyi said. He alleged he did not know that Schönherz studied in Moscow and came to Hungary "in such a capacity". Wallenberg said that he did not know about it either. Szombathelyi opened the drawer of his writing desk and took out a leaflet which was said to have been written by Szhönherz calling upon Hungarian soldiers to capitulation. This was the thing the chief of general staff considered unforgivable.

Question: How did Wallenberg behave in this meeting?

Answer: He was embarrassed. When we started off he thought there was a great chance to save Schönherz. but it turned out immediatly that we were mistaken. I learnt later that Schönerz's sister and Cardinal Jusztinián Serédi also intervened in the interest of Schönherz, in vain.

Question: Wallenberg is praised as the rescuer of the Jews of Budapest, a street was also named after him. While you, though you were councillor in the meantime, live on a small pension with your wife in a little apartment crammed with pictures and furniture in Buda. How do you see Wallenberg's role today?

Answer: Look, this is the subject of another discussion. Undoubtedly, there were others too who tried to do their best in fulfilling their dity at that time. Apart from this, I knew Wallenberg as a strange, fearless man. He was afraid only when we last met, because he did not see a future before him. For a long time, nobody knew what happened with him, we knew only that he disappeared. Then money was collected for a statue that had been raised. Later the statue disappeared and I tried to look after of whom it could have been in the way. I explained in many places that I knew Raoul Wallenberg, worked together with him and that he deserves that his memory be treasuerd. Wherever I went I was received with understanding, but I was warned: "Comrade Hertelendy, for your own sake you should better not know Raoul Wallenberg".

Question: When did you see him for the last time?

Answer: On the 12th of February in the church and vicarage on Krisztina tér.

Question: Isn't it possible that you are mistaken? Couln't itbe on the 12th of January?According to Jenö Lévai's book he was last seen in Pest in Benczúr utca under the protective custody of Soviet officers on the 17th of January. He was supposed to go to Debrecen.

Answer: That day cannot be mixed with any other day. That day the first Russian patrols came down on Naphegy utca to Krisztina town.

Question: Were there other witnesses there too when you met?

Answer: There were, but I don't know if anybody else is still alive from them. Dr. Imre Szabó whom I mentioned before, later governor of the Esztergom main diocese, Zoltán Liska, chaplain, commandant of the boy scouts troop in which I was one of the officers, then Miklós Nagy chaplain, vicar of the Hermina chapel József Paletta, parochial administrator. None of them is alive any longer as far as I know. I can remember two sacristans named József Hideg and Nógrádi, I don know what happened with them. But there could be others there as well. It was a historical moment. Relief seeing the end of massacre, and anguish concerning the future.

Question: Wallenberg was there on that day then. Was he alone?

Answer: Yes, he was alone and what surprised me, without his car. He had a car with movable canopy roof. He always drove himself. He was very fond of cars.

Question: What did Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish Legation do there alone?

Answer: That I don't know, and I did not think of an explanation either because we all, who were dealing with rescuing the pursued, were in contact because of this or that reason.

Question: Is it possible that previously he was already in Soviet custody byt he escaped and was afraid that he might be captured again?

Answer: I don't know. His physical condition was not at all bad, only he was a little depressed that happened also before. But know we did not understandt it because he could be certain now that the life of the people he defended was not in danger any more. Nevertheless, he made the impression of a broken man and when we asked him what was wrong with him he said depressed thathe had a different idea about things to happen. From this remark I came to the conclusion that he might have had illusions concerning that the Soviets would regard him just as important a person as the Germans and Hungarian nazis did. When we asked him if we could count with his help also in future he answered resignated:
"It's possible that tomorrow I shall request you to help me".
Then Russian soldiers and Dálnoki's Hungarian volunteers were coming down the hill from the Castle one after the other. Dálnoki's volunteers could be recognized by their salmon coloured arm-bands made of parachute silk. Such silk was used for German ammunition parachutes. We were talking on the street at the side of the church. When a Russian patrol came towards us Wallenberg went in to the sacristy and hiding in the furnace room waited until they passed by. He wanted to avoid identity check. Later we discussed things beside the church again and when the soldiers of the railway constructing battalion came up from the cellar of the school on Krisztina tér where they had been stationing for weeks already and were lined up for indentity check they told me too to join them, then at least I shall be identified and my sitautaion will be cleared. Wallenberg called to me: "Don't go anywhere". We went over to the presbitery but soon a group of Soviet soldiers came in there too, because they started to comb Mészáros utca as well. We were in Zoltán Liska's room. The soldiers passed by and went upstairs. When they disappeared Wallenberg said good by and left. "I shall contact you later" - he said when parting. I haven't seen him ever after.

(by Pál Bokor)

P2 Eu+

Magyar Hírlap 11/4-87

Magyar Hírlap 11/4-87

INTERJÚ

Hertelendy Lászlóval

Az ute

Raoul W

Hertelendy László neve nem ismeretlen név. Dédapja Torontál vármegye főispánja volt, nagyapja a szegedi „hármas huszárok" ezredese, előbb a budapesti I. csendőrosztály majd a szegedi V. csendőrkerület parancsnoka, öccse az antifasiszta ellenállás egyik mártírja. Őt magát, mint volt tanácstagot és afféle elnyűhetetlen közéleti embert jól ismerik a II. kerületben, meglehet, 2580 forintos nyugdíjából és otthoni körülményeiből ítélve, „hivatalosan" elég keveset törődnek vele. Én egy második világháborús témájú könyvhöz gyűjtöttem anyagot, amikor felhívták rá a figyelmemet: ez az az ember, aki utoljára látta Budapesten Raoul Wallenberget. Azonnal felkerestem.

Raoul Wallenberg neve szintén nem ismeretlen, igaz, rá vonatkozó ismereteink kezdetlegesek, annak ellenére, hogy Budapesten utcát neveztek el róla. Az Utcák, Terek, Emberek című budapesti utcanévmagyarázó szerint „Wallenberg Raoul (1912—1945): svéd követségi titkár. A nyilas terror idején ezrek életét mentette meg. Pest felszabadulása után nyoma veszett". Már ez a háromsoros feljegyzés is csupa tévedés. Wallenberg nem 1945-ben halt meg, hanem az e témában valaha is napvilágra került egyetlen hiteles okmány feltételezése szerint 1947-ben, a moszkvai Ljubljanka börtönben, a személyi kultusz áldozataként. Erről a valószínűségről a Szovjetunió hivatalosan tájékoztatta a svéd kormányt a XX. kongresszus után. Ekként a „nyoma veszett" kifejezés sem teljesen elfogadható. A Hertelendy Lászlóval folytatott beszélgetés alapján pedig, úgy tetszik, hogy még Wallenberg letartóztatásának dátuma is téves, s hogy a gondtalan ifjúként Magyarországra érkező Raoul emberbaráti missziója sem 1944-ben kezdődött, mint eddig hitték, hanem jóval korábban.

Raoul Wallenberg

● *Mikor találkozott először Raoul Wallenberggel?*

— A külügyminisztérium épülete előtt, 1938 nyarán. A nagybátyámmal mentünk befelé, ő kifelé jött. Ott ismerkedtünk meg. Nem sokkal később egy gardenpartyn beszélgettünk. *Horthy* kormányzó rendezte a Várban *Savoyai Eugén* lovasszobránál. Később a háború idején, *dr Szabó Imrének*, a Krisztina városi templom plébánosának az útján kerültünk ismét kapcsolatba, s együttműködésünk egészen a felszabadulásig tartott.

● *A felszabadulásig? Wallenberg 1945. január 17-én tűnt el, Budapest viszont csak február 13-án szabadult fel, hogyan lehettek kapcsolatban a*

Istváné, s ahol akkoriban *Gáspár Gusztáv*, a Verbőczy gimnázium hitoktatója misézett. Ezeket a vasárnap féltizenkettőkor kezdődő miséket, amelyekre *Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre* is eljárt, „szagos miséknek" is hívták a budai intelligencia körében, mert ezeken a legjobb francia parfümöktől illatozott a templom. Az én családalapításom azonban feleségem „alacsony származása" miatt egyben elszakadást jelentett a felsőbb köröktől.

● *És Wallenberget milyen emberek társaságában látta?*

— Wallenberg hihetetlen könnyen tudott kapcsolatokat teremteni, öt perc alatt szót értett bárkivel. És eljárt mindenhova, ahova hívták: miséktem, legfeljebb ha két pohár pezsgőt megittam, de ők nagyon jól érezték magukat, s örültek, hogy van valaki, aki elég józan, hogy észrevegye, ha a pincérek több pezsgős üveget tesznek az asztal alá az elszámoláshoz, mint amennyi valóban ennél az asztalnál fogyott.

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— Akkoriban elképzelhetetlen volt, hogy egy üzletember vagy diplomata ne tudja annak az országnak a nyelvét, ahol dolgozik. Wallenbergnek egyébként is fantasztikus nyelvérzéke volt. Tudott például héberül. Azt mondta, Haifában dolgozott egy időben, s ott ragadt rá. Magyarul, ha nem is hibátlanul, de folyékonyan beszélt, s hamarosan

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— Nem tudom, honnan veszi ezt a dátumot, de sok téves dolgot hallottam már Wallenbergről, ami nem is csoda, hiszen évtizedekig a nevét sem volt ildomos kiejteni.

● *Az 1938-as gardenparty után találkoztak még többször is?*

— Abban az időben egyazon körökben forogtunk. Apám csendőrezredes volt, nagybátyám *Hertelendy Andor*, a Máltai Lovagrend tagja. Én pedig a krisztinavárosi Római Katolikus Egyházközség 148-as számú Nagyboldogasszony cserkészcsapatának tisztje voltam. *Gróf Karácsonyi Imre*, a Máltai Lovagrend magyarországi képviselője a család barátja volt. Karácsonyi volt az egyetlen ember, akinél *Ferenc József* császár levizitelt. Ott állt a palotája a Krisztina körút 55. alatt. Autóktól feketéllett aznap az egész Vérmező. Nos, Karácsonyi grófnak volt egy nevelt fia, Keglevich gróf. Ő bízott meg engem 1938-ban a máltai lovagok emlékmiséjének megrendezésével. Nagy dolog volt az akkoriban...

Wallenberg, a legismertebb svéd családok egyikéből származott, s bár akkoriban csak üzletemberként járt Magyarországra, minden palota nyitva állt előtte. Mondhatni, hetek alatt beilleszkedett a legelőkelőbb társaságba.

● *Apja révén tehát ön is ennek a társaságnak a tagja volt.*

— Igen is és nem is. Ez elég bonyolult. Az esküvőm például a Krisztina téri templomban volt, ugyanott, ahol *Széchenyi Istváné*, s ahol akkoriban *Gáspár Gusztáv*, a Verbőczy gimnázium hitoktatója misézett. Ezeket a vasárnap féltizenkettőkor kezdődő miséket, amelyekre *Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre* is eljárt, „szagos miséknek" is hívták a budai intelligencia körében, mert ezeken a legjobb francia parfümöktől illatozott a templom. Az én családalapításom azonban feleségem „alacsony származása" miatt egyben elszakadást jelentett a felsőbb köröktől.

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— Egy alkalommal elkísértem őket az Angol Parkba is. A Palmolive készítményeket akkoriban kezdték reklámozni, s az egyik attrakcióban egy szép hölgyet lehetett látni hintaszékben Palmolive habfürdővel teli medence felett. Ha az ember célba talált, a nő beesett a vízbe. Wallenberg és Zichy — a pénz egyiknek sem számított — megállapodott a tulajjal, hogy kifizetik a napi bevétel kétszeresét, s magukkal viszik a hölgyet. Zichy ritkán volt józan, Wallenberg azonban nem ivott sokat, és nem is dohányzott. Szerette azonban a pesti éjszakát, és sok időt töltött az akkori aranyifjúság körében. Jóban volt például *Petrovics Vidorral*, a Magyar Automobil Klub főtitkárával, aki később balesetben szörnyet halt. Együtt szórakoztak. Egyszer elcipeltek a Horthy Miklós úti (mai Bartók Béla út) Szatyor bárba. Azért hívták így, mert kosárfonatos bokszok voltak benne. Én, aki fiatalabb voltam náluk és szigorúbb nevelésben is részesültem, legfeljebb ha két pohár pezsgőt megittam, de ők nagyon jól érezték magukat, s örültek, hogy van valaki, aki elég józan, hogy észrevegye, ha a pincérek több pezsgős üveget tesznek az asztal alá az elszámoláshoz, mint amennyi valóban ennél az asztalnál fogyott.

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● *Voltak a társaságban hölgyek is?*

— Természetesen, bár amennyire tudom, ezek kizárólag társasági kapcsolatok voltak. *Titkos Ilonával* egy alkalommal egy ezüst Lanciában láttam őt. Máskor Titkos Ilona és *Eszterházy Tamás* társaságában ült a Kígyó utcában az Apostoloknál. Üdvözöltem őket, persze Wallenberget is. Eszterházy, aki akkoriban Titkos Ilonának udvarolt, nem is állta meg megjegyzés nélkül: *„Mi az, László, te mindenkit ismersz?"* Közös ismerőseink közé tartozott *Grödli Dóra* bárónő is, egy rettentő gazdag és vonzóan csúnya hölgy, aki természetesen *Rotschild Kláránál* csináltatta a ruháit. Kiment kocsival a Duna-partra, ott megállt, végigment fel és alá a korzón, aztán beült a kocsiba, hazament, átöltözött és kezdte elölről az egészet. Láttam Wallenberget *Karády Katalinnal* is, aki abban az időben egy *Ujházy* nevű tábornok társaságában volt gyakran látható. A tábornok azt hitte, hogy a svéd fiatalember udvarolni akar Karádynak, és csak azért nem lett párbaj a dologból, mert Wallenbergnek a magyar úri mentalitásról e tekintetben nem sok fogalma

Olof Palme meg Wallenberg emlé

volt. Akkor sem le landó párbajozni,

● *Később az Wallenberg baráts Kemény Gábor ny miniszter feleségé ön erről a kapcsol*

— Erről akkor tam, de a háború nekünk is egészen helyzetünk. Apám vidéki események relt a csendőrsé hogy ami történik egyeztethető össze meretével, s ól családunk n ne zán benne az elő ban. Rólam nem aki rangomon alu Wallenberggel azo ború alatt is ksz tunk, noha ő ig körökben forgott.

● *A háború el járt Budapesten*

— Többször, de kapcsolata nem v séggel, viszont rengeteg pénze v szem, hogy 1941- együtt mentünk utcai Schwartzer s ba, egy magán-id zetbe, ahol nagyon tegeket ápoltak, k nokat is, akiknek s nem volt, csak a miatt jobbnak lát re eltűnni. Akkor *chárdnak*, a híres mesternek az özve tük meg, aki jó is apámnak is.

SVENSKA GENERALKONSULATET
CHICAGO

1987-04-13 Nr 37 P 2 W

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Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I
22 APR. 1987
Julin

Utrikesdepartementet

UTRIKES DEP.
D. N:o
1987-04-22
AVD. P GR. 2 MÅL Eu

Raoul Wallenberg-utställning i Chicago
(2 bil i vardera 2 ex.)

Den 2 april 1987 öppnades i Chicago en utställning om Raoul Wallenberg. Den hade förberetts av härvarande Raoul Wallenberg kommitté, som bildats på initiativ av föreningen för svensk-amerikanska muséet i Chicago. Utställningen öppnades av Raoul Wallenbergs halvbroder, Dr Guy von Dardel i närvaro av Prins Sigvard Bernadotte med maka. Ett
./1 tidningsklipp från Chicago Tribune den 5 april 1987 bifogas.

Den 1 april anordnade kommittén med deltagande av över 700 gäster en musikhögtid med utdelning av
./2 priser för humanitära insatser. Jag bifogar programmet för aftonen.

Nils R. Larsson

NL/kp

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A tribute to a hero of biblical proportions

By Jon Anderson

Sweden, a land known for stability, scenery, smorgasbord and snow, is not a major player when it comes to international war heroes, but there is one man whose deeds, done in a six-month burst during the closing days of World War II, created a legend that caused more than one tearful moment in Chicago last week. He was, perhaps is, Raoul Wallenberg.

By any standards, he was remarkable. A Swedish businessman, he saved the lives of nearly 100,000 Hungarian Jews in the waning months of 1944, ignoring diplomatic niceties to create a network of "safe houses" in Budapest, a city of bombs, shellings and chaos. On Jan. 17, 1945, 3½ weeks after Soviet troops entered Budapest, he left for the suburban town of Debrecen in the company of two Soviet officers and disappeared.

Every year or so, there is another report about what became of him. Somewhere in the grim chilblained misery of the Soviet Gulag, perhaps in a Siberian mental hospital near the Chinese border, so the stories go, there is an elderly Swede. Prisoner tales—carried along in anonymous reports from Russian dissidents and smuggled out from time to time—tell of a man who exercises daily, rubs his chest with snow, maintains sturdy self-discipline and survives.

To keep flickering hopes alive and to ask for help in pushing for his release, two royal visitors, Prince Sigvard and Princess Marianne Barnadotte of Sweden, and Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, flew to Chicago last week for four days of events, including a musical tribute at Thorne Hall, 345 E. Chicago Ave., and an exhibit of Wallenberg photographs in the refurbished lobby of an office building at 222 N. LaSalle St.

"As far as we know, he is still in prison. We have reliable information he is still alive. The Russians persistently deny it," said von Dardel, in an interview. "I am hopeful, but of course Raoul would be 75 this year. Time is running out." Does he have new information? Yes, he hints, but "I prefer not to give details, because of the delicacy of negotiations." Still, there is no doubt, he adds, that the Soviet explanation ["their third version"] that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947 is false.

For 42 years, while pursuing his own career as a physicist, von Dardel has sought to solve the mystery. He didn't believe the first story, that the Soviets did not know where Wallenberg was. Nor did he believe the second, that Wallenberg had been shot in the street-fighting in Budapest. Nor does he believe the third. "There was no death certificate, only a letter from a doctor, produced 10 years later, which mentioned his last name, not his first name, or his prison number or anything else," von Dardel argues. "My personal theory is that somebody in the Soviet hierarchy, probably well down, committed a mistake of some kind and wants to cover up."

As von Dardel noted, Raoul Wallenberg had ties to the Midwest. He took a degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, where he canoed the Huron River, developed a love for opera and became a fan of Laurel & Hardy. Pictures from the time show a pale young man with dark hair and intense eyes.

A member of a famous and powerful Swedish family of bankers and diplomats, he returned to Sweden to settle, not very contentedly, into an import-export business. In 1944, when he was 32, the Swedish government, at the urging of the U.S. War Refugee Board, asked him to mount a one-man rescue effort of Jews in Hungary, one of the largest remaining European Jewish populations.

Tribune photo by Bill Hogan

Guy von Dardel [left], Princess Marianne Bernadotte and Prince Sigvard of Sweden visited Chicago to introduce an exhibit honoring Raoul Wallenberg, von Dardel's half-brother.

Raoul Wallenberg

Arriving in Budapest as a special attache to the Swedish embassy, he set up 32 "safe houses" and distributed thousands of special passports that he designed with crowns and crests to impress and confuse the often poorly educated Nazi troops. He boarded trains bound for death camps to pluck off prisoners. "He had no real authority. He bluffed his way through," says one man whom Wallenberg saved, Tom Lantos, now a congressman from California. "Anyone could have shot him to death and not answered for it. He was absolutely unfearful for himself. It was as if his courage was enough to protect him."

"What he did was of biblical proportions," noted President Reagan in 1981, signing a bill that made Wallenberg the second honorary citizen in U.S. history. [The other is Winston Churchill.] "The interesting thing is that he was only six months in Budapest," remembers Victor Aitay, co-concertmaster emeritus of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. "In history, six months is nothing. But he had such an impact in that six months that he will never be forgotten."

In December, 1944, Aitay, escaping for the second time from a labor camp, heard rumors that the Swedish legation was offering protection. He made his way there. Wallenberg gave him papers, a job as a switchboard operator and saved his life. Last week, in Thorne Hall, with Aitay leading the Raoul Wallenberg Tribute Orchestra, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee and the Swedish American Museum Association of Chicago mounted a 90-minute program to honor a man described as "a war hero who never wore a uniform or fired a gun."

It was an evening of memories and hope. One high point was the presentation of Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Awards to Marillyn Tallman and Pamela Braun Cohen, leaders of Chicago support for Soviet Jewry; the Rev. Charles Infelt, a Lutheran minister in the Cabrini-Green area; and John McDermott, founder and former editor of the Chicago Reporter. Others came when those who had known Wallenberg talked of him.

"He was kind, considerate, intelligent," said von Dardel. "He liked music, though he didn't play himself. He had a great sense of humor." Aitay remembered Wallenberg as a tall, good-looking man, never without a backpack. "He was always running. He never knew where he would eat or sleep. He went to the train stations. There were freight cars full of people. He brought many people back from deportation and probable execution."

Earlier, Prince Sigvard and Princess Marianne toured a Holocaust Memorial at the Spertus Museum, 618 S. Michigan Ave., and dedicated a plaque to Wallenberg. "We are great admirers of what he did, though we didn't know him personally," said the prince, a great-grandson of Britain's Queen Victoria, in an interview during what was his first trip to Chicago in 37 years.

Known as a designer for, among others, Denmark's Georg Jensen glass and silver works, the Prince has worked in silver, glass, refrigerators, carpets, cars and ships, among them the Swedish American Lines vessel Kungsholm, for which he designed a 110-seat observation lounge. "Raymond Loewy was my ideal when I started as a young man. I knew all those old designers," he said. "Now I'm retired and I paint. I enjoy it very much. I have my own place. It's great fun."

"His paintings are beautiful," said Princess Marianne, who fashioned her own career as an actress at Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theater, playing in works by Strindberg, Shaw, Eliot and Shakespeare before she married the prince 26 years ago. Since her marriage, she has been involved in Swedish philanthropies aiding disabled persons, children with learning disabilities and young artists. In 1985, along with actress Gina Lollobrigida, she was selected to a list of 10 best-dressed women in the world and last fall she published her memoirs.

The story is a happy one, particularly for the prince, who went through considerable tumult, and two previous marriages, in his younger years, generating such news headlines as, "Swedish King Again Refuses to Forgive Prince and His Bride." The irked monarch, King Gustav, Sigvard's grandfather, a crack tennis player who disapproved of marital linkage between royals and commoners, later mellowed. So did Prince Sigvard, uncle to the present king of Sweden, Carl XVI Gustav.

Quiet-spoken, obviously moved, he addressed a reception last week at Spertus Museum, remembering that, while working as a film director at the UFA studios, he lived in Berlin as a young man during the Nazi rise to power in the 1930s. "Those were terrible days," he said. "Only now, as an old man, have I found time and words perhaps to understand those terrible events. Pray to God, it must never happen again." As for Raoul Wallenberg, he added, "Let us think about him. Let us never forget him."

P2Eu 1

SCHUTZ-PASS

№ 75 16

Name: Herr Raoul Wallenberg
Név:

Wohnort: Budapest
Lakás:

Geburtsdatum: 4.August 1912.
Születési ideje:

Geburtsort: Stockholm, Schweden
Születési helye:

Körperlänge: 176 cm.
Magasság:

Haarfarbe: braun Augenfarbe: braun
Hajszín: Szemszín:

Unterschrift
Aláírás

SCHWEDEN SVÉDORSZÁG

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

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

Gültigkeit: erlischt 14 Tage nach Einreise nach Schweden.

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

Nevezett a kollektiv útlevélben is szerepel.

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

Érvényét veszti a Svédországba való megérkezéstől számított tizennegyedik napon.

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

Budapest, den 10.Oktober *1944*

KONIGLICH SCHWEDISCHE GESANDTSCHAFT
SVÉD KIRÁLYI KÖVETSÉG

Danielsson

Kgl.Schwedischer Gesandte.

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG MUSIC TRIBUTE
AWARD PRESENTATION
APRIL 1, 1987

We are most grateful for
the dedicated work and support by
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago
in producing this memorable occasion of
The 1987 Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Awards
and Music Presentation.

The Swedish-American Museum Association
of Chicago

Courtesy of Flodstrom Construction Co., Inc.

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE
OF CHICAGO

IN COOPERATION WITH

THE SWEDISH AMERICAN MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

ARE PLEASED

TO HONOR THE RECIPIENTS OF

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HUMANITARIAN AWARD

JOHN A. McDERMOTT
REVEREND CHARLES INFELT
PAMELA COHEN
MARILLYN TALLMAN

FOLLOWED BY A MUSIC TRIBUTE,
RECEPTION AND A SWEDISH BUFFET
TOGETHER WITH A PREVIEW OF
THE RAOUL WALLENBERG EXHIBIT

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF APRIL
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN
THE NEW THORNE AUDITORIUM
375 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO

HONORED GUESTS

PRINCE SIGVARD

AND

PRINCESS MARIANNE BERNADOTTE

OF SWEDEN

DR. AND MRS. GUY VON DARDEL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1987

It gives me great pleasure to extend warm greetings to the members of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago and the Swedish American Museum Center on the occasion of the Raoul Wallenberg Music Tribute and Award Presentation. My special congratulations to the distinguished recipients of the Swedish American Museum Humanitarian Award.

Raoul Wallenberg is a name synonymous with courage, love of fellow man, and self-sacrifice. As a young Swedish diplomat, he was assigned to his country's legation in Hungary in 1944. Heedless of personal danger, he was responsible for saving the lives of nearly 100,000 Jewish men, women, and children from certain death in Nazi extermination camps. Each day he willingly jeopardized his own life that others might live. In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was a shining light of inspiration. I am proud to say that he is the only non-American, other than Winston Churchill, ever to be accorded the status of an honorary U.S. citizen.

Nancy joins me in extending best wishes to each of you for a memorable celebration. God bless you.

Ronald Reagan

PROGRAM

EN SÅNGAR MARSCH
by Bertil Lindsjö

SVERIGE
by Vilhelm Stenhammar

LAND DU VÄLSIGNADE
by Ragnar Althén

Performed by
The Chicago Swedish Glee Club
Conducted by Wayne Spies

Overture from FIDELIO
by Ludwig van Beethoven

Performed by
The Raoul Wallenberg Tribute Orchestra
Conducted by Victor Aitay
Co-Concert Master Emeritus, Chicago Symphony Orchestra

AWARD PRESENTATION

Presentors
Prince Sigvard Bernadotte
Dr. Guy Von Dardel
Consul General Nils R. Larsson

A TRIBUTE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG
by Maestro Wilhelm Rettich

Performed by
The Raoul Wallenberg Tribute Orchestra
Conducted by Victor Aitay

Soloist: Baritone Scott Uddenberg

Musical Arrangement & Direction by
Dr. Frederick L. Hemke
Chairman of Department of Wind and Percussion,
Professor of Saxophone
The Northwestern University, School of Music

Master of Ceremonies
Marty Robinson

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

March 10, 1987

Greetings:

Throughout the world today the concept of humanitarianism is fostered through knowledge and understanding of all people. It is rare when an individual or art form can transcend cultures to enhance our respect for one another. However, when that rare event occurs we must embrace its accomplishment.

This evening Swedish American Museum Center will hold the Raoul Wallenberg Music Tribute and Award Presentation. This event will honor the contributions of Raoul Wallenberg in freeing Hungarian Jews from Nazi persecution.

I would like thank all those who have worked so hard to assemble this event and extend my best wishes.

Sincerely,

James R. Thompson
GOVERNOR

JRT:vp

Raoul Wallenberg

The Mission—Budapest

Raoul Wallenberg, age 32, arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944 on a life and death mission. The Swedish government had appointed him First Secretary at the Legation, and his only assignment was to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps. The decision to send him to Hungary was the result of a request to the neutral government of Sweden from the American War Refugee Board.

Hungary, which was cooperating with Hitler's Germany, was an inferno for Jews. By the time Wallenberg arrived in Budapest all the Jewish men, women, and children—437,000—living outside of the capital had already been deported to concentration camps. The remaining Jewish community consisted of the 230,000 Jews still living in Budapest. Wallenberg's primary adversary, SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann was determined that none of them should be left alive.

Careful Planning

Before agreeing to go to Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg had stipulated the following points:

1) He should have a free hand to use any methods he saw fit, including bribery

2) If the need arose for personal consultation with the Foreign Office, he should be free to return to Stockholm without going through the lengthy procedure of getting permission

3) If his financial resources proved insufficient, a propaganda campaign would be launched in Sweden to raise more money

4) He should have adequate status to do the job, so he should be appointed First Secretary at the legation with a salary of 2,000 crowns a month

5) He should have the right to contact any persons he wished in Budapest, including avowed enemies of the regime

6) He should be empowered to deal directly with the Prime Minister or any other member of the Hungarian government without requiring the Ambassador's permission

7) He should be able to send dispatches direct to Stockholm via diplomatic courier and without using normal channels

8) He might officially seek an interview with the Regent, Horthy, to ask for his intercession on behalf of the Jews

9) He should be authorized to give asylum in buildings belonging to the legation to persons holding Swedish protective passes.

The Prime Minister and the King of Sweden agreed with these demands thus allowing for tremendous freedom with which to carry out his mission and accomplish his goals.

A Man of Action

A special department was created in the Swedish embassy with Wallenberg as its head. He and his co-workers, primarily Jewish volunteers to whom he issued special passports, performed miracles. His approach was unorthodox and his methods unconventional, but he was extraordinarily successful.

The "Schutzpass"

He redesigned the Swedish protective passport so that it became a formidable official looking document calculated to impress the Nazis and their Hungarian counterparts, frequently persons of little education. He used the blue and yellow of the Swedish flag and emblazoned the document with the symbol of the triple crown of Sweden. This "Schutzpass" saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews, as well as a great number of anti-Nazi Hungarian partisans.

An Angel in Hell

Wallenberg set up protected housing for the Jews of Budapest, he also set up soup kitchens, hospitals, orphanages, and schools. He pulled Jews off of trains already sealed and heading for the border; he provided blankets, food, water and care to the thousands being marched on foot to their death hundreds of miles away in the depth of winter. Finally, in one night he saved 70,000 persons by convincing the German General, Schmidthuber, to countermand Eichmann's final orders.

A Final Accounting

When the Russian Army liberated Budapest in early January 1945 there were 120,000 Jews still living in the city, the largest surviving Jewish population in all of occupied Europe. The persons' lives are directly attributable to Raoul Wallenberg's stupendous efforts. In six short months he had made possible the most major rescue of Jews during the entire history of World War II.

The Reward of the Russians

In return for his unmatched courage and humanitarianism, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into protective custody by the Russians of January 17, 1945. Since that date, he has never again been seen as a free man...

ALAN J. DIXON
ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 4, 1987

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee Of Chicago
Swedish American Museum Center
5248 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Dear Friends:

I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Wallenberg's outstanding humanitarian efforts during World War II are well documented. During the tragedy of that war, when millions of innocent human beings were massacred, Mr. Wallenburg was responsible for saving the lives of almost one hundred thousand innocent men, women and children.

In 1981, I cosponsored a joint resolution proclaiming Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen of the United States in appreciation of his unprecedented acts of courage. This measure passed Congress and bestowed on him the highest honor.

I want to commend those receiving the Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Award for their activities which carry forward the spirit of humanitarianism exemplified by Mr. Wallenberg.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon

WASHINGTON, DC OFFICE:
202-224-2854
316 HART BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC
20510

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230 SOUTH DEARBORN
CHICAGO, IL
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105 SOUTH 6TH STREET
MOUNT VERNON, IL
62864

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE:
217-492-4126
6TH AND MONROE
SPRINGFIELD, IL
62701

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF CHICAGO

HAROLD WASHINGTON
MAYOR

March 23, 1987

Dear Mr. Muller:

It is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to send a message of support to the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago in your upcoming tribute to this great man.

On behalf of the City of Chicago, please let me extend heartfelt appreciation for your efforts to promote the importance of humanitarianism in this most difficult world we live in. To many citizens of many nationalities, Raoul Wallenberg is an enduring symbol of hope and we in Chicago are proud to help keep that symbol alive.

I wish you all the best in this honorable endeavor.

Sincerely,

Harold Washington

Mayor

Mr. Jan Muller
Co-Chairman
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago
The Swedish-American Museum Center
5240 N. Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60640

ONE VOICE.

ONE GOAL.

THE SACRIFICES

MADE BY ONE.

FOR THE GOOD OF MANY.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ENDURANCE

OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

AS EMBODIED IN THE MAN—

RAOUL WALLENBERG.

Carson Pirie Scott

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

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Proceeds from the Music Tribute and Award Presentation will be shared by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago and the Swedish American Museum Center to establish a Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Room at the new Swedish American Museum building. Proceeds will also help continue the work of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. Together we pledge to continue to educate the public and focus attention on Wallenberg's singular endeavors during the darkest days of World War II.

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Ordförande Ingrid Gärde Widemar • Sekreterare Sonja Sonnenfeld

March 6, 1987

Miss Eva A. Eliscu
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago
5248 North Clark Street

CHICAGO, Illinois 60640

USA

To the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago

When the Raoul Wallenberg-Föreningen was formed, two goals were set up, i.e. to free Raoul Wallenberg and to make him and his deeds known to the world. Our intentions are to pursue both goals with undiminished strength.

With kindest regards,

Ingrid Gärde Widemar

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RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SANE HUMANITARIAN

" The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil, is for sane men to do nothing." These words of Edmund Burke encapsulate the humanitarian ideals which determined Raoul Wallenberg's life. He was indeed sane, when all around him there was madness. He acted when the rest of the free world did nothing. One hundred thousand men and women owe their very lives to this pure-hearted Swede; but beyond the hundred thousand, are their children and their children's children -- generations yet to come -- who owe their flesh and bone and breath to one man's courage, to one man's purity of spirit, to one man's dauntless vision. He acted while the rest of the world watched.

Because the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States feels that Raoul Wallenberg's heroism must stand as a shining example for generations to come. We have established the Raoul Wallenberg International Human Rights Scholarship. This unique program will be open to graduate students and young professionals from around the world who are dedicated to alleviating the suffering of their fellow man. The program, a one year internship with an international human rights organization, is unique in that it will fund both the work of individuals and defray certain expenses for the organizations with whom our interns are placed. But most importantly, since our establishment in 1981, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States pledges to continue to educate the American public and to focus attention on Raoul Wallenberg's singular endeavors during the darkest days of World War II. We believe that education by heroic example is important to the future of our world, and we also feel that if the world is truly made aware of Wallenberg and of his unjust and illegal fate, he will not remain a prisoner for very much longer. It is this Committee's promise that the thrust of all our work must reflect the courage, the humanitarianism and the integrity that Raoul Wallenberg engenders within himself.

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel, President
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States

Award Recipient — Social Service
PAMELA BRAUN COHEN

Mrs. Cohen has participated in the Soviet Jewry movement since 1973.In 1974, she was the coordinator for all Soviet Jewry activities in the North Shore area of Chicago. In 1978, Mrs. Cohen took a leadership role in the movement to press the International Olympic Committee to relocate the Olympics from Moscow and became Vice President of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, the independent grass roots organization with over 50,000 members—a position she maintained until October of 1986, when she was elected the National President. Mrs. Cohen has traveled to five cities in the Soviet Union to meet with the leadership of the Soviet Jewish emigration movement there. For nearly 11 years, she has served as Co-Chairman of Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry, the Highland Park based human rights advocacy organization which is a leading force in the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

Mrs. Cohen has attended many international and national conferences on Soviet Jewry. In 1986, she led a Union of Councils for Soviet Jews delegation to Reykjavik, Iceland, at the time of the summit to promote the issue of human rights and Soviet Jewish emigration.

★ ★ ★

Award Recipient — Social Service
MARILLYN A. TALLMAN

Upon graduation from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science in Education degree, Mrs. Tallman directed the Hillel Foreign Student Service. This was a project that brought over one hundred and twenty five young people out of the DP camps of Europe and placed them as students in American universities. One of those students whom Mrs. Tallman selected is Congressman Tom Lantos of California.

For many years she has been active in the Chicago Jewish community, as President of the Young People's Division of the Jewish Federation, on the Boards of Directors of the Chicago and North Shore Chapters of the Brandeis Women's Committee Service of the Federation. Mrs. Tallman was the originator of the Brandeis Book Sale, which is now nation-wide. She served as a panelist on the "Panel of American Women", a national group which worked at breaking down the barriers of prejudice. She received an Award for Excellence from the Panel's national board. For nearly ten years Mrs. Tallman has been Co-Chairman, with Pamela B. Cohen, of Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry, the grass roots human rights organization based in Highland Park.

Award Recipient — Business
JOHN A. McDERMOTT

John A. McDermott's career has embraced the worlds of journalism and of urban affairs and race relations.

He was the founder of the Chicago Reporter and served as its editor and publisher from 1972 to 1984. During these years the Reporter received over 30 awards for journalistic excellence and community service. His career in urban affairs and race relations includes professional positions in the 1950's with the City of Philadelphia's Redevelopment Authority and its Commission of Human Relations where he created the Commission's influential housing program. He joined the Federal Government as a specialist in intergroup relations in 1958 operating out of Washington, D.C. and New York City.

John McDermott moved to Chicago in 1960 to become executive director of the Catholic Interracial Council. In this capacity, he became one of the leaders of the civil rights movement in Chicago. He helped to organize the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race and served as its first executive director.

John McDermott became director of Urban Affairs for Illinois Bell in January 1985.

John McDermott currently serves as Chairman of CONDUCT, Committee on Decent Unbiased Campaign Tactics, an influencial civic group launched with the help of the American Jewish Community, which works to discourage upheavals to racism and bigotry in local politics and election campaigns.

★ ★ ★

Award Recipient — Religion
REV. CHARLES DAVID INFELT

Rev. Charles Infelt has served as pastor of King of King's Lutheran Church in Lake Orion, Michigan, 1970-1975, and at the Holy Family Lutheran Church in Cabrini Green from April 1975 to the present.

Rev. Infelt is very active in the community of Cabrini-Green and the Near North Community Organization, and director for the Chicago Orleons Housing Development. His achievement and selfless contribution to aid those people who are of lesser means and to give the opportunity to experience a better life, is expressed in the Holy Family Lutheran School which Rev. Infelt founded in 1985—a school where 60 students, (mostly minority students), presently are enrolled.

Rev. Infelt is active on a number of American Lutheran Church boards, he has been teaching in Urban Systems class at the Seminary Consortium for Urban Pastoral Education SCUPE, and he has to date supervised eighteen interns for the American Lutheran Church.

Rev. Infelt is also working towards a Doctor of Ministry Degree from McCornich Sem. University of Chicago, with graduation scheduled for June 5, 1987.

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for his generous support, enthusiasm and overall contribution
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for his enthusiastic assistance
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VICTOR AITAY

Personal Profile

Conductor of the Raoul Wallenberg Tribute Orchestra

Born in Budapest, Hungary, Mr. Aitay studied with Bela Bartok, Ernst von Dohnanyi, Zoltan Kodaly and Leo Weiner.

After graduating from Franz Liszt Royal Academy, Dr. Aitay became concertmaster of the Hungarian Opera and Philharmonic Orchestra, and organized the Aitay String Quartet.

Shortly after Dr. Aitay emigrated to the United States, he was engaged as concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

Dr. Aitay has performed as a recitalist and as a soloist with leading orchestras of the United States and Europe. On several occasions he performed at the invitation of the late Pablo Casals at the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Aitay is Co-Concertmaster Emeritus of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He joined the Orchestra in 1954 at the invitation of Fritz Reiner. Further, Dr. Aitay was featured with the Orchestra under the baton of Sir Georg Solti for television distribution.

Victor Aitay received the distinguished degree of Doctor of Fine Arts Honoris Causa by Lake Forest College in 1986.

Dr. Aitay plays the Baron von der Leyden Stradivarius violin made in 1715.

In 1944, Victor Aitay, dressed as a priest, found sanctuary in Raoul Wallenberg's legation in Budapest.

CONSUL GENERAL OF SWEDEN

Raoul Wallenberg was ahead of his time. The interest of the world community in human rights was awakened after the second world war, during which all such rights as well as fundamental freedoms were squashed. But Raoul Wallenberg cared about the people he was sent to help and could help a lot of them. Many witnesses have stood up and testified to his untiring efforts for the humanity and I am proud to be able to say that I in Stockholm have tried to further, for the future, his idea of protective passports.

Nils R. Larsson
Consul General of Sweden

★ ★ ★

CONSUL GENERAL OF ISRAEL

ISRAEL HONORS THE MEMORY OF A GREAT HUMANITARIAN

The humanitarian efforts for which Raoul Wallenberg risked his life, sacrificed his freedom, and quite possibly went to his death, have a special meaning in Israel. That meaning is enshrined in dozens of sites dedicated to his memory and voiced each year at memorial ceremonies held all over the country and attended by many of the former Hungarian Jews whose lives he saved more than forty years ago.

The spirit of Raoul Wallenberg, the outstanding humanitarian of a dark age that, hopefully, lies behind us, never to return, is honored and preserved in the Israel of today. Because it is there that, in greater numbers than in any other country, those who owe their lives to his selfless dedication, his courage and his persistence in the midst of the Holocaust live on and nurture a new civilization of survival against all odds, which Wallenberg so aptly symbolizes.

The Jewish people, in Israel and throughout their dispersion, appeal to the conscience of the world not to cease calling on the power that seized Raoul Wallenberg to release him or, if he is no longer among the living, to accept responsibility for what can only have been the brutal and senseless murder of an outstanding humanitarian.

It is to Chicago's credit that the memory of Raoul Wallenberg will now be perpetuated here as well as in many other parts of the free world. At the same time, the mystery of his cruel fate must not be left unresolved.

Zvi Brosh
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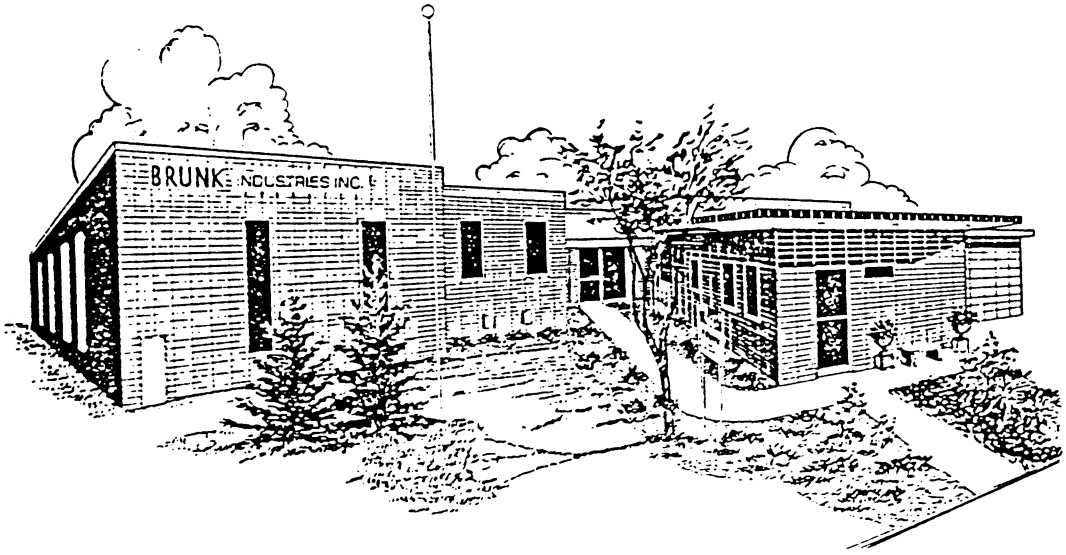

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CONSUL GENERAL OF SWITZERLAND

Humanitarian actions are often a result of initiatives taken by individuals, as it has been proved in the case of Raoul Wallenberg. In Switzerland with its long history of humanitarian engagement it was also up to an individual to create the Red Cross movement. This world-known organization came to existence in 1863 thanks to the initiative of the Geneva citizen Henry Dunant.

The permanently neutral State of Switzerland has many opportunities for humanitarian actions. It might be interesting to learn in this context about the task accomplished by the Swiss Legation in Budapest during the Second World War on behalf of Hungarian Jews. By distributing many British immigration certificates for Palestine and declarations of citizenship of the State of El Salvador—declarations made available specially for that purpose—as well as by use of other devices, the Legation succeeded in saving the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews. This activity was carried out within the framework of the protection of interests of Great Britain and El Salvador. A colleague of Raoul Wallenberg, Swiss Consul Carl Lutz, was later honored by the State of Israel for the role he played in saving the lives of Hungarian Jews.

The principle of solidarity has led Switzerland to lend humanitarian aid to nations in difficulty. The Swiss Disaster Relief Unit (SDR) was created in 1974 and has provided since operational humanitarian aid abroad after natural disasters (earthquakes in Mexico and El Salvador), after wars and armed conflicts, for the benefit of refugees and during famines.

Arthur Burkhardt
Consul General of Switzerland

★ ★ ★

CONSUL GENERAL OF DENMARK

Life has taught me that humanitarianism strives better in time of war and international political upheavals than in periods of relative peace and tranquility. The unselfish and admirable humanitarian work of Raoul Wallenberg during World War II has not been matched by a single person during the intervening many years of relative peace, maybe with the exception of Mother Theresa. With these two great humanists in mind one cannot help wondering whether wars and conflicts could altogether be avoided if in peace time humanitarian work played a much greater part in our lives than it is the case today.

K. W. Rasmussen
Consul General of Denmark

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CONSUL GENERAL OF PORTUGAL

In 1940, as the Nazis marched on Paris, thousands of French Jewish refugees were attempting to flee to Spain through the city of Bordeaux. But Spain was allowing only people with Portuguese visas to travel through Spain.

Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes—claimed by many as "the Raoul Wallenberg of Portugal"—was the Portuguese Consul in Bordeaux, and he had orders from his government not to issue visas to Jews.

He faced a difficult decision: Defy the orders received and face swift penalty for himself and his 14 children, or follow his conscience.

Mendes chose the latter. He and two of his sons went to work, issuing Portuguese visas to 10,000 Jews and thousands of other refugees.

For his action, Dr. Mendes was called back to Portugal and stripped of his diplomatic status, his mansion, and his money.

Due to strenuous efforts by his relatives, and the support from Rep. Tony Coelho, California, of Portuguese heritage, the name of this great man was finally cleared on September 1986, and the Portuguese authorities had agreed to award Dr. Mendes a posthumous national medal of honor. Dr. Mario Soares, President of Portugal, is also expected to pay special tribute and official recognition some time this year when he visits this country.

Actions of this caliber are those powerful and invincible animistic forces that re-establish equilibrium in a society where oftentimes discrimination, prejudice, and rancor cause so much suffering, division, and injustice. Recognition and appreciation of these invaluable efforts are the permanent proof that sooner than later, justice will prevail, and will undeniably guarantee freedom and peace for all.

Dr. Albano Coelho
Consul General of Portugal

★ ★ ★

CONSUL GENERAL OF SPAIN

I am very thankful to the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago and to the Swedish American Museum Association for extending me this invitation to participate in the ceremonies honoring Raoul Wallenberg, the great humanitarian, Swedish diplomat who succeeded in saving the lives of over 100,000 Hungarian Jews.

This gives me the opportunity to dwell once more on the historical fact, well acknowledged by the organizers of this Tribute but still very little known by the general public, that Spain was instrumental in saving the lives of over 45,000 European Jews during the World War II years.

In Hungary only, Spain succeeded in saving over 5,000 lives. Starting in 1943, Spanish passports were issued to Hungarian Shepardims. Later on, when the situation became more desperate, protective documents were issued to non-Spanish Jews. Spanish Embassy officials in Budapest met and worked together with Raoul Wallenberg, joining their efforts in preserving as many lives as they possibly could.

During my last assignment in Paris I had the privilege of meeting one of these survivors. He was a French retired University professor. He told me that thanks to the then Consul General of Spain in Paris, who issued him a Spanish passport, he managed to flee occupied France, cross the Pyrennees, and enter Spain. I heard him with great emotion and as he was talking it occurred to me that his case exemplified the simple truth, so often taken for granted and more frequently ignored, that there is no greater endeavor a person can undertake at anytime, be it war or peace, than to save another human being's life.

Let us celebrate together someone who saved so many!

Fernando J. Belloso
Consul General of Spain

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Elie Wiesel, *Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities*

I am a Hungarian Jew, and so I feel particularly involved in the fate, the destiny, and the memory of Raoul Wallenberg. I feel particularly responsible for whatever happened, for whatever is happening and will happen to Raoul Wallenberg.

I am one of those he tried to help. Therefore to me, and to many Jews, the name Raoul Wallenberg is a legend unique in its purity and beauty. In those times of darkness there were not many people like Raoul Wallenberg. In those times of darkness only one person from a neutral country came, in spite of the neutrality of his own government, to help tens of thousands of victims. Because he is a symbol, we believe his name must be known and his life protected. Therefore, in Russia, I tried to raise the case of Raoul Wallenberg with Soviet officials. Unfortunately, the moment one mentions the name Raoul Wallenberg, they become mute.

The same thing happened in 1965 and 1966 when I mentioned the problem of Soviet Jewry! Whenever I spoke about Russian Jews, people grew mute. Now Russian Jews are leaving Russia and going to Israel. Therefore more people should ask more Russians about Raoul Wallenberg—about the fate of this extraordinary person who will be remembered by generations to come.

He himself, one day, may tell his story.

Elie Wiesel,
Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago and The Swedish American Museum Association of Chicago acknowledges with deep gratitude the endless hours and enthusiastic support given by:

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Message from
AMBASSADOR PER ANGER

Having had the privilege to be close to Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest, to witness his absolutely unique relief work, resulting in thousands and thousands of spared lives, I want to express my great appreciation of the tribute you are paying him.

As we feel that Raoul is still alive, your manifestation will be a further encouragement in our work for his release.

From a speech of Richard von Weizsäcker, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, during a commemorative ceremony in the Plenary Room of the German Bundestag on May 8, 1985

In our country a new generation has grown up to assume political responsibility. Our young people are not responsible for what happened over forty years ago. But they are responsible for the historical consequences.

We of the older generation owe to young people not the fulfillment of dreams but honesty. We must help younger people to understand why it is vital to keep memories alive. We want them to accept historical truth soberly, not one-sidedly, without taking refuge in utopian doctrines, but also without moral arrogance.

There is no ultimately achievable moral perfection. We have learned as human beings we remain in danger. But we have the strength to overcome such danger again and again.

Hitler's constant approach was to stir up prejudices, enmity and hatred. What is asked of young people today is this: do not let yourselves be forced into enmity and hatred of other people, of Russians or Americans, Jews or Turks, of alternatives or conservatives, blacks or whites.

Learn to live with, not against, each other. Let us, too, as democratically elected politicians, take this to heart and give an example to others.

Let us honor freedom. Let us work for peace. Let us respect the rule of law. Let us be true to our own conception of justice.

Raoul Wallenberg Music Tribute And Award Presentation
Chicago, 1987

BUFFÉ MENY
Buffet Menu

FÄRSKT RÖKT LAX
Smoked Salmon

GRAV LAX MED GRAV LAX SÅS
Grav Lox with Grab Lox Sauce

OXFILÉ MED PEPPAROTS GRÄDDE
Beef Tenderloin with Cream of Horse Raddish

INLAGD GURKA
Swedish Style Pickled Cucumbers

KÖTTBULLAR
Swedish Meat Balls

OST BRICKA MED DRUVOR OCH RÄDISOR
Cheese Tray with Grapes and Radishes

EFTERRATT
Dessert

PRINSESS TÅRTA
Princess Cake

DRYCKER
Beverages

VITT VIN
White Wine

ABSOLUT VODKA
Absolute Vodka

OP ANDERSON AKVAVIT
OP Anderson Aquavit

NORDIC WOLF ÖL
Nordic Wolf Beer

POMMAC
Pommac Soft Drink

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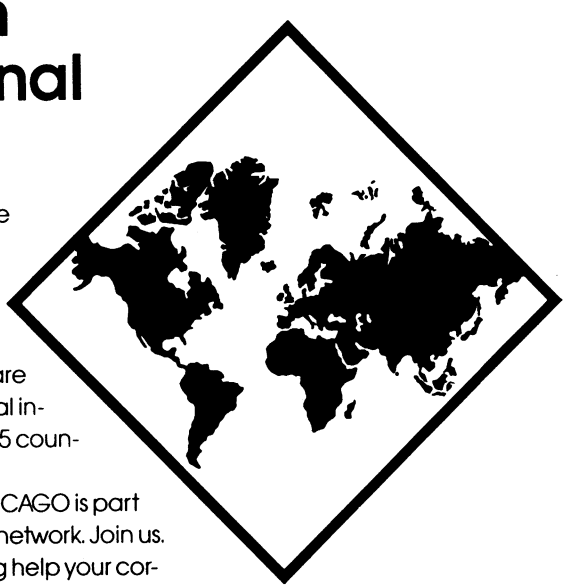

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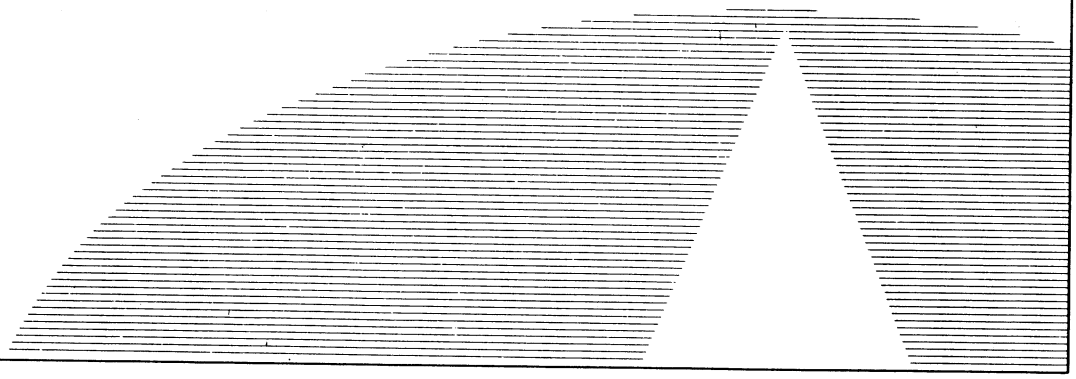

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for which we sincerely apologize.

Raoul Wallenberg is a symbol and a light to the world for his heroic activities during World War II.

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We are pleased to endorse the work of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Chicago and the Swedish American Museum Center in their interest to educate the public and focus attention on this outstanding individual.

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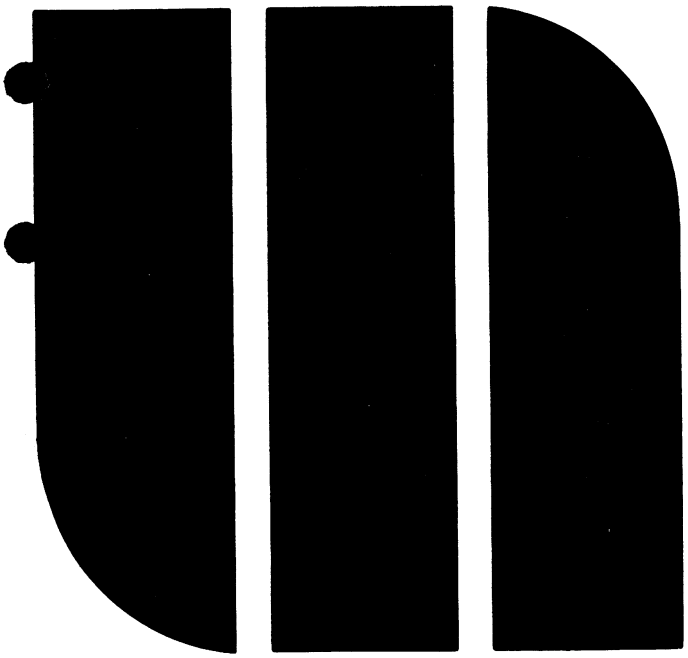

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It was not until years after the tragic turn of events that Andrew Blier realized the danger he had lived through in 1944. Born in Budapest in 1932, Andrew Blier was 12 years old when the Germans invaded his homeland forcing him to separate from his parents and sister. He was one of the lucky children who sought refuge in a home protected by the Swedish government. That is where Blier acquired one of Raoul Wallenberg's schutz-passes. Years later as the war stories became public was when Blier understood the magnitude of the events he survived thanks to Wallenberg's schutz-passes.

The nightmare began for Blier in December of 1944. He remained in the protected home for children for 4-5 weeks. He left the home and lived on the streets until he was miraculously re-united with his mother, sister and father. The family one by one made their way back to their bombed out home until all four were back together again. Blier learned later that his sister, Gisella Weisz of Indianapolis, was also protected by one of the schutz-passes. The fighting ended on January 16, 1945 and the family began to rebuild what the Germans had destroyed.

Blier escaped from Budapest in 1948. He joined the merchant marines and was a sailor for 10 years. Sailing the seas throughout Europe, Blier served as an engine hand and worked his way up to 1st engineer. He left the merchant marines and moved to Chicago in 1959. Using his experience and knowledge from his ten years on the big ships, Blier started his own heating and air conditioning contracting company known as Evans Heating. And for the past 12 years he has been operating his own wholesale heating and air conditioning company called Able Distributors. Blier has a wife and two sons.

Blier comments about Raoul Wallenberg; "I didn't have a perspective on what was happening during the war. When those things are happening, you do whatever you can to survive. Now when I see and understand what happened, I realize that without good people like Raoul Wallenberg, I would not be alive today."

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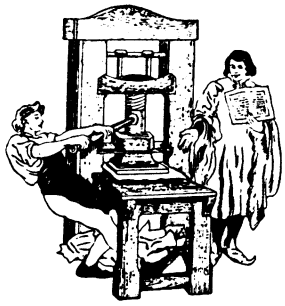

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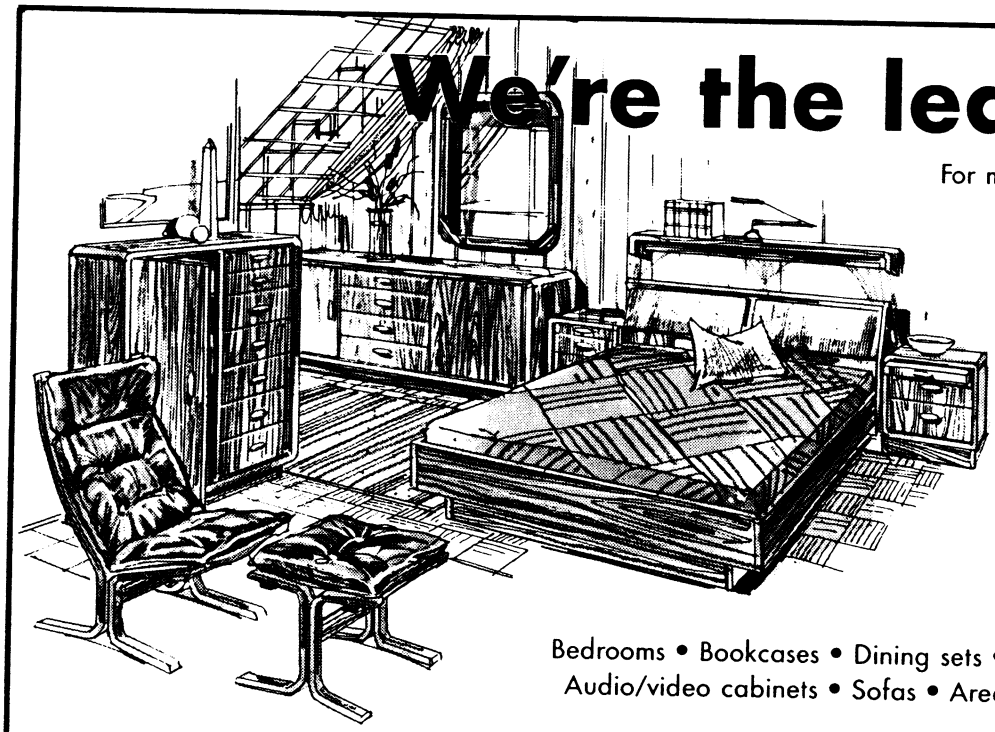

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Swedish American Museum Center

Swedish-Americans Building for Future Generations

The Swedish American Museum Association of Chicago (SAMAC) is committed to being a unifying force in the promotion of Swedish-American cooperation and ethnic pride. Its mission is to develop and maintain a permanent center that houses the Swedish American Museum and that provides for social, educational, and cultural activities for its publics, including Scandinavian organizations and businesses, individuals from all walks of life, museum members of all ages, and the Andersonville community.

The museum began as a storefront ten years ago in Andersonville on Chicago's Northside, one of the largest Swedish settlement areas in Illinois. SAMAC's policy is to collect, preserve, and display items of Swedish American history as they relate to the building of the Chicago area and to develop programs for traveling exhibitions. The collection is growing through donations from individuals and Swedish organizations, but the storefront can no longer accommodate the storage and display of the museum's collection, nor can it hold small groups and the expansion of SAMAC's educational programs. Countless traveling exhibitions and cultural programs are being turned down for lack of an appropriate Swedish-American center in Chicago.

In 1986, SAMAC hired its first executive director and recruited new board members and volunteers to help with programs and fundraising. It also hired Alford & Associates, a philanthropic consulting firm, to help prepare the association to meet its objectives. A major thrust in 1986 to gain visibility and support for SAMAC's goals has been the sponsorship of the Raoul Wallenberg exhibition and musical tribute, which will debute April 1, 1987. SAMAC has received donations of office furniture and equipment, as well as underwriting support for this exhibition, and City Arts funds for printing. The Museum's expanded activities, staff, and volunteers now consume the entire storefront and keep the facility open for long hours.

In December of 1986, SAMAC's board voted unanimously to rmain in Andersonville and to purchase and redevelop an existing 24,000 square foot building. The building was built by a Swede and has been used as a hardware store and later as a warehouse and showroom. A section of the center will be known as The Raoul Wallenberg Humanitarian Room in recognition of this World War II hero who helped save more than 100,000 oppressed people in Hungary. The center's museum will display the growing permanent collection and provide for traveling exhibitions and educational programs. A gift store and book store, along with a library maintained by SVEA, a Swedish women's organizastion, will also become part of the center. As the center grows, the space will be used for a variety of meetings, celebrations, and cultural events, as well as classrooms for lectures and demonstrations on ethnic art and handicrafts.

To provide for a first-class institution in the City of Chicago, SAMAC must raise $1.5 million,. Its first development goal coincides with the 1988 celebration of the anniversary of New Sweden, which will be marked by the opening of the Center by King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden. The board has set about the tasks of planning for the Center's programs, its governance, use, rehabilitation, and permanent endowment. SAMAC is committed to meet its long-range planning objectives for a permanent center and to be representative of Swedish Americans building for future generations.

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Ungersk intervju med Raoul Wallenbergvittne
(1 bil)

./. Magyar Hirlap publicerade den 11 april 1987 bifogade intervju i engelsk översättning med ungraren László Hertelendy om dennes hågkomster av Raoul Wallenberg.

Det märkligaste med intervjun är att den har gjorts och publicerats. Tillsammans med Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet i Budapest och Kádars erkännsamma ord om Wallenberg och hans gärning utgör artikeln en bekräftelse på att ämnet ej längre är tabubelagt i Ungern. (Hertelendy säger själv att "for decades it was not suitable to even utter his name".)

Innehållsmässigt är dock intervjun av mera tvivelaktigt värde. Ingressen innehåller den intressanta formuleringen att Wallenberg dog 1947 i Ljubljanka-fängelset "as a victim of personal cult", men den är ju intressant blott i ett ungerskt perspektiv.

Intervjun uppehåller sig i övrigt vid föga uppseende-väckande uppgifter om Wallenbergs göranden och låtanden både som föregiven playboy och som undsättare. Uppseendeväckande är dock Hertelendys påstående att han skulle ha träffat Wallenberg på Budasidan under dramatiska omständigheter så sent som den 12 februari 1945.

Hertelendys trovärdighet undergrävs redan av utsagan att Wallenberg skulle ha talet flytande ungerska. Denna uppgift stämmer inte, vilket har bekräftats av Nina Lagergren. Hon har hört talas om intervjun och anser det inte värt att göra några efterforskningar om Wallenbergs påstådda framträdande i februari 1945 eftersom hon anser det vara tillräckligt väl belagt att Wallenberg försvann från Budapest med sovjetisk "eskort" den 17 januari 1945. Jag delar hennes upp-fattning.

Göran Skånsberg, Sveriges Radio, sökte vid ett besök i Budapest nyligen att få en intervju med Hortelendy men erhöll uppgiften att denne var sjuk.

SJ

Sven Julin

MAGYAR HIRLAP 1987-04-11 (Supplement)

Interview with László Hertelendy

THE LAST ENCOUNTER WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG

The name of László Hertelendy is not unknown. His great-grandfather was lord-lieutenant of the County of Torontál, his grandfather was commandant first of the First Gendarme Battalion in Budapest then of the Fifth Gendarme District, his younger brother was one of the martyrs of the antifascist resistance movement. He himself, as former councillor and kind of an everlasting person of public life, is wellknown in the Second District, although "officially" he is not very much looked after considering his pension of 2580 Forints and his family circumstances. I was collectingmaterial for a book about the second world war when someone called my attention to his person saying that he is the one who last saw Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. I went to see him immediately.
Raoul Wallenberg's name is not unknown either, although our knowledge about him is rather reduced despite the fact that a street has been named after him in Budapest. According to the Encyclopadia of Street Names in Budapest with the title "Streets, Squares, People": "Raoul Wallenberg (1912-1945): secretary of the Swedish Legation. He saved the life of thousands of people during the reign of Hungarian nazi terror. No trace was ever found of him after the liberation of Pest."Even these few lines are full of mistakes. Wallenberg did not die in 1945, but according to the assumption of the only authentic document ever revealed about the subject he died 1947 in Ljubjanka prison in Moscow as a victim of personal cult. The Soviet Union informed the Swedish government about this probability after the Twentieth Congress. Therefore the expression "no trace was ever found of him" is not quite acceptable either. On the basis of the discussion with László Hertelendy it seems that even the date when Wallenberg was arrested is wrong, and that the human mission of Raoul who arrived in Hungary as a young man free from cares did not start in 1944 as thought unti now, but long before.

==========

Question: When did you first meet Raoul Wallenberg?

Answer: In frontof the building of the Foreign Ministry in the summer of 1938. I was on the way inside with my uncle when he was coming out. That was where we met for the first time. Not much later we had a conversation at a garden party, organized by Governor Horthy in the Castle at the equestrian statue of Eugen Savoyai. Later during the war we came into contact again through dr. Imre Szabó, vicar of the Krisztina town church, and our collaboration continued quite until the liberation.

Question: Until the liberation? Wallenberg disappeared on the 17th of January 1945 and Budapest was liberated only on the 13th of February, how could you have been in contact until the liberation?

Answer: I don't know where you got this date from but I have heard a lot of false things about Wallenberg which is no wonder as for decades it was not suitable to even utter his name.

Question: Have you mat after the garden party in 1938 several times?

Answer: At that time we moved in the same circles. My father was gendarme colonel, my uncle Andor Hertelendy a member of the Knights of Malta. I myself was an officer of the Virgin Mary boy scouts troop no. 148 of the Krisztina Town Roman Catholic Parish. Count Imre Karácsonyi, respresentative of the Knights of Malta in Hungary, was a friend of our family. Karácsonyi was the only one whom Kaiser Franz Josef visited. His palace stood on Krisztina körút under number 55. That day the whole Vérmezö was black with parking cars. Count Karácsonyi had a foster-son, Count Keglevich. He entrusted me with organizing the commemorative mass of the Knights of Malta in 1938. It was a big thing at that time..... Wallenberg came from one of the most wellknown Swedish families and although he only visited Hungary as a businessman in those days, all palaces were open for him. He adapted himself to the most distinguished circles in weeks.

Question: As I understand you also were a member of the same company through your father.

Answer: I was and I was not. This is a rather complicated thing. I married, for example, in the church on Krisztina tér, the same church where István Széchenyi married and where Gusztáv Gáspár, teacher of religion of the Verböczy Gymnasium, celebrated masses. These masses beginning at 11.30 on Sundays attended also by Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky were called "scented masses" in the circles of the intelligentsia of Buda, because then the church was scented by the best French perfumes. But at the same time my marriage ment separation from higher societis because of the "low birth" of my wife.

Question: And with what kind of people did you see Wallenberg?

Answer: Wallenberg could establish connections with people very easily, he got along with everyone in five minutes. And he went everywhere where he was invited: to masses, boy scouts balls, official receptions.He also held contacts with Jr. Miklós Horthy. He was on good terms with Tivadar Zichy, a very rich aristocratic boy who squandered his money as long as he had. Tivi Zichy was a professional car racer, he used to drive around at full speed in his Bugatti also when he was tipsy. With a few car racer friends they were riding like mad uphill from Kékgolyó utca over Istenhegyi út to the palce where now Vörös Csillag Hotel is, and in this competition noone could beat Zichy's speed record achieved in a state of intoxication.

Once I accompanied them to the Amusement Park. Palmolive products have just been started to be advertised and on attraction was a beautiful lady in a rocking

chair over a pool full of Palmolive foam bath. If one hit the target the lady fell into the water. Wallenberg and Zichy - none of them cared for money - agreed with the owner that they pay the double of the daily income and take the lady with them. Zichy was hardly ever sober, but Wallenberg did not drink much and he did not smoke either. On the other hand, he liked Pest at night and spent a lot of time in the circles of the then jeunesse doré. He was, for example, on good terms with Vidor Petrovics, secretary general of the Hungarian Automobile Club . He died later in an accident. They amused themselves together. Once they took me along to the Szatyor Bár (Basket Bar) on Horthy Miklós út (today Bartók Béla út). It was called so because there were wicker-work boxes in it. I, who was younger than they and also received a stricter breeding, did not drink more than two glasses of champagne, but they enjoyed themselves a lot and were very glad to have someone in the company who was sober enough to detect if the waiters put more champagen bottles under the table than really consumed.

Question: Did Wallenberg know Hungarian?

Answer: At that time it was unthinkable that a businessman or a diplomat should not speak the language of the country he was working in. Wallenberg had a phantastic sense for languages anyway. He knew Hebrew for example. He said he worked in Haifa once and picked it up there. He spoke Hungarian fluently, though not quite perfectly; and soon he knew Budapest as well as none of us did. His German and English were perfect because these languages were learnt in his family already in childhood. He liked me a lot because of some reason. He called me László and told me "I shall miss you if we have to part". He said it in Hungarian.

Question: Were there also ladies in his company?

Answer: naturally, though as far as I know these connections were only social ones I saw him once with Ilona Titkos in a silver Lancia. At another occasion he was sitting in the company of Ilona Titkos and Tamás Eszterházy in the Apostolok Restaurant in Kigyó utca. I greeted them, Wallenberg too, of course. Eszterházy could not even stand making a remark "You know everobody, László?". Countess Dóra Grödli was also one of our common acquaintances, a very rich and attractively plain lady, who naturally had her dresses made at Klara Rotschild. She drove to the riverside promenade at the Danube, walked up and down a few times, then drove home, changed, and started everything all over again. I also saw Wallenberg with Katalin Karády who could often be seen in the company of a general named Ujházy. The general thought that the young Swedish man wanted to court Karády and the reason why it has not come to a duel was only because Wallenberg did not know much about the attitude of Hungarian gentlemen in this respect. He would not have been willing to fight a dual even if he were challenged to it.

Question: Later, during the siege, Wallenberg made frinds with the wife of

Gábor Kemény, foreign minister of the Hungarian nazis. did you know about this relation?

Answer: I did not hear about it then, but our situation was also completely different during the war. My father left the gendarmery before the events in Ujvidék, he felt that what was going on was not keeping with his conscience any more, and from that time on our family did not really belong to higher societis. Let alone myself, who married below me rank. But I met Wallenberg often also during the war, though he moved in the highest circles all the time.

Question: Has Wallenberg been to Budapest also during the first years of the war?

Answer: Several times, but then he did not have any connection with the Legation yet, but he invariably had a lot of money. I can remeber that once, in 1941, we went to the Schwartezer Sanatorium in Kékgolyó utca, a private neurological clinic where very rich patients were nursed, some of them not at all sick but who preferred to disappear for a while because of the anti-Jewish law. Then we visited the widow of the famous military-conductor Richard Fricsay who was a very close acquaintance of my father too.

Question: So Wallenberg tried to help the pursued as early as 1941.

Answer: Oh yes, and not only the victims of racial laws. Next year, 1942, we went to the chief of the general staff colonel-general Szombathelyi in the case of Zoltán Schönherz. He would have been the one competitive in the clemency plea of Zoltán Schönherz. Schönherz was tried by court-martial with the charge of treasc and he was already sentenced to death when his sister turned to Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky for help. And Bajcsy-Zsilinszky turned to dr. Imre Szabó who was vicar on Krisztina tér. Szabó sent Wallenberg to Szombathelyi and I accompanied him to Logodi utca where he lived. He told us that he would have pardoned Schönherz, but he had been misled. Wallenberg asked him in what he was misled - did he not know perhaps that Schönherz was a communist. "I knew that, that's quite another thing" - Szombathelyi said. He alleged he did not know that Schönherz studied in Moscow and came to Hungary "in such a capacity". Wallenberg said that he did not know about it either. Szombathelyi opened the drawer of his writing desk and took out a leaflet which was said to have been written by Szhönherz calling upon Hungarian soldiers to capitulation. This was the thing the chief of general staff considered unforgivable.

Question: How did Wallenberg behave in this meeting?

Answer: He was embarrassed. When we started off he thought there was a great chance to save Schönherz. but it turned out immediatly that we were mistaken. I learnt later that Schönerz's sister and Cardinal Jusztinián Serédi also intervened in the interest of Schönherz, in vain.

Question: Wallenberg is praised as the rescuer of the Jews of Budapest, a street was also named after him. While you, though you were councillor in the meantime, live on a small pension with your wife in a little apartment crammed with pictures and furniture in Buda. How do you see Wallenberg's role today?

Answer: Look, this is the subject of another discussion. Undoubtedly, there were others too who tried to do their best in fulfilling their dity at that time. Apart from this, I knew Wallenberg as a strange, fearless man. He was afraid only when we last met, because he did not see a future before him. For a long time, nobody knew what happened with him, we knew only that he disappeared. Then money was collected for a statue that had been raised. Later the statue disappeared and I tried to look after of whom it could have been in the way. I explained in many places that I knew Raoul Wallenberg, worked together with him and that he deserves that his memory be treasuerd. Wherever I went I was received with understanding, but I was warned: "Comrade Hertelendy, for your own sake you should better not know Raoul Wallenberg".

Question: When did you see him for the last time?

Answer: On the 12th of February in the church and vicarage on Krisztina tér.

Question: Isn't it possible that you are mistaken? Couln't itbe on the 12th of January?According to Jenö Lévai's book he was last seen in Pest in Benczúr utca under the protective custody of Soviet officers on the 17th of January. He was supposed to go to Debrecen.

Answer: That day cannot be mixed with any other day. That day the first Russian patrols came down on Naphegy utca to Krisztina town.

Question: Were there other witnesses there too when you met?

Answer: There were, but I don't know if anybody else is still alive from them. Dr. Imre Szabó whom I mentioned before, later governor of the Esztergom main diocese, Zoltán Liska, chaplain, commandant of the boy scouts troop in which I was one of the officers, then Miklós Nagy chaplain, vicar of the Hermina chapel, József Paletta, parochial administrator. None of them is alive any longer as far as I know. I can remember two sacristans named József Hideg and Nógrádi, I don' know what happened with them. But there could be others there as well. It was a historical moment. Relief seeing the end of massacre, and anguish concerning the future.

Question: Wallenberg was there on that day then. Was he alone?

Answer: Yes, he was alone and what surprised me, without his car. He had a car with movable canopy roof. He always drove himself. He was very fond of cars.

Question: What did Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish Legation do there alone?

Answer: That I don't know, and I did not think of an explanation either because we all, who were dealing with rescuing the pursued, were in contact because of this or that reason.

Question: Is it possible that previously he was already in Soviet custody byt he escaped and was afraid that he might be captured again?

Answer: I don't know. His physical condition was not at all bad, only he was a little depressed that happened also before. But know we did not understandt it because he could be certain now that the life of the people he defended was not in danger any more. Nevertheless, he made the impression of a broken man and when we asked him what was wrong with him he said depressed thathe had a different idea about things to happen. From this remark I came to the conclusion that he might have had illusions concerning that the Soviets would regard him just as important a person as the Germans and Hungarian nazis did. When we asked him if we could count with his help also in future he answered resignated:
"It's possible that tomorrow I shall request you to help me".
Then Russian soldiers and Dálnoki's Hungarian volunteers were coming down the hill from the Castle one after the other. Dálnoki's volunteers could be recognized by their salmon coloured arm-bands made of parachute silk. Such silk was used for German ammunition parachutes. We were talking on the street at the side of the church. When a Russian patrol came towards us Wallenberg went in to the sacristy and hiding in the furnace room waited until they passed by. He wanted to avoid identity check. Later we discussed things beside the church again and when the soldiers of the railway constructing battalion came up from the cellar of the school on Krisztina tér where they had been stationing for weeks already and were lined up for indentity check they told me too to join them, then at least I shall be identified and my sitautaion will be cleared. Wallenberg called to me: "Don't go anywhere". We went over to the presbitery but soon a group of Soviet soldiers came in there too, because they started to comb Mészáros utca as well. We were in Zoltán Liska's room. The soldiers passed by and went upstairs. When they disappeared Wallenberg said good by and left. "I shall contact you later" - he said when parting. I haven't seen him ever after.

(by Pál Bokor)

POL/ESK
Julin/bn
1987-05-14

Skr tit

1768 Corning St.
Los Angeles, Ca 90035
April 14, 1987

INK. UTRIKES DEP.
D. N:o 104/001
1987-04-24
AVD. P GR 2 MÅL EU

Pol

Dear Mr. Minister:

I can't understand your lack of world-wide outcry for the release or the bones of Raoul Wallenberg.

The years have gone by with hardly a whimper for Wallenberg's release. It seems as if you don't care. Yes, I am mystified and deeply disappointed--I'm sure millions are too--at the absence of visible efforts to effect his release. His life doesn't seem to count too much to the Swedish government and to members of his family. To me, this is an unbelievable situation.

Look at the Jews and other people. They cry out; they picket; they write. They do something, for every life is precious, but you slumber as Wallenberg dies.

Anyway, I thought you would these two enclosures intereresting. I didn't mean to disturb your sleep.

Yours truly,

Irving Pell

Irving Pell

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FROM ASHES TO THE RAINBOW · A TRIBUTE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG

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heritage
SOUTHWEST Jewish Press

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Friday, February 13, 1987

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'Doesn't know Torah'

Jews must sacrifice, TV evangelist says

By Herb Brin
HERITAGE Exclusive

Will Jews go to heaven without the intervention of Jesus? Yes, says the fundamentalist Rev. Pat Robertson, a possible Republican candidate for president of the United States.

[illegible] with a caveat.

If Jews fail to offer animal sacrifices, says Robertson, Jews won't make it through the pearly gates.

Nyet.

R[illegible]s.

[illegible]o, Satan.

Rabbi Ben-Tzion Kravitz, West Coast director of Jews for Judaism, said his group recently sent a letter to Robertson, a leader of the Christian right and president of the Christian Broadcasting Network, which features his "700 Club" broadcasts.

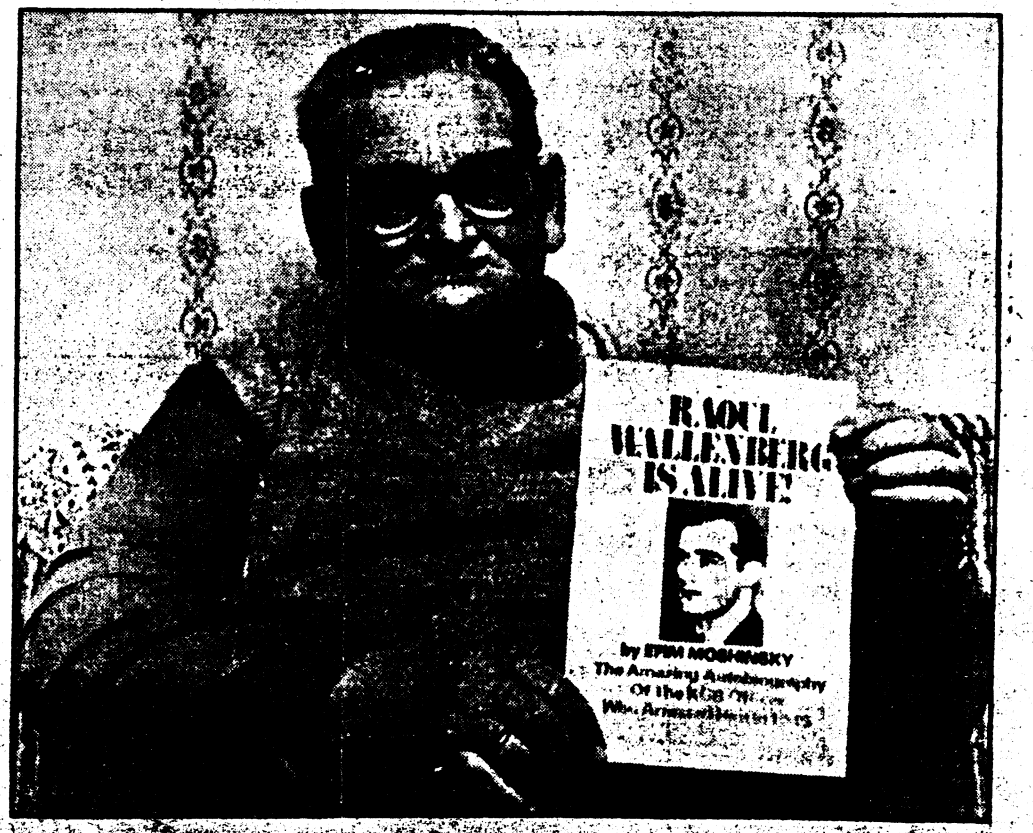
The letter declared: that "your television network does not reflect your current broadminded view of salvation."

"If you truly believe that Jews can enter the Heavenly Kingdom without Jesus Christ," the letter asked, "why do you broadcast so many programs which have as their specific focus the conversion of Jews to Christianity, and this by a distorted use of Jewish terminology and the symbols which have been condemned by both Jewish and Christian clergy and laity alike?"

The Jews for Judaism letter asked pointedly why "Jewish converts to Christianity are featured so regularly" on the 700 Club broadcasts.

"Why is it necessary to broadcast your conversionary message into the state of Israel itself," the letter asked, "utilizing the strongest television signal in the entire Middle East from its base in southern Lebanon?"

The answer: "The Jews today do not



WALLENBERG ALIVE? — Efim Moshinsky of Tel Aviv, who claims to be the KGB officer who arrested Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945, says he received letters from Wallenberg as late as 1986. Moshinsky holds a copy of his recently published book. Wallenberg is credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from the nazi death camps by issuing them false passports. *RNS photo.*

Årsleikarm 26.4.1987

aa SJ

Kandidat Sven Julin, U.O.

27/09 116/005 Stockholm

POL

P2 EU I

Genom Ministern J. Gleason, vågade jag ju säga, att vi återtagit "kundet R. Wallenberg". Det var kopplat till, men ännu hoppas jag att min vägen skall få tillstånd att besöka oss i Sverige. Ännes också dom på oss kommande år. Min mens hem är 65-70 km utanför Tallinn nu finska viken. Min mens namn var Richard, och så vi i kenu skriven om Wallenberg skriven om honom som "Richards kalender", alltså med tanke på att ihåg appas berätt. I ett brev, som jag fick på någon vecka senare skrev min vägen: Har du hört något om Richards kalender, med tanke på hur hans hälsa var när vi var tillsammans? Vi har ännu inte fått det, men vi vet ju inte om som hänt under dess". Även i Estland känner dom mycket bättre till". Kanske har han kommit ut på nytt på senare år upp fram "Wallenberg". Han hade sagt till min vägen, att i Budapest fick dom köpta armen, som en pojg om-

hängt sig!"

Tidigare skev min söster om en annan intressant, och hemsk sak, hur det blev "efter tjernobyl". I deras trädgård blev det så här: "Allt potatis blev svarta och förmodade, alla äpplen var utan hårdhus och kärnan. Jordgubbarna växte som 8-9 pingpong tillsammans med pro på tapparna. Körsbären blev upp till 1/2 met. i diameter, och maskes spruckna. Det var som gjorts vara sprängt av bakterier. Detta skall säkert på verka oss i flera år framåt, och likaså i vårt hemland".

Det är en skrämmande, och man kan ju undra hur det skall påverka befolkningen.

Med vänliga hälsningar
Maja Mühlbach

Maja Mühlbach

I middag är min pappa på väg att resa upp till Ukraina.

AMBASSADEN BONN
Pressatt P Björlin

TELEFAX
1987-04-28 FAX NR 104

INK UTRIKESDEP
Dnr...../.....
1987-04-29 25
Avd P Gr R Mål 1 Eu

Pol I, Kr S Julin, mp
1987-05-07

Ex för kännedom till:

Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen,
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Exp: 87-05-07/mp

För UD/pressbyrån och Pol I

Wallenberg

Die Welt har idag (28.4) en större trespaltig artikel om Raoul Wallenberg: "Das Denkmal für Wallenberg ist mehr als nur Erinnerung" av Carl G Ströhm.

Ströhm skriver att ungrarna denna lördag kommer att avtäcka en staty över Wallenberg i Budapest. Han ger därefter en resumé över vad som hänt Wallenberg. I slutet av artikeln skriver Ströhm om vittnet Laszlo Hertelendy, som Wallenberg kände väl och enligt Ströhm förmodligen var den, som sist såg Wallenberg.

Artikeln följer på sid 2.

Eckerberg

Ambassaden Bonn kl /lt

Dienstag, 28. April 1987 · Nr. 98 DIE WELT

Das Denkmal für Wallenberg ist mehr als nur Erinnerung

Seit seinem Verschwinden vor 42 Jahren in Ungarn sorgt der schwedische Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg für Schlagzeilen. Die neueste: Budapest erinnert mit einem Denkmal an den Retter von tausenden von Juden. Ein Denkmal für einen Mann – und das ist das Pikante –, der in sowjetischen Lagern verschollen ist.

Von CARL G. STRÖHM

An diesem Samstag wird in Budapest – im 2. Stadtbezirk – ein Denkmal für einen ungewöhnlichen Mann enthüllt: eine Statue für den schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg, der während des Krieges Zehntausende von Juden rettete und der nach der Eroberung Budapests durch die sowjetische Armee spurlos verschwand und trotz aller Nachforschungen nie wiedergefunden wurde.

Wallenberg war ein junger Gesandtschaftsrat an der königlich-schwedischen Gesandtschaft in der ungarischen Hauptstadt, als deutsche Truppen am 19. März 1944 Ungarn besetzten. Kurz darauf richtete sich der SS-Führer Adolf Eichmann mit seinem Stab in Budapest ein und bewjets es dementieren, ist er offenbar in die Hände der Moskauer Geheimpolizei geraten.

Ein Denkmal, das bereits 1949 – zu Beginn der totalen stalinistischen Herrschaft – für den Retter der Budapester Juden aufgestellt wurde, verschwand plötzlich über Nacht. Die Statue, die einen mit einer Schlange kämpfenden Mann darstellt, wurde später vor einer pharmazeutischen Fabrik im ostungarischen Debrecen aufgestellt – lange Zeit hindurch wußte niemand, daß diese symbolische Figur etwas mit Wallenberg zu tun hatte.

Lange Zeit war auch das Thema Wallenberg im kommunistischen und sowjetisch besetzten Ungarn tabu – bis sich im Zuge der Reformpolitik und der Öffnung des Landes gegenüber dem Westen sowie einer gegenüber den Juden freundlicheren Politik des Kadar-Regimes die Erinnerung an diesen außergewöhnlichen Mann wieder einstellte.

Der ungarische KP-Chef Janos Kadar selbst hat anläßlich seines Besuchs in der vergangenen Woche in Schweden – wo die Wallenbergs zu den angesehenen und einflußreichen Familien zählen – erklärt, der Diplomat werde in Ungarn hoch geachtet und es sei bereits eine Budapester Straße nach ihm benannt. Doch sei das Verschwinden die-

ben, und zwar noch lange nach dem Kriege. Andere behaupten, ihn in sowjetischen Straflagern gesehen zu haben. Das Gerücht will nicht verstummen, Wallenberg habe noch nach Stalins Tod, ja noch in den sechziger und siebziger Jahren in sowjetischer Haft gelebt. Wahrscheinlicher ist allerdings, daß er schon eher als sowjetischer Gefangener gestorben ist.

Was aber kann die sowjetische Armee bewogen haben, den Diplomaten eines neutralen Staates in den GULag zu schaffen und ihn dort strenger zu isolieren als selbst die meisten „Feinde" – etwa die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen? Auf diese Frage gibt interessanterweise ein Interview eine Antwort, das ein Mitarbeiter der Budapester Zeitung „Magyar Hirlap" vor einigen Tagen mit einem Mann geführt hat, der Wallenberg gut gekannt und ihn vermutlich als letzter gesehen hat.

Dieser Mann, Laszlo Hertelendy, sagte dem Reporter der ungarischen kommunistischen Zeitung, er habe Wallenberg am 14. Februar 1945 zum letztenmal in einer katholischen Kirche in Buda (Ofen) getroffen – gemeinsam mit sechs anderen Personen, darunter katholischen Geistlichen, die allerdings inzwischen alle gestorben sind. Das völlig zerstörte Budapest war bereits in der Hand der sowjetischen Armee.

Sie glaubte sie an den Tod ihres Sohnes: Maj von Dardel, die inzwischen gestorbene Mutter von Raoul Wallenberg FOTO: PRESSENS BILD

gann mit der Vernichtung Hunderttausender ungarischer Juden.

Wallenberg gelang es, Zehntausende von Juden zu retten, indem er ihnen sogenannte schwedische Schutzpässe ausstellte. Diese Aktion des Diplomaten erfolgte natürlich in Verbindung zu den damals in der ungarischen Hauptstadt allein maßgeblichen Stellen der SS und der ungarischen Nationalsozialisten, der sogenannten „Pfeilkreuzler".

Als sowjetische Truppen Budapest einschlossen und gegen den erbitterten und blutigen Widerstand der deutschen Verteidiger im Januar und Februar 1945 die Stadt eroberten – da blieb Wallenberg in der grausam zerstörten Stadt. Als er – bereits unter der sowjetischen Besatzung – nach Debrecen fahren will, verliert sich seine Spur plötzlich. Obwohl die Sowjets Mannes vom Westen zu „antisowjetischer Propaganda" mißbraucht worden. Ein wenig kryptisch sprach Kadar dann von einer „Schärfe in eine gewisse Richtung", die durch diesen Fall ausgelöst worden sei.

Kadar war hier offensichtlich bemüht, einerseits der schwedischen Öffentlichkeit und den jüdischen Empfindungen entgegenzukommen – ohne andererseits bei den Sowjets zu sehr anzuecken. Hinzu kommt auch, daß am 6. Mai – vier Tage nach der Enthüllung des neuen Wallenberg-Denkmals, das der bekannte ungarische Bildhauer Imre Varga aus schwedischem Granit (einem Geschenk der Wallenberg-Familie) schuf – in Budapest, erstmals in einem kommunistischen Land, eine Tagung des Jüdischen Weltkongresses beginnen wird.

Übrigens hat Wallenberg bereits einen, wenn auch inoffiziellen, Gedenkstein in der ungarischen Hauptstadt: der ehemalige US-Botschafter Salgo – selber ein aus Budapest emigrierter ungarischer Jude – hat auf der Budaer Donauseite bereits eine solche Tafel aufstellen lassen.

Auch, wenn mit dem Denkmal ein wichtiger Punkt gesetzt wird, um das Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten aber ranken sich weiter Vermutungen, Legenden und seltsame Zeugenaussagen. Heimkehrer aus dem sowjetischen GULag wollen mit Wallenberg in der Moskauer Lubjanka – dem berüchtigten Gefängnis der Geheimpolizei – Kontakt gehabt haben.

Wallenberg, so Hertelendy, sei zwar in guter physischer Verfassung gewesen, aber er machte den Eindruck eines seelisch völlig gebrochenen Mannes. Er sagte damals, er hätte geglaubt, die Dinge würden anders laufen. Als die Anwesenden fragten, ob sie auch weiterhin auf seine Hilfe rechnen könnten, sagte Wallenberg: „Vielleicht muß schon morgen ich bei Ihnen um Hilfe bitten."

Auf die Frage des ungarischen Reporters, ob Wallenberg damals womöglich bereits ein Gefangener der Sowjets war, antwortete Hertelendy, er wisse es nicht. Während des Gesprächs seien aber sowjetische Soldaten vor der Kirche aufgetaucht – und Wallenberg habe sich vor den Russen versteckt und Hertelendy aufgefordert, das Gleiche zu tun. Der Ungar schließt nicht aus, daß der schwedische Diplomat bereits von den Sowjets verhaftet worden war, es ihm aber damals gelungen ist, im allgemeinen Durcheinander zu entkommen. Später müßten sich die Sowjets seiner endgültig bemächtigt haben.

Was die Sowjets an Wallenberg so sehr „interessierte" läßt sich aus den Aussagen des letzten Zeugen schließen. Hertelendy bezeichnet Wallenberg als eine glänzende Erscheinung, einen gutaussehenden Mann, einen Liebling der Frauen, der sich in „höchsten Kreisen" bewegte und sich dort ausgekannt habe.

Wallenberg hatte enge Verbindungen zur jüdischen Seite – was in den Augen der sowjetischen Geheimpolizei bereits suspekt war. Zugleich aber muß er, um die Rettung der Juden durchzuführen, auch zu hohen Stellen des Dritten Reiches, zur SS und zum SD Kontakte gehabt haben. Wallenberg war also der klassische Fall des „Mannes, der zuviel wußte" – und als er einmal durch die sowjetische Geheimpolizeimühle gedreht worden war, wußte er noch mehr. Deshalb mußte er verschwinden.

END

(MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)
Utrikesministerns kansli/mk
Handläggare: Kr Sven Julin
Politiska avdelningen

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Stockholm 29 April 1987

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
119/003	P	2 Eu	I

POL

Mrs C.A. Bowers
52 Ribohester Drive
Bury
Lancs
BL9 9JT
GREAT BRITAIN

Dear Mrs Bowers,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 25 March, 1987 and for your kind words regarding my fellow countryman Raoul Wallenberg.

In response to your specific query regarding the disapparance of Raoul Wallenberg, our records indicate that he was last seen in Budapest on 17 January 1945. On that day, he left for the city of Debrecen with a Soviet escort for the purpose of discussing a relief plan for the Hungarian jews with Marshal Malinovsky.

With regard to what subsequently happened and the efforts of the Swedish Government on his behalf, I should like to refer you to the enclosed memorandum. I trust it will be of some use to you.

Sincerely,

Sten Andersson

1 encl.

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~~EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM~~ TELEFAX Arki V

Arende
Raoul Wallenberg och den amerikanska senaten

Datum 1987-05-04
Dnr FAX 147
Avd
Grupp
Mål

INK UTRIKESDEP.
Dnr 05-07
1987 ~~06 17~~
AVD. P GR. 2 MAL. EUP

AVG. AMB: WASH.
B. No. 15/147
1987
AVD. 1 GR. 2 MAL. Eu/Wallenberg

Adress
För Pol

Pol

Text
147. För Pol. Re Raoul Wallenberg och den amerikanska senaten.

Nedan återges utdrag ur senatens protokoll den 24 april. Därav framgår att utrikesutskottets ordförande, demokraten Clairborn Pell, Maine med ledamöternas samtycke till protokollet fogat en artikel i New York Times den 9 april av AM Rosenthal om Raoul Wallenberg.

aa SJ

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören
Avsänt den 870504 Klockan Sign

Dep Ubk 323 1983-01 150 bl & 50 ex

JH:

States, had to issue an apology to the congressional black and Hispanic caucuses.

Don't expect one from Gorbachev. His indiscretion will be indulged. In fact, it will be indulged precisely by being treated as an indiscretion. Members of Congress keep emphasizing that his remark was made "off the cuff," as if that is somehow an extenuation. On the contrary. The fact that it was spontaneous makes it all the more telling.

And all the more inconvenient for Wright, who was moved to frantic damage control. He denied that Gorbachev said what he said, a very Soviet way of doing things. "He was talking in terms of what they are trying to do in order to create more integrity for their ethnic minorities in their country," said Wright. Not only is Wright contradicted by his fellow congressmen, who insist that Gorbachev was talking not simply about what he does with his minorities but about what America ought to do with its. But Wright's explanation echoes official propaganda about Soviet efforts to "create more integrity for their ethnic minorities." In fact, Soviet policy aims at ethnic amnesia, which is why so many non-Russian nationalists have resisted and earned a trip to Gulag for their efforts.

Hence Wright's final line of defense. "He's not foolish," so Gorbachev couldn't have said it. An interesting syllogism. If a fact (he said it) is inconvenient, propose a theory (he's not foolish) under which the fact cannot have taken place, even though it did. I'd like to see Wright fracture logic like that on behalf of an American president.

Stalin was, to borrow a prophetic phrase from a 19th-century Russian revolutionary, Genghis Khan with a telegraph. Gorbachev is Khrushchev with a tailor. Why is Gorbachev so readily extenuated by the leaders of the leading democracy? Because there is nothing that Western publics hunger for more than a communist with a human face. So when the smile reveals iron teeth, it is best to pretend we do not see them. Or better still, to argue that they cannot be there.

GEORGE E. HOWARTH

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise today to note sadly the passing of George E. Howarth who served my State of Rhode Island with great distinction for over 30 years.

Mr. Howarth, who died Tuesday at his home in Scituate, RI, was a landscape architect who, in his years with the State Department of Natural Resources and Department of Environmental Management, designed and developed some of Rhode Island's best and most popular parks and recreation facilities. He retired from State service in 1984, having served as superintendent of State parks since 1980.

Mr. President, as a landscape architect, George Howarth was indeed an artist and his canvass was our State's beaches, State parks, and historic sites. He was justly proud of his involvement with the development of Fort Adams State Park in Newport and his numerous contributions to the beauty and utility of our State parks. It can truly be said that George Howarth left his mark on our State.

It is with sadness, Mr. President, that I note George Howarth's death. I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Providence Journal noting his death and highlighting his career appear at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Providence Journal, Mar. 23, 1987]

GEORGE E. HOWARTH; LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT DEVELOPED SOME OF BEST-KNOWN R.I. PARKS

SCITUATE.—George E. Howarth, 67, a landscape architect who was responsible for developing some of the state's best known parks, died Tuesday at his Gleaner Chapel Road home.

Mr. Howarth served as superintendent of state parks from 1980 until retiring in 1984, and was influential the development of Fort Adams State Park in Newport and Fisherman's Memorial Campground in Galilee. He also was involved with designing the golf course at Goddard Park in East Greenwich.

Mr. Howarth's employment with the state spanned 32 years, initially as a park manager at Lincoln Woods, then as a landscape architect in the planning and development division of the Department of Natural Resources, then in the division of parks and recreation of the successor Department of Environmental Management.

Mr. Howarth was a licensed arborist and the tree warden in Scituate since 1980.

Born in Providence, he was a son of the late Frank E. and Ellen (Markey) Howarth. His father owned Howarth's Florists on Killingly Street for many years, where Mr. Howarth worked as a young man. He had lived in Scituate for the last 42 years.

An Army Veteran of World War II, he was a member of the Council on America's Military Past-U.S.A.

Mr. Howarth was a member and past president of the Scituate Lions club, and a member of the Scituate Ambulance Corporation. He belonged to the R.I. Nurserymen's Association, the R.I. Arborists Association, the American Rhododendron Society, the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Horticultural Society. He was secretary-treasurer of the Board of Examiners of Landscape Architecture.

He leaves his wife, Joan (Tourtellot) Howarth; three sons, Richard D. Howarth of Glocester, Michael D. Howarth of Scituate and William E. Howarth of Butler, Ind.; a brother, Frank Howarth of Providence; two sisters, Mary Howarth of Providence and Rita Barett of San Diego, Calif.; and six grandchildren.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 8:15 a.m. from Winfield Funeral Home, Route 116, North Scituate, with a Mass of Christian Burial at 9 in St. Joseph's Church, Main Street, North Scituate.

ARMENIAN MARTYRS DAY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today we are marking the 72d anniversary of the genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people by the Ottoman Empire. I am pleased to join Armenians throughout the world in paying tribute to the victims and survivors of this evil crime.

In response to the demand made by Armenians before World War I for tolerance and freedom, the Ottoman rulers launched a coordinated drive to round up and eliminate every Armenian man, woman and child. In 1915 the empire began deporting Armenians and from that time until the empire collapsed, and estimated, 1.5 million Armenians—some 60 percent of the Armenian population—were killed or died of disease or exposure. Tod honor those courageous indiv who were exterminated for no reason than that their national age was considered alien by thos ruled the Ottoman Empire.

The Armenian genocide remir that man possesses the perr quality of bigotry and the capac be cruel. We must never forge despicable, inhumane treatmen fered by the Armenians at the of their fellow men. To do so, a tragedy of the holocaust shows, invite a repetition of what m man's most reprehensible crime, cide.

The way to commemorate th fering of the Armenian people keep the memory of the Arm genocide alive and to reaffirm commitment to human life and ty. Last year, the Senate took a portant and much delayed step t reaffirming this commitment b proving the Genocide Conve Now, it is our duty to eliminat evil of genocide from the hea mankind so that the victims of th menian genocide did not die in As a nation that cherishes justic compassion we must not forget brutal assault on human dignity was the Armenian genocide.

REMEMBERING RAOUL WALLENBERG

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on Ap the New York Times carried an a entitled "Ich Bin Wallenberg" by Rosenthal. In this article, Mr. R thal expresses the hope that the t about the fate of Raoul Wallen the young Swedish diplomat who rageously saved thousands of Hun an Jews from death at the hand the Nazis, will finally be told u Mikhail Gorbachev's new polic glasnost. Wallenberg has not heard from since January 1945, v he was seized in Budapest by S authorities.

As a founding member of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee and Senate sponsor of the legisla making Raoul Wallenberg an ho ary American citizen, I share Rosenthal's hope. The Soviets never offered a satisfactory and vincing explanation of Wallenb fate. Despite mounting evidence Wallenberg was seen in Soviet pri as late as the mid-1970's, the So Government continues to main that he died in a Soviet prison in 1 2 years after being picked up in H gary.

Raoul Wallenberg, the "lost her the Holocaust," has become a syn of our deepest humanitarian val The day of reckoning is far overdu is time that the world knew the tr about this hero's fate.

Mr. President, I commend Rosenthal's article to my collea

and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 9, 1987]

"ICH BIN WALLENBERG"

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

For 42 years the mystery of the fate of one soaring man has haunted men and women all over the world, not letting them rest. Raoul Wallenberg, savior of thousands of Hungarian Jews, disappeared into a Soviet prison in 1945, but never vanished from memory.

Soviet governments have been hiding the story of Wallenberg ever since he fell into their hands. It took them 12 years to admit they had imprisoned him and then they said unfortunately he had died in jail. And though Wallenberg was seen in Soviet jails rom Moscow to Siberia years and possibly ecades later, they have refused to say an additional word.

Why bring this all up now? Quite possibly he is dead; nobody has reported seeing him for eight or nine years at least. What does it matter in which year he died and in which cell?

One reason is respect. He never has left e minds of millions. People pay respect in their own ways to this lanky young Swede who went to German-occupied Budapest in 1944 to save Jewish lives and did, because he refused to understand that he could not.

A Congressman gathers signatures for a House petition keeping the case alive, a writer whose parents were arrested in Budapest writes a fine biography, committees all over the world meet to talk about him.

And now perhaps there is another reason. Will Mikhail Gorbachev, who speaks of a new day for his people, decide that it is in the interest of his country to order the truth told? That would do honor to him and to the memory of Wallenberg and all Christians who risked their lives to save those who wore the yellow star.

Wallenberg was of a great Swedish family. He was not quite 32 when he was asked by U.S. representatives in Stockholm to try to save the lives of some of the Jews of Hungary, being slaughtered by the scores of thousands by the German Gestapo and by Hungary's own murderous Fascists.

Nobody told him how to do it because nobody could imagine how except for the wishful possibility that Swedish neutrality, diplomatic status and some funds from American Jews might be combined to save a few Jews from death.

It is difficult to comprehend what this one man did. He distributed thousands of Swedish passports, housed and fed Jews in buildings he bedecked with Swedish flags. He threatened, bluffed, bribed, haggled.

He marched up to the very death lines, snatched Jews from under the clubs of guards. He faced down the killers, including Adolph Eichmann, the engineer of death.

"Ich bin Wallenberg," he said, gently to Jews, fiercely to German and Hungarian Nazies.

He saved thousands upon thousands. There was suddenly in this young Swede a power of compassion that produced a strength beyond himself or understanding.

In January 1945 Wallenberg crossed over to the victorious Red Army to get help. A Soviet general immediately sent a routine dispatch informing Moscow he was with them.

He disappeared. Two years later the Russians said he had never been in the Soviet Union. But in 1957, faced with world pressure for Wallenberg, the Kremlin said yes, he had been in Soviet jails but died 10 years earlier and all the doctors and wardens involved were dead too and the body cremated.

The Russians so far have refused to budge, in the face of documented evidence that he was seen in prisons of the vast Gulag for years. Some experts place the last sighting in the late 50's, others say he was alive in the late 60's. Katl Marton, the journalist and novelist, tells the story best in "Wallenberg," published by Random House and Ballatine.

The quest goes on. Swedish officials keep bringing it up with Soviet leaders; nothing. Representative Tom Lantos of California, whose wife was a child in Budapest and owes here life to Wallenberg, has collected 110 House signatures for an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev. Year round, committees meet.

Why did the Russians keep him? At first perhaps they thought he was a U.S. agent, then that he would be useful as a hostage. Then his very existence a state embarrassment, to be hidden deep. The only people to whom it is all understandable are those who have themselves wandered in the immense insanity of the Gulag.

In the Kremlin there is a living link to Wallenberg. Andrei A. Gromyko, a Deputy Foreign Minister, signed that note in 1957 saying that he was dead—but carefully chose words that implied that the finding could be changed. Mr. Gromyko now is President of the Soviet Union. He knows.

And Mr. Gorbachev knows and can tell the world whether Wallenberg still lives. And if Wallenberg does not, Mr. Gorbachev can say in what manner, year and cell the Swede of the Jews died. It is important for all people to know, particularly Russians.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 11:27 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions:

H.R. 240. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Santa Fe Trail as a National Historic Trail;

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to designate the month of April 1987 as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month"; and

S.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 26, through May 2, 1987, as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

The enrolled bill and joint resolutions were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore [Mr. STENNIS].

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of State reported that on today, April 24, 1987, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to designate the month April 1987, as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month"; and

S.J. Res. 89. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 26, through May 2, 1987, as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1044. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to restore to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to approve certain housing debt settlement claims, to revise his authority to sell housing loans to the public without recourse, and to repeal his authority to make rural housing loans and grants; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Foresty.

EC-1045. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status of budget authority in 73 proposed rescissions; to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1046. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on one new deferral and three revised deferrals of budget authority; to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1047. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget transmitting, pursuant to law, the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals as of April 1, 1987; jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1048. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a transfer of appropriated funds in connection with a demonstration project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1049. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an alleged violation of the Anti-deficiency Act resulting in an overobligation of $167 million in excess of current appropriations for the affected fiscal years; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1050. A communication from the Secretary of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on three violations of administrative control of appropriations law; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1051. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the apportionment of an appropriation on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-1052. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Navy Facilities Engineering Command transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a finding and determination to restrict competition for construction of 264 family housing units at Subic Bay, Philippines to United States companies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1053. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend certain expiring laws; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1054. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on post-employment reporting by certain former DOD personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SWEDISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

1987-04-28 Nr 100

Handläggare: J Hagard

Betr. åtgärd se delgivningslista

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I
7 MAJ 1987
Julin

INK UTRIKESDEP
Dnr...../.....
1987-05-5
Avd P | Gr 2 | Enl EU

Kongressvädjan för Raoul Wallenberg
(2 bil)

POL

Jag har mottagit i kopia bifogade skrivelse jämte bilagor från den i Wallenberg-frågan aktive Tom Lantos, medlem av representanthuset. 113 kongressmän har vädjat till generalsekreterare Gorbatjov att släppa Raoul Wallenberg. I brevet till mig uppmanar han den svenska regeringen att ta upp frågan med den sovjetiska. Mitt svar framgår av likaledes bilagda kopia.

W Wachtmeister

Address
Suite 1200
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037
USA

Telephone
(202) 944-5600

Cable
Svensk

Telex
RCA 248347, SVSK UR
WU 89-2724 SVENSK WSH

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: I
Datum: 870507
Handläggare: S Julin

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Washington 87-04-28

Angående: Konferensvägen för Raoul Wallenberg

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom ☐ utan bil ☒ jämte samtl bil ☐ jämte bil nr ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD tel:

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☐ Chef Fö		☐ I-enh Fi		☐ Sv kyrkans mission		☐ Exportr	
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☐ 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	
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☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex		☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex		☒ Raoul Wallenberg	
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex		☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☐ Främmgen	
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen		☐	
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA 2 ex		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk		☐	
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud		☐	
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☐ 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	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus				
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☒ Tel Aviv		
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
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☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo	
	☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro		

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Carlsson Pol I
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ Julin Pol/ESK
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☒ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1–5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol I	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex

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Washington D.C. April 28, 1987

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EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
THE AMBASSADOR

The Honorable
Tom Lantos
U.S. House of Representatives
1707 Longworth Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Tom,

I appreciate having been informed by you about the initiative you have taken to let more than a hundred Congressmen approach Secretary General Gorbachev directly concerning Raoul Wallenberg. I have informed my Government in accordance with your wishes.

Permit me in this context to assure you, in terms that I have had the opportunity to use when informing you personally, that the Swedish Government will not relent in its endeavours to receive directly from Soviet authorities undisputable evidence as to the precise fate of Raoul Wallenberg. My Government is using every possible official avenue to explore those possibilities. There is not a single official visit in either direction between the Soviet Union and Sweden when this case has not been brought to fore. To name just two recent examples; The fate of Raoul Wallenberg was taken up by the Prime Minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, when he visited the Soviet Union last year and by the parliamentary delegation under the leadership of the Speaker, Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, when it visited the Soviet Union earlier this year. So far we have not received information that satisfy Raoul Wallenberg´s family, the Swedish People or the

600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW, SUITE 1200, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037 TEL. (202) 944-5600

Swedish Government.

While the Swedish Government has chosen to make use of diplomatic channels as the means pertinent to a Government it highly appreciates private initiatives on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg also abroad. Your tireless efforts, of which this most recent one is both impressive and timely, are equally appreciated and indeed pertinent in view of the fact that Raoul Wallenberg is one of only two persons ever to have been bestowed the honour of being promoted to honory citizenship in the United States.

With best wishes
Sincerely
Willy

W Wachtmeister

TOM LANTOS
CALIFORNIA

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3531

DISTRICT OFFICE:
520 EL CAMINO REAL
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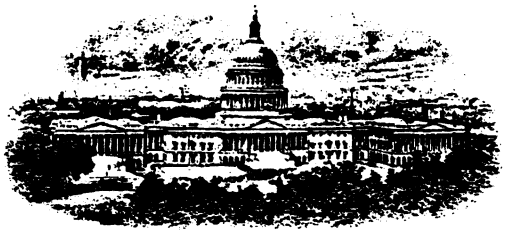
(415) 342-0300

BRANCH OFFICES IN BELLE HAVEN-MENLO PARK, BELMONT, BRISBANE, BURLINGAME, DALY CITY, EAST PALO ALTO, FOSTER CITY, HALF MOON BAY, MILLBRAE, PACIFICA, PALO ALTO, SAN BRUNO AND SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

antw: Mr J. H. F. Lamb.

April 22, 1987

INK. AMB. WASH
D No. 13/171
1987-04-27

AVD.	GR.	MAL.
4	2	Eu/Wallenberg

His Excellency Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister
Swedish Embassy
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Ambassador Wachtmeister:

Enclosed you will find a letter signed by 113 members of Congress requesting that General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union secure the release of Raoul Wallenberg, or provide full, complete, and public accounting of his fate.

We feel that this period of "glasnost" is the perfect time to raise the Wallenberg issue with the Soviets. I remain deeply committed to resolving this unfortunate case of the man who saved thousands of lives during the Holocaust.

I urge that the government of Sweden raise this issue with the Soviet government at this time--Raoul Wallenberg, one of Sweden's greatest heroes, must not be forgotten.

Cordially,

Tom Lantos

Tom Lantos
Member of Congress

Enclosure

CO-CHAIRMEN

Tom Lantos (CA)
John Edward Porter (IL)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Gary L. Ackerman (NY)
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Pat Williams (MT)
Frank R. Wolf (VA)
Gus Yatron (PA)

(membership list on back)

Congressional Human Rights Caucus

Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressman Tom Lantos
1707 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3531

Congressman John Edward Po
1131 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4835

March 27, 1987

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Moscow, U.S.S.R

Dear Mr. Secretary,

We have watched with interest the recent developments in the human rights situation in the Soviet Union. While we welcome the release of political prisoners, we also join with the American people in anticipating further progress.

We would like to call to your personal attention one particular case to which the American people attach great significance -- the case of Raoul Wallenberg. Despite statements by Soviet officials many years ago that Wallenberg had died in a Soviet prison, there have been a number of credible reports over the years indicating that he is still alive and remains imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

We urge you to secure the release of Raoul Wallenberg or to provide a full, complete, and public accounting of his fate. We believe that he still lives, and we urge that he be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

This is a matter of great concern to us as members of the United States Congress. The release of Raoul Wallenberg would provide an important confirmation to the American people of your government's intention to pursue a more open policy.

Sincerely,

Tom Lantos

Tom Lantos

John Porter

Thomas Foley

Robert Michel

Tony Coehlo

Trent Lott

Dante Fascell

Jack Kemp

Daniel K. Akaka, M.C.

Michael A. Andrews, M.C.

Frank Annunzio, M.C.

Bill Archer, M.C.

Chester G. Atkins, M.C.

Les AuCoin, M.C.

Robert E. Badham, M.C.

Herbert H. Bateman, M.C.

Helen Delich Bentley, M.C.

Mario Biaggi, M.C.

Michael Bilirakis, M.C.

Edward P. Boland, M.C.

John Bryant, M.C.

Albert G. Bustamante, M.C.

Benjamin L. Cardin, M.C.

Thomas R. Carper, M.C.

Silvio O. Conte, M.C.

William E. Dannemeyer, M.C.

Peter A. DeFazio, M.C.

Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.

Michael DeWine, M.C.

Joseph J. DioGuardi, M.C.

Robert K. Dornan, M.C.

Richard J. Durbin, M.C.

Bernard J. Dwyer, M.C.

Roy Dyson, M.C.

Dennis E. Eckart, M.C.

Don Edwards, M.C.

Ben Erdreich, M.C.

Mike Espy, M.C.

Lane Evans, M.C.

Jack Fields, M.C.

Barney Frank, M.C.

Bill Frenzel, M.C.

Martin Frost, M.C.

Dean A. Gallo, M.C.

George W. Gekas, M.C.

Benjamin A. Gilman, M.C.

Fred Grandy, M.C.

William H. Gray, III, M.C.

Bill Green, M.C.

Charles A. Hayes, M.C.

Dennis M. Hertel, M.C.

Frank Horton, M.C.

James J. Howard, M.C.

Steny H. Hoyer, M.C.

James M. Inhofe, M.C.

James M. Jeffords, M.C.

Jim Jontz, M.C.

Marcy Kaptur, M.C.

Barbara B. Kennelly, M.C.

Jim Kolbe, M.C.

Ernest L. Konnyu, M.C.

Robert J. Lagomarsino, M.C.

Jim Leach, M.C.

William Lehman, M.C.

Mickey Leland, M.C.

Norman F. Lent, M.C.

Sander M Levin, M.C.

Mel Levine, M.C.

Jerry Lewis, M.C.

John Lewis, M.C.

Jim Lightfoot, M.C.

William O. Lipinski, M.C.

Mike Lowry, M.C.

Thomas J. Manton, M.C.

Lynn Martin, M.C.

Matthew G. Martinez, M.C.

Nicholas Mavroules, M.C.

Dave McCurdy, M.C.

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Stewart B. McKinney, M.C.

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Pat Williams, M.C.

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SVENSKA GENERALKONSULATET
CHICAGO

1987-05-08
Julin/bn
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Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg-för.
exp 87-05-08

Utrikesdepartementet

POL

INK. UTRIKES DEP.
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1987-05-05
AVD. GR. MÅL

Raoul Wallenberg
(3 bil, varav i u.s.o)

Den 24 april 1987 arrangerade i Rockford, Illinois, den lokala judiska församlingen, staden Rockford och Rockford College en minneshögtid över Holocaust-offren under andra världskriget. Raoul Wallenbergs insatser för att rädda ungerska judar stod också i centrum av högtiden.

Två dagar senare ägde en motsvarande minneshögtid rum i South Bend, Indiana, där Raoul Wallenbergs syssling Jacob Wallenberg högtidstalade.

Programmen från de båda evenemangen bifogas. Likaså bifogas (u.s.o.) den proklamation med tack till Sveriges folk, som överlämnades till mig i Rockford. I South Bend utnämndes Raoul Wallenberg hedersmed-borgare i staden. Jag var närvarande vid båda evene-mangen och höll på vardera stället ett kort anförande

Nils R. Larsson

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SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
NEW YORK

1987-04-30

ESK/POL Julin/bn
Tel f GK N:Y

1987-05-11

Kanslirådet
Sven Julin

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INKOM UD
1987-05-07
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P 2 Eu

Broder,

I samband med att man i New York-området på olika sätt högtidlighållit minnet av offren för "Holocaust" under den senaste tiden har detta GK engagerats i flera sammanhang. Sålunda medverkade konsul Hans Andersson vid en sammankomst i en judisk församling i Brooklyn och undertecknad vid en högtid i Jersey City's synagoga där den mosaiska församlingen överlämnade en gåva till svenska folket för att hedra Raoul Wallenberg. Gåvan har formen av en graverad plakett, monterad under ett stiliserat vapen på en tavla. Jag anhåller om instruktion om vem som skall ta emot tavlan.

Vidare organiserade den lutherska St. Peter's Church, Central Synagogue och Svenska Sjömanskyrkan, alla på Manhattan, en gemensam högtid den 28 april, där bland många andra undertecknad medverkade och därvid framförde den hälsning som statsminister Ingvar Carlsson skrev till den amerikanska Wallenberg-kommittén den 26 februari i år.

Programhäftet för evenemanget bifogas.

Bästa hälsningar

Magnus Faxén

CW

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JOINT-SERVICE TO
CELEBRATE THE 75TH
BIRTHDAY OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG

AND

TO COMMEMORATE THE
HOLOCAUST AND ALL OF
ITS VICTIMS

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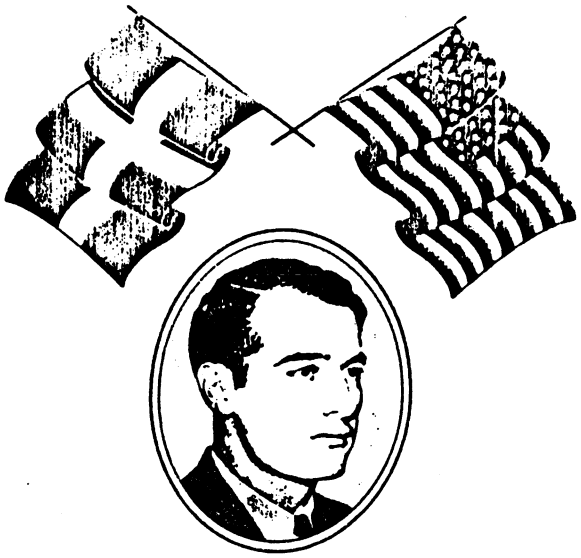
RAOUL WALLENBERG



A HERO FOR OUR TIME

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1987
6:00 P.M.
SAINT PETER'S CHURCH
LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 54TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

THE VOICES OF CHILDREN

(Fifteen thousand children passed through the camp of Terezin from 1941 to 1945. Only one hundred of them survived. Some of their thoughts were recorded in these poems by the martyred children.)

I SIT WITH MY DOLLS

I sit with my dolls by the stove and dream
I dream that my father came back
I dream that my father is still alive
How good it is to have a father
I do not know where my father is.

I NEVER SAW ANOTHER BUTTERFLY

For seven weeks I've lived in here,
Penned up inside this ghetto
But I have found my people here,
The dandelions call to me
And the white chestnut candles in the court
Only I never saw another butterfly.
That butterfly was the last one.
Butterflies don't live in here
in the ghetto.

WE ORPHANS

We orphans
We lament to the world;
Our branch has been cut down
And thrown in the fire-
Kindling was made of our protectors-
We orphans lie stretched out on the fields of loneliness.
We orphans

A LITTLE GARDEN

A little garden
Fragrant and full of roses
The path is narrow
And a little boy walks along it.

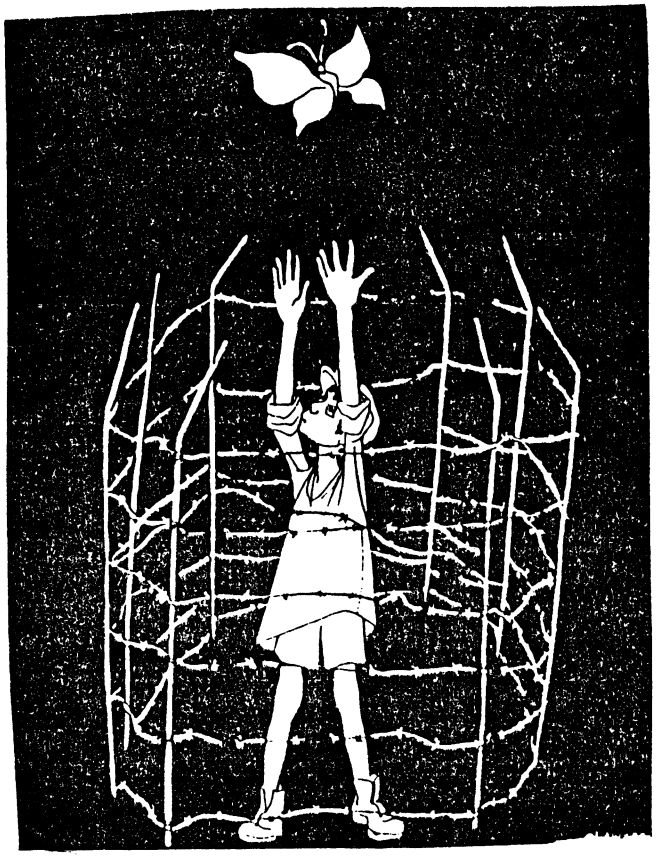
A little boy, a sweet boy,
Like that growing blossom.
When the blossom comes to bloom.
The little boy will be no more.

ABOUT FEAR

My heart still beats inside my breast
Whole friends depart for another world.
Perhaps it's better - who can say?
Than waiting this, to die today?

No, no my God, we want to live!
Not watch our numbers melt away
We want to have a better world
We want to work - we must not die!

BIRD SONG - Cantor Botton



READING:

Anne Frank was a young girl in Amsterdam during the Nazi period. Two weeks before she died she wrote the following in her diary:

> "It's really a wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals, because they seem so absurd and impossible to carry out. Yet I keep them because in spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart. I simply can't build my hopes on a foundation of confusion, misery and death. I see the world gradually being turned into a wilderness. I hear the approaching thunder, I can feel the suffering of millions, and yet, if I look up into the heavens, I think that it will all come right one of these days, that this cruelty will end, and that peace and tranquility will return again. In the meantime, I must hold on to my ideals for perhaps the day will come when I shall be able to carry them out."

READING:

One day when we came back from work, we saw three gallows rearing up in the assembly place, three black crows. Roll call. SS all around us, machine guns trained: the traditional ceremony. Three victims in chains--and one of them, the little servant, the sad-eyed angel.

The SS seemed more preoccupied, more disturbed than usual. To hang a young boy in front of thousands of spectators was no light matter. The head of the camp read the verdict. All eyes were on the child. He was lividly pale, almost calm, biting his lips. The gallows threw its shadow over him.

This time the hangman refused to act as executioner. Three SS replaced him.

The three victims mounted together onto the chairs.

The three necks were placed at the same moment within the nooses.

"Long live liberty!", cried the two adults. But the child was silent.

"Where is God? Where is He?" someone behind me asked.

At a sign from the head of the camp, the three chairs tipped over.

Total silence throughout the camp. On the horizon, the sun was setting.

Then the march past began. The two adults were no longer alive. Their tongues hung swollen, blue tinged. But the third rope was still moving; being so light, the child was still alive...

For more than half an hour he stayed there, struggling between life and death, dying in slow agony under our eyes. And we had to look him full in the face. He was still alive as I passed in front of him. His tongue was still red, his eyes were not yet glazed.

Behind me, I heard the same man asking: "Where is God now?"

And I heard a voice within me answer him:

"Where is He? Here He is -- He is hanging here on this gallows..."

That night the soup tasted of corpses.

Eli Wiesel,
Night

CANTICLE: <u>The Song of Moses and Miriam</u>
with Interpretive Dance

(Refrain by Choir and Congregation)

The Lord is my strength and my song;
He has been my savior.

READING: Martin Niemoeller, a pastor in the German Confessing Church, spent 8 1/2 years in a concentration camp. He wrote:

First they came for the Communists
and I did not speak out-
because I was not a Communist.

Then they came for the Socialists
and I did not speak out-
because I was not a Socialist.

Then they came for the trade unionists
and I did not speak out-
because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Jews
and I did not speak out-
because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me-
and there was no one left
to speak out for me.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS: Ms. Rachel Oestreicher Haspel

READING: An Eyewitness Remembers

Raoul Wallenberg had a unique lifestyle. He spoke German in a strange way. It sounded like a kind of jargon American businessmen would speak. But it suited him in a peculiar way, just as his windbreaker did, and his soft felt hat or, later, his grey steel helmet and sleeping bag did. His way of talking gave one a feeling of temporariness, as if it wanted to emphasize that what was happening was only an episode, a temporary stop, these things which were, for us, an extreme danger, the last battle. He felt a disdainful joy toward risk and adventure, and had a strong feeling for good sportsmanship. That attitude showed traces of his having been in America and Africa, without his mentioning it.

Most people didn't understand him. His co-workers, even the most tireless of them, fought their own battles for their friends, for their fellow human beings. They were forced to fight because they only had two choices: fight or die. But why did Wallenberg fight? What drove him to Budapest, halfway across the globe, from a completely different life, to this murderous, apocalyptical

confusion? What voice called him? It was the voice of his own conscience, a power which had existed in everone's heart but which long ago disappeared, except in his heart. He was a wandering knight, pure and unafraid, a reincarnation of the dragon-killer of old who unhesitatingly went to battle for superhuman ideals, the true, irreproachable idealist. Unlike the heroes of old, he let his pathos speak through action. The role of hero both attracted and irritated him and he also lacked the hardness of the oldtime heroes. Every expression of rawness was foreign to him. In him you found sympathy. In the besieged city, where his life was in danger, he once left his car in order to examine a horse that had been wounded by shrapnel and was in its death throes by the side of a road. He was a crusader but of a new kind, for he loved everyone. He feared danger and despised it and overcame his fear because he wanted to defeat danger. He was more of a hero than the heroes of old, more like a worthy successor to the apostles. He did good for the sake of good. He never made any demands and never expected any thanks for what he did. He knew that people are weak and miserable, but he did not want to make them better, he only wanted to help them. Once, when a German soldier burst into tears while standing before the Swedish legation and asked for his help, he hesitated to refuse him. He said, "After all, this person is a human being like everyone else." He knew that his opponents in the Hungarian Quisling government wanted him dead but still he negotiated with them. He knew that these men could, at any time, break their agreements, but he played by the rules not because of naivete but because of honor.

He was completely involved in his work. He like to be physically active round the clock. He ate cold canned foods or dry bread in the bomb shelter, sitting in the corner in his dirty, oily windbreaker. And despite the dirt he always gave the impression of being dressed up. The atmosphere surrounding him spread to his fellow workers and enchanted them. In the middle of all this hopeless filth, in a hostel or in the wet and dark cellars, he conveyed thoughts of the West, of Sweden, where people seemed to live a clean life, where a person was still a person. Those whom he protected felt this magical power. These refugees, who were fleeing from the gendarmes' raids, desperately seeking protection from Sweden, these lost souls whose suffering sometimes broke down the last remains of civilization. People suffering the utmost

anguish suddenly became calm in his presence and collected themselves, not because they were calculating or because they held him in awe — he never looked for respect — but only because they felt the presence of an uncompromising spirit, a fearless and irreproachable person who would not recoil even at the threat of death. Because he considered it his duty to fight for someone else's cause, fight for an idea, which he possibly wasn't aware of but only felt in his heart. An idea which perhaps was embodied in only one person in the whole city, Raoul Wallenberg. He demanded complete self-sacrifice from both himself and his co-workers and still the role of hero was completely remote to him. He went out to the border stations to get those people he was protecting back from the German convoys. In the middle of the winter, without wearing a winter coat, unarmed, he went to the nests of the fascists. He dared and he succeeded. The waves of the war lifted him. Every action he took made him grow as a man, every danger he faced made him braver. But in the end, these waves took him with them, only one step away from victory.

Wallenberg disappeared. He appeared and disappeared before the eyes of the people he had saved, just as the heroes of the legends. He did what he had to do, saved thousands of people and vanished after he had completed his mission. And still more. He brought back the belief that there has existed and will exist people who selflessly cast themselves in the way of the powers of evil to protect the unprotected. There will always be heroes and knights who come, battle and disappear, pure and uncompromising. That was the lesson Raoul Wallenberg gave us.

Written by Palko Forgacz, who was 18 years old at the time, and the son of one of Raoul's closest co-workers. Palko died of polio when he was only 20 years old. Originally presented in Budapest on June 26, 1946, at a public gathering to honor Raoul Wallenberg

Choral Eulogy - **When I am Dead, Thus Shall You Mourn Me -**
Max Helfman

Responsive Reading: A Confession In Memory of the Six Million

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by closing our ears

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by not using our power;

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by being overcautious

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by hesitating;

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by treachery toward brothers and sisters

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by being content with those times;

For all these sins, O God of forgiveness,
Forgive us, pardon us, and grant us atonement.

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by fearing the powerful

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by bowing to their will;

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by too much patience

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by appeasement;

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by continued frivolity

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by rationalization;

For the sin which we committed before You
and before them by cowardice

And for the sin which we committed before You
and before them by apathy;

For all these sins, O God of forgiveness,
Forgive us, pardon us, and grant us
Strength to say "Never Again!"

Reading:

I think continually of those who were truly great.
Who, from the womb, remembered the soul's history
Through corridors of light where the hours are suns,
Endless and singing. Whose lovely ambition
Was that their lips, still touched by fire,
Should tell of the Spirit, clothed from head to foot in song.
And who hoarded from the Spring branches
The desires falling across their bodies like blossoms.

What is precious, is never to forget
The essential delight of the blood drawn from ageless springs
Breaking through rocks in worlds before our earth.
Never to deny its pleasure in the morning simple light
Nor its grave evening demand for love.
Never to allow gradually the traffic to smother
With noise and fog, the flowering of the Spirit.

Near the snow, near the sun, in the highest fields,
See how these names are feted by the waving grass
And by the streamers of white cloud
And whispers of wind in the listening sky.
The names of those who in their lives fought for life,
Who wore at their hearts the fire's centre.
Born of the sun, they travelled a short while toward the sun,
And left the vivid air signed with their honor.

-Stephen Spender

Reading:

If someone suffers and he keeps silent, it can be a good silence. If someone suffers and I keep silent, then it's a destructive silence. If we envisage literature and human destiny as endeavors by man to redeem himself, then we must admit the obsession, the overall dominating theme of responsibility, that we are responsible for one another. I am responsible for his or her suffering, for his or her destiny. If not, we are condemned by our solitude forever and it has no meaning. This solitude is a negative, destructive solitude, a self-destructive solitude.

-from Harry James Cargas in Conversation with Elie Wiesel

Hymn: **Children of The Heavenly Father**
A translation of a Swedish hymn
set to the melody of a famous Swedish folk tune.

1. Children of the heav'n-ly Father
Safe-ly in his bo-som gather,
Nest-ling bird or star in heav-en
Such a ref-uge ne'er was giv-en.

2. God his own doth tend and nour-ish,
In his ho-ly courts they flour-ish,
From all e-vil things he spares them,
In his might-y arms he bears them.

3. Nei-ther life nor death shall ev-er
From the Lord his chil-dren sev-er;
Un-to them his grace he show-eth,
And their sor-rows all he know-eth.

4. Though he giv-eth or he tak-eth,
God his chil-dren ne'er for-sak-eth;
His the lov-ing pur-pose sole-ly
To pre-serve them pure and ho-ly.

* * * *

SPEAKER: The Hon. Magnus Faxen

* * * *

THE LIGHTING OF CANDLES
OF COMMEMORATION AND REMEMBRANCE

* * * *

ORGAN MEDITATION **Adagio** - Flor Peeters

READING:

The universe whispers that all things are intertwined. Yet at times we hear the loud cry of discord. To which voice shall we listen? Although we long for harmony, we cannot close our ears to the noise of war, the rasp of hate. How dare we speak of concord, when the fact and symbol of our age is Auschwitz?

The intelligent heart does not deny reality. We must not forget the grief of yesterday, nor ignore the pain of today. But yesterday is past. It cannot tell us what tomorrow will bring. If there is goodness at the heart of life, then its power, like the power of evil, is real. Which shall prevail? Moment by moment we choose between them. If we choose rightly, and often enough, the broken fragments of our world will be restored to wholeness.

For this we need strength and help. We turn in hope, therefore, to a Power beyond us. God has many names, but God is One. God creates; God sustains: God loves; God inspires us with the hope we can be made one as God is One

MEMORIAL PRAYER - CANTOR RICHARD BOTTON

אֵל מָלֵא רַחֲמִים שׁוֹכֵן בַּמְּרוֹמִים הַמְצָא מְנוּחָה נְכוֹנָה תַּחַת כַּנְפֵי הַשְּׁכִינָה בְּמַעֲלוֹת קְדוֹשִׁים וּטְהוֹרִים כְּזֹהַר הָרָקִיעַ מַזְהִירִים, אֶת־נִשְׁמוֹת כָּל־אַחֵינוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֲנָשִׁים נָשִׁים וָטַף, שֶׁנֶּהֱרְגוּ וְשֶׁנִּטְבְּחוּ וְשֶׁנִּשְׂרְפוּ וְשֶׁנֶּחְנְקוּ. בְּגַן עֵדֶן תְּהִי מְנוּחָתָם. אָנָּא בַּעַל הָרַחֲמִים, הַסְתִּירֵם בְּסֵתֶר כְּנָפֶיךָ לְעוֹלָמִים וּצְרוֹר בִּצְרוֹר הַחַיִּים אֶת־נִשְׁמוֹתֵיהֶם. יְיָ הוּא נַחֲלָתָם, וְיָנוּחוּ בְשָׁלוֹם עַל מִשְׁכָּבוֹתֵיהֶם. וְנֹאמַר אָמֵן.

Exalted, compassionate God, grant perfect peace in Your sheltering Presence, among the holy and the pure, to the souls of all our brethren, men, women, and children of the House of Israel, who were slaughtered and burned. May their memory endure, inspiring truth and loyalty in our lives. May their souls thus be bound up in the bond of life. May they rest in peace. And let us say: Amen.

READING:

Because of the strength and the beauty and the piety of their lives, because of our hope for the future which they have planted within us - in spite of everything which strangles hope - we say Yes to creation and we say Yes to our Creator and to God's eternity and holiness. As each individual word of the Kaddish is recited, the congregation will respond with a locus of human suffering.

(We rise)	(We rise)
Yit-gadal	יתגדל
Kishinev	Kishinev
ve-yit-kadash	ויתקדש
Warsaw	Warsaw
shmei raba	שמה רבא
Auschwitz	Auschwitz
b'alma divra khir'utei	בעלמא די ברא כרעותה
Dachau	Dachau
ve-yamlikh mal-khutei	וימליך מלכותה
Buchenwald	Buchenwald
be-hayei-khon uve'yomei-khon	בחייכון וביומיכון
Babi Yar	Babi Yar
uve-hayei di-khol beit Yisrael	ובחיי דכל בית ישראל
Hiroshima	Hiroshima
ba-agala u-vizman kariv	בעגלא ובזמן קריב
Hebron	Hebron
v'imru amen.	ואמרו אמן.

Ye-hei shmei raba meva-rakh l'alam ul'almei 'almaya.

יהא שמה רבא מברך לעלם ולעלמי עלמיא

Yit-barakh ve-yish-tabah	יתברך וישתבח
Dresden	Dresden
ve-yit-pa'ar ve-yitromam	ויתפאר ויתרומם
Mayence	Mayence
ve-yitnasei ve-yit-hadar	ויתנשא ויתהדר
Terezin	Terezin
ve-yit'aleh ve'yit-halal	ויתעלה ויתהלל
Treblinka	Treblinka
shmei di-kudsha brikh hu	שמה דקודשא בריך הוא
Bergen-Belsen	Bergen-Belsen
l'eila	לעלא
Vilna	Vilna
mikol bir-khata ve-shirata	מכל ברכתא ושירתא
Nagasaki	Nagasaki
tush-be-hata ve-nehe-mata	תשבחתא ונחמתא
Massada	Massada
da-amiran b'alma	דאמירן בעלמא
Budapest	Budapest
v'imru amen.	ואמרו אמן

Ye-hei shlama raba min shmaya ve'hayim aleinu v'al kol Yisrael v'imru amen.

יהא שלמא רבא מן שמיא וחיים עלינו ועל כל ישראל
ואמרו אמן

Oseh shalom bimromav hu ya'aseh shalom aleinu v'al kol Yisrael v'imru amen.

עושה שלום במרומיו הוא יעשה שלום עלינו ועל
כל ישראל ואמרו אמן

IN TRIBUTE

In these dark and cynical times, when there is so very little for humanity to believe in, when the historian and the investigative reporter have trained us to expect the worst of the great, it is little wonder that the world does not quite know what to make of Raoul Wallenberg - or that too many governments have chosen to maintain a shameful silence.

Sadly, noble words are robbed of their meaning. We hear him called "righteous Gentile," "hero of the Holocaust," "unsung martyr of World War II." Now and then some scholar addresses anew the question of how and by what means Wallenberg managed to save one hundred thousand lives, or probes the psychosocial impulses which compelled him to forsake wealth and ease and undertake so dangerous a mission.

But when we have set down the last pious platitude, made our tallies and pondered his motives, something in Raoul Wallenberg still eludes us. He remains a mystery, as do all pure-souled, whole-hearted, thoroughly moral people. We are left only with the everlasting memory of what he did - and what Raoul Wallenberg did was to fulfill, as none in his time would or could, the terms of the contract which binds each of us to humanity. The Talmud summed up that contract in these words: "Whoever saves a single soul, it is as if he or she saved the whole world."

Therefore we must do more than cling to his memory. We must proclaim to all the nations that Raoul Wallenberg lives, tirelessly champion his cause, tirelessly press for news of his fate - till the day, if it please God, that Raoul Wallenberg returns to us from the long, bitter totalitarian night.

POSTLUDE <u>Chorale</u> - Joseph Jongen

* * * * *

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-05-05

Beir. åtgärd se delgivningslista

Överlämnas för kännedom o
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. I
13 MAJ 1987
Julin

Departementsrådet
Peter Osvald
Pol I

Utrikesdepartementet

125/001

HEMLIG SekrL 2:1

Nya Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet

56 A 1987-04-15
(1 bil)

Broder,

Den tyskspråkiga veckotidningen Budapester Rundschau, som i första hand vänder sig till en utländsk läsekrets, har i sitt senaste nummer (18/1987) på sid 5 bifogade fotografi jämte bildtext kring tillkomsten av det nya Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet, som sedan före påsk finns att beskåda i Erzsébet Szilagyi-allén (nordväst om Buda-borgen) men vars officiella invigning fortfarande dröjer. Inte minst intressant är slutmeningen i bildtexten, där det talas om att det ursprungliga monumentet från 1940-talets slut inte blev uppställt på avsedd plats "på grund av de dåtida politiska förhållandena" men att det kan beses i Debrecen framför den farmaceutiska "Biogal"-fabriken där.

Vi har i dessa dagar fått åtskilliga frågor från journalister och andra i in- och utland om när monumentets invigning egentligen skall äga rum (många har ju trott att det skulle ske någon gång i början av maj och i samband med World Jewish Congress beramade möte här i staden), men därom svävar vi alltjämt i okunnighet. Därför hänvisar vi alla dem som frågar till Budapests stadskansli, som torde stå för invigningsarrangemangen på samma sätt som var fallet i fråga om Olof Palme-promenaden och

-minnesmärket. - (När jag sammanträffade med "borgmästaren" Pál Iványi i det senare sammanhanget, uttalade denne en förhoppning om min närvaro också i samband med RW-monumentets senare invigning, vars datum dock ännu inte hade bestämts. - På min fråga i en av kortegebilarna under Kádárs Sverige-besök uppgav Dr Gresznaryk i UM, att invigningen är avsedd att ske någon gång under tiden 20 - 30 maj, men om han då var rätt underrättad återstår alltjämt att se.)

Jag förhåller mig i alla händelser avvaktande och vill mot ärendets mycket speciella och ömtåliga bakgrund inte utåt visa alltför stort intresse och därmed riskera att "rubba några cirklar".

Hjärtliga hälsningar!

Ragnar Bromberg

PS. Per Anger ringde mig häromdagen och talade om att Nina Lagergren och Guy von Dardel vid närmare eftertanke bestämt sig för att inte komma till invigningen (som de då trodde skulle äga rum som i morgon eller övermorgon), främst därför att de befarar att minnesmärket kan komma att framställas eller på annat sätt framstå som en hyllning till en avliden person.

BO

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: I — Datum: 870511 — Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes	Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn
SJ	Oslo - Stockholm - Oslo 870511-a
	Angående: Nya Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet

☒ **HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS**
Dölges för kännedom

☐ utan bil ☒ jämte samtl bil ☐ jämte bil nr ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD tel:

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					☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
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☐ Chef Pol 1–6	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☒ Chef Pol 1	☐ KSA	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Theorin	☐ Åter enh ex

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Dep UD 363 1986-02 100 bl à 50 ex BCB Vbg 86402

BUDAPESTER RUNDSCHAU berichtet

Der weltberühmte Tenor Placido Domingo gastierte kürzlich als Radames in Verdis „Aida" in Budapest; die sensationelle Aufführung wurde vom Publikum durch einen 55minütigen Applaus honoriert

Die ungarischen Bildungseinrichtungen schalteten sich jetzt erstmalig in jene internationale Programmreihe ein, die unter der Bezeichnung

„Woche des sauren Regens"

bereits zum fünften Mal in Westeuropa veranstaltet wurde. In diesem Zusammenhang kam es unter der Führung von Dozenten der Budapester Universität für Gartenbau zu einer Rundfahrt durch die Parkanlagen der Hauptstadt, bei der zahlreiche Umweltschäden registriert wurden. In der Innenstadt unterzog man die Bau- und Kunstdenkmäler einer Untersuchung, und zwar unter dem Aspekt der negativen Wirkung der Luftverschmutzung. Auch in den Wäldern der Budaer Berge beobachtete man die durch Schadstoffe verursachten Veränderungen an den Bäumen.

In diesem Jahr begeht der ungarische

Rettungsdienst

der anno 1887 unter dem Namen „Freiwilliger Rettungsverein" ins Leben gerufen wurde, sein Zentenarium. Nach der völligen Zerstörung des Notdienstnetzes im Zweiten Weltkrieg datiert die Neugründung der Organisation, nun unter der Bezeichung Ungarischer Rettungsdienst, aus dem Jahr 1948. Heute verfügt die Organisation über einen modernen Wagenpark, darunter 32 Rettungsautos vom Typ Mercedes, drei Hubschrauber und ein Spezialflugzeug, das auch auf eng bemessenem Gelände landen und starten kann. Unter den Budapester Krankenhäusern verfügt allerdings erst eine Klinik, das Krankenhaus von Dél-Pest, über einen Landeplatz für die Rettungshubschrauber.

In der Erzsébet Szilágyi Allee von Budapest wurde kürzlich im Gedenken an den schwedischen Botschaftssekretär Raoul Wallenberg, der 1944 während der deutschen Besatzung und des Pfeilkreuzlerterrors, tausenden ungarischen Juden das Leben rettete, diese Skulpturenkomposition — ein Werk des Bildhauers Imre Varga — aufgestellt. Das einen schlangetötenden Athleten darstellende Relief des Denkmals entstand in Anlehnung an eine Plastik des ungarischen Bildhauers Pál Pátzay, zu Ehren Wallenbergs. Ende der 40er Jahre geschaffen, wurde diese Skulptur aufgrund der damaligen politischen Verhältnisse nicht aufgestellt; heute ist sie in Debrecen vor dem Pharmazieunternehmen Biogal zu sehen

Bei Kilometerstein 37 der Autobahn M 7 öffnete jetzt ein

Agrohobby -Geschäft

seine Pforten. Die neue Handelseinrichtung gehört zum Unternehmen Agroker aus Székesfehérvár

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-05-07

Betr. åtgärd se delgivningslista

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol I
13 MAJ 1987

Departementsrådet
Peter Osvald
Pol I

Utrikesdepartementet

137/001

Nya Wallenberg-monumentet: WJC-ceremoni resp. invigning
Hbr Dromberg-Osvald 1987-05-05
(1 bil)

Broder,

Åberopande mitt handbrev från i förrgår och vårt telefonsamtal igår eftermiddag får jag härmed bekräfta, att den officiella invigningen av det nya Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet utsatts till att äga rum fredagen den 15 maj kl 15. Jag har visserligen alltjämt inte sett till något skriftligt meddelande härom, men stadens kansli tycks igår e m ha upplyst om detta till en av våra lokalanställda och samtidigt förutskickat en officiell anmaning till mig att delta. - Från dr Gresznáryk har jag erfarit att en inbjudningsskrivelse (daterad 4 maj) avgått till Nina Lagergren att komma till invigningen och att hon erbjudits ett besöksprogram därutöver, om hon så skulle önska.

Vidare kan jag bekräfta att den inofficiella hyllningsceremoni (utan ungerskt deltagande) framför Wallenberg-monumentet från World Jewish Congress' sida, som jag också omnämnde i telefon igår, ägde rum idag på morgonen. Jag blev ju uppfordrad att komma till denna ceremoni sent igår e m av Stefan Meisels, ordförande i Judiska föreningen i Stockholm, på WJC-ordföranden Edgar Bronfmans vägnar, och jag infann mig också till ceremonin och skakade ett antal händer men företog mig inte något därutöver. På grund av regn, blåst, frånvaro av högtalare och en hord av framfusiga västjournalister uppfattade jag i likhet med flertalet av de kringstående - kanske

ett hundratal kongressdeltagare - så gott som ingenting av vad som sades. Det hela inspelades dock av så många fler västliga radio- och TV-mikrofoner/kameror. Den ende talaren vid ceremonin var Bronfman, men dessutom sjöngs en sång på hebreiska och upplästes en hälsning från Nina Lagergren (av Stefan Meisels) och nedlades en blomsteruppsättning från WJC, och därefter var det hela över. Den regnblötta och nybesådda marken runt monumentet blev helt söndertrampad och torde få ställas i ordning på nytt till nästa veckas officiella invigning.

Ragnar Dromberg

PS. Bifogar notis ur dagens "Neueste Nachrichten", varav framgår att ledningen för World Jewish Congress - ordföranden Bronfman och generalsekreteraren Israel Singer - igår mottogs såväl av statspresidenten Pál Losonczi som av regeringschefen György Lázár och att den ungerske "kyrkoministern" Imre Miklos deltog i gårdagens öppningshögtidlighet för WJC's exekutivkommittés möte här i Budapest.

BO

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: I | Datum: 87-05-11 | Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Dromberg - Oswald 87-05-07

Angående:

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rådsdel 53 ex		☐ ÖB		☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex		☒ fru Nina Lagergren	
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex		☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☐ Raoul Wallenberg-	
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen		☐ Föreningen	
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Generalsekretär der Ungarischen Sozialistischen Arbeiterpartei, empfing am Mittwoch im Sitz des Zentralkomitees den gegenwärtig zu einem offiziellen Besuch in Ungarn weilenden Präsidenten des spanischen Senats, José Federico de Carjaval, mit dem er ein Gespräch über aktuelle Fragen der internationalen Lage und die Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen beiden Staaten führte.

Ebenfalls am Mittwoch traf sich José Federico de Carjaval im Parlament zu Verhandlungen mit seinem Gastgeber István Sarlós, dem Präsidenten der Ungarischen Nationalversammlung. Anläßlich der Verhandlungen informierten die Partner einander detailliert über die Tätigkeit der beiden gesetzgebenden Gremien. Die Eigenheiten der Arbeit des ungarischen bzw. spanischen Parlaments erörternd, stellten sie dabei die gegenseitig nutzbare Praxis der Behandlung von Interpellationen und Anfragen der Abgeordneten besonders in den Vordergrund.

Im Zusammenhang mit der Analyse der aktuellen Fragen der internationalen Lage verwiesen István Sarlós und José Federico de Carjaval gleichzeitig darauf, daß bei den sowjetisch—amerikanischen Verhandlungen über Rüstungsbegrenzung die Ausarbeitung eines Abkommens in greifbare Nähe gerückt sei. Die Verhandlungspartner stellten übereinstimmend fest, daß zu der die Grundlage dafür bildenden Atmosphäre des Vertrauens auch die kleinen und mittleren Staaten mit einer Stärkung ihrer Beziehungen beitragen können.

Im Anschluß an die Verhandlungen gab István Sarlós zu Ehren seines spanischen Gastes im Parlament ein Festessen.

Außenhandelsminister Veress verhandelte in Wien

Wien, 6. Mai (MTI) — Der ungarische Außenhandelsminister Péter Veress hielt sich aus Anlaß der 6. Sitzung der ungarisch—österreichischen Kommission für wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit in Österreich auf. Dabei wurde er von Bundeskanzler Franz Vranitzky empfangen. Péter Veress und der österreichische Wirtschaftsminister Robert Graf unterzeichneten am Mittwoch das Protokoll der Sitzung. Mit seinen Partnern erörterte Veress den Stand der Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern.

WJC-Exekutivmitglieder bei führenden ungarischen Politikern

Budapest, 6. Mai (MTI) — Am Mittwoch begann in Budapest die Exekutivtagung des Jüdischen Weltkongresses (WJC).

Die Führer des Weltkongresses — Präsident Edgar Bronfman und Generalsekretär Israel Singer — wurden am Mittwoch vom ungarischen Staatspräsidenten Pál Losonczi sowie vom Ministerpräsidenten der Ungarischen Volksrepublik, György Lázár, empfangen. Bei dem Treffen waren Staatssekretär Imre Miklós, Vorsitzender des Staatlichen Amtes für Kirchenfragen, und András Losonci, Vorsitzender der Landesvertretung der ungarischen Israeliten, zugegen.

Außenminister Péter Várkonyi empfing die Führer des Jüdischen Weltkongresses ebenfalls im Laufe des Tages.

Zur feierlichen Eröffnung am Mittwochabend wurden die Teilnehmer der Exekutivtagung im Namen der ungarischen Regierung von Staatssekretär Imre Miklós begrüßt.

Anhörungen zur Iran-Contr begannen

Washington (AFP/Reuter/MTI) — In der Anhörung vor den Sonderausschüssen des amerikanischen Kongresses über die Bereitstellung von amerikanischen Geldern für die nicaraguanischen Contras hat einer der Hauptzeugen, der pensionierte General Richard Secord, am Dienstag schwere Beschuldigungen gegen die Regierung Reagan erhoben. Die Regierung habe gewußt, was er gemacht habe, und habe dies auch gebilligt, sagte der ehemalige Koordinator der sogenannten privaten amerikanischen Finanzhilfe für die von den USA unterstützten Banden.

Secord übte scharfe Kritik an der Art und Weise, wie Justizminister Edwin Meese im November letzten Jahres die Iran-Contra-Affäre geschildert habe. Er habe sich „verraten" und „im Stich gelassen" gefühlt, sagte Secord. Der pensionierte General sagte, die Contras hätten

Großer Schlangestehen um die Sitzplätze im XIX. Sonderbus

P	2	Eu 1

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 870508-922 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-05-11-10.08

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
TEL AVIV	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-11-10.08	0120

FROM: UD/ESK POSTED TIME: 1987-05-08-16.51

MSG NO: 870508-922

TEL AVIV
+

UD STOCKHOLM 1987-05-08

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV

FRAAN JULIN ANG BESOEK AV VON DARDEL. TELEFONSAMTAL DUHS-JULIN AABEROPAS.

PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL ANKOMMER TEL AVIV 17/5 OCH AATERVAENDER TILL GENEVE 24/5. CEREMONIN DAA HAN UTNAEMNS TILL HEDERSMEDBORGARE I RAMATGAN (MED RESERVATION FOER STAVNINGEN) AEGER RUM DEN 20/5. DEN SOM HAALLER I HANS PROGRAM AER BITRAEDANDE BORGMAESTAREN CHAGAN, TELEFON TEL AVIV 72 50 41.

VON DARDEL VILL GAERNA TRAEFFA HIRDMAN FOER SAMTAL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH TAR KONTAKT MED AMBASSADEN.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL 16:55

- End of printout

SD för åtgärd:

INK. AMB. TEL AVIV
Dnr. 15/171
19 87-04-30
AVD. R | GR. 18 | MAL Wallenberg

The Wallenberg Scholars
The Hebrew University
Mount Scopus
Jerusalem, Israel

April 28, 1987

1987 05-11
AVD. D | GR. 2 | MAL Eu I

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

This year eight American students were selected to participate in a new program at the Hebrew University, named in honor of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jewish lives in Hungary during World War II.

As you know, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into custody on January 17, 1945 by Soviet officials as Budapest was being liberated. Although many sightings of the man have since been reported, the Soviet Union has consistently stated that Raoul Wallenberg is dead. They have never, however, provided adequate proof to support this claim.

The Wallenberg Scholars, acting under the assumption that Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive, have therefore sent a letter to Soviet First Secretary Michael Gorbachev asking for the release of this heroic Swede.

We have also sent letters to forty-eight United States Congressmen (a copy is enclosed) asking for their help in making this man's life a priority issue in the present U.S.-Soviet talks. Likewise, we have notified twenty-eight major U.S. and Canadian newspapers (copy enclosed) requesting that they make public our appeal.

On Wednesday, April 29th, President Reagan will be considering a call for the release of Raoul Wallenberg from Soviet prison. The Wallenberg Scholars ask that your Government would inform the President of your support in this decision.

On Friday, May 1st, the American and Canadian newspapers will join in a coordinated effort aimed at securing the freedom of Raoul Wallenberg. As our letter to the editors demonstrates, we have tried to steer clear of placing blame on any nation. At the same time, the man's life demands that we make clear our expectations. We respectfully ask that you would forward the enclosed materials to your nation's newspapers so that they might join us in a May 1st world-wide appeal for the release of Raoul Wallenberg.

Respectfully yours,

Harry Rakosky
Harry Rakosky
On behalf of
The Raoul Wallenberg Scholars

1987-05-06 Nr. 70

Raoul Wallenberg

Överlämnas av ambassaden i Tel Aviv.

Sven Hirdman

The Wallenberg Scholars
The Hebrew University
Mount Scopus
Jerusalem, Israel

April 25, 1987

Dear Editor,

Can we really afford, morally, to assume that Raoul Wallenberg is dead? What will our excuse be to a future generation -- to ourselves -- when one day we find out that he really was alive, only we had failed to act? There have no doubt been many individuals who have put forth sincere efforts to secure the release of Raoul Wallenberg; but there has never been an intense, coordinated outcry from all sectors of society ... the government, the press, and the community ... seeking his return. Here is the opportunity. Friday, May 1st, is the day. Let us not pass it by.

Enclosed is a copy of invitations and letters sent to forty-eight U.S. Congressmen. The Wallenberg Scholars respectfully ask that you would make public this appeal to a world whose debt it is.

Sincerely,

Harry Rakosky

Harry Rakosky
On behalf of
The Wallenberg Scholars

This year eight American students were awarded The Raoul Wallenberg Scholarship.

These scholars, studying at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, focus on topics related to issues of leadership within democracies. Conceived in the spirit of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who at great personal peril devoted himself to the rescue of Jews in the face of Nazi barbarism, this program perpetuates his example of leadership in preserving democratic ideals.

Some weeks ago the Wallenberg Scholars sent out a letter in Russian to Soviet First Secretary Michael Gorbachev asking for the release of Raoul Wallenberg in order that he might attend a banquet to be held in his honor on May 11th.

With short notice, and sensitive to the reality of your busy schedule, the Wallenberg Scholars nevertheless ask that you join them in their celebration of this remarkable man. Invitations have been extended to the President, the U.S. and Swedish Ambassadors to Israel, United States Congressmen, Israeli Knesset Members, the Mayor of Jerusalem, and friends rescued by the heroic Swede.

In the event that a previous engagement precludes your attending this special event, the Wallenberg Scholars ask that you would rally with other Congressmen in persuading the President to make this man's life a priority issue in the present U.S.-Soviet talks.

Respectfully,

Harry Rakosky

Harry Rakosky
On behalf of
The Wallenberg Scholars

Whose Debt Is It?

Is it the debt of the Jews ... those twenty-thousand who were saved through the courageous acts of a righteous Gentile?

Is it the debt of the Swedes ... that nation which sent him as special attaché to their legation in Hungary?

Is it the debt of the Americans ... whose War Refugee Board of World War II requested that a neutral diplomat be sent on a one-man mission of mercy?

Or ... is it the debt of the Soviets ... who on January 17, 1945 accompanied Raoul Wallenberg to Debrecen, the place where they and the Provisional Hungarian Government had set up headquarters?

Someone has a debt to pay, a bill totaling forty-two years of a great man's life. And it comes due today. For this is a generation capable of compassion, an age not paralyzed by our past.

In just ten days, on May 11th, a group of students will be holding a banquet to celebrate this incredible man. Raoul Wallenberg brought freedom to thousands. What better way to begin paying our debt than to grant him a freedom of his own?

In the final analysis the question is not, "Whose debt is it?" for in it we certainly all have a share. More properly stated, the question must be, "It is mine, how much do I owe?"

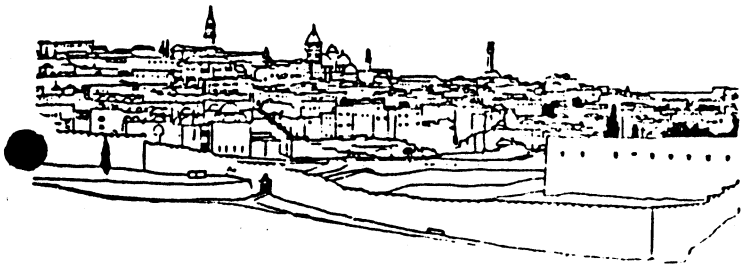
May this day, May 1st, mark the beginning of a new work, a labor of compassion and truth for people of wisdom and courage throughout the world.

The Wallenberg Scholars
request the honor of your presence
in attending

The Raoul Wallenberg Banquet

7 p.m. Monday, 11 May 1987
Beit Maiersdorf Faculty Club
The Hebrew University
Mount Scopus
Jerusalem

Invitation



R.S.V.P. by

In the U.S.:

(Deleted)

In Israel:

PR

P	2	Eu 1

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 870511-831 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-05-11-16.19

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
BUDAPEST-T	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-11-16.19	0070

FROM: UD/PRESS POSTED TIME: 1987-05-11-16.14

MSG NO: 870511-831

BUDAPEST-T+

UD STOCKHOLM 1987 05 11

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE PUBLICITET OM WALLENBERG

SVENSKA DAGBLADET SUMMERAR PAA SOENDAGEN UNDER RUBRIKEN ''UNGERN PUBLICERAR REDOGOERELSE FOER WALLENBERGS FOERSVINNANDE'' INNEHAALLET I EN ARTIKEL I MAGYAR HIRLAP. I EN KOMMENTAR TILL ARTIKEL SAEGER PIERRE SCHORI TILL SVD ATT:

''- PUBLICERINGEN I MAGYAR HIRLAP AER EN VAELKOMMEN OCH VAERDIGHYLLNING TILL RAOUL WALLENBERGS STORA INSATS, KOMMENTERARKABINETSSEKRETERARE PIERRE SCHORI VID SVENSKA UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET DEN SENASTE UTVECKLINGEN I LAANGA WALLENBERG-HISTORIEN. HAN MENAR OCKSAA ATT DET ''SANNOLIKT INTE AER EN TILLFAELLIGHET'' ATT DENNA NYA OFFICIELLA MARKERING FRAAN HOEGSTA UNGERSKA REGERINGSNIVAA KOMMER JUST NU:

- DEN FOERAENDRADE SOVJETISKA POLITIKEN FAAR AATERVERKNINGAR I HELA EUROPA INKLUSIVE OESTEUROPA, SAEGER HAN.''

(..)

''- MAN HAR TIDIGARE TALAT OM RAOUL WALLENBERG I UNGERN OCH UTTRYCKT BEUNDRAN FOER HANS MOD OCH VIKTIGA ARBETE FOER ATT RAEDDA UNGERSKA JUDAR, SAEGER PIERRE SCHORI. NAER OLOF PALME BESOEKTE BUDAPEST 1985 DELTOG HAN I EN

CEREMONI VID RAOUL WALLENBERGS GATA.''

(..)

''DEN UNGERSKA PUBLICITETEN KOMMER DOCK INTE ATT FOER-
ANLEDA NAAGON FOERAENDRING I DEN SVENSKA WALLENBERG
STRATEGIN, ENLIGT PIERRE SCHORI.

(..)

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

PRESSBYRAAN
HJELT/AAB

- End of printout

(pol) | P | 2 | Eu 1 |

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 870511-929 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-05-11-18.44

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
NEW YORK/GK	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-11-18.44	0336

FROM: UD/ESK POSTED TIME: 1987-05-11-17.55

MSG NO: 870511-929

=LIST
NEW YORK/GK
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UD STOCKHOLM 1987-05-11

GENERALKONSULATET NEW YORK

FOER FAXEN FRAAN JULIN ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG. HBR FAXEN-JULIN
L987-04-30

FOERESLAAR ATT DU INSAENDER PLAKETTEN TILL DEPARTEMENTET.

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM KL. 17.55

- End of printout

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOPIA TILL:
UTRMIN
KABSEK
POLCH
POL 1

ÅTGÄRD:

aa SJ

1987-05-12

P 2 Ett

POL

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-05-12

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1
HBR DROMBERG-OSVALD
DEN 5 RESP 6 MAJ

RE INVIGNING AV MONUMENTET OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FORTS

RE INVIGNING AV MONUMENTET OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. VID MIDDAGSTID IGAAR MOTTOG JAG (TILL SIST) MED BUD EN PERSONLIG INBJUDAN FRAAN "OEVERBORGMAESTAREN" IVANYI ATT NAERVARA VID INVIGNINGEN PAA FREDAG (DEN 15 MAJ KL 15) AV DET NYA RAOUL WALLENBERG-MONUMENTET JAEMTE "VOERDSAM" ANMANING ATT DAERVID NEDLAEGGA EN KRANS "VID MINNESMAERKET OEVER ERT FOLKS STORRE MAN". JAG AVSER HOERSAMMA DENNA INBJUDAN MEN ISTAELLET FOER KRANS PLACERA EN ANNORLUNDA BLOMSTERUPPSATS VID MONUMENTET. DET SENARE SKER MED HAENSYN TILL DE INVAENDNINGAR MOT JUST KRANSNEDLAEGGNING SOM NINA LAGERGREN OCH PER ANGER FRAMFOERT I TELEFONSAMTAL MED MIG.

S E C U N D O. NINA LAGERGREN, SOM JAG SENAST TALADE MED IGAAR MAANDAG, HAR GENOM UNGERSKA STOCKHOLMSAMBASSADEN FAATT EN EGEN INBJUDAN OEVERVARA INVIGNINGEN FRAAN IVANYI. HON VERKAR EMELLERTID MYCKET TVEKSAM, FRAEMST AV RAEDSLA FOER ATT EVENEMANGET SKALL FRAMSTAA SOM ETT AEREMINNE OEVER EN DOED.

T E R T I O. AV DET TILL IVANYIS SKRIVELSE FOGADE UPPTRYCKTA INBJUDNINGSKORTET, SOM AER UTFAERDAT AV BUDAPESTTKOMMITTEN AV "PATRIOTISKA FOLKFRONTEN", FRAMGAAR ATT INVIGNINGSTALET KOMMER ATT HAALLAS AV KOMMITTENS "LEDANDE SEKRETERARE" EMIL PEJAK, ALLTSAA ICKE AV IVANYI SOM VAR DEN SOM HOELL TALET VID INVIGNINGEN AV MINNESMAERKET OEVER OLOF PALME FOER FYR VECKOR SEDAN.

Q U A R T O. ENLIGT "MINNESMAERKESDONATORN" FOERRE USA-AMBASSADOEREN NICHOLAS M SALGOZ SOM JAG JUST AAATERKOMMIT TILL BUDAPEST FOER ETT VECKOLAANGT "PRIVATBESOEK" (MEN VARS FINASIERANDE OCH PAADRIVANDE ROLL I DETTA SAMMANHANG ALLS ICKE FRAMSKYMTAT I DEN HITTILLSVARANDE UNGERSKA PUBLICITETEN KRING DET NYA MONUMENTET), BERAETTADE FOER MIG I TELEFON IGAAR ATT HAN LIKSOM EFTERTRAEDAREN MARK PALMER OCKSAA INBJUDITS TILL INVIGNINGEN OCH ATT VI JAEMTE NINA LAVGERGREN TROLIGEN AER DE ENDA ICKE-UNGRARE SOM KALLATS TILL CEREMONIN IFRAAGA.

Q U I N T O. DR GRESZNARYK I UM NAEMNDE I FOERBIGAAENDE HAEROMDAGEN - APROPAA DET JUDISKA VAERLDSMOETETS HYLLNINGSCEREMONI FRAMFOER DET NYA WALLENBERG-MONUMENTET I FOERRA VECKAN - ATT MONUMENTET "AV PRAKTISKA SKAEL" MAASTE RESAS I FOERVAEG MEN ATT DET "AV POLITISKA SKAEL" INTE KUNDE BLI INVIGT FOERRAEN MITTEN AV MAJ. VAD HAN DAERMED

FORTS

MENAR AER ICKE ALLDELES GLASKLART; MEN DET FRAMSTAAR DÄEREMOT SOM TAEMLIGEN UPPENBART ATT MAN FRAAN UNGERSK SIDA VELAT UNDVIKA EN INVIGNING AV MONUMENTET UNDER DIREKT MEDVERKANFAV WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, NAAGOT SOM DENNA (AV FLERA INDICIER ATT DOEMA) JUST TYCKS HA EFTERSTRAEVAT MEN ALLTSAA INTE LYCKATS AASTADKOMMA.

DROMBERG

Pol PR

P	2	Eu 1

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 870512-956 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-05-12-18.43

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
UD/POL 1	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-12-18.07	
UD/PRESS	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-12-18.07	
UD/VAKTHAVANDE	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-12-18.43	

FROM: BUDAPEST-T POSTED TIME: 1987-05-12-18.04

MSG NO: 870512-956

Överstatt kopia till Nima Lagerfelt, RUT-promenjen a a s)

=LIST
UD/POL 1
UD/PRESS+

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-05-12

83. FOER POL I (OCH PRESS) ANG NYA ARTIKELN OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. VAART 81 (11/5).

PRIMO SEDAN DEN NYA ARTIKELN I MAGYAR HIRLAP OM RAOUL WALLENBERG NUMERA I SIN HELHET OEVERSATTS (TILL ENGELSKA, AV LOKALANSTAELLD), MAA VISSA YTTERLIGARE ENSKILDHETER DAERI OMNAEMNAS.

A) PAA TAL OM 'LEGENDERNA' KRING WALLENBERGS OEDE EFTER 1947 SKRIVER BOKOR BLA: 'NOW WE SEEM TO LIVE IN AN ERA WHEN PEOPLE LISTEN TO COMMON SENSE AND UNDERTAKE UNPLEASANT DISCOVERIES TO SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH, IN THE INTEREST OF A MORE TRUSTWORTHY HISTORY, SO THAT HORROR STORIES SHOULD NOT EXIST ANY MORE, NEITHER IN REALITY NOR IN THE PHANTASY OF UNFAIR PEOPLE.'

B) ARBETET PAA ATT KLARA UT VAD SOM FAKTISKT SKEDDE KAN ENLIGT BOKOR INTE UPPSKJUTAS LAENGRE: 'IT HAS TO BE DONE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, FOR THE SAKE OF WALLENBERG, FOR THE SAKE OF THE HISTORY OF BUDAPEST, AND IN ORDER TO HAVE IT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT WALLENBERG BELONGS TO BUDAPEST. AFTER ALL, THE LIFEWORK OF THE YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WAS TO PROTECT THE DEFENCELESS. AFTER ALL, HE SAVED THOUSANDS FROM CERTAIN DEATH, ESPECIALLY JEWS, BUT PERSECUTED LEFTISTS TOO ... BUDAPEST OWES THAT MUCH TO WALLENBERG, HERTELENDY AND PERHAPS A FEW HUNDRED COMPANIONS OF THEM WHO DARED TO DO SOMETHING DURING THE BLOODY TIME OF HUMANITY TO PROTECT THEIR PERSONS AND MISSION FROM SUBSEQUENT MANIPULATIONS.'

C) BOKOR GAAR DAEREFTER OEVER TILL DEN ENLIGT HANS MENING 'ENDA TROVAERDIGA VERSIONEN OM WALLENBERGS DOED, D V S DEN SOVJETISKA NOTEN FRAAN 1957N OCH DE SLUTSATSER HAN DRAR DAERAV (SE VAART 81 AV IGAAR). I SAMMANHANGET ERINRAR HAN OM ATT DET SOVJETISKA UTRIKESMINISTERIET INTE ERHOELL NAAGON SOM HELST INFORMATION OM WALLENBERG FOERE STALINS DOED OCH ATT 'EN PRAKTISK UNDER-SOEKNING BLEV MOEJLIG FOERST EFTER DEN TJUGONDE PARTIKONGRESSEN.'

D) BOKOR BEMOETER FLERA AV DE INVAENDNINGAR SOM GJORTS MOT DEN SOVJETISKA HISTORIESKRIVNINGEN FRAAN AAR 1957 OM WALLENBERGS OEDE, DAERIBLAND I FOELJANDE PASSAGE: 'IT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED SUSPICIOUS, TOO, THAT THE PERSONAL FILES OF WALLENBERG HAD NOT BEEN FOUND DURING THE INVESTIGATION, ALTHOUHGH ALL PRISONERS HAD THEIR 'VIOLET-COLOURED FILES'. THE AUTHORS OF DETECTIVE STORIES COULD ONLY KNOW HOW MUCH MORE BELIEVABLE THE EXISTANCE OF 'VIOLET-COLOURED FILES' SOUNDS THAN IF THEY WROTE SIMPLY ABOUT FILES. BUT EVEN IF THE VIOLET COLOURED FILES ARE TRUE, IT IS ABSURD TO ASSUME THAT THE MEN OF ABAKUMOV AND BERIA WOULD HAVE KEPT DOCUMENTS VIOLATING EVEN THE SOVIET LAW AT THE TIME. THESE WERE CLUMSY ATTEMPTS TO CHALLENGE THE CREDIT OF THE RESULT OF THE OFFICIAL SOVIET INVESTIGATION. THEY WERE ONLY GOOD TO GIVE SOME FACTUAL MOTIVE TO THE LEGEND OF 'THE (GULAG) TRAVEL' THAT CAN BE READ MOST IN DETAILS (MEST DETALJERAT?) IN THE BOOK OF AN AMERICAN RABBI OF SWEDISH ORIGIN, FREDERICK E CLARKE, WITH THE TITLE 'LOST HERO'.'

E) BOKOR GOER OCKSAA GAELLANDE ATT ANDRA ARBETEN KRING 'WALLEN-BERG-LEGENDEN' OCKSAA AER SVAGA NAER DE STAELLS INFOER ELEMEN-TAERA KRAV PAA VETENSKAPLIG NOGGRANNHET' OCH ANGER SOM EXEMPEL BBC:S DOKUMENTAERFILM 'MAN ALIVE'.

F) AENDAA, FRAMHAALLER BOKOR, KAN DESSA HISTORIER INTE LAEMNAS DAERHAEN, UTAN VARE SIG KRITISK GRANSKNING ELLER KOMMENTARER: 'THOSE, NAMELY, WHO INVESTED POLITICAL CAPITAL INTO THE WALLENBERG LEGEND TRIED TO CALL EVEN HENRY KISSINGER AND, WHAT IS MORE, THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER OLOF PLAME TO ACCOUNT BECAUSE THEY WERE RELUCTANT TO PLAY A PART IN THIS PLAY, AND OF CORSE THEY FOUND PROPAGANDA MACHINATORS - SOMETIMES THEY DO EVEN TODAY - TO DECLARE THE PHANTOM WITNESSES 'RELIABLE' WITHOUT A WHINCE. AN IT IS NOT AT ALL THE SAME, IF THEY MANAGE TO MAKE - IF ONLY ONE HISTORIAN AND A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND CREDULOUS PEOPLE - BELIEVE THAT WALLENBERG DID NOT DIE IN ABAKUMOV'S PRISON IN 1947 BUT 'HAD BEEN SEEN IN 1980' IN A LENINGRAD PRISON. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO DATES IS 33 YEARS - A MORE THAN THIRTY YEAR OLD PROLONGATION OF THE DARKEST PERIOD OF THE PERSONALITY CULT. FOR THOSE WHO COM-POSED THIS LEGEND IT IS NOT AT ALL THE SAME WHETHER WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947 OR AFTER STALIN'S DEATH. IT IS NOT THE SAME FOR US EITHER, JUST LIKE THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF HIS DEATH.'

G) BOKOR OEVERGAAR DAEREFTER TILL WALLENBERGS 'AMERICAN CON-NECTION (SE VAART GAARDAGSTELEX) OCH TILLAEGGER DAERTILL:

'AND THERE WAS ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE THAT COULD HAVE MISLED

THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES OCCUPYING BUDAPEST DURING THE WAR FOR A CERTAIN TIME, IF IT WERE NOT ABAKUMOW AT THE HEAD OF THE NKVD HUNTING 'THE PEOPLE'S ENEMY' IN EVERY BUSHN RAOUL WALLENBERG'S RESCUE ACTION COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IF HE HAD NOT MAINTAINED CLOSEST CONNECTIONS WITH HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS. IF HE DID NOT HAVE FRIENDLY CONNECTIONS WITH NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER GABOR KEMENY AND HIS WIFE, IF HE HDID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE 'HUNGARIAN GESTAPO' AND THE OCCUPYING GERMAN AUTHORITIES. I REPEAT, THAT THESE CIRCUMSTANCES ONLY GIVE THE GROUNDS FOR THE TRAGEDY, BUT THEY DO NOT JUSTIFY IT. HOWEVER, ONE CAN ONLY REGRET THAT DURING THE PAST FORTY YEARS, RAOUL WALLENBERG'S MISSION IN BUDAPEST, THAT CARRIES A LOT OF HISTORICAL LESSONS, HARDLY SERVED ANYTHING ELSE THAN INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION POLITICALLY ...

H) HAEREFTER OEVERGAAR TEXTEN AVSLUTNINGSVIS I DET REDAN I GAARDAGSTELEXET AATERGIVNA.

SECUNDO OEVERSAETTNING AV HELA ARTIKELN INSAENDS MED VECKANS KURIR.

DROMBERG

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST KL 15.30/BO

ORIGINALTELEGRAM
INKOM UD

'87 MAY 12 11:07

POL

ZCZC
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UD/ESK
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DNR		
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Framfört meddelande det till
m Dardel sekretare per
telefon 12/5 a a SD

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV 1987-05-12

UD STOCKHOLM

152. FOER SVEN JULIN, ESK, FRAAN HIRDMAN RE BESOEK AV VON DARDEL. ERT 120.

JAG AER TYVAERR PAA BESOEK I MITT SIDOACKREDITERINGSLAND CYPERN 14-26 MAJ OCH KAN DAERFOER INTE TRAEFFA VON DARDEL. DUHS STAELLER UPP I MITT STAELLE. HAELSA VON DARDEL FRAAN MIG.

HIRDMAN

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV KL 09.45/BM
NNNN

Avsändningsort
POL | ESK

Ärende

Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet

Datum
1987-05-12

Avd P | Grupp 2 | Mål EU 1

POL

Adress

Ambassaden Budapest

Text

Från Julin ang invigning av Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet

Nina Lagergren meddelade mig igår att hon beslutat att inte närvara vid invigningen av Wallenbergmonumentet den 15 maj. Hon är av naturliga skäl oroad över möjligheten att behöva bevista en ceremoni som kan uppfattas som en hyllning till en död person snarare än till Raoul Wallenbergs gärning.

Samtidigt är hon naturligtvis angelägen erhålla översättning av vad Magyar Hirlap skriver om halvbrodern.

Cabinet

ex f kd t

Kabsekr
Polch
Ch Pol I

Pol Pr

P	2	Eu 1

ARCHIVE COPY

MSG NO: 870512-172 DISTRIBUTION STATUS AT: 1987-05-12-09.48

TO:	STATUS:	TIME:	DIARY NO:
UD/POL 1	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-12-09.37	
UD/PRESS	DISTRIBUTED	1987-05-12-09.48	

FROM: BUDAPEST-T POSTED TIME: 1987-05-12-09.34

MSG NO: 870512-172

kopia till- sänd till RW - för mottagande 12/5 gg S]

=LIST,URGENT
UD/POL 1
UD/PRESS+

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-05-11

B R A A D S K A N D E

81. FOER POL I (OCH PRESS) ANG YTTERLIGARE UNGERSK ARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. ERT 70.

PRIMO REGERINGSORGANET 'MAGYAR HIRLAP' INNEHOELL I SIN LOERDAGSBILAGA DEN 9 MAJ AENNU EN HELSIDESARTIKEL, DENNA GAANG SIGNERAD PAL BOKOR, OM FALLET RAOUL WALLENBERG. VI HAR FOERSTAATT ATT REFERAT AV ARTIKELN SAMMA SAG UTSAENTS AV BL A REUTERS, SOM AATERGETTS I SVENSK PRESS PAA SEONDAGEN, MEN VI VET INTE VAD REFERATEN NAERMARE GER VID HANDEN. VI ARBETAR PAA EN EGEN OEVERSAETTNING AV ARTIKELN I DESS HELHET, SOM INSAENDS MED VECKANS KURIR, MEN VI HAR UNDER MELLANTIDEN (SENT MAANDAG E M) KOMMIT OEVER UNGERSKA NYHETSBYRAAN MTI:S ENGELSKSPRAAKIGA SAMMANDRAG AV ARTIKELN.

SECUNDO AV MTI:S UTDRAG KAN UTLAESAS ETT BEKLAGANDE AV DEN TYSTNAD KRING RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE SOM 'I AARTIONDEN' RAATT I UNGERN OCH SOVJETUNIONEN OCH SOM 'LETT TILL EN AV EFTER-KRIGSTIDENS BISARRA OCH VARAKTIGA FABRIKATIONER, NAEMLIGEN ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG ALLTJAEMT SKULLE VARA VID LIV OCH GOEMD FRAAN VAERLDEN I OLIKA FAENGELSER'. ENLIGT MTI SKRIVER FOER-FATTAREN ATT KLARGOERANDEN NU AER NOEDVAENDIGA, DELS DAERFOER ATT ANTALET OEGONVITTNEN BLIR MINDRE OCH MINDRE, DELS DAERFOER

ATT ALLA IDAG INSTAEMMER MED GORBATJOVS UTTALANDE ATT 'DET INTE FAAR FINNAS NAAGRA GLOEMDA NAMN ELLER BLANKA FLAECKAR I HISTORIEN OCH LITTERATUREN'.

SKRIBENTEN HAEVDAR DAEREFTER ATT OMSTAENDIGHETERNA KRING WALLENBERGS DOED KLARGJORTS GENOM 'DEN ENDA TROVAERDIGA VERSIONEN FRAAN EN AUTENTISK SOVJETISK KAELLA', NAEMLIGEN DET MEMORANDUM OM WALLENBERGS DOED I LJUBLJANKA-FAENGELSET AAR 1947, SOM TIO AAR SENARE SIGNERADES AV GROMYKO, 'SOVJETUNIONENS NUVARANDE STATSOEVERHUVUD OCH EN AV AARHUNDRADETS MEST INFLYTELSE-RIKA DIPLOMATER', OCH OEVERLAEMNADES TILL SVERIGE SOM SVAR PAA DEN DAAVARANDE STATSMINISTERN TAGE ERLANDERS BEGAERAN. NOTENS HUVUDSAKLIGA INNEHAALL AATERGES I ARTIKELN, SOM DAERVID AABEROPAR SIG PAA KATI MARTONS WALLENBERG-BOK.

I FORTSAETTNINGEN HETER DET ENLIGT MTI BL A:

'IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE ORIGINAL RUSSIAN TEXT WOULD HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED. I THINK IT CANNOT BE EXPECTED AS LONG AS WALLENBERG, DOOMED TO BE A PROMETHEUS FATE, IS EXPOSED TO REPEATED VULTURE ATTACKS BY THE OTHER SIDE. THE MEMORANDUM IS MUCH MORE THAN A SIMPLE DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS. IT INCLUDES A FIRM CON-DEMNATION OF THE PROCEDURE OF THE STALINIST SECURITY BODIES, AND ALSO THE SILENT REHABILITATION OF WALLENBERG, IN SO MUCH AS ANDREI GROMYKO MAKES IT CLEAR, THAT EVEN THE ARREST OF THE DIPLOMAT WAS UNJUSTIFIED. IT ALSO EXPRESSED CONDOLENCES AND APOLOGY FOR THE CRIMES OF AN ADMINISTRATION THAT WAS NOT SUPPORTED BY LATER SOVIET GOVERNMENTS IN RESPECT OF LAW VIOLATIONS.'

SKRIBENTEN GOER DAEREFTER GAELLANDE ATT DET AATERGIVNA SOV-JETISKA SVARET 'WAS CONSIDERED IN STOCKHOLM AS A COMPLETELY APPROPRIATE DOCUMENT TO A SATISFACTORY CLOSING OF THE CASE.' DETTA VISAS ENLIGT ARTIKELFOERFATTAREN OCH MTI 'BY THE FACT THAT IT TOOK A FURTHER TWO YEARS FOR LAY OR OFFICIAL SCEPTICS TO IRRITATE THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT IT AGAIN CONTACTED THE SOVIET UNION. TO THE FRESH 'INFORMATION' ON WALLENBERG THAT HE WAS LAST SEEN IN THIS AND THAT PRISON, REFUTATION WAS THE ONLY POSSIBLE ANSWER. HOWEVER, WITH LACK OF ADEQUATE PUBLICITY, THE WALLENBERG LEGEND BEGAN TO GROW, AND OVER THE YEARS NEWPAPERS AND BOOKS POISONED THE INTER-NATIONAL ATMOSPHERE BEGUILING THE WESTERN PUBLIC ...'

SKRIBENTEN ERINRAR DAEREFTER OM 'ETT FAKTUM SOM INGEN FOER-FATTARE MED KUNSKAP OM DE AUTENTISKA DOKUMENTEN KAN FOERNEKA UTAN BARA FOERSOEKER UNDVIKA, NAEMLIGEN ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG RESTE TILL BUDAPEST 1944 MED HJAELP AV USA:S UNDERRAETTELSE-TJAENST OCH ATT KOSTNADEN FOER RAEDDNINGSAKTIONEN INTE TAECKTES AV SVERIGE UTAN AV USA, HUVUDSAKLIGEN AV DET JUDISKA SAMFUNDET I USA. I ARTIKELN REFERERAS DEN AMERIKANSKE HISTORIKERN DAVID S WYMANS BOK FRAAN 1984 OM VAESTLIG FLYKTINGPOLITIK OCH SAERSKILT DENNES FRAMHAALLANDE AV 'DEN ENDA FOERNUFTIGA FOERKLARINGEN' TILL SOVJETMYNDIGHETERNAS ARRESTERING AV WALLENBERG, NAEMLIGEN DEN ATT DENNES 'AMERICAN CONNEC-TIONS MADE THE SOVIETS SUSPECT THAT HE WAS SENT TO BUDAPEST ON AN INTELLIGENCE ERRAND'. VILKEN ANNAN KONKLUSION KAN DE

HA DRAGIT, FRAAGAS DET RETORISKT.

ARTIKELN FORTSAETTER ENLIGT MTI:

'THESE CIRCUMSTANCES GIVES MOTIVES TO THE TRAGEDY, BUT DOES NOT JUSTIFY IT. NEVERTHELESS, IT CAN ONLY BE REGRETTED THAT OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS THE BUDAPEST MISSION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHICH CARRIES A GREAT HISTORIC LESSON, HAS BEEN HARDLY USED FOR ANYTHING ELSE THAT TO MANIPULATE THE PUBLIC. HOWEVER, WHOEVER IS RESPONSIBLE, MUCH IS STILL NOT IRREPARABLE ... AFTER THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCE OF WALLENBERG'S DEATH, IT IS TIME TO SAY OUTRIGHT: THOSE WHO THINK THAT ONLY THE DEATH IS IMPORTANT OF THIS EXEMPLARY LIFE DISHONOUR THE MEMORY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.'

ARTIKELN SLUTAR MED FOELJANDE STYCKE:

'A BUDAPEST STREET HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER WALLENBERG. IT IS TRUE, HIS STATUE WAS REMOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL PLACE BUT A NEW STATUE IS SOON TO BE UNVEILED. HIS NAME HAS BEEN UTTERED WITH CAUTION FOR DECADES IN THIS TOWN, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF RESIDENTS OWE THEIR LIVES TO WALLENBERG AND HIS ASSOCIATES. RAOUL WALLENBERG IS AN IMPORTANT NAME, A SYMBOL OF THE HUMANITY OF HEROISM WHICH HAS NOT LOST ITS TOPICALITY SINCE THE ELBE MEETING.'

DROMBERG

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST KL 17.30/BO

- End of printout

Arkivexemplar

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

1987-05-12

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
132/001	P	2	Eu 1

Handläggare: Kr S Julin|bn

Ambassadören Hirdman

TEL AVIV

HEMLIG
enl kap. 5 sekretesslagen
1987-05-12
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

U.n.

HEMLIG

Raoul Wallenberg
(3 bil)

Broder,

Du erinrar Dig säkert att vi sökte få till stånd en kriminalteknisk undersökning av det brev som Kalinski uppgav sig ha mottagit från den f.d. fängelseläkaren Butova, och enligt vilket Raoul Wallenberg skulle ha varit vid liv så sent som 1983. Som framgick av handbrev Julin - Hirdman 1985-09-10 blev den tyvärr resultatlös. Samtidigt pekade våra egna undersökningar på att det rörde sig om ett falsifikat. Redan för ett otränat öga företedde handstilen i Butovas brev slående likheter med Kalinskis egen, och Göran Lundström pekade dels på språkliga felaktigheter (bl a en polonism) som ingen bildad ryss skulle ha gjort sig skyldig till, dels på grafologiska sammanträffanden (jfr PM Lundström 1984-09-04).

Inte minst till följd av Dina egna funderingar i riktning att Kalinski kanske skulle ha diktat upp Kaplanspåret har vi ånyo kontaktat Rikspolisstyrelsens säkerhetsavdelning för att söka få autenticiteten av fru Kaplans brev från 1979 till sin dotter Anna Bilder verifierad. Som Du ser av bifogade handsti

Postadress
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM
Dep U 328

Gatuadress
Gustaf Adolfs torg 1

Telefon
786 60 00

Telegram
Cabinet

Telex
105 61

Postgiro
1 58 10 - 8

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Avsändn datum
14/5 87

Sign

prov behöver man inte vara någon tränad grafolog för att snabbt inse hur påfallande lika pikturerna är.

Alltnog önskar Rikspolisstyrelsen, för att denna gång förhoppningsvis komma fram till en väl underbyggd slutsats, få tillgång till fru Butovas och fru Kaplans brev i original.

Tror Du att Du, åberopande de skäl som Du själv känner är bäst lämpade, skulle kunna be Anna Bilder och (ännu en gång) Avraham Kalinski ställa originalen till förfogande? Jag förmodar att det inte kommer att bli lätt, men med tanke på hur viktigt det är hoppas jag att det skall bli möjligt att lirka fram originalen mot det självklara löftet att de kommer att återställas.

Peter Osvald

Brief fru Butova-Kalinski

ЮТТ 8 июня 1983

Дорогой Аркадий Михайлович!

Это письмо лежит написанное уже несколько месяцев и только теперь я получила возможность его отправить, без уверенности, что оно дойдет к тебе. Ваши „инструкции" я соблюдала... Особых новостей у меня нет, и хорошо что их нет, ибо у меня, если новости то только плохие, хороших не бывает. „Моя жена" такая же как была, вижу ее редко, как и раньше, когда работала и, слава богу.

Живу в маленьком доме, старенький, но уютный, подключили газ и в нем тепло. Сразу, как умер несмешно живу здесь. Спокойно и хороший воздух, вот все его преимущества, но за такой покой надо платить в дождь или слякоть.

Сильвия переехала в 17 квартиру на первом этаже, живет и гуляет с Колей, они его одного почти возраста, Коля на год старше. Квартира плохая, сырая.

Fm Kaplan
bev un dalkm
Anna Bilder
14/6/79

Amba I Tel Aviv
Aromcer-Hirdman Москва 14,6,79.

Дорогие мои Аня,
Женя, Марианна и Даниэль!
пишу это письмо и не уверена, что
найдет в ваших руках, что я еще
решится на это сделать, что и я
с нашими письмами, из-за
рого он уже почти полторы недели
не ездит, но если терять три уже
о после того, что случилось с отцом.
ся время не хотелось, да и не могли
ть, тем более при твоей беременности
после родов, да и ничем не смо-
ге помочь папе. Я уже говорила
чке недели после того как папа
вали на Лубянку и, несмотря, уволена,
но все настаивает получить из-за
ного по поводу этого шантажа-
ки исходит Валентина, с которым он
встречался в тяжелой больнице, когда у
папы было воспаление легких и сердечный
рисуги. Таким образом об этом Вален-
тине какое-то длинное письмо и дано
с собой и папа оказано
отправить его тебе через какого-нибудь
Турцию. Хотя папа ездит обыч-
но, но

Brev Kalinski-Hirdman juni 1979

Mr. Hirdman

Уважаемый господин Гирдман!

Я пересылаю Вам через шведское посольство документы в связи с провокацией о том, что я „агент КГБ". Мне эта провокация не угрожает. Это не повредит и Вашему брату.

Вчера был телефон из Москвы от жены Каплана. Ей сообщили из КГБ в Москве, чтобы „она не беспокоилась, все будет хорошо". Значит, что скоро они могут Каплана освободить, если он им обещал, что будет молчать. Но, конечно, молчать он не будет.

Я Вам на днях напишу письмо на машинке, т.к. я

Avsändningsort
Pol I:D Julin/POsvald, MÅG

Ärende

Datum 1987-05-14

Avd P | Grupp 2 | Mål EU

Invigningen av Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet

Adress

Ambassaden BUDAPEST Dnr .....

POL

Text

M Y C K E T B R Å D S K A N D E

För ambassadören.
Från Pol I ang invigningen av Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet.

P R I M O: Den svenska Raoul Wallenbergföreningen har anhållit att Du å dennas vägnar framför följande korta budskap vid ceremonin:

"We continue to believe that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. We ask everybody to help us in our work for his release".

S E C U N D o: Vi är i princip införstådda härmed och anser oss kunna ansluta oss till ett budskap, vilket Du alltså framför även som representant för svenska regeringen. Detta bör dock då utformas mera i anslutning till vårt gängse språkbruk i sammanhanget, exempelvis: "We have no clear picture of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg, but we believe that he is still alive. As long as this uncertainty remains, we will persist in our efforts on his behalf".

T E R T I O: Det vore värdefullt om Du utstofferade regeringens och föreningens relativt lakoniska budskap med ord av uppskattning över anledningen till ceremonin, de ungerska ärebetygelserna, några ord om Raoul Wallenberg (Du kan t ex erinra om första avsnittet av Olof Palmes uttalande på 40-årsdagen av försvinnandet) och hans gärning etc.

../2

Q U A R T O:Föregående förutsätter naturligtvis att Du på begäran bereds tillfälle av ungrarna att framföra budskapet.

Cabinet+

Ex t: Kab sekr
Polch
Ch Pol I
Åhlander, Pol I
Julin, ESK

Arkivexemplar

1987-05-14

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
134/002			P 2 Eu

Mr Irving Pell
1768 Corning Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90035
USA

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr Pell,

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked me to answer your letter to him of April 14, 1987 regarding Raoul Wallenberg.

I´m afraid that you are totally mistaken in stating that "The years have gone by with hardly a whimper for Wallenberg´s release". As you will see from the enclosed paper, the Swedish Government has never accepted the Soviet advice of 1957 to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg should have died in 1947. Further, The Swedish Government has never failed to seize any appropriate opportunity to bring up Raoul Wallenberg´s fate with the Soviet authorities. To name just two recent examples: It was brought up by the Prime Minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, when he visited the Soviet Union last year and by the parliamentary delegation under the leadership of the Speaker, Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, when it visited the Soviet Union earlier this year.

So far, we have not received information that satisfies Raoul Wallenberg´s family, the Swedish people or the Swedish Government. You

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☐ sv kurir	☐ utl kurir	☒ luftpost	☐ vanlig post		

Dep U 328

may rest assured, however, that we will not relent in our efforts on Raoul Wallenbergs behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Sven Julin
Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary

ARENDE:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOPIA TILL:
UTRMIN
KABSEK
POLCH
POL 1

ÅTGÄRD:
ESK-gruppen Julin, MÅG
bil t PM 1987-05-19

1987-05-15

P 2 EU

POL

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-05-15

UD STOCKHOLM FOER POL 1

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

RE ANG INVIGNINGEN AV RAOUL WALLENBERGMONUMENTET.

FORTS

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

RE ANG INVIGNINGEN AV RAOUL WALLENBERGMONUMENTET.

MIN BEGAERAN ATT FAA KOMMA TILL TALS VID INVIGNINGEN MED ETT KORT ANFOERANDE I ENLIGHET MED ERA IGAAR KVAELL INKOMNA INSTRUKTIONER OCH RIKTLINJER HAR DESSVAERRE STOETT PAA ETT SOLITT MOTSTAAND FRAAN UNGERSKA UTRIKESMINISTERIETS SIDA. MAN HAR DAERVID INTE BARA VAEDJAT TILL MIG FRAAN ATT AVSTAA FRAAN ATT TALA UTAN TILL OCH MEDGJORT KLART ATT ETT INLAEGG AV DETTA SLAG SKULLE SKADA BAADE DE OFFICIELLA FOERBINDELSERNA MELLAN VAARA LAENDER OCH DE PERSONLIGA RELATIONER JAG SJAELV AATNJUTER HAER. MAN HAR VIDARE KLARTGJORT ATT BAKGRUNDEN TILL DENNA AVVISANDE HAALLNIN G AER UNGERNS ALLIANSTROHET MED SOVJETUNIONEN, VARS OFFICIELLA VERSION OM WALLENBERGS DOED OSV MAN PAA UNGERSK SIDA ACCEPTERAR ELLER ICKE KAN IFRAAGASAETTA. SOVJETUINONEN SKULLE DAERFOER TA YTTERST ILLA UPP - HAR MAN FOERTYDLIGAT - OM SVERIGE VID EN UNGERSK HOEGTIDLIGHET GAVS TILLFAELLE ATT DRA DEN SOVJETISKA HISTORIESKRIVNINGEN OM WALLEN BERGS OEDE I TVIVELSMAAL, HUR SUBTILT ELLER INDIREKT DETTA AEN SKULLE FRAMFOERAS FRAAN VAAR SIDA.

DROMBERG

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-05-12 Nr 70 R 18

Betr. åtgärd se
delgivningslista

Utrikesdepartementet

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol. i
19 MAJ 1987

Ny ungersk artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

Tel 81 A 1987-05-11
(4 bil)

I anslutning till åberopade telegram insänds härmed
./1 dels fotokopia av Pál Bokors helsidesartikel om "Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest", som stod publicerad i regeringsorganet Magyar Hirlap (i dess lördagsbilaga) för den
./2 9 maj, dels översättning av artikeln i dess helhet
./3 (utförd av lokalanställd vid ambassaden), dels ungerska nyhetsbyrån MTI:s sammanfattning av resp. utdrag ur samma artikel.

Ragnar Dromberg

PS. Också ett sammandrag av artikeln ifråga, hämtat ur ungerska nyhetsbyrån MTI:s engelskspråkiga femdagarstidning "Daily News" för den 12 maj, bifogas.

BO

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet ..... Datum ..... Handläggare .....

Godkännes: 57

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest 87-05-12

Angående: Uppgörelse avtalet om Paradiselle

☐ 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		Bil
☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet	
☐ Regeringen 20 ex		☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
☐ Chef Fö		☐ I-enh Fi		☐ Sv kyrkans mission		☐ Exportr	
☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA		☐ Industriförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr I		☐ STU		☐ Grossistförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr		☐ Svensk kärnbränsle AB		☐ Sthlms Handelsk 2 ex	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens kärnkraftsinsp		☐ LO	
☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa-rådsdel 53 ex		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
		☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex		☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex		☒ [illegible]	
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex		☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☐ [illegible]	
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen		☐ [illegible]	
☐ 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	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus				
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☒ Tel Aviv		
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
						☐ Pretoria	
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☒ New York Gk	☐ Sao Paulo	
	☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro		

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ [illegible]
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1–5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
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(Unofficial translation)

MAGYAR HIRLAP (Supplement) 1987-05-09

WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST

The interview with László Hertelendy published by Magyar Hirlap a few weeks ago attracted certain attention also outside Hungary. Hertelendy played an active part in rescuing the pursued of fascism in groups during the siege and rendered assistance to Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, in his mission in Budapest. The things he said differed in a few aspects to such an extent from what was earlier known about Wallenberg's stay in Budapest that I had to ask him why it took more than 40 years before he shared these memories with the press.

The answer: there was nobody to listen to them neither in the 1940-ies, nor in the 1950-ies and his later efforts were also received with the mistrust usually surrounding delicate subjects. Some people thought he was trying to have his own merits acknowledegd. Others who already knew that because of the tragic end of the Wallenberg mission this name and mission will not be a popu subject in Hungary very soon warned him: he should think over twice what he spoke about, and also if, as the son of a Horthy gendarme colonel, it would not be better to keep silent about a delicate thing like this.

It is not pleasant to remember that there were times in this country when it was not only indecent but also dangerous to speak about delicate subjects. It is even more awkward that although Wallenberg's name and mission are known in Hungary, silence about the details lasted for decades. But it lasted last but not least for the simple reason that the story, as it usually happens at such times, had been written elsewhere in the meantime.

But Raoul Wallenberg's mission was such an episode in Hungary's history durin the World War II of which the only important scene was Budapest. The late testimony of Hertelendy also indicates: the fact that the Wallenberg-story was written elsewhere could harm the truth a lot. After having read half-a-dozen Wallenberg biographies, from which only Jenö Lévay's book of 194 was published in Hungary, oneis astonished to see with how many things a bigger information gap like this can be filled up.

As far as the Soviet auhtorities were concerned, they closed down the Wallenberg case at that time with a memorandum which Hungarian publicity organs have failed to publish up to the present day, as far as I know. The reason why is less important on this place. The important thing is that exactly such circumstances were necessary to bring about the development of

one of the bizarre and persistent legends of the postwar era which goes like this: Raoul Wallenberg is still alive, he is dragged from one prison to another hidden from the world.

At one time, such horror stories were obligatorily called the invention of the CIA. There were times when they were almost obligatorily believed. Now we seem to live in an era when people listen to common sense and undertake unpleasant discoveries to search fot the truth, in the interest of a more trustworthy history, so that horror stories should not exist any more, neither in the reality nor in the phantasy of unfair people.

The details heard from László hertelendy and new testifying reports having arrived after the publication of the interview warn us that hardly anything happened with Raoul Wallenberg the way it is put down. Both the name and the mission of this man needs a clearing up. Not only because piling up half-truth in any number does not result in the truth; and it is all the same whether a story consisting of presumptions and half-truths came into being as a result of a secret service action or the search of good willing people interested in the subject. And it is not the reason either why we have to get to the bottom of this matter that Wallenberg would be 75 this year. The clearing up is necessary, because the number of eyewitnesses alive is growing less; and it is possible, because we are living in an age when there is full agreement among the allied that - using Mikhail Gorbachev's words - "there must not be forgotten names and white spots in history and literature".

Thus this work cannot be postponed any longer. It has to be done as soon as possible, for the sake of the history of Budapest, and in order to have it acknowledged that Wallenberg belongs to Budapest.
After all, the lifework of the young Swedish diplomat was to protect the defenceless. After all, he saved thousands from certain death, specially Jews but persecuted Leftists, too. After all, some day we shall have to show the real Raoul Wallenberg.

And although the clearing up of the truth and the equity should not be adjusted to anniversaries and birthdays, because it only results in sinful delay, in this case a delay is already there. Consequently, any occasion is suitable to utter: Budapest owes that much to Wallenberg, Hertelendy and the maximum a few hundred companions of them who dared to do something during the bloody time of inhumanity to protect their persons and mission from subsequent manipulations.

In order to be able to speak about Wallenberg's mission in Budapest with good conscience one also has to speak about the circumstances of his death and the presumptions concerning his fate.

We know the only believable version according to which Raoul Wallenberg died in Moscow in the Lubyanka prison in 1947 from an unquestionably trustworthy Soviet source. He probably died of a heart attack, though - as we shall see - no autopsy was performed that could have confirmed the supposition. The source I refer to is a memorandum signed by Andrei Gromyko, at present head of the soviet state, one of the most respected diplomats of our century. Vice Foreign Minister Gromyko informed the Swedish government about the result of the internal Soviet investigation on the Wallenberg case in reply to the inquiry of Tage Erlander, then Swedish prime minister, in 1957 as follows:

According to the request of the Swedish government, the Soviet government instructed the competent authorities to investigate the Swedish material in connection with the person of Raoul Wallenberg. After having thoroughly studied the material and controlled their contents, the Soviet authorities checked the archives in details and iterrogated several persons who could have anything to do with the contents of the material received from Sweden. No information about Wallenberg's fate in the Soviet Union came to light during this investigation.Nobody from the interrogated people knew a man with the name Wallenberg.

"Thereafter the Soviet authorities looked through the total archive material of the guard duty of certain prisons pagy by page. As a result of the examination a document was found among the documents of the medical personnel of Lubyanka prison of which there is enough reason to presume that it concerns Wallenberg.

It is a handwritten report addressed to Abakumov, former state security minister of the Soviet Union, written by A.L. Smoltsov, head of the medical service of the mentioned prison. Its text goes as follows:

'I report that the prisoner named Valenberg who is wellknown to you died unexpectedly in his cell tonight, presumably due to a heart attack. As instructed by you, according to which insturction I have to take care of Valenberg personally, I ask for your approval for an autopsy in order to determe the casue of death.

Smoltsov, medical officer, coloner, head of the medical service of the prison July 17, 1947.'

The following remark can be read on the report, in Smoltsov's handwriting as well:

'I personally informed the minister and received the instruction that the body had to be cremated without autopsy: Smoltsov.'

No other documents or information from witnesses could be found, for the very reason because the above mentioned A.L. Smoltsov died on May 7, 1953.

On the basis of the above quotation one arrives at the conclusion that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Wallenberg must have been arrested by the Soviet troops together with other persons in the operational area. It is doubtless that Abakumov committed a crime when he kept Wallenberg in prison thereafter, just like certain leaders of the security organs who gave misleading information to the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union for years. In connection with the serious crimes committed by Abakumov we have to mention that Abakumov was executed on the basis of the judgement of the Soviet Union's Supreme Court, because his deeds violated the Soviet law and he caused severe damage to the Soviet Union by them.

The Soviet government avails itself of the opportunity to express its sincere sympathy to the Swedish government and the relatives of Raoul Wallenberg.

Andrei Gromyko"

Among others, an American journalist of Hungarian origin - Kati Marton - quotes the text of this document in her book, on the basis of the first volume of the Swedish Foreign Ministy's **White book** about Raoul Wallenberg. It is unlikely that the original Russian text appeared in printing. I don't think that one can count on that either; while on the other hand, Wallenberg doomed to Prometheus' fate is exposed to repeated vulture attacks. In any cas the memorandum is more than a simple description of the events. It contains definite condemnation of the proceedings by the Stalinist security organs, and also the tacit rehabilitation of Wallenberg, in so much as Andrei Gromyko unmistakably refers to the fact that already the keeping of the diplomat in prison was aconsequence of unlawfulness.And it also contains condolence and apology for the sins of an administration that was not supported by any other Soviet government in this respect - i.e. in respect of law violation.
The quoted memorandum was originally considered in Stockholm as a document completely appropriate for a staisfactory closing of the case. It can be seen from the fact that it took another two years for amateur or official skeptics to instigate the Swedish government to turn to the Soviet Union agai To the new "information" about Wallenberg, according to which the Swedish diplomat had been seen in this or that penalty institution, therecould be no other reply than refuting. However, in lack of publicity, the Wallenberg legend started to grow and wandering from newspaper to newpaper, from book to book over the years it poisoned the international atmosphere, deluding the public opinion of the Western countries that, as it can be read in a "monography" published in New York in 1982, Wallenberg did not die in the Lubyanka prison but "began his endless travel through the Gulag".

It is possible that this legend originally developed automatically in the informational vacuum, but many Western sources refer to the fact that after the Soviet memorandum the "travel" could not have continued without the phantasy-animating activity of official publicists. The Committee of Internal Security of the American Senate held a meeting concerning the Wallenberg case already 4 days after the Soviet memorandum was handed over.At this meeting, the persons invited by the American intelligence service expressed indignance on "how it could take 12 years" to find out the contents of the Gromyko letter Nevertheless, the senators could have gathered it from the text of the memorandum (as it is written there) that the Soviet Foreign Ministry did not receive any information about Wallenberg before Stalin's death whatsoever. They could have known as well that a practical investigation was possible only after the 20th Party Congress. That means that the actual investigation did not take 12 years, but a few months.

They also objected against the official Soviet standpoint that there was "only one wellknown crematory" in Moscow in 1947 and it was "not customary" to cremate dead bodies in the Stalinian prisons. However, those who thought this out knew exactly themselves: the power of Abakumov extended to more than the use of the crematory, and it was them who made the "customs".

It had been considered suspicious, too, that the personal files of Wallenberg had not been found during the investigation, though all prisoners had their "violet-coloured file". The authors of detective stories only know how much more believable the existence of "violet-coloured files" sounds than if they simply wrote about files. But even if the violet-coloured files are true, it is absurd to assume that the men of Abakumov and Beria would have kept documents violating even the then Soviet law.

These were clumsy attmepts to challenge the credit of the result of the official Soviet investigation. They were only good to give some factual motive to the legend of the "travel" that can be read most in details in the book of an American rabbi of Swedish origin Frederick E. Werbell and a professional writer Thurston Clarke with the title "Lost Hero".

László Hertelendy met Wallenberg for the last time in February 1945 in the church on Krisztina tér. the American authors, however, write with reference to one of the phantom witnesses that "NKVD agents in gree uniform stopped Wallenberg, langfelder and their Soviet escort outside Budapest" on January 18. Nobody has ever seen it, but it became part of the legend on the basis of the testimony of an alleged witness originating from a certain Ernst Huber who allegedly was in the same cell with Wallenberg's driver Langfelder. The authors do not take themselves very seriously. They admit that "other more colourful variations of the arrest could also

be heard". They refer to someone who used "the pseudonym Dr. Tóth" and allegedly explained how Wallenberg was tortured in Debrecen "with dazzling white lamps". At another place they simply name Solchenitsy's book "The Gulag archipelago" as "source". Somewhere else they"strengthen" the flat story with the following nonsense:
"What Wallenberg felt when he was transported over to Vorkuta was told Joseph Wulf by a man from Berlin whose name was unknown and who had a discussion with him in the transit room of Lefortovo prison for one hour". In one word, no controllable dirct witness is mentioned anywhere.

The other works within the circle of the Wallenberg legend are also rather weak with regard to the elementary requirements of scientific constientiousnes among them the documentary film of the BBC television **Man alive**: the witnesse who say that they were imprisoned together with Wallenberg's driver, that they met a nameless someone who claimed to have spoken to somebody who could be Wallenberg etc.

Everything proves that the authors and fosterers of the Wallenberg legend do not even lay claim to historical authenticity, therefore the books and films having appeared about the subject are not worth a thorough critical examination. And yet these stories must not be left without comment. Those, namely, who invested political capital into the Wallenberg legend tried to call even Henry Kissinger and what is more Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme to account, because they were reluctant to play a part in this play, and of course they found propaganda machinators - sometimes they do even today - to declare the phantom witnesses "reliable" without a whince. An it is not at all the same, if they manage to make - if only one historian and a few hun thousand credulous people - belive that Wallenberg did not die in Abakumov's prison in 1947 but "had been seen in 1980" in a Leningrad prison. The difference between the two dates is 33 years - a more than 30 years arbitrary prolongation of the most dark period of personality cult. For those who compo this legend it is not at all the same if Wallenberg died in 1947 or after Stalin's death. It is not the same for us either, just like the circumstances of his death.

There is a fact which, though it does not lessen Wallenberg's personal tragedy, definitely belongs to the judgement of the events, which - on the basis of documents seeming authentic - no author denies, but only tries to evade; namely that Raoul Wallenberg travelled to Budapest with the assistance of the American intelligence in 1944 and that the cost of the rescue action was not covered by Sweden but by the United States, on the first place by the Jewish community. If once someone will try to assess the

real historical conditions of the Wallenberg mission and the reasons of his early death matter-of-factly, the question will certainly have to be considered if the mission of Raoul Wallenberg could have been successful without the support of the American intelligence service at all.

It is not accidental that the insignificant part of the "Wallenberg Literatur which is not amateur treats the Gulag legend with great reservation, but emphasizes the American connection of Wallenberg. American historian David S. Wyman whose book about the refugee policy of the Western powers was published in New York in 1984 with the preface of Nobel prize winner Elie Wiesel mentions the legend in merely one sentence, saying that even after the official Soviet explanation "reports apperaed indicating that he was seen alive in Soviet prisons". Though Wyman also considers Wallenberg' arrest mysterious, he immediately gives the only reasonable explanation: "It is possible that his American connection aroused the suspicion in the Soviets that he had been sent to Budapest as an intelligence agent. The Soviets may also have known that Iver Olsen, the representative of WRB (War Refugees Board) in Sweden who kept regular contact with Wallenberg was an agent of OSS (the predecessor of CIA) and from that they concluded that Wallenberg had connections with OSS." And what other conclusion could they have drawn?

And there was another circumstance that could have misled the Soviet authorit occupying Budapest during the war for a certain time, even if it were not Abakumov at the head of NKVD who was hunting "the people's enemy" in every bush: Raoul Wallenberg's rescue action could not have been successful if he did not maintain closest connections with the Hungarian and German officials. If he did not have friendly connections with Nazi foreign minister Gábor Kemény and his wife, if he did not have access to the "Hungarian Gestapo" and the occupying German authorities.

I repeat, these circumstances only give the grounds for the tragedy, but do not justify it. However, one can only regret that during the past 40 years Raoul Wallenberg's mission in Budapest, that carries a lot of historical lesson, hardly served anything else than influencing the public opinion politically. Anyway, whoever is at fault, many things can still be made good Several hundreds or maybe even thousands from the real witnesses are still alive who survived the months of Nazi horror with the free pass of the Swedish Legation and who can testify that there were people who dared to take action even in those times.After the detailed description of the circumstances of the Swedish diplomat's death it is time to say plainly: those who consider important only the death of this exemplary life, dishonou the memory of Raoul Wallenberg.

A street in Budapest has been named after Wallenberg. It is true that his memorial statue was removed from its original place (a new statue will be inaugurated in the near future); and it is also true that for decades his name had been uttered with caution in the city, so many of whose residents can thank their lives to Wallenberg, Hertelendy and their associates. Yet the name of Wallenberg is an important name, a symbolic one. It symbolizes the human greatness of a knight who faces the destrucitve black horde and the superiority of honesty to doctrinarianism which have lost neither their validity nor their importance since the Elbe meeting.

(by Pál Bokor)

sa0001 4 230 mtie1066

+magyar hirlap+ on wallenberg/01

budapest, may 8 (mti) - saturday's +magyar hirlap+ carries a full-page supplement on the budapest mission of swedish diplomat raoul wallenberg who rescued jewish and left-wing people persecuted in the second world war.

the article points out that although the name and mission of wallenberg is well-known in hungary, details about his life afterwards have not been revealed for decades. in the meanwhile there have been several articles and books published abroad on the subject in differing versions.

the newspaper says that, according to latest evidence, the fact that the wallenberg story was written elsewhere might have done a great deal of harm to justice.

+at the time the soviet authorities closed the wallenberg dossier with a memorandum which, as far as i know, has not been published in hungary to date. the reason here is less important than the fact that the silence has led to one of the bizarre and lasting fabrications of the post-war era: raoul wallenberg is still alive and hidden from the world in various prisons.

+there were times when such fabrications were attributed to the cia, and there also were times when they were almost entirely believed. now we probably live at a time when, driven by common sense and the acceptance of unpleasant discoveries, we are searching justice for the sake of a more authentic history, in order that there could be no such fabrications either in reality or in the minds of ill-willed people.

+...clarification is necessary, because the number of eye-witnesses is lessening, and because in our days there is complete alliance agreement on what mikhail gorbachev says 'there should be no forgotten names and blank spots in history and literature'.+

the paper states the hungarian capital owes much to wallenberg and his associates who carried out deed of daring at the time of the bloodbath, to protect their persons and mission from subsequent manipulation.

+this can only be done and the budapest mission of wallenberg looked at with a clear conscience,if we clarify the circumstances of his death and the assumptions of his fate.+ (more)

bl/vzs/jw

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sa0002 4 230 mtie1067

+magyar hirlap+ on wallenberg/02

budapest, may 8 (mti) - +we know the only creditable version from an authentic soviet source which says that raoul wallenberg died in 1947 in the lubyanka prison of moscow. the cause of death was probably a heart attack, although there was no post mortem to prove it. the source, to which i refer, is a memorandum signed by andrei gromyko, the present head of state of the soviet union and one of the most influential diplomats of the century. in response to the inquiry of the then swedish prime minister, tage erlander, in 1957 deputy foreign minister gromyko gave the following information to the swedish government on the findings of soviet investigations of the wallenberg case:

'in compliance with the request of the swedish government, the soviet government instructed the competent authorities to examine the swedish documents on raoul wallenberg. after a careful study and verification of the documents, the soviet authorities searched the archives and interrogated several persons who might have been concerned with the documents sent from sweden. the investigations served no information on wallenberg's circumstances in the soviet union. none of the persons interrogated confessed to know anybody by the name of wallenberg.

'then the competent soviet authorities thoroughly checked the entire records of certain prisons, and finally came across a document among the health files of the lubyanka prison which could with reason be presumed to concern raoul wallenberg.

it was a hand-written report addressed to abakumov, former state security minister of the soviet union, and written by a.l. smolcov, head of the prison's health service. the report says, 'i report that the prisoner named valenberg you mention died tonight unexpectedly, presumably of a heart attack. according to your instruction placing valenberg under my personal care, i ask your approval to carry out a post mortem to determine the cause of the death. smolcov, physician-colonel, head of the prison health service, july 17, 1947.'

the report included the following note in smolcov's handwriting: 'i personally notified the minister and was instructed that the body has to be cremated without a post mortem: smolcov.'

no other information from a document or eye-witness could be found, and a.l. smolcov died on may 7, 1953. the report quoted above leads us to the conclusion that wallenberg died in july 1947.'(more)

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sa0003 4 230 mtie1068

+magyar hirlap+ on wallenberg/03

budapest, may 8 (mti) - 'in all probability wallenberg was taken into custody by the soviet troops together with other persons in the battlefield area. there is no doubt that abakumov committed a crime by keeping wallenberg in prison, as did certain leaders of the security organizations who sent false reports to the soviet foreign ministry for several years. with regard to the severe crimes committed by abakumov, it should be noted that he was executed under the sentence of the supreme court of the soviet union, on the grounds that his acts violated soviet law and caused grave damage to the country.

'the soviet government hereby expresses its sincere regrets to the swedish government and the relatives of raoul wallenberg over the unfortunate events. andrei gromyko'

+the text of this document is quoted in the book of kati marton, a u.s. journalist of hungarian descent, on the basis of the first volume of the 'white book' of the swedish foreign ministry on wallenberg. it is unlikely that the original russian text would have been published. i think it cannot be expected as long as wallenberg, doomed to a prometheus fate, is exposed to repeated vulture attacks by the other side. the memorandum is much more than a simple description of events. it includes a firm condemnation of the procedure of the stalinist security bodies, and also the silent rehabilitation of wallenberg, in so much as andrei gromyko makes it clear, that even the arrest of the diplomat was unjustified. it also expresses condolences and apology for the crimes of an administration that was not supported by later soviet governments in respect of law violations.

the quoted memorandum was considered in stockholm as a completely appropriate document to a satisfactory closing of the case. this is indicated by the fact that it took a further two years for lay or official sceptics to irritate the swedish government to such an extent that it again contacted the soviet union. to the fresh 'information' on wallenberg that he was last seen in this and that prison, refutation was the only possible answer. however, with lack of adequate publicity, the wallenberg legend began to grow, and over the years newspapers and books poisoned the international atmosphere beguiling the western public that it could be written in a 'monography' published in new york in 1982 that wallenberg did not die in the lubyanka prison, but 'started his endless travels through the gulag',+ says magyar hirlap. (more)

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sa0004 4 230 mtie1069

+magyar hirlap+ on wallenberg/04

budapest, may 8 (mti) - +there is a fact which, though not lessening wallenberg's personal tragedy, is a concomitant of objective judgement, a fact which no author denies in the knowledge of authentic documents, but only tries to evade, namely that raoul wallenberg travelled to budapest in 1944 with the help of u.s. intelligence, and that the cost of the rescue action was covered not by sweden but by the united states, mainly the u.s. jewish community. when a matter-of-fact assessment of the genuine historic conditions of the wallenberg mission and the causes of his early death is attempted, the question will have to considered whether the mission of raoul wallenberg could have been successful without the support of the u.s. intelligence.

+it is no accident that an inconsiderable part of the 'wallenberg literature' which is definitely not amateur, treates the gulag legend with utmost reservations, but markedly calls attention to the american connection of wallenberg. u.s. historian david s. wyman, whose book on the refugee policy of the western powers was published in new york in 1984 with the preface of elie wiesel, who was awarded the nobel peace prize, devotes a single sentence to the legend, noting that the official soviet explanation 'was followed by a series of reports saying that he was seen alive in soviet prisons'. though wyman also has doubts about wallenberg's arrest, he immediately gives the only rational explanation: 'it is possible that his american connections made the soviets suspect that he was sent to budapest on an intelligence errand. the soviets were perhaps also aware that iver olsen, the swedish commisionary of wrb (war refugee board) who kept in touch with wallenberg, was the agent of oss, the predecessor of cia, and led them to suspect wallenberg's link.' what other conclusion could they have come to?

+these circumstances gives motives to the tragedy, but does not justify it. nevertheless, it can only be regretted that over the past 40 years the budapest mission of raoul wallenberg, which carries a great historic lesson, has been hardly used for anything else than to manipulate the public. however, whoever is responsible, much is still not irreparable. hundreds or even thousands of eye-witnesses are still alive, who sought refuge at the swedish embassy from the hungarian nazi massacres and who can testify that there were people even in those times who had the bravery to take action. after the detailed description of the circumstances of wallenberg's death, it is time to say outright: those who think that only the death is important of this exemplary life dishonour the memory of raoul wallenberg.+(more)

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00.31 lmt 090587 2747

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sa0005 4 230 mtie1070

+magyar hirlap+ on wallenberg/05

budapest, may 8 (mti) - +a budapest street has been named after wallenberg. it is true, his statue was removed from its original place but a new statue is soon to be unveiled. his name has been uttered with caution for decades in this town, although a number of residents owe their lives to wallenberg and his associates. raoul wallenberg is an important name, a symbol of the humanity of heroism which has not lost its topicality since the elbe meeting,+ says +magyar hirlap+.+++

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RG BUDAPESTEN

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re sokkal több

élénkítő tevékenysége nélkül nem folytatódhatott volna. Az amerikai szenátus *Belbiztonsági Bizottsága* már négy nappal a szovjet emlékirat átadása után ülést tartott a Wallenberg-ügyben. Ezen az összejövetelen az amerikai hírszerzés által meghívott személyek azon méltatlankodtak, „hogy telhetett tizenkét évbe" a Gromiko-levélben foglaltak kiderítése. Pedig a szenátorok kiolvashatták volna magának a memorandumnak a szövegéből (hiszen benne van), hogy a *Szovjet Külügyminisztérium Sztálin* halála előtt semmiféle információt nem kapott a biztonsági szervektől Wallenbergről. Tudhatták volna azt is, hogy magának a vizsgálatnak az elvégzése gyakorlatilag csak a *XX. pártkongresszus* után vált lehetővé. Vagyis a tényleges vizsgálat nem tizenkét évig, hanem néhány hónapig tartott.

Kifogásolták még a szovjet hivatalos állásfoglalásban, hogy 1947-ben Moszkvában „csak egy ismert krematórium volt", s a sztálini börtönökben „nem volt szokás" elhamvasztani a holttesteket. Pedig, akik ezt kitalálták, jól tudták maguk is: Abakumovék hatalma abban az időben azért többre is kitartóztatás más, színesebb variációit is lehetett hallani". Hivatkoznak valakire, *„aki a dr. Tóth álnevet használta"*, s állítólag elmondta, hogyan kínozták Wallenberget *„vakító fehér lámpával" Debrecenben.* Egy másik helyen egyszerűen *Alekszandr Szolzsenyicin Gulág szigetcsoport* című könyvét nevezik meg „forrásként". Megint másutt ezzel a zagyvasággal „erősítik" a vészes vérszegénységben szenvedő cselekményt: *„Azt, hogy mit érzett Wallenberg, amikor átszállították Vorkutába, Joseph Wulfnak mondta el egy ismeretlen nevű berlini, aki a lefortovói börtön tranzitszobájában egy órán át beszélgetett vele."* Egy szó, mint száz, sehol egy ellenőrizhető, közvetlen tanú.

Hasonlóképpen hadilábon áll a tudományos lelkiismeretesség elemi követelményeivel a Wallenberg-legenda körben született többi mű is, köztük a BBC televízió *Man Alive* című dokumentumfilmje: „tanúk", akik azt mondják, hogy együtt raboskodtak Wallenberg sofőrjével, találkoztak egy névtelen valakivel, aki azt állítja, beszélt valakivel, aki Wallenberg lehetett stb.

Minden arra vall, hogy a az amerikai zsidó közösség fedezte. Ha egyszer valaki tárgyilagosan próbálja majd felmérni a Wallenberg-küldetés valóságos történelmi feltételeit és korai halálának okait, minden bizonnyal mérlegelnie kell azt a kérdést, vajon Raoul Wallenberg küldetése az amerikai hírszerzés támogatása nélkül sikeres lehetett-e egyáltalán.

Nem véletlen, hogy a „Wallenberg-irodalomnak" az a cselekvő része, amely nem kifejezetten amator munka, a legnagyobb tartózkodással viszonyul a Gulag-legendához, viszont Wallenberg amerikai kapcsolatára nyomatékosan felhívja a figyelmet. *David S. Wyman* amerikai történész, akinek a nyugati hatalmak menekültpolitikájáról szóló könyve a Nobel-békedíjas *Elie Wiesel* előszavával jelent meg *New Yorkban*, 1984-ben, mindössze egyetlen mondatban tesz említést a legendáról, megjegyezve, hogy a szovjet hivatalos magyarázatot követően is *„makacsul jelentek meg beszámolók, amelyek jeleztek, hogy élve tartják őt a szovjet börtönökben"*. Wyman maga is rejtélyesnek tartja ugyan Wallenberg letartóztatását, de ezt kijelentvén, rögtön meg is adja az egyetlen értelmes magyarázatot: *„Lehetséges, hogy amerikai kapcsolatai azt a gyanút keltették a szovjetekben, hogy hírszerzőként küldték őt Budapestre. A szovjetek talán arról is tudtak, hogy Iver Olsen, a WRB (Háborús Menekültek Tanácsa — a szerk.) svédországi megbízottja, aki Wallenberggel rendszeresen tartotta a kapcsolatot, az OSS* (a CIA elődje — a szerk.) *ügynöke volt, s ebből Wallenbergnek az OSS-sel való összeköttetésére következtettek."* És vajon *mi másra* következtethettek volna?

És volt még egy körülmény, amely a háború idején Budapestet megszálló szovjet hatóságokat egy időre akkor is félrevezethette volna, ha az NKVD élén nem a minden bokorban *„a nép ellenségeire"* vadászó Abakumov áll: Raoul Wallenberg mentőakciója nem lehetett volna sikeres, ha nem tartja fenn a legszorosabb kapcsolatokat a magyar és német hivatalos közegekkel. Ha nem fűzi baráti kapcsolat *Kemény*

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Gyanúsnak minősítették azt is, hogy a vizsgálat során nem kerültek elő Wallenberg személyi aktái, holott minden fogolynak megvolt a „lila színű dossziéja". A krimiírók a megmondhatói, hogy a „lila színű dossziék" létezése mennyivel hihetőbbnek hangzik, mintha egyszerűen csak dossziékról írnának. De még ha igazak is a lila színű dossziék, az azért képtelen feltételezés, hogy *Abakumov és Berija* emberei, az akkori szovjet törvényeket is súlyosan sértő bűntetteikről szóló dokumentumokat meghagyták volna.

Ezek tehát ügyefogyott kísérletek a hivatalos szovjet vizsgálati eredmény hitelének megkérdőjelezésére. Kizárólag arra jók, hogy valamiféle, tényszerű indíttatást szolgáltassanak az „utazás" legendájának, mely a legnagyobb részletességgel talán egy svéd származású amerikai rabbi, bizonyos *Frederick E. Werbell*, valamint egy hivatásos író, *Thurston Clarke Lost Hero* — azaz *Elveszett hős* — című könyvében olvasható.

Hertelendy László 1945 februárjában találkozott utoljára Wallenberggel a *Krisztina téri templomban*. Az amerikai szerzők viszont a fantomtanúk egyikére hivatkozva azt írják, hogy január 18-án *„zöld egyenruhás NKVD-ügynökök állították meg Wallenberget, Langfeldert és szovjet kísérőiket Budapesten kívül"*. Ezt ugyan soha senki nem látta, de így került a legendába egy állítólagos tanúvallomás alapján, amely bizonyos *Ernst Hubertől* származik, aki állítólag egy cellában volt Wallenberg Langfelder nevű sofőrjével. A szerzők nem veszik magukat túlságosan komolyan. Beismerik, hogy „a legalsóbb szinten a tudomány szintjéhez hasonlóan hadilábon áll a tudományos lelkiismeretesség elemi követelményeivel a Wallenberg-legenda körben született többi mű is, köztük a BBC televízió *Man Alive* című dokumentumfilmje: „tanúk", akik azt mondják, hogy együtt raboskodtak Wallenberg sofőrjével, találkoztak egy névtelen valakivel, aki azt állítja, beszélt valakivel, aki Wallenberg lehetett stb.

Minden arra vall, hogy a Wallenberg-legenda szerzői és ápolói nem is tartanak igényt a történelmi hitelességre, éppen ezért az e témában megjelent könyvek és filmek nem érdemlik meg a tüzetes kritikai vizsgálódást. És mégsem szabad szó nélkül hagyni ezeket a sztorikat. Ugyanis azok, akik a Wallenberg-legendába politikai tőkét fektettek, még *Henry Kissingert*, sőt *Olof Palme* svéd kormányfőt is megpróbálták felelősségre vonni, amiért vonakodtak részt venni játékukban és persze találtak, néha még ma is találnak propagandamahinátorokat, hogy a fantomtanúkat szemrebbenés nélkül *„szavahihetőnek"* nyilvánítsák. Márpedig egyáltalán nem mindegy, sikerül-e elhitetni — akárcsak egy történésszel és akárcsak egy pár százezer hiszékeny emberrel —, hogy Wallenberg nem 1947-ben és nem Abakumov börtönében halt meg, hanem *„1980-ban még látták"* egy leningrádi börtönkórházban. A két dátum közötti különbség 33 év — a személyi kultusz legsötétebb időszakának több mint három évtizedes önkényes meghosszabbítása! Azoknak, akik ezt a legendát komponálták, egyáltalán nem mindegy, hogy Wallenberg 1947-ben halt meg, vagy Sztálin halála után. Nekünk sem mindegy, amint hogy az sem, hogy milyen körülmények között halt meg.

Wallenberg személyes tragédiáját nem csökkenti ugyan, de a történtek megítéléséhez feltétlenül hozzá tartozik az a körülmény, amit a hitelesnek tűnő okmányok alapján egyetlen szerző sem tagad, legfeljebb gyorsan megkerül; hogy tudniillik Raoul Wallenberg az amerikai hírszerzés segítségével utazott 1944-ben Budapestre, s hogy a mentőakció költségét nem *Svédország*, hanem az *Egyesült Államok*, elsősorban *nek az OSS-sel vala[illegible] tetésére következtette[illegible]* vajon *mi másra* következtethettek volna?

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Ismétlem, a tragédiát ezek a körülmények csak motiválják, s nem igazolják. Mindamellett csak sajnálni lehet, hogy az elmúlt negyven esztendőben Raoul Wallenberg rengeteg történelmi tanulságot hordozó budapesti küldetése alig szolgált egyébre, mint politikai hangulatkeltésre. De bárki legyen a hibás, még sok minden helyrehozható. Több százan, vagy talán több ezren élnek még az igazi tanúk közül, akik a svéd követség menlevelével vészelték át a nyilas pokoltánc hónapjait, s akik bizonyíthatják: abban az időben is voltak, akik tenni mertek. És minekutána részletesen szóltunk a svéd diplomata halálának körülményeiről, ideje egyszer kimondani: Raoul Wallenberg emlékét gyalázza meg az, akinek ebből a példamutató életből egyedül a halál a fontos.

Wallenberg nevét Budapesten utca viseli. Igaz, emlékszobrát elvitték eredeti helyéről (egy új szobor felavatására a napokban kerül sor), s az is igaz, hogy nevét évtizedekig óvatoskodva ejtették ki ebben a városban, melynek oly sok lakója életét köszönheti a Wallenbergeknek, a Hertelendyeknek és társaiknak. Pedig a Wallenberg név fontos név, jelképes név. Jelképezi a pusztító fekete hordával szembeszegülő lovag emberi nagyságát, a tisztességnek a doktrinérséggel szembeni magasabbrendűségét, amely sem érvényét, sem jelentőségét nem veszítette el az elbai találkozás után.

BOKOR PÁL

Magyar Hírlap 12/5-87

WALLENBERG BU

Az országhatárokon túl is bizonyos feltűnést keltett az az interjú, amelyet a *Magyar Hírlap* közölt néhány héttel ezelőtt *Hertelendy Lászlóval*. Hertelendy az ostrom idején eredményesen tevékenykedett a fasizmus üldözötteinek csoportos mentésében, és segítséget nyújtott *Raoul Wallenberg* svéd diplomatának is budapesti küldetése teljesítésében. Az általa elmondottak néhány vonatkozásban oly mértékben különböztek mindattól, amit Wallenberg budapesti tartózkodásáról korábban tudtunk, hogy meg kellett kérdeznem, miért telt több mint negyven évbe, mire ezeket az emlékeket megosztotta a sajtóval.

A válasz: sem a negyvenes, sem az ötvenes években nem volt, aki meghallgassa, s későbbi próbálkozásait is a kényes témákat övező bizalmatlanság fogadta. Egyesek azt hitték, saját érdemeinek elismertetése végett kilincsel. Mások, akik már tudták, hogy a Wallenberg-misszió tragikus végkifejlete miatt ez a név és ez a küldetés nem lesz egyhamar közkeletű téma Magyarországon, figyelmeztették: jól gondolja meg, miket beszél, s azt is, hogy mint *Horthy* csendőr ezredesének fia, nem jobb-e ha erről a kényes ügyről inkább hallgat.

Nem öröm arra emlékeztetni, hogy voltak idők ebben az országban, amikor kényes témákról beszélni nemcsak illetlenség volt, hanem veszélyes is. Meg kellemetlenebb, hogy bár Wallenberg nevét és küldetését ismerik nálunk, a részleteket illetően azonban a hallgatás további évtizedekig tartott. De tartott, mégpedig nem utolsósorban azért, mert ezt a történetet, mint ilyenkor lenni szokott, idokózben megírták másutt.

Csakhogy Raoul Wallenberge olyan epizódszerep volt *Magyarország* második világháborus történetében, melynek *Budapest az egyetlen fontos szintere. Hertelendy késői* tanúvallomása is jelzi: az a tény, hogy a „Wallenberg-sztorit" másutt írták, rengeteget arthatott az igazságnak. Vagy féltucat Wallenberg-életrajz elolvasása után, amelyek közül csupán *Lévai Jenő* 1947-es könyve jelent fogyatkoznak az élő szemtanúk, s *lehetséges*, mert olyan időket élünk, amikor teljes a szövetségesi egyetértés abban, hogy *Mihail Gorbacsov* kifejezésével élve: *„a történelemben és az irodalomban nem szabad elfelejtett neveknek és fehér foltoknak lenniük".*

Az a munka tehát nem halogatható tovább. Mielőbb el kell végezni Wallenberg érdekében, Budapest története érdekében, s annak elismertetése érdekében, hogy Wallenberg Budapesté.

Elvégre a fiatal svéd diplomata életműve a védtelenek és kiszolgáltatottak oltalmazása volt. Elvégre ezreket mentett meg a biztos haláltól, főként zsidókat, de baloldali üldözötteket is. Elvégre egyszer mégiscsak be kell majd mutatnunk az igazi Raoul Wallenberget.

És noha az igazság kiderítését és a méltányosságot nem szabad évfordulókhoz és születésnapokhoz igazítani, mert az ilyesmi csak bűnös késedelmet eredményezhet, ez esetben a késedelem már előállott. Bármilyen alkalom megfelel tehát annak kimondására: a főváros tartozik annyival Wallenbergnek, Hertelendynek és legfeljebb néhány száz társuknak, akik tenni mertek valamit az embertelenség véres tobzódása idején, hogy személyüket és küldetésüket megvédje az utólagos manipulációkkal szemben.

Ahhoz, hogy ez megtörténhessen, ahhoz, hogy Wallenberg budapesti küldetéséről jó lelkiismerettel beszélni lehessen, halálának körülményeiről és a sorsával kapcsolatos feltevésekről is beszélni kell egyszer.

Kétségbevonhatatlan hitelességű szovjet forrásból ismerjük az egyetlen hihető verziót, mely szerint Raoul Wallenberg 1947-ben halt meg *Moszkvában*, a *Lubjanka* börtönében. Halálát feltehetően szívroham okozta, bár mint látni fogjuk, boncolásra, mely ezt a feltevést igazolhatta volna, nem került sor. A forrás, melyre hivatkozom, egy memorandum, melyet *Andrej Gromiko*, a jelenlegi szovjet államfő, ennek az évszázadnak egyik legtekintélyesebb diplomatája írt alá. Gromiko külügyminiszter-helyettes 1957-ben *Tage Erlander* svédi

lenbergnek, jóváhagyást kérek a boncolás elvégzéséhez a halál okának megállapítása végett.

Szmolcov, orvos ezredes, a börtön egészségügyi szolgálatának vezetője, 1947. július 17.«

A jelentésen, ugyancsak Szmolcov kézírásával, az alábbi megjegyzés olvasható:

»Személyesen értesítettem a minisztert és azt az utasítást kaptam, hogy a tetemet boncolás nélkül el kell hamvasztani: Szmolcov.«

Semmi egyéb okmányszerű, vagy tanútól származó információt nem sikerült fellelni, már csak azért sem, mert fent említett A. L. Szmolcov 1953. május 7-én elhunyt. Az idézettek alapján arra a következtetésre kell jutnunk, hogy Wallenberg 1947 júliusában meghalt.

Wallenberget minden bizonnyal más személyekkel együtt vették őrizetbe a szovjet csapatok a hadműveleti térségben. Nem kétséges, hogy Abakumov bűncselekményt követett el Wallenberg ezt követő börtönben tartásával csakúgy, mint a biztonsági szervek egyes vezetői, akik félrevezető információkat adtak több éven keresztül a Szovjetunió Külügyminisztériumának. Az Abakumov által elkövetett súlyos bűncselekményekkel kapcsolatban meg kell jegyezni, hogy Abakumovot, mivel tettei a szovjet törvényekbe ütköztek, s mivel ezekkel súlyos károkat okozott a Szovjetuniónak, a Szovjetunió Legfelsőbb Bíróságának ítélete alapján kivégezték.

A szovjet kormány ezúton fejezi ki őszinte sajnálatát a történtek miatt és őszinte együttérzését a svéd kormánynak, valamint Raoul Wallenberg hozzátartozóinak.

Andrej Gromiko"

Ennek az okmánynak a szövegét többek között egy magyar származású amerikai újságíró — *Kati Marton* — idézi könyvében, mégpedig a Svéd Külügyminisztérium Wallenbergről szóló *Fehér Könyvének* **első kötete alapján.** Nem valószínű, hogy az eredeti orosz szöveg nyomtatásban megjelent volna. Erzésem szerint erre nem is lehet számítani, amíg a másik oldalon újabb és újabb keselyűrohamoknak teszik ki a *Prometheusz*-sorsra ítélt Wal-

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Wallenberg nevét és téset ismerik nálunk. reszleteket illetően azonban a hallgatás további évtizedekig tartott. De tartott, mégpedig nem utolsósorban azért, mert ezt a tortenetet, mint ilyenkor lenni szokott, idokozben megírták másutt.

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A szovjet hatóságok annak idején a maguk részéről lezárták a Wallenberg-ügyet egy memorandummal, melynek közlésével a hazai tájékoztatás tudomásom szerint mindmáig adós maradt. Hogy miért, az ezen a helyen kevésbé fontos. Az az érdekes, hogy pontosan ilyen körülmények szükségeltettek a háború utáni korszak egyik bizarr és makacs legendájának kifejlődéséhez, mely így szól: Raoul Wallenberg a mai napig él, egyik börtönből a másikba hurcolva rejtegetik a világ szeme elől.

Egy időben az efféle rémtörténetekre kötelezően azt mondták, hogy a CIA találta ki őket. Volt olyan idő is, amikor majdnem kötelezően elhitték őket. Most alighanem olyan időt élünk, amikor a józan észre hallgatva, kellemetlen felfedezéseket is vállalva kutatjuk az igazságot, egy hitelesebb történelem érdekében. Annak érdekében, hogy rémtörténetek pedig többé ne lehessenek, a valóságban sem, rosszhiszemű emberek fantáziájában sem.

A Hertelendy Lászlótól hallott részletek és az interjút követően érkezett újabb tanúbeszámolók arra figyelmeztetnek, hogy Raoul Wallenberggel szinte semmi sem úgy történt, amint írva vagyon. Ennek az embernek a neve és küldetése egyaránt tisztázásra szorul. Nemcsak azért, mert a féligazságok tetszőleges számban való felhalmozása sem eredményez igazságot, s egy vélelmekből és féligazságokból összeállított történetnek mindegy, hogy titkosszolgálati akció, vagy jószándékú érdekeltek amatőr kutatásainak eredményeként jött létre. Nem is azért kell végére járnunk ennek a dolognak, mert Wallenberg az idén lenne 75 éves. A tisztázás szükséges, [illegible] beszélni [illegible] [illegible]nak körülményeiről és a sorsával kapcsolatos feltevésekről is beszélni kell egyszer.

Kétségbevonhatatlan hitelességű szovjet forrásból ismerjük az egyetlen hihető verziót, mely szerint Raoul Wallenberg 1947-ben halt meg *Moszkvában*, a *Lubjanka* börtönében. Halálát feltehetően szívroham okozta, bár mint látni fogjuk, boncolásra, mely ezt a feltevést igazolhatta volna, nem került sor. A forrás, melyre hivatkozom, egy memorandum, melyet *Andrej Gromiko*, a jelenlegi szovjet államfő, ennek az évszázadnak egyik legtekintélyesebb diplomatája írt alá. Gromiko külügyminiszter-helyettes 1957-ben *Tage Erlander* akkori svéd miniszterelnök megkeresésére válaszolva a következőket hozza a svéd kormány tudomására a Wallenberg-üggyel kapcsolatos szovjet belső vizsgálat eredményéről:

A svéd kormány kérésének megfelelően a szovjet kormány utasította az illetékes hatóságokat, vizsgálják meg a Raoul Wallenberg személyével kapcsolatos svéd anyagokat. Ezek gondos áttanulmányozása és tartalmuk ellenőrzése után a szovjet hatóságok tüzetesen átvizsgálták az archívumokat és kikérdeztek számos olyan személyt, akiknek bármiféle közük lehetett a Svédországból kapott anyagokban foglaltakhoz. E vizsgálat folyamán semmiféle információ nem került napvilágra Wallenberg szovjetunióbeli sorsáról. A meghallgatottak közül senki nem ismert Wallenberg nevű személyt.

„Ezek után az illetékes szovjet hatóságok oldalról oldalra átvizsgálták bizonyos börtönök őrszolgálatának teljes irattári anyagát. Az archív anyagok vizsgálatának eredményeként a Lubjanka börtön egészségügyi személyzetének okmányai közt találtak egy iratot, amelyről elégséges okkal feltételezhető, hogy Raoul Wallenbergre vonatkozik.

Egy kézirásos jelentésről van szó, amelyet Abakumovnak, a Szovjetunió volt állambiztonsági miniszterének címeztek, s amelyet az említett börtön egészségügyi szolgálatának vezetője, A. L. Szmolcov írt. Szövege a következőképpen hangzik:

»Jelentem, hogy az Ön által jól ismert Valenberg nevű fogoly, ma éjszaka cellájában váratlanul elhunyt, feltehetően szívroham következtében. Az Öntől kapott instrukció értelmében, mely szerint személyesen kell gondját viselnem Vajezt ki őszinte sajnálatát a történtek miatt és őszinte együttérzését a svéd kormánynak, valamint Raoul Wallenberg hozzátartozóinak.

Andrej Gromiko"

Ennek az okmánynak a szövegét többek között egy magyar származású amerikai újságírónő — *Kati Marton* — idézi könyvében, mégpedig a Svéd Külügyminisztérium Wallenbergről szóló *Fehér Könyvének első kötete* alapján. Nem valószínű, hogy az eredeti orosz szöveg nyomtatásban megjelent volna. Érzésem szerint erre nem is lehet számítani, amíg a másik oldalon újabb és újabb keselyűrohamoknak teszik ki a *Prometheusz*-sorsra ítélt Wallenberget. A memorandumban mindenesetre sokkal több van, mint eseményleírás. Benne van a sztálinista biztonsági szervek eljárásának határozott elítélése, s Wallenberg hallgatólagos rehabilitációja is, amennyiben Andrej Gromiko félreérthetetlenül utal arra, hogy már a diplomata fogva tartása is törvénytelenség következménye volt. És benne van a részvétnyilvánítás és a bocsánatkérés is egy olyan kormányzat bűneiért, amellyel egyébként ebben a tekintetben — tehát a törvénysértések tekintetében — egyetlen további szovjet kormány sem vállalt közösséget.

Az idézett emlékiratot Stockholmban eredetileg az ügy megnyugtató lezárására teljességgel alkalmas okmánynak találták. Erre abból lehet következtetni, hogy további két évbe telt, amíg amatőr vagy hivatásos kételkedőknek sikerült annyira felingerelniük a svéd kormányt, hogy az újból a Szovjetunióhoz forduljon. A Wallenberggel kapcsolatos újabb „értesülésekre", melyek szerint ebben és ebben a büntető intézetben látták a svéd diplomatát, cáfolaton kívül más válasz nem érkezhetett. Megfelelő nyilvánosság hiányában azonban a Wallenberg-legenda szépen hízni, terebélyesedni kezdett, s az évek során újságról újságra, könyvről könyvre vándorolva mérgezte a nemzetközi légkört, azzal áltatva a nyugati országok közvéleményét, hogy miként még egy 1982-ben New Yorkban megjelent „monográfiában" is olvasható, Wallenberg nem is halt meg a lubjankai börtönben hanem „megkezdte végtelen utazását a Gulágon át".

Lehet, hogy ez a legenda eredetileg a tájékoztatási vákuumban magától keletkezett. De számos nyugati forrás utal arra, hogy a szovjet memorandum után az „utazás" a hivatásos propagandisták fantázia-

tővé. Vagyis a tér gálat nem tizenkét néhány hónapig t

Kifogásol szovjet lásfogla 1947-be ban „c ment volt", s a sztálini „nem volt szokás tani a holttesteket ezt kitalálták, jól t is: Abakumovék h az időben azért t terjedt, mint a használata, s hogy kat" is ők sz ták

Gyanúsnak mi is, hogy a vizsgál kerültek elő Wal mélyi aktái, holot golynak megvolt dossziéja". A rin mondhatói, dossziék" létezés hihetőbbnek han egyszerűen csak d nának. De még h lila színű dossziék, telen feltételezés, *mov és Berija* em kori szovjet törvé lyosan sértő bünte dokumentumokat volna.

Ezek tehát ügye letek a hivatalos s lati eredmény hi kérdőjelezésére. K jók, hogy valamif indíttatást szolgá „utazás" legendáj legnagyobb részl lán egy své zá rikai rabbi, bizon *E. Werbell*, valam tásos író, *Thursto Hero* — azaz *El* című könyvé

Hertelendy Lás ruárjában találk Wallenberggel a *templomban*. Az zők viszont a egyikére hivatko hogy január 18-á *ruhás NKVD-ügy ták meg Wallen feldert és szovjet dapesten kívül"*. senki nem látta, a legendába egy núvallomás alap zonyos *Ernst Hu* zik, aki állítólag volt Wallenberg vű sofőrjével. A veszik magukat molyan. Beismeri

Daily News 12/5-87

INTERFOTO MTI/AP

: Gary Hart's decision to put his campaign on hold leaves the following announced their plans or are expected to seek their party's 1988 presiden- Michael S. Dukakis, Paul Simon, Bruce Babbitt, Joseph Biden, Richard Albert Gore, Jr

setts governor now leading ratic nomination

uter) the ratic Mas- n a

sur- cent Hart his llow- that veek- e at

orm- have

The poll said although it could take months for a new front-runner to break out of the pack, Dukakis benefitted the most from Hart's abrupt withdrawal from the race. He led with 12 per cent.

The poll found that if New York governor Mario Cuomo had not decided to join the contest three months ago, he might well be the front-runner today.

Cuomo's showing was enough to tie him with civil rights leader Jesse Jackson in the runner-up shot.

Behind them came representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri and senator Albert Gore Jr: of Tennessee, each with six per cent, senator Paul Simon of Illiois, with four per cent, senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, with three per cent, former governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, with two per cent, and senator Edward Kennedy, who says he is not running, with two per cent.

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine in a report published that senior aides in Hart's presidential campaign learned in advance that a media stakeout of Hart's Washington town house was under consideration yet did nothing about it.

probe Waldheim's past

ustrian TV

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they study files on Waldheim in the Yugoslav military archives next week. It is not expected either that the US government —whose experts will arrive in Vienna next week—would soon change its decision. The main task now, Chancellor Vranitzky said, is that—instead of concentrating attention too much on the Waldheim case—Austria should uphold and foster its reputation in the world in the political, economic and cultural spheres alike. He recalled that Austria plays a positive role through its policy of neutrality, activity in mediation, the acceptance of refugees, and its support for the western system.

He conceded that quite a few persons within his Socialist Party and intellectual circles demanded the resignation of the President, but the Socialist-People's Party government coalition sought the upholding of the country's internal and external prestige in balance, and continued to back Kurt Waldheim.

ISRAELI CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS PERES' PROPOSALS

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● **Jerusalem** — A divided cabinet on Monday debated Israel's participation in a proposed international Middle East Peace Conference, but failed to take a vote that threatened to break the coalition government. The coalition government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is sharply split over the issue, with Shamir opposing participation in such a conference and Peres arguing Israel will miss a historic chance if it says no. — AP

Hungarian press review

MAGYAR HÍRLAP

Wallenberg

The daily Magyar Hírlap devotes a full-page article to the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who in Budapest in 1944 saved thousands of Jews and anti-nazi people from deportation and certain death. The article emphasizes that the lifework of the young Swedish diplomat was protecting the defenceless and the unprotected, and that his person should be defended against subsequent attempts at manipulation.

According to a Soviet source, whose authenticity is beyond dispute, Wallenberg died in the Lubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947, presumably of a heart attack. The source is the memorandum which was signed by Andrei Gromyko. In 1957 Gromyko, the deputy foreign minister, replying to a request from the then Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, informed the Swedish government that "Wallenberg was no doubt detained, along with other individuals, by the Soviet troops in their operational area. There is no doubt, whatever, that Abakumov, the former Soviet minister of security, was guilty of a crime by keeping Wallenberg in prison subsequently, and so were several leaders of the security organs, who for years kept supplying misleading information to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. In connection with severe crimes committed by Abakumov, it should be said that Abakumov, as his deeds were contrary to Soviet law, and since through them he caused grave damages to the Soviet Union, was sentenced to death by the Soviet Supreme Court, and executed. The Soviet government seizes this opportunity to express its sincere apology for what happened, and its deepest sympathy to the Swedish government and Raoul Wallenberg's dependants."

That memorandum contains a clear-cut condemnation of the course of action that was taken by the Stalinist security organs and also a tacit rehabilitation of Wallenberg in that Gromyko makes it clear unambiguously that the very detaining of the diplomat was the result of an unlawful procedure, Magyar Hírlap said. It also contains an expression of sympathy and apology for the crimes of a government from which each successive Soviet government dissociated itself when it came to unlawful actions.

Magyar Hírlap said that the above mentioned memorandum was originally found in Stockholm to be a document absolutely suited to close the matter in a reassuring manner. Later, however, rumours and allegations without any proof spread about Wallen-

...ecision. The ... now, Chancellor Vranitzky ...is that—instead of concen... attention too much on ... Waldheim case—Austria ...d uphold and foster its re...tion in the world in the po...l, economic and cultural ...es alike. He recalled that ...his Socialist Party ... ...ectual circles demanded the resignation of the President, but the Socialist-People's Party government coalition sought the upholding of the country's internal and external prestige in balance, and continued to back Kurt Waldheim.

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Jerusalem — A divided ...net on Monday debated Is...s participation in a proposed ...national Middle East Peace ...ference, but failed to take a ... that threatened to break ... coalition government. The ...ition government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is sharply split over the issue, with Shamir opposing participation in such a conference and Peres arguing Israel will miss a historic chance if it says no. — AP

...eausescu visits Prague

...rague, May 11 (CTK) — Ro...nian President Nicolae ...usescu arrived in Prague ... on a one-day visit to the Czechoslovak capital.

President Ceausescu was invited by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

... defending champion Ivan Lendl ...Czechoslovakia as the top seed.

...AELI WINS MEN'S SINGLES, ...ERICAN WOMEN'S

...kyo — Amos Mansdorf of Is... who upset top-seeded Jimmy ...ors in the first round, beat ...nd-seeded Miloslav Mecir of ...hoslovakia 6-2 6-4 on Sunday for ... men's singles title in the ...000 Gunze World Tennis.

... the all-American women's final, ... Garrison defeated Pam Shriver ...(4-7) 6-1 6-3.

...IEZ WINS TOURNAMENT ... CHAMPIONS

...w York — Andres Gomez took ...fire and the flash out of Yon... Noah's game on Sunday to ...me the first South American to ... the $615,000 Tournament of ...mpions at the West Side Tennis ...

... the no.4 seed from Ecua...tured his first title of 1987 ... 6-4 7-6 7-6 victory over Noah, ...defending champion on the clay ...ts in Forest Hills.

... IN HUNGARY

...dapest — The Hungarian capi...s to host a stop on the tennis ... Grand Prix series from ... 1 to 7, 1988, and top play... of the world are expected to ...d. The Hungarian organizers ...ived the news from the Men's ...rnational Professional Tennis ...cil. The leading organizer of pro...onal tennis responsible for the ...s of tournaments on fice con...ts, has included the event, to ...eld in the Budapest Sports Hall, ... $145,000 tournament in its in...ational calendar. The event will ... named Budapest Open. As the ...rnational calendar has no ma... GP events in this period either ... the US or Australia, overseas ...ers as well as top Europeans ...h, Mecir, Wilander or Nystrom ... be expected to attend the Bu...st Open.

...TA TRIUMPHS IN 1,500 M

...THLETICS: Tokyo — Double ...d record holder over 1,500 and ... m, Said Aouita of Morocco ... a controlled race before breaking away from the pack to win the 1,500 m at the Tokyo International Athletics Meeting on Sunday.

Kazuhiro Mizoguchi of Japan was the surprise winner over two of the world's best in the javelin.

Mizoguchi's throw of 81.86 m on his penultimate toss gave him victory over West German Klaus Tafelmeiter (80.94) and American Tom Petranoff (77.52).

FRANCE ADDS FOUR MORE GOLDS AT EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

JUDO: Paris — France delighted their home crowd on the final day of the European Judo Championships on Sunday by winning four gold medals and two silvers to add to two golds won earlier in the event.

Tamás Bujkó of Hungary won the bronze in the 65 kg division.

LOUGANIS TAKES THIRD TITLE

DIVING: Boca Raton/Fla. — Olympic gold medalist Greg Louganis won the three-metre springboard event on Saturday for his third title at the US International Championships.

HUNGARIAN UPSETS VLAD IN EUROPEAN WEIGTHLIFTING

WEIGHTLIFTING: Reims/France — Hungary's Sándor Szanyi upset the world champion Nicu Vlad of Romania to capture the heavyweight division (100 kg) class of the European Championships Friday night.

Szanyi and Vlad both lifted a total of 422.5 in their two lifts, however the Hungarian was declared the winner because he weighed less than the Romanian. Szanyi was 98.7 kg while Vlad was 99.8 kg.

JÁNOSI WINS WOMEN'S WORLD FOILS CUP

FENCING: Come, Italy — Hungary's Zsuzsa Jánosi won the women's section of the World Cup in the foils event, having placed 9th at an international fancing tournament held here on Sunday. Jánosi has clinched her World Cup victory, ahead of her greatest rival Zalaffi of Italy, whatever the outcome of the World Cup meet, to be held in Buenos Aires in two weeks time, will be.

ment and Raoul Wallenberg's dependants."

That memorandum contains a clear-cut condemnation of the course of action that was taken by the Stalinist security organs and also a tacit rehabilitation of Wallenberg in that Gromyko makes it clear unambiguously that the very detaining of the diplomat was the result of an unlawful procedure, Magyar Hírlap said. It also contains an expression of sympathy and apology for the crimes of a government from which each successive Soviet government dissociated itself when it came to unlawful actions.

Magyar Hírlap said that the above mentioned memorandum was originally found in Stockholm to be a document absolutely suited to close the matter in a reassuring manner. Later, however, rumours and allegations without any proof spread about Wallenberg having been seen in various prisons. Moscow denied these rumours, but the Wallenberg myth started to grow and spread over the years through the world's press and also surfaced in literature.

It is to be regretted, Magyar Hírlap said, that over the past 40 years Raoul Wallenberg's mission, which was laden with historic lessons, was hardly used for anything other than swaying public opinion politically... It is time this was put on record: anyone for whom nothing of this exemplary life is important except its end, his death, commits an outrage against Raoul Wallenberg's memory.

A street in Budapest bears Wallenberg's name. True, his memorial statue was removed from its original site (dedication of a new statue is to take place in a few days' time); and it is also true that in this city, so many of whose inhabitants owe their lives to him and his associates, for many years his name would be uttered guardedly. Yet Wallenberg's is an important name, a symbolical name. It symbolizes the human stature of a knight who faces and defies the destructive black horde, and it symbolizes the superiority of integrity to the doctrinaire ways.

Soviet–Thai negotiations open

Moscow, May 11 (TASS) — Talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, chief marshal of the aviation, opened in Moscow on Monday. Savetsila began an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet government on Sunday night.

P2 Eu 1

1(2)

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON TELEFAX 1987-04-28

Hagard/mi

Pol I, Kr S Julin, mp
1987-05-07

Ex för kännedom till:

Raoul Wallenbergföreningen
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Exp: 87-05-07/MP

För Pol I och Pol II och Press

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Nedan återges artiklar i New York Post den 23 april och Washington Post den 28 april om Raoul Wallenberg.

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Front Page | Edit Page | Other Page 28

NEW YORK, N.Y.
POST
F-631,104
S-412,106
APR 23 1987

(Pol) (PM)

P 2 Eu 1

INK. UD
1987-05-15

Glasnost? Let's have the truth on Wallenberg

By rights, Raoul Wallenberg should be honored as one of Hungary's greatest heroes. Virtually singlehandedly, he saved the lives of nearly 100,000 Budapest Jews during World War II — many, quite literally, from under the muzzles of Nazi machine guns.

Yet until a couple of weeks ago, the Hungarian capital's only memorial to the Swedish rescue worker was a street named "Wallenberg."

Now, at long last, a statue of Wallenberg stands beside the Danube, though its position — on a scrap of grass beside a highway — ensures that few pedestrians will ever see it.

Hungary's reluctance to honor Wallenberg should not be all that surprising. In January, 1945, he was arrested by Budapest's Soviet "liberators" and disappeared into the gulag.

At first, and for more than a decade, the Soviets denied all knowledge of him. Then, in 1957 — in the early days of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization — Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed the Swedish government that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier in Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

But the Soviets produced no remains — claiming that his body had been cremated immediately after death — and only the KGB knows whether Gromyko was really telling the truth.

Uncertainty over Wallenberg's fate has since been fueled by reports from former Soviet political prisoners who claim to have sighted him in various Soviet prison camps and jails as late as 1978.

The Wallenberg case affords Mikhail Gorbachev a special opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of the *glasnost* policy he champions.

The USSR owes the world an explanation of why Wallenberg was arrested, where he was taken, and what ultimately became of him.

It seems too much to hope that Wallenberg — though only in his 30s when he performed his feats of rescue — could have survived more than 40 years in Soviet prisons. But at least Gorbachev could return his remains or provide concrete evidence of Wallenberg's fate.

The courage of this unassuming young man — heir to one his country's great fortunes — has been recognized throughout the world. The U.S. has even made him an honorary citizen.

No doubt, it will cause Gorbachev some embarrassment to confess the truth about Wallenberg. But Wallenberg's family, the thousands who owe their lives to him, and legions of admirers throughout the world have a right to know what happened to him.

It's up to Mikhail Gorbachev to provide the answers.

Hungary to Honor Swede Who Saved Jews

New Statue of Wallenberg to Be Dedicated Next Month Nearly 40 Years After Holocaust

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Foreign Service

BUDAPEST—A sensitive case of history, misappropriated art and East-West politics that has lingered in this capital for four decades is ending this month with the construction of a new memorial to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II before disappearing in Soviet custody.

A bronzed statue of Wallenberg, set on a marble base and flanked by two large marble slabs, is being erected on a grassy median in Buda, 39 years after the first such memorial was spirited away by officials shortly before its scheduled unveiling.

In a paradox typical of this western-oriented Warsaw Pact country, communist authorities have long quietly acknowledged the heroic role played by Wallenberg in rescuing some 20,000 Jews from the Nazi Holocaust. But, reportedly under pressure from Moscow, officials relegated the 1948 Wallenberg sculpture to a provincial pharmacological college where it stands without any identifying marks. They limited subsequent tributes to his memory to naming a one-block Budapest side street and a few brief lines in history books.

Diplomats believe the more open policies of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may have made possible the construction of the new monument, which, funded in part by the Swedish government and former U.S. ambassador to Hungary Nicolas Salgo, is scheduled to be dedicated in the middle of next month.

Its appearance shortly preceded a visit by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar to Sweden last week and a meeting of the World Jewish Congress planned to take place here early next month.

The monument has been accompanied by a burst of new articles in the state-controlled press on Wallenberg's work and mysterious disappearance. Public interest in the new sculpture has already been conspicuous in a country where historical memorials sometimes provoke strong emotions. "There were crowds around the site the whole time it was going up," one western diplomat said.

Wallenberg, serving as a neutral diplomat at a time when Hungary was governed by a Nazi-allied fascist government, issued Swedish passports to thousands of Jews to save them from transportation to death camps. At his impetus, the Swedish government also purchased a number of apartment buildings in Budapest and took advantage of its sovereignty over diplomatic property to convert them into Jewish sanctuaries.

The diplomat was arrested by occupying Soviet forces in Budapest in 1945 on suspicion of being a spy and never heard from again. Moscow reported in 1957 that Wallenberg had died in Soviet prison in 1947, but reports persisted for years afterward that he was still alive in a labor camp.

The first monument to Wallenberg was meant to be placed in the courtyard of one of the buildings used by the Swede to protect Jews. The elegant apartment house still stands today on Poszonyi Street near the Danube River in Pest. The sculpture, by the artist Pal Patzay, showed a nude young man with the facial features of Wallenberg holding a club and preparing to strike a serpent gripped in his hand, in an image of the battle against evil.

Before the sculpture could be unveiled, however, it was replaced with a more conventional tribute to Gyorgy Lukacs, the Hungarian Marxist philosopher. The impressionistic sculpture of Wallenberg disappeared, only to turn up years later in front of the College of Pharmacology in Debrecen, a city in eastern Hungary.

A copy of the Wallenberg sculpture later appeared in Budapest, in front of a university radiology clinic, where it still stands. But neither monument bore any inscription alluding to Wallenberg.

The new monument, created by the prominent sculptor Imre Varga, alludes to the curious history of its predecessor. On the back of the two slabs flanking the life-size rendering of the diplomat, a drawing of the first sculpture has been etched into the stone. The rendering is split by the division of the slabs.

9(2)

Avsändningsort

ESK-gr Julin/bn

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Datum	Dnr
1987-05-18	

Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Adress

Svensk Moskva

Text

TJÄNTESMEDDELANDE för L-Å Nilsson från Julin Pol/ESK.

Nina Lagergren frågar när Du beräknas inträffa i Stockholm nästa gång, förmodligen för att få tillfälle diskutera skriften om Raoul Wallenberg.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänt den	Klockan	Sign
19/5 87	1700	

DcD Ubk 323 198501 300 bl å50 ex

Avsändningsort

Julin ESK-gr

Ärende

Wallenberg-monumentet

Datum

1987-05-18

Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	EU'

POL

Adress

Svensk Moskva

Text

Nr... Från ambassaden i Budapest har den 15 maj inrapporterats följande:

"re ang invigningen av Raoul Wallenbergmonumentet.....
.....från vår sida.

Cabinet

Bil. 4. hbr Malm - Österlund
87-10-01

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Kabinettssekreteraren

1987-05-18

Ambassadören Malm
WIEN

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HEMLIG
enl. § sekretesslagen
19.05.22
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

INK. AMB. WIEN
D. N:o 2/30
1987-05-26
AVD. P | GR. 2 | MÅL Eu 11

HEMLIG

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Broder,

Rune Nyströms utredning om Raoul Wallenbergärendet, av vilken jag för enkelhetens skull närsluter ett exemplar, kopplade på ett intressant sätt samman två vittnesmål med anknytning till Ungern.

./.

På sidorna 11 - 13 relaterar Nyström hur en sionist-rättegång uppenbarligen planerades i Budapest i början av 1953. Av vittnesmålet från en f d tjänsteman vid den ungerska säkerhetstjänsten AVO framgår att enligt sovjetiska rådgivare - man får förmoda att de tillhörde MVD, dvs NKVD:s namnmässiga efterträdare och KGB:s förelöpare - skulle Raoul Wallenberg figurera i rättegången. Det var dock oklart hur.

I enlighet med vår princip att i fråga om Raoul Wallenberg inte lämna någon sten ovänd skulle vi

./.

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vilja försöka att följa upp detta ungerska spår. Vad som närmast föresvävar oss - även om sannolikheten kanske inte är stor - är att möjligen i Ditt anställningsland skulle kunna finnas avhoppade AVO-tjänstemän som har något ytterligare att berätta om den planerade sionisträttegången, möjligen t o m någon som av en sovjetisk kollega hört något mera specifikt om Raoul Wallenberg. I så fall vore vi givetvis intresserade av att komma i kontakt med vederbörande.

Jag vore därför tacksam om Du på ett diskret sätt ville höra Dig för om de österrikiska myndigheterna kunde hjälpa oss att om möjligt arbeta vidare på detta uppslag.

Pierre Schori

Pierre Schori

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
ESK-gruppen

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PROMEMORIA

1987-05-19

HEMLIG ENL SEKRL 2:1

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil)

Jag meddelade idag Nina Lagergren om den ungerska reaktionen på ambassadör Drombergs begäran att få säga några ord i samband med avtäckningen av Raoul
./. Wallenberg-monumentet i Budpest (jfr bif MISO).

Fru Lagergren frågade om regeringen ämnade finna sig i denna behandling. Jag sade att ambassadör Dromberg ju inte gärna kunde tvinga sig på med ett svenskt anförande i strid mot ungrarnas önskemål.

Fru Lagergren uttalade också sin besvikelse över att Magyar Hirlap så "okritiskt" hade försvarat Sovjetunionens besked 1957 om Raoul Wallenbergs död.

Samtalet kom sedan in på den i serien "UD informerar" nyutkomna skriften om Raoul Wallenberg. Jag upplyste, som svar på hennes fråga, att minister L-Å Nilsson hade stått för författarskapet. Fru Lagergren anförde att skriften utgjorde "historieförfalskning" eftersom den inte redogjorde för ambassadör Söderbloms samtal med Stalin 1946. Det var enligt fru Lagergren vad Söderblom sagt under det samtalet som föranlett Vysjinskij att påföljande år uttala förmo-

../2

dandet att Wallenberg hade förolyckats i Ungern. Jag påpekade för henne att historikern Rolf Karlbom i sin nyutgivna bok om Raoul Wallenberg hävdar att samtalet fick en aktiverande effekt på de sovjetiska efterforskningarna.

Sven Julin

MÅG

139/017

P 2 Eu I

UTIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Handläggare: Kr Sven Julin/bn

PROMEMORIA
1987-05-19

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HEMLIG

HEMLIG
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1988-05-25
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Pol

Rolf Karlbom: Raoul Wallenbergs fångenskap i Sovjet

Om författaren vet jag inte mer än att han historiker och knuten till högskolan i Karlstad.

Vad som redan vid en hastig bläddring i hans verk står klart är, att han har gått oerhört noggrant till verket i sina bemödanden att med hjälp av tillgängligt arkivmaterial och litteratur söka kartlägga Raoul Wallenbergs öde, speciellt åren 1945 - 1948. Den detaljerade notapparaten vittnar om de källkritiska ambitionerna. Detaljgranskningen har tyvärr gått ut över överskådligheten och lättillgängligheten; framställningen är lindrigt talat snärig.

I förordet säger Karlbom:

> "Undersökningen utmynnar, vad beträffar åren 1947 - 48, i en radikalt förändrad bild av Raoul Wallenbergs fångenskap. Han blev aldrig överförd till Ljublianka vintern 1947, utan hölls kvar i Levortova. Starka indicier pekar hän mot att han i början av 1948 dömts till ett 25-årigt straff."

Enligt det sovjetiska beskedet 1957 skulle Wallenberg ha avlidit i Ljublianka i juli 1947. Som framgår av ovanstående citat anser sig Karlbom ha lett i bevis att Wallenberg så sent som vid årsskiftet 1947-48

hölls som fånge i Lefortovo. Det framskymtar att detta skulle vara det främsta resultatet av forskarinsatsen.

Hans slutsats förefaller emellertid inte särskilt väl underbyggd, och den skulle under inga förhållanden kunna tjäna som argument gentemot Sovjet. De källor som han bygger sin bevisning på är dels en tysk krigsfånge vars minnesfunktioner, som Karlbom själv påpekar, hade försvagats vid tiden för vittnesmålet, dels en uppgift från en annan tysk krigsfånge, som i sin tur skulle ha erhållit sina upplysningar från en icke närmare identifierad tysk medfånge. Alltså en andrahandsuppgift av apokryfiskt värde.

Enligt 1957 års vitbok upphörde medfångarnas kontakt med Wallenberg omkring februari 1947. Det förefaller ofrånkomligt att detta konstaterande fortfarande äger full giltighet, och att det inte på ett oavvisligt sätt har kunnat bevisas att Wallenberg skulle ha varit vid liv senare. Karlbom framhåller f ö att "Det är samtidigt angeläget att understryka, att spåren efter Raoul Wallenberg i Lefortovo avtecknar sig avsevärt skarpare fram till början av 1948 än de gör i tiden därefter". Nanna Swartz vittnesmål närmast avfärdar han med hänvisning till att det i sin brist på konkretion inte tjänar till att bygga några säkra slutsatser på. Vad gäller Kalinski anser han (naturligt nog) att dennes vittnesutsaga förefaller "problematisk". Det påpekas att "Redan vid en jämförelse mellan hans skilda relationer upptäcker man påtagliga förskjutningar och dunkla punkter".

Flera av Wallenbergs medfångar isolerades omkring juli 1947 och förhördes om vad de visste beträffande Wallenbergs verksamhet i Budapest och om dennes och chauffören Langfelders tillfångatagande. Enligt Karlbom skulle dessa förhör inte ha varit betingade av ambitionen att dölja ett ovälkommet dödsfall, utan

snarare avsedda att underbygga en anklagelseakt mot Wallenberg. Både Wallenberg och Langfelder vägrade ju på god grund att vidgå spionage eller andra oegentligheter i Budapest. Vad som då återstod var att förhöra cellkamrater. Förhören sommaren 1947 begränsades också till fångar som träffat Wallenberg och Langfelder under de första månaderna av fängelsevistelsen.

Det faktum att ifrågavarande fångars isolering hävdes i början av 1948 tar Karlbom som underlag för vad han betecknar som den "acceptabla hypotesen", att denna åtgärd berodde på att en dom eller straffmätning hade avkunnats.

Vi vet med bestämdhet att Wallenberg anklagades för spioneri och vi vet med bestämdhet att inga tillförlitliga vittnesmål existerar om att han skulle ha varit i livet senare än början av 1947. Vad vi har är indicier av varierande värde. Dessa utgörs främst av Vladimirspåret samt vittnesmål av Nanna Svartz, Avraham Kalinski och Jan Kaplan. Vladimirspårets bräcklighet har framhållits av bl a ambassadör Nyström, och nu även av Karlbom. Med åren har tvivelsmålen om hållfastheten i Nanna Svartz' uppgifter tilltagit och Karlbom tillmäter dem, som ovan angivits, inte hågot större värde. Kalinski har visat sig var en långt ifrån sanningsenlig bevisförfalskare, och det förefaller nu som om han också skulle ha konstruerat Kaplanspåret.

Karlbom vill inte uttala sig i frågan om Wallenberg lever eller inte. Tanken att Wallenberg skulle ha avlidit 1947 ligger emellertid mycket väl inom möjligheternas gränser.

Det dokumentära bevis som 1957 års besked åberopade var en kortfattad rapport från fängelseläkaren

Smoltsov till inrikesminister Abakumov. Karlbom har gjort sig besväret att gå igenom alla Pravdaoch Izvestija-kommunikéer för juli 1947 från statsbesök och banketter i Kreml. Han påvisar att Abakumov, som alltid figurerade i sådana sammanhang, inte nämndes i någon kommuniké under ifrågavarande tid. Han var uppenbarligen inte i tjänst. Man kan fråga sig om Smoltsov skulle ha tillställt en frånvarande inrikesminister en rapport av detta slag, och därtill på denna ha gjort den handskrivna anteckningen "Har personligen underrättat ministern. Order har givits om likets kremering utan obduktion."

Karlbom påpekar f ö också, som så många tidigare har gjort, att "Rapporten innebär ett klart åsidosättande av den gällande fängelsereglementationen, emedan obligatorisk obduktion inte skall ha företagits och definitiv dödsorsak inte heller synes ha blivit fastställd."

Smoltsovrapporten har nu tillförts ännu ett svaghetselement som ytterligare understryker dess bristande trovärdighet vad gäller påståendet om Wallenbergs dödsorsak.

Ofta återfinner man uppgiften att Wallenberg skulle ha dömts till 25 års fängelse för spioneri. Karlbom påvisar att denna uppgift tycks emanera från den icke identifierade medfånge som påstått sig ha delat cell med Wallenberg i Lefortovo vid årsskiftet 1947 - 48. Märkligt är att denne i frågan om straffmätning tillerkänns blott "begränsat källvärde". Sanningen torde vara att vi intet vet om någon eventuell dom, men påståendet undergräver naturligtvis ytterligare trovärdigheten av ifrågavarande vittnesmål.

Sammanfattning

Karlbom säger i förordet att "Ambitionen har varit att skapa en någorlunda stabil grund för de fortsatta forskningarna om Raoul Wallenberg". Han har gått grundligt och samvetsgrannt till verket och har lagt ned stor möda på sitt källkritiska arbete. Detta inger respekt. Likväl har han tyvärr inte lyckats särskilt väl i sitt uppsåt. Bortsett från att framställningen är otillgänglig i sin snärighet redovisar han inga underbyggda slutsatser som inte var i säck innan de kom i påse. Anteckningen att Abakumov inte skulle ha varit i tjänst i juli 1947 då Smoltsovrapporten skrevs är intressant, men jag kan inte se att Karlbom har tillfört Raoul Wallenbergforskningen något nytt av avgörande intresse. Hans påstående om att Wallenberg var i livet efter juli 1947 anser jag inte vara övertygande underbyggd.

SJ

Sven Julin

Politiska avdelningen
Första enheten
Handläggare: Depr. P Osvald/IA
kopia t. depr Osvald, pol I

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1987-05-19 139/001	P	2	

POL

Minister Lars-Åke Nilsson

MOSKVA

U. n.

HEMLIG

Informationsbroschyr om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil. i 2 ex.)

Broder,

./. Departementets informationsbroschyr om Raoul Wallenberg har nu utkommit från trycket. Den bifogas i ett par exemplar för Din kännedom.

Jag vill med dessa rader framföra ett varmt tack för Din medverkan. Broschyren har fått ett sakligt innehåll och en stilistisk utformning som till fullo motsvarar de förväntningar vi hyste när Du förra året ombads att utarbeta manuskriptet. Jag beklagar att vi av skäl som Du känner till inte kan ange Dig som författare i broschyren. Jag vill dock på detta sätt ge Dig det erkännande som Din insats förtjänar.

Pierre Schori

exp t. kurir 20/5-87

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INK UTRIKESDEPT
Dnr 1391-015
20 MAJ 1987
Avd P Br 2 Mål E 4

p o C

Tack för er skrift om Raoul Wallenberg. Om det är möjligt,

så skulle vi gärna vilja beställa ytterligare tre exemplar.

Info/B Larsson
3 ex översända
870522/bl

Hälsningar

Roland Persson

Roland Persson
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FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE PUBLICITET RAOUL WALLENBERG

PRIMO. EXPRESSEN AEGNAR PAA ONSDAGEN SITT MITTUPPSLAG AAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.BLAND ANNAT AATERGES EN RAPPORT AV WALLENBERG DEN 8 DECEMBER 1944 OCH FOTOGRAFIER. MATERIALET AER TAGET UR DEN SKRIFT OM RAOUL WALLENBERG I SERIEN UD-INFORMERAR SOM JUST UTKOMMIT. ETT UTDRAG FOELJER UNDER SECUNDO.

SECUNDO. "- VI JOBBAR VIDARE FOER ATT FAA KLARHET OM VAD SOM HAENT RAOUL WALLENBERG. DET FOERKLARAR STEN ANDERSSON, UTRIKESMINISTERN. - VAARA ANSTRAENGNINGAR FORTSAETTER SAA LAENGE OVISSHETEN BESTAAR OM HANS OEDE. INGET UPPSLAG FAAR FOERBLI OPROEVAT, INGEN LEDTRAAD LAEMNAS UTAN AVSEENDE, SAEGER STEN ANDERSSON, NAER UD NU PAA NYTT GAAR UT OCH INFORMERAR OM ANSTRAENGNINGARNA ATT LOESA "GAATAN WALLENBERG". UD GER I DAGARNA UT EN SKRIFT OM WALENBERG I SIN KAENDA GUL-ROEDA SERIE SOM HETER UD INFORMERAR.

I SLUTET AV 70-TALET OEKADE DET INTERNATIONELLA OPINIONSARBETET DRAMATISKT FOER WALLENBERG. AV DE DRYGT 20 000 SIDORNA MATERIAL SOM FINNS PAA UD HAR EN TREDJEDEL KOMMIT TILL EFTER 1979. ENBART NAMNREGISTRET AER PAA 3 000 PERSONER. WALLENBERG TOGS SENAST UPP AV STATSMINISTER INGVAR CARLSSON UNDER HANS BESOEK I MOSKVA APRIL 1986. SOVJET HAR UNDER ALLA AAR HAENVISAT TILL DET BESKED

SOM LAEMNADES AV DAAVARANDE VICE UTRIKESMINISTERN GROMYKO 1957 (IDAG PRESIDENT) . WALLENBERG PAASTODS HA DOETT I JULI 1947. PAA UD SAEGER MAN ATT AEN SAA LAENGE HAR DEN NYA SOVJETISKA OEPPENHETEN INTE SATT NAAGRA NYA SPAAR I FALLET WALLENBERG:
- INGET KOMMER HELLER ATT HAENDA SAA LAENGE GROMYKO SITTER I STATSLEDNINGEN, FOERKLARAR EN CENTRAL UD-KAELLA.

TROTS ATT DET I DAGARNA AER 40 AAR SEDAN WALLENBERG DOEDFOERKLARADES AV DE SOVJETISKA MYNDIGHETERNA, VILL UD FORTSAETTA KAMPEN FOER ATT NAA KLARHET OM HANS OEDE.
- WALLENBERGS OUTTROETTLIGA OCH SJAELVUPPOFFRANDE ARBETE I ANDRA VAERDSKRIGETS SLUTSKEDE FOER ATT RAEDDA LIV, FORTSAETTER ATT ENGAGERA OPINIONEN I SVERIGE OCH UTOMLANDS.
- HITTILLS HAR SVENSKA REGERINGENS ARBETE VARIT FOERGAEVES. AENDAA TAENKER VI INTE GE UPP, SAEGER UTRIKESMINISTERN."

CABINET

UD STOCKHOLM

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AMBASSADEN MOSKVA 1987-05-22

UD STOCKHOLM FOER POL 1

RE INFORMATIONSSKRIFTEN OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FORTG

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

RE INFORMATIONSSKRIFTEN OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

TACKSAM NI OMBESOERJER ATT VI MED NAESTA LAEGENHET ERHAALLER 30 EXEMPLAR AV DEPARTEMENTETS NYUTKOMNA INFORMATIONSSKRIFT OM ROUEE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

THUNBORG

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-05-20 Nr 73

Utrikesdepartementet

Nya Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet invigt

70 A 1987-05-12
72 A 1987-05-12

(3 bil)

Det nya minnesmärket över Raoul Wallenberg vid Erzsébet Fasor-allén invigdes på eftermiddagen den 15 maj vid en ceremoni, för vilken Budapests stadsstyrelse och Budapest-kommittén av den s k patriotiska folkfronten gemensamt svarade.

Högtidligheten följde samma uppläggning - inklusive nationalhymner, diktläsning, tal och musikstycken av Bartók och Bach - som vid invigningen av minnesmärket över Olof Palme och gågatan med dennes namn i Budapests stadspark i förra månaden. Samma symfoniorkester som då, bestående av musikstuderande vid István-gymnasiet, stod för musiken också vid detta tillfälle. Högtidstalet hölls denna gång icke av "överborgmästaren" Pál Iványi, som dock deltog i ceremonin, utan av den lokala folkfrontskommitténs "ledande sekreterare", Emil Peják. Kransar nedlades vid monumentet av Iványi och Peják liksom av företrädare för den ungerska "kommittén för förföljda under nazismen" och av företrädare för den judiska församlingen i Budapest. På ambassadens, regeringens och familjen Wallenbergs vägnar placerade jag inte någon krans vid monumentet men väl en blomsteruppsättning i de svenska färgerna. (Såsom i annan ordning inberättats, avvisade utrikesministeriet - vänligt men mycket bestämt - en några timmar före ceremonin framförd begäran från min sida att på regeringens och familjens vägnar få hålla ett kortare anförande vid ceremonin, i vilket jag bl a skulle ha

påmint om de fortsatta svenska ansträngningarna att skapa full klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs senare öden.)

Inbjudna till invigningen var från diplomatiska kåren även USA:s nuvarande ambassadör Mark Palmer liksom den förutvarande, Nicolas M. Salgo, vilken tillsammans med monumentets skapare bildhuggare Imre Varga ju varit de främst pådrivande för minnesmärkets tillkomst och uppställande på allmän plats i Budapest. Också beskickningscheferna från Storbritannien och Canada var inbjudna, men liksom i Salgos och Palmers fall var deras roll begränsad till närvaron.

Hela invigningsceremonielet skedde på ungerska språket och utan tolkning. Det är därför först i efterhand som det varit möjligt konstatera att Peják i sitt minnesanförande bl a talade om Wallenbergs "alltför tidiga död".

Flertalet ungerskspråkiga tidningar innehöll påföljande dag endast en kortfattad MTI-notis om evenemanget (regeringsorganet Magyar Hírlap hade därutöver även ett foto av monumentet). I notisen omnämndes att invigningen ägt rum, att statyn/minnesmärket över "humanisten och svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg" är ett arbete av Kossuth-pristagaren Imre Varga och att invigningstalet hölls av Peják.

En notis av samma innehåll fanns även återgiven i den engelskspråkiga "Daily News" för den 16 - 17 maj under rubriken "Statue of Wallenberg dedicated" och ett foto med likartad bildtext fanns i den tyskspråkiga "Budapester
./1 Nachrichten" för samma utgivningsdag (bilaga 1).

Ett engelskspråkigt referat av ceremonin och invigningsanförandet från den ungerska nyhetsbyrån MTI, daterat den
./2 15 maj, bifogas även (bilaga 2).

./3 Jag insänder vidare (som bilaga 3) en bildbroschyr om det nya Wallenberg-monumentet, som jag fick efter invigningsceremonin av skulptören Varga och som denne själv låtit framställa ("samizdat" var det ryska uttryck han därvid

ironiskt begagnade).

En bildsvit från invigningen förekom även i den ungerska televisionens båda kanalers längre nyhetssändningar på kvällen den 15 maj.

Ambassaden har hos arrangörerna hemställt att få del av Pejáks tal, varav MTI återgett endast kortare utdrag. Sedan texten mottagits, kommer den i sin helhet att insändas både i original och översättning.

Ragnar Dromberg

BO

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: I
Datum: 870526
Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest. No 73 1987-05-20

Angående: Nya RW-monumentet mot

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

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Anlander Pol I
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ Julin Pol/ESK
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☒ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☒ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol I	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex

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istence of tension and détente, the political weekly Magyarország (Hungary) pointed out editorially in its issue dated May 17.

In some periods, unfortunately, rising tensions marked the stronger trend. We have been keenly watching every event to see if it increases the chances of détente —or otherwise. In recent time, we have come across quite a few such developments—high-level substantial exchanges of views were held between leading statesmen of the Soviet Union and the United States and, at these meetings, Soviet diplomacy has given evidence of a bold initiative spirit and the readiness to compromise —while the American side showed greater susceptibility to the Soviets-presented concepts.

A movement in the right direction can be seen between manifestations of tension and détente, respectively, naturally toward the latter. This favourable phenomenon is the outcome of the increased and more effective international activity carried on by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This foreign political activity stems from the internal political situation of these countries—and constitutes one of the highly interesting and valuable characteristics of the present international situation.

The Month of Peace and Friendship, that began last week, expresses the harmony between Hungary's domestic and international policy lines. The basic idea of this traditional series of events is that our people can create the main resource for this country's international influence, prestige and activity by carrying on a successful socialist construction work at home. The resulting foreign political activities are being utilized toward maintaining peace and strengthening security. Our domestic reform—related endeavours stimulate us to continue as reliable allies and correct partners at the same time.

Magyar Nemzet

Being well informed

The Patriotic People's Front organ Magyar Nemzet has dealt in an editorial with a survey published in the Statisztikai Szemle (Statistical Review) about the extent of knowledge on the part of young people concerning political, economic and historic data. The survey extended the age groups between 14-30.

Among the questions connected with their political knowledge was the question what social organization provides auspices for the daily Magyar Nemzet. Only 11 per cent of those asked knew that it was the organ of the Patriotic People's Front. The question who the Hungarian prime minister was only answered correctly by 33 pc and the term "revolution" was only correctly defined by 37 pc.

The answers were no better with regard to economic questions. Only 7 pc, for instance, knew what devaluation meant, and only 17 pc knew about the introduction of the new economic management system. Only a few knew

PHOTO MTI

FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE: Viktor Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Army General Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, left Hungary on Friday. The guests were seen off by Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Defence Minister, at Ferihegy Airport. Our picture shows Marshal Kulikov (left) being received on Thursday by HSWP Deputy General Secretary Károly Németh in the party headquarters

Statue of Wallenberg dedicated

Budapest, May 15 (MTI) — A bronze statue of the humanist Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, the work of Kossuth Prize laureate sculptor Imre Varga, was dedicated in Szilágyi Erzsébet fasor in Budapest on Friday. A speech dedicating the life-size statue and monument, was delivered by Emil Peják, leading secretary of the Budapest Committee of the Patriotic People's Front.

Justice mi conferenc

Budapest, May 15 (MTI) — An international conference of ministers of justice of 17 socialist and socialism-oriented countries ended here on Thursday. During the conference the ministers informed each other about the major developments in their respective countries since the last conference held in Havana in 1984, concerning legal life, legislative work, and the administration of justice.

Those attending were the ministers of justice of Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, the

Australian party delegation

Budapest, May 15 (MTI) — A delegation of the Australian Socialist Party paid a visit to Hungary May 4-15 at the invitation of the HSWP CC. The members of the delegation were received by Géza Kótai, a member of the CC and the head of the foreign affairs department. The delegation also met the deputy heads of several departments of the CC, leading officials of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the Patriotic People's Front, and paid a visit to Vas County to study the political, economic and cultural activity in the county.

Fijian coup leaders tighten grip

Suva, May 15 (Reuter/AP/UPI) — Fiji remained calm on Friday as military rebels who seized power in a ligthning coup tightened their grip on the South Pacific island state.

Governor-general Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who defied the coup and proclaimed a state of emergency in an effort to restore democracy, was confirned to his residence, military sources said.

The 2,700 strong royal Fiji military forces had ignored Ganilau's order as Lieutenant Colonel Stitiveni Rabuka, mastermind of the takeover, went ahead with plans to install a council of ministers under his control.

Former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamesese Mara, who was at the helm for 17 years before being ousted by an Indian-dominated coalition in elections last month, had accepted the post of foreign minister in the council.

Bomb deactivate at Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, May 15 (Reuter) — A to the Argentine congress building la shelter lower-ranking military officers prepared for debate, the president of Juan Carlos Pugliese told reporters in a chamber annex across the road f security personell.

The bomb, discovered in a ladies would have exploded about 20 minutes Pugliese said. The fuse had another bomb was found, he said.

...ange Feldstück mit ...gwertungen der er- ...tegorie von Segovia ...llado Villalba mit ...uten. Vorsprung auf ...zosen Pascal Piosson ... Belgier Guido van ... Die Gesamtführung ...te Luis Herrera mit ...lem kolumbianischen ...fehlen nur noch 185 ...n größten Triumph ...arriere.

...DEM ELIMINIERTE ...VORIT LENDL

... — Joakim Nystroem, ... Mittwoch den Öster- ... Horst Skoff ausge- ... hatte, lieferte am ...tag bei den italieni- ...ennis-Meisterschaften ...o Italico" von Rom ...ße Überraschung. Der ...immer 15 gesetzte ... warf den tschecho- ...chen Turnierfavori- ...n Lendl in der dritten ...urch ein 6:4, 2:6, 6:3 ...n Bewerb.

(Aus)—Jo Durie (GB) 6:1, 4:6, 6:4, Patricia Tarabini (Arg)—Silke Meier (BRD) 6:1, 6:0, Sandra Cecchini (Ita)—Petra Huber (Öst) 6:2, 7:5, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (BRD)—Laura Arraya-Gildemeister (Per) 6:4, 7:6, Louise Field (Aus)—Christina Singer (BRD) 7:5, 6:2.

KARPOW UND TIMMAN EX-AEQUO-TURNIERSIEGER

Den Haag — Das doppelrundige Euwe-Gedächtnisturnier in Den Haag endete mit dem gemeinsamen Sieg von Schach-Ex-Weltmeister Anatoli Karpow (UdSSR) und Jan Timman (Niederlande). Beide kamen auf vier von sechs möglichen Punkten, nachdem sie sich in der letzten Partie Remis trennten. Die nächsten Plätze belegten Viktor Kortschnoi (Schweiz) mit 2,5 Punkten und van der Wil (Niederlande) mit 1,5 Punkten.

abgeschlossen wurde, schrieb das KPdSU-Zentralorgan „Prawda" am Freitag.

32 Jahre in der jahrhundertelangen Geschichte des Landes

Gespräche MTI-APN

Budapest, 15. Mai (MTI) — Der Vorsitzende der sowjetischen Presseagentur APN, Sergej Ivanko, hielt sich zwischen dem 12. und 15. Mai in Budapest auf. Dabei verhandelte er über die Weiterentwicklung der Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Agenturen MTI-Budapress und APN. Er wurde auch von Ernő Lakatos, Leiter der Abteilung Agitation und Propaganda beim ZK der USAP, und von Staatssekretär Rezső Bányász, Vorsitzender des Informationsamtes beim Ministerrat, empfangen.

auf die Lage in Europa als ...zes wohltuend auswirkten.

Die Österreicher, beton ...„Prawda", begreifen sehr ...daß das Schicksal ihres I ...untrennbar mit dem Sch ...Europas verbunden ist. I ...reiche Österreich und ... Volk zur Ehre, daß sie ...von dem gesamteuropä ...Prozeß abseitsstehen sowi ...

US-Justiz

Wien, 15. Mai (MTI) ...Freitag begannen in Wi ...terredungen zwischen fül ...Mitarbeitern des US-Ju ...nisteriums und Vertrete ...österreichischen Regieru ...der Causa Waldheim. D ...rikanische Regierung ha ...kurzem dem österreic ...Staatschef die Einreise ...Vereinigten Staaten ve ...und sich dabei auf an ...Kriegsverbrechen seiten ...heim berufen. Die Unt ...gen, bei denen von an

Regierung Fidschi

...Mai (ADN) — Einen ...dem Militärputsch in ...am Freitag die neue ...unter Oberstleutnant ...buka zum ersten Mai ...etreten. Ihr gehören ... Premierminister Ra- ...iese Mara als Außen- ...d weitere ehemalige ...n. Rabuka übernahm ... des Regierungschefs ...ministers.

...e Machthaber hatte ...rstag die Verfassung ...ft gesetzt und Pre- ...er Dr. Bavadra so- ...eder der nach den ...wahlen im April ge- ...egierung unter Haus- ...ellt. Auch der von ...hen Königin einge- ...neralgouverneur, der ...Putsch den Ausnah- ... ausgerufen hatte, ...es Postens enthoben ...wahrsam genommen. ...hat im Gespräch mit ...imes" am Freitag die ...erhobenen Vorwürfe ...s zurückgewiesen. Es ...ut keinen Grund für ... von Oberstleutnant ...geben, zitiert die Zei- ...ira.

Nelson Mandela Ehrenmitglied des PEN-Club

Lugano, 15. Mai (DPA/ADN) — Der internationale Schriftstellerverband PEN hat am Freitag in Lugano seinen 50. Weltkongreß beendet. An ihm nahmen rund 600 Mitglieder aus 71 Ländern teil. Während der Tagung hat der PEN-Club den südafrikanischen Freiheitskämpfer Nelson Mandela als Ehrenmitglied aufgenommen. Wie es in einer Entschließung heißt, setzt sich die internationale Schriftstellervereinigung damit für die sofortige Freilassung des seit mehr als zwei Jahrzehnten eingekerkerten ANC-Führers ein. Umstritten war die Frage, ob die nächste Tagung in Seoul (Südkorea) stattfinden solle. Nach lebhafter Debatte entschied sich die Mehrheit dafür, an Seoul festzuhalten, weil so die Möglichkeit bestehe, direkt zugunsten der Inhaftierten zu interventieren.

Eine dem schwedischen Diplomaten Raul Wallenberg, der sich um die Menschlichkeit verdient gemacht hatte, gewidmete Statue wurde am Freitag in Budapest enthüllt. Das Denkmal, das von Kossuth-Preisträger Imre Varga aus Bronze geschaffen wurde, steht in der Szilágyi-Erzsébet-Allee. Die Einweihungsrede hielt Emil Peják, leitender Sekretär des Budapester Komitees der Patriotischen Volksfront.

FOTO MTI

Wallmann Pr...

Bonn, 15. Mai (DPA) — **Bundeslandes Hessen, Walt ...Bundesrates, der Länderk ...worden. Wallmann wurde ...zum Nachfolger des Sozial ...nem Rücktritt als hessisc ...Bundesrat verlor. Protoko ...treter des Bundespräsiden**

tag der SEW

...15. Mai (ADN/MTI) — **...eitag der Sozialistischen ...l Westberlins begann am ... im Palais am Funk- ...teht unter der Losung ...n und Abrüstung. De- ...d gesellschaftlichen Fort- ...den dreitägigen Beratun- ...587 Delegierte und Gast- ...ll. Nach der Konstituie- ...arteitages wird der Par- ...e Horst Schmitt den Be- ...rteivorstandes erstatten. ...itung von ZK-Mitglied ...es ist auch eine USAP- ...anwesend.**

Auf ... W...

„Auf den ersten Bl ...Elemente". Wenn W ...listische Initiative s ...im allgemeinen, daf ...tenswerte Sache han ...das Weiße Haus od ...rührt. So verhielt e ...punkte-Vorschlag, d ...8. Mai unterbreitet

Der polnische Au ...legte am 2. Oktobe ...ihm benannten Plar ...fung eines atomwaf ...teleuropa vorschlug

Der Jaruzelski-V ...reits neun Länder, ...Belgien, Holland, I ...und vier Staaten ...(DDR, Polen, CSSF

Von den dänische ...garischen Ebenen, ...sind in einer 1200 ...erster Linie gewis ...taktischen Atomw ...ber sind bei Ver ...herbeizuführen, w ...Punkt des Jaruze ...fenweisen Abzug

Bil. 2

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statue of raoul wallenberg unveiled in budapest

budapest, may 15 (mti) - a life-size statue of raoul wallenberg, former swedish diplomat in budapest, who was born 75 years ago, was unveiled friday in budapest, on erzsebet szilagyi avenue. the statue was made by sculptor imre varga, and the sculptured-pedestal from swedish red granite. wreaths were placed at the statue by pal ivanyi, president of the budapest metropolitan council, and emil pejak, leading secretary of the budapest committee of the patriotic people's front, as well as by representatives of the hungarian committee of the persecutees of nazism, and leaders of the jewish community of budapest. wreaths were placed on behalf of sweden and the wallenberg family by ragnar dromberg, swedish ambassador to hungary. also present at the ceremony were mark palmer, ambassador of the united states to hungary, and representatives of the budapest diplomatic corps.

in his festive speech emil pejak recalled that wallenberg saved the lives of tens of thousands of hungarians at a time when hungary was under the occupation of nazi germany. he recalled that on july 1, 1944, the swedish king called on the hungarian governor of the time, miklos horthy, to stop the deportations. also at that time, the swedish ambassador was authorized to supply hungarian citizens, who had swedish relatives, with documents that provided temporary swedish protection for them. wallenberg, 32 then, arrived in budapest as secretary of the embassy, to organize the life-saving work. in those months, hundreds of thousands of hungarian jews were deported to the hitlerite concentration camps. besides the extensive authorization that he was empowered with, whereby wallenberg was able to provide exemption documents to the persecutees, and refuge in the building of the embassy, and could utilize considerable sums to assist those in need, the outstanding human qualities he possessed also contributed to the success of his mission. +he valiantly countered the henchmen who accompanied those in the death march. he freed interned persons, established a hospital, provided food to the hungry. he also helped those who were persecuted because of their progressive political conviction, and arpad szakasits, who later became president of the hungarian people's republic, also lived in illegality for a time under swedish protection+, noted the speaker. emil pejak recalled with regret that the life of wallenberg, who held human life the greatest value of all, came to an all too early end. emil pejak stressed that apart from the new statue, a street and a memorial plaque in budapest also recall the memory of the swedish diplomat, who saved the lives of several ten thousand hungarians.+++

ag/sk/kf

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x) ej kvarn, utan en stor array med gula och blå blommor + frigålningsej + gula och blå band

-.-

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

1987-05-20

Departementsrådet
Peter Osvald
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

Överlämnas för kännedom av
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Pol/ESK
1987-05-26

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HEMLIG SekrL 2:1

Åtgärd se delgivningslista

Kring invigningen av nya Wallenberg-monumentet

Skr 73 A 1987-05-20
(1 bil)

Broder,

För den fullständigare redovisningens skull insänder jag härmed det anförande som jag på basis av instruktionerna från i torsdags kväll hade planerat att hålla vid invigningen av det nya Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet påföljande fredagseftermiddag, men som jag avhölls från att framföra. Dr Grezsnáryk i UM, som jag fick träffa först kl 11.00 på fredagen men som verkade helt på det klara med i vilket angeläget ärende jag bett om företräde (fastän ingen från vår sida i förväg hade knystat något därom), motsatte sig omgående mycket bestämt och utförligt (vi talade härom i närmare en timma) denna tanke och de argument han i sammanhanget begagnade sig av var av mångfaldigt slag. Sålunda skulle vi - enligt Gresznáryk - inte bara störa "koreografin", d v s det noggrant uttänkta invigningsceremonielet (för övrigt analogt med det som användes vid invigningen av Olof Palme-minnesmärket och -gågatan den 13 april) utan också allvarligt kunna skada både de delikata ungersk-sovjetiska och de mer robusta ungersk-svenska relationerna genom ett inlägg av detta slag, hur indirekt eller subtilt vi därvid än gick till väga: ett ifrågasättande - i offentligt sammanhang och inom ramen för ett ungerskt arrangemang - av den officiella sovjetiska versionen om Raoul

Wallenbergs död var i dagsläget helt enkelt otänkbart. Gresznáryk sade sig vara helt säker på att ha denna avvisande hållning fast förankrad "bakåt/uppåt" och gav intrycket av att eventualiteten av en svensk framstöt härom ingående hade diskuterats i förväg på ungersk sida.

Jag vill också för klarhetens skull tillägga att jag ingalunda "underställde" Gresznáryk den text till anförande, som jag då hade förberett men som befann sig under utskrift på kontoret. Däremot gav jag honom det tänkta anförandet senare på dagen, under själva invigningsceremonin, där han stod i min omedelbara närhet och varvid han tackade för vår "förståelse" för de väldiga problem som skulle ha uppstått, om jag trots allt hade insisterat på att tala.

Efter det att invigningen var över, inbjöd skulptören Imre Varga bl a Salgo, Palmer och mig hem till sig, där han i ett anförande tackade oss för vår medverkan - förvisso på de mest olikartade sätt - inte så mycket vid ceremonin som på skilda stadier av minnesmärkets tillkomst. Salgo och jag fick var sin minnesplakett, specialgjord för ändamålet av Varga själv, och vi fick alla exemplar av den bildbroschyr om Wallenberg och monumentet, som Varga själv låtit trycka som "samizdat" och som jag insänt ett ex. av med den officiella skrivelsen. Jag fick också broschyr med Vargas påskrift samt en uppsättning foton av monumentet (inklusive närbilder av Wallenbergstatyn) för vidare befordran till Nina Lagergren. (Det senare har redan skett genom en direktförsändelse, hemförd i söndags av löneministern Bengt K Å Johansson, som besökte Ungern fem dagar i förra veckan.) Vi förevisades också flera förarbeten eller modeller till det monument, som nu äntligen är förverkligat, och Varga bad mig att vid senare tillfälle ta hand om en av dessa modeller för överlämnande till Nina Lagergren eller "familjen" (något som jag hoppas skall kunna ske under sommaren). Varga berättade att han i hela tre års tid sysslat med detta projekt och att det inneburit en svår vånda för ungerska vederbörande (inklusive Kádár personligen) att till sist sanktionera dess uppställande på allmän plats. Han sade sig för övrigt själv ha tagit upp saken med Gorbatjov vid ett besök i Moskva i december

(Varga ingår i något som han kallade för en slags artistisk-intellektuell "Rom-klubb", som då träffades i Moskva och bl a framfödde idén om ett fredsforum där ett par-tre månader senare) och vid detta tillfälle ha utverkat ett första "grönt ljus" från sovjetisk sida. Han berättade vidare att han i en tidigare modell hade gjort en yngre Raoul-gestalt iförd 40-talstrenchcoat, men att han senare gått över till att frammana en mer åldrad Raoul och iklädd något som mer påminner om en rysk fängelse- eller fånglägerrock. Öppningen mellan de två klippblocken (av röd svensk granit från Blekinge), är enligt Varga tänkt att symbolisera öppnade fängelsemurar, och genom den öppningen trevar sig alltså Raoul-gestalten ut. Huruvida Varga i likhet med Salgo verkligen tror att Raoul alltjämt är vid liv är dock mera tveksamt, men i likhet med oss på svensk sida är han angelägen om att den hela och oskrymtade sanningen om Raouls senare öden en dag skall läggas fram från sovjetisk sida.

Varga är en mycket stor personlighet - i alla hänseenden - och hans utomordentliga insatser i detta sammanhang, som jag utan vidare vill beteckna som långt större än dem som gjorts av donatorn Nicholas Salgo, borde göra honom förtjänt av mer officiella svenska ärebetygelser eller erkännanden än dem jag lokalt förmår att prestera. Han borde förr eller senare få en officiell inbjudan att besöka Sverige (i somras var han i Sydsverige så att säga "i smyg" för att välja ut de klippblock, som familjen Wallenberg lovat att donera till projektet) och då kanske också ges tillfälle att i någon form ordna en utställning av sin rikhaltiga och förnämliga produktion någonstans i Sverige, där han till skillnad från exvis Italien, Frankrike, Västtyskland och Österrike förefaller vara ett okänt namn, åtminstone hittills. Också Vargas medverkan för tillkomst av Olof Palme-minnesmärket, som han f ö fick tio dagar på sig att åstadkomma (!), tycker jag underbygger min uppfattning, att han borde hedras och få en mer officiell (och högt förankrad) inbjudan att besöka vårt land. Hur detta spörsmål närmare skall hanteras eller utformas,

har jag visserligen inget direkt förslag om, men vi borde väl i alla händelser kunna komma överens om att på var sitt håll allvarligt fundera vidare på saken?

Hjärtliga hälsningar

Ragnar Dromberg

PS. Varga avreste häromdagen till Canada som medlem av en officiell parlamentarisk besöksdelegation, ledd av talmannen Sárlos.

BO

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet	Datum	Handläggare
I	870526	S. Julin

Godkännes	Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn
SJ	Drumby-Oswald 87-05-20
	Angående: Firma märkningen av nya RK-rum

☒ 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		Bil
☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet	
☐ Regeringen 20 ex		☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
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☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA		☐ Industriförb	
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☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa-rådsdel 53 ex		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
		☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
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Mr President of the Budapest City Council,
Mr Secretary of the Budapest Committee of the
Patriotic People's Front,
(Distinguished colleagues)
Ladies and gentlemen,

Vad hände med Budaharedgårdsfamiljen?

On behalf of the Swedish Government and our Embassy in Budapest, I would like to express our deep-felt appreciation and gratitude towards the initiators and organizers of this magnificient memorial and its inauguration here today. We look upon it as an equally magnificient tribute and congenial hommage to the personality and historical contribution of Raoul Wallenberg during wartime Budapest. His truly heroic efforts to save from deportation and ultimate extermination tens of thousands of Jews and others, who were perversely persecuted during the barbaric Nazi and Fascist rule prevailing here at the time, have earned him immortal fame. His absolute devotion and intrepid bravery has made him stand out forever as a symbol of courage, self-denial and humanitarianism.

Ever since his own unexplained arrest and deportation from Hungary in early 1945, his disappearance has continued to torment and preoccupy his family, the Swedish people and successive Swedish governments. Endless efforts have been undertaken over the past four decades and more to have his later fate and whereabouts clarified. So far, however, no satifactory and convincing explanation have, in our view, been forthcoming.

As long as no conclusive evidence or proof to the contrary has been produced, it remains inevitably our obligation to presume - indeed to believe - that he is still alive and unlawfully held somewhere.

Our late Prime Minister Olof Palme, in whose own memory the Budapest City Council recently renamed a Budapest street and set up another memorial stone (incidentally created by the same outstanding sculptor-artist as the memorial we see inaugurated here today) - Olof Palme reminded us of this duty and belief a year before his own violent death. Thus, Olof Palme said in January 1985, on the day when forty years had gone since the mysterious disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, that (I quote) "the Swedish Government will continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity to clarify his fate (unquote)", as long as the uncertainty remains about what has actually happened to him.

And during the two years and four months that have passed since Palme said these words, there have been no new developments that could weaken the resolve of our Government to persevere in its efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. And we appeal to all men of good will to assist us in these efforts.

Thank you for your attention.

1987-05-15

BO

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BUDAPEST 1987-05-21

Skr t N. Lagergren,
Wallenbergföreningen
1987-05-26

Åtgärd se delgivningslista

Departementsrådet Peter Osvald
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

2 1
87 05 21

Budapest

191/001

HEMLIG SekrL 2:1

Pejáks minnestal över Raoul Wallenberg
73 A 1987-05-20
Hbr Dromberg-Osvald 1987-05-20
(2 bil.)

Broder,

I anslutning till den åberopade skrivelsen (in fine) översänds härmed dels det manus vi sedermera fått till Pejáks anförande vid förra veckans invigning av det nya minnesmärket över Raoul Wallenberg, dels också en översättning till svenska därutav. En deltidsanställd svensktalande ungerska har under stark tidspress gjort råöversättningen, vars svenska därefter "förbättrats" av oss på fri hand. Tillvägagångssättet gör, att åtskillig tveksamhet kvarstår om flera vändningar och uttryck (icke minst beträffande diktcitatet). - Det som annars i efterhand slår mig, är att det i manuset inte tycks finnas någon hänvisning till Wallenbergs "alltför tidiga död" - som ju omtalades i MTI-referatet samma dag av Pejáks tal - eller någon referens överhuvudtaget till hans öde efter hans räddningsarbete i Budapest. Att Peják vid själva framförandet av sitt tal ändå omnämnde Wallenberg som död vitsordades för mig kort efter ceremonin av den ungersktalande Salgo.

I sammanhanget vill jag också nämna en annan sak som Salgo förtalte i förra veckan, nämligen att Varga på namnstenen framför monumentet (som enbart upptar Raoul

Wallenbergs namn samt - med små bokstäver - "Budapests stadsstyrelse") hade för avsikt att inrista även "Fecit Varga" och "Donavit Salgo" men nödgats avstå från detta. - Icke heller i Vargas bildbroschyr om monumentet figurerar finansiären Salgos namn, men väl familjen Wallenberg som stendonator.

Salgo berättade för övrigt att han om ca tre veckor skall besöka Finland i halvofficiellt uppdrag ("East-West Institute") - han är annars numera inom State Department ansvarig för Berlin-frågorna, enligt vad han själv uppger - och att han på vägen dit har för avsikt att stanna ett par dagar på Gotland (8-10 juni, om jag minns rätt), något som underlättas av att han förflyttar sig med sitt privatplan. - I detta sammanhang uttalade han en livlig förhoppning om ett sammanträffande med Raouls syster Nina Lagergren. Detta önskemål från Salgos sida har jag brevledes redan låtit henne få veta om.

Ragnar Dromberg

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: ..... Datum: 870527 Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes	Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn
SJ	Strömberg-Oswald 87-05-21
	Angående: Tejgas minnesstad över RW

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Icke-officiell översättning av Emil Pejáks anförande vid invigningen av minnesmärket över Raoul Wallenberg den 15 maj 1987

Kära vänner!

Ärade gäster!

Mina damer och herrar!

En hedrande plikt utförs av Budapests folk när det reser en staty för Raoul Wallenberg.

Det förekommer ganska sällan i en huvudstad att man reser ett minnesmärke över en medborgare från ett annat och geografiskt avlägset land, som inte var en världsberömd konstnär, en inflytelserik tänkare eller en banbrytare inom det tekniska-vetenskapliga framåtskridandet. Raoul Wallenberg, sekreterare vid den Kungliga Svenska Ambassaden i Budapest, visade sig vara en människokärlekens hjälte under utomordentligt ödesdigra omständigheter. Hans person lever därför vidare på detta sätt, i den ungerska huvudstadens och vårt folks minne.

Det är inte troligt att någon överhuvudtaget någonsin skulle ha förberett sig för en framtid i syfte att till och med offra sitt liv om det inte på annat sätt går att rädda andras liv. Raoul Wallenberg hade också som grundsysselsättning valt ett av de vackraste skapande yrkena - han studerade arkitektur. Som ung man, fick han olika ekonomiska uppdrag och reste på många håll i världen, och allt starkare växte inom honom medlidandet för människor med hårt öde, trotset mot omänsklighet, modet som behövs för risktagandet.

Hans livs bestämmande vändpunkt, då alla dessa egenskaper blivit livsviktiga, inträffade den bistra sommaren 1944. Då utövades makten redan av den ockuperande nazistiska armén i Ungern. Våra städer och byar genomlevde dagligen det härjande krigets vardagar, vårt folks lidanden blev nästan outhärdliga. Våra landsmän, som klassificerats som judar genom rättslösa åtgärder, drabbades av den fysiska förintelsen.

Terrorn grep landet om strupen. Trots att de progressiva, demokratiska krafterna höjde sina röster mot den upprörande utvecklingen, skred Hitlers trupper och deras ungerska medskyldiga med en vansinnig envishet vidare på den väg de själva valde. Den obarmhärtiga förföljelsen av politiska organisationer som krävde fred och frihet fortsatte, man fortsatte att slösa med våra soldaters liv i det hopplösa kriget. Hundratusentals judar blev deporterade till förintelseläger, som upprätthölls av hitleristerna. Den moderna tidens historia känner inte till något jämförbart stort folkmord som gick så långt som detta, utförda av pilkorsarna och deras medbrottslingar.

Vårt folk kan inte glömma, att under denna bittra ödesperiod, ambassadörer för de neutrala makterna uppmanade inkräktarna och makthavande regeringen att respektera de mänskliga rättigheterna.

Sveriges konung uppmanade Horthy-regeringen - som för sent och tveksamt insåg sitt historiska ansvar och sedan försökte skjuta bort det - den 1 juli 1944 att avbryta deporteringarna.

Vid samma tid fick Sveriges ambassadör i Budapest fullmakt att förse ungerska medborgare, som hade svenska anhöriga, med dokument om tillfälligt svenskt beskydd.

Kära Vänner!

Raoul Wallenberg var trettiotvå år när han anlände till Budapest som diplomat, för att som ambassadsekreterare med uppgift som humanitär attaché organisera och leda det människoräddande arbetet. Mannen, som hade ett trevligt utseende och stor debattförmåga, var lugn och djärv, älskvärd och hade en överlägsen moralisk inverkan, påbörjade sitt arbete med en oerhörd energi. Han fick stöd därtill av sin ovanligt breda fullmakt. Han fick utfärda skyddsdokument, han fick ge asyl för förföljda människor i ambassadbyggnader, han hade till sitt förfogande betydande summor för

att hjälpa folk ut ur den största nöden.

Wallenbergs rapporter till Stockholm redogjorde inte bara för hjälpaktionens bekymmer och resultat utan var bland de första att uppmärksamma världen på de tyska dödslägrens existens.

Beundransvärt är att en sådan ung man, som aldrig tidigare deltagit i liknande verksamhet, kunde kämpa för tio- och åter tiotusentals liv med en utmärkt situationsidentifieringsförmåga, med varierande blandning av hotande uppträdande och med en rationell bedömning av de mest brådskande uppgifterna. Ibland pressade han till och med ledare inom pilkorsledningen med visst resultat. På två korta månader organiserade han en speciell skyddsavdelning på svenska ambassaden. Där utfärdade man skyddspass och skyddsbrev för dem som vände sig dit. Han motstod djärvt de bödelsdrängar som följde dödstågen. Han befriade internerade, etablerade sjukhus, skaffade livsmedel åt de utsvultna. Han blev till hjälp också för sådana, som förföljdes på grund av sin progressiva politiska övertygelse, och på så sätt överlevde även en senare president för den ungerska folkrepubliken - Arpád Szakasits - under svenskt beskydd en tid, i illegalitet.

Hela hans lands prestige utnyttjades av honom under arbetet. På ett ovanligt sätt inom diplomatin spred han massor med noter till de tyska och ungerska myndigheterna. Enbart under första hälften av november riktade han tjugo noter till pilkors-utrikesministeriet och i många fall med resultat. Han ringde, ifall det behövdes, och han var på plats personligen där det behövdes, han tog människor ut ur fångtågen, han räddade många ur fängelse och som följd av hans intervention fick tusentals människor ta bort den gula stjärnan. Kloster och barninstitutioner kunde få erfara kraften av hans skyddande omsorger.

För tiotusentals människor innebar Wallenberg hoppet om att överleva. Alla förföljdas kors bar han på sina egna skuldror. Enligt hans humana livsuppfattning finns inget större mänskligt värde än människolivet. Därför tänker eftervärlden alltid med tacksamhet på honom.

Vår store poet János Arany skriver:

"Den som ger ut sitt rika livs skatter för miljoner människor,
fast hans egna dagar också går förbi,
Men ändå, efter att ha brutit ner det som är jordnärt,
förädlas hela livet till en livsbejakande idé..."

Raoul Wallenberg som skulle ha fyllt 75 år i år förädlades till en livsbejakande idé. Vi lever i en tid då miljontals människoliv utsätts för ett ännu större hot än 1944-45. Hans liv och hans otaliga segrar över döden ger oss kraft och mod att inte tvivla på livets, på universums mening och underbara syfte.

Ärade närvarande!

Jag tackar skulptören Imre Varga för detta uttrycksfulla, verkligen vackra verk. Jag tackar alla för deras medverkan, som bidragit till att resa detta verk.

Den här skulpturen är inte det enda uttrycket för vår vördnad inför minnet av Raoul Wallenberg. På Pest-sidan av staden påminner en gata och en minnestavla oss om att inte glömma räddaren av tiotusentals liv. Under minnestavlan bevisar blommor av tacksamhet, sommar som vinter, att det ungerska folket inte glömmer...

På Patriotiska Folkfrontens Budapestkommittés vägnar inviger jag detta minnesmärke och överlämnar det till huvudstadens invånare med förhoppningen i hjärtat om att vi kan kämpa oss fram till en sådan fredlig framtid, då "människan inte längre är människans varg".

Kedves Barátaim!
Tisztelt Vendégeink!
Hölgyeim és Uraim!

Megtisztelő kötelességét teljesíti Budapest népe, amikor szobrot állit Raoul Wallenbergnek. Meglehetősen ritka eset, hogy egy metropolisban emlékművet állitsanak egy földrajzilag távoli ország polgárának, aki nem volt világhírű művész, nagyhatású gondolkodó, vagy a műszaki-tudományos haladás úttörője. Raoul Wallenberg a budapesti svéd királyi követség titkára, az emberszeretet hősének bizonyult rendkivül vészterhes körülmények között. Személye így, és ezért él a magyar főváros és hazánk népének emlékezetében.

Nem valószinű, hogy valaha, valaki is azzal a céllal készült volna jövőjére, hogy akár élete árán is megmentse mások életét. Raoul Wallenberg is az egyik legszebb alkotó hivatást választotta alapfoglalkozásául - épitészeti tanulmányokat folytatott. Majd mint különböző gazdasági megbizatásoknak eleget tevő ifju férfi, a világ sok táját bejárta, s mind erősebbé vált benne a nehézsorsuak iránti részvét, az embertelenséggel szembeni dac, a kockázatvállalásokhoz szükséges bátorság.

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Életének az a döntő fordulata, mely után mindezek a tulajdonságai létfontosságuvá lettek, 1944 szomorú nyarán következett be. Akkor már náci megszálló hadsereg gyakorolta Magyarország fölött a főhatalmat. Naponta élték városaink, falvaink a pusztító háboru mindennapjait, népünk szenvedései szinte kibirhatatlanná váltak. Honfitársaink közül pedig azok, akiket a jogfosztó intézkedések zsidóknak minősitettek, a fizikai megsemmisüléssel kerültek szembe.
Terror fojtogatta az országot. Annak ellenére, hogy a haladó demokratikus erők fölemelték szavukat a vérlázitó fejlemények ellen , Hitler csapatai és magyar cinkosaik tébolyult konoksággal haladtak tovább a maguk választotta úton. Folytatódott a békét, szabadságot követelő politikai szervezkedések könyörtelen üldözése, továbbra is tékozolták katonáink életét a reménytelen hadakozásban. Zsidók százezreit deportálták a hitleristák által működtetett megsemmisítő táborokba. A modern kor történelme nem ismer ahhoz fogható arányú népírtást, mint amire a horogkeresztesek és büntársaik vetemedtek.

Népünk nem felejtheti el, hogy sorsának e keserű szakaszában a semleges hatalmak nálunk tevékenykedő követségei, az emberi jogok tiszteletben tartására hívták fel a hatalmat bitoroló kormányt.

. / .

Svédország királya 1944. julius 1-én a deportálások megszüntetésére szólította fel a saját történelmi felelősségét megkésve és tétovázva felismerő, illetve a felelősséget elhárítani igyekvő Horthyt.
Ugyanabban az időben a budapesti svéd követ felhatalmazást kapott, hogy a svéd hozzátartozóval rendelkező magyar állampolgárok ideiglenes svéd védettséget jelentő okmányt kapjanak.

Kedves Barátaim!

Harminckettedik évében volt Raoul Wallenberg, amikor diplomata minőségben Budapestre érkezett, hogy követségi titkárként mintegy humanitárius attaséi minőségben az embert mentő munkát megszervezze, irányitsa. A kellemes megjelenésű, nagy vitatkozó erejű, nyugodt és merész, szeretetreméltó és fölényes erkölcsi hatású férfi roppant energiával fogott munkájához. Ebben szokatlanul széles körü felhatalmazása is segítette. Mentességi okmányokat adhatott ki; követségi épületekben menedéket adhatott az üldözötteknek; jelentős összegek álltak rendelkezésére, hogy a rászorultakat a legnagyobb nélkülözéseken átsegítse

Wallenbergnek Stockholmba eljuttatott jelentései nemcsak a mentőakció gondjairól és eredményeiről adtak számot, de a német haláltáborok létezésére is az elsők között hívta fel a világ figyelmét.

Bámulatra méltó, hogy egy olyan fiatalember, aki soha hasonló tevékenységnek nem volt részese, milyen kitünő helyzetfelismeréssel, a simulékonyságnak és a fenyegető föllépésnek milyen változatos elegyével, a legsürgősebb teendők milyen józan számbavételével küzdött tíz- és tízezrek életéért. Néha a nyilas vezérkar egyes vezetőit is rászoritotta bizonyos engedményekre. Két rövid hónap alatt speciális védelmi osztályt szervezett a svéd követségen. Védőutleveleket és védleveleket adtak a hozzájuk fordulóknak. Vakmerően szembeszállt a halálmeneteket kisérő pribékekkel. Internáltakat szabaditott ki, kórházat létesitett, élelmiszert juttatott az éhezőknek. Segitségére sietett azoknak is, akik haladó politikai meggyőződésük miatt váltak üldözötté, igy a magyar népköztársaság egyik későbbi elnöke, Szakasits Árpád is egy ideig svéd védettként élt illegalitásban.
Hazájának egész presztizsét latba vetette munkája során. A diplomáciai gyakorlatban szokatlan módon titkárként is jegyzékek tömegét árasztotta mind a német, mind a magyar hatóságokra. Egyedül november első felében húsz jegyzéket intézett a nyilas külügyminisztériumhoz. Gyakran eredménnyel. Ha kellett telefonált, ha szükség volt rá személyesen jelent meg atrocitások szinhelyén, rabmenetekből ragadott ki embereket, toloncházból menekitett sokakat,ezrek melléről került le intervenciója nyomán a sárga csillag.

./.

Kolostorok, gyermekintézmények egyaránt tapasztalhatták oltalmazó szeretetének erejét.

Tízezrek számára Wallenberg jelentette a túlélés reményét Ő minden üldözött keresztjét a maga vállán cipelte. Humanista életfelfogása szerint nincs nagyobb földi érték mint az emberélet. Ezért az utókor mindig hálával gondol rá.

Nagy költőnk Arany János írta:

" Nem hal meg az, ki milliókra költi
Dús élete kincsét, ámbár napja múl;
Hanem lerázván, ami benne földi,
Egy éltető eszmévé finomul..... "

Raoul Wallenberg, aki az idén lenne 75 éves, éltető eszmévé finomult. Olyan időt élünk, amikor az ember-milliók élete még nagyobb veszélyben van, mint volt negyevennégyben-negyvenötben. Élete és a halál fölött aratott számtalan diadala erőt és elszántságot ád ahhoz, hogy ne kételkedjünk az élet, a mindenség értelmében és gyönyörű céljában.

Tisztelt jelenlévők!

Megköszönöm Varga Imre szobrász művész kifejező, igazán szép alkotását. Köszönöm mindazoknak közreműködését, akik tevékenységükkel hozzájárultak e mű felállításához.

Ez a szobor nem az egyetlen kifejezője a Raoul Wallenberg emléke iránti tiszteletünknek. A város pesti oldalán utca és emléktábla figyelmezteti az arra járókat, ne feledjük tízezrek életének megmentőjét.
Az emléktábla alatt télen-nyáron a hála virágai hirdetik: a magyar nép nem felejt.....

A Hazafias Népfront Budapesti Bizottsága nevében felavatom ezt az emlékművet, és átadom a főváros lakosságának, szivemben azzal a reménységgel, hogy kiküzdhetünk olyan békés jövőt, melyben többé nem lesz az ember, embernek farkasa.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Stockholm, 22 May 1987

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POL

Ms Rachel Oestreicher Haspel,
President
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States
127 East 73rd Street
New York
New York 10021

U S A

Dear Rachel,

You will find enclosed a brand-new booklet which we have published on Raoul Wallenberg.

It got immediate and widespread attention and we intend to use it in schools etc.

We have included some material and photos which have not been made public before.

With my best regards

Pierre Schori

Encl.

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Överlämnas för kännedom av
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AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST 1987-05-22

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UD STOCKHOLM

92. FOER POL I (OCH PRESSBYRAAN) ANG FALLET RAOUL WALLENBERG. VAART 81 OCH VAART 83.

PRIMO VID DEN UNGERSKE REGERINGSTALESMANNEN RESOE BANYASZ' PRESSKONFERENS IGAAR TORSDAG (SAADANA HAALLS REGELMAESSIGT EFTER VARJE REGERINGSSAMMANTRAEDE) DEMENTERADE DENNE - PAA EN FRAAGA HAEROM FRAAN EN FOERETRAEDARE FOER UNGERSKA NYHETS-BYRAAN MTI - SOM NONSENS ETT BBC-PAASTAAENDE, ENLIGT VILKET FOERFATTAR =) EN TILL REGERINGSORGANET MAGYAR HIRLAPS ARTIKEL DEN 9 MAJ OM FALLET RAOUL WALLENBERG (SE AABEROPADE TELEX) SKULLE HA AVSKEDATS PAA GRUND AV VISST INSLAG I ARTIKELN. - SAA-VAEL FRAAGAN SOM SVARET AATERGAVS IN EXTENSO I UNGERSKA TELE-VISIONENS LAENGRE NYHETSSAENDNING I GAAR KVAELL OCH I MAGYAR HIRLAP FOER IDAG. ETT SAMMANDRAG FOEREKOMMER DESSUTOM I FREDAGSNUMRET AV MTI:S ENGELSKSPRAAKIGA FEMDAGSTIDNING 'DAILY NEWS', VARS REFERAT AV WALLENBERGAVSNITTET AATERGES NEDAN UNDER SECUNDO.

SECUNDO 'REFUTING A BBC REPORT. THERE WAS A NEWS ITEM ON THE BBC, ON MAY 16 TO THE EFFECT THAT AN EDITOR OF MAGYAR HIRLAP WAS DISMISSED FOLLOWING DISCIPLINARY ACTION, BECAUSE 'HE DARINGLY WROTE IN AN ARTICLE THAT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG FELT VICTIM TO THE PERSONALITY CULT AT THE TIME.'

I SINCERELY REGRET THAT THE TRADITIONALLY CAUTIOUS BBC, MINDFUL OF ITS TRUSTWORTHINESS, GAVE CREDIT IN ITS HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE TO A RIDICULOUS RUMOUR. AS MAGYAR HIRLAP IS A SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GOVERNMENT, I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY TO SAY: 1. NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AGAINST ANYONE ON THE STAFF OF MAGYAR HIRLAP AND, ACCORDINGLY, NO RELATED DISMISSAL COULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE.
2. OUR WHOLE SOCIETY PAYS SINCERE TRIBUTE TO THE HUMAN COURAGE AND MILITANT HUAMNISM OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIANS.
3. WE ARE, THEREFORE, GRATIFIED THAT THE MEMORY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG WILL BE PRESERVED IN BUDAPEST, FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME, BY A STATUE.'

DROMBERG

AMBASSADEN BUDAPEST KL 17.00/BO

- End of printout

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet: ..... Datum: 870527 Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Budapest No 92

Angående: Raoul Wallenberg

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

1987-05-22

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

142/001

Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Intresset i Israel för Raoul Wallenberg tycks bara öka och vid ett antal tillfällen nyligen har hans person och insatser hedrats.

Största uppmärksamhet tilldrog sig beslutet av staden Ramat Gan att utse honom till hedersborgare. Detta skedde vid en ceremoni i ett av stadens muséer den 20 maj där professor Guy von Dardel på familjens vägnar mottog ett diplom som bekräftade utmärkelsen. Bland talarna vid detta tillfälle befann sig bl a Abba Eban som numera är ordförande i Knessets utrikes- och försvarskommitté. En stor åhörarskara i vilken även ingick ungerska judar som räddats av Wallenberg hade infunnit sig. Massmedia visade stort intresse för evenemanget.

Jag representerade ambassaden vid tillfället och hade kort tid dessförinnan deltagit i två andra arrangemang som berörde Wallenberg.

Den 11 maj avhölls en middag på Hebreiska Universitetet i Jerusalem som arrangerats av åtta amerikanska ett-års-

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

Telefon
258 111

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
33 650

stipendiater som av amerikanska donatorer tilldelats s k "Raoul Wallenberg Scholarships" för studier av politiskt ledarskap. Stipendierna är nyinrättade och kommer att utdelas årligen. Det framhölls att avsikten var att årligen arrangera en sammankomst för att erinra om Wallenbergs insats.

Den 27 april, slutligen, var jag närvarande där eleverna vid en statlig israelisk skola i staden Holon framförde ett 90 minuters program på engelska med en serie "tableaux vivants" om Wallenbergs liv. Deltagarna var i åldern 11-15 år och programmet hade sammanställts av skolans engelsklärarinna Shulamit Cohen. Föreställningen var välgjord och ett omfattande arbete hade nedlagts på att levandegöra händelserna.

Jag kan också nämna att fru Cohen organiserat en namninsamling inom skolväsendet i Holon och Tel Aviv i syfte att vädja till president Reagan om att beröra Wallenbergfrågan på nytt. En liknande appell till samme adressat iscensatt av ett antal Knessetledamöter förekom i samband med ceremonin i Ramat Gan.

Staffan Duhs

Upprättad: november 1982

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet

Datum: 870527

Handläggare: S. Julin

Godkännes: SJ

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Dukes-Julin 87-05-22

Angående: Raoul Wallenberg

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

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☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul	☐ Vientiane	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore	☐ Wellington	
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran		
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka	☐ Monrovia	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo	☐ Nairobi	
						☐ Pretoria	
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
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☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
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☐ Chef Pol 1–5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol 2	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex

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ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Politiska avdelningen

Handläggare: Kr S Julin/IA

ex t Kr Julin, Pol

Dnr	Avd Grupp Mål
1987-05-25 145/013	P2 Eu I

(JN 10 A)

Fru Nina Lagergren
Raoul Wallenbergföreningen
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Kära Nina,

Som Du förmodligen vet har vi i dagarna givit ut bifogade skrift om Raoul Wallenberg i serien "UD informerar". Ett exemplar bifogas för Din kännedom. Skriften har tryckts i 10.000 exemplar, och går redan i första distributionsomgången ut till c:a 4.000 mottagare. Jag hoppas att den kommer att bidra till upplysningsverksamheten om Raoul.

Departementets informationsavdelning förser naturligtvis föreningen med det antal exemplar ni anser er behöva.

Pierre Schori

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Raoul Wallenberg

ESK/POL
1987-06-12
Julin/BN
skr tit

134/028

Pol

Ink. Utr.min.

Örebro den 14 maj 1987. 1987 -05- 21

D 2 EU I

Broder.

Tack för ditt svarsbrev daterat den 6 april.Eftersom du meddelar att det av mig översända materialet om Raoul Wallenberg överlämnats till respektive handläggare inom departementet ber jag att något få utöka samlingen med "senaste nytt".Det kanske redan uppmärksammats,men för säkerhets skull ...

Det handlar nu om en artikel i Observer,införd 10 maj.Skribenten Neal Ascherson är känd för goda kunskaper om östsidan,speciellt om Polen.Hans ironiska anmärkningar om det speciella svenska "intresset" för Wallenbergs öde - "där fantasin ännu kan röra sig fritt diktande från gulagläger till gulagläger" - täcke nog ganska väl strävandena att hålla RW vid liv åtminstone till hundraårsdagen. Något närmare sanningen ligger förvisso det sovjetiska "dödsdatet" juli 1947,me ändå inte tillräckligt nära för att fastställa ett slutligt datum - en oktoberdag 1947 och som slutstation en kyrkogård i sydöstra Polen.

När förändringens vindar nu blåser in över Gorbatjovs rike finns kanske en möjlighet att rulla upp det slutliga dramat i Polen.Det finns en politiskt godtagbar förklaring till sovjetledningens hittills envist fasthållna förklaring o död och kremering sommaren 1947:om Wallenberg efter förnyade förhör om sitt amerikanska ekonomiska stöd för friköpandet av judar i Budapest framåt hösten 1947 befunnits tillräckligt "ren" för ett frisläppande med överlämnande i Prag och sedan tåget vid genomfarten i Polen sprängdes av partisaner så var denna händel alltför genant för Sovjets dåvarande ledning att erkänna:Skulle det verkligen finnas upproriska polska partisaner i detta Polen,som Röda armén befriat två år tidigare?Jag tror att där nånstans har vi "pudelns kärna" i denna långdragna historia.Varför inte satsa på en fortsatt sovjetisk upptining?Men en början kan ju vara att från svensk sida upphöra med fantasierna om en 74-årig Raoul Wallenberg i ett arbetsläger någonstädes i Sibirien.

Jag väntar mig inte någon omedelbar sinnesförändring i UD.Men det finns ju andra vägar.

Med goda hälsningar

Erik Kumm

NEAL ASCHERSON

A hero vanishes in Russian mist

FEW days ago, they unveiled a statue of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. Wallenberg, it will be remembered, was the Swedish [illegible] who rescued thousands of Jews from [illegible] in Nazi-occupied Hungary, and [illegible] in 1945. The World Jewish Congress, [illegible] in Budapest last week, also paid [illegible] to his memory.

[illegible] status is by Imre Varga who, in my [illegible] Europe's master of the unfashionable [illegible] public sculpture. Next to the Parliament building, looking out over the Danube, [illegible] Varga's statue of Count Karolyi. He is a [illegible] figure, framed in a broken Gothic arch. [illegible] the loneliest man in the world, upright [illegible] who tried and failed to save his country [illegible] defeat, mutilation, economic ruin, [illegible] and Fascist terror, who died in [illegible]. But you don't need to know any of that, [illegible] given his name, to understand from the [illegible] that this was a good person abandoned [illegible] history and his friends.

So Wallenberg is lucky, at least, in his [illegible]. It isn't the first monument. The [illegible] assembled in Budapest to unveil the [illegible] one in 1948, but soon observed that [illegible] under the tarpaulin — there was nothing [illegible] to unveil. The statue had been removed in [illegible] and, like its subject, vanished into the [illegible] of time and rumour.

[illegible] Wallenberg remains in those mists, but the [illegible] statue does not. A few years ago it was [illegible] shorn of identifying inscriptions and [illegible] outside a factory on an industrial [illegible] at Debrecen. As it is a highly symbolic [illegible] rather than a portrait, showing a male [illegible] wrestling with a snake, the workers had [illegible] that it was Peace Triumphing over [illegible] or something equally banal.

[illegible] visitor to Budapest today will soon notice, [illegible] has Hungarian friends, that this is the last [illegible] European capital with a large, lively [illegible] population. Two men made this [illegible]. One was the Regent Miklos Horthy, [illegible] saw that the war was lost and managed to [illegible] the deportations to Auschwitz in the [illegible] of 1944, when Eichmann had taken [illegible] Jews from the provinces but had not [illegible] the 'clearing' of Budapest. The [illegible] was Raoul Wallenberg. As an emissary of [illegible] Swedish Government, he distributed [illegible] passports, set up refuges and saved the [illegible] of perhaps 100,000 human beings.

[illegible] January 1945, Wallenberg and his driver [illegible] to make contact with the headquarters of [illegible] approaching Soviet Army. They never [illegible]. Wallenberg apparently reached the [illegible] post of Marshal Malinovsky at [illegible]. Then . . . nothing. For years, the [illegible] demanded news about him, and were [illegible] that he was not in the Soviet Union. In [illegible], however, Andrei Gromyko, Deputy [illegible] Minister, informed Sweden that [illegible] had died in the Lubyanka prison in [illegible] on 17 July 1947.

Gulag survivors

Even 'glasnost' has not induced the Soviet authorities to change this version—or add to it. But the Swedish Government, unconvinced, has never ceased to demand his release, or to suggest that he may still be alive (he would now be 74). Meanwhile, the Wallenberg family continues to take seriously an apparently endless trickle of 'sightings,' some from Gulag survivors claiming to have met Wallenberg, others from somebody who met somebody in the camps who knew him or his driver, others again just Gulag folk-lore about 'a Swedish diplomat' in a camp in Norilsk or Mordvinia.

A couple of years ago, I met two Swedes with a very different story. Hans Ehrenstrale and Lillan Broman—they were not married then—were Swedish aid workers in Poland just after the war. Civil war was still raging, as remnants of the old Home Army partisans loyal to the exile government in London and Ukranian guerrillas in the south-east fought the Communist authorities. Lillan—a startling historical detail—was secretly passing money from the American Embassy to partisan units in the southern hills who used it to buy weapons across the border in Slovakia.

In October 1947, Lillan's American contact 'Jimmy' told her that a Soviet military train had been ambushed, and that several badly-injured foreign prisoners had fallen into Polish partisan hands. The Poles reported that one was a Swedish diplomat from Hungary. 'Jimmy' asked Lillan to go and find this man, whom he believed to be Wallenberg, and to ask him if he had certain documents still with him.

Hans and Lillan set out, and after various adventures she was taken to a forest camp near Tarnow. Here she found an unconscious and dying man. Lillan had met Wallenberg twice before the war, on a sailing party and at a ball when they danced together. She says now that she is almost totally certain that the dying man was Wallenberg, but 'I could not prove it beyond doubt.' The partisans were nervous, anxious to move on: Lillan took the man's empty knapsack and pressed his fingers against it to leave fingerprints. Back in Warsaw, she gave the bag to 'Jimmy'; it was returned to her later, but if the prints survived, she was not told.

Old tomb-slab

And that is almost all. Later she helped the local village priest to emigrate to the United States. He told her that he had buried the man up against the wall of a church near Pilzno, south of Debnica, under an old tomb-slab.

It would be worth a visit to Pilzno. The train was heading West, towards Prague, and the prisoners may have been due for release there. At all events, I found the Ehrenstrales highly respectable and sober witnesses: Hans later had a distinguished career as a UN civil servant. But in Sweden, this story has provoked every sort of ridicule and irritation. Believing Wallenberg is still alive has become, it seems, something of a loyalty test.

I think that he is long dead. But what, exactly, is the queer appeal of this idea that somewhere far, far away, behind the distant perimeter lights of some forgotten labour camp in a forest, Raoul Wallenberg lies toothless on a wooden bunk and dreams of the fresh breezes, the diamond spray of the islands around Stockholm? It is, I suspect, that we require Russia (or the Soviet Union) to be an infinity.

Once it was 'the Amazon jungles' or 'darkest Central Africa'; before that, it was endless and undiscovered America. Now Amazonia is a rapacious lumber camp, Africa is bright with flashbulbs and World Bank inventories. But in great Russia, you can still get lost, be forgotten, stumble on a mammoth's ginger head poking from the ice, or enjoy the masochistic thrill of countlessness. Only in this land, slothful and secretive, can a world hero like Wallenberg sink away as Colonel Fawcett sank away into the Amazon forest, in the 1920s, leaving only ambiguous bubbles to mark the surface.

Such is the Western fantasy. In a way, Russians share it. The sense of infinite resources is ingrained in Russian attitudes—and is one of the worst problems that Mr Gorbachov has to face. 'We have so many diamonds, so much gold, oil for a thousand years, a continent of trees, a world of soil.' Scarcity, mother of invention in the West, is there understood as a mere distributive problem, a bungle which obliges the people of the richest nation on earth to queue before empty shops.

The late Nikita Khrushchev was vexed and puzzled by the Swedes' obsession with Wallenberg's fate. 'We have hundreds of millions of people,' he might have said. 'Take your pick, but why this one?' Perhaps because Wallenberg was, after all, a little like Count Karolyi, a lonely and just man who waded by himself against history's tide of blood until it swept him away.

The Observer 10.5.87

Arkivexemplar

Julin/BN

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1987-05-26 146/002	P	2	Eu I

Pol

Fru Nina Lagergren
Raoul Wallenbergföreningen
Box 16372
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Pejåks minnestal över Raoul Wallenberg

Kära Nina,

Enligt överenskommelse översänder jag härmed dels den ungerska texten till borgmästare Pejåks anförande vid invigningen av Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet i Budapest, dels en icke-officiell översättning av densamma som ambassaden i Budapest låtit utföra.

Sven Julin

Bil se ink hbr Dromberg-Osvald
87-05-22

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MOSKVA

1987-05-26

Kabinettssekreterare Schori

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

HEMLIGT OCH PERSONLIGT

142/003:A

INKOM UD

87 1992 -09- 25

AVD P | GR. 2 | MÅL Eu I

Broder,

Möjligen läste Du 9 maj den närslutna kolumnen av Lindmarker i SvD. Den tanke som där förs fram - att den svenska regeringen under rådan de glasnost, och med hänsyn till vad som framkommer i Karlboms bok, bör överväga en ny framställning om Wallenberg hos den sovjetiska regeringen - har Lars-Åke Nilsson och jag sedan en tid diskuterat. Nilsson skrev i början av maj det bilagda konceptet. Vi enades om at någon av oss i handom borde medföra det till Stockholm för diskussion. Vi menade sålunda båda att en registrerad, officiell handling alltid riskerar att läcka och därmed försätta regeringen i en obehaglig position.

Efter Lindmarkers artikel (det säger sig självt att ingen av oss haft kontakt i saken med honom) gäller nog våra betänkligheter beträffande ett officiellt handbrev härifrån ännu mer. Samtidigt har emellertid möjligen tidsaspekten förändrats genom artikeln.

Nilsson och jag tror för närvarande inte att någon av oss under loppet av maj-juni kommer till Stockholm. Ifall Ni under den närmaste tiden, kanske med utgångspunkt från Lindmarkers krönika, har anledning diskutera Wallenberg-ärendet, kan möjligen Nilssons bilagda koncept vara av intresse såsom "food for thought". I princip instämmer jag i Nilssons synpunkter.

Postadress
Mosfilmovskaja 60
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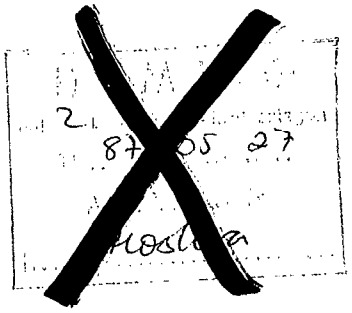
Återigen, konceptet överlämnas på helt personlig basis till Dig.

Anders Thunborg

KONCEPT

1987-05-07



Kabinettssekreteraren Schori

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

HEMLIGT OCH PERSONLIGT

Kring Karlboms bok "Raoul Wallenbergs fångenskap i Sovjet"

Broder,

I dagarna har jag läst Karlstad-historikern Rolf Karlboms 1987 utkomna bok "Raoul Wallenbergs fångenskap i Sovjet". Karlbom har, som Du vet, tillämpat en historikers metodik på främst det genom den svenska regeringens försorg publicerade aktmaterialet avseende åren 1944-48. Av intresse är de indicier han anför för sin tes att Wallenberg vintern 1947 aldrig överfördes till Ljublanka - utan istället kvarhölls i Lefortovo-fängelset. Vidare uppmärksammar Karlbom inte ointressanta indicier för att 1948 gentemot Wallenberg utmättes ett tjugofemårigt straff.

Efter att ha tagit del av Karlboms arbete, är åtminstone jag benäger tro att 1957 och 1965 års vitböcker hade fått ett något annorlunda innehåll om vittnesmålen före publiceringen hade granskats av en tränad historiker. Anledningen till att så inte skedde, känner vi emellertid båda, och den framstår ännu långt i efterhand som fullt respektabel.

Någon större betydelse för ärendets handläggning på sovjetisk sida lär det knappast ha haft att flera av vittnesmålen i vitböckerna inte visat sig vattentäta. Jag kan inte heller se att Karlboms undersökning i något väsentligt avseende skulle ändra eller modifiera

de viktigare slutsatserna i Rune Nyströms utredning från ifjol. Snarare tvärtom.

Karlbom diskuterar med en viss utförlighet, och med intressant deduktionsmetodik, Smoltsov-rapporten. Vad Karlbom anför inte minst om Lefortovo versus Ljublanka, menar jag, ger anledning ställa frågan om det inte är dags för oss på svensk sida att mer på allvar överväga om vi inte av den sovjetiska regeringen bör begära att få se Smoltsov-rapporten i orginal.

I övervägandena efter 1957 års sovjetiska svar sade man sig ju internt på svensk sida att det stod i sovjetisk makt att producera praktiskt taget vilket falsifikat som helst.

Denna bedömning har nog i sig inte förändrats. Däremot har väl våra möjligheter att med hjälp av en teknisk undersökning uttala oss om ett dokuments autenticitet förbättrats under de gångna trettio åren?

Härtill kommer att under åren en argumentationslinje från UD:s sida gentemot Raoul Wallenbergs familj varit att ett genomgripande ledarskifte i Sovjetunionen skulle kunna bidraga till att skapa klarhet om Wallenbergs öde. Möjligen kan man hävda att ett dylikt ledarskifte inträffat genom Gorbatjovs tillträde. Vidare tillkommer att vi för närvarande tycks ha en bilateral svensk-sovjetisk konjunktur, då den sovjetiska ledningen (och kanske främst Ryzjkov, som förefaller ha fått Sverige på sin lott) beflitar sig om bättre förbindelser. Nämnda konjunktur torde inte minst gälla inför Ryzjkovs förebådade besök i Sverige i slutet av 1987.

Alltjämt gäller dock självfallet att Gromyko, som genom åren kommit att symbolisera den sovjetiska hållningen i Wallenberg-ärendet, finns kvar inom ledarkretsen.

Detta möjliga - och, får det erkännas, sannolika - hinder till trots, menar jag, att det i rådande allmänpolitiska klimat i Sovjetunionen, och i nuvarande bilaterala konjunktur, vore värt försöket med en ny framställning från statsministern till Ryzjkov. (Statsministern

tog ju upp Wallenberg-ärendet med Ryzjkov redan i april 1986, men då rådde kanske ännu inte nuvarande konjunktur. I vilket fall lär frågan på nytt aktualiseras vid ett eventuellt Ryzjkov-besök i Stockholm). Det bör naturligtvis noga övervägas hur och när denna framställning bör göras. Det finns förvisso också andra bilaterala intressen att ta hänsyn till.

Den svenska argumentationen skulle i sak kunna få en mycket enkel utformning. Statsministern kunde sålunda understryka att Wallenberg-ärendet fortsätter att utgöra en belastning på de bilaterala förbindelserna. Ärendet har med åren fått en allt större internationell dimension. Detta sakernas tillstånd torde förbli tills klarhet vunnits om Wallenbergs öde.

Vi konstaterar från svensk sida att Sovjetunionen håller fast vid 1957 års svar. En blygsam svensk begäran är då att i orginal få ta del av den sovjetiska dokumentation, varpå 1957 års svar bygger. Denna begäran framstår som desto mer naturlig då alla rimliga säkerhetshänsyn måste ha försvunnit under de gångna trettio åren.

Med den föreslagna argumentationen skulle vi alltså ha begärt fram Smoltsov-rapporten utan att nämna denna vid namn. De funderingar Karlbom i sin bok gör om rapporten förefaller mig relevanta vid varje försök att diskutera dokumentets autenticitet. Vårt sakliga intresse för Smoltsov-rapporten har, syns det mig, under 1986 rätt avsevärt förstärkts genom de vittnesmål som inhämtats från Oleg Gordievskij och Emy Lorentson, vilka båda förlägger Wallenbergs död till perioden 1946-48.

Ovanstående har nedtecknats utan annat syfte än att utgöra "food for thought" för Er i Stockholm. Handbrevet har lästs och gillats av Anders Thunborg.

Lars-Åke Nilsson