

Uppsala, den
30 oktober 1998.

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Bäste Lage,

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Rapporten
delges
separat
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Varmt tack för din roll vid till-
komsten av bifogade rapport
på engelska och franska.

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Värsätter de båda fotografierna.

Med vänlig hälsning,

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Hilgavne

Torsten Hérnöd.

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Report from a luncheon with Per Anger in Stockholm.

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On the occasion of Dr. Vera Parnes' visit to Sweden in August 1998, the Foreign Office organized a luncheon on August 14 at the Modern Museum's restaurant. To this luncheon counsellor of embassy Lage Olson had also invited Vera Parnes' host and friend Mrs. Ebba Grönroos, former ambassador Per Anger, the ambassador of Canada William L. Clarke and the author of this report Torsten Hèrnod.

Per Anger, who will be 85 on December 7, astonished us with his vitality and spiritual vigour. "It is important to keep fit, both physically and intellectually", he told me.

Ambassador Clarke asked Per Anger how the Swedish government acted immediately after the war in order to get Raoul Wallenberg back. "The Swedish attitude towards the Soviet Union was too benevolent up to the coup of Prague in February 1948", answered Per Anger. To Vera Parnes he said that several measures might have been taken to emphasize disapproval with the Soviet stance regarding Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, for instance to recall home the ambassador in Moscow and to break both diplomatic and commercial relations with the USSR. Also the credit of one billion Swedish crowns to Soviet industry in 1946 could have been annulled or postponed. This generous credit, intended to help both Soviet and Swedish industry, was much questioned and debated in the press. Finally the USSR only made use of 555 million Swedish crowns for buying Swedish goods. (Hägglöf, Ingemar, 1984).

Ambassador Clarke then asked if there were any possibilities of negotiating the release of Raoul Wallenberg at that time. With verve Per Anger told us about the exchange deal of 1946 in Switzerland. He said that the Swiss held a communist who had betrayed the USSR.

At the end of the war the Soviets captured many foreigners, among others diplomats, in order to use them in exchange for something. In his book "With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest - memories of the war years in Hungary", Per Anger writes that the Swiss government traded with the Soviets the release of their chargé d'affaires in Budapest Harald Feller, and four other Swiss diplomats, against the extradition of six Russians held captive in Switzerland. Ambassador Anger assumes that the Swiss government would probably not have exchanged the Soviet citizens

Kotchetov and Novikov if circumstances were otherwise, but this was a case of buying "life for life".

Bernt Schiller writes that this bargain was the prize paid for establishing diplomatic relations between Switzerland and the USSR. He indicates that Max Meier of the Swiss legation in Budapest was released together with Feller. Fighterpilot Kotchetov and engineer Vladimir Novikov were refused asylum by the Swiss Federal Assembly in January 1946. Novikov never saw his family again but was allowed to start a new life after eleven years in Siberia. The young pilot was probably executed. (Schiller, Bernt, 1991 and Anger, Per, 1981, 1995). A Dane, Hakon Dahl, imprisoned six years in the USSR, had been exchanged for a Soviet communist caught in Denmark. (Anger, Per, 1981, 1995).

In Sweden several cases of espionage were revealed involving personnel of the Soviet embassy. Vladimir Petrov and his wife Evdokia were stationed in Stockholm from 1943 to 1946. They were both employed by the Soviet intelligence service NKVD. In 1954 they defected to the West and chose to stay in Australia. Two chapters in their book "Empire of fear" are about their espionage activity in Sweden. (Petrov, Vladimir and Evdokia, 1956).

When Per Anger accompanied the minister of Foreign Affairs Östen Undén, as his secretary, to a meeting in Oslo at the end of 1950, he was asked about his opinion on the Wallenberg case. Per Anger considered that Sweden ought to speak a tougher language with the Soviets. Instead of expulsion why not detain a Soviet spy while awaiting an exchange for Raoul Wallenberg? Östen Undén's face became sombre when he heard this suggestion and he retorted "the Swedish government will not apply such a procedure." Influenced by his ambassador in Moscow Rolf Sohlman, foreign minister Undén was rather indulgent towards the Soviets. (Rydbeck, Olof, 1990 and Petri, Lennart, 1996). He did not suspect that his counterpart Andrei Vyshinski was lying when he stated in August 1947, that "we are certain that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union and his name is not familiar to us". (Marton, Kati, 1982). Per Anger was in charge of the Raoul Wallenberg dossier during 1948-1950 but was relieved of that responsibility upon his own request, and sent to Cairo in Egypt.

Ambassador Clarke then brought up the issue of when the West learned about the Holocaust. He spoke favourably of the Jewish Museum in Stockholm and of Aron Neuman, its founder and director.

The nazis confirmed at the Wannsee meeting in Berlin, January 20, 1942, their determination to exterminate all the Jews in Europe. Per Anger said that Sweden pursued a restrictive immigration policy in 1938 as it feared an influx of Jewish refugees. Sweden therefore accepted the German proposal to mark the passports of Jewish people with a big red "J". The Germans introduced this restriction in October 1938. Some historians claim that Sweden was directly responsible for its initiation through pressure on Germany. Others mean that Sweden passively made use of the German passport regulation and that Switzerland rather than Sweden was urging it. (Tydén, Mattias in Grynberg, Anne, 1997). I asked Per Anger about this on the telephone, October 10, 1998, and he answered that probably both Switzerland and Sweden wanted a system whereby they could discern a Jew from other Germans or refugees, arriving from nazi occupied territories. This is confirmed by historian Hans Lindberg in a dissertation; "owners of such passports who intended to travel to Sweden, should be asked to visit a Swedish consulate before departure and apply for a special permit, a so called border recommendation. If such was granted, the traveller must show it for Swedish passport officers. Owners of J-marked passports, who had no such border recommendations, would risk to be refused entry by the border control. That system would not hinder regular travellers and tourists but placed Jews who wanted to go to Sweden for a short stay or wanted to reside permanently in the country under supervision." (Lindberg, Hans, 1973).

Per Anger lauded a dissertation in history by Paul A. Levine published in Uppsala, Sweden in 1996. Levine, who has learned Swedish well, asserts that the Swedish commitment to help Jews became obvious when the deportations in Norway began in November 1942. In a rescue operation in October, 1943, 80,000 Danish Jews found refuge in Sweden. "Employing a method of obstruction conceptualized as 'bureaucratic resistance' Swedish diplomats in Stockholm, Oslo, Vichy, Berlin, Copenhagen and Budapest, often but not always, succeeded in saving Jewish lives", Paul Levine explains. (Levine, Paul A., 1996).

Per Anger also mentioned Steven Koblik's book "The stones cry out", which stresses the importance of the Auschwitz Protocols. These comprise the account of Rudolph Vrba (Walter Rosenberg) and Alfred Wetzler (Josef Lanik). The underground movement in Auschwitz helped them to escape in April 1944. Their duty was to inform the Western democracies about the slaughtering of the Jews in Auschwitz-Birkenau and warn them against the impending threat to Hungarian Jewry. (Levai,

Jenö (Eugene), 1989 and Lester, Elenore, 1982). Copies of this report were sent at the end of April to Geneva and Istanbul among other places. (Lester, Elenore, 1982).

The Swedish legation in Budapest forwarded the Auschwitz Protocols to Stockholm. Its horrifying contents reached king Gustav V in June 1944. The king of Sweden also received information about the Holocaust through Arvid Fredborg, the young correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet in Berlin, who published in September 1943 a best-seller entitled "Behind the steel wall". Arvid Fredborg was a keen observer and historian. He reported the execution of two million Jews and one million Poles by the hands of the nazis. (Koblik, Steven, 1988).

On June 30, 1944 king Gustav V sent a personal telegram to Miklos Horthy in which he pleaded with the regent for an end to "the harsh methods applied against the Jewish population of Hungary." In the name of humanity king Gustav V entreated Horthy to "take measures to save those who still remain to be saved of the unfortunate people." (Wallenberg, Raoul, 1995).

Protests from the king of Sweden, Christian churches, the International Red Cross, the United States and Great Britain determined Horthy to halt the deportations on July 18. (Thulstrup, Åke, 1949). Ambassador Per Anger said that Raoul Wallenberg considered his mission as fulfilled when the deportations ended. He arrived to Budapest on the ninth of July, 1944 and prepared himself to return home at the end of August. At that time the regent Horthy discharged Döme Sztójay as the prime minister imposed on him by the nazis in March and replaced him with general Geza Lakatos. Simultaneously Rumania capitulated to the Red Army and declared war against Germany. Admiral Horthy hoped to be able to stop the Soviets till the western allies could occupy Hungary. (Anger, Per, 1981, 1995).

Everything changed for the worse when the Arrow Cross seized power on October 15. The regent Horthy was forced to resign and elect the Arrow Cross leader Ferenc Szálasi as new premier. Horthy and his family were interned in a Bavarian castle. His son Miklos Jr. was deported to Mauthausen and later to Dachau, where he was liberated at the end of the war by American troops. (Lester, Elenore, 1982). A wave of terror and persecution began.

If we return to the Auschwitz Protocols they form an essential part of the dispatches from Hungary by Per Anger and ambassador Ivan Danielsson, gathered in a book

published in 1997, "Räddningen. - De svenska hjälpinsatserna i Budapest 1944. Rapporter ur UD:s arkiv." (The rescue. - Swedish relief actions in Budapest 1944. Reports from the archives of the Foreign Office.)

The Auschwitz Protocols were handed over by the Jewish Council in Budapest to Valdemar Langlet, representative of the Swedish Red Cross. He in turn gave these protocols to the Swedish legation who sent them to Stockholm. They contain:

1) A report on the arrest and deportation of the Hungarian Jews written by the Jewish Council in Budapest. 2) A detailed account by two Slovak Jews, Rudolph Vrba and Alfred Wetzler of their two-year experience in Auschwitz-Birkenau. 3) A summary of the protocols by the Jewish Council. 4) A narrative of a woman who escaped from Auschwitz on May 20, 1944.

The Auschwitz Protocols opened the eyes of many. George Mandel-Mantello, consul of El Salvador in Bern, Switzerland wrote a condensation of it to the press. (Kranzler, David, 1989). The consul Mandel-Mantello co-operated with Raoul Wallenberg and asked him to issue protective passports from El Salvador which were eventually authorized by the consulate in Bern. (Derogy, Jacques, 1980 and Lester, Elenore 1982).

As a further answer to ambassador Clarke's second question Per Anger referred to a book published in 1997 by Ingvar Svanberg and Mattias Tydén about Sweden and the Holocaust. (Svanberg, Ingvar 1997). One of their findings is that the largest daily newspapers and also local press in Sweden gave accurate accounts, from September 1942 and onwards, about the deportations and mass murders. (Sennevall, Sven, 1997-09-22). The readers' attention were caught by fat headlines in the newspaper and on the placards. The British press provided the material and often cited was the well-informed Manchester Guardian. In the United States these awesome reports frequently ended up at the bottom or in the middle of the foreign news pages. (Lipstadt, Deborah E., 1986). On the other hand Swedish press was sometimes censored by the government in compliance with German demands.

Per Anger also remembered the five hour long conversation between Swedish diplomat Göran von Otter and the SS-officer Kurt Gerstein on the Warsaw-Berlin train. Kurt Gerstein had witnessed the atrocities at the Belsec camp, near Lublin and was very repentant. Göran von Otter had been in Poland to interview Swedish industrialists who acted as messengers between the Polish underground movement and the Polish embassy in Stockholm. Upon his arrival in Berlin on August 23, 1942

baron von Otter verbally transmitted, at the request of Gerstein, the essential of their conversation to Erik von Post who was acting as deputy to ambassador Arvid Richert at the Berlin legation. (Koblik, Steven, 1988).

William L. Clarke said that Per Anger ought to write his memoirs. "I am trying to do that", answered Per Anger, who was Swedish consul general in San Francisco 1961-66, ambassador to Australia in Canberra 1970-1975 and to Canada in Ottawa 1976-1979.

Ambassador Anger then explained to Vera Parnes that without the Swedish legation behind him, Raoul Wallenberg would not have been so successful. He cited from his foreword in "Räddningen" (Swedish relief actions in Budapest 1944. Dispatches...); "the merit of having saved such a great number of Jews - the figure 100,000 is often mentioned - is above all Raoul Wallenberg's ... But he would not have achieved this result without the help of the Swedish legation, who provided the base for the entire operation and in which other Swedes participated as well."

I asked Per Anger about the formal role of attaché Lars G:son Berg, head of the B-section. Ambassador Anger said that Sweden had an assignment as protective power for some countries in Hungary, for instance the USSR, and the B-section handled affairs concerning relations to other powers. According to a memorandum by Raoul Wallenberg, written in Budapest on August 15, a special subsection within the B-section was organized for securing the release of detained persons. Wallenberg wrote that "the B-section was also organized more practically in other respects regarding the protective and the provisional passports." (Wallenberg, Raoul, 1995).

Per Anger said that Wallenberg had a section of his own. It was called the C-section (Sjöquist, Eric, 1974). So did the Swedish Red Cross headed by Valdemar Langlet, a seventy-year old historian who knew both Russia and Hungary from travels in his youth on horseback. Valdemar Langlet and his Russian-born wife Nina issued a great number of protective passports already in May 1944. Their passports were similar to the refugee passports of Fridtjof Nansen. The Langlet couple each wrote a book about their wartime experience in Budapest. (Langlet, Valdemar, 1946 & Langlet, Nina, 1982). The different activities of the Swedes were co-ordinated by Per Anger. (Koblik, Steven, 1988). Per Anger, who was then an attaché, and his superior Ivan Danielsson had the difficult task of negotiating with successive Hungarian governments. Per Anger said that ambassador Danielsson's plea for more personnel

coincided with the U.S. wish to send a man from a neutral country to Budapest. Raoul Wallenberg was chosen for that important assignment.

Referring to the tragic fate of the Jews in Hungary and elsewhere in Europe, Per Anger said that "too little was done too late. The United States could have acted earlier". I objected, that the American Jews reacted quite early. In a book by professor Henry L. Feingold we are informed that "public agitation culminated in a massive rally in Madison Square Garden (New York) on March 1, 1943, under the exhortation 'Stop Hitler Now!'" The rally was sponsored by important groups and was the largest of its kind in the United States. It produced a 12-point resolution and suggested different steps of action. Two of the points referred to neutral nations who were expected to negotiate with Germany and her satellites (point 1) and to organize the freeing of the victims (point 10). By declaring that "an appropriate 'intergovernmental agency' should be established with sufficient authority to implement the rescue program" (point 9), the creation of the War Refugee Board (WRB) in January 1944, was anticipated. (Feingold, Henry L., 1970). Its agent in Stockholm Iver Olsen, approached Raoul Wallenberg in June 1944. (Derogy, Jacques, 1980).

Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the Treasury, influenced president Franklin D. Roosevelt to give priority to the severe plight of European Jewry. The president's executive order, whereby the WRB was established, set a new tone to rescue pronouncements. (Feingold, Henry L., 1970). The State Department had hitherto delayed and sometimes even suppressed information about the Holocaust and different rescue attempts. (Morse, Arthur D., 1967, 1968 & Feingold, Henry, 1970 & Wyman, David, 1984 & Koblik, Steven, 1988).

"Especially at the end of the war", Per Anger said, "the Germans were for different reasons, anxious not to disturb diplomatic relations with neutral Sweden. They were indulgent to the rescue activities of the Swedes." In this context ambassador Anger mentioned the negotiations of Adolf Eichmann with Joel Brand, representative of Vaada, the Jewish rescue committee in Budapest. Eichmann offered him a deal; the exchange of one million Jews for 10,000 trucks to be used on the Eastern front. Brand was sent to Turkey but the British arrested him in Syria. He was then taken to Cairo. The German offer was considered as "monstrous" by the Times of July 20, 1944. (Weissberg, Alexander Cybulski, 1958).

Swedish historian Bernt Schiller affirms that the offer to Joel Brand was only a pretext for the German ambition to get in touch with the allies. The head of the SS Heinrich Himmler tried desperately to obtain a separate peace with the allied powers in order to make an all-out attempt on the Eastern front. (Schiller, Bernt, 1991).

Ambassador Clarke then skimmed through the book "Räddningen" (Swedish relief actions in Budapest 1944. Dispatches...). His attention was caught by an image illustrating the Swedish legation. "The building is situated above the Gellert hotel", said ambassador Anger. In 1988 he inaugurated an embossed plaque there of Ivan Danielsson, Raoul Wallenberg and himself. The present Swedish embassy is located near a huge park on the Pest-side of the Hungarian capital.

Before ambassador Clarke had to leave Per Anger expressed his grateful thanks to Vera Parnes for all she has done for Raoul Wallenberg, in Moscow and in Montreal.

In April 1948 a statue to the memory of Raoul Wallenberg was supposed to be unveiled in Budapest's St. Stephen park. The sculptor Pal Pátzay had depicted St. George slaying the dragon as a symbol of Wallenberg's struggle against the fascist beast. The statue which bore Wallenberg's profile on its base was removed overnight by Soviet soldiers. Some years later it turned up, without the inscription of gratitude to Raoul Wallenberg, in front of a pharmaceutical factory in Debrecen. Per Anger said that the plant considers the statue as a symbol of man's fight against diseases and will not return it to the city of Budapest. (Marton, Kati, 1982 & Lester, Elenore, 1982. These books have an illustration of Pal Pátzay's monument.). An imposing statue of Raoul Wallenberg by sculptor Imre Varga was unveiled in Budapest in May 1987. (Thor, Clas, 1992).

The man who organized the luncheon at Skeppsholmen, where the Modern Museum is situated, was Lage Olson, counsellor of embassy at the Swedish Foreign Office. He conversed with Mrs Ebba Grönroos, who is committed to the Wallenberg case since many years. They talked about the forthcoming white book being prepared by the Foreign Office and also about the possible publication on CD-ROM of the bulk of documents on Raoul Wallenberg, from 1971 until today. A CD-ROM with all the documents of the Swedish Foreign Office on the Raoul Wallenberg case, from the period 1945-1970, was released in 1997.

They discussed about the diaries of Madame Kollontay who was Soviet ambassador to Sweden 1930-1945. Alexandra Kollontay asked her friend and doctor Ada

Nilsson to take care of her private papers "in case she would be victim of an accident". (Lindahl, Ingemar, 1987). Ada Nilsson lived in Göteborg and passed away in 1966. She published her memoirs in 1963. Ada Nilsson's intention was to write a biography of Alexandra Kollontay, who therefore entrusted her with personal letters, notes and diaries up till 1947. Madame Kollontay expressed a wish that all this material should be delivered to the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, ten years after her death. If the USSR found it appropriate the material could be published, Madame Kollontay wrote from Stockholm to her doctor Ada Nilsson on 4th of July, 1937. (Nilsson, Ada, 1963).

In February 1945 Madame Kollontay invited for tea Mrs. Ingrid Günther, wife of the Swedish Foreign Minister. She told Mrs. Günther not to worry since "Raoul Wallenberg was in Russian hands, safe and sound." Two weeks later she gave the same reassuring message to Raoul Wallenberg's mother Maj von Dardel. (Marton, Kati, 1982 & Derogy, Jacques, 1980). Speaking frankly to Ada Nilsson, Madame Kollontay said that she wanted to imbue Mrs. Maj von Dardel with some hope concerning her son, out of compassion for her; "and on the whole Moscow cannot even locate its own troops in the chaos of Budapest." (Nilsson, Ada, 1963). Elenore Lester claims that Madame Kollontay also said to Ingrid Günther that it would be best not to make a disturbance about the matter. Wallenberg was being held because he had done some "dumb" things in Budapest. (Lester, Elenore, 1982.).

In the spring of 1945 Madame Kollontay was called back to Moscow. She never recovered from a severe illness in 1942 and resigned from her duties as ambassador to Sweden. During the eight remaining years of her life Madame Kollontay drafted her personal reminiscences and wrote many letters to her friends. Ada Nilsson received 230 messages - letters, postal cards or telegrams - from Alexandra Kollontay 1945-1953. (Nilsson, Ada, 1963).

Lage Olson asserts that Raoul Wallenberg left Budapest in November 1944 for Berlin and then Stockholm. There are indications that he met with Marcus Wallenberg, his father's cousin and with Madame Kollontay in Stockholm at that time. Marcus Wallenberg maintained this in a speech in January 1981, at the Raoul Wallenberg Hearing in Stockholm. (Sjöquist, Eric, 1981 & Sjöquist, Eric, 1996-05-11). Mrs Ebba Grönroos will try to find out if there is any correspondence between Alexandra Kollontay and Ada Nilsson deposited in Göteborg, or elsewhere.

The white book of the Foreign Office on Raoul Wallenberg will probably be published in 1999 when some ongoing research projects are completed. There will also be a Russian white book. 10,000 prisoner cards in the Vladimir prison have been investigated and scanned. Their valuable information will be computerized under the supervision of professor Marvin Makinen.

I further learned from Lage Olson on August 19, 1998 that the German so-called ROS-archive, which the USSR got as war booty, contains among other things documents on the Berlin-Budapest relations during the Second World War. Researcher Susanne Berger has devoted herself to this task. Historian Susan Mesinai takes an active part in the Ark project whereby forgotten American citizens, held in custody in the USSR for more than 40 years, have been located and eventually freed. Professor Guy von Dardel, Raoul Wallenberg's half-brother heard about Susan Mesinai's successful work and contacted her. 100 personal files are being examined by Susan Mesinai. She may also scrutinize patient's cards at mental hospitals. Full reports to the commission on these research projects are expected to be completed in early 1999. The Swedish-Russian commission began its job in September 1991. It is chaired by ambassador Hans Magnusson, Riga, on the Swedish side. Among its other members are professor Guy von Dardel and Carl Persson, former national police commissioner and governor.

Dr. Vera Parnes gave an envelope to the participants at the luncheon containing several issues of the Wallenberg Bulletin, from its start in 1992. Per Anger expressed his gratitude for this. He recognized Mrs. Agnes Adachi on a picture. (Fall number of 1996). She worked at the Swedish legation in Budapest in 1944 and is the author of "Child of the winds". (Adachi, Agnes, 1989).

For those who wish to read about Per Anger's life, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Skoglund has written a biography of him, "A quiet courage : Per Anger - Wallenberg's co-liberator of Hungarian Jews". (Skoglund, Elizabeth R., 1997). Mrs. Skoglund listened to a lecture by Per Anger at the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and was deeply affected by it. She decided to write his biography. Her earlier writings have been about religion.

Per Anger said to Vera Parnes that John W. Pehle's letter of appreciation to Wallenberg, dated December 6, 1944, never reached him. John Pehle was the first

executive director of the War Refugee Board. He thanked Raoul Wallenberg on behalf of the WRB for his splendid co-operation "and for the vigor and ingenuity which you brought to our common humanitarian undertaking".

Ebba Grönroos had brought with her a copy of *Det Bästa* (Reader's Digest) in which Per Anger contributed with an article about his friend Raoul Wallenberg. Its author said that he was amazed about the great number of languages into which his article was translated, even Chinese. The article appeared in *Det Bästa*, in March 1981.

Some pictures were taken outside the Modern Museum. We then strolled by the ship "Af Chapman", which has been turned into a youth hostel, and over a narrow bridge to the National Museum and Grand Hotel. The Royal Palace was partly hidden by tents pertaining to the ongoing and much frequented Water festival. A little train on wheels was carrying tourists for a sight-seeing of Stockholm. We bade farewell to Per Anger and Lage Olson.

Shortly afterwards Vera Parnes, Ebba Grönroos and I had a glass of orange juice at an outdoor cafeteria in Kungsträdgården. I evoked Nanna Svartz' meeting with professor Aleksandr Myasnikov at a conference in Moscow, in January 1961. Vera Parnes assumed that Nikita Chruschev rebuked him for having talked about Raoul Wallenberg with professor Svartz. From a long-standing colleague to professor Myasnikov, Vera Parnes learned that the professor never mentioned anything about Raoul Wallenberg to him. Dr. Parnes finds it strange that such a vigorous and rather healthy person as professor Myasnikov died so unexpectedly, four months after his last encounter with professor Nanna Svartz, in July 1965. (Derogy, Jacques, 1980).

In a recent book by Kenné Fant, professor Nanna Svartz is quoted as saying; "he (Myasnikov) must have been some 60 years old and never appeared to me as being in poor health. I must confess, that I have wondered if his death was a natural one." Ambassador Gunnar Jarring reported to Prime minister Tage Erlander that "the tribute to Myasnikov is exceptional. The Moscow list of those who have signed his obituary is impressive." (Fant, Kenne, 1997).

I told Dr. Vera Parnes about a study circle in Uppsala concerning Raoul Wallenberg. It lasted for ten years, 1984-1993, and functioned much as a debating society. The five-ten participants studied material - books, articles and documents - on Raoul Wallenberg and on special occasions listened to an invited speaker. It was a very rewarding activity. I made the acquaintance of a man born in Italy, but of Hungarian

extraction, Francesco Wittorio Kovacs, who lives in Uppsala with his family. As he took part in a debate after a lecture in 1984, he evoked emotionally his painful nine years of imprisonment in the Soviet Gulag. He was captured when he was sixteen and worked for the Hungarian resistance. Still in 1984 he felt uneasy about disclosing his experiences in the Soviet camps. Francesco Kovacs was a valuable and appreciated participant in the study circle. Today he visits schools in different parts of Sweden and lectures on his unique experiences in the USSR and on the dangers of nazism and communism.

Dr. Vera Parnes acknowledged that also she was afraid during the years of terror, that the Soviet police might knock on her door in Moscow. Thanks to Francesco Kovacs the study circle wrote a letter in Russian to the rabbi of Moscow Adolf Schayevic, in November 1992. We asked for help to get in contact with Dmitri Kopylanski who, according to Nicholas Bethell, had interrogated Raoul Wallenberg on July 16, 1946 in the Lefortovo prison in Moscow. (Bethell, Nicholas, 1992). The rabbi never sent us a reply. Vera Parnes explained why; rabbi Schayevic was probably a member of the KGB.

During the long years of terror the synagogues in the USSR were not considered as safe havens. It occurred that people who revealed too much during confessions were later denounced by the Jewish priesthood. Hence Jews were careful not to confess in the synagogues.

Vera Parnes said that Andrei Sacharov was a very brave man. She knows his wife Jelena Bonner. Professor Sacharov took risks while collecting signatures for the benefit of unjustly imprisoned persons. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975.

I told Vera Parnes and Ebba Grönroos that dissidents Aleksandr Ginzburg, Jurij Belov and Chronid Lubarsky visited Uppsala in the 1980's. Mrs. Parnes knew about the late Mr. Lubarsky, who for a number of years edited a pamphlet from Munich, called *USSR News in Brief*. It rendered into English the actual situation of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

I thanked Ebba Grönroos and Vera Parnes and accompanied them to the Central Station where they took a commuter train to Södertälje.

A monument created by the Hungarian-born artist Gustav Kraitz in honor of Raoul Wallenberg will be unveiled at the United Nations in New York this autumn, in the presence of its Secretary-General Kofi Annan and his wife. It will be situated at the Raoul Wallenberg Walk, near 47th street and First Avenue. Gustav Kraitz was caught in Budapest at the same time as Raoul Wallenberg. For many years he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union. After his release he came to Sweden in 1956. Another monument to the memory of Raoul Wallenberg is planned to be erected in Buenos Aires in November 1998. It is said to be a replica of the British sculpture made by Philip Jackson, which stands near Marble Arch in London.

In Sweden two sculptures memorializing Raoul Wallenberg will be erected. Lidingö, adjacent to Stockholm, will likely be the site of Willy Gordon's statue, since Raoul Wallenberg was born there. Two Raoul Wallenberg associations in Chicago have shown interest in Willy Gordon's piece of art. Four sculptors from abroad and two from Sweden will compete for the honor of making a tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, which in due course will be placed at Nybroplan, within walking distance of the synagogue in Stockholm.

Uppsala, Sweden,
in October 1998.

/ Torsten H è r n o d.
Author of an annotated
bibliography on Raoul
Wallenberg..

Compte-rendu d'un déjeuner avec Per Anger au Musée d'art moderne à Stockholm.

Resumé en français.

A l'occasion de la visite de madame Vera Parnes en Suède au mois d'août 1998 monsieur Lage Olson, conseiller d'ambassade au ministère des Affaires Etrangères, organisa un déjeuner au Musée d'art moderne à Stockholm. Y furent invités aussi monsieur Per Anger, ambassadeur et ami de Raoul Wallenberg, madame Ebba Grönroos, hôte et amie de madame Parnes, monsieur William L. Clarke, ambassadeur de l'Australie et monsieur Torsten Hèrnod, auteur de ce rapport

Ambassadeur Clarke posa la première question: "*Comment agit le gouvernement suédois pour récupérer Raoul Wallenberg directement après la guerre?*" Per Anger répondit que plusieurs mesures auraient pu être prises pour marquer une désapprobation de l'attitude de l'Union Soviétique vis-à-vis la disparition de Raoul Wallenberg, par exemple rappeler l'ambassadeur à Moscou et/ou suspendre les relations diplomatiques et commerciales avec l'URSS. Le crédit d'un milliard de couronnes suédoises à l'industrie soviétique aurait pu être annulé ou suspendu.

La deuxième question de l'ambassadeur Clarke était: "*Y avait-il des moyens de négocier la libération de Raoul Wallenberg?*" Per Anger répondit que les Russes avaient emprisonné des diplomates étrangers pour les utiliser comme des objets d'échange. Il évoqua le cas suisse de cinq diplomates, entre autres Harald Feller et Max Meier à Budapest, qui furent échangés contre six citoyens soviétiques, détenus en Suisse.

Pendant un voyage en train à Oslo vers la fin de 1950, Per Anger demanda au ministre des Affaires Etrangères Östen Undén si ce serait possible de détenir un espion soviétique en Suède, en vue d'un échange plus tard contre Raoul Wallenberg. "*Le gouvernement suédois n'agit pas d'une telle façon*", répondit sèchement monsieur Undén. Influencé par son ambassadeur à Moscou Rolf Sohlman, monsieur Undén était enclin à avoir confiance dans les Russes. Quand Andrei Vyshinski en août 1947 assurait que Raoul Wallenberg ne se trouvait pas en l'Union Soviétique - et que le nom Wallenberg leur était inconnu - Östen Undén crut en sa parole.

Per Anger était responsable du dossier Raoul Wallenberg pendant deux ans, de 1948

à 1950. Sur sa propre demande il fut relevé de cette tâche et envoyé au Caire, en Egypte.

Finalement l'ambassadeur Clarke souleva la question de savoir quand le monde Occidental eut connaissance du Shoah.

En 1938 et au début de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale la Suède menait une politique de restriction envers les réfugiés juifs. Pour mieux discerner qui était juif parmi ceux qui voudraient séjourner dans leurs pays, la Suisse et la Suède approuvèrent la décision de l'Allemagne nazie de marquer les passeports des hommes et des femmes juifs, par un grand "J" en rouge. En plus il fallait avoir un permis spécial; une soi-disant recommandation de frontière, sollicitée au consulat de Suède avant le départ.

L'ambassadeur fit l'éloge d'une dissertation en histoire par Paul A. Levine qui démontre comment les diplomates suédois à Stockholm, Oslo, Vichy, Berlin, Copenhague et Budapest réussirent, non pas toujours mais parfois à sauver des juifs, par des méthodes d'obstruction, caractérisées comme "résistance bureaucratique". Quand les juifs norvégiens furent déportés en novembre 1942, l'engagement suédois à aider les juifs se manifesta clairement. 80.000 juifs danois furent aidés à s'échapper en Suède dans des bateaux en octobre 1943.

Per Anger mentionna aussi un ouvrage par Steven Koblik qui souligne l'importance des protocoles d'Auschwitz. Ceux-ci contiennent entre autres un témoignage en détail des camps de concentration à Auschwitz-Birkenau, par deux juifs slovaques Rudolph Vrba (Walter Rosenberg) et Alfred Wetzler (Joseph Lanik) qui réussirent à s'enfuir avec l'aide de la résistance dans les deux camps. Leur objectif était d'informer sur le massacre des juifs à Auschwitz et de prévenir l'Occident du danger imminent et mortel qui pesait sur les juifs de Hongrie.

Le Conseil Juif de Budapest remit ces protocoles d'Auschwitz à la légation suédoise qui à son tour les envoyait à Stockholm. Leurs contenu fut révélé au roi Gustav V en juin 1944.

Le roi de Suède envoya un télégramme personnel au régent Miklos Horthy en l'implorant de cesser avec les dures méthodes employées envers le peuple juif

hongrois. Au nom de l'humanité le roi Gustav V fit appel à Horthy *"de prendre des mesures immédiats afin de sauver ceux qui encore restaient à sauver de ce peuple malheureux"*.

Les protestations internationales agirent sur l'amiral Horthy et il donna l'ordre de mettre fin aux déportations le 18 juillet. (Thulstrup, Åke, 1949).

Per Anger nous affirma que Raoul Wallenberg, arrivé à Budapest le 9 juillet, considérait sa mission comme accomplie quand les déportations cessèrent. Il s'apprêtait à retourner en Suède vers la fin du mois d'août.

En Roumanie, le roi Michel 1er fit arrêter le maréchal Antonescu et congédia son ministère. Un nouveau gouvernement conclut un traité d'armistice avec l'URSS et déclara la guerre à l'Allemagne.

Simultanément le régent Horthy prit courage et remplaça le premier ministre Döme Sztójay, qui lui fut imposé par les nazis en mars, par le général Geza Lakatos. Le chef suprême de la SS Heinrich Himmler accepta que les déportations cessèrent. Le bourreau Adolf Eichmann se retira à une propriété près de la frontière autrichienne qui appartenait au ministre congédié Lázlo Endre. (Lester, Elenore, 1982). Endre, Baky et Ferenczy, portant le même prénom László, furent les subalternes hongrois d'Eichmann. Ces quatre noms symbolisent l'extermination de la communauté juive de Hongrie. (Joseph, Gilbert, 1982.)

Au début de novembre des troupes soviétiques arrivèrent aux portes de Budapest. Le régent Horthy espérait pouvoir retenir l'Armée rouge jusqu'à ce que les Alliés occidentaux eussent occupé la Hongrie. Ses plans échouèrent quand les fascistes hongrois, dits les Croix-Fléchées (les Nyilas), prirent le pouvoir le 15 octobre, aidés par les Allemands. Le régent Horthy fut contraint à abdiquer et à nommer le chef des Croix-Fléchées Ferenc Szálasi premier ministre. Une vague de persécutions et de terreur en fut la conséquence. L'amiral Horthy et sa famille furent internés dans un château en Bavière. Son fils Miklos Jr., fut déporté d'abord au camp de Mauthausen ensuite à celui de Dachau, où il fut libéré par les troupes américaines à la fin de la guerre. (Lester, Elenore, 1982 et Joseph, Gilbert, 1982).

Retournons aux protocoles d'Auschwitz, car ils forment une partie essentielle d'un ouvrage, publié en 1997, qui contient aussi les dépêches de l'ambassadeur Carl Ivan Danielsson et de l'attaché Per Anger de Budapest en 1944; "Räddningen. - De

svenska hjälpsatserna i Budapest 1944." (Le sauvetage. - L'aide suédoise à Budapest en 1944. Rapports issus des archives du ministère des Affaires Etrangères en Suède.).

Selon un ouvrage de Ingvar Svanberg et Mattias Tydén (1997), mentionné par l'ambassadeur Per Anger, les Suédois qui lurent les journaux connurent assez bien, par les rubriques et les affichettes, les déportations et les massacres de juifs par l'Allemagne nazie. Aux Etats-Unis par contre, ces nouvelles étaient dissimulées dans les journaux, souvent au milieu ou en bas des pages d'informations de l'étranger.

Per Anger se souvint aussi des conversations qui durèrent cinq heures entre le diplomate suédois Göran von Otter, secrétaire à la légation de Berlin, et l'officier SS Kurt Gerstein sur le train express entre Varsovie et Berlin, en août 1942. Selon l'historien Gilbert Joseph, *"Gerstein avait fourni les cent kilos d'acide prussique que le chef du camp de concentration de Belzec employa en sa présence pour effectuer le premier gazage de masse de douze cent hommes, femmes et enfants juifs"*. Toujours selon Gilbert Joseph, *"l'officier Kurt Gerstein fut un allemand à la piété militante qui s'était engagé dans la SS afin de porter témoignage. Il fut entraîné par les rouages de l'organisation nazie"*. (Joseph, Gilbert, 1982).

Kurt Gerstein était plein de remords quand il rencontra Göran von Otter. Il se confessa à lui en espérant que le jeune diplomate suédois transmettrait un message d'avertissement au monde extérieur sur les intentions nazies concernant les juifs de l'Europe. Aussitôt arrivé à Berlin le 23 août 1942, Göran von Otter communiqua verbalement l'essentiel de sa conversation avec Kurt Gerstein à Erik von Post, remplaçant l'ambassadeur Arvid Richert à la légation de Berlin.

L'ambassadeur Clarke dit à Per Anger qu'il devrait absolument écrire ses mémoires. *"C'est ce que j'essaie de faire"*, répondit l'ambassadeur Anger, qui fêtera ses 85 ans en décembre. Il fut ambassadeur à Canberra, en Australie 1970-75 et également à Ottawa, au Canada 1976-79. L'auteur de ce rapport fit sa connaissance à l'âge de dix ans, à Paris en 1955. Per Anger et son épouse Elena y furent stationnés entre 1953 et 1955. Ils ont une fille Birgitta et deux fils, Jan et Peter. Jan Anger était mon camarade à l'École Suédoise, rue Médéric.

L'ambassadeur Per Anger expliqua à madame Parnes que sans l'appui direct de la légation suédoise, Raoul Wallenberg n'aurait pu réussir. La légation constituait la base de son action de sauvetage dans laquelle participèrent aussi d'autres Suédois.

L'ambassadeur Anger déclara que Raoul Wallenberg fut responsable de la section C. La Croix Rouge suédoise constituait aussi une section à part, et le historien septuagénaire Valdemar Langlet en était le patron. Son épouse Nina Langlet, née en Russie, lui prêta un secours précieux. Déjà en mai 1944, ils délivrèrent une grande quantité de passeports protecteurs, ressemblables aux passeports Nansen. Crés en 1922 par un accord international, ces passeports aidèrent les réfugiés souvent apatrides et avaient pour inspirateur le norvégien Fridtjof Nansen, Prix Nobel de la Paix la même année.

Les actions différentes des Suédois furent coordonnées par Per Anger.

L'ambassadeur Anger affirma que "*trop peu fut fait trop tard*" pour sauver les juifs de Hongrie et ailleurs en Europe. Les pays Occidentaux auraient pu agir autrement et offrir refuge aux juifs persécutés de l'Europe.

En 1988 fut inaugurée une plaque bosselée sur un mur de l'ancienne légation de Suède, en haut du mont Gellert à Budapest. Celle-ci représente Raoul Wallenberg, Ivan Danielsson et Per Anger.

Avant que l'ambassadeur William L. Clarke ne quittât la table, Per Anger leva son verre en l'honneur de madame Vera Parnes, en la remerciant pour tout ce qu'elle a fait jusqu'à présent pour Raoul Wallenberg, à Moscou et à Montréal.

Uppsala, Suède,
en octobre 1998.

/ Torsten H è r n o d,
auteur d'une bibliographie
annotée sur Raoul Wallenberg.

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Datum: 98-11-02

Godkännes	Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn
☒	UPPSALA, OKTOBER 1998
Angående	LUNCHSAMTAL MED PER ANGER
	OM RAOUL WALLENBERG
	1998-08-14

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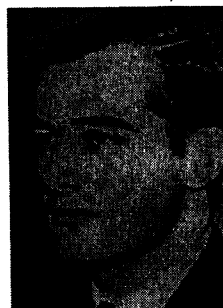
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☐ Lesko, bitr EU-korr	☐	☒ Per Anger	☐	☐
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The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

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Lage Olson
Counsellor
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
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October 28, 1998

Dear Mr. Olson,

I am pleased to inform you that the date of our annual conference, mainly devoted to the 85th birthday of Ambassador Per Anger, is fixed. The conference will be held on December 6th, 1998 at 1:00p.m. in the Cummings House, 5151 Côte Ste. Catherine Rd. The Swedish Ambassador in Canada promised to be with us.

I do not possess Per Anger's biography in English. I was sent his biography in Swedish but I can't translate it. If you can help me in this matter I would be very thankful. I am very interested in the work of the Swedish-Russian Commission concerning Raoul Wallenberg. Are there any interesting developments? When will the Commission publish its report?

When we met in Stockholm some photos were taken. I am eager to receive copies if it is possible.

Once again I thank you for your attention and valuable help in our movement.

Sincerely yours,

KF for VP

Dr. Vera Parnas
President

VP/kf

P.S. Please give my best regards to Ebba Grönroos and the Ambassador of Canada to Sweden, Mr. William L. Clarke.

P.P.S. Be so kind as to send me Susanne Berger's mailing address, including her FAX number.

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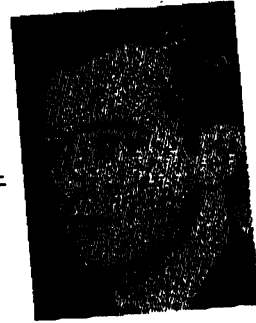
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Hälsn.

Anders

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Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Lage Olson
Counsellor
Fax : 468 723 1176

a.a./Lw

Dear Mr. Olson:

I have received an article with description of our meeting in the restaurant and I am very thankful to Torsten. It will be published in French in the Wallenberg Bulletin.
I need Per Anger's biography in English. I need it urgently. Could you help me?
We are pressed in time. I will be very thankful for sending it to me.

P.S. My Best regards to Ebba, Torsten and PerAnger
Sincerely yours,

Dr. Vera Parnes
President

Parnes

My fax is(for day and night time): (514) 342 8452 Attention: Vera Parnes



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
ANKARA

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Martin Rahm

(E)

Utrikesdepartementet

Vidarebefordras för vidare åtgärd

B. Jacobson, EC

981111/6

Uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

För ordningens skull insändes här vissa dokument rörande Raoul Wallenberg som överlämnats till vår konsul i Baku, Erdal Otuzbir. Uppgiftslämnaren torde vara känd av departementet.

Jag vore tacksam att bli satt i tillfälle att låta Otuzbir förmedla det svar propåerna förtjänar.

Din Högvarde

Henrik Liljegren

SWEDISH CONSULATE BAKU

67/98
21.10.98

SVENSKA AMBASADEN
ANKARA

Till: Mr. Henrik Liljegen

20.10.98

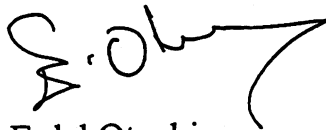
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Raulf Wallenberg

En föredetta militärtjänsteman från forna Sovietunionen har besökt mig angående Raulf Wallenberg.

Han har lämnat vissa uppgifter som jag har funnit intressanta om R. Wallenberg. Jag skickar hans ansökan och vissa document bifogade. Om ni ser de här uppgifterna trovärdiga så kan vi kontakta honom igen.

Med vänlig hälsning



Erdal Otuzbir

Baku, Azerbaijan Republic
Authorised Representative of the Sweden Kingdom
from citizen Ismailov Yaver Mamed oglu,
living at: Azerbaijan Republic, 373780,
Astara region, Gilekoran village, Kaverina str.,74

APPLICATION

DEAR SIR!

Hello! I, Ismailov Yaver, applying to you, hereby declares that I can give "Verbal portrait" tell and render assistance in search the diplomat from Sweden named Raul for the paid services. Of course, if it is necessary.

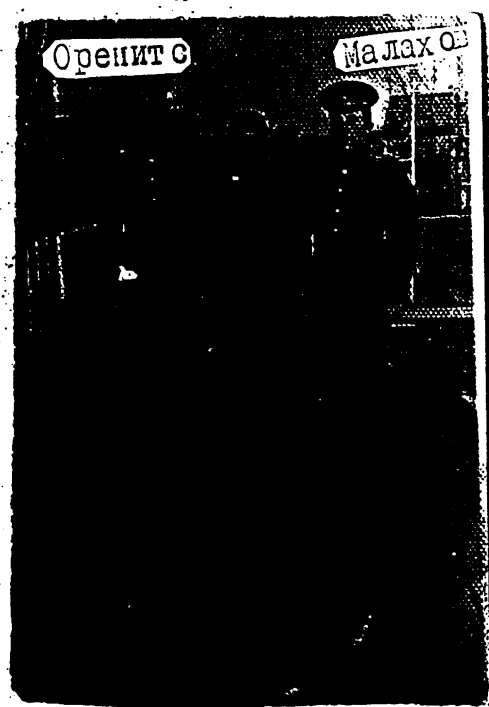
The matter is that in the middle of February of 1994, during demonstration his portrait by commentator Michael Leshinsky by first programme RTR the electricity was cut off. I immediately identified him. I informed commentator M.Leshinsky and Ambassador of Sweden in Moscow about it. Unfortunately, taken by me measures did not give positive results. Apparently it is not advantageous to somebody. Therefore I ask your effective intervention.

"The reference of taken measures to search for supposed one" is attached.

Well, not far from the classic places of political prisoners, small settlement, in the System of the Head Department of Forest Corrective Labour Institutions, during one and a half year I had been meeting with this man, almost every day. I did not contact him. I don't know his name. Surname and father's name similar to Germany. From time to time in his absence he was called by nickname. He came here either from Gorkiy or from Vladimir with depriving of right to move (leave) this area. He had fluent Russian. According to his position he didn't intercourse with the former prisoners of war of Germanic army. His mutual relations with some workers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs leave much to be desired. He was married. He has son and daughter. Children were under age. Their age in ratio - imposing (impressive). May be the family was acquired late. Features of European intellectual were very clearly shown in this man. He had deal with special contingents. His wife worked as well. He expressed an intention to my friend to leave this area and to take away his son, who was very similar to the father.

The terms of paid services are as follows:

For this aim I send you "The verbal portrait" of supposed man. I think, anatomical and functional indications and indications of clothing as well are sufficient to obtain the authenticate outcomes of identity. After this you find me, give his photos in profile, in front. Full-stature photo is required as well. Upon identification I'll tell the surname and father's names, he used there. Upon coincidence of the factors I'll require from you 5.000 (five thousands) USD for my service. Then I'll add and enrich my correspondence. I'll state in details, when, where and on that conditions I met with this man. I'll also exactly, perhaps approximately answer where the search working must be conducted. Also I'll answer the questions, which you are interested in. It would be expedient, if Raul's relative or the person, who knows Raul, could be available in the meeting.



Further if you will have an intention to search him independently - please do it. I have not right to object to it. But I clearly see, that you will meet with big difficulties. I stated it because I was once in similar situation. I believe, that to go through labyrinth of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR is not a simple matter. You must admit that this matter is not 'light' one, it is delicate. This issue can not be solved by means of correspondences, telephone calls, mandates. Self-control, heightened care in all details of search will be required. It is necessary to visit those regions, to be in series of key departments, cabinets etc.

I am ready to render you all possible assistance in his search. For this aim it is necessary to clear up in documents the following details:

- 1) Exact name, surname, father's name, date and place of his birth.
- 2) Education. Profession according to education. Circumstances of his missing. When, where and reason.
- 3) Had he relatives or friends in the cities of the Baltic Republic (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia) and in the cities of Canada?
- 4) Had he personal number? Number of document, confirming his person as diplomatic official.

For the service in assisting for searching of wanted man you will pay me travelling allowance in amount of 3.000 (three thousands) USD because I must be travelled much more than thousand km. and many weeks. Complications are not excepted.

Thus, I will ask from you to pay me 8.000 (eight thousands) USD cash for my job.

Service payment can be effected in USD, in RR or in national currency of Azerbaijan - manats according to the current USD rate.

4 "Verbal portrait" of wanted is attached.

My personal information: I am 56. Azerbaijanian. Former regular officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. I have fluent Russian. At present time I work in position of personnel inspector in Astara fish plant.

I ask you to inform me about taken decision.

Sorry for the trouble, I am giving you.

With respect,

/signature/ Y. M. Ismailov

30 September 1998

Baku city
Authorised Representative
of the Kingdom of Sweden in Azerbaijan
from Ismailov Yaver Mamed oglu

REPORT

I hereby inform you, that beginning from the 30 July 1997 on travelling allowance to Baku, tickets, nourishment, living, sending the correspondences, negotiations and using the typewriter, related to the search of Raul 517500 manats were voluntarily spent personally by me and 633000 manats were voluntarily spent by the member of UNESCO Mr. Aphgan Shaphiyev from our own budget.

Based on above, I ask you to compensate us indicated personal expenses.

Correspondence author:

/signature/

Yaver Ismailov

Dechiphering of expenses is attached.

01 October 1998

REFERENCE

"About taken measures for searching of Raul Vineberg"

1. 07 august 1997 the registered letters № 01, 02 were sent from Astara to the commentator of the Russian TV-Radio Company Michael Leshinsky and to the Ambassador of the Sweden in Moscow. I didn't get reply.

2. 19 November 1997 at my request from the Baku international Post-Office the member of UNESCO A. Shaphiyev sent the registered letter № 243 to the Ambassador of Sweden in Moscow Mr. Lars Friden to the address: 119590 Moscow, Mosphilmovskaya str., 60. Unsuccessfully.

3. 01 December 1997 at 11.20 during the conversation from Baku Post-Office the secretary of the Ambassador of Sweden in Moscow confirmed me personally the fact of receipt the registered letter № 243 and stated, that the letter is sent to the Commission on the case of Raul Vineberg. Silence again.

4. 30 June 1998 the member of UNESCO informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan - Foreign Policy Department by the registered letter № 795. Silence up to now...

The "Verbal portrait" of Raul Vineberg is attached to the sent correspondences.

I'll present the separate evidences, scheme-map of the area location according to the terms, set forth in the letter.

The letter is official. It is not to be made wide public and publication.

For information: I object to establishing the contacts with the representatives of Germany, Russia and Israel on this case based on my personal motives.

Present reference is made by the author of this letter.

With respect,

/signature/

Yaver Ismailov

30 September 1998

Най городок

Мнение политических союзных и местных граждан пос. Комендантский

опубликованное в газет
6-го апреля 1985 года.

...М.Е. Салтыков-Щедрин писал о Вятке: "Внезаян в этот город, вы как будто чувствуете, что карьера ваша здесь кончилась, что вы ничего уже не можете требовать жизни, что вам остается только жить в прошлом и переработать ваши воспоминания... Из этого города даже дороги дальше никуда нет, как будто здесь конец миру...". Даже по местным понятиям, медвежий угол, - круговой охранный район. Это было глухомань, 250 верст до ближайшего уездного городишки. Это было глухомань, на стоишь, не хуже Сибирской и якутской, классические места

политических сылок. 1954 году
Председатель колхоза "Искра" А. М. Ронжин-в колхозе со-
200 деревьев я был единственный человек в
среднем об образовании. 1954

Ср. КОСНМ.
15

Центральная больница

2-9 6584

„ JeCHOH

Кладбища
и для души

24 25

Имя подписавшего

22	Кладбища
23	Кладбища

13

Утредни ца

ПОО: СОБРА:

ПАТЯТКА

ВЕРХНЕЙ ЛЕСНОЙ РАЙОН

Сюдадскы

КИРОВ - ВЯТКА

КПМ

ИЛДЯ ЗОНА

1706 KY 1703 NAY

26

28

ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННАЯ 80ка

[illegible]

Kirov region

Opinion of political exiles and local citizens,
published in "Komsomolskaya pravda" newspaper of 6 April 1985

M. E. Saltykov - Schedrin wrote about Vyatka: "Going to this city, you as though feel, that your career is finished here, and you can't want nothing from life, that you have to live in past and stand with your memories. There is no even a road from this city, as though it is the end of world..."

F. E. Dzerjinsky was driven into the village Kai - upon local concept it is god-forsaken place - all-round protection of impassable bogs, 250 versts to the nearest district. It was real god-forsaken place, not worse than Sybiria and Yakutia one, classic places of political exiles.

... Chairman of kolkhoz "Iskra" A.M. Ronjin - in 1954 among the population of 200 villages I was a sole man in kolkhoz who had secondary education.

1. KIROV-VYATKA
2. "Godless" area. Verkhnekamsk region.
3. Military section 6854
4. Lesnoy settlement
5. Yagodnoye settlement
6. Settlement Sorda
7. Company
8. Barrack
9. Canvas
10. Inhabited area
11. Tuberculosis area
12. Industrial area
13. Shooting-ground
14. Lesozavodskaya district
15. SOZIM station
16. Factory-4
17. Dam
18. Institution K-231
19. Komendantsky settlement
20. Central hospital
21. Cemetery
22. Cemetery
23. Cemetery
24. Cemetery
25. Cemetery
26. Control post
27. Control post
28. Control post
29. Slobadskoy
30. Kai city

**Travelling and other allowance of Ismailov Yaver Mamed oglu
from 30 July 1997 to 1 October 1998.**

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) 6000 manats | cost of registered letters № 01,02 sent 12 august from Astara to Moscow to the commentator M. Leshinsky and Ambassador of Sweden |
| 2) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara |
| 42000 manats | Nourishment from 30 November 1997 to 2 December 1997 |
| 13500 manats | Negotiations with employees of Swedish Embassy in Moscow |
| 3) 406000 manats | Repair, alteration and using of typewriter from 30 July 1997 to 1 October 1998 |

Total: 517500 manats

1 October 1998

/signature/

Yaver Ismailov

**Travelling and other allowance
of the member of UNESCO Shaphiyev Aphgan Djaphar oglu
from 18 November 1997 to 1 October 1998**

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara |
| 48000 manats | Nourishment from 18 November 1997 to 21 November 1997 |
| 6000 manats | Registered letter № 243 to the Ambassador Mr. Lars Friden |
| 2) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara |
| 46000 manats | Nourishment from 7 April 1998 to 9 April 1998 |
| 3000 manats | For the letter № 795 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan |
| 3) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan |
| 40000 manats | Living for 28-30 June 1998 |
| 64000 manats | Nourishment |
| 4) 4000 manats | Telegram - Inquiry about stage of consideration of the registered letter № 795 |
| 5) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara |
| 41000 manats | 2-4 August 1998 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan |
| 3000 manats | Cost of registered letter - inquiry to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan |
| 6) 50000 manats | Tickets Astara-Baku, Baku-Astara to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and to the Embassy of Sweden |
| 68000 manats | Nourishment 24-27 September 1998 |
| 60000 manats | Living |

Total: 633000 manats

1 October 1998

Aphgan Shaphiyev

Азербайджанская Республика
город Баку. Уполномоченному Преставителю
Королевство Швеции.

От гражданина Исмаилова Явара Мамед Оглы,
проживающего: 373 780 Азербайджанская Республика,
Астари́нский район, село Гилеко́ран ул. Казе́рина-74.

Обращение - Заявление.

Много уважаемый господин Здравствуйте.

Я, Исмаилов Явар обращаясь к Вам заявляю о том, что за платные услуги могу до Вас довести "Словесный портрет", рассказать и содействовать в розыске "Дипломата из Швеции по имени Рауль. Конечно, если в этом есть необходимость.

Дело в том, что в середине февраля месяца 1994 года, по первой программе РТР студия Публицист его портрет демонстрировал комментатор Михаил Лещинский, и в это время прекратилось электричество. Его я сразу опознал. Сообщение об этом сделал комментатору М.Лещинскому и Послу Швеции в Москве. К сожалению, принятые меры положительных результатов не дали. Видимо это явно кое-кому выгодно... Поэтому прошу Вашего действительного вмешательства.

"Справка о принятых мерах по розыску предполагаемого - прилагается".

Итак: в недалеком от классических мест политзаков, в крохотном поселке, в системе Главного Управления Лесных Исправительно-трудовых Учреждений, в течение полутра года встречался с этим человеком, можно сказать ежедневно. В контакте с ним не был. Его имя мне не известно. Фамилия и отчество схожие с немецкой. Изредка в его отсутствии называли его по прозвищу. Туда он попал или из города Горького или из г.Владимира. С лишением права на выезд с данной местности. Свободно владел русским языком. С бывшими военнопленными немецкой армии с его положением не общался. Его взаимоотношение с отдельными работниками МВД желало лучшего. Семейный. Имели сына и дочь. Дети были несовершеннолетними. Возраст их в соотношении - внушительные. Возможно семью завели поздно. В этом человеке четко видно было черты Европейского интеллигента. Работал он с спецконтингентом. Друг его тоже работала. Моему знакомому высказывал намерение в тайне покинуть местность и увести собой сына который был очень похож на отца.

Условия платной услуги следующие:

С этой целью посылаю Вам "Словесный портрет" предполагаемого. Думаю анатомические и функциональные признаки а также признаки носильных вещей в совокупности достаточно для обнаружения достоверных результатов о тождестве. После чего, Вы находите меня. Преставляете его фотокарточки в профиль, в фас. Надо будет и в полный рост. При опознании назову фамилию, отчество которыми он там пользовался. При совпадении факторов потребую от Вас за услугу 5000 "Пять" тысячи долларов США. Далее дополню, обогашу свое корреспонденту. Изложу подробно: где, когда, при каких условиях встречался этим человеком. Отвечу точно, возможно и приблизительно где следует организовать розыскную работу. А так же на интересующей Вас вопросы. Было бы целесообразно на встрече присутствовал его родственник, или знающий Раула человек.

Мысленно создаю и описываю.

"Словесный портрет" разыскиваемого.

Вот он как выглядел тогда по моему наблюдению.
Напоминаю, что это было давно.

Внешний вид: спортивное, подтянуто. Возраст: 45 - 50 лет.,
Рост: 175-180см. С крепким телосложением нормальной выпитанности.,
Волосы: средней густоты, волнистые, к затылку кудрявые, темнорусые
зачесом назад. Усов, бороды и бакенбардов не носил.,
Лицо: в фас овальной с расширением вверх, в профиль прямой, средней
полноты. Белый, щеки румяные в зависимости от периода года.
Лоб: средний высоты, по положению вертикальный. По контуру прямой.
Ширина - средней величины, белый.
Брови: по длине - средние, средний ширины, средней густоты, по
положению - горизонтальные, по форме - прямые, по краям редкие
седыны, цветлорусые.,
Ресницы: нормальные, цветлорусые.
Глаза: средней величины, овальные, голубые.,
Нос: короткий, узкий, выступание носа - незаметное. Губы: средней
толщины.,
Рот: средний.
Подбородок: средний, средний ширины, вертикальный.
Ушная раковина: вертикальное, среднего размера, треугольный.,
Морщины: лобные, едипичные, прямые.,
Щея: средняя, средней толщины.
Плечи: широкие, прямые, горизонтальные.,
Грудь: средний ширины. Оснака: положение рук - за спиной.
Деструкция: пожимание плечами. Сдержано. Голос: сильный, чистый.
Походка: легкая, твердая.
Одежда: пиджаки, рубашки - с полосками, линиями. Галстуки разноцветы
Плащ - серый. Пальто - коричневый с воротником. Шапка - меховое
коричневого цвета и носил гол. уборы только зимой.
Увлечение: лыжня.

С уважением: Исмаилов ИВАР ИСМАИЛОВ.

30 сентября 1998 года.

В дальнейшем, если будете намерены розыскать его самостоятельно - пожалуйста. Возрожать не имею право. Но отчетливо вижу, что встретитесь большими затруднениями. Этого желаю потому, что в аналогичной ситуации однажды побывал сам. Убежден, пройти по лабиринтам МВД СССР - не просто. Согласитесь, вопросы не на лапках, а на руках. Корреспонденция, телефонными звонками, мандатами не разрешишь. Потребуется выдержки, повышенной осторожности во всех деталях поиска. Попад обустраивать обязатель побывать в тех краях, и в ряд ключевых отделах, кабинетах...

Готов сказать Вам всевозможные, подлинные мне помощи в его розыске. В этих целях необходимо документально выяснить следующие данные:

1. Точное имя, фамилия, отчество, дата и место его рождения.,
2. Образование. Профессия по образованию. Обстоятельство его пропажи. Когда? Где? и причина.
3. Имел ли он родственников или знакомых в городах Прибалтийских Республиках Латвии, Литве, Эстонии. и в городах Канады?
4. Имел ли он личную номерацию? Номер документа удостоверяющий его как Дипломатического сотрудника.

За услугу в содействие розыскиваемого должны будете выдать мне командировочные расходы в сумме 3000 "три" тысячи долларов США. потому что придется поехать не на одну тысяча километров, и не на одну неделю. Не исключены осложнений.

Таким образом, за свой труд потребую от Вас выдачи мне наличными 8000 "восемь" тыс. долларов США.

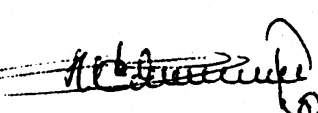
Оплата услуги можете произвести в долларах США, Русских рублях и в национальных манатах Азербайджана, соответственно нынешнему курсу Доллара.

4 "Словесный портрет" розыскиваемого - прилагается.

О себе. Мне 55 лет. Азербайджанец. Бывший кадровый офицер МВД СССР. Свободно владею русским языком. В настоящее время работаю инспектором по кадрам в Астарином Рыбзаводе.

О принятом решении прошу сообщит мне.

Извините за беспокойство.

С Уважением:  Н.М.ИСМАИЛОВ

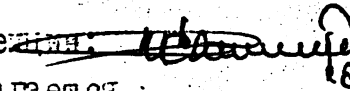
30 сентября 1998 года.

город Баку.
Уполномоченному Преставителю
Королевство Швеции в Азербайджане.
От Исмаилова Изара Мамед Оглы

Р А П О Р Т.

Довожу до Вашего сведения о том, что начиная с 30 июля 1997 года, на розыск Рауля нами- мною лично 517500 манатов., чл. ЮНЕСКО господин Афган Шафиевым 633000 манатов из собственного бюджета добровольно израсходованы на командировочные поездки в г. Баку., проездные, питание, проживание, отправки корреспонденции, переговоры и за пользованием пишущей машинкой.

На основании вышеизложенного прошу Вас возместить нам указанные личные расходы.

Автор корреспонденции:  Изар Исмаилов.
Расшифровка расходов прилагается.

01 Октября 1998 года.

СПРАВКА.

"О принятых мерах по розыску
Раула Вайенберга".

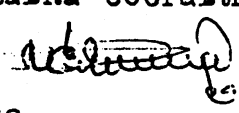
1. 07 августа 1997 года из города Астара направлены заказные письма за № -01,02 комментатору Российской Телерадиовещание Михаилу Лещинскому и послу Швеции в Москве. Ответ не получал.,
 2. 19 ноября 1997 года по моей просьбе член ЮНЕСКО А. Шафи из Бакинской международной почтамта отправлен заказное письмо за №-243 послу Швеции в Москве г-ну Ларс Фридену по адресу: 119590 город Москва, ул. Мосфильмовская 60. Безуспешно.
 3. 01 декабря 1997 года в 11 часов 20-минут во время переговоров из Бакинского почтамта, Секретарша посла Швеции в Москве подтвердила мне лично факт получения заказного письма под №-243 и заявила, что письмо направлено в Комиссию по делу РАУЛА ВАЙЕНБЕРГА. Вновь молчание...
 4. 30 июня 1998 года чл.ЮНЕСКО заказным письмом за номером 795 информирован Внешнеполитическое ведомство - МИД Республики Азербайджан. До сегодняшнего дня - Молчание..
- К отправленным корреспонденциям приложено "Словесный портрет Р.Вайенберга.

Отдельные улики, карта-схема расположение местности представлю в соответствии с условиями изложенные в письме.,

Письмо служебное. Широкой гласности, публикации не подлежит.

Для сведения: - Установление контактов с представителями Германии России и Израиля по данному случаю - возражаю по личным мотивам.

Настоящая справка составлено автором письма.

С уважением:  ЯВАР ИСМАИЛОВ

30 сентября 1998 года.

Командировки и другие
расходы Исманиова Гвар
Исчисл с 30 июля 1997 года
по 1-ое сентября 1998 год.

1/ 6000 манатов - стоимость заказных билетов
отправленных 12 августа за № № 01, 02
из Астарты в Москву Командитору
г. Ленинскому и Полю Ивченко.

2/ 50000 манатов - Проездные Астарты - Баку, Баку - Астарту
42000 манатов - Питание с 30.XI - по 2.XII 1997 года
13500 манатов - Переговор с сотрудниками Полевых
сервисов в Москве.

3/ 406000 манатов - Рент, аренда и прочие
затраты на покупку машины
с 30 июля 1997 года по 1-ое октября
месяца 1998 года.

Итого: 514500 манатов.

~~Исчисл~~ Гвар Исманиов.
1 октября 1998 года.

Командировочные и другие
Расходы Эл. ЗОНЕСКО Шафиева
Аргана Рикарда оглы

с 18 ноября 1997 года по 1-ю декабря
января 1998 года.

1/ 50000 манатов - Проезды Астара - Баку, Баку - Астара
48000 ман. - Питание с 18-21 ноября 1997 года.

6000 ман. - Заказное письмо № 243 Полеу 2-му Ларе сфери

2/ 50000 ман. - Проезды Астара - Баку, Баку - Астара

46000 ман. - Питание с 7 по 9 января 1998 года.

3000 ман. - За письмо № 795 МЦД Азербайджана.

3/ 50000 ман. - Проезды Астара - Баку, Баку - Астара
в МЦД - Азербайджана.

40000 ман. - ~~Питание~~ 28-30 июня 1998г. - Противодействие.

64000 ман. - Питание.

4/ 4000 ман. - Телеграмма - Запрос о ссуде Роскомбанк
Заказное письмо № 795.

5/ 50000 ман. - Проезды Астара - Баку, Баку - Астара

41000 ман. - 2-4 января 1998 года. МЦД Азербайджана.

3000 ман. - Сопровождение Заказного письма - Запрос в МЦД

6/ 50000 ман. - Проезды Астара - Баку, Баку - Астара.

в МЦД Азербайджана и Посольству Швеции.

68000 ман. - Питание 24-27 сентября 1998 года.

60000 ман. - Противодействие.

Итого: 633000 манатов.

1 октября 1998 года.

Арган Шафиев.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

EI-ESEK

Lage Olson

Telephone +46 8 405 3280

Stockholm, 9 November 1998

1(2)
313/009
P 2 Ew

Dr. Vera Parnes
The Raoul Wallenberg
International Movement for Humanity
4845 Bourret Avenue
Suite 34
Montréal
Québec
CANADA H3W 1L2

Fax No.: 009 1 514 342 8452

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Dr. Parnes,

Thank you very much for your letters of 28 October and 8 November, 1998. As I was away in Austria last week I have been unable to reply to your first letter without some delay.

By the time you get this letter you should have received a CV in English for Ambassador Per Anger from our Embassy in Ottawa. Mr. Torsten Hèrnod has been kind enough to send me a copy of his report as well as some photographs from the luncheon on 14 August at the Modern Museum in Stockholm.

The bilateral working group on the Raoul Wallenberg case is still active in Moscow and in other places. According to our plans three main research projects will be completed during the first half of next year. A report from the working group, a white paper, will be published after the research reports have been completed, presumably at the end of 1999. Due to the current political situation in Russia it is possible, however, that there will be some delays in our work. Finally, the results of our activities may also, of course, influence the time of publication of the white paper.

Postal Address
SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

Visitors' address
Gustav Adolfs torg 1

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

E-mail: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

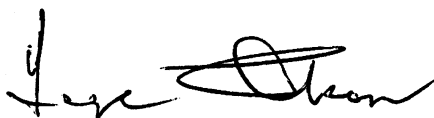
Exp. 98-11-09
X

Stockholm, 9 November 1998

Ms Susanne Berger has the following address:

4793 Williamsburg Blvd
ARLINGTON, VA 22207
U.S.A.
Tel. and fax No. : (703) 237 0946

Yours sincerely,



Lage Olson



REGERINGSKANSLIET

1998-11-10

314/001

Utrikesdepartementet

Ambassadsekreterare Anders Wallberg
MOSKVA

EI-ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08-405 3280

P 2 Ew¹

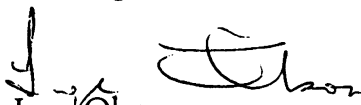
Raoul Wallenberg

(3 bil.)

Broder,

Jag returnerar de tre CD-ROM-skivor med material från UD:s Raoul Wallenberg-arkiv Du sänt mig. Enligt arkivet är det nämligen meningen att detta set av skivor skall finnas deponerat på ambassadens bibliotek och kunna utnyttjas av forskare eller andra intresserade. Arkivet håller på att skicka ut ett mindre antal av samma CD-ROM-skivor till några av världens ledande bibliotek i samma syfte.

Din tillgivne


Lage Olson

Exp 98-11-10/40

Mr & Mrs
Nicklas Wacz
Banérgatan 13
115 22 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel. 08-661 01 25
Fax. 46-8-661 01 25

To:

From:

Subject:

Date:

Number of Pages:

Att.
Amb.
Lage Olsson
E.J. - ESEK

a.a. / Ls
P 2 Ew7

**Peter Anger**

Project Manager

Ganderydsgatan 11, 114 26 Stockholm, Sweden

Phone: +46 8 679 45 00, Fax: +46 8 679 45 45

Direct Phone: +46 8 679 45 06

Mobile: +46 (0)704-53 68 45

e-mail: peter.anger@blueair.sewww.blueair.se

06 NOV '98 10:33

P.1 1

Per Anger**életműve és személyisége**

Per Anger, aki a második világháború idején a budapesti svéd nagykövetségen teljesített szolgálatot, jelenleg nyugalmazott nagykövet, utolsó állomáshelye Ottawa (1977-1980) volt.

Születési helye és ideje: Göteborg, 1913. december 7.

Anyja neve: Berglund, Elsa

Lakcíme: Katarina Bangara 15.
116 39 Stockholm

Tel: 64 14 773

Kitüntetései:

- "Righteous Gentile", Izrael, 1982.
 - "Wasa Order", Svédország, 1946. (Magyarországról visszatérve)
 - "Nordstjärna", Svédország
 - "Oranien-Nassau Order", Hollandia
 - "Lejon Order", Finnország
 - "Hederslegionen", Franciaország (tiszteletbeli légión)
 - "Hyllningen Order", USA,
- ezenkívül osztrák, perzsa, egyiptomi állami kitüntetések.

1988. óta a Raul Wallenberg Bizottság elnöke, és ebben a minőségében óriási erőfeszítéseket tesz Wallenberg budapesti tevékenységének ismertetése, valamint eltűnésének körülményei feltárása területén. Ennek különleges jelentőséget ad saját nyilatkozata szerint az a körülmény, hogy Európában olyan időszakot élünk, amikor erősödik a rasszizmus.

Bár tevékenységében Raul Wallenberg életművét állítja előtérbe, ehhez aktívan hozzájárult maga is a második világháború során. A svéd nagykövetség humanitárius fellépése, amelyben neki is aktív szerepe volt, kb. húszezer menlevél kiállításával a budapesti gettó lakóinak egy részét megmentette a deportálástól.

Életének középpontjában külügyi pályafutása során a szolidaritás kérdése állt. Dolgozott Addis Ababában, mint ügyvivő, és az ott szerzett személyes tapasztalatok alapján a fejlődő országok segítségének elkötelezettjévé vált. 1966-1969 között a külügyminisztérium fejlődő országok segélyezésével foglalkozó részlegét vezette.

Világpolgárnak vallja magát, akit mindig a humanitárius elvek vezettek.

P.01

OCT 29 '98 17:19

AMERICAN VIDEO CHANNELS INC

Oct 29, 1998

Mr. Mrs. Nicklas Wacz
Fax: 011-46-8-661-0125

Dear Kate,

Thank you for your note and information about Per Anger and also about the Wallenberg monument at the United Nations, Nov 9, 98 We expect to be there to film its unveiling.

We are of course, still working on the documentary, and as yet, have not scheduled a date for the Budapest filming since we are considering that as one of the last shots we do and also doing it with the host of the documentary. I will inform you of course when we decide on a date.

I hope your trip to Berlin was enjoyable. My best regards to your husband.

Sincerely

Bob Kimmel

Task Force Schweiz – Zweiten Weltkrieg
Herr Eric Saul und die Burgergemeinde Bern freuen sich,
Sie zur Vernissage der Ausstellung

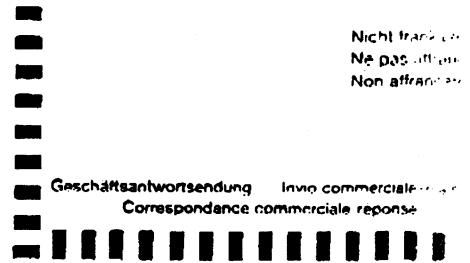
Visas for Life – Visa retten Leben

im Konzerthaus Casino Bern einzuladen auf

Mittwoch, 18. November 1998, 18.30 Uhr,
im Südfoyer, 1. OG.

Bitte um Rücksendung der Antwortkarte bis spätestens
10. November 1998

Burgergemeinde Bern
Burgerkanzlei
Amthausgasse 5
Postfach
3000 Bern 7



Mrs
Kale Wacz
Banergatan 13
S-115 22 Stockholm Sd

Programm

Begrüssung

Herr Dr. Kurt Hauri, Burgergemein

Ansprachen

Frau Ruth Dreifuss, Vizepräsidentin d

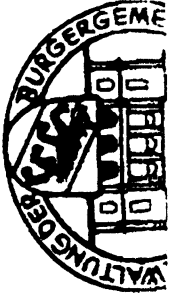
Herr Eric Saul, Organisator der A

Herr Thomas G. Borer, Botsc

Chef der Task Force Schweiz – Zwei

Musikalische Umrahmung

Herrengasse 25, CH-3011 Bern





Carl Lutz 1895-1975
Schweizer Konsul
Retter von 62 000 Juden in Budapest

Visas for Life –

Visa retten Leben

Die Ausstellung zu Ehren der Retter von
Bedrängten während des Zweiten Weltkriegs

BERLIN 14TH OCTOBER 1998 !

The Raoul Wallenberg Logc of B'nai B'rith in Berlin
has awarded the famous Diplomat posthum

CHINUE SUGIHARA

who was issuing in Lithuania " VISAS" for people in danger to Kobe,
Japan. Mr. Shugihara son expressed the importance that Mr. Sugihara
was issuing the visas without the permit of the Japan government, inspite of
their orders.

After the award ceremony - which took place in the TownHall of Schonenbeg,
Berlin, They have also honored all others diplomats who has been issuing
Passports, visas and other documents to save people of the final solution.

The Exhebit has shown how importaint is with shining examples of humanitarian
personalities during war and repression. The world still needs this silent heros, to be
the examples for the comming generations to come.

Thank you, best regards,

KATE WACZ

STOCKHOLM, 20TH OF OCTOBER 1998.



Skatteförvaltningen

SKATTEKONTOR STOCKHOLM 2

10661 STOCKHOLM

Besöksadress

GÖTGATAN 76

Telefon

08-6942525

Telefax

08-694 1422

BESLUT

Särskild inkomstskatt för utomlands bosatta

Datum

1998-11-04

Personnummer

420925-2388

Skattskyldig/Mottagare

MESINAI, SUSAN ELLEN

123 BANK STREET

NEW YORK NY 10014

USA

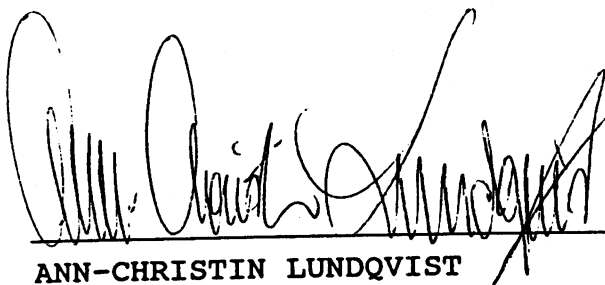
Utbetalare

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Skatteavdrag skall göras med 25 procent på avlöning eller därmed jämförlig förmån som under beslutets giltighetstid utgår av anställning eller uppdrag i utlandet hos ovan angiven utbetalare.

Detta beslut gäller under tiden 980801-981231.

ERSÄTTNING FÖR ARBETE UTFÖRT I USA BESKATTAS EJ.


ANN-CHRISTIN LUNDQVIST

Kod 71

Beslutet skall lämnas till ovan angiven utbetalare.
Hur man begär omprövning eller överklagar, se baksidan/bilaga.

Pressmeddelande

1998-11-13

Dan Svanell
Pressekreterare
08-405 23 80

Leif Pagrotsky deltar vid invigningen av Raoul Wallenberg-monument i Argentina

På tisdag deltar bland andra Sveriges handelsminister Leif Pagrotsky vid invigningen av den argentinska regeringens monument över den svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg i Buenos Aires.

Under besöket i Argentina kommer Leif Pagrotsky även att träffa den Argentinska Naziguldkommitten och för dem redogöra för det svenska projektet "Levande Historia".

Statsrådet Pagrotsky kommer även att ha sammanträffanden med Argentinas president Carlos Menem.

(eng)

DISTRIBUTIONSLISTA FÖR UD:S PRESSMEDDELANDE VIA FAX

RUBRIK:

Los Papeles... i Argentina

Datum:

981113

Handl:

Carlson Nym

Ankn:

55728

EMBARGO (Skall sändas): Datum _____ Kl. _____

PRIORITET:

(Om inget ifyllt nedan, sänds 1 - 7 som bråds-
kande och 8 - 16 som lågtaxa (halva priset
efter 18.00))



SVENSK VERSION (gr 1 - 16):

(Stryk de grupper som ev
ej önskas)

	Omedelbart	Bråds- kande	Lågtaxa
1. Sv.nyhetsbyråer + SB	0	0	0
2. Radio/TV	0	0	0
3. Storstadspress	0	0	0
4. Utl.nyhetsbyråer	0	0	0
5. Landsortspress	0	0	0
6. Övriga tidn/tidskrifter	0	0	0
7. Utl. korrar i Norden	0	0	0
8. Sv. bildbyråer	0	0	0
9. Sv. beskickningar	0	0	0
10. Utl. beskickn. i Norden	0	0	0
11. Riksdag, dep och mynd	0	0	0
13. Politiska organisationer	0	0	0
14. Fackliga organisationer	0	0	0
15. Övriga org./Institut	0	0	0
16. Övrigt	0	0	0



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FRANSK VERSION

- " - 0 --- 0 --- 0



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- " - 0 --- 0 --- 0



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- " - 0 --- 0 --- 0

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☐ 17. Pressråd/pressattaché	0	0	0
☐ 18. Presskalendern	0	0	0
☐ 19. EU-journalister (för H-info)	0	0	0
☐ 20. Rådet för Europafrågor (för H-info)	0	0	0
☐ 36. Pressrumskorrar (för Pressrummet)	0	0	0

REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet

EI-ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08-405 3280

P 2 E u¹Ambassaden
TEL AVIV

exp 981116

P

No

Raoul Wallenberg

I de fortsatta eftersökningarna inom ramen för arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenberg skulle vi uppskatta om ambassaden hos vederbörande israeliska myndigheter undersökte möjligheterna att erhålla kopior/ta del av dokument och/eller upplysningar beträffande nedanstående punkter. Vi är väl medvetna om att man tidigare gjort en mera allmän förfrågan i Israel om Raoul Wallenbergs öde, dock utan mera konkret resultat. Vi vill dock gärna göra ytterligare ett försök med mera specifika frågor innan arbetsgruppen avslutar sitt arbete. Eventuellt måste en genomgång ske på plats av någon av arbetsgruppens experter. Detta bör dock diskuteras med israelerna först när vi vet närmare hur man på israelisk sida ställer sig till vår framställning. Liknande förfrågningar har gjorts i ett antal andra länder.

1. Israel's case file on Raoul Wallenberg.
2. All witness testimonies collected in Israel on Raoul Wallenberg.
3. Records related to the Eichmann trial:
 - a) Unabridged, unedited memoirs and notes by Eichmann in prison, especially all references to Raoul Wallenberg, rescue, Separate Peace, Hungary, Sweden and the Soviet Union.
 - b) Eichmann's full interrogation record, especially interrogations conducted by Avner Less of Bureau 6.

1998-11-16

c) Records of witness testimonies in the Eichmann trial and the full initial briefings and statements made by these witnesses before they testified. This would be found in the collection of the trial records but also among the papers of the lead attorneys, like Prosecutor G. Haussner. Eichmann's defence counsel, etc. (Freudiger, Kasztner and others with specific emphasis on Raoul Wallenberg, Jewish rescue operations, special contacts, etc.).

d) Records of full testimonies given by former Nazi officials, Eichmann's staff (Hoettl, Becher etc).

4. The file of SS officer Kurt Becher who negotiated with Raoul Wallenberg.

5. The file of Saly Meyer, in particular the negotiations with Becher.

6. Records of the Jewish Agency and the American Joint Distribution Committee on how Raoul Wallenberg's mission was financed.

7. Records of the kidnapping of Leopold Aeschner with links to Raoul Wallenberg, the War Refugee Board, the Chairman of General Electric (GE), the payment through TUNGSRAM in Zurich at the end of 1944, as well as links to Kurt Becher and Paul Holzach/Peter Heil.

8. The personal file of Billitz who worked closely with Raoul Wallenberg and negotiated with Becher for the lives of 100 workers at the Manfred Weiss (Group of Companies)

9. All materials on the work and contacts of the Jewish Council in Budapest.

10. The file of Jack von Haarten who was present in Budapest until October 1944 and served as Becher's "Art Expert".

11. The file of Konstantin Takaczy and the Hungarian National Bank. Takasczy had contacts with Raoul Wallenberg and had a role in the Manfred Weiss transaction (contact to Becher).

1998-11-16

12. MOSSAD material related to the Hungarian situation in 1944, the Jewish rescue, the Jewish underground and any material that refers to Raoul Wallenberg specifically and to Kurt Becher.

Cabinet

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 ⁵(1)

1998-11-18

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

AVSL	GRUPP	ÖVR
P	2	Eu ¹

För: EC

Refax: Ambassadör Magnusson, Riga ✓

0.1/86

BRÅDSKANDE

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet inför besök av utrikesminister Ivanov

1998-11-17 HP 1 H/Ryssland
(2 bil)

Härmed får jag insända en bakgrundspromemoria av Mats Foyer jämte talepunkter i Wallenberg-ärendet inför överläggningarna med utrikesminister Ivanov i Stockholm den 1 december.

HIRDMAN

1998-11-18

Handl: Mats Foyer

Raoul Wallenbergärendet

1. Arbetet inom den rysk-svenska arbetsgruppen för att bringa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde är nu inne i ett slutskede. Båda sidor är eniga om att dokument som entydigt visar vad som hände Wallenberg ej har kunnat påträffas. Viss skiljaktighet råder dock om vilka slutsatser som kan dras av det material som trots allt föreligger.

Den ryska ståndpunkten torde snarast vara att arbetsgruppen redan i dagsläget får anses ha fullgjort sitt uppdrag, eftersom alla relevanta ryska arkiv nu har genomsökts och alla nyckelpersoner som fortfarande är i livet har intervjuats - utan avgörande resultat. Den ryska tolkningen av utredningsmaterialet är därvid att de sammantagna indicierna tyder på att Wallenberg avrättades i juli 1947.

Från svensk sida har vi dock önskat fullfölja ytterligare några delprojekt inom ramen för utredningen innan arbetsgruppen kan avge sin slutredovisning, bl a med hänsyn till behovet av att säkerställa trovärdigheten hos arbetsrapporterna i brist på avgörande bevis rörande Wallenbergs öde. Den ryska sidan har tidvis uttryckt starka tvivel beträffande det fruktbara i dessa undersökningar men har dock under det senaste året - med början några månader före president Jeltsins statsbesök i Sverige i december 1997 - i stort sett tillmötesgått våra önskemål.

2. De delprojekt som på svensk begäran sålunda återstår att fullfölja innan arbetsgruppen kan avsluta sitt arbete är i första hand följande tre:

a) Genomgång av ett större antal **persondossierer** (ca 100 st) i den ryska säkerhetstjänstens (FSB) respektive det ryska inrikesministeriets (MVD) arkiv för att undersöka trovärdigheten hos de vittnesuppgifter som föreligger om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits i sovjetiska fängelser/arbetsläger efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet utförs på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av den oberoende amerikanska forskaren **Susan Mesinaï** och dennas ryska medarbetare. Mesinaï har sedan slutet av förra året vistats mer eller mindre permanent i Moskva och har hittills givits möjlighet att studera ca hälften av de dossierer som hon har efterfrågat.

På svensk begäran har Mesinaï under sommaren sammanställt en delrapport (ca 25 sidor) baserad på det arbete som hon hittills har utfört. Denna rapport har översatts till ryska och tidigare i höst överlämnats till den ryska sidan i arbetsgruppen.

Det är Susan Mesinaï's förhoppning att hon skall kunna avge slutrapport från arbetet med persondossiererna i **juni 1999**, givetvis under förutsättning att den ryska sidan beviljar henne tillstånd att under tiden fram till dess studera de dossierer som fortfarande återstår.

b) Genomgång och databearbetning av ett större antal **registerkort** (drygt 10 000) i **Vladimirfängelsets arkiv** för att undersöka trovärdigheten hos de vittnesuppgifter som föreligger om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits i Vladimirfängelset under en viss period efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet utförs på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av en oberoende expert, den amerikanske biologiprofessorn **Marvin Mäkinen** och dennes ryska respektive amerikanska medarbetare. I april i år genomfördes efter åtskilliga turer en slutlig genomgång respektive avläsning (med scanner) av de aktuella registerkorterna i Vladimirfängelsets arkiv. Den avslutande databearbetningen av informationen från registerkorterna har under senhösten, sommaren och hösten fått uppskjutas ett flertal tillfällen p.g.a. diverse oförutsedda komplikationer på rysk sida och det är i **dagsläget oklart** när denna skall kunna genomföras.

c) Undersökningar i olika psykiatriska klinikers arkiv för att följa upp vittnesuppgifter om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits inspärrad på psykiatrisk klinik under vissa perioder efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet kommer att utföras på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av den oberoende amerikanska arkivforskaren **Susan Mesinai** och i samarbete med den oberoende tyska arkivforskaren och frilansjournalisten **Susanne Berger** samt dessas ryska medarbetare. Principiellt klartecken till detta delprojekt inom Wallenbergutredningen meddelades av det ryska hälsovårdsministeriet i juni i år. Ett första möte på expertnivå mellan Mesinai och företrädare för hälsovårdsministeriet ägde rum den 13 augusti i Moskva. Förhoppningen är nu att undersökningarna skall kunna **inledas i december i år.**

3. Slutresultaten från arbetsgruppens verksamhet kommer enligt planerna att redovisas genom att **vardera sidan publicerar sin arbetsrapport** (eventuellt med en gemensam svensk-rysk inledning på några sidor). Den svenska sidans rapport är i stort sett färdig och detsamma gäller enligt uppgift även den ryska.

Från svensk sida har vi klargjort att åtminstone de tre ovan nämnda delprojekten måste fullföljas innan arbetsgruppens uppdrag kan betecknas som avslutat (beträffande de psykiatriska klinikerna torde det dock i praktiken bli svårt att fastställa tidpunkten för när delprojektet som helhet kan anses "avslutat"). Det framstår som **osannolikt att så skulle kunna ske före mitten/slutet av 1999.**

4. Från svensk sida har vi vid upprepade tillfällen klargjort att vi utgår från att de oberoende experter/historiker som önskar bedriva efterforskningar rörande Raoul Wallenbergs öde kommer att ges tillstånd härtill även efter att den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen har avslutat sitt uppdrag. Den ryska sidan har i olika sammanhang uttryckt sin beredskap härtill.

1998-11-18

Handl: Mats Foyer

Raoul Wallenberg - talepunkter

- Från svensk sida fäster vi stor vikt vid de fortsatta ansträngningarna i den gemensamma svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen för att komma till klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Fortfarande återstår att fullfölja vissa delprojekt innan arbetsgruppens uppdrag kan anses avslutat.

- Vi välkomnar fortsatt öppenhet från rysk sida vad gäller tillgång till ryska arkiv för de oberoende forskare som är knutna till arbetsgruppen och vilka avser slutföra sina arkivunderökningar under resten av 1998 och första halvan av 1999.

- Jag syftar i första hand på projektet rörande registerkorten i Vladimirfängelset, den oberoende arkivforskaren Susan Mesinais undersökningar av ett större antal persondossierer i FSB:s och MVD:s arkiv samt de planerade undersökningarna i vissa psykiatriska klinikers arkiv. Dessa undersökningar är nödvändiga för att vi ska kunna sammanställa den sammanfattande rapport i ärendet som vi kommit överens om.

- Det är vår starka förhoppning att samarbetet med berörda ryska myndigheter rörande dessa och andra undersökningar inom ramen för utredningen skall kunna fortsätta i samma konstruktiva anda som hittills.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

1998-11-18

R 18



Ambassadrådet Lage Olson

UD ESEK

322/001

11-20

P 2 Eu'

Delges:

Kals
von Dardel
Carl Persson
Magnusson, Riga
Hallqvist, RPS
Olson, E1-ESEK
Amb Moskva
RW-Föreningen

exp. 98-11-23

HEMLIG SekrL 2:1

Intervju med Isaak Miller i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet
Skr 51 A 1998-08-11

P 2 EOI

Broder,

I enlighet med instruktion i särskild ordning sammanträffade jag med det uppgivna Wallenberg-vittnet herr Isaak Miller den 20 oktober 1998. Mötet genomfördes på Laromme Hotel i Jerusalem och varade i drygt två och en halv timmar. Närvarande var Isaak Miller med fru, undertecknad, tolken Israel Aliat (tolk ryska-hebreiska) och Dr Jean Kloos-Fishman (tolk hebreiska-engelska) från Wallenberg-föreningen i Beersheva.

Jag valde att inte direkt konfrontera Miller med uppgifter om tidigare sammanträffanden med svensk ambassadpersonal - situationen lämpade sig inte för dylikt agerande - utan sökte med raka och delvis ledande frågor baserade på tidigare redogörelser få Miller att berätta sin historia. Miller är numera en gammal man på 72 år. Under samtalet kom Miller vid ett par tillfällen i affekt då hans militärtjänst i sovjetiska armén och omständigheterna för hans fängslande nämndes liksom när sammanträffandena med Raoul Wallenberg berördes. Samtalet genomfördes i delvis röriga former, då Millers affekt sammantaget med två tolkar samt fru som kommenterade hans utsagor emellanåt ledde till att förvirring uppstod. Frun, som tidigare undervisat i ekonomi i Sovjetunionen (ny fru, jfr uppgift om att fru avlidit 1976), uppträdde beskyddande i förhållande till Miller.

Slutsatsen efter att ha hört Miller är att det definitivt är samma person som i april och maj 1980 intervjuades på generalkonsulatet i Berlin (av Jerneck och Nilsson) och i december 1990 på ambassaden i Moskva (av Hallqvist). Ramhistorien är densamma. Huvudberättelsen har dock reducerats till att omfatta två enskilda mötestillfällen, från att tidigare ha hävdats gemensam fängelsetillvaro. I vissa detaljer skiljer sig Millers berättelse från tidigare redogörelser, dock utan att några väsentligheter framkom. I detaljerad form upprepades vad som nedtecknats av Dr Kloos-Fishman i juli 1998 (se uppteckning bifogad skr 51 A 1998-08-11).

Huruvida Miller är genuin eller inte är svårt att bedöma. De omdömen som gjordes efter tidigare intervjuutillfällen för 18 respektive åtta år sedan om Millers trovärdighet måste fortfarande anses vara relevanta, bl. a. med hänvisning till bristen på detaljer i Millers minnen av RW. Millers minne har inte blivit bättre med åren. Skillnaden från 1980 och 1990 består i att berättelsen nu reducerats till att omfatta två enstaka sammanträffanden.

Millers uppträdande under samtalet var dock övertygande så till vida att han föreföll bli genuint upprörd när han talade om sina upplevelser i sovjetiska arbetsläger - starka skakningar och högt röstläge. Detaljnivån var högre och minnet bättre när det gällde uppgifter om händelsekedjan som ledde till Millers fängslande liksom om den första tiden i arbetsläger, medan berättelsen därefter blir mer allmän och konturlös.

Det kan inte uteslutas att Miller kort sammanträffat med RW eller hört talas om RW under den tid han satt i fängelse och/eller arbetsläger, men av olika skäl kommit att överdriva sina erfarenheter/uppgifter och inte kommit RW så nära som han vill göra gällande. Det är också möjligt att myten i Millers åldrande hjärna blivit till sanning. Eller att en anonym tillvaro i Israel pockar på uppmärksamhet.

På frågan om varför Miller nu ville berätta om sina sammanträffanden med RW, svarade han att han inför Gud ville att sanningen om RW skulle bli känd. Han hade tidigare berättat sin historia för en svensk

diplomat och journalist i Moskva efter Breznjevs frånfälle, då atmosfären blev öppnare i Moskva.

Uppteckning av Isaak Millers historia

Isaak Miller föddes 1926 i Baku i det forna Sovjetunionen. Han invandrade till Israel 1993. Nuvarande adress är Kibbutz Galuyot 18/10, 77378 Ashdod, tel. 08-856 1257.

År 1946 tjänstgjorde Miller (hädanefter M) i sovjetiska armén som vapeninstruktör, posterad i Gori i Georgien. I okt-nov detta år kom M i dispyt med en överordnad officer som skymfat honom för att han var jude. M protesterade mot officerens förolämpning, som gjorts inför andra soldater. Officeren hotade skjuta M, varvid M utmanat honom att göra så om han hade mod till det. Officeren drog vapen, M knuffade honom och ett skott brann av som skadade M i armen. M drog i tumultet sitt eget vapen, som avfyrades mot officeren med träff i halsen. Officeren dog och M fängslades. M satt arresterad i Gori i avvaktan på militär-rättegång. Han dömdes till döden och fördes till ett specialfängelse för dödsdömda i Tblisi, där han satt i 39 dagar. Det 39:e dygnet blev M väckt mitt i natten av en sergeant som beordrade M att ta sina saker och följa med sergeanten. De vandrade längs en lång korridor. M visste inte om han skulle gråta eller inte, då han trodde att han skulle bli avrättad. M blev ombedd sitta ner i ett mörkt rum, där han bröt samman och började gråta. En officer i rummet bad M berätta om sitt liv, varefter M upplystes om att hans dödsdom omvandlats till 10 års fängelse. M var 20 år gammal

I januari 1947 skickades M till Ljubjanka-fängelset i Moskva. Där satt han i drygt 1,5 månader, varefter han förflyttades till fängelset Chresty i Leningrad. I mars-april 1947 förflyttades M till Petjora, ett stort transitläger nordväst om Ural.

I Petjora fick M med hänsyn till hans skottskada uppdraget att dela ut föda till medfångar. I en stor barack satt omkring 120 människor fängslade i avvaktan på vidare transport till slutdestination. Vid ett tillfälle då M delade ut bröd och soppa - en tunn soppa som mest liknade vatten - i denna barack, bad en medfånge på bruten ryska "min broder, var

snäll och ge mig brödskorpan", vilket M också gjorde. När han därefter passerade en grupp tyska krigsfångar, bad en av dem att också få en brödskorpa, men blev arg och angrep M då det inte fanns några skorpor kvar. Den man som fått brödskorpan ingrep för att skydda M. Han slog och knuffade bort tysken. M visste då inte att mannen som försvarade honom var RW. Efter incidenten frågade RW M om han var jude. Han tog M i handen och satte sig ner. RW frågade varför M satt fängslad - en vanlig fråga mellan fångar - varvid M berättade att han dödat en rysk officer som var politisk kommissarie samt varför han dödat officeren. På M:s fråga om RW:s öde, svarade RW endast att han hette Raoul utan att ange familjenamn. Raoul berättade inte varför han fängslats, utan kommenterade bara att det inte spelade någon roll längre. Tidpunkten för denna episod uppgavs vara okt-nov 1947.

M uppgav att det i baracken satt amerikaner, rumäner, ungrare, tyskar - en blandning av utlänningar och ryssar. M kunde inte erinra sig ytterligare detaljer eller andra samtal nu, men kom ihåg att RW hade ett ärr under antingen vänster eller höger öga.

Efter Petjora skickades M vidare till arbetsläger 501, där en järnväg byggdes. Under de nästföljande åren skickades M från läger till läger, där olika arbetsuppgifter utfördes. 1950 överfördes M till östra Sibirien. Han fraktades med skepp till Komsomolsk. Efter Stalins död i mars 1953, då M befann sig i Komsomolsk-lägret, kom M att omfattas av den allmänna amnesti som kungjordes. Han fraktades till lägret Zimmermanovka inför frigivning.

I augusti 1953 träffade så M RW för andra gången. M hade en dag beordrats till en viss barack i Zimmermanovka. På väg till baracken ropade en person på M. Personen visade sig vara RW. M kände först inte igen RW, som var mycket mager och tunn. RW hade då utropat "Petjora, Petjora! Känner du inte igen mig? Kommer du inte ihåg? Du gav mig brödskorpan i Petjora." M och RW gick därefter in i baracken och satte sig. De berättade sina resp öden för varandra och grät.

RW uppgav sitt namn och frågade om M skulle friges. Då M svarade jakande och att han i Zimmermanovka

inväntade sina frigivningsdokument, utropade RW "min Gud, du kan hjälpa mig". M bad RW berätta sin historia, varpå RW svarade att han nu kunde berätta eftersom M skulle frigges. - M berättar att RW:s tandkött blödde - RW berättade så att han 1945 befunnit sig i Budapest som attaché vid svenska ambassaden samt att han haft en privatchaufför. I juni-juli (tidpunkten?) hade sovjetisk trupp gripit RW. De hade bundit hans och chaufförens händer och genomsökt bilen. RW och chauffören hade därefter tagits till en flygplats och fraktats till Moskva, där RW hamnade i Ljubjanka-fängelset. I Ljubjanka hade RW förhörts både dag och natt, nattetid med ljuset tänd. - Ånyo upprepar M att RW:s hälsa var dålig, att hans tandkött blödde och att han hade excem på huden. M köpte vitlök åt RW mot det dåliga tandköttet. - M uppger sedan på fråga om mer detaljer om RW att han berättar allt som han kommer ihåg.

M hade frågat RW hur han överlevt Ljubjanka, varpå RW berättade att han lidit en hjärtattack i cellen i Ljubjanka. En av vakterna hade en kväll genom titthålet till cellen sett att RW låg på golvet, varvid RW tagits till fängelsesjukhuset. Efter tre-fyra dagars vård skickades RW vidare till Chresty i Leningrad. - M kunde inte erinra sig att RW uppgivit någon tidpunkt för händelserna i Ljubjanka.

RW hade bett M att efter frigivningen uppsöka någon västambassad för att till Stockholm förmedla uppgifterna om RW:s situation och vistelseort. - M kommenterar att RW inte visste att alla ambassader i Moskva stod under övervakning. - Efter frigivningen hade M:s släktingar avrått honom från att uppsöka svenska ambassaden. Hans far och mor hade bett honom att inte berätta om RW för svenska ambassaden.

Efter Sovjetunionens sammanbrott - M specificerade tidpunkten till efter Breznjevs död - hade M uppsökt svenska ambassaden i Moskva och en svensk journalist i Moskva. Han hade för dem berättat om RW och bett dem vidareförmedla uppgifterna till RW:s syster.

På upprepad fråga om mer detaljer om RW, uppger M att RW berättat om sin familj, om sin far, om sitt hemland, om sina resor (bl. a. om en resa till Japan). RW hade inte uppgivit någonting om huruvida han ställts inför domstol eller varit föremål för

rättsligt förfarande. RW var vid dålig hälsa och led sannolikt av skörbjugg.

M hade inte någon kännedom om andra personer som träffat RW i fång- eller arbetsläger i Sovjetunionen.

M framför önskemål om att RW:s bror och syster ska komma till Israel så att M direkt för dem ska kunna berätta om RW. Han bedömer det vara osannolikt att RW fortfarande skulle kunna vara vid liv, mot bakgrund av det dåliga hälsotillstånd han uppvisade 1953 i Zimmermanovka. De sovjetiska uppgifter som gör gällande att RW dog redan 1947 var dock definitivt osanna, sade M, som inför Gud försäkrade att han sagt hela sanningen om det han visste om RW.

Med hänvisning till instruktionen i särskild ordning, blir sammanfattningsvis ambassadens bedömning att Miller är samma person som intervjuats flera gånger tidigare om sina sammanträffanden med Raoul Wallenberg samt att ytterligare information om Raoul Wallenberg inte står att få från Miller. Miller säger sig inte heller ha vetskap om några andra personer i Israel eller annorstädes som skulle ha kännedom om Raoul Wallenberg.

Med hjärtliga hälsningar,

Dag Juhlin-Dannfelt

Visitors;

Y. J. Olson

(E-ESEK)

Attn: Lage Olson
EI / ESEK

Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, VA 22207 USA

318/004

Utrikesdepartement
Kommissionen om Raoul Wallenberg
Stockholm

7

9/10 UTBET. CHECK via P 2 En'
SEB 981119 R. LARSON
October 14, 1998 A-RED

BILL

The following amount is assessed for these services rendered:

- 1) Research into the testimony of Dr. Nana Svartz in the Raoul Wallenberg case and her meetings with Soviet physician Dr. Alexander Myasnikov
- 2) Drafting a request to the Russian Ministry of Health for access to special collections of the Academy of Medical Science, in accordance with and in support of the general request to the Ministry of Health placed by Susan Mesinai on behalf of the Swedish Russian Working Group earlier this year
- 3) Discussions with Susan Mesinai to coordinate the various requests for additional material from archives in Russia. This includes providing factual information needed for the ongoing review of prisoner files, answering several queries related to Swedish materials and discussing the overall direction of the research in the Raoul Wallenberg question.

\$500.00, PLUS applicable taxes (not included in the base pay) + SKATT 125 USD

RL

Please forward the said amount by check to the address listed above.

Sincerely,

Susanne Berger

Susanne Berger

40301 42161 105 25112

Attn: B. J.

Utrikesdepartement

Author: Stefan (UD) Gullgren at (Pk)UD-3
Date: 1998-11-19 13:54
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson
Subject: Yakovlev and Archives

323/010

19

P 2 Eu'

Lage,

Se nedan/MVH/Stefan G

Forward Header

Subject: Yakovlev and Archives
Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Date: 1998-11-19 12.58

a.a. / L

Dear Stefan. A piece of information I have been carrying around with me since Washington, waiting to return to the beloved Embassy --and slush and snow -- to forward to you for whatever reason. I was informed, somewhat in confidence, that Yakovlev has approached Mort Zuckerman, the head of U.S. News & World Report and a philanthropist in his own right, to raise between five and ten million dollars to save certain archives, starting with or including those like the Trophy. This followed news from another source that certain security types were promoting the sale of information, possibly re Raoul, through a reporter in Israel which also, being as knowledgeable as I am, came from the Trophy or thereabouts. In both cases money is involved. The person who told me about the US News and World Report matter is very close to me and has reason to be knowledgeable. That party was trying to urge Mr. Zuckerman to try and get something in exchange for said donation, and asked me if there were any way that the Wallenberg investigation could benefit from this. I took note of this all and decided to inform you so that if it is of any relevance or value, you will know what to do.

Kopia med
E-mail
til Hans
Magnusson
Riga
98-11-20
X

For my own part, I adapted a position of neutrality since I don't quite know enough. It would of course be a shame if the only result of alot of hard work and investigation, pre-actual contact with the archives, is that a price was attached suddenly to these documents and their availability diminished. As long as the Government of Sweden and its independent investigators are allowed to continue in their access, there really is nothing to say (unless of course they are trying to raise millions in Sweden for a similar cause also, in which case it might be good to know who else has been approached.) But if the business of access takes over, we are of course in a bit of a bind.

Hope you are happy in Stockholm as I am to have returned here with my work set out for me for many months to come. My best to Alla.
Sincerely, Susan.

Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1

Date: 1998-11-19 13:36

Priority: Low

TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3

Subject: Re[2]: This week

Dear Lage.

a-a. / 10

Kopier till
Hans Magnus Rignér
98-11-20

323/001

9

P 2 EU'

Thank you very much for the very good and interesting report on the Vera Parnes visit to Stockholm, with Ambassador Per Anger's report. I commend the writer and would like to meet him sometime.

A few notes if I may. Ambassador Anger would do well to give proper credit to the source of the Auschwitz Protocol. He received it from Geza Soos as I can fully document from Hungarian, Polish and American archives and Soos spent considerable time, at risk to his life, translating it and then turning it over to the Swedish Legation, among others who received it. It was disseminated to a number of sources including to Vienna. While I understand from Helen Soos that Per remembered her father well, I would say not well enough because he seems to have very limited recall of the important aspects of his communication with Soos. Related to this I have come across a document recently declassified where it becomes painfully clear that Soos never received certain equipment forwarded to him by the Allies with the above mentioned as intermediary. I have also documents to show that this was handed over to Per in Stockholm and documents where it was stated that the equipment was never received. Adding to this the question of the fate of the suitcase marked 'Sesame' containing extremely valuable documents which Soos handed over to the same party at the Swedish Legation, which has never surfaced since, I think there has been some editing of the reality which, frankly, I find quite distressing since I put great faith in Per's warmth and kindheartedness.

I would also like to know who the other two Swiss diplomats were arrested in Budapest that Per mentions in that report. Were these also exchanged out?

And finally I would like to know much more about the Swedish Legation's protection of Dutch interests, particularly as it impacts on cases like that of Van der Waals. When I spoke to Per once he told me that when the Legation was taken to an opera in Odessa en route to Moscow, he saw a number of the Dutch prisoners of war there. But that he never saw them since. I would like a complete list of the names of the Dutch prisoners of war under Swedish protection, in conjunction with materials I have seen in London.

Any help you could give me on this would be greatly appreciated as it is very important in the reconstruction of the Soviet Security investigations.

Sincerely. Susan.

P.S. ARK does not limit its work to American prisoners of war by any means. It is foreign prisoners of war, especially those taken during the Stalinist era. We have reunited two with their families and in a third case tracked down the family to make certain that the fate was known. All three were dual nationals.



Direct Line: 0181 752 6525

17 November 1998

Lage Olson
Ud-Ei-Esek
Foreign Ministry
SE-10339
STOCKHOLM
Sweden

321/001

P 2 EU'

G. A. / H

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Ch UD-A-ARK
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Käte Waag, Stlm

exp. 98-11-19

/ Jo

Dear Lage Olson

Mysteries with Carol Vorderman

I am writing to let you know that the "Wallenberg" story is due for transmission on **Tuesday 24 November**. This will be Programme 3 of the *Mysteries* series.

I will arrange for a VHS copy to be sent to you shortly after transmission.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely

DEBBIE KITCHING

E-mail file
lit 98-

2 PAGES

November 18, 1998

FACSIMILE TO: Lage Olson, Foreign Ministry Sweden.
FROM: Susan Mesina' in Moscow

EI/ESBK

Dear Lage: I have arrived safely and happily but with much effort. Am unpacked and have sorted out my files here, read my e-mails and am ready to begin work on my next report.

While at the Public Record Office in London, I found a number of interesting files related to the prisoners surrounding Raoul -- for example Schandl and Clement from my original list -- identifying them quite clearly as British agents and also indicating others who disappeared with them. There were also a number of documents related to separate peace negotiations as reported from Stockholm and materials on the Hungarian diplomats in Stockholm, some of whom were related to the Wallenberg mission.

When I went to copy the material, it costs 44 p UK a page. In the US, our copying fee is 10 cents a page which is .59 pence UK, one-eighth of that. Because I needed the documents themselves to prove certain points if need be, I had to copy them in any case. So I now have six files on hold at the P.R.O. for copying, with a bill for 103.84 UK which is attached. I did not have such cash on hand and my visa card evidently only works in the States, as it would not make the conversion into Sterling.

So I thought perhaps the Swedish Embassy in London could issue a check to the Public Records Office for the amount stated, against the many receipts I am owed in pounds sterling which Lotte, our book keeper, has not known what to do with (they amount to much more than 103.84 UK). Were they to send such a check, with the attached invoice to identify the material in question, the PRO will proceed with the copying and forward it to me in London. In turn, for free, will make a copy of the relevant documents and forward them to you or bring them along on January 8th for our meeting in Stockholm. Would this be acceptable?

Other than that, as Martin may or may not have told you -- I have a tie for you which I will send along by pouch one of these days, toward Christmas. Made by my sister who has since retired from that high fashion industry, and donated to those who have helped Raoul. Wear it in good health and happy spirits., for very special occasions. Chose it for you especially.

Thanks for all your help in getting me here. It is good to be back and I will work double shift to fill in the gaps. I also intend to leave most of my possessions behind because all this moving around is wrecking my old body.

Best, Susan.

Susan

322/004

20

P 2 Eu'

Regat (w. em)
original
as per letter
for all known
info relating
to London
98-11-23

u. a. / K

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1998-11-19

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Delges:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Baron Bringués, SB

Kabs

von Dardel

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Hallqvist, RPS

Olsen, EI-ESEK

Ch EC

RW-Föreningen

Sr Pagrotsky, N

Fogde, N SAKK

Ch AME

Ahlström, AME

Amb Moskva

Amb Budapest

Amb London

Amb Washington

exp. 98-11-30

G. C.

Statrådet Pagrotsky's besök

\$ bilagor

Statsrådet och fru Leif Pagrotsky besökte Buenos Aires 16-17 november 1998 på inbjudan av den argentinska regeringen och som Sveriges representant vid invigningen av ett monument till minne av Raoul Wallenberg.

Måndagen den 16 samlades den argentinska "nazi-kommissionen" CENEA till sitt första möte i närvaro av utrikesminister Di Tella, statsrådet Pagrotsky och Förenta staternas Assistant Under-Secretary Stuart Eizenstat. Kommissionen, som består av framstående argentinska och nordamerikanska samhällsvetare, har ett brett mandat att undersöka nazistiska aktiviteter i Argentina under och efter andra världskriget. Leif Pagrotsky informerade i sitt anförande om det svenska projektet "Levande historia". 100 exemplar av boken distribuerades vid detta tillfälle och ytterligare 100 vid monumentets invigning.

Kommissionen togs därefter emot av president Menem.

Vid invigningen av monumentet den 17 november representerades familjen Wallenberg av baron och friherrinnan Guy von Dardel, värdarna av utrikesminister Guido Di Tella och borgmästare Fernando De la Rúa. Bland övriga medverkande märktes Sir Sigmund och Lady Sternberg, som jämte argentinske London-ambassadören Pfirter tagit initiativet till detta monument, och många framträdande företrädare för judiska och kristna organisationer i Buenos Aires.

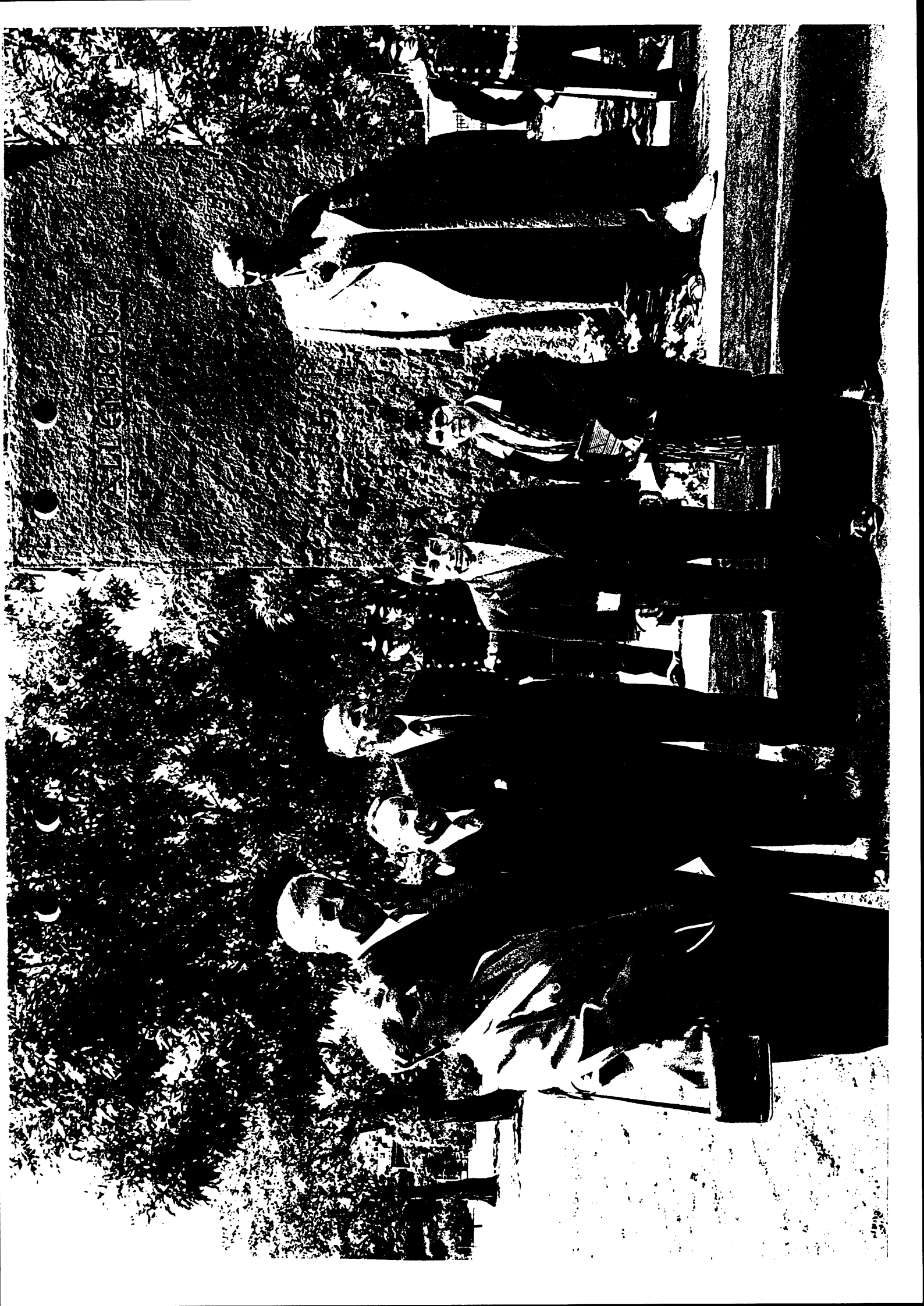
Förutom Pagrotsky talade Di Tella, Sternberg och De la Rúa. Hälsningar framfördes från premiärminister Tony Blair och utrikesminister Robin Cook. (I brist på den slutliga versionen bifogas ett utkast till statsrådet Pagrotskys tal.) Invigningen följdes av en lunch i utrikesministerhotellet Palacio San Martin.

Statrådet Pagrotsky hade den 16 november överläggningar med Eizenstat respektive Di Tella, deltog i en lunch med de svenska dotterbolagscheferna och var hedersgäst vid en mottagning i svenska residenset, där även Volvos senaste personbil, S-80, presenterades i samarbete med företaget.

Prov på den omfattande publiciteten bifogas. Leif Pagrotskys tal vid Wallenbergmonumentets invigning publicerades i stora delar av Página 12.



Peter Landelius







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Homenaje al aristócrata sueco que salvó a 100.000 judíos del Holocausto

Oskar Schindler no estaba tan solo

Raoul Wallenberg
—posiblemente asesinado
en la década del '50 por el
ejército ruso— tiene desde
ayer un monumento en
Buenos Aires que
recuerda su abnegada
misión de salvar judíos en
medio de la ferocidad
nazi.

Daniela Villaro

de la redacción de El Cronista

El diplomático sueco Raoul Wallenberg salvó la vida de por lo menos 100.000 judíos húngaros durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Sus pasos se perdieron en el gulag soviético en 1945, y aunque su destino sigue siendo un misterio, dejaron una huella en los vericuetos de la historia que reniega del olvido. Ayer, como parte de una serie de homenajes, se inauguró un monumento en la plaza Urquiza, en la esquina porteña de Austria y avenida Figueroa Alcorta.

Wallenberg nació el 4 de agosto de 1912, en una aristocrática familia luterana de banqueros y diplomáticos. Su padre murió tres meses antes de su nacimiento y su madre volvió a casarse siete años más tarde. Después de terminar el servicio militar, "partió a Estados Unidos a estudiar Arquitectura (en la Universidad de Michigan). Luego fue a trabajar a Ciudad del Cabo y finalmente a Haifa (por entonces Palestina)", relató el hermano de Wallenberg, Guy Von Dardel, en una entrevista con *El Cronista*. Allí, por primera vez, tuvo contacto con judíos que huyeron de la Alemania de Hitler.

Hacia la primavera de 1944, "La Solución Final del Problema Judío" ya tenía amplia difusión en Hungría,

que contaba todavía con 700.000 judíos residentes. Hitler ordenó la ocupación de Hungría (comenzó el 19 de marzo) y muy pronto los trenes de deportación empezaron a trasladar judíos húngaros hacia una muerte segura en los campos de Auschwitz y Birkenau. Ese año, Estados Unidos creó la Oficina de Refugiados de Guerra (ORG), con el objetivo de salvar a judíos de la persecución nazi. Desde Suecia, Wallenberg se convirtió en el candidato ideal y en julio del '44 llegó a Budapest como primer secretario de la misión diplomática de su país. Para entonces, más de cinco millones de judíos habían sido asesinados y en la capital, bajo la dirección de Adolf Eichmann, los alemanes ya habían deportado a más de 400.000.

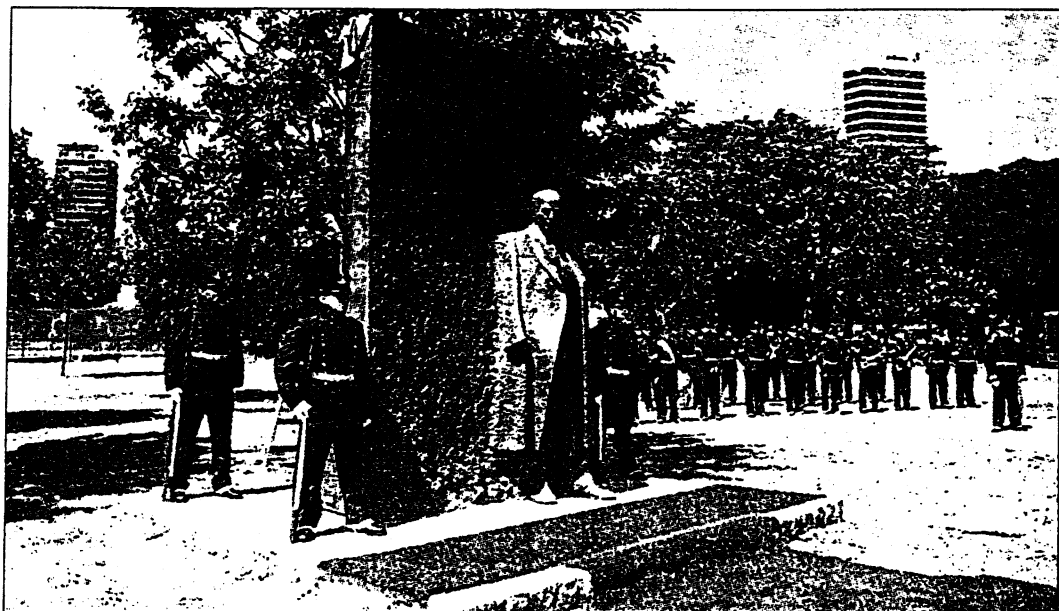
Al igual que Oskar Schindler, el industrial alemán, Wallenberg usó su poder para salvar a miles de personas. Y recurrió a métodos nada con-

vencionales para un diplomático: desde el soborno hasta el chantaje. Diseñó un pasaporte sueco protector (sin valor para las leyes internacionales), del cual emitió más de 13.000 unidades. Hacia finales de la guerra, Wallenberg también estuvo al lado de los judíos forzados a abandonar Hungría a pie, en las brutales marchas de la muerte ordenadas por Eichmann. El 17 de enero de 1945, Raoul partió a visitar el cuartel militar soviético en Debrecen. Tenía 32 años y nunca regresó.

Von Dardel es terminante: "Nunca asumí que mi hermano estaba muerto, hasta tanto no tenga pruebas de que así fue. Mientras tanto, seguimos investigando". Recién en 1992, con la caída de la Unión Soviética, cuando se volvió confiable la información que llegaba de Rusia, se formó una comisión investigadora mixta (formada por el organismo del Ministerio del Interior ruso, el Ministe-

rio de Relaciones Exteriores de Suecia, entre otros). Hasta el momento, no han podido acceder a los archivos completos y la pista de Wallenberg "se pierde en 1957, en una prisión a 90 km, al norte de Moscú", agregó.

Al anciano profesor de Física le cuesta describir a su hermano, "después de tantos años, de no haberlo visto con frecuencia y de todo lo que se ha escrito sobre él". Sin embargo, de sus años compartidos, recuerda que nunca peleaban porque "Raoul era mayor y más fuerte que yo", y que su hermano "empezó a quedarse calvo muy tempranamente". El homenaje realizado en Buenos Aires —también incluyó dos oficios religiosos celebrados en la Sinagoga Mayor de la Argentina y en la Catedral Metropolitana— estuvo organizado por el Comité Internacional Raoul Wallenberg, creado a instancias de la organización no gubernamental Casa Argentina en Jerusalén. ♦



En la plaza Urquiza, en Austria y Figueroa Alcorta, se levanta un ícono de bronce de Raoul Wallenberg

Sus abogados, invocando su enfermedad, vienen consiguiendo que no concurra a los tribunales.

DE LA RUA Y DI TELLA INAUGURARON UN MONUMENTO

El ejemplo de Raoul Wallenberg

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La figura del diplomático sueco Raoul Wallenberg, quien rescató a miles de judíos en la Segunda Guerra Mundial, fue evocada ayer en un acto en el que se descubrió una escultura en honor a su memoria. El canciller Guido Di Tella presidió el evento. Manifestó su "rechazo visceral a la aparición de doctrinas repugnantes", y opinó que Wallenberg representa "los mejores sentimientos del ser humano" (ver *contratapa*).

También asistieron el jefe de gobierno porteño, Fernando de la Rúa y el medio hermano de Wallenberg, Guy Von Dardel.

Wallenberg nació en Suecia el 4 de agosto de 1912. En 1943, los alemanes perdieron la batalla de Stalingrado. Hungría, hasta entonces su aliado, quiso seguir el ejemplo de Italia y lograr una paz por separado. Hitler pidió entonces al jefe de Estado húngaro la continuidad de la solidaridad con Alemania. El mandatario húngaro se negó. El führer invadió ese país el 19 de marzo de 1944. Al poco tiempo comenzó la deportación de judíos con destino Auschwitz-Birkenau, al sur de Polonia. Wallenberg era por entonces primer secretario de la delegación sueca del Comité para los Refugiados de Guerra en Budapest adonde llegó cuando ya había comenzado un plan para exterminar a toda la población judía de esa ciudad. Wallenberg se dedicó a impedirlo, haciendo caso omiso de los métodos diplomáticos tradicionales: practicaba desde sobornos hasta amenazas. Uno de sus métodos favoritos era el de las "casas suecas": colgaba una bandera sueca en un inmueble cualquiera, "asilaba" allí numerosas familias (a veces 30 personas) e invocaba la protección que le corresponde a las embajadas.

Ayer, su homenaje tuvo un toque poético de De la Rúa quien dijo que, con el emplazamiento del monumento, Buenos Aires "se engalana con la mejor flor de sus lapachos".



Guido Di Tella y Fernando de la Rúa inauguraron el monumento. En la foto junto a Guy Von Dardel, medio hermano de Wallenberg.

OPINION

Por Tony Blair *

Todo un héroe

Raoul Wallenberg es uno de mis héroes del siglo XX. Existen muy pocos ejemplos en los que se le pueda atribuir al coraje personal de un hombre el haber salvado muchas vidas inocentes. El suyo ha sido un heroísmo del orden más alto en la época más oscura de la historia de la Europa moderna.

A medida que nos acercamos al milenio, no debemos olvidar nunca los horrores del siglo XX. Debemos continuar conmemorando el espíritu humanitario y la valentía sobresaliente de aquellos que, como Wallenberg, estuvieron a la altura de las circunstancias durante aquel episodio estremecedor de la historia europea.

Raoul Wallenberg es un ejemplo para todos nosotros, en el siglo XXI, sobre cómo debemos redoblar nuestros esfuerzos para crear un mundo libre de racismo y xenofobia; originar circunstancias para que el Estado de Israel pueda vivir seguro y en paz con sus vecinos; trabajar por una Europa unida que nunca volverá a cometer los horrores del pasado reciente y unir nuestras fuerzas para lograr el bien de un mundo que aún continúa siendo problemático e inseguro.

* Primer ministro de Gran Bretaña.



El monumento está emplazado en Libertador y Austria

(Enrico Fantoni)

Homenajearon a Raoul Wallenberg

Héroe: el diplomático sueco que salvó la vida de miles de judíos tiene desde ayer su monumento en la plaza Urquiza.

En una ceremonia a la que asistieron el jefe de gobierno porteño, Fernando de la Rúa; el canciller Guido Di Tella, y miembros de la diplomacia sueca, se descubrió ayer en la plaza Urquiza, en Figueroa Alcorta y Austria, un monumento en memoria de Raoul Wallenberg, el diplomático sueco que salvó la vida de miles de judíos durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

La gran escultura fundida en bronce, que pesa tres toneladas, es idéntica a otra, emplazada en Londres en febrero de 1997. También se presentaron las estampillas del Correo Argentino con la figura del diplomático.

"La valentía de Wallenberg ayudó a salvar a 100.000 hombres, mujeres y niños que eran conducidos a los campos de exterminio sólo por su condición judía", reza

el texto de una de las placas del monumento.

Hace 54 años los fascistas húngaros tomaron el poder en Budapest. Bajo el régimen nazi, la sistemática persecución de judíos y socialistas se convirtió en moneda corriente, así como las deportaciones a campos de exterminio.

En ese contexto surge la figura de Raoul Wallenberg. El diplomático, entonces de 31 años, acababa de llegar a Budapest, con una misión muy especial: debía tratar de salvar del exterminio a la mayor cantidad posible de judíos húngaros. No tenía experiencia profesional, pero sí el valor para creer que la empresa era peligrosa, pero no imposible.

Decenas de miles de judíos salvaron sus vidas gracias a su labor. Sus mecanismos de acción eran los pasaportes de protección del gobierno sueco, que evitaban deportaciones, y las denominadas "casas suecas", edificios donde las personas se refugiaban mientras intentaban arreglar vías alternativas de escape.

Misteriosamente, en enero de 1945, Wallenberg fue detenido por la policía rusa, por motivos que se desconocen, y nunca más se supo de él.

Memorial to a 20th Century hero

By Michael Soltys
Herald staff

For one single person, Raoul Wallenberg not only saved many lives in his time but inspired a host of speeches in his memory at the dedication of his monument in Palermo yesterday.

In fact, six persons — including two ministers, two ambassadors, a City mayor and a British visitor — stepped up to the microphone while at least two messages were read out.

The first to speak was Sir Sigmund Sternberg, President of the Wallenberg Appeal among other interfaith and international positions.

Many of the contents of his speech had already emerged in the Monday press conference carried in yesterday's issue of the *Herald*. Sir Sigmund

endeavoured to relate the occasion to Argentina by reminding local citizens of their own fears of a nighttime "knock on the door" in the not too distant past, as well as the slogan: "We are all Jews in Argentina" after the attack on the AMIA community centre in July, 1994.

Sternberg also pointed out that in the last year of his life Wallenberg was also an Argentine diplomat of sorts after Sweden took over the representation of Argentine interests in Berlin, Budapest and other Axis capitals when Argentine broke off relations in January, 1944.

He closed by reading out a greeting from British Prime Minister Tony Blair, quoting from the Book of Proverbs and reading out a Jewish prayer dedicated to the Holocaust.

Apparently moved by the occasion, British Ambassador William Marsden then read out a brief message from Foreign Secretary Robin Cook with an unusually halting delivery.

Then came the turn of Wallenberg's native country: Sweden. From his surname and from his unrelated portfolio it was immediately clear that Swedish Trade Minister Leif Pagrosky had not come *ex officio* but was speaking from the heart. Yet he also devoted more of his speech to Wallenberg's actual life than the other speakers, especially his last year in Hungary where the diplomat arrived just before

re the Arrow Cross fascist movement's seizure of power. The latter stepped up the persecution of Jews, to which Wallenberg responded by saving some 100,000 lives with only the aid of two or three assistants before disappearing mysteriously into the sinister universe of Stalinism at the beginning of 1945.

Although proud of the many Jews saved by Wallenberg, Pagrosky also admitted that many more had perished and Sweden in general (spared the ravages of war like Argentina) "could and should have helped more." Mentioning the case of Dagmar Hagelin, the minister pointed out that during the Dirty War hundreds of Argentines had come to Sweden, which was now something of an immigrant land.

City Mayor Fernando de la Rúa started by saying that the jacaranda were in bloom for Wallenberg, praising the "courage of youth." He related the monument to the ongoing sessions of the Committee for Enquiry into Activities of Nazis in Argentina (CENEA), expressing the hope that both would help prevent the horrors of genocide from ever recurring.

Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella made a similar linkage between the statue and the CENEA studies. Having already



From left to right: City Mayor Fernando de la Rúa, Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, one of Raoul Wallenberg's surviving brothers here for the occasion, Rabbi León Klenicki (a director of the Anti-Defamation League), Wallenberg Appeal President Sir Sigmund Sternberg (at the microphone) and Swedish Ambassador Peter Landelius occupy the front row at yesterday's ceremony to unveil the Raoul Wallenberg memorial. Among those off camera are Ambassadors William Marsden (Britain) and Yitzhak Aviran (Israel).

ady seen the Wallenberg memorials in both Budapest and London, he was especially proud to see a replica here. Di Tella pointed out that Argentina's self-image as a pluralistic society and a melting-pot made it especially sensitive to discrimination. Describing Wallenberg as the "best of humanity," Di Tella asked himself if there had been a "criollo Wallenberg" during the Second World War and came up with one candidate in Simón Margel, an Argentine

Finally, Swedish Ambassador Peter Landelius reminded all present that a limited number of books on the subject (in Spanish) was available at the Swedish Embassy.

local politics

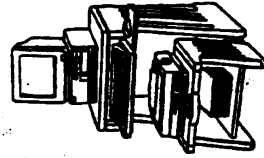
by Andrew Graham-Yooll

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Por Leif Pagrotsky *

“¿Qué ser humano existe cuya historia no sea, en definitiva, triste o misteriosa?”, escribió Ernesto Sabato en su imponente novela *Sobre héroes y tumbas* muchos años antes de que le fuera encomendada la imposible tarea de describir el sufrimiento de miles de personas en su informe *Nunca más*. Raoul Wallenberg se convirtió en el héroe de nuestra época, triste y enigmático como tantos, y sin embargo excepcional en su destino histórico.

Un día como hoy, cincuenta y cuatro años atrás, los fascistas húngaros tomaron el poder en Budapest. (...) Pocos meses antes, la legación de Suecia en Budapest había recibido refuerzos. Un joven diplomático, Raoul Wallenberg, acababa de llegar. La misión que se le había encomendado era especial. Debía tratar de salvar la mayor cantidad posible de judíos húngaros del exterminio. (...).

Wallenberg no tenía ninguna experiencia profesional en este campo. Se convirtió en diplomático porque tenía negocios en Budapest y no a la inversa. Wallenberg era un sueco inteligente y bien preparado al que, por las vicisitudes del destino, se le encomendó que hiciese lo imposible cuando todavía era lo suficiente joven para creer que en la vida nada es imposible.

La legación de Suecia en Budapest tenía buen renombre entre los alemanes. Nuestro país había tomado una posición neutral en la guerra y a esto se podía añadir que el extraño concepto racial del régimen nazi hacía que los escandinavos fuesen un pueblo atractivo, o por lo menos respetable. Raoul Wallenberg supo sacarle provecho a esta situación de una manera nunca antes vista o practicada. Negociaba con el régimen húngaro y con los alemanes en la manera burocrática, legal y formal que ellos podían comprender, al tiempo que actuaba con un pragmatismo y una determinación que carecían de precedentes.

Dos estrategias llegaron a ser las cuerdas de salvamento de Wallenberg para los judíos perseguidos en Budapest: los pasaportes de protección y las Casas Suecas. Miles de pa-



WALLENBERG, HEROE DE NUESTRA EPOCA

saportes, que indicaban que el portador estaba bajo la protección del Gobierno de Suecia, ayudaron a evitar las deportaciones. Las Casas Suecas eran lugares donde las personas se podían refugiar durante semanas o meses mientras esperaban hallar vías alternativas de escape.

Wallenberg logró lo imposible con la ayuda de un puñado de colaboradores. Después fue tomado preso en enero de 1945 y desapareció en la tiranía soviética de la posguerra. Un grupo de trabajo de Suecia trabaja en colaboración con Rusia desde el año 1991 para averiguar qué fue lo que sucedió con Raoul Wallenberg. No cabe la menor duda de que él y sus colaboradores lograron salvar la vida de decenas de miles de judíos, en realidad de muchos más si se toma en cuenta que logró evitar la destrucción del ghetto de Budapest. Sin embargo, su misión era imposible: los que perecieron fueron muchos más. Nunca los debemos olvidar. (...)

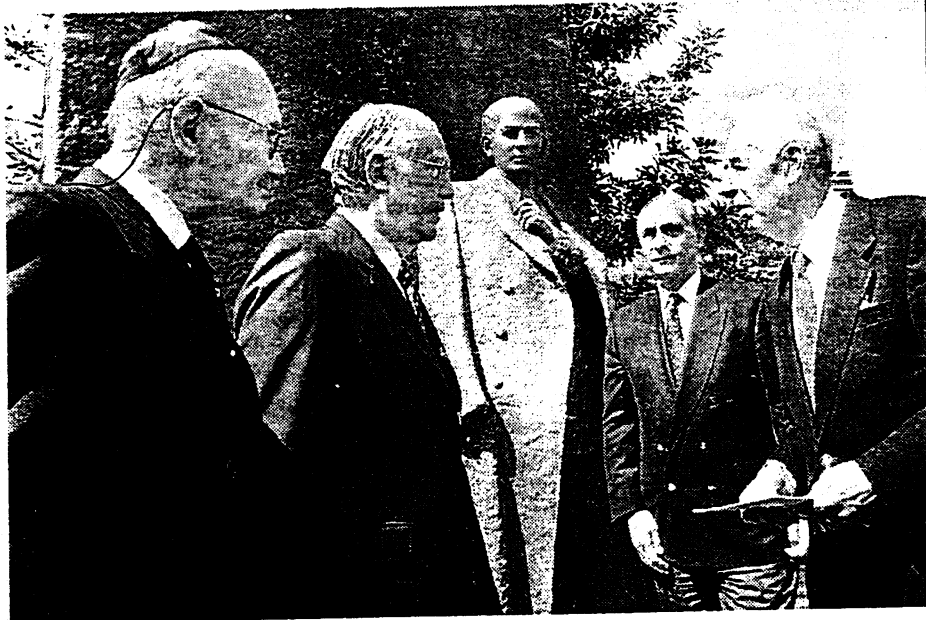
La Argentina también sabe y recuerda. Muchos de los sobrevivientes de la Shoah llegaron a Buenos Aires. A la Argentina llegaron también

algunos de sus verdugos. La historia contemporánea de la Argentina ha tenido largos períodos de dictadura, períodos en los cuales el antisemitismo volvió a ver el cielo abierto. Ni siquiera la restablecida democracia se ha librado de violentos ataques. Y los peores han estado dirigidos contra los judíos.

Suecia también se vio afectada por los abusos de la dictadura argentina. La ciudadana sueca Dagmar Hagelin fue tomada presa a la edad de diecisiete años por una patrulla militar ilegal y falleció en condiciones que todavía no han sido totalmente esclarecidas. (...).

Ahora intentamos crear una comunidad internacional que sea capaz de oponerse al mal, que sea capaz de contrarrestarlo, que lo pueda combatir y penar. Juntos rendimos homenaje a la memoria de un hombre que supo hacer lo correcto sin contar con un sistema legal de esa índole.

**Ministro de Comercio de Suecia. Este es un fragmento de un discurso pronunciado ayer para la inauguración del monumento a Raoul Wallenberg.*



AFP

POR LA MEMORIA

Fernando de la Rúa, el canciller Guido Di Tella y autoridades de la Embajada sueca estuvieron en un acto en Figueroa Alcorta y Austria. Allí se descubrió un monumento de Raoul Wallenberg, el diplomático sueco que salvó a miles de judíos durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Utkast till anförande av statsrådet Leif Pagrotsky vid invigningen av monumentet till minne av Raoul Wallenberg i Buenos Aires

Herr utrikesminister, herr borgmästare,, mina damer och herrar:

"Var finns den människa vars historia inte varit just sorgsen och gåtfull?" skrev Ernesto Sabato i sin väldiga roman *"Om hjältar och gravar"*, långt innan han fick den omöjliga uppgiften att återge tusentals människors lidanden i rapporten *"Aldrig mer"*. Raoul Wallenberg blev vår tids hjälte, sorgsen och gåtfull som så många, ändå enastående i sitt historiska livsöde.

En dag som den här, för femtiofyra år sedan, tog de ungerska fascisterna makten i Budapest. I realiteten var och förblev landet styrt av tyskarna. Men den ungerska högerregimens kyliga förtryck förvandlades av Pilkorsrörelsens raseri. En systematisk förföljelse av judar och socialister växte till en häxjakt. Deportationerna till förintelselägren kom allt tätare.

Några månader tidigare hade den svenska legationen i Budapest fått förstärkning. En ung diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, hade just anlänt. Hans uppdrag var speciellt. Han skulle försöka rädda så många som möjligt av de ungerska judarna från förintelsen.

Flera diplomater från olika länder gjorde minnesvärda insatser under samma krig för att rädda civila liv. Wallenberg hade ingen erfarenhet av yrket. Han blev diplomat därför att han hade ärende till Budapest, inte tvärtom. Han var en intelligent, välutbildad svensk som av tillfälligheternas spel blivit ombedd att göra det omöjliga, medan han fortfarande var ung nog att inte anse någonting omöjligt.

Den svenska legationen i Budapest hade gott anseende hos tyskarna. Vårt land var neutralt i kriget, och därtill kom att nazistregimens besynnerliga rasföreställningar gjorde skandinaver attraktiva eller åtminstone respektabla. Raoul Wallenberg förstod att använda hyggliga förutsättningar på ett sätt som ingen före honom. Han förhandlade med den ungerska regimen och med tyskarna på ett sätt som de begrep: byråkratiskt, legalistiskt, formellt. Samtidigt handlade han med en pragmatism och en målmedvetenhet som inte stod någon efter.

Två konstruktioner blev Wallenbergs livlinor för de förföljda judarna i Budapest: skyddspassen och svenskhusen. Tusentals pass, enligt vilka innehavaren stod under svenska regeringens beskydd, hjälpte till att hindra deportation. Svenskhusen blev tillflyktsorter i veckor eller månader i avvaktan på alternativa flyktvägar.

Med en handfull medhjälpare lyckades Wallenberg med det omöjliga. Sedan togs han tillfånga i januari 1945 och försvann i den sovjetiska efterkrigstidens tyranni. Tillsammans med Ryssland försöker vi sedan 1991 att i en arbetsgrupp kartlägga vad som har hänt Raoul Wallenberg. Han och hans medarbetare räddade bevisligen livet på tiotusentals judar, många fler om man besinnar att han lyckades förhindra

förstörelsen av själva gettot i Budapest. Ändå var företaget omöjligt: ännu fler gick under. Vi får inte glömma dem.

Mitt land, Sverige, skonades liksom ert av det andra världskriget. Svenska sjömän satte livet på spel för att frakta mat från Argentina tvärsigenom sjökrigslinjerna. Jag är glad att neutraliteten tillät oss att stå utanför förstörelsen. Sverige gav en fristad åt många förföljda. Vårt land kunde och borde ha hjälpt ännu fler, men det förringar inte den insats som gjordes. Nu, fyra decennier efteråt, gör vi en särskild ansträngning för att lära våra barn och ungdomar vad som hände under de mörka åren. Hundratusentals svenska hem har skaffat sig den nya boken om nazismens och krigets illgärningar.

Based upon this Swedish experience on Holocaust education - the Living history project launched in 1997 - Prime Minister Göran Persson invited U.S. President Bill Clinton and U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair to join in developing on an international basis an initiative to promote Holocaust education. The Task Force on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, which was established to carry out the initiative has since been enlarged by representatives of the Israeli and German governments. The objective of the Task Force is to increase public awareness of the Holocaust. It will focus on educational activities, specifically with respect to education in middle and high schools as well as institutions of higher education. At the upcoming Washington Conference on Holocaust Era -Assets the Task Force will report on common projects; such as a catalogue of Holocaust education, remembrance and research efforts under way, an international adaptation of the Swedish book on the Holocaust in Europe; declarations on promoting archival openness and Holocaust education.

Också Argentina vet och minns. Till Buenos Aires kom många av de överlevande från Shoah. Hit kom också några av deras bödlar. Den argentinska samtidshistorien har fått uppleva långa perioder av diktatur, då också antisemitismen vädrat morgonluft. Inte ens den återupprättade demokratin har gått fri från våldsamma angrepp. De värsta har varit riktade mot judar.

Också Sverige kom att involveras av den argentinska diktaturens övergrepp. Den svenska medborgaren Dagmar Hagelin fängslades sjutton år gammal av en illegal militärpatrull och dog under ännu inte helt uppklarade omständigheter. Under de mörka åren kom hundratal argentinare till Sverige. De blev viktiga länkar mellan våra länder och hjälper oss att lära känna varandra bättre. Många av dem har återvänt. Andra har stannat och slagit rot. Sverige är idag ett invandrarland, liksom Argentina. Att andra vill komma och bo hos en är inget dåligt betyg för ett land.

Argentinska och svenska soldater hjälps sedan länge åt i Balkan, där de försöker hindra mot nya utbrott av hat och förtryck. Vi strävar efter att skapa ett internationellt samhälle som kan stå det onda emot, som kan bekämpa det och bestraffa det. Tillsammans hyllar vi minnet av en man som förstod att handla rätt även utan en sådan rättsordning.

Herr utrikesminister, herr borgmästare,

Allt det här skänker vikt åt den argentinska regeringens beslut att skapa detta fina monument till minne av Raoul Wallenberg, och det på en plats i hjärtat av Buenos Aires som dagligen passeras av så många människor, inte minst ungdomar. På svenskarnas vägnar vill jag tacka er, men också gratulera er, för ert initiativ.

1998-11-23

Aambs A. Wallberg

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Må
P	2	Eu 1

För: UD-EC

Kopia: UD-EI, Refax amb Riga

a.a/sb

Re Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

1. Ambassaden har i bifogade brev från MID erhållit negativt svar på begäran att ge företaget Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler och utrustning för inmatning av uppgifter från registerkort i Vladimirfängelset, med hänvisning till gällande sekretesslagstiftning. MVD föreslår istället att arbetet skall utföras av ministeriet självt.

2. Svaret väcker en rad frågor, inte minst med tanke på att kontrakt redan ingåtts med Prosoft omfattande 30 334 USD sedan Nikisjkin givit muntligt klartecken för Prosofts tillträde (vårt kryfax 1998-08-06). Förhoppningsvis klarnar bilden något i slutet av veckan, då ett möte planeras med representanter för MVD och MID. Tacksam eventuella synpunkter.

HIRDMAN

Sveriges ambassad
Arbetsöversättning

Konungariket Sveriges utomordentlige och
befullmäktigade ambassadör
i Ryska federationen
Sven Hirdman

Bäste herr ambassadör,

på begäran av Ryska federationens
inrikesministerium får vi meddela att Sveriges
chargé i Rysk federationen M. Dahls brev av den 24
juli 1998 har handlagts.

Ryska federationens inrikesministerium finner det
viktigt att så snart som möjligt avsluta de
undersökningar som påbörjats i Vladimirfängelset i
syfte att definiera de fångar som befunnit sig i
byggnad Nr. 2 i detta fängelse, och att ge den
svenska sidan erforderlig hjälp med detta arbete.

Vad beträffar tillträde för företrädare för firman
"Prosoft" till undersökningens avslutande fas har
inrikesministeriet meddelat, att gällande normativa
och rättsliga dokument som reglerar förfarandet med
uppgifter i tjänsten med begränsad spridning inte
medger att obehöriga organisationer engageras för
arbete med denna typ av uppgifter.

Specialister vid MVD:s Huvudinformationscentrum har
efter ett arbetsmöte mars i år med professor M.
Makinen kompletterat och godkänt ett datorprogram
för inmatning av uppgifter i syfte att skapa en
databas.

Med hänsyn till det ovan sagda föreslår MVD ett
ytterligare möte mellan MVD:s Informationscentrums
specialister och representanter för den svenska
sidan för att på nytt undersöka möjligheterna att
utföra ovan nämnda arbete med hjälp av
Informationscentrets egna resurser. Biträdande
chefen för Operativa upplysningscentret vid MVD
Informationscentrum, Vjatjeslav Fedjusjin (tel.
332-09-27), har fått i uppdrag att organisera det
praktiska arbetet med registerkorten i
Vladimirfängelset vid Informationscentret.

Biträdande chefen för Andra europeiska avdelningen
P. Kuznetsov



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

121200, г. Москва, 1-200,
Смоленская-Сенная площадь, дом 32/34
Телефон 244-16-06

15.11.98 № 9283/29-нв.

На № _____ от _____

AV: 2W
AF:

INK. AMB. MOSKVA		
D.	14/450-536	
1998 - 11 - 20		
AVD.	GR.	ITAL
R	18	RW

Att: SH

Re: Inrikesministeriet anser
det viktigt att snarast komma
till klara över vilka som är
fångar i Vladimirfängelsets andra
hus under

**ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОМУ И
ПОЛНОМОЧНОМУ ПОСЛУ
КОРОЛЕВСТВА ШВЕЦИЯ В
РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ** Avs: Rysslands
inrikesministerium

СВЕНУ ХИРДМАНУ

Уважаемый господин Посол,

По просьбе Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации сообщаем, что письмо Временного Поверенного в делах Швеции в Российской Федерации М.Даля от 24 июля 1998 года рассмотрено.

МВД России считает важным скорейшее завершение начатого во Владимирской тюрьме исследования по установлению заключенных, находившихся в 50-ые годы в корпусе № 2 этой тюрьмы, и готово оказывать шведской стороне необходимое содействие.

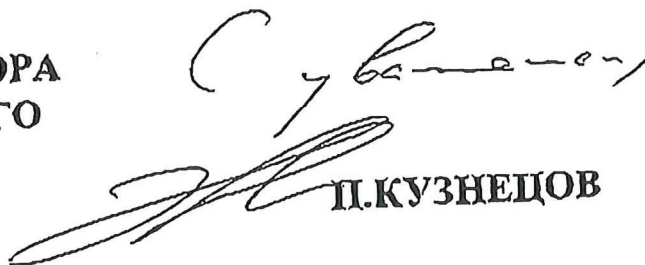
Что касается допуска представителей фирмы "Прософт" к завершающей части исследования, то, как сообщило МВД России, действующие нормативно-правовые документы, регламентирующие порядок обращения со служебными сведениями ограниченного распространения, не позволяют привлекать к работе с такими сведениями сторонние организации.

Специалисты Главного информационного центра МВД России после проведения с марта с.г. рабочей встречи с профессором

М.Макиннсом доработали и апробировали компьютерную программу ввода информации для создания базы данных.

С учетом изложенного МВД России предлагает организовать дополнительную встречу специалистов ГИЦ МВД России с представителями шведской стороны для повторного рассмотрения возможности выполнения указанных выше работ силами сотрудников ГИЦ. Вопросами практической организации работы с карточками Владимирской тюрьмы в ГИЦ поручено заниматься заместителю Начальника Оперативно-справочного центра ГИЦ МВД России Федюшину Вячеславу Владимировичу (телефон: 332-09-47).

**ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ДИРЕКТОРА
ВТОРОГО ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА**


П. КУЗНЕЦОВ

1998-11-30

Aambs A. Wallberg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^L

För: UD-EC

(EL)

Kopia: UD-EI (Olson),

amb Riga

B R Å D S K A N D E

[a.v./46]

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Vårt kryfax 744, 1998-11-23
(1 bil.)

Bifogat översänds utkast till svar på MID:s brev
den 18/11 re Vladimir-undersökningen. Tacksam
eventuella synpunkter.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

1998-11-27

Biträdande chefen för andra
europeisk avdelningen
P. Kuznetsov

Bäste herr Kuznetsov,

med anledning av Ert brev daterat den 19.11 1998 i Wallenberg-ärendet beträffande avslutandet av det påbörjade arbetet i Vladimirfängelset vill jag anföra följande:

MVD gav den 5 augusti i år genom sin representant i arbetsgruppen för ett klargörande av Raoul Wallenbergs öde besked om att vår hänvändelse av den 24 juli behandlats positivt, och att det nu var klart att ambassaden kunde ingå kontrakt med firman Prosoft att inleda arbetet i MVD:s lokaler med inmatning och bearbetning av uppgifter från registerkort från Vladimirfängelset. Villkoret var att arbetet, liksom var fallet då Prosoft genomförde inscanning av dessa registerkort i Vladimirfängelset, skedde under kontroll av medarbetare från Inrikesministeriet med hänsyn till den ryska sidans konfidentialitetskrav.

Ambassaden slöt därefter kontrakt med den av MVD rekommenderade firman Prosoft för utförandet av den avslutande fasen av undersökningen. Kontraktsumman omfattar totalt 40 334 USD, varav 70% har erlagts. Trots detta positiva besked kom så småningom signaler att Prosoft inte givits tillträde till MVD:s lokaler, och att arbetet ännu inte påbörjats.

I Ert svar av den 11 november hänvisar MVD till att gällande normativa-juridiska dokument inte skulle medge att obehöriga organisationer engageras för arbete med denna typ av uppgifter. Som framgår av ovan kunde emellertid konfidentialitetskraven

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tillgodoses vid behandlingen av just dessa uppgifter i april 1998, då Prosoft utförde inscanning av motsvarande kartotek från Vladimir-fängelset. Ett liknande arrangemang bör vara möjligt även under denna fas.

Det har vidare vid ett flertal tillfällen slagits fast, bl.a. i samband med president Jeltsins statsbesök i Sverige i december 1997 att båda sidor skall visa maximal öppenhet för att kunna bringa klarhet i Raouls Wallenbergs öde, givetvis med hänsyn till gällande lagstiftning. Den ryska sidans inställning bekräftades på nytt vid mitt möte med inrikesminister Sergej Stepasjin den 15 maj i år.

Enligt professor Makinen, som är knuten till den svens-ryska arbetsgruppen, har firman "Prosoft" utfört sitt arbete mycket professionellt och med vetenskaplig noggrannhet, vilket är en nödvändig förutsättning för ett erhållande av ett användbara resultat. MVD:s informationscenter har enligt herr Makinen inte erforderlig kapacitet för att utföra inmatning av uppgifterna på samma felfria sätt som Prosoft.

Den svenska sidan vill därför på nytt hemställa om att företaget "Prosoft" ges möjlighet att utföra den avslutande fasen av projektet, d.v.s. att mata in uppgifter från registerkort till en databank med därpå följande datorbearbetning i enlighet med professor Makinens anvisningar. Den svenska sidan vore tacksam för ett snabbt besked om den ryska sidans samtycke, så att projektet kan avslutas.

Sven Hirdman

Telefax

Riksarkivet /
The National Archives of Sweden



Datum/Date: 981130 Dnr/Ref: 61-4038-98

Till/To: Daniel Backman A-ARK

Myndighet/Agency: Utrikesdepartementet
Företag/Company:

Fax nr/Fax Number: 723 1176

Från/From: Anna Karin Hermodsson

Tfn/Phone: 737 6424

Meddelande/Message:

Se följebrev

Telefaxet består av denna sida plus / The telefax includes this cover page and 1 sidor/pages.
Originallet sänds per post / The original document will be sent by mail ☐.

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Datum Diarienummer
1998-11-30 61-4038-98

A K Hermodsson
Depåbyrå
Depåområde 1

Backman/A-ARK
Talsamtal Backman - Hermodsson
1998-12-04. Hermodsson
kompl. med ytterligare information
Meddelat till P-G Olosson, RA
att ytterligare handlingar inte
har kommit påböras i vårt arkiv
a.a. 1999-01-18/DB

Daniel Backman
Utrikesdepartementet
Arkivet
Fax nr 723 1176

INK. UTRIKESDEP.	
DNR	334/001
1998-11-30	
P	2 EU ¹
(ARK)	

Handlingar från svenska legationen i Berlin 1944

Jag har via en av kollegorna här på RA, Gun-Britt Aagard, fått en kopia av en kopia av ett fax från Susanne Berger, Arlington, USA. Berger verkar förbereda ett Stockholmsbesök och vill ha kopior av ett 25-tal dokument ur UD:s beskickningsarkiv. Du har tidigare varit inkomplet i ärendet, vad jag förstår. Mitt problem är att jag inte kan läsa underlaget till kopiabeställningen, eller i varje fall bara delar av den. Dessutom har Berger gått via diarierna till beskickningsarkivet, och jag har inte kunnat finna motsvarigheter i huvudarkivets dossier (mest p g a lässvårigheter, får man hoppas....). Kan Du ringa mig vid tillfälle på tel 737 6424 så att vi kan diskutera saken.

Vänliga hälsningar

Anna Karin Hermodsson
Anna Karin Hermodsson

1998-12-04

Aamb A. Wallberg

aa

R

(EC)

Ard.	Grupp	MM
P	2	Eu 1

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: UD-EC (Lundvik)

Kopia: UD-EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga

Re Raoul Wallenberg

1998-11-27

(1 bil.)

PZ Eu

1. Foyer och Wallberg träffade igår den nye ryske medordföranden Vjatjeslav Tutjnin och Sverige-handläggaren Nikolaj Kortjunov för att förklara den svenska sidans position efter det avvisande svaret på begäran att ge Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler för den avslutande fasen av Marvin Makinens arkivundersökning.

Tutjnin hade tagit del av vår reaktion på svarsbrevet, som översänts dagen innan (1998-11-27). Från MID:s sida delade man vår uppfattning om att MVD:s informationscenters hänvisning till gällande sekretessbestämmelser inte var ett hållbart skäl för att neka Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler och utrustning, inte minst med tanke på att Prosoft redan givits

tillstånd att hantera denna information under undersökningens första fas.

2. Tutjnin berättade att Nikisjkin och Vinogradov hade diskuterat Mesinais delrapport, och kommit fram till att flera önskemål gick "långt utöver ramarna" för hennes undersökning. Man undrade därför om inte Mesinai bedrev detta arbete för andra syften än vad som angivits. Wallberg svarade att ambassaden inte förfogade över några detaljkunskaper om hennes utredning, men att vi inte haft någon anledning att ifrågasätta vare sig hennes lojalitet eller syften. Hennes framställningar granskades dessutom av den svenska sidan innan de överlämnades. Om den ryska sidan hade sådana farhågor var vi givetvis tacksamma för konkreta exempel, så att vi kunde kontrollera dessa.

Det beslutades om ett möte mellan den ryska delen av arbetsgruppen och Mesinai, Wallberg och Foyer för att diskutera Mesinais önskemål, som senare fastställdes till måndagen den 7 december. Se även bifogade brev från Susan Mesinai.

3. Wallberg träffade idag på nytt Prosofts representant Tjebanov, som under onsdagen sammanträffat med Sjevtjenko, biträdande chef för Informationscentret. Sjevtjenko var fortfarande negativ till att ge Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler. När Tjebanov hänvisade till det beslut som hade fattats av inrikesminister Sergej Stepasjin som skulle ge Prosoft tillträde, hävdade Sjevtjenko att han inte kände till något sådant dokument. Sjevtjenko skulle enligt Tjebanov aldrig våga trotsa detta beslut om det delgivits honom.

Wallberg frågade om orsaken till varför Nikisjkin aldrig meddelat Informationscentret detta beslut, inte minst eftersom det beretts av Nikisjkin själv. Enligt Tjebanov var sannolikt förklaringen att beslutet kommit i samband med att Nikisjkin utsetts till biträdande chef för avdelningen för samhälls- och regionförbindelser, vilket i själva verket var en spark snett uppåt. Nikisjkin beskrevs enligt Tjebanov av sin kolleger som en sluten person som hade bedrivit projekt andra hade liten insyn i. Man kunde därför inte utesluta att det fanns vissa "personliga intressen" kopplade till detta projekt.

Tjebanov kunde tydligt dra sig till minnes att Nikisjkin för Tjebanov och hans chef visat det beslut Stepasjin hade fattat den 5 augusti om att ge Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler. Det rådde därför inga tvivel om att en sådan instruktion fanns.

4. Nästa steg torde bli ett muntligt påpekande för Nikisjkin att vi är medvetna om förekomsten om detta dokument, och att vi därför snarast ser fram emot att Informationscentret delges detta så att arbetet kan påbörjas. I annat fall får ett brev skrivas direkt till Stepasjin där vi påminner om beslutet och hänvisar till de besked Nikisjkin givit oss. Tacksam eventuella synpunkter.

HIRDMAN

December 3, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson, Swedish Embassy, Riga
FROM: Susan Mesinai in Moscow.
RE: Meeting and Meetings over the next many weeks.

Dear Hans:

Welcome back. We are working hard here, and also -- as I am sure you understand from Anders Wallberg -- trying to encourage a more active cooperation from the Russian side to proceed with the projects to which they have already agreed, namely the Prisoner and Medical files, and Vladimir -- even before introducing the Trophy, and also -- it is my understanding that the Presidential files which were passed to FSB will be open in 1999. While you have seen some materials there, I think that we will have other specific requests to introduce.

As you may know, Marvin and I were planning a working session in the Prisoner Files for about one week, next week to be exact, giving him also a chance to stir up some movement where Vladimir is concerned. So far, there is no promise or mention of specific files to make this worthwhile. Anders meeting at MID today only pointed to the need for a direct meeting between those on the Russian side, myself, Anders and Mats Foyer I hope to discuss the contents of my Preliminary Report. Anders relayed to me the fact that they are concerned about questions related to Baj, and two other names unknown to me, which are not requests from my Report (even though Baj is on the list).

They also registered some concern that my requests, in certain areas, went beyond the agreed confines of the work. Anticipating further complexity, I did in your absence send to MID with Anders approval a translated 'short form' which is basically a concrete list of the files and registries requested in the context of my First Report, none of which go beyond the scope of the work. We expect to have a meeting by next Tuesday for which I hope to also present, broken down for them, a list of the more 'interpretive administrative or procedural questions' as well as the 'Medical requests -- those related to the Smoltsov -- which are the contents of the Report. The only thing which I think goes beyond the parameters of our agreement are my questions related to Konoye vis a vis the Council of Ministers, namely what considerations were playing in the case of Konoye at approximately the same time as they were preparing their answer for Wallenberg. This I am willing to table with the Smoltsov until a Working Group meeting or the like because it is not only controversial but I would like to prepare some more material for it.

On the other hand, the complexities which we are encountering related to Vladimir have led to Anders and Mats' recommendation to Marvin that he -- and Ari -- not come to Moscow so that the diplomats, particularly Eliasson on his December 22 visit, could make the argument for proceeding as agreed. Then Marvin and Ari could come in once the consent was established. Given the various gaps that have occurred with the 'changing of the guard' both Marvin and I are concerned that our work be strongly and well represented. This led to the thought of perhaps meeting

before, making a clear cut summary of the work at hand -- including forthcoming requests -- so that Eliasson can speak for the whole body of work and the need for the Russian side to provide the data necessary to establish that we have done a 'complete and thorough investigation'. I commented to Anders that I also think it necessary to consolidate at this time because the Russians are going to react to more and more requests, of a very detailed nature, coming their way. They have to know what they are in for....and they have to re-agree.

In principle, I think, we could have postponed our getting together independently until January -- except for another problem. There has been a mounting resurgence of talk, reportedly the Swedish Ambassador at the dedication of the Wallenberg monument in Argentina (in the presence of Eliasson) and elsewhere to the effect that 'Yes, there is an investigation -- but it will amount to nothing.' I have heard it also in New York. (I had of course heard it frequently in the past, but that was before we could actually get our hands on real data and so I did not take it to heart). But if this is the talk that is coming out as asides, it is most clearly giving the Russians a signal not to be as cooperative as they should, it is denigrating the integrity of what we are trying to achieve (and we have very high standards of excellence) and it shows quite clearly a mixed view toward an investigation in which the Foreign Ministry has invested alot of money, and I would say -- from you, Martin, Lage and the diplomats here -- alot of time and very valuable effort building upon your own hard work.

I have however been translating such asides as a kind of conservative desire on the part of the various representatives not to raise hopes, nor to set a premature revolution in motion. Which I respect. There is however now some indication that it might be a campaign.

Finally, evidently Anne Lind, in her capacity as Information Officer for the Foreign Ministry, released to Reuters and via the Swedish Press something to a similar effect that there is an investigation but it is 'winding down. There are only a few small details to wrap up in Moscow.' This unfortunate language was used in the context of Eliasson's forthcoming meeting with Ivanov, the very event which Marvin has been told to count on for getting the proper results in relation to Vladimir. This is alarming. Also to be considered is the fact that the Swedish press called Susanne Berger for confirmation if this is in fact true. I do not have the text before me, but I have asked Johann Oberg, the Cultural Attache, to try and obtain it for me. And I have outlined in a brief paragraph for Anne Lind's information the scope of the work that supposedly constitutes 'winding down.'

So this attitude and behavior -- combined with the problems over Vladimir and the fact that I have not seen the other half of the Prisoner files, nor has there been any response from the Medical sector -- has set off a general alarm. Misinformation and diminishing the importance of Raoul's plight has been the blight of this whole case since the beginning. I see no reason why that should be a crippling factor now when we could succeed. Since I would like to think that there is enough serious trust between us that I can raise my voice to those with whom I work closely, I must insist that such talk cease and that we present a united front until all the data can be assembled and properly processed.

I'm not sure that this can be resolved simply by fax or verbal assurances that it won't happen again. As a scholar, I of course put a lot of faith in giving over information. Given that the new person replacing Martin has now been appointed, Marvin and I are considering very strongly meeting toward the end of next week in Stockholm to present our various works, to have our own working sessions, and perhaps even to address these concerns directly to Eliasson.

As it stands now (this minute) Guy is leaving for Geneva on Friday and will return for your January meeting and Susanne Berger can only come once. So I have from her, at least, received blessing that this particularly meeting would be just Marvin and I. I have to talk to Guy tomorrow at around four Moscow time, so this gives us plenty of time to communicate where this whole concept is concerned.

In any case, I think your January 8th meeting stands, but we would like to have an opportunity to 'jump start' both investigations, which seem to be somewhat stalled for the moment. Your presence -- personal or written -- would be of immense value in this direction.

Please let me know what you think, either directly or through Anders.

With all best wishes.


Susan Ellen Mesina

Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Date: 1998-12-04 17:03
Priority: Low
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: Trip and Finances

338/001

1998-12-04

P 2 EU'

a.a./H

Dear Lage,

Lotte and I have for the most part closed out the books for this year as of today. I am still owed another 640 USD but rather than walking around with so much money I am asking that it be applied toward the 2000 U.S. dollars I received in New York toward my ticket. The remainder of this I have in the form of receipts in dollars amounting to a little over 1000 and also some receipts from London for about 300 USD, (not including the request for the Swedish Embassy in London to pay the 103.48 UK to the Public Record Office.) In addition, Lotte told me that she had already forwarded to Stockholm my U.K. receipts for May-June. We do not know how much they are but if this amount could be established, it could be used against further PRO copying requests. Or I could be reimbursed in Stockholm, whichever is preferable to your Financial Office. In any case it is owed to me.

In terms of translators, Svetlana will be owed another 750 USD and Andrey Allahverdov another 200. There should be no more translation fees for this year, to my knowledge. This will enable you to estimate to what degree we have remained within budget on that score.

I am tentatively planning to come to Stockholm next week to meet with Marvin and Guy. I have booked a reservation for Thursday night and plan to return on Tuesday night to Moscow on my double entry visa. I then fly to New York via London on the 21st of December. As our meeting in Stockholm is on January 8th and as I intend to fly out right after the New Year to continue my work in London before coming to Stockholm for the meeting, then on to Moscow, this leaves us very little time for the next round of transactions -- given that I remember Swedish Government offices are closed or at a very low hum between Christmas and the New Year.

I am therefore asking if it would be possible to arrange for my air fare money of 2500 USD cash to be given to me in New York, along with a check for my honorarium for January, February and March (with taxes taken out of course). Again, I'm asking to receive this in New York as it is inadvisable to walk around Moscow with so much cash.

Would the New York Consulate be open part of the time between Christmas and New Year so that I could pick up my money for the next phase?

My visa I will expect to pick up in Stockholm in and around our January 8th meeting.

Hope to see you while we are in Stockholm late next week -- if then -- or else in early January. I bring you your Xmas present.

With best wishes,

Susan Ellen Mesinai

PS. The work, in spite of the fact that the Russians are not handing over new files, is going well. All the best.

Author: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3

Date: 1998-12-07 12:40

Priority: Urgent

Receipt Requested

TO: Svante (UD) Hådeli at (Pk)UD-1, Hans (UD) Magnusson at (Pk)Riga-amb,
Anders (UD) Wallberg at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1,
Generalkonsulat (UD) NEW YORK at (Pk)NewYork,
Ambassaden (UD) BUDAPEST at (Pk)Budapest-amb,
Ambassaden (UD) MOSKVA at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1, Ambassaden (UD) PARIS at (Pk)Paris-amb,
Ambassaden (UD) WASHINGTON at (Pk)Washington-amb,
Ambassaden (UD) OTTAWA at (Pk)Ottawa-amb, Jan (UD) Lundvik,
Christer (UD) Elm at (Pk)UD-1

Subject: Presentation of the Raoul Wallenberg Award to Ambassador Per

Forward Header

Subject: Presentation of the Raoul Wallenberg Award to Ambassador Per

Author: INTERNET:David.Sloan.sloan@nt.com/ at INTERNET

Date: 1998-12-07 05:27

Dear Mr. Olson,

I thank you for your help. I'm sending you our press release for your consideration and possible publication in the Swedish press. Please give my regards to Ebba Gronroos, Mr. Torsten Hornod, and Kathy Wacz. ✓ + RW-Friend ✓

With all best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Vera Parnes

PRESS RELEASE

Presentation of the Raoul Wallenberg Award to Ambassador Per Anger on the Occasion of his Eighty-fifth Birthday

December 6, 1998 - Montreal, Quebec

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity (RWIMH) and the Canadian Friends of Raoul Wallenberg honoured Ambassador Per Anger, former Swedish ambassador to Canada, with the 1998 Raoul Wallenberg Award. His Excellency, the Swedish Ambassador to Canada, Jan Stahl accepted the certificate of honour on Ambassador Anger's behalf. This award was presented to Ambassador Anger, member of the RWIMH Presidential Board, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the aims of the Wallenberg Movement. As a diplomat in Hungary during World War II, Ambassador Anger was the first in the Swedish legation to issue protective passports to people persecuted by the Nazis. He worked hand in hand with Raoul Wallenberg to save Jews from deportation to the death camps.

The meeting was well attended with over two hundred people present. Honoured guests included Their Excellencies, Jan Stahl, the Swedish Ambassador; David Sultan, Israeli Ambassador; and Bogdan Grzeldinski, Polish Ambassador. Also in attendance were Sheila Finestone, Member of Parliament; Lawrence Bergman, Member of the National Assembly; Mary Pendleton, United States Consul in Montreal; Ivrica Briar, Consul General of Austria in Montreal; and Barnia Hassid, Vice-Consul of Israel in Montreal. Other distinguished guests included Dr. Robert A. Everett, Director of the Institute of Jewish-Christian Understanding at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania; Professor Frederick Krantz, Director of the Canadian Institute for Jewish Research; and Robert Kleinman of Federation CJA (Combined Jewish Appeal); and other VIPs.

In her opening remarks, Dr. Vera Parnes, President of RWIMH, said that the main task of the Movement is to build bridges between people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds. Dr. Victor C. Goldbloom, Canada's Commissioner of Official Languages and former president of both the Canadian and International Councils of Christians and Jews, in his keynote speech underlined the necessity of learning the lessons from the Holocaust.

Agnes Adachi, former Secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Budapest and President of the Greater New York Wallenberg Committee, gave a heartfelt account of her association with Per Anger and Raoul Wallenberg.

For further information, please contact Dr. Vera Parnes, President of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity as follows:

Phone: (514) 342-9356 ext. 212 Fax: (514) 342-8452 e-mail:
jias@pobox.com

Author: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Date: 1998-12-07 15:55
Priority: Urgent
Receipt Requested
TO: Jan (UD) Lundvik
Subject: Re[2]: Tying Up Loose Threads

341/005
1998-12-08
7

P	2	En'
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Forward Header

Subject: Re[2]: Tying Up Loose Threads
Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Date: 1998-12-07 15:53

G.A./L

Dear Lage. So glad to hear from you. You have caught me just as I am going out the door for my meeting with the Foreign Ministry et al regarding my Preliminary Report and hopefully there will be a serious discussion about being given access to the remaining necessary files.

I am waiting to hear from Marvin about whether or not he is coming (and can make it by Friday morning -- Anders Wallberg had told me that the meeting with Jan Lundwig was set for Monday morning which would give Marvin time to arrive, us time to go over material. However, Guy's presence is extremely important too.) I am also waiting to see how today's meeting will go and these two events combined will determine the decision whether or not to hold to my Thursday night reservation.

For your information, the reason to come at this time is our concern about Vladimir and further access to the files. As much seems to rest on Eliasson's visit on December 22nd, we feel it very important to present our reality to Eliasson directly before he comes. This seems to have been made necessary by (I hear from Susanne reporting what she has been told by certain Swedish journalists) Anna Lindh's statements at her press conference with Ivanov to the effect that the investigation is 'winding down', has only a few loose threads to tie up and will be finished by June! (The last statement I like, IF we are given the data in the meantime). According to Susanne also, the Foreign Minister was asked directly during the question and answer period by a very informed journalist whether she/UD considered the case closed and the answer evidently was yes.

So if we come we are coming because we do not understand how you can have a closed case and a serious investigation at one and the same time. It will not however be the first time in history that such events have occurred. In any case, it is extremely important at this time that there be a total unity of effort on the Swedish side. We feel like we have been cast out to sea, in spite of the tremendous help and support I am receiving and Marvin also from the Embassy here.

If there is no truth to this reporting, it could make a great deal of difference in my decision to come. If there is truth, even partial, we need appointments with everyone up and down the chain because we feel that they have been misinformed -- as to the nature and the detailing involved in this investigation. I should hasten to add that I in no way consider you responsible for this, most probably it is a misunderstanding but a very dangerous one nonetheless.

I have communicated all of this to Anders, Johann, and Hans and assumed that they would inform you. I get the impression from your e mail that you do not understand why we are coming at this time. So this is why and I am sorry.....frankly, I am doing some very good work here and it would make more sense for me to stay at my post. But

change of the case. Once I am certain that he is coming, I will tell
Arne Lundberg as I failed to connect with him last time.

The only thing that I was wondering was where we stand on the contract
-- if that is still something to think about or whether the various
issues can be resolved in another less strenuous form that serves the
same purpose. I still think, given the ups and downs, we should keep
the conversation open to make certain we are all heading in the same
direction and that things go smoothly.

That's it for now. Please e mail or call.

With warm greetings, Susan

1998-12-07

P 2 Eu¹

EI-ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08-405 3280

Delges:

Ulrika Haggård, P-P

Lundvik, EC

Magnusson, Riga

Olson, EI-ESEK

Amb Moskva

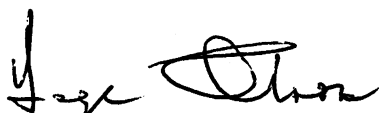
98-12-08

Möte i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet den 8 januari 1999

Som ett led i det fortsatta arbetet inom arbetsgruppen i RW-ärendet anordnas fredagen den 8 januari 1999 ett internt heldagsmöte med den svenska delen av arbetsgruppen jämte experter på Utrikesdepartementet, Gustav Adolfs torg (Torstenssonska rummet) med början kl. 09.00 och med avbrott för lunch kl. 12.30-14.00. Följande 12 personer har kallats till mötet:

Guy von Dardel
Carl Persson
Hans Magnusson, Riga
Jan Lundvik, EC
Martin Hallqvist, RPS
Lage Olson, EI-ESEK
Stefan Gullgren, EC
Anders Wallberg, Moskva
Marvin Makinen, Chicago, Ill.
Susan Mesinai, New York, N.Y.
Susanne Berger, Arlington, VA
Ari Kaplan, Chicago, Ill.

Hans Magnusson kommer att befinna sig i Stockholm i anslutning till UD:s chefsmöte veckan efter det planerade RW-mötet. Kostnader för resor och uppehålle kan förväntas för von Dardel, Makinen, Mesinai, Berger, Kaplan och Wallberg. Kostnader för en planerad lunch täcks av protokollet.


Lage Olson

To: **LAGE OLSON, EI/ESEK**

From: Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, VA 22207 USA

Delges:

Ulrika Haglund, P-P

exp. 98-12-08 / 2 Pages

a.a./Lo

342/001

1998 -12- 0 8

Date: December 8, 1998

Dear Mr. Olson,

AVD. P 2 Eu'

enclosed please find list of estimated costs for attending the official Working Group meeting in Stockholm on January 8, as well as estimated expenses for conducting interviews with 2-4 witnesses in the Raoul Wallenberg investigation, as part of the ongoing review of prisoner files in Moscow

Working Group meeting, January 8, 1998

*Roundtrip Airfare Wash., D.C.-Frankfurt-Stockholm (Lufthansa)	\$800.00
*Hotel, Stockholm 2-3 nights @ \$100/n	\$200.00-300.00
*Transportation & Meals 2-3 days @ \$75.00/d (Airportbus/Taxi, Metro, Bus)	\$150.00-225.00
Subtotal:*	\$1150.00 - 1325.00

Research Trip, Germany (Hannover and Southern Germany), January 1998

*Roundtrip Airfare Stockholm-Hannover (Lufthansa/SAS) or Frankfurt-Hannover	\$350.00-500.00
*Hotel (Southern Germany) 2-3 nights @ \$100.00/n	\$200.00-300.00
*Transportation (Train/Car Rental or Plane; Taxi, Bus, Metro)	\$400.00-\$600.00
*Meals 3 days @ \$50.00/d	\$150.00
Subtotal:*	\$1100.00 - 1400.00

Grand Total: * \$2250.00 - 2725.00

*These totals do not include compensation of my personal time. How do you handle this item in your budget?

1/

I understand that Susan has discussed with you the rationale of the trip to Germany , so I will not address this here in detail.

Since there is some uncertainty as to precisely how many individuals will be available for interviews I would propose that the sum to be advanced at this time should be \$2000.00. All expenses will be accounted for by receipt.

Best wishes. and I look forward to seeing you in Stockholm.

Susanne



Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Jan Lundvik
Telefon 08-405 3114



Ambassaden Moskva

Raoul Wallenberg

Exp 981208/Hq

P2 EU⁺

Ert i punkt 4 skisserade tillvägagångssätt förefaller vara en riktig uppläggning. I värsta fall får kabs ta upp saken vid sitt besök, men det vore ju bra om problemet kunde lösas dessförinnan.

Cabinet

Lex t Tage Olsson, E1/ESEK
exp 8/12

1998-12-08

Wallberg/Foyer

Ca

12

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

För: UD-EC (Lundvik)

EC

Kopia: UD-EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga

B R Å D S K A N D E

Re Raoul Wallenberg

(2 bil.)

1. Bifogat översänds brev från Susan Mesinai med anteckningar från gårdagens möte med den ryska delen av arbetsgruppen med anledning av hennes delrapport jämte framställan om att ta del av fångakter. Från ambassaden deltog Wallberg och Foyer.

Från MVD:s (Nikisjkin) och FSB:s (Vinogradov och Ziborov) sida gjordes klart att man önskade koncentrera arbetet ytterligare, d.v.s. komma överens om vilka områden man ansåg det värdefullt att fördjupa sig och vilka man kunde lämna därhän. Risker fanns annars att man kunde fortsätta undersökningarna i all oändlighet. Flera av de frågeställningar som togs upp i Mesinais rapport hade enligt den ryska sidan redan besvarats tidigare.

Några konkreta svar på hennes olika framställningar lämnades inte, utan utlovades istället i skriftlig form inom en vecka. Att döma av den tydliga ovilja som framkom under mötet att tillmötesgå kraven i Mesinais rapport kommer detta svar inte att bli positivt.

2. Som framgår av punkt 2) i Mesinais brev är hennes uppfattning att en markering från svensk sida på officiell nivå nödvändig för att få igenom

hennes önskemål. Ambassaden instämmer i denna bedömning.

Ambassaden instämmer även i punkt 3) att det är nödvändigt att vi på nytt gör klart för den ryska sidan vilket arbete vi anser återstår innan arbetsgruppens rapport kan slutföras.

Vi instämmer också i Mesinais bedömning i 4) att vi av taktiska skäl inte bör lägga fram någon ny begäran om arkivundersökningar förrän nuvarande framställningar har behandlats positivt. Effekten av en sådan skulle i nuläget kunna bli förödande med tanke på det motstånd som manifesterats från rysk sida mot redan befintliga framställningar.

3. Sammantaget tycks man från rysk sida vara tillbaka i den avvisande inställning som rådde före hösten 1997. En ändring av denna torde endast kunna få till stånd genom att ärendet på nytt lyfts upp på högre nivå. Ett lämpligt tillfälle att göra detta, som vi inte vet när det därefter återkommer, är i samband med kabinettssekreterare Jan Eliassons besök i Moskva den 21-22 december. Innan dess krävs emellertid att den svenska delen av arbetsgruppen kommer fram till en gemensam uppfattning om vad som då bör framföras. Det torde därför vara motiverat att, trots att ett möte redan är utsatt till den 8 januari, träffas före Eliassons besök. Mesinai planerar att besöka Stockholm den 10-14 december. Tacksam synpunkter under dagen.

HIRDMAN

December 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson - Riga
First Secretary Anders Wallberg - Moscow
Consul Mats Foyer - Moscow
for forwarding also to Foreign Ministry in Stockholm

FROM: Susan Mesinai, Swedish Embassy, Moscow

RE: Meeting at MID regarding Preliminary Report Number 1

Dear Hans:

We have completed our meeting at MID and while Anders, Mats and I have agreed to discuss this ourselves tomorrow -- I have been urged to write down my impressions and am doing so while this is fresh on my mind. I also, if you don't mind, am including a few practical solutions which could keep this work going in a truly fruitful way, dissolving the standoff we should avoid at all cost.

INTRODUCTION. Before beginning I should explain that in the course of preparing for this meeting on Sunday, I began to understand, as if in their shoes, the perspective of the 'power organs' as they are now called. And from that understanding, I found the individual comments of Mr. Vinogradov, Ziborov and Nikishkin respectively not only sincere but quite to the point. I took their responses not as deterrents to the work but as real points of view, valid from their position -- some of which I had already born in mind while preparing the report, others which I think realistically we can incorporate in our procedures even as we move forward in our work. The strength of their comments I took as marks of respect for the strength of this effort, as the thoroughness demanded. I therefore did not respond to their views as negative, but rather as a true expression of their attitudes and beliefs -- which is preferable to idle rhetoric which allows us to get no where.

The magic word they emphasized, and concluded on, before I replied, is 'focus.' Unfortunately, I did not hear the magic word that should follow that -- namely 'cooperation.' They offered no guarantee that our focusing, narrowing the scope of work, would result at all in any further effort on their part. I put this up front because it concerns me deeply. As you know I anticipated much of this in my own mounting concerns about the 'Scope of the Work' communicated both to Anders and to you last week and yesterday morning. The challenge here is to define the Scope of Work between now and the end of June in such a way that we get a result. There are two possibilities -- I continue to define what must be done and we are left with a gaping hole because they refuse, for whatever reason, to participate. Or we define what must be answered and they really prove their cooperation.

I think that we are capable of a very clear list of questions which must be answered before this can be put to rest, with the added incentive of indicating specific places

where we want these questions checked, and other methods such as are to be applied in the Vladimir Corpus 2 inquiry.

The second issue which was not stated explicitly but which has been coming up from the beginning is that they reverted to their broken record refrain of 'We have already answered these questions to the Swedes. Why are you asking them again.' On the surface level, this is a question of 'Who are you?', one which I address in my solutions below, and 'do I really have to answer you?'

But underneath that, there is also a matter of pride and conviction -- namely that they feel they have done their best in keeping with the way they were trained and that which is available to them and really do not understand why we keep coming back and coming back. Which is a real possibilitybut not the only one.

The other equally real possibility is that the answer can be reconstructed but that, as 'Power Organs' whose job it is to defend themselves and their State their whole energy is committed to making the 1947 claim put down in the Gromyko Memorandum work, 'come hell or high water' as we say. And here our responsibilities and conscience become of paramount importance in making certain that the real work is done.

Upon reflection last night I came to the conclusion that as long as they resisted the most basic, simplest steps which would enable us to reconstruct Wallenberg's fate, we can only assume the latter to be true. I am discussing this further in my YES/NO Answer section below.

One thing is for sure, and I think I have made that very clear in this meeting with MID and with Karpov at the Health Ministry: the Russians may well be telling the truth but they have to substantiate it in real terms that are understandable to the world. They have to be willing to answer questions, engage in a dialogue -- not by harping on the past but showing, here and now, their willingness to look in specific files and registries where the answer is quite clear cut. In other words, what is in house knowledge to members of a security organization, whose duties and interests are clear, is not satisfactory evidence to a world of nations who care about this man. We are being asked, as usual, to accept their word against those of the eyewitnesses. What I am trying to do is get away from this battle of personal claims by charting a route that could give real information on the fate of Wallenberg.

The only people in the room at this meeting who understand the value of such a communication to the world were the diplomats. The representatives of the 'power organs' were somewhat vigorously defending the positions and work of the past and showed virtually no willingness to deal with the inquiry set forth. (Nikishskin was willing to look at one eyewitness account over another, but frankly that takes us back to the Dark Ages compared to an approach which puts all the eyewitness reports in a context that tests and verifies them and at the same time identifies where to look to get real documentable answers.) Ziborov warned, rightfully, of the dangers of using analog when dealing with an exceptional case. My point to Mr. Tuchnin was that the only place I really used the analog was as a springboard to naming where the answers

could be kept -- not by saying Wallenberg equals to Bethlen or Konoye, etc. Fine tuning, as you may have noticed, is my growing specialty these days.)

Mr. Tuchnin presented a ray of hope when he responded to my point that the most valuable thing in this investigation is a document or testimony which gives us a clear cut yes/no answer. That the real goal of my tremendous hard work was to provide them with such concrete instances, as set forth in my 'Short Form' memorandum. Mr. Tuchnin seized upon the memorandum (which I had sent to Anders earlier last week which we had translated into Russian and forwarded to them) -- that is the extracted version of the practical requests set forth in my extensive memorandum. He has promised a written reply within the week.

I do not expect that reply to be outstandingly forthcoming unless the following things happen, quickly.

1) The Swedish Government makes it very clear that these requests represents its own interests on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg and his family and the Swedish nation. And that no conclusions can be drawn until they -- and other such follow up questions which have been carefully considered by you and me and everyone that constitutes the Swedish side -- are answered. Otherwise they will treat both my work and that of Marvin and Susanne as 'independents', of secondary importance. And I should emphasize here that Nikishkin reminded the others repeatedly throughout the meeting that I was not the only one, there were two other investigations. Even as I was praised for being a tremendous help, and that he hoped I would be working with them until the end of time, he also was saying that he hoped mine was the last. From that I deduce that he hopes this 1st Preliminary Report can be filed away somewhere and we all go home.)

2) That the Swedish Government make it very clear that the remainder of the files are of importance in this work, for reasons I have given repeatedly and can explain more clearly each time as I become more concentrated in my work. To this I would add that the Russians are doing themselves a disservice in holding them back because by not filling in the empty spaces they only invite, stimulate, and strengthen the disappearance claim -- for reasons which I can explain in fine detail to either side of the Group or anyone. It would be helpful to go over this message alone with MID, where the nature of the work could be explained and the value to the Russian side. They in turn could evaluate and communicate this up and down and to the representatives of the 'power organs.' For it to come from me directly only awakened confrontation. An order must come from above.

3) That the Swedish Government make it clear to the Russian side what future work is in store now and at the same time emphasize that if the Russians are right, by answering to these requests they will have substantiated their own claim, proven their cooperation in the eyes of the world. In short, if they are right, they have absolutely nothing to lose. I won't spell out the opposite of that.

4) The requests to be put forth in future will not resemble the first Report (which I do not regret, but which obviously is overwhelming). Future communications from me

toward the Russians will be of a short form more practical nature, a very few requiring expert interpretation which is of course a matter only for the Working Group itself. In this we will be honoring their request for Focus)

4) That we submit no more reports or requests until those contained in the first have been sufficiently addressed to give them a chance to acclimate to what is essentially a very threatening prospect, but also to make it clear that there is no by passing these priorities. I meanwhile will continue consolidating the information made available through the fifty four files seen to date.

5) That I concentrate my reports between now and June on three subjects (rather than eight) -- the Disappearance one, which is now in process; a consolidated one on the investigation and sentencing process specifically as it could lead us to Raoul Wallenberg; and the Medical (for which we really need files) which could provide real forensic keys.

6) That we ask that a counterpart to me be appointed on the Russian side, someone who can work full time between February and June to make certain that this work gets done and that we do have closure. I would recommend that this person be appointed by the Prime Minister's Office or MID as a facilitator.as these offices have a wider understanding of what constitutes a satisfactory answer to this tragic question. This person would work independently sometimes with the archivists, sometimes with me, but negotiate the access of data needed to complete our work and to keep a communication going with the Russian side so that meetings can be spent tasting the fruits of such efforts rather than re-inventing the wheel. This person will also communicate difficulties in a way that could enable me to try and think of a legitimate way around the problem, another approach.

All in all this person can be seen as yet one more proof of their cooperation. I would like to think also that if said person is not a member of one of the Security Organizations, payment in the form of a grant to a related foundation should not be construed as illegal. Because this is a demanding work and we are sympathetic to the present financial crisis. But the work must go on. I think such a person and the working relationship between that person and me could free up the officials on both sides to deal with the supremely important issues. Reporting all around could keep those in charge apprised.

The goal is to keep the momentum going.

PREVIOUS REPORTING/GETTING ACQUAINTED /DEVELOPING A TECHNIQUE

In the past, while getting acquainted with what was to be learned and to make certain that the Swedish side was privy to my full findings, I gave rather comprehensive reports of a general nature. But these were never my conclusions, nor did they constitute the real depth of what I was seeing. Rightfully, I restrained myself from anticipating results while working as hard as possible to get the necessary work done

so that we could all together evaluate the material. Hopefully they will not serve as a basis for anyone on the Swedish side to assume that we will 'find nothing.'

I think one can safely say that if I had not done a remotely good job in putting together this Report, there would have been no problem at our meeting yesterday. Because there is no challenge to their claim. However, if they cannot budge from their 1947 view, then they can claim that anything which is written to the contrary is a 'waste of time.'

They are wrong to imply that I have made the facts fit my assumption that Raoul lived past 1947 -- Evidence Evaluation. I have had that belief in the past, but I suspended all beliefs when I began this work. Quite frankly I can see for the first time ways in which the Smoltsov document may be true, but I also see with equal weight the ~~Seriousness~~ ^{weight} of the disappearance possibility.

In other words, the point at which the real dialogue can begin is now. To be fruitful, as we all agree, it must be phrased in concrete terms.

YES NO ANSWERS

To work objectively, as I have tried very hard to do while at the same time becoming better informed about the system, I have concentrated my work on finding tools to answer the questions in very real terms. Yes, No, Right, Left, Dead, Alive. In this sense, while I used the eyewitness as a springboard for finding these tools, I have not gotten lost in the pros and cons of each and every eyewitness report which could keep us fighting until the end of time and longer, as new reports emerge. I have looked for the where and also for crossroads where some form of decision or selection had to have taken place -- the most common being transports, but there are others more sophisticated.

I am very glad that I adhered to the most basic prisoner files, rather than going after still more classified material. Because this introduced me to the simple facts and mechanics of the apparatus and of the prisoner's movements. This makes it possible in turn for us to demand certain specific facts be given to us of the most basic nature. If the Russian side cannot provide even that, then we have serious problems of cooperation.

For example (and I would not limit my requests to those items below, since as I have already stated every item in my Short Form Memorandum to Anders is of priority at this point.)

1. The Lubyanka/Internal Prison registration numbers still have not been given. The Russian side has no right to complain about all the work demanded when they cannot hand over the simplest key to tracing Wallenberg and Langfelder's movements in and out of Internal. In the absence of such information I have no choice but to demand a heap of files and try to pinpoint their numbers which is a very laborious process of elimination. It is however necessary to establish these numbers because they are used not only in transports, but in medical treatments elsewhere, and in certain places in the

sentencing process. They follow them far, and may be all that remains as a connecting thread if Wallenberg or Langfelder lived and became very special prisoners.

2. The Russian side must account for Wallenberg's whereabouts between March 1, 1947 when he crossed back to Internal from Lefortovo to Internal Prison until his supposed death date of July 17, 1947. This is an indisputed period of time when Wallenberg is regarded as being alive. If he was in Lubyanka during this time, his cell occupancy should be established and also, as I have requested, it should be possible to establish his ongoing jurisdiction. It is very possible that he was only under the Specially Important Cases unit for a short period of time before being returned to Lefortovo and I assume the 4th Department of the 3rd Main Directorate.

One interrogation in March is not enough to prove that Wallenberg remained in Lubyanka. To the contrary, every file shows a prisoner at one time or another taking a short trip from Butyrka, Lefortovo, Vladimir or Internal Prison in other republics to days of questioning, after which they are returned.

I would like to point out also that while we know the whereabouts of the eyewitnesses who were interviewed on July 22, 1947 in Lubyanka and in Lefortovo and we know also that Langfelder was brought over from Lefortovo for a very long interrogation on July 23, 1947 -- there is no evidence whatsoever that Wallenberg was still in the Moscow prisons in July 1947. He could have already become a 'Ghost in the Gulag', meaning he could have died earlier while rassrel was still in effect or he could have been sentenced and sent out early as the reports that he was taken to Vladimir at that time could imply. In that sense too, my requests related to the Vladimir transport directory or my reconstruction to the answer of my question directly through the Vladimir kartatecha should be taken seriously, as a complement to the question of whether or not Wallenberg was still in Moscow.

3. I consider Richter's six hour and fifteen minute interrogation on July 17, 1947 of great value particularly given the absence of the actual text of the Abakumov memorandum to Molotov Number 3044a of July 17, 1947 which is said to be the answer to MID's repeated queries, but which does not state what that answer is. The protocol of this interrogation should be shared with us. In addition, the question of whether or not Roedl was interrogated at this time should be addressed. Both of these could yield important new information which could help us qualify what the Security Organs had established about Wallenberg at this time -- if indeed he was the subject of inquiry.

4. The Russian side must show us the Butyrka Incoming Registry for March 30/31, 1950 until say April 10, 1950 of those prisoners coming from Lefortovo, including those who had been Wallenberg's cellmates or neighbors, and their cellmates in turn -- part of a larger group or contingent which were under the 4th Department of the 3rd Main Directorate, now being turned over to the Second Main Directorate for their investigation process and sentencing.

The static this request elicited when I brought it up as an example was quite noteworthy. Suffice to say, on the one hand all the documents at Butyrka have been destroyed' and on the other they had looked at them all and there is no name of Wallenberg anywhere. I am not asking for a comprehensive search of Butyrka Prison's records. I made it very clear that I was asking for a very specific limited sequence, where however the serial numbers of the incoming prisoners would make it clear that we are looking at the right registry. They say it was already done. I said then they must do it again, but not the whole work -- only this one registry. The said that registry was destroyed. I said, then put it in writing. But that 'frankly, I do not believe you. I can go to any MVD prison hospital and ask for their files and the answer will be NO. But ask for a registry and out they come, in a matter of minutes, with the format the same in every facility I have entered. Namely, Incoming Number, Name of Prisoner, Date of Birth, Sentence or Charges, Article, Term, if medical - Diagnosis.'

That is all I am asking for but I am really asking for this. The conversation deteriorated into a discrediting of Grossheim Krisko, who stated that he was really convinced that Wallenberg was there. I said 'forget Grossheim Krisko. Pretend he never said it. Show me the book. Prove to me that Wallenberg's name isn't there. It is to your advantage to do this, because obviously -- if he is not -- one very strong opening is closed and the barometer moves sharply back toward 1947.' I also told them, softly but to the point, that if Wallenberg's name is there, I trust they will be prepared to take it to the next step.

5. The prisoner file of Wolfen, Isaac Markovitch must be shared with us for the reasons I have put forth in my memorandum to Anders. Of equal importance is his fate. If he did indeed immigrate to America, I need to know the date when he turned in his internal passport so I can begin negotiating with the American authorities to track him down. If he did not go, then I want to know where he is.

6. The declassification of the remaining Schlitter material is important for the reasons set forth. If his movements are as carefully coordinated in the 1947-48 period as they were before, then it is very possible that he sat again with Wallenberg, with Langfelder, Roedl and Hatz as well. Besides the relevance of the sequence, if established, this is a necessary back up to Item 2 above.

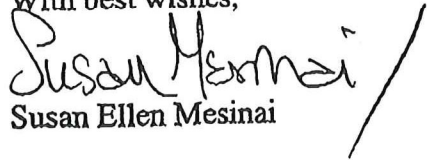
Further declassification of documents related to Schlitter's time spent separated from Huber in Butyrka would be of value for a number of reasons. One is the emphasis placed on the Soviet note inquiring particularly on whether or not Schlitter/Scheur had come forth. In this context also, I would refer to the Molotov-Serov reference to Butyrka in the Memorandum never sent. I have made the point that Schlitter's testimony could have altered the contents of the Gromyko Memorandum. We already know through the contributions made by the Russian side that one version of that note was going to include a reference to Butyrka.

7. By like token, not only the questions related to Smoltsov vis a vis the MGB Medical Unit of Tzitrinblat have to be evaluated, but the medical records of the Butyrka Medical Services should be taken into account for the fates of both

Wallenberg and Langfelder. In this context, I remind you that in a recent Izvestia article on the fate of the executed Chekist head Y....., who was a numbered prisoner at the time of his death: his x rays are still sitting in Butyrka Medical Service.

These are but examples. The essential point is that this can be reconstructed and the Russian side can go further in completing this work. If they can't come through on the little things, then I am afraid they are stonewalling us.

With best wishes,


Susan Ellen Mesinai

November 30, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Anders Wallberg, First Secretary,
Swedish Embassy - Moscow

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai

SUBJECT: Essential Requests of the First Preliminary Report

Dear Anders:

I thought it would be helpful to the Russian Side of the Swedish-Russian Working Group into the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg if I would prepare a 'short form' of my requests contained within the Preliminary Report submitted in September.

The list below includes those files and registries of special relevance, all of which are necessary for the completion of this work. It does not include Medical requests, including those involving the Smoltsov document which are to be discussed in the Working Group. Nor does it include the those questions open to interpretation and discussion which -- when taken up -- would no doubt be in a meeting or conference setting.

It should be remembered that all of these requests have been carefully reviewed by Ambassador Magnusson and others in Stockholm before endorsing my Preliminary Report -- and therefore represent the interests of the Swedish side. I am therefore hopeful that this condensation of the material in the Preliminary Report Number One will enable the Russian Side to focus on producing these materials so that we may move forward in our mutual efforts to produce a final result.

The files or registries being requested are as follows:

1. The files of Istavan Bethlen (Hungarian former Prime Minister) and Ferdinand Marek (first Austrian Minister to Czechoslovakia both before and after the War), both of whom were involved in political matters in Eastern Europe, both of whom died before Wallenberg's alleged death date. These files have already been shown to representatives of their respective governments so we know they exist. I will need to see both the prisoner and medical files, and to address certain questions to the investigative file -- at least of Bethlen who worked with Wallenberg in Budapest.
2. The files of Harold Feller and Max Meyer, two Swiss diplomats, both of whom worked with Raoul Wallenberg on his Nansen Plan in Budapest. They were exchanged. While I was shown Feller's file once briefly, it was prior to the Prisoner File investigation and I did not take notes on the kind of detailing I need which would be useful to establishing Wallenberg's paper trail in the Gulag. We also need to address certain questions to the investigative files, i.e. related to their interrogations and their consideration for release.

3. The file of Count Michael Tolstoy-Kutuzow a 'White Russian' national who worked for the Swedish Red Cross and Sector B of the Swedish Legation in Hungary, and later, under the Soviet occupation, headed the Administrative Office overseeing foreigners residing in Budapest. It is now understood that Tolstoy-Kutuzow was an NKVD agent. However, we were promised to be shown this file (which is in the archives of Foreign Intelligence) and to address specific questions which are included in the text of the Report.
4. The file of Isaac Markovitch Wolfin who worked at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm during the War, was arrested as a 'Swedish spy', interrogated just prior to Wallenberg and Langfelder in July 1946. In 1948 Wolfin was given a fifteen year sentence, seven years of which he spent in Vladimir where he sat with over seventy different foreign prisoners, many of them secondary witnesses to Wallenberg's presence in Vladimir. This is carefully explained in the Report. As it is known that Wolfin was also an NKVD agent, there has been some reluctance expressed in the past toward showing his file. I would like to point out however that Rudolph Hamburger whose file I have recently seen was also a Soviet agent abroad for more than eight years. His prisoner file however reveals nothing of Soviet security concerns, only makes it somewhat clearer for what reason he was arrested and charged. These details -- as well as the specifics of his movements and of his processing -- are necessary to help us trace Wallenberg and Langfelder as well. (The same, to a lesser degree, can be said of Konstantin Volkov who is on our original list and who died in Kazan in December 1947.)
5. The declassification of the remaining pages of Walter Schlitter/Schluter/Scheuer's file in order to help us establish with whom he sat, particularly between March 1st 1947 and the time he began to sit with Ernst Huber, including all cellmates who joined them or any brief interruptions. Also with whom he sat in Butyrka prior to his sentencing and being sent to Alexandrovsk. In addition, we are requesting to see the contents of his interrogation with Sinitsyn in May 1945 and other interrogations which could have bearing on Wallenberg with whom he sat in Lubyanka in February/March 1945 and perhaps again. Or with Langfelder and Roedl.
6. The document(s) proving that Franz Rudolph Gflorener (also known as Dr. Karl Schmidt) was indeed executed by rasstriel in April 1952, as well as declassification of all missing material to establish with whom he sat, the sentence or evidence which establishes why Gflorener was to be executed when so many others were not (see my discussions for sentencing, particularly in 1952). This is particularly important when Raoul Wallenberg is said to have been executed as well. As we already know that there were connections in the work related to Jewish rescue, it would be important to know then why Wallenberg was "shot" in 1947 and Gflorener in 1952, if indeed that was the case. It is also important to know what double or triple agent Gflorener was shot, when Otto Hatz was not although both had contact with the American authorities.
7. The file of Willi Roedl. Wallenberg's long term cellmate, to establish among other things the point at which Wallenberg and Roedl were finally separated and if there

were any interruptions in between. When he was interrogated and by whom. Also to establish if Roedl remained under the jurisdiction of the 4th Department of the 3rd Main Directorate throughout or if he had also been transferred to the Especially Important Persons/Especially Grave Matters Unit for a time; and with whom else he sat. Whether he had already been sentenced when he was sent to Krasnogorsk and, in any case, what were the specific charges against him.

8. Declassification of the remaining Otto Hatz material, specifically as related to the 1945 - 1947 time period where Wallenberg is concerned in order to establish where he was held before April 1945 (i.e. was he in Budapest, and if so where and when), whether any of his testimony had specific relevance to the arrest of Wallenberg; with whom he sat in the various Moscow prisons -- for example did he also sit with Bethlen? ---his complete list of interrogations, interrogators, jurisdictions in order to cross reference them with related prisoners, including Gfrorener, and his sentence in order to better understand the gravity of his situation. This is particularly important because, while Gfrorener was involved with Wallenberg and others in rescuing Jews, it has been established that Hatz was spying on such operations, among others.
9. The files of Sandor Rado and Noel Field, at least in all matters that pertain to their activities during the War from Switzerland involving Hungary. In this context one must bear in mind their work on behalf of Anglo-American intelligence as well as Moscow Central. In both cases contact with Wallenberg is possible -- in Field's case primarily in relation to rescue missions and in Rado's to radio transmissions.
10. Retracing the fate of confiscated documents of diplomats such as Spishiak, Meyer, Feller, Beckerle, Chatlosh, Bethlen, Jankowski, Okulicki, Marek, Hatz, Roedl, Gerstenberg, Munters and Urbshis in order to see if Wallenberg's missing documents are among them, or registered as having been among them. The file of Spishiak has pointed to very specific details in the handling of such documents and we are asking that they follow this up to see if it is relevant to Wallenberg's case. This is particularly relevant in the case of Weindorf's role. In general, we would like to know where such documents were stored, if they were returned when, and to whom. If withdrawn how is this registered. Were they available to a number of different agencies and prominent Soviet leaders? Were they read by Stalin? If so, who transmitted them to him.
11. The identity of "Prisoner Number One", Hungarian, American spy, held in Vladimir Prison. Military historian Galitsky, Vladimir Prohorovich has evidently studied the contents of Fund N. 451 and reported that he saw documents which describe the methods included in the processing of 'numbered prisoners' and also that he found the names of all numbered prisoners. We understand that BBC recently filmed and aired such documents now held in GARF and we would like to request access to them. In the meantime, it would be very helpful if we could be provided with a complete list of the identity of those numbered prisoners as a working tool until we can verify this information ourselves. If the identity of all numbered prisoners is now known, we see no reason why we can't see the file of Prisoner Number One which we have been requesting for many years.

12. Included in this category is also the identity and file of Prisoner Number Eleven - Vladimir who died at the same time and was buried with Jan Stanislaw Jankowski in March of 1953.

We also continue to request the file of Boris Menshagin, Numbered Prisoner at Vladimir who was eventually released to an internat in the Archangel Region. This request will also be placed in the context of the Second Report.

13. The July 17, 1947 interrogation of Gustav Richter, as well as a complete list of those interrogated in all three Moscow Prisons during the period, say, July 14 1947 until July 24th and complete the pattern of interrogations of the witnesses related to Wallenberg conducted prior to the issuance of the Vishinsky Memorandum.

14. MGB transport records in and out of Lubyanka to determine if and when Wallenberg, Roedl and Langfelder (all of whom we know entered Internal Prison in 1947) left Lubyanka and possibly returned yet again and again. In Langfelder's case we have asked to study the registries from July 23 1947, his time of arrival until his alleged death date of March 1948 as there should be some indication of his transfer to Butyrka Medical Services for treatment.

15. Wallenberg's cell history in Moscow prisons from March 1st 1947 until his alleged death date of July 17, 1947 or later if such can be established. Mr. Vinogradov has said this material was handed over to the Swedish side but Mr. Magnusson has checked his files and cannot find it. We would therefore greatly appreciate their giving it to us again.

16. The date and registration number for Wallenberg and Langfelder's arrival in Moscow, Lubyanka Prison to establish their file numbers for Internal Prison. This number is very important as study of the prisoner files has shown it is used in a number of different ways which would help us trace their respective movements in and out of Lubyanka -- for example, in cases of being sent to the Butyrka Medical Service.

17. The Butyrka Prison Incoming Registry for the period from March 30/31, 1950 until April 10, 1950 -- including but not limited to the arrival of the following prisoners: Richter, Grossheim Krisko, Kitschmann, Hille, Loyda, Pelkonen, Hofstetter, Gerstenberg, Huber and Schlitter. As we know the registration numbers of some of these prisoners, we are trying to identify the entire series of prisoners being transferred together to Butyrka and the jurisdiction of the 2nd Main Directorate for their pre-sentencing period. We have placed this request already in previous correspondence.

18. The Moscow Prison(s) files of German Tank Commander, Lieutenant Helmut Schneider and Hungarian scholar, Zoltan Rivo. While we have been shown a portion of Lt. Schneider's camp file, this contains no record of his detention in Lefortovo -- or any prison. We have reviewed Rivo's file for exile, starting with his sentence in Butyrka, but this also leaves out any record of his detention period

and cellmates. Both of these are direct witnesses of Wallenberg's detention past the alleged 1947 death date.

In addition to the Medical requests which I am taking up separately (See Items 11 through 14 for the 1947 Period, Items 7 and 8 of the 1952-54 period and Item 7 of the 1955-57 period) there were a few new requests presented in the Preliminary Report.

19. Items 4 and 5 of the 1947 period place the request for the files of Reginald Barrett, Victor Bondor, Zoltan Miko and Elemer Benczes (also known as Geiger), all of whom had contact with Wallenberg or the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

20. The specific requests throughout the Report related to the file of Esau Oggins.

21. Requests for files of new witnesses to Wallenberg resulting from Susanne Berger's recent work in the SAPO files outlined in Item 22 of the 1947 Section of the Report (Adelman, Bohm etc.). It was decided to include these in the Prisoner File requests rather than submitted them as a separate request. All of these have been reviewed by Ambassador Magnusson.

20. In addition, I had previously placed four requests for prisoner files -- three of which are related to the H list, namely Erich Foss or Voss; Hans Schmidt; and Fridman, Smuel (where links have already been outlined with Jewish rescue) -- and Kutupov who was brought to Vladimir along with Shulgin and Volkov in July of 1947.

It is my hope that this list will clarify our most practical requests to Mr. Vinogradov and Mr. Nikishkin so they can hand this over to their archivists. The more interpretative questions I assumed would be dealt with in the proper conference setting. I included this material only to raise appropriate questions so that the Russian side could be apprised of the direction this work was taking and comment accordingly.

I will be very grateful to the Russian side for their complete cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Susan Ellen Mesinai

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (3) /

1998-12-10

Aambs A. Wallberg

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Val	Utgift	Må
P	2	Eu ¹

För: UD-EC (Lundvik)

Kopia: UD-EI (Olson), amb Riga ✓

La. a/tv

Re Raoul Wallenberg

1998-12-04

1. Wallberg ringde igår upp Nikisjkin för att be om ett möte med anledning av vägran att ge Prosoft tillträde till MVD:s lokaler för att utföra den sista fasen i Vladimir-undersökningen i enlighet med den plan som föreslogs i vårt kryfax 772.

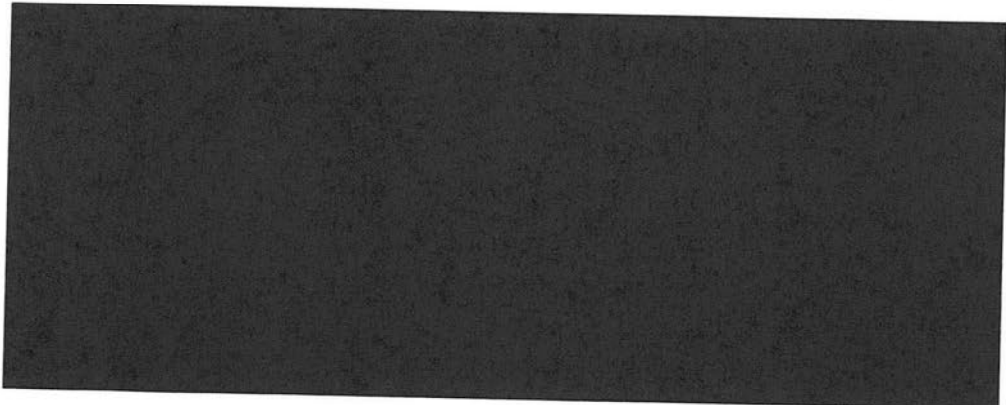
Nikisjkin lät irriterad på rösten och hänvisade till MID, som var den myndighet som nu arbetade med ärendet. Vi skulle därför återkomma ca den 15 december för ett besked. Wallberg svarade att vi var bekymrade över att ärendet dragit ut så mycket på tiden trots att ryskt klartecken redan givits i augusti i år, och att det därför var av intresse att få klarhet i vari problemet bestod.

Enligt Nikisjkin fanns ingen anledning till oro; det hade ju tagit två år att få till stånd den

första fasen av undersökningen. Även denna knut skulle nog lösa sig så småningom, det gällde bara att ha lite tålamod. Nikisjkin fick nu plötsligt bråttom att avsluta samtalet och lade därefter på.

2. Wallberg blev därefter uppringd av Prosofts representant Vadim Tjebanov, som nu haft ett nytt samtal med representanter för MVD:s informationscenter (GITS), denna gång med personal underställd den biträdande chefen för centret. Tjebanov hade för GITS redogjort för de senaste turerna i ärendet. Under samtalets gång hade enligt Tjebanov GITS inställning mjuknat något, inte minst sedan de själva fått klart för sig att MVD saknade erforderlig utrustning och teknik för att genomföra arbetet. Tjebanov hade även klargjort ambassadens inställning. Att något beslut skulle ha fattats av MVD:s ledning om att ge Prosoft tillträde kände man inte till: Nikisjkin hade överhuvudtaget inte kontaktat informationscentret under det senaste halvåret, än mindre delgivit något sådant beslut.

3. Om informationscentret kan förmås ändra inställning skapas nya förutsättningar för att lösa ärendet. Motstridiga uppgifter om vad som har sagts och överenskommits gör dock att vi bör försäkra oss om en signal uppifrån innan vi kan vara säkra på att Prosoft verkligen ges tillträde.



Det torde därför vara

på sin plats att skriva ett brev direkt till inrikesminister Sergej Stepasjin och be honom repetera sin instruktion till MVD:s informationscenter. Detta spår bör kunna drivas parallellt med våra försök att via MID få till stånd en lösning på problemet. Tacksam eventuella synpunkter.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
NEW YORK

INK. UTRIKES DEP		
D.Nr 336/002		
1999-03-08		
1998-12-10		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL. Eu

New York, 1998-12-02

Inkom Utr.min

1998-12-10

Utrikesminister Anna Lindh
Utrikesdepartementet
SE-103 39 Stockholm
Sweden

Raoul Wallenberg monumentet

Som Du kanske sett i pressen har vi just invigt ett monument för att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs gärningar här i New York. Det är utfört av Ulla och Gustav Kraitz och ligger i en rondell mitt i 1:a avenyn där den korsar 47:e gatan, rättare sagt, i hörnan av Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza och Raoul Wallenberg Walk.

I samband med invigningen gjordes en broschyr som beskriver monumentet och som jag bifogar för Din kännedom. Det är mycket anslående - snarare ett byggnadsverk än en traditionell skulptur. Den består av fem sex meter höga granitpelare från Skåne som representerar ruinstaden Budapest - och i en vidare bemärkelse - den mänskliga ödemark som blev Förintelsen. På en av pelarna finns en blå sfär i keramik som symboliserar hoppet. Marken är belagt med slitna gatustenar från ghetton i Budapest. På gatstenarna står en kvarglömd portfölj i brons - Raoul Wallenbergs - som symboliserar hans försvinnande och oavslutade uppdrag - liksom alla vårt oavslutade uppdrag i mänsklighetens tjänst. Detta monument har redan tilldragit sig stort intresse och kommer nog på sikt att bli en sevärdhet i guideböcker över New York.

För Sverige innebär detta att vi har fått ett centralt konstverk mitt i New York. På pelarna finns texter som berättar om Wallenbergs liv och gärning och som klart anger hans svenska bakgrund. Ordet Sweden finns inhugget tre gånger i graniten, Swedish två gånger och namnet Stockholm tre gånger.

För mig har detta varit ett fascinerande arbete att följa från allra första början, från ett hugskott år 1994 till invigningen nu i november, i närvaro av kronprinsessan Victoria och borgmästare Giuliani.

Dag Sebastian Ahlander
Dag Sebastian Ahlander



SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
NEW YORK

New York, 1998-12-02

K-E Norrman

for utkast JES

Kabinettssekreteraren Jan Eliasson
Utrikesdepartementet 386/00710
SE-103 39 Stockholm
Sweden

UMK

P 2 En¹

Bredby JE

JE

Som Du kanske sett i pressen har vi just invigt ett monument för att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs gärningar här i New York. Det är utfört av Ulla och Gustav Kraitz och ligger i en rondell mitt i 1:a avenyn där den korsar 47:e gatan, rättare sagt, i hörnan av Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza och Raoul Wallenberg Walk.

1998-12-18/UMK/pa
andläggare: UD-PIK
Karl-Erik Norrman
skr tit
u/ Jan Eliasson

I samband med invigningen gjordes en broschyr som beskriver monumentet och som jag bifogar för Din kännedom. Det är mycket anslående - snarare ett byggnadsverk än en traditionell skulptur. Den består av fem sex meter höga granitpelare från Skåne som representerar ruinstaden Budapest - och i en vidare bemärkelse - den mänskliga ödemark som blev Förintelsen. På en av pelarna finns en blå sfär i keramik som symboliserar hoppet. Marken är belagt med slitna gatustenar från ghetton i Budapest. På gatstenarna står en kvarglömd portfölj i brons - Raoul Wallenbergs - som symboliserar hans försvinnande och oavslutade uppdrag - liksom alla vårt oavslutade uppdrag i mänsklighetens tjänst. Detta monument har redan tilldragit sig stort intresse och kommer nog på sikt att bli en sevärdhet i guideböcker över New York.

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Leifman
Dj Ahlander

Dag Sebastian Ahlander



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (2)

1998-12-10

tjänste

Aambs A. Wallberg

Delges:

Ulrika Haggård, R-P

exp 98-12-10

UD-EI/ESEK (Olson)

tjänste

Re Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

Bifogat översänds brev från Susan Mesinai
beträffande hennes delutredning i Wallenberg-
ärendet.

HIRDMAN

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64-413 410

1998-12-10
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E1/ESEK

where sign for this
money, am I to assume
that the UD account
will receive confirmation?
or should I send a
letter of confirmation?
Thanks for all your help
in this, the amount for
the travel expenses
was broken down in
one of yesterday's
e-mails.

Best, Susan

SUSAN ELLEN MESINAI
123 Bank St., Apt. 110
New York, NY 10014

PLEASE PRESS FIRMLY
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NEW YORK

REPUBLIC NATIONAL
207 VARICK STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10014-4303
BRANCH 23

SECTION AGREEMENT:

CHEN AND

344/007

1998-12-97
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$P \quad 2 \quad Eu'$



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Sid. 1 (1)

1998-12-10

P 2 Eu¹

→

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Jan Lundvik
Telefon 08-405 3114

P

24p 98/210ae

Ambassaden Moskv

Re Raoul Wallenberg

P 2 EU

Vi ser inte något behov av ett förmöte men är givetvis beredda att diskutera läget med de medlemmar av arbetsgruppen som kommer till Stockholm såsom eventuellt Mesinai. Även von Dardel har aviserat sin ankomst hit i morgon. Makinen och Berger kommer inte. Vi delar uppfattningen att kabs besök bör utnyttjas till att göra de markeringar som krävs för att fullfölja och avgränsa arbetet, t ex genom att överlämna en aide-mémoire innehållande Mesinai's frågor. Av betydelse blir också de synpunkter som vi utlovats från Hans Magnusson.

Cabinet

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (3)

1998-12-11

Aambs A. Wallberg

ag
R

it

(EL)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

För: UD-EC (Lundvik)

Kopia: UD-EI,

amb Riga

B R Å D S K A N D E

Re Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

1998-12-10

P2EU

P2EU

Bifogat översänds utkast till brev till
inrikesminister Sergej Stepasjin för eventuella
synpunkter senast måndagen den 14 december.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

1998-12-11

Ryska federationens
inrikesministerium
Minister Sergej Stepasjin

Bäste herr minister,

jag har äran att vända mig till Er med anledning av den arkivundersökning i Vladimirfängelsets arkiv som genomförs av professor Marvin Makinen tillsammans med medarbetare för MVD som ett led i våra gemensamma ansträngningar att bringa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Den första fasen av detta arbete, som omfattar scaning av registerkort från Vladimirfängelset, utfördes den 13-16 april i år med hjälp av företrädare för firman Prosoft. Det återstår nu att bearbeta den information som erhålls. Den svenska sidan gjorde den 27 juli 1998 via MID en hänvändelse till den ryska sidan om att ge Prosoft möjlighet att genomföra den avslutande delen av arbetet, d.v.s. inmatning av uppgifterna från registerkortet till en databas för datorbearbetning i enlighet med professor Makinens anvisningar.

MVD gav den 5 augusti i år genom sin representant i arbetsgruppen för ett klargörande av Raoul Wallenbergs öde besked om att vår hänvändelse av den 27 juli behandlats positivt, och att det nu var klart att ambassaden kunde ingå kontrakt med firman Prosoft för att inleda arbetet i MVD:s lokaler med inmatning och bearbetning av uppgifter från registerkort från Vladimirfängelset. Villkoret var att arbetet, liksom var fallet då Prosoft genomförde inscanning av dessa registerkort i Vladimirfängelset, skedde under kontroll av medarbetare från Inrikesministeriet med hänsyn till den ryska sidans konfidentialitetskrav. Samma

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119 590 MOSKVA

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Telex
64-413 410

besked gavs Prosoft, som gavs tillfälle att ta del av MVD:s beslut.

Ambassaden slöt därefter kontrakt med den av MVD rekommenderade firman Prosoft för utförandet av den avslutande fasen av undersökningen. Kontraktsumman omfattar totalt 40 334 USD, varav 70% har erlagts. Trots detta positiva besked kom så småningom signaler att Prosoft trots beslutet från MVD:s ledning ändå inte givits tillträde till MVD:s informationscenters lokaler, och att arbetet ännu inte påbörjats.

En förklaring till dröjsmålet kom i ett brev författat av MID den 11 november, där man hänvisar till att MVD:s representanter hävdade att gällande normativa-juridiska dokument inte skulle medge att obehöriga organisationer engageras för arbete med denna typ av uppgifter. Som framgår av ovan kunde emellertid konfidentialitetskraven tillgodoses vid behandlingen av just dessa uppgifter i april 1998, då Prosoft utförde inscanning av motsvarande kartotek från Vladimir-fängelset. Ett liknande arrangemang bör vara möjligt även under denna fas.

Enligt Prosoft hävdar MVD:s statliga informationscentrum att ovannämnda beslut att ge Prosoft tillträde ännu inte delgivits centret. Den svenska sidan vill därför hemställa om att MVD:s informationscenter på nytt instrueras att ge företaget Prosoft möjlighet att utföra den avslutande fasen av projektet, d.v.s. att mata in uppgifterna från registerkorten till en databank med därpå följande datorbearbetning i enlighet med professor Makinens anvisningar. Den svenska sidan vore tacksam för ett snabbt besked om den ryska sidans samtycke, så att projektet kan avslutas.

Med vänlig hälsning

Sven Hirdman



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Sid. 1 (1)

P 2 Eu¹

Utrikesdepartementet

EC

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

/

2p.981211 B2

Ambassaden Moskv

✓

Re Raoul Wallenberg

P 2 EU¹

Instämmer. Brevet bör avsändas snarast möjligt så att det kan ha chans att föranleda åtgärd på den ryska sidan före kabs besök.

Cabinet



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (4)

1998-12-13

Handläggare: H Magnusson

aa
R

EC

u

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

B R Å D S K A N D E

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Till: EC(Lundvik, Gullgren)
Kopia: EI(L Olson), amb Moskva

(1 bil.)

Bifogat insänds mina synpunkter på den senaste utvecklingen i Wallenbergärendet och på hur vi skall kunna komma vidare. De har formulerats på engelska för att lätt kunna delges eller diskuteras med de oberoende experterna. Huvudkraven bör dock tas upp under kabinettsssekreterarens besök i Moskva, med beredskap att föra upp dem ännu högre. Jag återkommer före årsskiftet med förslag på dagordning m m till mötet den 8 januari i Stockholm.

MAGNUSSON

MD

Memorandum

DATE: December 13, 1998
FROM: Hans Magnusson
RE: Raoul Wallenberg

1. The reaction of the Russian side (particularly of the representatives of FSB and MVD) during the meeting on December 7 is not completely surprising but of course nothing that can be accepted by the Swedish side. Obviously, Vinogradov, Ziborov and Nikishkin think that they have done a thorough job, investigating all files and replying to all the questions raised in working group. To a large extent they, or at least Vinogradov, are right in thinking this. Although their focus has sometimes been a bit narrow, it is my impression that they have done their best, based on the prerequisites, institutional background etc. we all are aware of. I think it is very important to recognize this once more and to show our respect for the substantial work done.

At the same time, they are aware of as much as we are, and they have acknowledged this in the working group, that we have not been able to find any legally binding evidence concerning what happened to Raoul Wallenberg. What we have are a number of more or less credible hypotheses. Of course, the Russian side may be convinced that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947, although even they have at times questioned the credibility of the Smoltsov report and the Gromyko memorandum. By the way, independent Russian experts from Memorial are also rather convinced that RW died in 1947. But, once more, this is nothing we have been able to prove. Consequently, to present a report on the basis of what we have, we would not elicit the confidence of world public opinion, and we would not have fully lived up to the demands one should put on this kind of investigation.

2. This was the reasoning we had when presenting the proposals for additional investigations a little more than one year ago, just before president Yeltsin's visit to Sweden. These proposals were not made as a sign of distrust to the Russian side. They were made in order to be able to strengthen the credibility of our common investigation and of a final report- of benefit to the Swedish as well as to the Russian side.

As a result, we were able to reach an agreement, at a very high level (also including Mr Primakov as far as I remember) on what should be done. This included an analysis of registry cards in the Vladimir prison, the study of further prisoner files, support to an investigation of psychiatric hospitals as well as a possibility to get access to the so-called "trophy files". We also gave an outline of the working hypothesis (to create a paper trail etc). It is true that it was indicated in the Swedish request that we should be able to conclude the investigation before the autumn of 1998. That this has not been possible has been due to several factors on both sides.

3(7)

3. We should of course stick to the agreement we have made and carry all necessary work to an end. This means, that the analysis of the Vladimir cards should be made with the help of Prosoft, that Susan Mesinai should be allowed to continue her study of the prisoner files (with exception of a limited number, where an alternative procedure has been agreed), the work related to the psychiatric hospitals should be started and we should in the near future hand over a request concerning the trophy files. If necessary this should be made clear on a high political level.

4. To show our good will we could make an attempt to focus more narrowly the questions in Susan Mesinai's preliminary report no. 1, but if we do this there should be a clear commitment to cooperate from the Russian side.

I will now comment briefly on some of the other points raised in Susan Mesinai's memorandum of December 7.

On the whole, I can agree to the six points taken up on pages 3-4 in her memorandum. I think, though, that we should be able to hand over a request on the trophy files after our meeting in January. Other requests in Susanne Berger's list should be handled in a different way, to be discussed.

The idea to appoint a Russian counterpart to S Mesinai has to be discussed with MID. I am not sure exactly what this arrangement should be. Is not the FSB archive expert, who has been assisting SM already, that kind of a counterpart? We should also be ready to support with funding a continued cooperative Russian effort, if this could be arranged in a tactful way.

I have the following comments on the items raised under the heading "YES NO ANSWERS" in S Mesinai's memorandum.

-2. I do not think that the Russians are able to account more than what they have already done for RW's whereabouts between March 1 and July 17 1947. This has been discussed in the working group and we have been repeatedly told that more documents are not available. But I think we have the cell number of RW in Lubyanka (as far as I remember this was indicated on the transfer order for RW and Roedl, signed by Mironov). I will check this before our meeting in January.

Actually, if an effort is undertaken to focus our questions more, one of the best ways is not to repeat the already given questions and answers in the working group, even if the answers have not always been satisfactory.

-3. The protocol of the Roedl interrogation on July 17th, 1947 has not been found, we have been told repeatedly. No file on Roedl has been found at all - only documents in a file on correspondence between agencies. Actually, it seems that no protocols were made from the interrogations with RW's co-prisoners during the week following July 17. So I don't think we have to bring up this again.

-6. I am not sure the term "declassification of remaining Schlitter material" is correct. I have personally seen his files, and I hope Susan Mesinai has been able to do that as well. The key question, which could possibly be made once more, is whether there are any additional archive material (or pages in the files) concerning Schlitter. The same relates to Hatz.

Otherwise I have no objections to S Mesinai's points, but some of my objections above also relate to her memorandum of November 30. .



1998-12-14

Handläggare: H Magnusson

aa

R

EC

u

AVG.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Till: UD-EC (Lundvik)

Kopia: UD-EI (L Olson), amb Moskva

Bifogat följer mina kommentarer till brevet till Stepasjin.

För att förtydliga mina handskrivna tillägg följer de nedan:

Sid 1: "...inom ramen för rysk-svenska arbetsgruppens arbete."

Sid 2, rad 2. "Givetvis är den svenska sidan beredd uppfylla säkerhetskraven."

Sid 2, efter sista stycket: "Detta delprojekt utgör en vital del av de avslutande undersökningar som överenskomms inom arbetsgruppen för drygt ett år sedan och som bekräftades i samband med president Jeltsins besök i Sverige."

MAGNUSSON



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

1998-12-11

Ryska federationens
inrikesministerium
Minister Sergej Stepasjin

Bäste herr minister,

*9 inom samman
för rätts-övervaknings
arbetsgruppen
arbetet*
jag har äran att vända mig till Er med anledning av
den arkivundersökning i Vladimirfängelsets arkiv
som genomförs av professor Marvin Makinen
tillsammans med medarbetare för MVD som ett led i
våra gemensamma ansträngningar att bringa klarhet i
Raoul Wallenbergs öde,

Den första fasen av detta arbete, som omfattar
scanning av registerkort från Vladimirfängelset,
utfördes den 13-16 april i år med hjälp av
företrädare för firman Prosoft. Det återstår nu att
bearbeta den information som erhålls. Den svenska
sidan gjorde den 27 juli 1998 via MID en
hänvändelse till den ryska sidan om att ge Prosoft
möjlighet att genomföra den avslutande delen av
arbetet, d.v.s. inmatning av uppgifterna från
registerkortet till en databas för datorbearbetning
i enlighet med professor Makinens anvisningar.

MVD gav den 5 augusti i år genom sin representant i
arbetsgruppen för ett klargörande av Raoul
Wallenbergs öde besked om att vår hänvändelse av
den 27 juli behandlats positivt, och att det nu var
klart att ambassaden kunde ingå kontrakt med firman
Prosoft för att inleda arbetet i MVD:s lokaler med
inmatning och bearbetning av uppgifter från
registerkort från Vladimirfängelset. Villkoret var
att arbetet, liksom var fallet då Prosoft
genomförde inscanning av dessa registerkort i
Vladimirfängelset, skedde under kontroll av
medarbetare från Inrikesministeriet med hänsyn till
den ryska sidans konfidentialitetskrav. Samma

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*Förskriv
är den svenska
sidan beslut
uppfylla
Svekehlman*

besked gavs Prosoft, som gavs tillfälle att ta del av MVD:s beslut. *F*

Ambassaden slöt därefter kontrakt med den av MVD rekommenderade firman Prosoft för utförandet av den avslutande fasen av undersökningen. Kontraktsumman omfattar totalt 40 334 USD, varav 70% har erlagts. Trots detta positiva besked kom så småningom signaler att Prosoft trots beslutet från MVD:s ledning ändå inte givits tillträde till MVD:s informationscenters lokaler, och att arbetet ännu inte påbörjats.

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F
Med vänlig hälsning

Sven Hirdman

För detta delprojekt utgår en liten del av de avslutande undersökningarna som företräddes av den arbetsgruppen för drygt ett år sedan ut som beaktade i samband med president Jeltsin besök i Sverige.



1998-12-14

P 2 Eu¹

(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

Delges:

UD-EI (Olsson)

UD EC (Gullgren)

Ambassaden Moskva

Exp 981214/Hg

Re Raoul Wallenberg

D'accord den föreslagna texten. Möjligen kan i slutet på sista meningen tillfogas orden "utan försening" som en påminnelse om att detta kan bli följden av fortsatt krångel.

Cabinet



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

1998-12-09

UTRIKESÄP.		
DNR	346/001	
1998-12-15		
Avd.	P 2	Må EU 1

Delges.

Per Anger (bil 1-4)
von Dandel

Kobs.

Elm, UMK

Ambassadråd Lage Olson

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Kate Wacz
Banérg. 13

(håller bil. 4 till Per Anger)

Lundvik, EC

115 22 Stockholm

Olson, EI-ESEK

RW-föringen

Amb Moskva

Wallenbergkonferens i Montreal 6.12.98

(4 bil)

Amb Budapest

Amb Tel Aviv

Broder,

GK New York

Enligt överenskommelse var jag närvarande vid ovannämnda konferens och höll det av Dig översända talet på Per Angers vägnar i samband med överlämnandet av "The Raoul Wallenberg Award", en plakett, vilken bifogas.

exp. 98-12-16

Mötet var välbesökt. Vilka som talade framgår av bifogade program.

a.a. / H

Bisk. hilsningar

J. Ståhl
Jan Ståhl

Speech by Ambassador Per Anger to Be Delivered by the Ambassador of Sweden to Canada, Mr Jan Ståhl, at a Prize Awarding Ceremony in Montréal on 6 December, 1998

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am very grateful to be the first recipient of this distinguished Raoul Wallenberg Prize and I wish to extend to Dr. Vera Parnes and the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity my great gratitude for this unique honour. I am sorry, indeed, that I cannot be with you today. I am most grateful, though, to my former colleague, His Excellency the Ambassador of Sweden, Mr. Jan Ståhl, for representing me on this occasion.

However, I don't feel that I alone deserve this honour. To me the award is a recognition of the rescue work performed for Hungarian Jews by the members of the then Swedish legation in Budapest during World War II. I want to pay tribute to all those my colleagues who are no longer active. At this moment it would be especially appropriate to honour Raoul Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944. We were close friends since our early days in Stockholm. I knew that nobody could be better suited for the task ahead than Raoul.

He was an extremely able negotiator and organizer, unconventional, inventive and courageous. He had a flair for languages - and he knew Hungary. He was a great idealist at heart and a very warm human being.

The Swedish government accorded Wallenberg full diplomatic status, attaching him to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, where I was serving at the time. He was promised financial support from the US Government for his intended mission, which was to try to save the Jews of Hungary.

Soon after his arrival, he invented what was to become the salvation for thousands: the so-called Schutz-Pass, the protective passport. It was a document in the Swedish colors, bearing the Swedish coat of arms, and signed by the ambassador. It stated that the bearer had been issued a Swedish visa and was under the protection of the Swedish Government. The legal value of this document was obviously doubtful. But the Nazis were impressed by documents bearing official stamps and in most cases they respected the passports.

After negotiations with the authorities, Wallenberg managed to get the Hungarian government to agree to a quota of 4,500 passports. The bearers of the documents were housed in so-called Swedish houses. The number of people living in these houses was secretly

increased, and finally amounted to close to 20,000.

Wallenberg did not stop there, however. Relying on his diplomatic status, he would go to the railway stations where he would order the German officers to open the cattle cars and release those with Swedish passports. Through brazen bluff, he was also able to secure freedom for a large number of Jews without passports, as long as they could show him any kind of paper.

Raoul and I often worked together. I especially remember the death marches to the Austro-Hungarian border, in which Jews were forced to walk 120 miles in the snow. Even there, Wallenberg managed to save people and have them returned to Budapest.

The last time I saw Wallenberg was on January 10, 1945. The situation was serious, as the Hungarian Nazis were looking for him. I pleaded with him to suspend operations and go into hiding. He would not listen, however. "For me, there is no choice. I could never return to Stockholm, knowing that I had failed to do everything within human power to save as many Jews as possible." Shortly after that, he was arrested by the invading Soviet troops and deported to prison in Moscow. His fate is still unknown.

Today, Raoul Wallenberg is known all over the world as one of the greatest humanitarians in modern time. Innumerable tributes have been paid him.

Dr. Parnes is one of those who share that spirit. She is to be admired for her dedication to the memory of a man who through his righteous acts has become a symbol of the struggle for human rights and for the dignity of Man.

Per Anger
Ambassador
Wallenberg's colleague in Budapest

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

*4845 Bourret Avenue, Suite 34, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3W 1L2
Tel (514) 343-0137 - Fax (514) 738-6340*



His Excellency Ambassador Jan Ståhl

Dear Ambassador Ståhl:

I am very thankful that you will be with us at our conference dedicated to the 85th birthday of Ambassador Per Anger.

Herewith I am sending you an invitation and program.

Sincerely yours,

**Dr. Vera Parnes
President**

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

4845 Bourret Avenue, Suite 34, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3W 1L2
Tel (514) 343-0137 • Fax (514) 738-6340



INVITATION

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity and the Canadian Friends of Raoul Wallenberg heartily invite you to our Annual Conference organized together with the Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre.

The Conference is devoted to the 85th birthday of Ambassador Per Anger, a member of the Presidential Board of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity, who worked hand in hand with Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest during WWII. Per Anger gained the attention of people around the world because of his fervent concern for humanity.

The Conference will be held on:

Sunday, December 6, 1998
1:00 p.m.

CUMMINGS HOUSE
5151 Cote Ste. Catherine Road (Corner Westbury)
Metro Cote Ste. Catherine (Orange line)

The program includes: A keynote speech by Dr. Victor C. Goldbloom, Canada's Commissioner of Official Languages; a speech by the former Secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, Agnes Adashi; musical greetings by the well-known violinist Pavel Feldman, member of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, McGill Chamber Orchestra and the Soloists of the Y-YS Orchestra; and the presentation of the Raoul Wallenberg Award to Ambassador Per Anger, a member of the Presidential Board of the RAOUL WALLENBERG INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR HUMANITY.

His Excellency, Swedish Ambassador to Canada Jan Stahl, will participate in the ceremony.

Refreshments will be served.

Admission is free.

Please be so kind to respond by November 30, 1998 by telephone at (514) 342-9356 ext. 212, by FAX at (514) 342-8452, or by E-mail at JIAS@POBOX.COM to the attention of Dr. Vera Parnes, President of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Vera Parnes, Ph.D, Doctor of Medical Science
President

135 Opening of the Conference
Professor Dominique Firon, Chair of the Organizing Committee of the
Canadian Friends of Raoul Wallenberg, Master of Ceremonies

140 Musical Greetings
Ravel Feldman, Violinist, member of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra and
the McGill Chamber Orchestra, Conductor of the YM-YWHA Youth String
Orchestra, and the soloist of the YM-YWHA Youth Orchestra

150 Welcoming address
Dr. Vera Parness, Founder and President, The Raoul Wallenberg
International Movement for Humanity and the Canadian Friends of Raoul
Wallenberg

155 Greeting
Bill A. Surtis, Director of the Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre

165 Keynote Speaker
Dr. Victor C. Goldbloom, O.C., M.D., L.L.D., Canada's Commissioner of
Official Languages

175 Introduction of Ambassador Per Anger on the occasion of his 85th birthday
Mrs. Agnes Adachis, President, The Greater New York Wallenberg
Committee. Member of the Presidential Board of Raoul Wallenberg
International Movement for Humanity. Author of the book "Child of the
Winds, My Mission with Raoul Wallenberg"

180 Presentation of the 1998 Raoul Wallenberg Award to Ambassador Per Anger.
Member of the Presidential Board of Raoul Wallenberg International
Movement for Humanity.
Dr. Vera Parness, President of the Raoul Wallenberg International
Movement for Humanity.
His Excellency Jan Ståhl, Swedish Ambassador to Canada

190 Closing of the Conference
Professor Dominique Firon, Master of Ceremonies

Refreshments will be served



13415 Ouverture de la conférence Professeur Dominique Firon, Président du Comité
de la conférence des Amis Canadiens de Raoul Wallenberg Maître de
cérémonies

13420 Accueil musical M. Ravel Feldman, violoniste, membre de l'Orchestre
Symphonique de Montréal et de l'Orchestre de Chambre de McGill, Chef de
l'Orchestre à cordes du YM-YWHA jeunesse et soliste de L'Orchestre du YM-
YWHA jeunesse

13430 Conférence d'ouverture Dr. Vera Parnes, Présidente fondatrice du
Mouvement International de Raoul Wallenberg pour l'Humanité et les
Amis Canadiens de Raoul Wallenberg

13435 Mots de bienvenue, M. Bill A. Surtis, Directeur Général du Centre
Commemoratif de l'Holocauste à Montréal

13435 Discours principal Dr. Victor C. Goldbloom, O.C., M.D., L.L.D., Commissaire
aux langues officielles du Canada.

13455 Quelques mots au sujet de l'Ambassadeur per Anger à l'occasion de sa 85^{ème}
anniversaire de naissance, par Mme. Agnes Adachis, Présidente de Comité
Wallenberg du grand New-York, Membre du conseil présidentiel du
MIR.W.H. et auteur du livre "Child of the Winds, My Mission with Raoul
Wallenberg"

14010 Présentation du prix Raoul Wallenberg de 1998 à l'Ambassadeur Per Anger
Membre du Conseil présidentiel du Mouvement international de Raoul
Wallenberg pour l'Humanité. (MIR.W.H.)
Dr. Vera Parnes, Présidente de MIR.W.H.
Son Excellence Jan Ståhl, Ambassadeur suédois au Canada.

14020 Clôture de la Conférence Professeur Dominique Firon, Maître de Cérémonies.

Pâtisseries et Café seront servis

Author: Hans (UD) Magnusson at (Pk)Riga-amb
Date: 1998-12-15 08:29
Priority: Low
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3, Jan (UD) Lundvik at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: Follow Up on MID Meeting

348/003
15

f kdm/Hans

P 2 EU'

Forward Header

Subject: Follow Up on MID Meeting
Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Date: 1998-12-14 20.12

a.a./do

Dear Hans.

Just came from the Santa Lucia celebration at the Ambassador's residence. I just went for the singing since there had been so much rehearsing and I love the music. But Mr. Tuchnin was there with his wife so I went over to say hello after the lights went on (before that beautiful girl children with candles on their heads, quite extraordinary for the first time). We had a warm and informal chat, not too long. I told him that I thought it was a good meeting last week but that there needed to be a way to talk more in such a way that we could get the momentum up and running. He apologized by the way for not having their response ready to my November 30th requests, as he had promised it in a week. I told him that if it took longer, given the seriousness of the requests, I certainly could understand. I did let him know however when I was leaving and that we had a meeting in January in Stockholm.

I also let him know that I had heard the request for 'focus' and was doing my best to pare down my work. But that I needed more material to get the essential work done. He said it was rather confusing because he was new at this and his colleagues said that had taken 'all of this up before, why do we have to do it again.' And he didn't know what the real story is.

So I smiled and said that I guess this is called 'being in the middle. Maybe, in a way, we are both in the middle'

He added to this... 'Yes, but you are key to getting this done. Key.'

I assured him that I was only here to help and would be here until the end, but that it was very important that his colleagues understand that the world needs substantiation. Nor should they think that I am matching my view against theirs. My Report includes only what I have seen in the files. And, again, that my desire was only to help... like a bridge, to get this done, and they should not be threatened. If we could just work together we would have something to be really proud of by June or thereabouts....

He repeated the business about key. From which I got the impression that the facilitator I was hoping to see on the Russian side might turn out to be rather me....

I hope I did all right on this.

Hear you are writing a letter to Eliasson, or is that the Memorandum that I saw? If so, please make it clear that there will be not one but four reports in all with requests for appropriate follow up.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Arkivexemplar

Protokoll

1998-12-15

P 2 Eu¹

Utrikesdepartementet

P-L Ulrika Haggård

Möte i arbetsgruppen med uppdrag att studera utestående frågor i efterforskningen av Raoul Wallenberg (UD 1991:C)

DS K Den 8 januari 1999 kommer ett möte i arbetsgruppen med uppdrag att studera utestående frågor i efterforskningen av Raoul Wallenberg att anordnas i Stockholm. Till mötet är inbjudna ledamöterna professor Guy von Dardel, ambassadören Hans Magnusson, Riga, ambassadören Jan Lundvik, UD, ambassadrådet Lage Olson, UD, f.d. rikspolischefen Carl Persson samt ambassadören Martin Hallqvist, Rikspolisstyrelsen, departementssekreteraren Stefan Gullgren, UD, ambassadsekreteraren Anders Wallberg, Moskva och utomstående experterna Marvin Makinen, Chicago, Susan Mesinai, New York, Susanne Berger, Arlington samt Ari Kaplan, Chicago.

Kostnaderna, som beräknas uppgå till ca 150 000 kr, skall belasta tredje huvudtitelns anslag A 5. Utredningar m.m. för budgetåret 1995/96 (kontering: 4215, 105, 25112).

Beslutet har fattats av chefen för Utrikesdepartementet, statsrådet Lindh.

Utdrag till

Arbetsgruppens ledamöter

EC

P-L

/Exp. 98-12-17/uh

Coll: uh



SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
NEW YORK

P 2 Eu
EX (Kaupe Hadd)
Åker AS

New York, 1998-12-15

349/007

Presschefen Annika Söder
UD-PIK
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

orig/N 2 ua
1N 18 N 1
7 2 Eu
[Publicerad i:
Briefing 3/9/MP
1999-08-10 UD-PIK]

Konsten att bygga Sverige-monument i New York
(1 bil.)

Jag har skrivit bifogade artikel med tanke på "Briefing". Med artikeln vill jag visa hur mycket man kan uppnå inom ramen för den allmänna Sverigeinformationen som ofta har svårt att få sin röst hörd i budgetsammanhang. Kanske kan ni rent av ha glädje av att kunna hänvisa till en artikel av detta slag i budgetarbetet.

Såväl SvD som DN som kvällstidningar har bra bilder från invigningen som ägde rum den 9 november och således publicerades den 10 november.

Dag Sebastian Ahlander
Dag Sebastian Ahlander

1998-12-16

Aambs A. Wallberg

Avd.	Grupp	Må
P	2	Eu 1

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: UD-EC (Gullgren, Lundvik)

Kopia: Amb Riga ✓

B R Å D S K A N D E

**Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet inför kabinetts-
sekreterarens besök**

1998-12-09 HP I ER / MOSKVA
(1 bil.)

Härmed insändes en bakgrundspromemoria av Anders Wallberg jämte talepunkter i Wallenberg-ärendet inför överläggningarna med vice utrikesminister Avdejev i Moskva den 21 december.

HIRDMAN

1998-12-16

Aambs A. Wallberg

Delges:

2

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

1. Arbetet inom den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen för att bringa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde är nu inne i ett sluteskede. Båda sidor är eniga om att dokument som entydigt visar vad som hände Wallenberg ej har kunnat påträffas. Viss skiljaktighet råder dock om vilka slutsatser som kan dras av det material som trots allt föreligger.

Den ryska ståndpunkten torde snarast vara att arbetsgruppen redan i dagsläget får anses ha fullgjort sitt uppdrag, eftersom alla relevanta ryska arkiv nu har genomsökts och alla nyckelpersoner som fortfarande är i livet har intervjuats - utan avgörande resultat. Den ryska tolkningen av utredningsmaterialet är därvid att att de sammantagna indicierna tyder på att Wallenberg avrättades i juli 1947.

Från svensk sida har vi dock önskat fullfölja ytterligare några delprojekt inom ramen för utredningen innan arbetsgruppen kan avge sin slutredovisning, bl a med hänsyn till behovet av att säkerställa trovärdigheten hos arbetsrapporterna i brist på avgörande bevis rörande Wallenbergs öde. Den ryska sidan har tidvis uttryckt starka tvivel beträffande det fruktbara i dessa undersökningar men har dock under det senaste året - med början några månader före president Jeltsins statsbesök i Sverige i december 1997 - i stort sett tillmötesgått våra önskemål.

2. De delprojekt som på svensk begäran sålunda återstår att fullfölja innan arbetsgruppen kan avsluta sitt arbete är i första hand tre:

a) Genomgång av ett större antal **persondossierer** (ca 100 st) i den ryska säkerhetstjänstens (FSB) resepektive det ryska inrikesministeriets (MVD) arkiv för att undersöka trovärdigheten hos de vittnesuppgifter som föreligger om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits i sovjetiska fängelser/arbetsläger efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet utförs på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av den oberoende amerikanska forskaren **Susan Mesinai** och dennas ryska medarbetare. Mesinai har sedan slutet av förra året vistats mer eller mindre permanent i Moskva och har givits möjlighet att studera ca hälften av de dossierer som hon har efterfrågat.

På svensk begäran har Mesinai under sommaren sammanställt en delrapport (ca 25 sidor) baserad på det arbete som hittills har utfört. Denna rapport har översatts till ryska och tidigare i höst överlämnats till den ryska sidan i arbetsgruppen.

Det är Susan Mesinais förhoppning att hon skall kunna avge slutrapport från arbetet med persondossiererna i **juni 1999**, givetvis under förutsättning att den ryska sidan beviljar henne tillstånd att under tiden fram till dess studera de dossierer som fortfarande återstår. Vid ett möte med den ryska delen av arbetsgruppen den 7 december uttrycktes från rysk sida tvivel på det meningsfulla att genomföra undersökningen i den omfattning som föreslagits, och att den därför borde skäras ner. Ett skriftligt svar avseende varje konkret dossier har utlovats denna vecka. **(Vi anser det angeläget att Susan Mesinai ges tillfälle att slutföra sitt arbete med persondossiererna. Undantag utgör ett mindre antal dossierer, där ett annat förfarande överenskommits.)**

b) Genomgång och bearbetning av ett större antal **registerkort** (drygt 10 000) i **Vladimirfängelsets arkiv** för att undersöka trovärdigheten hos de vittnesuppgifter som föreligger om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits i Vladimirfängelset under en viss period efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet utförs på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av en oberoende expert, den amerikanske biologiprofessorn **Marvin Makinen** och dennes ryska respektive amerikanska medarbetare. I april i år genomfördes efter åtskilliga turer en slutlig genomgång respektive avläsning (med scanner) av de aktuella registerkorterna i Vladimirfängelsets arkiv. Den avslutande

databearbetningen av informationen från registerkorten har under senvåren, sommaren och hösten fått uppskjutas ett flertal tillfällen p.g.a. diverse oförutsedda komplikationer på rysk sida: datorföretaget Prosoft, som fått i uppdrag att utföra arbetet, har inte givits tillträde till inrikesministeriets faciliteter för att slutföra undersökningen. Det är därför **i dagsläget oklart** när denna skall kunna genomföras. Ett brev avsändes den 16 december till inrikesminister Sergej Stepasjin från ambassadör Hirdman med en begäran om att ge slutgiltigt klartecken till undersökningen:

Vi anser det från svensk sida angeläget att datorföretaget Prosoft ges möjlighet att genomföra den avslutande fasen av undersökningen i Vladimirfängelset så att den kan slutföras utan ytterligare dröjsmål i enlighet med vad som tidigare överenskommits.

c) Undersökningar i olika psykiatriska klinikers arkiv för att följa upp olika vittnesuppgifter om att Wallenberg skulle ha hållits inspärrad på psykiatrisk klinik under vissa perioder efter 1947.

Undersökningsarbetet kommer att utföras på svenskt uppdrag och med svensk finansiering av den oberoende amerikanska arkivforskaren **Susan Mesinai** och i samarbete med den oberoende tyska arkivforskaren och frilansjournalisten **Susanne Berger** samt dessas ryska medarbetare. Principiellt klartecken till detta delprojekt inom Wallenbergutredningen meddelades av det ryska hälsovårdsministeriet i juni i år. Ett första möte på expertnivå mellan Mesinai och företrädare för hälsovårdsministeriet ägde rum den 13 augusti i Moskva. Förhoppningen är nu att undersökningarna skall kunna **inledas i början av 1999**.

3. Slutresultaten från arbetsgruppens verksamhet kommer enligt planerna att redovisas genom att **vardera sidan publicerar sin arbetsrapport** (eventuellt med en gemensam svensk-rysk inledning på några sidor). Den svenska sidans rapport är i stort sett färdig och detsamma gäller enligt uppgift även den ryska.

Från svensk sidan har vi gjort klart att åtminstone de tre ovan nämnda delprojekten måste fullföljas innan arbetsgruppens uppdrag kan betecknas som avslutat (beträffande de psykiatriska klinikerna torde det dock i praktiken bli svårt att fastställa tidpunkten för när delprojektet kan anses "avslutat"). Det framstår som **osannolikt att så skulle kunna ske före slutet av 1999**.

4. Från svensk sida har vi vid upprepade tillfällen klargjort att vi utgår från att de oberoende experterna/historiker som önskar bedriva efterforskningar rörande Raoul Wallenbergs öde kommer att ges tillstånd härtill även efter att den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen har avslutat sitt uppdrag. Den ryska sidan har i olika sammanhang uttryckt sin beredskap härtill.



1998-12-17

Handläggare: H Magnusson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EC

Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu 1
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MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

Re Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet inför
kabinettssekreterarens besök

a. a/su

Till: EC(Gullgren, Lundvik)
Kopia: EI(L Olson), amb Moskva

Jag har bara en synpunkt på Moskvaambassadens promemoria om Wallenbergärendet inför kabinettssekreterarens Moskvabesök. Promemorian är mycket bra. Under punkt 3 sägs dock att "den svenska sidans rapport är i stort sett färdig och detsamma gäller enligt uppgift även den ryska". Det bör göras klart att, även om det för drygt ett år sedan förelåg ett svenskt utkast, som byggde på dittills genomförda utredningar, innehåller texten inget som återspeglar det senaste årets arbete. Det är ännu för tidigt att uttala sig om hur mycket rapporten kommer att behöva ändras. Jag föreställer mig dock att det mesta står sig rätt väl. Ev kan man tänka sig en redovisning av de oberoende experternas arbete i bilaga eller separat - såvida det inte skulle leda till avgörande genombrott.

Jag anser också att det bör vara en bestämd målsättning att slutföra arbetet före 1999 års slut(möjligen med undantag för de psykiatriska klinikerna, ett uppdrag som det är svårare att avgränsa).

MAGNUSSON



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

351/001

1998-12-17

Utrikesdepartementet

Generalkonsul Dag Sebastian Ahlander
New York

Kabinettssekreteraren

1998-12-18/UMK/pa

Handläggare: UD-PIK

Karl-Erik Norrman

skr tit

u/Jan Eliasson

P 2 E u

Wallenbergmonument

Tack för Ditt brev 98-12-02. Det gläder mig verkligen att detta monument över vår store landsman och kollega nu har invigts. Jag tror som Du att det har stora förutsättningar att bli en av sevärdheterna i New York. Det känns extra viktigt att det finns ett Wallenbergmonument i New York.

Utöver det universiella värdet i att Raoul Wallenbergs minne hedras blir ju monumentet ett stycket Sverigefrämjande i granit!

Jan Eliasson

cc L H Wide, AME
A Söder, PIK
K Nordlund-Malmegård, PIK-INF

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☒ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avs datum

Sign

981218

E-post meddelande

1999-01-29 UMK/p.m.
Skrivet
u/Jan Eliasson

Author: Jan (UD) Eliasson at (Pk)UD-1
Date: 1999-01-11 09:41
Priority: Urgent
TO: Pernilla (UD) Almén
Subject: FSB Reply/Wallenberg Investigation

Subject: FSB Reply/Wallenberg Investigation
Author: Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Date: 1998-12-18 17:24

352/009
1999-02-19
1998-12-18
P 2 Ca'

Dear Cabinet Secretary Eliasson:

We have not met, but I understand that it is with your support, among others, that Dr. Marvin Makinen and I have been able to pursue our independent investigations in Russia on the Wallenberg case. Unfortunately I will not be here at the Embassy in Moscow when you arrive as I return to New York, so I simply wanted to forward to you this one observation regarding the Russian side's first reply to my Preliminary Report on possible Death Dates or Danger Points in Wallenberg's Fate.

The value of the Vladimir investigation, to which the Swedish Government has made a very strong commitment, is that it cross-references cell occupancy in the Medical Corpus to determine the movements of a possible Prisoner X who might be Wallenberg. Cell occupancy and forensics are the two strongest tools we have to establish Wallenberg's whereabouts.

It is therefore of concern that while the recently released FSB reply to my Report offers new and interesting details which indicates their ability to access such information, in the critical matters they deflect from providing the necessary cell occupancy information. This is particularly critical because we know for a fact that Wallenberg was in Internal Prison, and so out of the simplest working tools of that knowledge can rebuild his trail. (We do not yet know for a fact that Wallenberg was in Vladimir, so that effort is in a sense less threatening to the 'power organs', who believe very firmly in the 1947 death date.) This may account for their denial that such tools exist when I could easily prove otherwise.

I in no way wish to discourage the dialogue which I feel I have succeeded in building through my work, or the trust which only follows upon the great work already established through the Working Group. However, our standards of investigation and our need for real evidence must be made clear. It is my deepest hope that you who have for so long been deeply concerned with the Wallenberg case will convince them of our determination to continue until a reasonable amount of evidence and data has been made available.

As I have told the representatives on the Russian side, courage is needed here -- courage and kindness -- to progress to the end. For, if indeed their claim is true, they have nothing to fear. The evidence will show this quite clearly.

With that thought, may I again wish you many thanks for your support and best wishes for the New Year,

Susan Ellen Mesinai

(Author: INTERNET:hans.magnusson@riga.mail.telia.com/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-12-20 17:21
Priority: Normal
TO: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at internet,
INTERNET:jan.lundwik@foreign.ministry.se/ at internet
CC: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3, Susan (UD) Mesinai at (Pk)Moskva-amb-1
Subject: Re: URGENT:recent answers to questions of Susan Mesinai

I think we will have to discuss in detail the answers by MID at our meeting on >January 8 before we give any reactions to the Russian side, because there are obviously some things I/We will have to check in our papers/Yours sincerely, Hans M

-----Original Message-----

From: makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu <makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu>
To: jan.lundwik@foreign.ministry.se <jan.lundwik@foreign.ministry.se>
Cc: lage.olson@foreign.ministry.se <lage.olson@foreign.ministry.se>; Susan Mesinai <susan.mesinai@foreign.ministry.se>; Hans Magnusson <hans.magnusson@riga.mail.telia.com>
Date: den 19 december 1998 07:53
Subject: URGENT:recent answers to questions of Susan Mesinai

354/001

1998 12 20

>
>Dear Mr. Lundwik:

P 2 Eu

>I am sure that you will recall when we last met in Berlin when you helped me to arrange a trip to the home of Jan Loyda in Mittweida, Germany.
>Since then I have still continued to work with the Swedish-Russian Working Group on the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

>
>Susan Mesinai FAXed to me yesterday the Russian copy of the answers to questions that she put recently to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I wish to inform you of my impression and assessment of that information so that you can properly advise Ambassador J. Eliason before his trip to Moscow that will deal with the activities of the Working Group among, I presume, other matters.

a.o./H

>
>The information imparted in those answers either indirectly or directly is dynamite, and it should be accepted as either absolutely false or absolutely true but incomplete. For instance, the Russian side of the Working Group have insisted for years that there are no documents relating to the cases of Raoul Wallenberg or Vilmos Langfelder. In this series of answers to questions they have provided information about prison cell locations of both RW and VL that in our experience could be obtained only from personal, investigatory, or prison files. This simply means that either they have fabricated answers or they are providing truthful (but still incomplete) answers from records that up to now they have been unwilling to release. It is important to obtain the full explanation behind these answers and to have access to the complete records in order to preserve the credibility of the Working Group and the final report that the Working group will release.

>
>They have provided cell location information of RW and VL in such a manner so as to establish in which prisons Raoul Wallenberg was held between his arrest in 1945 and July 17, 1947, but they have avoided giving the information in such a manner so as to establish occupancy of cells by other prisoners. It would be important to have the chronological cell occupancy information in order to establish the order of events and whether there are still witnesses alive who could testify to these events. This fact alone all the more emphasizes the importance of the analysis of the cell occupancy data that I wish to carry out of the prisoner registration cards in the Vladimir Prison No. 2. These cards have been scanned into digital image format by ProSoft, as you know, last spring, and we are still awaiting the data entry into file format that has been promised (and contracted for by the Swedish Embassy in Moscow) so that we can proceed

with the analysis.

>There are a number of issues on which the Russian MID is not willing to
>provide full information. For instance, they side-step the issue entirely
>whether the prisoner Gefrorener was executed. There is no definitive
>statement about documentation of his execution or cremation or burial
>of the body. This only means that the order was not carried out. In
>addition, they state that they have no information concerning the identity
>of Prisoner No. 1 in the Vladimir Prison. Yet some time ago the Russian
>side of the Working Group insisited emphatically in a session of the
>Working Group that Prisoner No. 1 (who is listed as a Hungarian on the
>registration card) was not Vilmos Langfelder.

>The Russian side has not admitted that there is any association of the
>case of Otto Hatz (a Hungarian) with that of RW. Now they admit that he
>was one of several prisoners interrogated on or near the date of July 17,
>1947, when other prisoners well known to have been associated with the
>cases of RW or VL were also interrogated.

>The information provided in these answers to Susan Mesinai's questions
>is helpful but still incomplete. While one can consider the Russians to
>have made some attempt to reply to our inquiries, the answers are so as to
>require fuller information about the origin of the data as well as access
>to inspect these documents.

>I have dicussed with Susan Mesinai a more detailed assessment of my
>impressions of this information provided by the Russian Ministry of
>Foreign Affairs. I have complete faith in her ability to communicate to
>you these impressions in more detail. To my mind this information should
>have been communicated to the Swedish sector of the Working Group many
>years ago. The fact that they have been unwilling to do so underlines all
>the more that we must proceed with pursuing the objectives of archival
>research that we have previously requested, including the analysis of the
>other 50 personal files that have not yet been released to us, the
>analysis of medical records requested by Susan Mesinai through the
>Ministry of Health, the analysis of documents in the 'Trophy files'
>that have been requested by susanne Berger, and the computer based
>analysis of the Vladimir prisoner registration cards that has been
>delayed.

>Thank you.

>Sincerely,

>Marvin Makinen

>*****

>Marvin W. Makinen
>Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
>The University of Chicago
>Cummings Life Science Center
>920 E. 58th Street
>Chicago, Illinois 60637

>Tel: 773/702-1080
>FAX: 773/702-0439
>e-mail: m-makinen@uchicago.edu

>*****

>*



REGERINGSKANSLIET

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (1)

1998-12-18

P 2 Eu¹

Utrikesdepartementet

P-P

Ulrika Haggård

c.c. Lage Olson, EI-ESEK

Generalkonsulatet

NEW YORK Dnr 129 ✓

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

Generalkonsulatet bemyndigas härmed utbetala 5 050 US dollar till forskaren Susan Mesinai med anledning av efterforskningar inom ramen för Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet. Ersättningen utgör arvode om 2 250 US dollar för januari månad 1999 (3000) minus skatt (750) samt 2 800 US dollar för täckande av resekostnader. Redovisning skall ske med avräkningsbesked (kontering 4215, 105, 25112).

CABINET

Exp. 98-12-18 bl. 12.43
huh

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00

E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE

Besöksadress
Malmtorgsgatan 3

Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

DELGIVNING

EI-ESEK
MENA
UMK
BMK

AVD.	GR.	MÅL
9	2	En ¹

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV

1998-12-21

UD STOCKHOLM

FÖR UD-EI-ESEK (OLSON). KOPIA: UD-MENA.

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

Delges:

von Dandel

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Roga

Leander, EC

Olsen, EI-ESEK

Anke Moskwa

exp. 98-12-22

ko

a.a. / Jo

FORTS.

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

PRIMO

MED HÄNVISNING TILL ER OVAN INSTRUX KAN MEDDELAS ATT AMBASSADEN UNDER DECEMBER MÅNAD VARIT I KONTAKT MED HÄRVARANDE UM OCH HOLOCAUST-INSTITUTIONEN YAD VASHEM I FRÅGAN. MEMORANDUM MED DE AV ER ANGIVNA PUNKTERNA ÖVERLÄMNADES MED BEGÄRAN ATT FÅ TILLGÅNG TILL RW-RELEVANTA DOKUMENT I ISRAELISKA ARKIV. AMBASSADENS FRAMSTÄLLAN BEMÖTTES POSITIVT.

SECUNDO

UM:S RW-HANDLÄGGARE, AMBASSADRÅDET TALYA LADOR-FRESHER, LOVADE UNDERSÖKA I VILKEN UTSTRÄCKNING DE ANGIVNA DOKUMENTEN KUNDE FINNAS I ISRAELISKA ARKIV. MED HÄNVISNING TILL DEN OMFATTANDE LISTAN DOKUMENT, RISKERADE IDENTIFIERINGSPROCESSEN TA VISS TID. LADOR-FRESHER FÖRUTSÅG ATT I ISRAEL BEFINTLIG RW-DOKUMENTATION HUVUDSAKLIGEN SKULLE STÅ ATT FINNA I LANDETS NATIONALARKIV.

DET VAR SANNOLIKT INTE REALISTISKT ATT FÖRVÄNTA SIG ATT NATIONALARKIVET OCH ANDRA INSATSER SKULLA HA RESURSER ATT ORDNA MED KOPIOR PÅ ALLA DOKUMENT. LADOR-FRESHER FÖRESLOG ATT EN RW-EXPERT SKULLE UTSÄNDAS FRÅN SVERIGE FÖR ATT PÅ PLATS BEDRIVA ARKIVFORSKNING. EN TILL TVÅ VECKOR UPPSKATTADES KRÄVAS FÖR EN NÅGORLUNDA NOGGRANN GENOMGÅNG. SÅ SNART UPPGIFTER FANNES OM I ISRAELISKA ARKIV BEFINTLIG DOKUMENTATION SKULLE UM ÅTERKOMMA TILL AMBASSADEN.

TERTIO

PÅ YAD VASHEM KONTAKTADES VICE ORDFÖRANDEN, AMBASSADÖR JOHANAN BEIN, OCH VICE ARKIVCHEFEN JUDITH KLEINMAN. I DEN UTSTRÄCKNING RW-DOKUMENT AV INTRESSE FINNS I YAD VASHEMS ARKIV, SOM ÄR OFFENTLIGT, STOD YAD VASHEM TILL AMBASSADENS FÖRFOGANDE. PRESUMTIONEN VAR DOCK ATT HUVUDELEN AV DEN RW-DOKUMENTATION SOM FINNS I YAD VASHEMS ARKIV REDAN VAR KÄND I SVERIGE. EN NOGGRANN ARKIVGENOMGÅNG UPPSKATTADES TA DRYGT EN VECKA. BEIN OCH KLEINMAN HÄNVISADE ÄVEN DE TILL ISRAELISK NATIONALARKIVET. EN SNABBGENOMGÅNG AV YAD VASHEMS DATORISERADE ARKIVFÖRTECKNING VISADE ATT BL A FÖLJANDE DOKUMENT AV EV. INTRESSE STOD ATT FINNA:

FORTS.

1. ISRAEL'S CASE FILE OM RW:KOPIA AV SVENSKA UD:S FILE OCH DOKUMENT MED ANKNYTNING TILL RW:S PLATS I VALLEY OF THE RIGHTEOUS FINNS PÅ YAD VASHEM. KOMPLETT RW-DOSSIER FINNS I NATIONALARKIVET.
2. RW-VITNESMÅL FINNS I VISS UTSTRÄCKNING I YAD VASHEM'S ARKIV.
3. EICHMANN-RÄTTEGÅNGEN (FRÅGOR 3 A-D): NATIONALARKIVET HAR FULLSTÄNDIG DOKUMENTATION FRÅN RÄTTEGÅNGEN. "THE TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN, RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS" FINNS PUBLICERADE PÅ ENGELSKA, UTGIVNA AV ISRAEL'S JUSTITIEMINISTERIUM 1992.
4. BECHER: 28 FILER FINNS I YAD VASHEM-ARKIVET. FLERTALET PÅ TYSKA. BL A FINNS VITNESMÅL AV DEN UNGERSKA ÖVERLEVNADE ELISABETH GROSSMAN, DOKUMENT FRÅN NUERNBERG-RÄTTEGÅNGEN, EICHMANN-RÄTTEGÅNGEN, BECHER'S VITNESMÅL, M-M-
5. KOPIA PÅ SALLY MEYER'S "PRIVATE COLLECTION" FINNS PÅ MIKROFILM. ORIGINAL HOS AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (SKULLE KONTAKTAS AV UM).
6. KOPIOR AV BERLIN DOCUMENT CENTER INSTITUTE'S DOKUMENTATION, MED PERSONLIGA FILER FÖR SS-PERSONAL, NSPD-MEDLEMMAR, M.M.
7. SAMLING DOKUMENT OM KARL LUTZ, SCHWEIZ KONSUL I BUDAPEST.
8. DOKUMENT FRÅN NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY (M.61/96, 98), SOM NYSS ERHÅLLITS FRÅN UNGERN.

QUARTRO

MED HÄNVISNING TILL DET OVAN ANFÖRDA VILL VI FÖRESLÅ ATT DEPARTEMENTET REDAN NU ÖVERVÄGER ATT UNDER VÅREN SKICKA EN RW- OCH ARKIVKUNNIG EXPERT TILL ISRAEL, SOM EFTER DET ATT UTLÅTANDE FRÅN HÄRVARANDE UM ERHÅLLITS GÖR ERFORDERLIGA EFTERFORSKNINGAR PÅ PLATS. VI HOPPAS UNDER JANUARI FÅ SVAR FRÅN UM OM TILLGÄNGLIGHET TILL DOKUMENT I ANDRA ISRAELISKA ARKIV ÄN YAD VASHEM'S.

JUHLIN-DANNFELT

Author: INTERNET:asoderqu@pen.k12.va.us/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-12-20 20:36
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: message from S. Berger

Dear Mr. Olson,

I was wondering if you could make available for the meeting in January all available information on two Swedes which were mentioned by de Latry as having been held in captivity in Russia in the 1940's and 1950's: Ola Sandersson (other spellings Ola S. Andersson or Ola(f) Andersson, and Karl Moritz Leuvenhaupt, also Lewenhaupt). I would like all available information in Foreign Ministry records on these two. I did not see their names on the list you forwarded of Swedes in the Gulag, although there is mentioned an A.O.Andersson, but he may well be a different person. In light of de Latry's other statements concerning Swedes (and he makes a clear distinction between 'Scandinavians' and 'Swedes'). in Vorkuta I think we would be well served to sort out which Swedes were where at what time in captivity. To that end, it would also be helpful to obtain partial debriefing records of individuals who were released and returned to Sweden, to reconstruct their whereabouts at certain times. Surely this information was obtained from all those who returned and if we limit our request to this information there should not be any problem with release of other sensitive materials that may be contained in such records.

Happy Holidays! Is our 'feast' still on?

Susanne

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

TELEFAX Sid 1 (3)

1998-12-22

Handläggare: S. Lundvall

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, nr 239

Till: Ambassadör Jan Lundvik
Kopia: Magnus Lennartsson/EC

p a Ew

Invigningen av Wallenbergmonumentet i New York
1 bil

Bifogar för kännedom ett brev från överborgmästaren i Budapest, Gábor Demszky, rörande Wallenbergmonumentet i New York.

Carlsson

Adress
Ajtósi Dürer sor 27 A
1148 BUDAPEST

Telefon
+36 1 352 2804

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225647

71626001



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Öexc. Staffan Carlsson úr
a Svéd Királyság
rendkívüli és meghatalmazott nagykövete

Budapest

1998. december „ „

Tisztelt Nagykövet Úr!

Hivatkozással 1998. november 20-i levelére köszönöm a tájékoztatást a New York-i Raoul Wallenberg szobor avatásáról. Nagy örömmre szolgál, hogy Budapest is hozzájárulhatott eme műalkotáshoz, amely méltóképpen őrzi a svéd diplomata emlékét. Bízom benne, hogy a közeli jövőben alkalmam lesz New Yorkba látogatni és leróni tiszteletemet a szobornál.

Köszönöm, hogy 1998. december 3-i látogatása során felhívta figyelmemet az Olof Palme emlékmű feliratának eltűnésére és egyúttal tájékoztatom, hogy felvettük a kapcsolatot az illetékesekkel, a táblát hamarosan pótolják.

Abban a reményben, hogy együttműködésünk a jövőben is hasonlóan gyümölcsöző lesz maradok

szívélyes üdvözléssel

Demszky Gábor

3(3)

non-official translation

His Excellency
Mr. Staffan Carlsson
Ambassador of
the Kingdom of Sweden

Budapest

Budapest, „ „ December, 1998.

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

In relation to your letter of 20 November I would like to thank you for the information about the inauguration of the Raoul Wallenberg statue of New York. I find it a great pleasure that Budapest could also make a contribution to the creation of this piece of art that is an appropriate keeper of the memory of the Swedish diplomat. I trust that in the near future I will have the opportunity to visit New York and pay tribute at the statue.

I also thank you that during your visit of 3 December, 1998 you brought to my attention the disappearance of the scripture from the monument of Olof. persons has already been established and the plaque will be replaced.

In the hope that our future co-operation will be similarly fruitful I remain,

sincerely yours

Gábor Demszky



REGERINGSKANSLIET

TELEFAX

✓
Dnr 137

1998-12-29

P 2 Eu¹

(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
deps Stefan Gullgren
Telefon 08-405 5522

Delges:
Lage Olson, EI

Generalkonsulatet NEW YORK

Bemyndigande - Raoul Wallenberg-utredningen

Generalkonsulatet bemyndigas härmed att till Ms Susan Mesinai, som på svenskt uppdrag utför vissa arkivundersökningar i Moskva inom ramen för Raoul Wallenberg-utredningen, utbetala ett belopp motsvarande en flygbiljett New York-Moskva (via Stockholm) i turistklass. Ms Mesinai avser enligt uppgift avresa från New York 6 januari men torde komma att kontakta generalkonsulatet i frågan inom de närmaste dagarna.

Utbetalningen redovisas med avräkningsbesked.

CABINET

Kopia t Lage Olsson, EI

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