

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

2000-11-09

Sven Hirdman

UD/EC/Amb Jan Lundvik
001113
Kopia t
Guy von Dardel
Nina Lagergren

Lupning från

enl adressering/samt

UMK

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Exp. 2000-11-13/RP EC

Avg.	Grupp	Mål
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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

För: EC

Kopia: Lundvik/EC, UrP, Kabsek, UMK

Raoul Wallenberg

Alexander Jakovlev - förre politbyråmedlemmen, Gorbatsjov-medarbetaren, Jeltsin-medarbetaren, sedan 1992 ordförande i Presidentens Kommission för rehabilitering av offren för (Stalin-och kommunist-tidens) politiska repression - ringde mig idag för att säga följande om Raoul Wallenberg.

Vid sitt möte idag kl. 14.00 rysk tid hade Kommissionen två ärenden, varav det ena avsåg RW. Kommissionen skulle vid sammanträdet fatta beslutet att RW utgjort ett offer för den politiska repressionen och officiellt överlämna ärendet till det ryska Riksåklagarämbetet för vidtagande av vidare åtgärder. Beslutet innefattade även RW:s chaufför, Langfelder. Kommissionens ställningstagande torde komma att offentliggöras redan idag.

Kommissionens beslut innebär, som jag förstår det, ett officiellt erkännande att RW togs av daga av ryssarna.

På Jakovlevs fråga hur jag såg på Kommissionens ställningstagande, svarade jag att jag välkomnade det och uttryckte min uppskattning för att han velat ta sig an saken. I det sammanhanget informerade jag Jakovlev om den förestående avslutningen av det svensk ryska arbetsgruppsarbetet avseende RW per början av december och sade, att

det mot den bakgrunden var bra att Kommissionens ställningstagande kom nu.

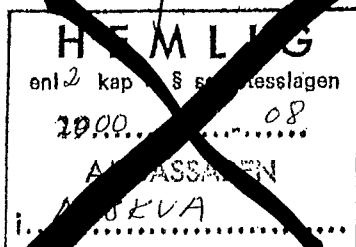
Jakovlev berättade även att hans Kommission under utredningen om RW fått en officiell skriftelse från handläggaren av RW-ärendet på det ryska Riksåklagarämbetet om att man där dragit slutsatsen att uppgiften att RW skulle ha dött av en hjärtattack var ogrundad. Ett intressant medgivande som så vitt jag vet inte nått oss tidigare, ej heller i Guy von Dardels korrespondens med det ryska riksåklagarämbetet.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

2000-11-08



Departementsråd
Hans Magnusson

Utrikesdepartementet

INKOM UD		
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Arbetsgruppsmöte i Wallenberg-arbetsgruppen

(1 bil.)

Hans,

Översänder bifogat, enligt överenskommelse, mina anteckningar från mötet i september med den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen om Raoul Wallenberg.

För eventuellt införande av ändringar/kompletteringar bifogar jag dokumentet även på diskett.

Mats Foyer
Mats Foyer

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

PM

2000-10-29

Handl: Mats Foyer

H E M L I G jml 2:1 SekrL

Möte med Wallenberg-arbetsgruppen i Moskva den 14 september 2000

Överläggningarna leddes på svensk sida av departementsråd Hans Magnusson och på rysk sida av medordföranden i arbetsgruppen Vjatjeslav Tutjnin. Närvarande på rysk sida var i övrigt Vladimir Vinogradov, FSB, Konstantin Nikisjkin, MVD, och Vladimir Sokolov, MID. På svensk sida deltog även tolken Christina Johannesson och Mats Foyer.

Tutjnin konstaterade att utrikesminister Anna Lindh vid sitt besök sagt att den svenska sidan var inriktad på att avsluta arbetsgruppens arbete i år. Hon hade också sagt sig vara nöjd med den ryska sidans arbete. Denna ansträngde sig också härför. (Bara under några månader hade Tutjnin f.ö. från Magnusson mottagit 20 email!) Han tackade för expertrapporterna (av vilka han än så länge läst alla utom Mesinais rapport). Han framhöll att den svenska sidan visat förtroende genom att ge den ryska sidan dessa rapporter, vilket man var tacksam för.

Magnusson svarade att det fanns anledning att visa varandra så stor öppenhet som möjligt.

Tutjnin sade att den ryska sidan också strävade efter detta, men att lagar ibland uppställde hinder. Han hoppades att den svenska sidan förstod att den ryska inte skulle ge några reaktioner på expertrapporterna vilka ju hade intern karaktär.

Magnusson svarade att vi inte väntade oss att den ryska sidan skulle reagera på något officiellt sätt, men däremot svara på de frågor som togs upp i dessa rapporter.

Tutjnin konstaterade att de ryska svaren kom med viss fördröjning. Det var ett stort arbete. Idag kunde svar ges på ambassadör Jan Lundviks promemoria; vilken ryska experter studerat. Tutjnin överlämnade skriftligt svar* och redogjorde för huvudpunkterna i detta.

Tutjnin sade att man, om den svenska sidans planer när det gällde det avslutande arbetsgruppsmötet i Stockholm inte ändrats, småningom önskade en note med inbjudan och övriga modaliteter.

Magnusson svarade att planerna var oförändrade. Han skulle nästföljande måndag ha en föredragning om ärendet för den nye kabinettssekreteraren inför statsminister Perssons besök i Moskva. Avsikten var att tidtabellen skulle hållas. Kanske skulle det avslutande arbetsgruppsmötet dock inte äga rum i november utan i början av december, under förutsättning att detta passade den ryska sidan.

Magnusson framhöll vikten av att i största möjliga utsträckning även få svar på de frågor som ställts senast. Bland dem fanns några som var mycket centrala. Experterna Makinen/Kaplan och Mesinai skulle avge sina rapporter i oktober. Magnusson trodde inte att dessa i någon större utsträckning skulle komma att påverka slutrapporten. De frågor som Makinen och Mesinai ställt var f.ö. markerade som utestående frågor i rapportutkastet, vilket därför skulle gå lätt att justera.

Om inte den nämnda föredragningen ledde till någon annan slutsats skulle den svenska sidan vara beredd att lämna sitt rapportutkast (på svenska) redan i slutet av september, och därefter så snart som möjligt på engelska. Detta dock under förutsättning att även den ryska sidan överlämnade sitt utkast.

Tutjnin svarade att den ryska sidan var beredd göra detta, dock något senare i tiden. Den ryska rapporten, som uppgick till cirka 50 sidor, var färdigskriven men ännu ej avstämd med berörda myndigheter (fr.a. FSB och MVD). Man önskade, för att få så bra och idiomatiskt korrekta översättningar som möjligt, föreslå att de båda sidorna översatte den andra sidans rapport till det egna språket.

Magnusson konstaterade att detta innebar viss orättvisa i förhållande till den ryska sidan

* Insänt med fax 398 A 2000-09-20 tillsammans med ambassadens översättning.

eftersom den svenska rapporten var ungefär tre gånger så lång som den ryska!

Tutjnin svarade att detta kunde kvitteras om den svenska sidan tog på sig att översätta den ryska slutrapporten även till engelska.

Magnusson bad om besked då den ryska sidan vore beredd att utbyta rapportutkast. Han tillade att vi, även därefter, förbehöll oss rätten att införa ändringar i vår slutrapport.

Tutjnin svarade att den ryska sidan också förbehöll sig denna rätt.

Magnusson nämnde att vi även skulle komma med ett förslag om en uppföljningsmekanism av arbetsgruppens arbete. Detta gick i korthet ut på att pengar skulle anslås till fortsatt forskning om Wallenbergs öde och att frågor i framtiden, i fall då detta ansågs befogat, skulle kanaliseras till den ryska sidan. Han påminde om att sidorna tidigare även talat om möjligheten av en gemensam inledning till slutrapporterna. Den svenska sidan var beredd att åter diskutera detta i samband med utväxlingen av rapportutkastet. Om en gemensam inledning skulle visa sig svår att realisera vore en gemensam pressrelease ett alternativ.

Tutjnin svarade att man på rysk sida nog skulle föredra en gemensam pressrelease.

Tutjnin konstaterade att den svenska sidan riktat en större förfrågan till den ryska sidan den 16 augusti i år och även därefter ställt ett antal frågor. Det ryska statliga krigsarkivet fungerade f.n. ej då det höll på att flytta. Först nästa år skulle arbete kunna utföras där. Tutjnin bad om besked om detta skulle vara aktuellt vid den tidpunkten. Konvojtrupperna (MVD) krävde pengar för att utföra arkivundersökning. Det skulle dock inte röra sig om några stora belopp, 1 - 2000 rubler. Magnusson skulle återkomma härom.

Vad gällde material om benådningen av Krummensch (stavn?), sade Tutjnin, hade något sådant ännu inte återfunnits. Då det tidigare troligen funnits i Högsta sovjets presidium var det möjligt att det nu fanns i duman. Efterforskningar skulle göras där.

Tutjnin sade att dossier 120 ej återfunnits i GARF. Troligen fanns denna i MVD:s arkiv. Kanske fanns det särskilda skäl till att den inte överlämnats till det statliga arkivet.

Magnusson underströk att detta var en av de allra viktigaste utestående frågorna. Utan svar härpå skulle det vara mycket svårt att sätta punkt. Det var ej nödvändigt att ta del av själva akten, men att få veta vad denna kunde säga om nummerfångarna.

Vinogradov menade, när det gällde dossier 120, att den svenska sidan var ute i ogjort väder. Dessa dokument bevarades normalt inte, då de var av "taktisk karaktär". Han tog fallet Alajani som exempel. Denne hade suttit fängslad under sitt eget namn. Då han flyttats till Vladimir hade han givits numret 15. Sådana nummer hade givits bara i förhållande till fängelsets personal. Även Raoul Wallenberg hade alltid suttit fängslad under sitt eget namn.

Magnusson undrade om man hade kunnat identifiera fångarna med nummer 14 samt 16 - 20?

Vinogradov svarade att dessa nummer hänförde sig till Mesinais efterforskningar som den ryska sidan redan svarat på. När det gällde Vladimir hade där bara funnits en enda nummerfånge, en ungrare, och alltså ej Wallenberg.

Magnusson framhöll att det vore ytterst värdefullt om man genom dossier 120 skulle kunna identifiera fångarna 14 samt 16 - 20. Om man kunde visa att det bakom dessa nummer dolde sig andra personer än Wallenberg kunde saken läggas åt sidan. Han önskade ett åtagande från den ryska sidan att göra allt när det gällde denna fråga, oavsett om svaret fanns i dossier 120 eller någon annan stans.

Tutjnin lovade att den ryska sidan skulle allt för att lösa frågan före utgången av september månad.

Tutjnin tog upp Mesinais önskemål om psykiatriska kliniker. Denna fråga var hälsovårdsministeriets ansvar. Det hade sagt sig ej själva kunna utföra arbete men vara redo att öppna sina dörrar och visa allt som man ville se.

Magnusson konstaterade att detta arbete skulle få hänföras till uppföljningsarbetet sedan arbetsgruppens arbete avslutats.

Magnusson frågade om registerjournalen från 1947 för inkommande fångar i Vladimir fanns tillgängliga att titta på och i så fall var. Frågan ställdes i relation till Gulgins vittnesmål om att han haft sällskap med Wallenberg då han kommit till Vladimir i slutet av juli 1947.

Nikisjkin svarade att om denna journal inte visats för de svenska företrädare som flera gånger besökt Vladimir, så fanns den nog helt enkelt inte.

Magnusson påminde om att han ställt denna fråga i brev till Tutjnin och uttryckte förhoppningen att Mesinai och Makinen, om journalen ändå fanns, skulle kunna titta på denna i oktober.

Tutjnin konstaterade att det fanns tid att söka efter journalen till slutet av oktober.

Magnusson efterfrågade Krummins personakt.

Nikisjkin trodde att denna var förstörd, men lovade undersöka detta.

Magnusson sade att vi även väntade besked om Mamenov (stavn?), Sjari (stavn?) och Beresjvili.

Nikisjkin sade att man var beredda att visa Charles Brown(?) och Melzer-Mendel (stavn?). Man hade undersökt fallet Vorobej. Denne, som begått mord, hade tagits in på en anstalt för psykiskt sjuka. Där hade han varit i cirka en halv månad, från den 24 juni till den 11 juli 1976. Ingen visste dock vart Vorobej, som var född 1896, sedan tagit vägen. Inga persondokument för honom hade återfunnits. Den svenska sidan skulle få skriftligt svar härom.

Tutjnin nämnde att Makinens rapport ej ännu kunnat översättas till ryska. (Den hade därför inte heller ännu vidarebefordrats från MID till övriga ryska medlemmar av arbetsgruppen.)

Magnusson redogjorde kort för den teori som Makinen utvecklar i sin rapport. Enligt registerkorten hade vissa celler i Vladimir varit tomma vid vissa intressanta tidpunkter. Samtidigt hade det framkommit att det ofta varit mycket hög beläggning eller överbeläggning i vladimirfängelset. De dokument som kunnat visa om de varit tomma eller ej hade undanröjts.

Tutjnin lovade skriftligt svar, men gav ordet till Nikisjkin, som bl a framkastade att en cell kunnat vara tom pga att dess innehavare tagits in på sjukavdelning. Därtill hade beläggningen inte varit så hög i Vladimir efter en höjdpunkt efter kriget. Han visste t.ex. bestämt att Vladimir inte varit överfullt 1969. Vinogradov framkastade reparationer som en annan förklaring till att celler i perioder varit tomma och Nikisjkin kompletterade med att dessa kunnat hållas tomma i väntan på att en fånge skulle återvända. Magnusson konstaterade att en cell, att döma av registerkorten, ibland kunnat

vara tom i upp till åtta månader. Om man läste hela Makinens rapport förstod man f.ö. bättre hans resonemang.

Magnusson undrade om Fedotov (?) var i livet. Om så vore det mycket intressant att få tala med honom.

Magnusson undrade hur den ryska sidan skulle ställa sig till att expertrapporterna publicerades separat. Skulle man ha invändningar häremot av sekretesskäl?

Tutjnin svarade att man, för att kunna ta ställning till denna fråga, måste få rapporterna i rysk översättning.

Magnusson sade att han skulle söka få åtminstone Makinens rapport översatt till ryska. När det gällde Mesinais rapport kunde han i dagsläget inte utlova en översättning. Han bad den ryska sidan undersöka vilka möjligheter den skulle ha att bistå. Vinogradov och Tutjnin lovade båda att göra detta.

Vinogradov sade att en publicering av expertrapporterna skulle "stryka ett streck över 10 års arbete". Kritiker skulle t.ex. komma att säga: "den ryska sidan har inte svarat på varför det stod en tom cell i Vladimir i åtta månader" och därmed desavouera hela undersökningen.

Magnusson underströk att det inte minst var därför som vi bad om svar. Det var viktigt att avsluta frågan nu. Ett alternativ till publicering av expertrapporterna i deras helhet vore att publicera en kortare, mer generell, version av dessa. Tutjnin framhöll att det som måste översättas för den ryska sidans godkännande var det som den svenska sidan önskade publicera.

* * *

Magnusson önskade till sist ta upp några konkreta frågor. Beträffande Langfelders död, och det besked som givits Sverige 1957 att Langfelder avlidit i mars 1948 och att detta fanns antecknat i en förteckning i KGB, önskade Magnusson förvissa sig om att denna förteckning inte fanns bevarad i Lubjanka.

Vinogradov trodde att svaret var en ren konstruktion, som hittats på i samband med att det avgivits. Man hade inte funnit några andra dokument i denna sak än själva svaret. Langfelder hade nog dött tillsammans med Wallenberg.

Magnusson påpekade att Langfelder dock levat den 23 juli 1947. Han hade denna dag förhörts.

Vinogradov svarade att ingen av dem levat efter juli månad 1947. Svaret var utan tvekan förfalskat.

Magnusson undrade om det alltså var korrekt att säga att det inte fanns något spår efter Langfelder efter 1947, vilket bekräftades av Vinogradov.

Magnusson undrade vilken till huvudstyrelse inom KGB som utredningsavdelningen för särskilt viktiga ärenden tillhört.

Vinogradov svarade att de tillhört den andra huvudstyrelsen (kontraspionaget).

Magnusson undrade om den tredje huvudstyrelsen haft ansvaret för krigsfångar.

Vinogradov svarade att så var fallet, men att några krigsfångar av särskild betydelse (såsom t.ex. diplomater) tillhört kontraspionaget, dvs den andra huvudstyrelsen.

Magnusson frågade om det inte funnits hemliga register för fångar, inklusive för nummerfångar, vad gällde tillhörigheter och förflyttningar.

Vinogradov svarade att det inte funnits hemliga register. Detta hade man särskilt undersökt. (?)

Magnusson återkom till frågan om konvojtruppernas arkiv (till vilket tillgång skulle finnas först efter årsskiftet) och transporter till de viktigaste fängelserna, såsom Vladimir. Förvarades sådana förteckningar separat?

Vinogradov svarade att man undersökt om Wallenberg funnits med där men ännu inte fått något officiellt svar.

Magnusson tog upp sin formulering i rapportutkastet om att "det ej var möjligt att ytterligare dokumentärt fastställa den väg som Wallenbergs tillhörigheter" gått innan de återfunnits.

Vinogradov svarade att detta inte var uteslutet. Dessa hade dock ingenstans registrerats.

Magnusson undrade över formuleringen (på ?) om Wallenberg: "diplomatitjeskij nadsmotr".

Vinogradov förmodade att detta kunde betyda att Wallenberg hade en övervakande roll, att han hade

en särskild ställning/ett särskilt uppdrag på ambassaden.

Magnusson undrade till sist över begreppet "undersökningsakter". Det fanns å ena sidan personakter/fängelseakter, vilket var två benämningar för samma sak. Sedan fanns det alltså även "undersökningsakter". När upprättades sådana? Ibland blev svaret "sedan dom fällts", ibland "då undersökning inletts". Svar: (oklart).

Magnusson tog slutligen upp frågan om ytterligare ett arbetsgruppsmöte i Moskva inför det allra sista som skulle äga rum i Stockholm.

Tutjnin svarade att den ryska sidan inte hade några invändningar mot att hålla ytterligare ett möte i Moskva om den svenska sidan ansåg detta nödvändigt.



Mats Foyer

FRANZISKA GRÄFIN ADELMANN SENIOR

von Adelmannsfelden

UD/EC/Amb Jan Lundvik my home address
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Skut. tit.

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2000 -11- 10		
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(EC)

Oct. 25th 2000

at present in Hospital in
Schwyzland.

"Deutsche Hochgebirgsklinik
CH-7265 Davos-Wolfgang

An das Schwedische Bussenministerium

To the Swedish Foreign Office

CONCERNING The imprisonment of my late husband's
distant cousin Ambassador Rüdiger Graf Adelmann, von
und zu Adelmannsfelden, in a cell next to MR. Raoul
Wallenberg for about 2 years, winter 1944/45 till ^{on} Chancellor
Konrad Adenauer's request many German war-prisoners
returned to The West in about 1946 (you will easily
find out when that was.) Rüdiger Graf Adelmann was a very
fine and cultured old gentleman, who evidently found
out that the prisoner in the cell next to his was Raoul
Wallenberg. The two were never allowed an occasion to speak

one another. Rüdiger Adelmann was a fine musician,
and he tried to get into contact with Wallenberg by drumming
well-known concerti, operas, songs on the wall to Wallenberg's cell.
Rüdiger got Wallenberg to drum on his side of the wall, when
Wallenberg recognized a well-known piece of music, let us say
"God save the Queen" or Beethoven concerti. Rüdiger was often
tormented by living in the darkness for weeks. Rüdiger was a frail man
but with enormous inner strength. He gave, after he returned to his
home Adelmannsfelden, a huge party for his friends and relatives. But
was very annoyed that his last old, dry Sherry was sold out to all

he
guests; Stopped this, took my husband (and may be a
very few others) in a far corner of his house (castle
Adelmannsfelder) to drink the good old. Sherry with
a "happy few" people whom he regarded as close friends
or kinsmen."

I am pretty sure, that his souvenirs of the imprisonment
were written down, either by him or dictated to his
favorite niece Baroness Marie-Agnes Franz, born
Adelmann or his nephew Martin Franz, whom he
adopted as his son "Martin Graf Adelmann", who
is a very intelligent person. But I have already asked
him when I found some Wallenberg traces through
my Swiss Bank last year (1949) to please send me
what he would think useful to know to get on
with writing Rüdiger's fate in the Ljubljana prison.
Well, if he does not want to tell me, that does not bother
me, I only want someone to clear what happened
to Rüdiger and to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, ~~that~~ after all
there might be amongst the 100 000 Jews, and others persecuted
by the Nazi-Germans, who would be grateful to know more
about the man to whom they owe their life. - I am 81
years of age, all I want is to help with finding the traces
of Raoul Wallenberg. I am not well enough to continue. But
just let me know with a very few lines to my house when
(see letter-paper) whether my hints were sufficient to let you
continue.

With my kindest regards Franziska Franz Adelmann

Marie-Agnes and Martin or other Austrian citizens



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

2000-11-08

Nr 140 ✓

Haag

Utrikesdepartementet

Björn Skala

HM
Org J Lundvik

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(EC)

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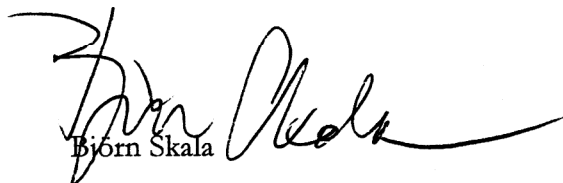
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Diplomater som räddade judar

Bil. 1

Som en första insats i Haag besökte jag den 6 november en utställning i nederländska UM betitlad "Visa for life - diplomats who rescued jews". I utställningen uppmärksammas diplomater från ett antal länder, som - ofta i strid med givna instruktioner och med fara för eget liv - räddade judar undan deportering och trolig död. Utställningen hade ett begränsat omfång men med tanke på att framträdande plats gavs åt två svenska diplomater - Raoul Wallenberg och Per Anger - är den av intresse också för svensk del.

I närslutna broschyr omnämnes också två andra svenskar - ministern Carl Ivan Danielsson och rödakorsrepresentanten Waldemar Langlet.


Björn Skala

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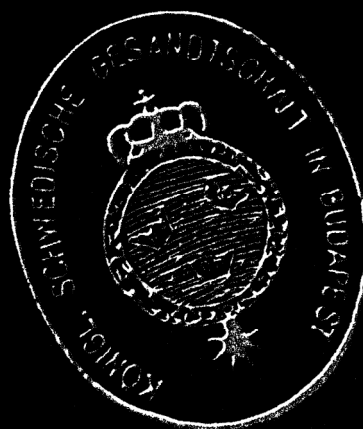
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VISA FOR LIFE

Diplomats Who Rescued Jews



Joseph Willem Kolkman (1896-1944)

Acting vice-consul and Director of the Office Néerlandais in Perpignan 1940-1942

J.W. (Joop) Kolkman was born in The Hague on 1 December 1896. His father was a lawyer and at various times a member of the Lower House of Parliament, Minister of Finance, and a member of the Provincial Executive of South Holland. It was a Roman Catholic family with 11 children, of whom Joop was the last but one. A French nursemaid was employed to teach the children French.

After his secondary education at a Jesuit school in Katwijk-De Breul, Joop Kolkman entered the Jesuit Order in November 1915. He completed his novitiate, during which he studied philosophy, and then took minor orders. On 7 January 1924, however, he left the Jesuits and went to study law at the University of Leiden. Two years later he moved to Paris, where he went into journalism. He worked as a correspondent for various newspapers in the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, including the Rotterdam *Dagblad*, the *Telegraaf* and the *Sumatra Weekblad*. In 1934 he married Elizabeth Fonkert in Rotterdam and the couple went to live in Soisy sous Montmorancy, a small suburban town near Paris. No children were born of the marriage.

The Nazi invasion of the Netherlands on 10 May 1940 brought a flood of Dutch refugees to Paris. The Dutch Consul-General, Dr A. Sevenster, set up an association to help them (the *Association de Secours aux réfugiés Néerlandais*). Kolkman offered to help and, together with a colleague, ran the *Collège Néerlandais*, which housed many refugees until the French government left Paris in June 1940.

On the initiative of *Telegraaf* correspondent H.J. van den Broek, later to become known as "Rotterdammer" on Radio Oranje, and with the help of the French authorities, a Dutch radio station was established in Paris on 15 May 1940. Four days later "Radio Vrij Nederland" began broadcasting three news and current affairs bulletins a day to the Netherlands and later also to the Dutch East Indies. Kolkman was an enthusiastic participant, together with various others, including the writer A. den Doolard. As the German troops approached Paris, the station had to cease broadcasting on 10 June 1940. An attempt was made to move it to England but this failed. Apparently, the London-based Dutch government in exile felt no need of radio newscasters.

The French government had designated an area of the south of France as a refuge for the many Dutch exiles but left it to the Dutch Consul-General, Sevenster, and the few Dutch honorary consuls in that part of France to ensure their welfare.

Following the signing of a cease-fire between France and Germany, the honorary vice-consul in Sète, Frenchman C. Comolet, handed Sevenster his resignation. A Dutch career diplomat called L.E.M. van Rijckevorsel, who happened to be in France at that moment, was appointed to succeed him. Sevenster asked Kolkman to go to Sète to assist Van Rijckevorsel with the registration of Dutch refugees in that area of the Languedoc. This appointment as assistant to the vice-consul also ensured that the Vichy French authorities would not send Kolkman back to the Netherlands, where he was liable to be arrested by the Germans because of his involvement in the anti-German broadcasts of Radio Vrij Nederland.

Early in August 1940, the vice-consulate was moved from Sète to Perpignan, close to the Spanish border, because more Dutch refugees were expected to arrive in that area. Towards the end of the month, Van Rijckevorsel was transferred to London and

Kolkman was appointed acting vice-consul. His energetic attitude and bearing had attracted favourable attention and Van Rijckevorsel wrote that the further management of the vice-consulate could be wholly entrusted to him. Even so, Sevenster refused to issue him with a diplomatic passport.

Large numbers of foreign refugees, including quite a number of Dutch citizens, were housed by the French in special emergency camps situated, for example, in the vicinity of Le Vernet, Argèles and St Cyprien. Some of the camps were actually built on the beaches of the Mediterranean and conditions in them were primitive. Kolkman did his utmost to have people released and, if they so wished, repatriated to the Netherlands with the help of the Red Cross. The German authorities refused, however, to allow Dutch Jews this option. It was probably during this period that Kolkman first came into contact with the Dutch resistance. His relations with the growing French resistance movement in Perpignan certainly dated from this time.

For foreigners generally and non-French Jews in particular, the situation in Vichy France was rapidly deteriorating. A string of acts and decrees discriminating against Jews were passed in quick succession. For example, the French prefects were given powers to intern foreign Jews.

On 21 November 1940, under pressure from the Germans, the Vichy French government closed down the Dutch consulates. They were replaced by Offices Néerlandais headed by a Vichy-based French director-general, assisted by Sevenster in what the Vichy government insisted had to be a subordinate position. The Offices were allowed to look after Dutch refugees, but were no longer permitted to perform a number of normal consular duties such as issuing and renewing passports. Kolkman became director of the Office Néerlandais in Perpignan. He hung the Dutch coat of arms and consular plate in his room there as a sign that he regarded himself as still representing the Dutch government, even if he was no longer formally permitted to do so.

In January 1941, to house the remaining Dutch Jews and their families in his area and to accommodate the growing stream of new refugees from the Netherlands (Jewish and otherwise), Kolkman hired a large house in the village of Le Soler, some 8 kilometres west of Perpignan. It was soon bulging at the seams with the 40 or so people for whom it provided a kind of safe haven. Meanwhile Kolkman visited Dutch prisoners in Vichy French gaols, bringing them extra food and allowing them to come to Le Soler when they had completed their sentences. He also managed to obtain the release of Dutch citizens from the refugee camps and to move them to Le Soler. From there, he tried to arrange their passage to England, if they so wished. This was no easy matter since it called for a string of visas: one to leave France and two more to cross Spain and Portugal. These were all subject to extremely stringent conditions. Kolkman arranged for forged medical certificates and the falsification of ages in passports so that visas could be granted. This was a time-consuming business, especially because one visa could not be granted without the other and the complex application process frequently broke down and had to be started all over again.

Until 1942 it was possible for Dutch citizens to flee to the Dutch East Indies, but this route was blocked when Japan entered the war. Up to that point, Kolkman had not advocated the Spanish escape route, because he was aware that the Spanish police arrested almost everyone who entered Spain illegally and interned them in the Miranda de Ebro refugee camp. Now, however, he devoted himself to finding illegal routes into Spain and Portugal. He pressed the London-based Dutch government in exile to establish such illegal routes and personally made contact with *passeurs* who

could help young refugees to cross the Pyrenees and so escape to England. He was also helped by refugees who had been in the Dutch resistance.

Kolkman was kind, tactful, energetic and open with the refugees. This gained him a growing reputation as someone who would at least try to help: something that was not true of every Dutch diplomatic representative in France. He had established friendly relations with the French authorities in Perpignan and they were therefore ready to be helpful.

In the course of 1942, under pressure from the Germans, the French authorities stepped up their efforts to round up foreign Jews. As a result, life in Le Soler became more hectic and difficult, if only because food was in short supply and the French authorities were putting ever greater pressure on foreigners.

Kolkman was constantly busy trying to get Dutch citizens released from French prisons and refugee camps in his area (like the one at Rivesaltes) and to arrange their escape into Spain, legally or otherwise. In retrospect, it was a race against time. German influence over the Vichy regime was becoming ever greater, the persecution of the Jews was growing in scale by the day and the number of Dutch refugees was increasing.

In July 1942, the Vichy regime announced that the Offices Néerlandais were to be wound up. This too was a result of pressure from the German authorities, which knew that the Offices were hotbeds of illegal anti-German activity. The German Abwehr was well informed. In October of that year, the Offices were transformed into Bureaux d'Administration headed by French citizens and staffed by a few remaining Dutch workers in subordinate positions. The French stopped granting exit visas. The only way to reach Spain was the illegal route over the Pyrenees. Kolkman was still trying to obtain as much money as possible from London to support "his" refugees and pay guides to help them over the mountains.

When the Germans invaded Vichy France on 11 November 1942, his work on behalf of the Dutch refugees seemed to be at an end. Even so, he still managed to help around a hundred more of them by setting them on the route to Switzerland, finding hiding places for them in the French countryside or getting them away over the Pyrenees into Spain, with or without the help of *passeurs*. In early December 1942 he ignored an order from the Dutch embassy in Lisbon to proceed directly to Portugal, believing that he still had too much to do on behalf of the refugees. In the same month he was still getting Dutch citizens out to Spain after they had completed their sentences in French gaols. He managed to do so literally under the noses of the Germans, who had his house in Perpignan under constant surveillance from mid-December onwards.

It was not until 12 January 1943 that he and his wife finally tried to make their own escape over the Pyrenees to Spain. Alas, they were stopped by a German patrol in the village where they were to meet their *passeur* and arrested for trying to cross the border illegally. During their imprisonment in Toulouse, the German interrogators proved well aware of Kolkman's anti-German activities.

The result was a period of detention in a prison at Fresnes, near Paris, after which Kolkman's wife was released following the intervention of a Dutch lawyer. Kolkman himself was transferred to a camp in Compiègne. In December 1943 he was transported to Buchenwald concentration camp and in early January 1944 sent on to Dora-Nordhausen camp, where V-1 and V-2 rockets were being constructed underground in dreadful conditions and amid great cruelty. Kolkman quickly

succumbed and was admitted to the camp hospital. On 6 February 1944 he was dispatched to Lublin in a convoy of sick prisoners but did not survive the journey.

After the war the French state honoured his resistance activities by posthumously awarding him the *Médaille de la Résistance* and the *Croix de Guerre avec Palme*.

VISA FOR LIFE

Diplomats Who Rescued Jews

"It is a fantastic comment on the inhumanity of our times that for thousands and thousands of people a piece of paper with a stamp on it is the difference between life and death."

DOROTHY THOMPSON, *journalist*

The Nazis depended on the support of millions in order to murder millions. Among the few Jews who survived the Holocaust some did so primarily on their own initiative and resourcefulness, while others were aided by good people - friends, neighbors and total strangers.

Many people turned a blind eye and did nothing to help, or worse still they made it harder for the innocent to survive. Diplomats enjoyed a special status in the countries where they served and were in a unique position to extend significant help to refugees. Many used every nuance of the regulations to keep Jews from entering their countries. Yet a few shine as beacons of light in the vast darkness, lone lighthouses guiding refugees past the lethal rocks and deadly minefields of the Holocaust.

The individuals honored in this exhibition rescued tens of thousands of people, mostly Jews. We have a rare opportunity to bring the stories of these altruistic people to the public. They truly stand as beacons of light for us all.

Rescue is a dramatic and important story in the Holocaust that reveals much about the limitations and potentialities inherent in the determined actions of individuals. Yet it is marginal. Marginal because most of the Jews of Europe were not rescued - they were murdered. Marginal because much more attention, effort and resources were expended in killing them than in saving them. And marginal in terms of timing. The rescue of significant numbers of intended victims was only possible during two brief windows of opportunity that existed at the margins of the Holocaust period: either at the outset, before their murderous grip became suffocating; or at the very end, when the hold began to slacken.

The Israeli Parliament empowered Yad Vashem to commemorate " the Righteous Among the Nations " who risked their lives to save Jews. To date nearly 16,000 have been recognized. Only 20 were diplomats, but their actions were decisive in the saving of tens of thousands of Jews.

Yad Vashem was empowered by the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) in 1953 to bestow the title of "Righteous Among the Nations" as a gesture of thanks on behalf of the Jewish people. A Supreme Court Judge chairs a committee of public personalities who ensure that nominees acted to save Jews:

- * wholly at their own discretion,
- * in territories controlled by the Germans or their collaborators,
- * at the risk of their freedom, safety, or lives, and
- * without receiving remuneration or reward as a precondition for the help.

The situation of diplomats - official representatives of foreign governments - was unique since danger to their person was significantly less than to others who aided Jews. Therefore the criteria for recognizing them as "Righteous Among the Nations" are that they:

- * acted against explicit orders from their superiors,
- * risked their careers, and
- * extended help to a sizable number of people.



RAOUL WALLENBERG



PER ANGER



ARISTIDES DE
SOUSA MENDES



FENG SHAN HO



CARL (CHARLES) LUTZ



CHIUNE (SEMPO)
SUGIHARA



GIORGIO PERLASCA



JAN ZWARTENDIJK



HIRAM (HARRY)
BINGHAM IV



RAOUL WALLENBERG

"I do not know whether I am a guest of the Soviets or their prisoner."

RAOUL WALLENBERG, 17 January 1945

So said Raoul Wallenberg on the day that he was taken, never to be seen again as a free man.

Wallenberg's exploits in Budapest, Hungary in 1944 have become legendary, almost mythical. We should not exaggerate what he did and there were others who acted also. But Wallenberg was extraordinary. He was tireless in his efforts to save Jews from deportation.

The last time that they spoke he told Per Anger: "I'd never be able to go back to Stockholm without knowing inside myself I'd done all a man could do to save as many Jews as possible."

Wallenberg chased convoys of prisoners and confronted Hungarian and German guards - including Adolf Eichmann himself! - to secure the release of Jews whom he claimed were under Swedish protection. He issued many thousands of "protective passes," put some 15,000 Jews into 31 "safe houses," and helped foil a plot to blow up the remaining Jews in the Budapest ghetto on the eve of its liberation.

He was awarded the title of "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1966.

Raoul Wallenberg's Certificate as one of the Righteous Among the Nations

This is the certificate that was prepared for award to members of the Wallenberg family in 1966. They refused to accept it however, apparently and without basis, identifying its acceptance with an admission of Wallenberg's death.

It is unclear why Wallenberg was held by the Russians. Initially it may have been that they could not conceive of a Swede leaving the safety of his home to travel to Budapest in an effort to rescue Jews. This must have been a cover for some other purpose. Since Wallenberg had been selected and sent by the American government and since he was using funds that originated in Washington, they assumed that he must be a spy!

So Wallenberg disappeared into a dark Russian prison, never to re-emerge.

תעודת כבוד ATTESTATION

La présente Attestation est faite en vertu de la loi du 24 novembre 1949 sur la reconnaissance des faits de la résistance communiste. Elle est délivrée à la famille de M. Raoul Wallenberg, né le 24 août 1912 à Stockholm, Suède, qui a été arrêté par les Russes le 17 janvier 1945 à Budapest, Hongrie, et qui a disparu depuis lors. M. Wallenberg a été déclaré "Juste" par le Tribunal de la Résistance à Paris le 15 mars 1966. Cette Attestation est destinée à servir de preuve de la reconnaissance officielle de son acte de résistance.





CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA

"I may have disobeyed my government, but if I didn't, I would be disobeying God."

CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA

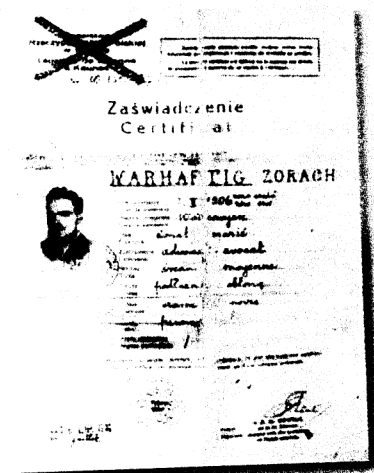
Japanese transit visas were a crucial link in a bold plan to rescue thousands of Polish Jewish refugees in Lithuania. Sensing that if he waited any longer it would be too late, Consul Sugihara began issuing visas on his own initiative while he waited for instructions from his superiors. When the officials in Tokyo said no, he disobeyed them and continued stamping passports.

In August 1940 he issued several thousand visas. The last foreign diplomat to leave Kovno (Kaunas), Sugihara continued stamping visas from the open window of his departing train!

Upon returning to Tokyo after the war, he was asked to resign from the Foreign Service and was not provided with the standard recommendations, apparently because of his "Insubordination" in Lithuania. After a series of jobs that included selling vacuum cleaners door-to-door, he became the Moscow representative of a Japanese trading company.

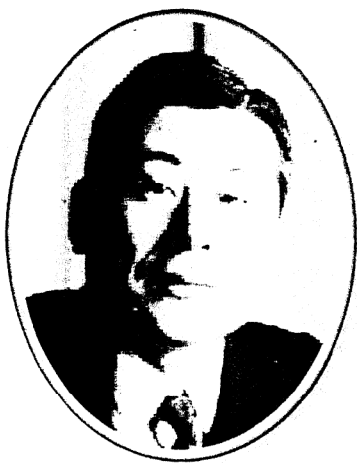
Sugihara was awarded the title of "Righteous Among the Nations" by Yad Vashem in 1984.

Document belonging to Dr. Zerach Warhaftig containing Japanese and Dutch Visas and the Signatures of both Sugihara and Zwartendijk



Born in Volkovysk, Belourussia, Dr. Zerach Warhaftig was a lawyer and an activist in Mizrahi, the religious Zionist movement. At the outbreak of the war he fled to Lithuania, where he played a key role in the scheme to issue Japanese and Dutch visas to Jewish refugees. He continued to promote Jewish interests during the time that he was in Japan and Shanghai.

Warhaftig worked for the World Jewish Congress in the USA before immigrating to Israel in 1947, where he became a member of the Va'ad Le'umi and the Provisional State Council. He signed the Declaration of Independence and was a Member of Knesset for the Ha-Po'el ha-Mizrahi Party (later the National Religious Party), serving as Minister of Religious Affairs from 1960 to 1971. Warhaftig lives in Jerusalem.



CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA

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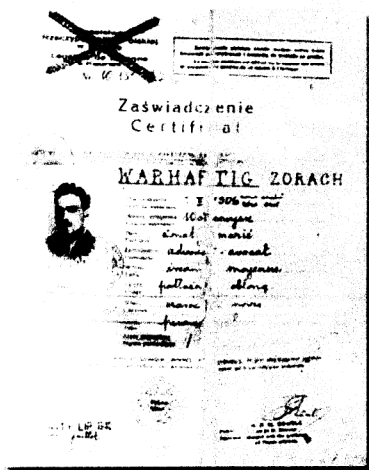
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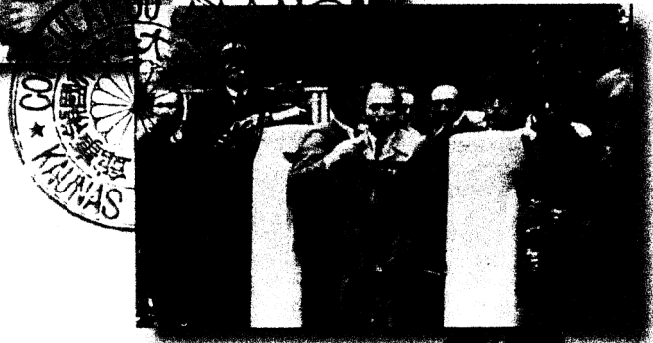
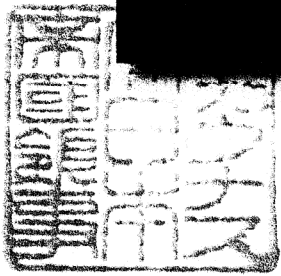
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PER ANGER

"You read what was accomplished by a handful of men and women, and you try to imagine what could have been accomplished if more people had shown that they cared."

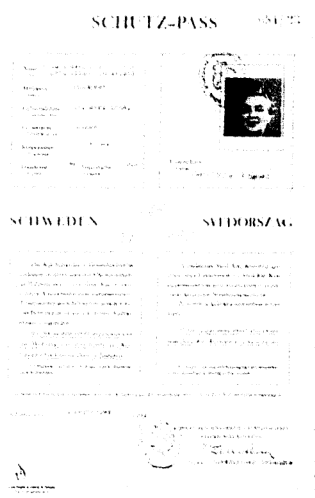
ELIE WIESEL in the preface to Per Anger's book

Per Anger rushed to the railroad station, where a trainload of Jews was being readied for departure. In a loud voice he declared that a terrible error might have been made and that people who held Swedish papers were mistakenly about to be deported. He demanded to check their papers and threatened an unpleasant diplomatic incident if denied.

Anger found only 2 people who had Swedish papers, but when it became clear that none of the German soldiers could read Hungarian, he bluffed them into freeing over a hundred others who showed a variety of irrelevant documents such as driver's licenses, vaccination records and even tax receipts!

Anger began his diplomatic career of more than forty years as the Second Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest (1943 to 1945), and ended it as Ambassador to Canada. He retired in 1980 to direct the Raoul Wallenberg Association and to spearhead pressure to uncover details of the fate of his colleague.

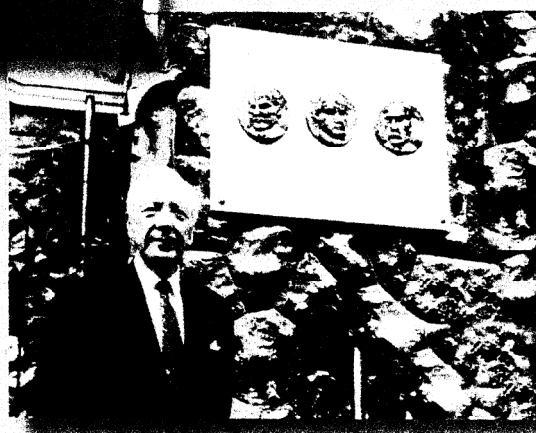
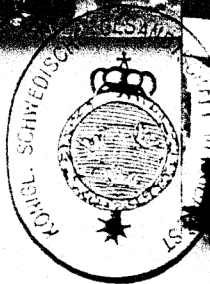
Anger was recognized as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1981.



Swedish "Protective Pass"

The talents that Raoul Wallenberg showed as a student of architecture when he attended the University of Michigan were put to good use in producing Swedish "protective passes." The idea came to him during his first conversation with his colleague in Budapest, Per Anger, and they both had a hand at distributing them to thousands of Hungarian Jews.

The yellow and blue documents, embellished with the triple crown of the Swedish Kings, had an impressive number of official-looking stamps and signatures. Jews who held them had a greatly increased chance of avoiding deportation to Nazi camps.





GIORGIO PERLASCA

"I couldn't bear the sight of people branded as animals.... I couldn't bear to see children killed. I think it was this. I don't think I was a hero."

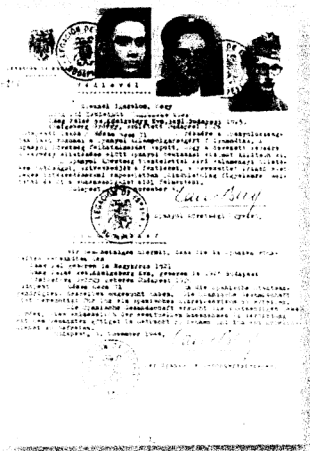
GIORGIO PERLASCA

Giorgio Perlasca was an Italian fascist who volunteered to fight for Franco in the Spanish Civil War and even named his son after the Spanish dictator. Posing as a Spanish diplomat in Budapest, he rescued thousands of Jews during the Holocaust.

After September 1943, Italians in Hungary were no longer considered friendly aliens and Perlasca was interned. He escaped and, using his personal connections at the Spanish mission, found employment there. He changed his first name to "Jorge" and obtained diplomatic credentials.

As the front approached, the Spanish ambassador left Budapest and Perlasca leaped into the breach. He counterfeited additional Spanish "protective passes" and set up several "safe houses." He also remained in place until the arrival of the Soviet Army in order to protect and provide for the Jews. He then burned his Spanish papers and once more became an Italian businessman.

Perlasca was honored as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1989.



A "Protective Pass" issued by Giorgio Perlasca

In a broadened interpretation of the Spanish policy to help Sephardi Jews, Angel Saens-Briz, Spanish Minister in Budapest, issued documents to hundreds of Jews even before Giorgio Perlasca arrived there in November 1944. Saens-Briz left the city later that month and without appointing anyone in his place or leaving clear instructions, Perlasca seized the opportunity to save Jews.

He issued Spanish "protective passes" like the one before you, sealing them with a stamp that he found in the minister's desk and carefully back-dating them to before Saens-Briz's departure.

[illegible]

Lawrence



ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES

"Even if am discharged, I can only act as a Christian, as my conscience tells me. If I am disobeying orders, I would rather be with God against men than with man against God."

ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES

Born to wealth and a descendant of Portuguese nobility, in 1940 Mendes was Consul General in Bordeaux, France, the post nearest to the Spanish border.

The Foreign Ministry in Lisbon forbade consuls to grant visas without prior permission, and an internal memo specified that Jews were forbidden entry to the country. But human compassion moved him to disobey the authority that he had served loyally for 30 years. During several days in June 1940 Mendes signed tens of thousands of unauthorized visas and ordered subordinates in Bayonne to do likewise.

Officials were sent from Lisbon to remove Mendes bodily from his post. Discharged, stripped of his rank and pension, barred from practicing law, and ostracized by his erstwhile friends, Mendes was forced to sell his home and possessions. After suffering repeated strokes, he sank into squalor and was supported by handouts from the Jewish community. He died in 1954, destitute and forgotten.

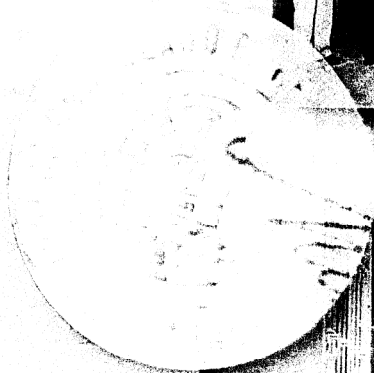
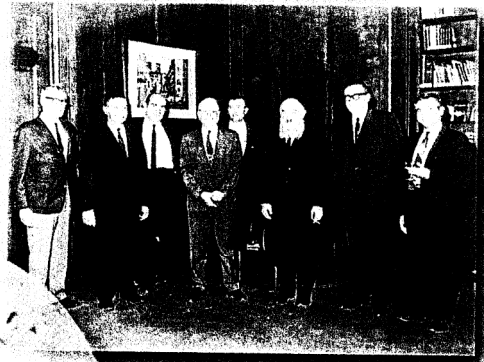
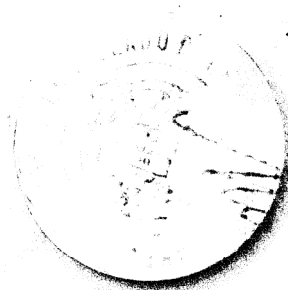
His recognition as a Righteous Among the Nations was awarded posthumously in 1967. Only in 1988 was Mendes reinstated by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry and subsequently honored (1995) with his country's highest civilian medal.

Rabbi Chaim Kruger, left, with Aristides de Sousa Mendes



Rabbi Chaim Kruger left Poland to serve the Jewish Community in Belgium. He and his family fled from the Nazis and reached Bordeaux, France. Homeless, they were in a park near the local synagogue when the limousine of the Portuguese Consul General drove up.

Kruger fell into conversation with Mendes who offered him shelter in the Consulate. It was Kruger who suggested that Mendes issue large numbers of visas to Jews. In daring to do so Mendes rescued thousands, but he put an end to his career and his health.





JAN ZWARTENDIJK

"It was all a scam."

NATHAN GUTWIRTH, survivor

Jan Zwartendijk from Rotterdam, Holland represented the Philips Corporation in Lithuania. A few days before the Soviet occupation (June 1940), he became Acting Consul for the Netherlands.

A few Dutch Jews turned to their diplomatic representatives for help in obtaining a visa to somewhere close to the United States. Investigations revealed that visas were not required for the Dutch-controlled territories of Surinam and Curacao since entry to them was rarely granted, and that solely at the discretion of the local governor.

Zwartendijk knowingly wrote a half-truth into Jewish passports. He declared that visas were not required to enter those places - but omitted any hint that it was nearly impossible to obtain. This visa enabled refugees to purchase a train ticket across the Soviet Union and survive the war in Japan or in Shanghai. No one ever attempted to get to the Dutch Islands.

In 1997 Yad Vashem recognized Jan Zwartendijk as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations."



Nathan Gutwirth and wife in Kobe, Japan, 1941.

A 23 year-old student at the Telz Yeshiva in Lithuania, Nathan Gutwirth was a Dutch citizen. In mid-July 1940 he appealed to his diplomatic representative in Kovno, Jan Zwartendijk, with a request for help to escape. Zwartendijk knew that the Ambassador in Riga had given a "Curacao visa" to a former Dutch citizen and her Polish husband, so he did the same for Gutwirth.

Gutwirth told Zionist activist Zerach Warhaftig of the visa that he had received, and was instructed to return to the Dutch Consul to request that similar visas be given to any Polish Jewish refugee who requested one. Zwartendijk agreed. Warhaftig spread the word, and thousands of Jews were rescued.



Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas
 a l'honneur de vous adresser par la présente
 sa carte de commission d'étrangers
 du Royaume des Pays-Bas et autres
 possessions néerlandaises en Amé-
 rique du Nord. Cette entrée n'est pas
 valide.

24/VI/40

[Handwritten signature]

Gouvernement des Pays-Bas





FENG SHAN HO

"The gifts Heaven bestows are not by chance, the convictions of heroes not lightly formed."

From a poem by FENG SHAN HO

Fang Shan Ho died on 26 September 1997 at the age of 96. No one had ever asked him what he did to help Jews while serving as the Chinese Consul in Vienna (1938 to 1941), nor did he ever tell his story.

Upon the German annexation of Austria (March 1938), Jews were physically attacked and interned in concentration camps. Diplomats stationed in Vienna were besieged for help. Ho decided to assist Jews to reach Shanghai. Details of his activities are only now becoming known but it seems that his superior, the Chinese ambassador in Germany, was strongly opposed and even told him to desist. Ho believed that negative reports about him may have harmed his career.

Eric Goldstaub (standing) in Shanghai, China

One of the lucky survivors, Eric Goldstaub currently lives near Toronto, Canada.

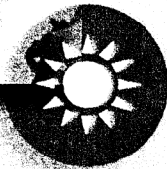
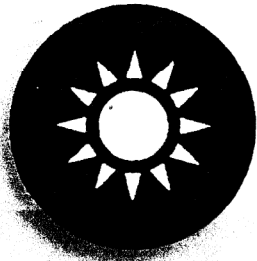
His high school studies ended abruptly when the Germans occupied Austria. Picked up by the Nazis, taunted and forced to scrub streets, Goldstaub resolved to leave.

Over the next two months he appealed to diplomats in 40 or 50 legations, but failed to obtain a visa anywhere, until the Chinese Consul, Ho, issued 20 travel permits for his extended family. They booked passage for 20 December 1938.



The family shop was demolished in the "Kristallnacht" pogrom (10 November 1938), and Goldstaub and his father were arrested. But instead of being deported to a Nazi concentration camp, they showed their Chinese documents and were released. Within days they were on their way to freedom.

Until recently, Goldstaub never knew the name of the man who had rescued him.





HIRAM (HARRY) BINGHAM IV

"He (Bingham) has a heart of gold. He does everything he can to help us, within American law."

Related by VARIAN FRY

Hiram (Harry) Bingham IV was American Vice-Consul in Marseilles, in charge of the visa section. Following the defeat of France (June 1940), private humanitarian committees pressured the State Department to rescue prominent anti-Nazis, artists, scientists and politicians who were trapped in Southern France.

Bingham's sympathies toward refugees contrasted with the views of his superiors. He was soon relocated to Argentina and, in 1945, he resigned from the Foreign Service.

Despite being a scion of New England aristocracy and the son of a Connecticut Governor and US Senator, Hiram Bingham IV spent the second half of his life in relative seclusion as a part-time farmer, artist and inventor.

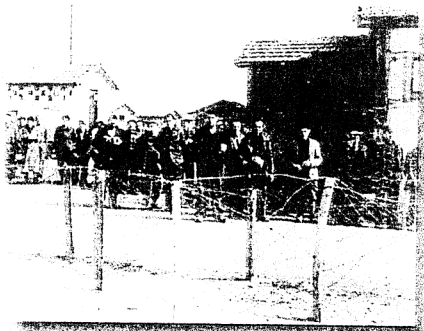
Lion Feuchtwanger arriving in New York for a lecture tour, November 17, 1932.

Born in 1884 in Munich, Germany, Feuchtwanger was an historical novelist and playwright whose many works became bestsellers. Several were made into films.

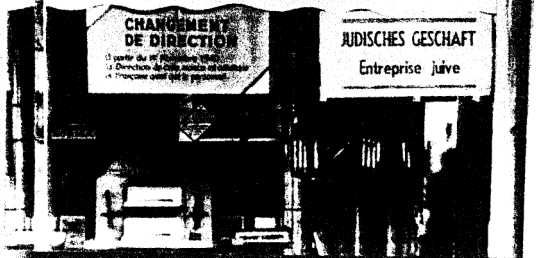
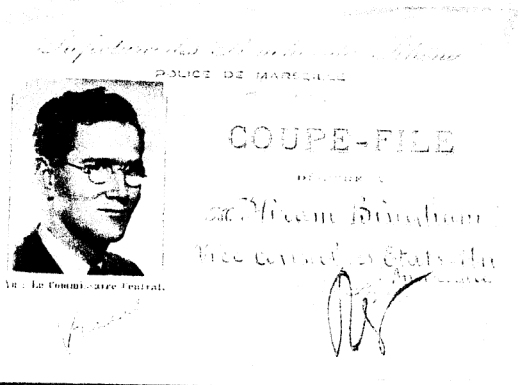


On a lecture tour in the USA when Hitler was elected Chancellor in Germany (January 1933), Feuchtwanger chose not to return to his home and settled in Southern France. Apart from being Jewish, he was also a well-known opponent of National Socialism. In 1934 he wrote *The Oppermanns*, a scathing novel on the terrors of the first year of Nazism. Following the German invasion (June 1940), he was interned by the Vichy government in a detention camp at Nimes.

Feuchtwanger was helped to escape by Hiram Bingham who dressed the writer in women's clothing and hid him in the Vice-Consul's own home. At the personal intervention of President Roosevelt, Feuchtwanger was allowed to enter the USA.



REPARATION de STYLOS





CARL (CHARLES) LUTZ

"...you will always be remembered in our annals as one of the relatively few men who had the honesty and courage to stand up to our persecutors."

BERNARD JOSEPH, on behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, 26 May 1948

From 1935 until 1941 Carl (Charles) Lutz was with the Swiss delegation in pre-state Israel, where he first came into close contact with Jews. After January 1942 he was stationed in Budapest, Hungary, where he represented the interests of the United States, Great Britain and 14 other countries. Lutz sensed the potential for saving lives with "protective passes" and "safe houses," methods of rescue that were also used by Wallenberg, Perlasca, Rolta, Born and others. Collectively they rescued the largest remaining concentration of Jews under Nazi occupation. In May 1944, when he learned of the impending deportation of Hungarian Jews, Lutz united the neutral legations in protest. But words had no effect on the murderers, so Lutz took action. He provided additional "protective passes," relocated Jews to "safe houses" to which government authorities and even police had no access, and reached groups of deportees in order to distribute additional visas and thereby rescue more Jews from Death Marches.

Yad Vashem recognized Lutz as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1965.

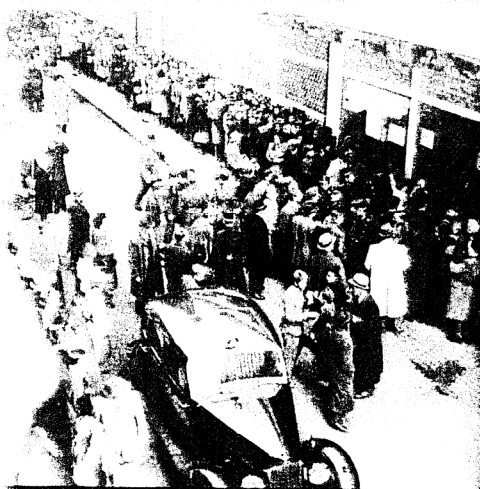
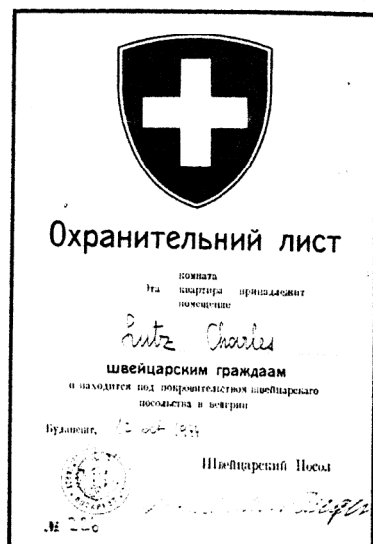
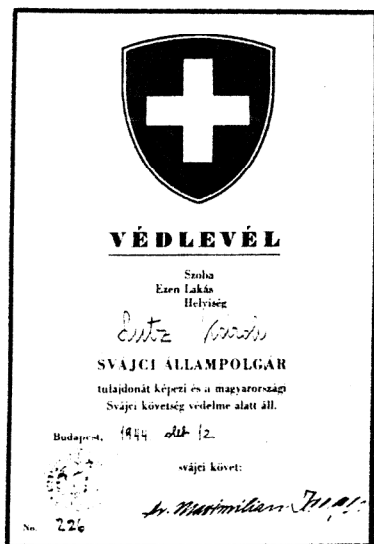
One of the Collective Passports issued by Carl Lutz

Responsible for British interests in Hungary, Carl Lutz of the Swiss Embassy issued identification papers to Jews to whom the British Authorities had granted the right of immigration to pre-state Israel and who had been declared potential British nationals. As the representative of the El Salvador government, he also distributed to Jews citizenship papers that had been issued in Geneva. These actions of extending foreign guardianship to Hungarian Jews inspired him to create his own "protective passes."

Lutz spoke with Raoul Wallenberg regarding the ways that these documents could be used to rescue lives, and the use of them spread. Many more were counterfeited by the Jews themselves.

Lutz's special ruse was grouping the names of 1,000 Jews into a collective passport like the one shown here. By reusing the same registration numbers he made it difficult for the German and Hungarian authorities to verify the validity of each document.





SHANGHAI

Shanghai was a unique city. It was the only place in the world where people could enter without a visa or official paper of any kind. Nearly 18,000 Austrian and German Jews and some 2,000 more from Poland, including many Yeshiva students and their rabbis, took refuge there during the Holocaust. The Mir Yeshiva was rescued almost in its entirety.

The Joint Jewish Distribution Committee (JDC or "Joint") provided most of the assistance to Jewish refugees in Shanghai, but other groups also helped. One was the International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees (IC), created and administered by Paul Komor, the Honorary Hungarian Consul General in Shanghai.

The IC provided subsidized room and board for hundreds, helped find employment, ran health and educational programs, and offered banking and legal services. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific (December 1941), Komor was arrested by Japanese Naval Intelligence and briefly held in very harsh conditions - apparently he was suspected of espionage.

The bulk of Jewish refugees left Shanghai in 1945 for the West, while the remainder left following the Communist Revolution (1949).

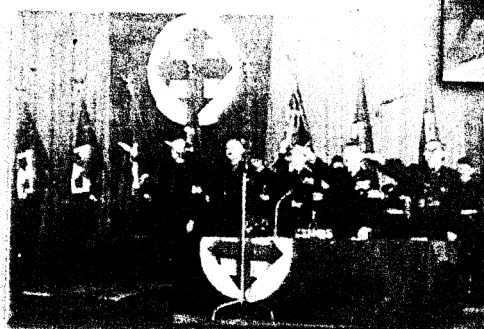
BUDAPEST

Budapest, Hungary, remained relatively secure despite the war that raged in Europe, but the noose tightened around it in 1944. Soon after the Nazi occupation in March, 435,000 Jews in the Hungarian provinces were systematically concentrated and deported to a number of camps, particularly Auschwitz-Birkenau. It was the most rapid of the major killing operations of the Holocaust.

Although the Hungarian decision to stop further transports (July 9) provided a temporary respite for the 200,000 Jews of Budapest - the last and largest concentration of European Jews still outside Nazi camps - deportations were resumed in November with the Death Marches to Austria.

The neutral governments, together with the International Red Cross and other organizations, had protested to the Hungarians about the treatment of the Jews, but in the winter of 1944/5 the focus was on providing "safe houses" and "protective passes". Over 25,000 Jews found refuge in "safe houses": buildings that the neutral legations had declared to be under their direct care. The "protective passes" were impressive-looking documents that identified the holder as being under an amorphous form of foreign guardianship. Thousands were issued officially and tens of thousands more were forged and distributed by Zionist youth.

The extraterritorial status of these houses and documents was not always honored, but they contributed to the unique climate that existed in Budapest during the last months of the Holocaust and were important factors in the rescue of some 120,000 Jews.



Eleven other diplomats have been recognized by Yad Vashem as "Righteous Among the Nations." Efforts are being made to collect information about them, as well as photographic material, to be included in future exhibits.



Friedrich Born,
Switzerland, Chief Delegate
to the International Committee
of the Red Cross in Budapest



Selahattin Ulkumen,
Turkish Consul General
on the Greek Island of Rhodes



Angel Saens-Briz,
Spanish Minister in Budapest



Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz,
German Shipping Attaché
in Copenhagen



Monsignor Angelo Rotta,
Papal Nuncio in Budapest



Carl Ivan Danielson,
Swedish Minister in Budapest



Aracy de Carvalho-Guimaraes Rosa,
Aide to the Brazilian
Ambassador in Berlin



Ernst Podoliet,
Swiss Consul-General
in Bregenz, Austria



Waldemar Langlet,
Representative of the Swedish Red
Cross in Budapest



Jose Santaella
Spanish Agricultural
Attaché in Berlin



Lars Berg,
Swedish Attaché
in Budapest



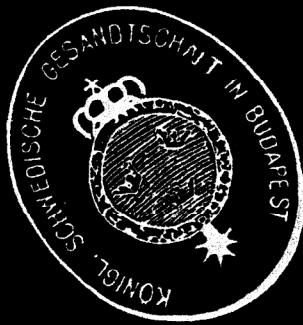
A stamp issued in 1979 by the Israel Philatelic Services, in honor of diplomats (Righteous among the Nations), who contrary to instructions issued thousands of "Visas for Life".

Curators of the core collection: Eric Saul, San Francisco; Eli Dlin, Jerusalem
Design: Prosper Amir, Michael Rozentov, Jerusalem

Our thanks to: Mr. Horst Eisfelder (for Shanghai photos)
The Corbis-Bettmann Agency (for Feuchtwanger photo)
Mr. Nathan Gutwirth (for photo of himself and his wife)
The Hungarian National Museum (for photos of Budapest and of Msgr. Rotta)
The Yad Vashem Archives and Photo Archive

**"It is a fantastic comment
on the inhumanity of our times
that for thousands and thousands of people
a piece of paper with a stamp on it
is the difference between life and death "**

Dorothy Thompson journalist



**PRODUCED BY THE ISRAEL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COURTESY OF YAD VASHEM THE HOLOCAUST MARTYRS' AND HEROES' REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY**

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

K R Y P T O

Sid. 1 (2)

2000-11-14

Dnr 85

Aambs Eva Tojzner Glückman

UD/EC/Amb Jan Lundvik 001115

Delges

amb Washington

amb Budapest

Delgivning från
kryptoexpeditionen

enl adressering/samtal

UMK

BMK

HMK

Lage Olson, EU

Krister Wahlbäck, IAG

Guy von Dardel

Nina Lagergren

Exp. 15/11/2000/APP

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KRYPTO		
INKOM UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
2000 -11- 14		
16.05		
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P	2	EU 1

För: EC ✓

Kopia: EC (Lundvik), UrP, Kabsek, UMK

BRÅDSKANDE

Raoul Wallenberg - rehabilitering

(K-fax 488A, 2000-11-0)

Följande från samtal under eftermiddagen med Vyacheslav Tutjnin - rysk medordförande i Wallenbergarbetsgruppen och tillika gruppchef för Sverige/Finland-gruppen på MID;

Presidentens kommission för rehabilitering av den politiska repressionens offer, under ordförandeskap av Aleksandr Jakovlev, hade vid sammanträde den 9 november på initiativ av militäråklagarämbetet (Glavnaja Voennaja Prokuratura, GVP) tagit upp frågan om rehabilitering av Raoul Wallenberg. Som orsak till sitt initiativ hade GVP angivit att Wallenbergs bror Guy von Dardel riktat en begäran till GVP om rehabilitering. Därutöver hade även flera NGOs, bl a olika ryska Wallenberg-föreningar vänt sig till GVP med samma begäran.

GVP hade studerat arkivmaterialet i ärendet, inte minst det material från FSB som tagits fram inom ramen för den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen om Wallenberg.

Inom kommissionen hade man diskuterat huruvida Wallenberg egentligen kunde sägas ha varit offer för politisk repression, då han ju varit en officiell företrädare för ett annat land. Betoningen hade dock lagts på ordet repression.

MD

Vidare hade under kommissionens sammanträde frågan uppkommit huruvida, enligt den lag som reglerar rehabiliteringarna, en person som aldrig dömts i domstol kunde rehabiliteras. Kommissionens jurister hade förklarat att lagen gav möjligheter att rehabilitera även en person som inte dömts i domstol om det som denne utsatts för kunde betecknas som "repression", vilket man ansett att det kunde i Wallenbergs fall.

Kommissionen fattar inte själv beslut om rehabilitering utan underställer presidenten som är beslutande i dessa frågor, en rekommendation. Presidenten har ännu inte tagit ställning till ärendet.

På fråga sade Tutjnin att kommissionen inte dragit någon slutsats om *hur* Wallenberg avlidit, eller *när* detta skett. Den hade bara konstaterat att "ingen sett Wallenberg efter juli 1947".

HIRDMAN

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (6)

2000-11-15

Dnr 506 ✓

Aambbs Eva Tojzner Glückman

aa
R

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC X

H

RW - efterfrågad dokumentation

(2 bil)

I enlighet med departementets önskemål insänds närslutet kopia av Rodianovs uppteckning av samtal med Undén, samt förteckning över material relaterat till Raoul Wallenberg som återfinns i det ryska utrikespolitiska arkivet.

HIRDMAN

INK. UTRIKESDEP. D.Nr. 2000 -11- 1 5		
AVD. <i>P</i>	GR. <i>2</i>	MÅL <i>Eu'</i>

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MOSKVA 2000 -11- 13

Поиск в архивных документах
АВ П РФФ - Фонд
Оп - Опас
П. - Папка
Д - ДелоМатериалы Архива внешней политики Российской Федерации (до 1959 года), имеющие отношение к делу Рауля Валленберга

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6. Шведская Референтура, Департамент скандинавских стран. "О деле шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга". Опас 47, пор. 37, папка 191, 29.2.1956 - 4.6.1956. *по Швеции* ф. 0140, Оп. 47, п. 191, д. 37
7. Шведская Референтура, Департамент скандинавских стран. "О деле шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга". Опас 48, пор. 22, папка 194, 30.12.1956 - 15.3.1957. *по Швеции* ф. 0140, Оп. 48, п. 194, д. 22
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9. Шведская Референтура, Департамент скандинавских стран. "Дело Валленберга". Опас 50, пор. 22, папка 198, 17.2.1959 - 22.9.1959. *по Швеции* ф. 0140, Оп. 50, п. 198, д. 22
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11. Шведская Референтура, "Поты в Швецию Миссия в СССР". Опас 31, вид. 2, папка 133, 17.1.1945 - 19.11.1946. *по Швеции* ф. 0140, Оп. 31, п. 133, д. 2
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ПОСОЛЬСТВО СССР В ШВЕЦИИ

"13" марта 1956 г.

№ 155

Из дневника
К.К. РОДИОНОВА

MOSKVA

2000 -11-13

ЗАПИСЬ БЕСЕДЫ

с министром иностранных дел
УНДЕНОМ

10 марта я посетил Ундена по его приглашению.

Я сказал, что я, в свою очередь, также намеревался посетить Ундена.

Унден выразил удовлетворение по поводу вновь принятого Эрландером решения придать официальный характер своему визиту в СССР и взять с собой лидера аграрной партии, министра внутренних дел Хедлунда, а также заведующего политическим отделом шведского МИДа Ярригта. Я попросил Ундена, если он может, откровенно объяснить мне причины этого изменения, а также по чьей инициативе оно было принято. Унден сказал, что шведское правительство сочло целесообразным сделать эти изменения, учитывая то обстоятельство, что поездки норвежского и датского премьер-министров носили официальный характер. Унден пояснил, что в противном случае общественное мнение, а также пресса Швеции и других стран могли бы неправильно комментировать, в невыгодном как для Швеции, так и шведско-советских отношений свете, разницу в визитах норвежского и датского премьер-министров с одной стороны и шведского премьер-министра с другой стороны. В этой связи совпосол, сославшись на свои высказывания в беседе с Эрландером 2 марта по поводу характера поездки последнего в СССР, подчеркнул то обстоятельство, что советская сторона никогда не настаивала на том или ином характере визита в СССР, а предоставила решение этого вопроса шведской стороне. Унден ответил, что в этом отношении нет каких-либо недоразумений или различных толкований в высказываниях советской стороны. Унден вновь заявил, что шведская сторона приняла решение об изменении характера визита Эрландера, исходя, во-первых, из того, что решение данного вопроса было предоставлено советской стороной шведской стороне, и, во-вторых, исходя из опыта и характера поездки норвежского и датского премьер-министров в СССР. После этого совпосол, напомнив заявление, сделанное совпослу 8

АВП РФ, ф. 0140, Оп. 47, п. 189 и 4 лл. 99-102

153-109 892-11 113

ДП
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ДТОг.л. Э. Тойскер - Гюкман
В. Тучин 13.4.00Посольство Швеции
в Москве

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14 ноября 1955 г. по поводу Рауля Валленберга, сказал, что советская сторона не может ничего добавить к исчерпывающим и окончательным сообщениям относительно Валленберга, которые были сделаны представителям шведского правительства руководителями Правительства Советского Союза.

Унден сказал, что он также хотел бы заявить по этому поводу совпослу следующее. Унден сказал, что, как, вероятно, известно совпослу, Эрландер в предстоящих своих беседах с Советским Правительством намерен затронуть вопрос о находящихся в СССР шведских гражданах и, в частности, о Рауле Валленберге. Совпосол ответил, что Эрландер ранее говорил ему лишь о своих намерениях затронуть в беседах в Москве вопрос о Рауле Валленберге. Унден заметил, что он имел при этом в виду, что шведское посольство в своих переговорах с представителями МИД СССР затрагивало вопросы о судьбе некоторых шведских граждан, находящихся в СССР. Далее Унден заявил совпослу следующее: "Как вы хорошо знаете, шведское правительство уже делало ряд демаршей советской стороне по поводу Рауля Валленберга. Советская сторона отвечала, что Рауль Валленберг не найден и не находится в СССР. В прошлом году Н.А.Булганин и К.Е.Ворошилов заявили, что, если бы Валленберг был бы найден, то он был бы отправлен в Швецию. Как вы знаете, г-н посол, шведский МИД давно уже следит за делом Рауля Валленберга и собирает все материалы, относящиеся к его судьбе. Эта работа шведского МИД"а продолжалась в течение нескольких лет и в последнее время увенчалась успехом. В последнее время многие немцы, освобожденные из заключения в СССР и вернувшиеся в Германию, дали показания по поводу Валленберга. В частности, мы установили контакт с одним немцем, который показал, что он содержался 31 января 1945 года в тюрьме на Лубянке в камере № 123 вместе с Раулем Валленбергом. Этот немец дал много подробных сведений о Рауле Валленберге. Есть много оснований считать, что собранные шведским МИД"ом свидетельские показания являются достоверными. В частности, в этих свидетельских показаниях называется ряд фамилий советских офицеров госбезопасности, производивших допросы. Разумеется, когда люди, выезжавшие за границу после пребывания в тюрьме в СССР, дают показания, то можно полагать, что они настроены враждебно к СССР, и следует поэтому подходить весьма осторожно к их показаниям. Но, по мнению весьма авторитетных шведских юристов, которые специально изучали все эти показан-

ния, есть основание сделать заключение, что целый ряд показаний можно признать достоверным. По заключению шведских юристов, изучивших эти показания, можно считать установленным, что Рауль Валленберг находился в советской тюрьме и что многие лица имели с ним контакт в этот период.

Я думаю, г-н посол, что шведская сторона может оказать существенную помощь в поисках Рауля Валленберга и подготовить тем самым почву для обсуждения этого вопроса между Эрландером и Советским Правительством. Поскольку заведующий политическим отделом Ярринг будет, вероятно, сопровождать Эрландера в поездке в СССР, то он мог бы обсудить с советскими представителями всю документацию, собранную шведским МИД'ом по данному вопросу. Посол Сульман на этих днях передаст в МИД СССР некоторые сведения и, в частности, те фамилии советских офицеров госбезопасности, допрашивавших арестованных, которые были названы иностранцами, выехавшими за границу после пребывания в тюрьме в СССР. Быть может, эти сведения окажутся полезными для советских властей."

Унден спросил далее совпосла, знает ли совпосол немецкий язык. Совпосол ответил отрицательно. Унден сказал, что спрашивает это потому, что хотел бы дать совпослу некоторые материалы по Раулю Валленбергу, написанные на немецком языке.

После этого Унден вручил совпослу вербальную ноту о Рауле Валленберге. Совпосол сказал, что передаст в Москву вербальную ноту, врученную Унденом, но вместе с тем не может не выразить удивления по поводу того, что шведская сторона, повидимому, придает больше веры и значения рассказам военных преступников, помилованных и освобожденных советской властью, чем заявлениям официальных представителей Советского Государства и Правительства. Совпосол сказал, что он и Унден знают друг друга уже почти 6 лет и что поэтому совпосол хотел бы попросить Ундена высказать откровенно свое личное мнение, действительно ли Унден допускает возможность того, чтобы Советское Правительство по каким-либо причинам задерживало Валленберга в СССР и не выдавало его шведам. Унден ответил, что лично он не допускает подобной возможности, но тем не менее считает нужным каким-то образом урегулировать это дело, хотя и затрудняется сам назвать какой-либо конкретный способ для этого. Вслед за этим Унден заявил следующее:

"Вы сами публично осуждали режим Берия. Берия, как было у вас публично заявлено, преследовал невинных советских граждан. Можно допустить, что он мог сделать то же самое по отношению к иностранцам". Уиден сказал также, что в СССР, якобы, имелась "специальная категория преступников", пребывание которых ранее отрицалось. Однако, позже эти лица были обнаружены.

Совпосол сказал, что в дополнение к сказанному им ранее он может высказать свое удивление по поводу того, что показания содержащихся в СССР военных преступников, т.е. лиц, не заслуживающих доверия /особенно в том, что касается их измышлений об СССР/, рассматриваются шведской стороной как более достоверный фактор, чем заявления официальных представителей СССР.

После этого совпосол попросил Уидена помочь достигнуть более быстрого и положительного решения о предоставлении совпосольству в бесплатную аренду земельного участка для постройки здания совпосольства. Совпосол изложил историю данного вопроса, сказал, что вопрос был поставлен по инициативе шведской стороны, которая попросила дать ей земельный участок в Москве на основе принципа взаимности, т.е. на условии взаимного предоставления в бесплатную аренду земельных участков обоим посольствам в Москве и Стокгольме. Совпосол напомнил о том, что советская сторона удовлетворила эту просьбу шведской стороны, согласилось с предложенным шведской стороной принципом взаимности, издала официальное решение о предоставлении шведскому посольству в Москве земельного участка в бесплатную аренду и поручила совпосольству получить на тех же условиях земельный участок в Стокгольме. Совпосол сказал, что советская сторона согласна получить участок в Стокгольме только в бесплатную аренду и не находит возможным согласиться с сделанным в ноте шведского МИДа от 20 декабря 1955 г. предложением получить участок в платную аренду, тем более, что предложение является обратным тому предложению, которое было сделано шведами ранее и о котором уже посол говорил выше. Уиден записал все сказанное совпослом и обещал выяснить этот вопрос.

На этом беседа закончилась.

ПОСОЛ СССР В ШВЕЦИИ

А.А. РОДИОНОВ/



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

2000-11-16

Handl: Foyer/Zachau

inledning från
adressering/samt
AK
AK
AKK

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12

EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avg.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu'

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

Kopia: Kabs, UMK

Refax: S:t Petersburg ✓

Vittnesuppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg

Den 16 november blev Foyer uppringd av Julija Boronenko (tel. 816-930 24 40 mobil, 816-22 33902 arb), en TV-journalist som arbetar för TV-kanalen NTV i Velikij Novgorod. Boronenko hade på uppdrag av NTVs nyhetsredaktion i Moskva blivit ombedd att söka upp en person, Michail Gregorievitj Leonov, som skrivit till redaktionen och sagt sig ha uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg. Boronenko, som tillsammans med en kollega haft mötet med Leonov den 15 november 2000, ville informera ambassaden om vad denne haft att berätta och återgav Leonovs berättelse på följande sätt:

"Leonov berättade att han, den 8 november 1967, han var då 28 år gammal, tillsammans med några vänner och några andra människor i en rysk stad (Leonov hade inte velat säga var staden låg, men Boronenko antog att den låg i norr) hade träffat en man som presenterat sig som "Raoul" och sagt att han nyligen hade blivit frigiven från ett läger men nu var tvungen att leva i närheten av detta (enligt reglerna om "Stalinskaja svoboda", sade Boronenko, som förklarade att detta innebar att en frigiven lägerfånge måste bo i ytterligare fem år i lägers närhet). "Raoul" hade avböjt att tillsammans med de övriga dricka med anledning av årsdagen av den "stora socialistiska oktoberrevolutionen" och ursäktat sig med sitt sjuka hjärta. När samtalet kommit in på vad "Raoul" hade för nationalitet, så

hade han svarat att han var diplomat. Han hade berättat att det i Stalins läger satt både "viktigare människor och enklare". Han hade berättat om det som ingen i Ryssland då kände till, om ubåt nummer trettons undergång under Marinenkös befäl, och förklarat att han "som diplomat" förfogade över denna information. Vidare hade han berättat att han i sitt hemland, Sverige, hade "ett barn eller släktingar", men att han var tvungen att leva där han nu befann sig. Leonov befann sig i staden på besök och "hade påföljande dag inte träffat "Raoul"".

När Leonov 1968 återvänt till samma stad på semester, och åter hälsat på sin vän, hade denne på väg till flygplatsen erinrat sig mötet med den svenske diplomaten, som han nu sa hette Raoul Wallenberg, och sagt att denne nyligen hade dött av slaganfall och att låg begravd på stadens kyrkogård. I vilken stad vill Leonov meddela enbart direkt till den svenska sidan."

Boronenko tillade att Leonov sagt att han för ett par år sedan varit i kontakt med den svenska ambassaden och då fått veta att en släkting till Raoul Wallenberg utfärdat en belöning till den som kunde ge uppgifter om vad som hänt Raoul Wallenberg. (Ambassadens anm. Detta måste vara en missuppfattning från Leonovs sida då ingen på ambassaden torde ha lämnat något sådant besked.) Boronenko förmodade att detta var orsaken till att Leonov velat hålla på uppgiften om i vilken stad mötet med Wallenberg skett (och där Wallenberg alltså skulle ligga begravd).

Boronenko beskrev Leonov som en frisk och ordningssam person med ett trevligt yttre. Han hade inte givit intryck av att vara någon "bluffmakare".

Leonovs adress och telefonnummer:

Leonov, Michail Gregorievitj

Velikij Novgorod

Ul. Sasji Ustinova 5, rum 515

Tel 816-22 277 02 (portvakt)

Boronenko sade även att TV-redaktionen (i alla fall än så länge) inte bedömt Leonovs berättelse som tillräcklig för att göra något nyhetsinslag med honom.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

PARIS

Silvia Jurich
0033-01 44 18 88 12

Telefax

1()

2000-11-14

INK UTRIKESDEP.
DN

2000 -11- 16

Avd. P Ut 2 Mål EU¹

EC

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET Dnr 428 ✓

Till: UD-EC ✓

Minnesmärken över Raul Wallenberg

Fax 138 A 2000-09-25

Vid efterforskningar som ambassaden gjort hos berörda myndigheter, organisationer, institutioner samt privatpersoner, har framkommit att det inte finns några minnesmärken över Raoul Wallenberg i Frankrike, till dags dato. Däremot finns här och där gator och torg uppkallade efter honom.

**BERNER
AMBASSADEN PARIS**

Adress:
17, rue Barbet-de-Jouy
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Hemsida:
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01 44 18 88 21 (press/info)

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES

575 LEXINGTON AVENUE, 7TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
TEL. (212) 350-4875 / FAX (212) 350-4240

UD/EC
2000-12-22
sk. f. tit.

November 9, 2000

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Alex Rosenberg
Jack Gumpert Wasserman

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Peter Vagi
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Elie Wiesel
George Will

Her Excellency

Anna Lindh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
SE-103 39 Stockholm
Sweden

Excellency,

Because we know that the Swedish/Russian Commission to Determine the Fate and Whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg is about to complete its work, we feel that it is vital for the Government of Sweden to be apprised of the extent to which we have--to date--honored our commitment to Raoul Wallenberg. We respectfully request that our report be officially acknowledged and documented in the Swedish White Papers, which we understand will be published shortly.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States was founded in 1981 to help with the international search for Raoul Wallenberg. Over the years, we have worked closely with the Swedish Government and its representatives in both Sweden and the United States. Eventually, we hope to present a detailed history of our twenty-year commitment to this effort. This report, however, deals exclusively with our support of the Swedish/Russian Commission to Determine the Fate and Whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

In 1991, the Board of Directors voted to have monies allocated to help fund the research that had already begun in the former Soviet Union to determine the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. Throughout the 1990's, The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States helped to finance the ongoing investigation. We are including a report documenting our financial support from 1991-2000.

Professor Marvin Makinen, (the only non-Russian or Swede on the Commission), who works with Professor Guy von Dardel, received the major portion of these allocated funds. *This was due in large measure to United States' laws that govern how a non-profit organization is allowed to spend donated funds. We feel certain, you are fully aware that our system differs dramatically from that of most European nations.* Our support also included a staff member who was assigned to the "No Stone Unturned Project", hereafter referred to as the Stones project.

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 314/005		
2000-11-28/17		
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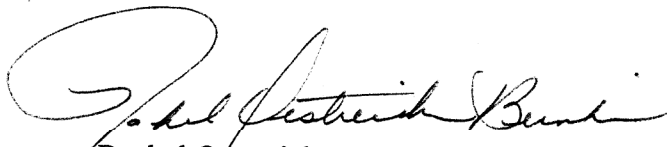
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From February, 1992 on, Diane Blake, Vice Chairman of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, has been an active consultant to numerous persons, including Professor Marvin Makinen. She handled all Stones related matters. Until 1996, Mrs. Blake worked pro bono. From 1996 onward, her work has been funded. This too is reflected in our report. In 1993, while on a trip to Sweden, our Board of Directors met with Foreign Minister Margareta af Ugglas. Jack Gumpert Wasserman, former Chairman, spoke affirmatively of the organization's commitment to and support for this search.

As the official search for Raoul Wallenberg winds to a close in both Sweden and in the Russian Republic, it is our profound hope that the search for the full truth will continue. Our hope is that Raoul Wallenberg, or his physical remains, will be returned to the country he loved so dearly. Surely, this native son of Sweden, a role model of non-violent heroism and compassion for all mankind, deserves no less.

Submitted most respectfully by The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States.



Rachel Oestreicher Bernheim
Chairman



Diane Blake
Vice Chairman

cc: Ambassador Jan Eliasson, Washington, D.C.
Consul General Olle Wastberg, New York, New York

***THE NO STONES UNTURNED PROJECT- THE SEARCH FOR THE FATE AND
WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG***

1991

Archival research at Hyde Park at the request of G. Von Dardel	\$ 350.00
Work on RW aging photo by FBI, Special Projects	\$ 400.00
Trip to N.Y. for Marvin Makinen to discuss his Commission work	\$ 600.00
Trip to Switzerland for Rabbi R. Greenwald to meet with W. Vogel	\$ 1,500.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen for Commission work, (October)	\$ 3,000.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen for Commission work, (December)	\$ 3,000.00
Percentage of staff salary for Stones Project	<u>\$10,800.00</u>
Sub Total	\$19,650.00

1992

Archival research at Hyde Park by S. Mesinai	\$ 318.45
Archival research at Joint Distribution Committee by S. Mesinai	\$ 349.25
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 700.00
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 1,049.25
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 1,010.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (December)	\$ 3,673.78
Audio Visual Communications Prints of prisoner registration cards at Vladimir	\$ 1,908.55
Audio Visual Communications-Prisoner registration cards	\$ 497.35
Trip to Berlin and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 4,000.00
Joint Distribution Committee-Archival xeroxing	<u>\$ 79.10</u>
Sub Total	\$13,585.73

1993

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 2,188.82
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (February)	\$ 2,691.00

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (September)	\$ 3,325.91
Archival research and translations of material for S. Mesinai	\$ 666.12
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (April)	\$ 1,581.38
Rise Spare-og Laanekasse, copies of prison photo	\$ 190.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (November)	<u>\$ 3,080.70</u>
Sub Total	\$13,723.93

1994

Trip to New York for Marvin Makinen on progress of Commission	\$ 816.12
Trip to Berlin and East Germany for Marvin Makinen, (March/April)	\$ 4,039.95
Trip to Moscow and Helsinki for Marvin Makinen, (December)	<u>\$ 3,053.76</u>
Sub Total	\$ 7,909.83

1995

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 3,670.05
Visa and Passport photos for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 154.00
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (September)	<u>\$ 4,164.80</u>
Sub Total	\$ 7,988.85

1996

Trip to New York for Marvin Makinen to discuss Vladimir Prison Card Project, (March)	\$ 984.36
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (May)	\$ 3,211.43
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (July)	\$ 3,000.00
Trip to Moscow and Poland for Marvin Makinen, (September)	\$ 4,102.50
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	\$17,798.29

1997

Check given to Marvin Makinen for Vladimir Prison Card Project	\$13,500.00
300 rolls of black and white film for Vladimir Prison Card Project	\$ 2,000.00
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	\$22,000.00

1998

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (March)	\$ 2,391.54
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (April)	\$ 2,729.48
Computer consultant for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 1,653.60
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$13,274.62</u>

1999

Trip to Stockholm for Marvin Makinen	\$ 2,150.92
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 8,650.92</u>
Courier mail for Marvin Makinen 1991 to January 3, 2000	<u>\$ 4,631.45</u>

TOTAL	<u>\$129,213.62</u>
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UTRIKESMINISTERNS KANSLI

2000-11-24

Depr Per Thöresson, 55459

(Erika van Roode, 55471)

Jan L. Daurer L:

- 1/ Trelman utkastat
2/ Trelman er ind: rapporten som
acknowledges deras skit /H/M*

Brev till Utrikesministern

Till arkivet för registrering - överlämnas till:

Ch UD-EC

Åtgärd:

För vidare åtgärd

Kopia till:

UrP

Lundvik EC

Engström UMK

Amér UMK

Eventuellt meddelande:

Data om inkommet brev

Inkom datum:

2000-11-17

Rachel Oestreicher Bernheim

KRYPTOFAX

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON
Bo Eriksson

KRYPTOFAX

Sid 1 (2)

2000-11-20

Dnr. 289 ✓

Utgivning från
kryptoexpeditionen
enl adressering/samt

UMK

BMK

HMK

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Till: UD-EC (Lundvik)

Raoul Wallenberg

KRYPTOFAX		
INKOM UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
2000 -11- 20		
Avd. EC	Grupp 2	Mål Eu

I samband med Jan Lundviks besök i Washington i april i år framkom att det på State Departments Europaavdelning förelåg en missuppfattning om Sveriges syn på amerikanska insatser i Wallenbergärendet. I ett brev till American Jewish Committee hade ambassadören Sestanovich sagt att Sverige inte önskade någon amerikansk assistans gentemot Ryssland. Detta dementerades eftertryckligt av Lundvik vid ett besök på States Rysslands-avdelning (Dan Russell) den 7 april.

Under maj månad föreslog

att Sverige skriftligt skulle klargöra vilka insatser gentemot ryssarna som Sverige önskade. I ett brev till Graze i juni föreslog Eriksson, efter samråd med Lundvik, att de amerikanska myndigheterna skulle göra klart för de ryska ått framsteg i Wallenbergärendet också var ett amerikanskt intresse. Den amerikanska regeringen kunde t.ex. på så hög nivå som befanns lämpligt framföra att Washington förväntade sig att den ryska regeringen skulle göra sitt yttersta för att bringa klarhet i Wallenbergs öde, och att den amerikanska administration noga följde utvecklingen i ärendet.

States Europa-avdelning har nu informerat ambassaden att ryssarna den 13 november svarade på den amerikanska demarchen (vars text vi inte har sett, men som vi förutsätter har samma innehåll som Erikssons brev till Graze). I den ryska texten hänvisas till att den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen håller på att avsluta sitt uppdrag och att en rapport kommer att "offentliggöras för världen" mot slutet av året. Därefter säger den ryska noten:

- According to mutual agreement within the framework of the Group, a regime of confidentiality must be maintained, which prohibits the transmission of any working material from the Wallenberg Working Group to a third party.

Utgivning från
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Enligt States Europa-avdelning innehåller den amerikanska noten ingen begäran om att få information om Wallenberg, utan bara en uppmaning till Ryssland att dela med sig av all befintlig information till de svenska myndigheterna. State vill inte spekulera huruvida den ryska missuppfattningen är medveten eller ej, men konstaterar att det ryska svaret är påtagligt *non-responsive*.

Eliasson

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (2)

2000-11-22

Dnr 517 ✓

Jonas Weiss

ag
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INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNF		
2000-11-22		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mt Eu 1

EC

(PR 6 K/Ryssland)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson/Lundvik) X
Kopia: PIK (Iremark/Kallin) XRysk journalist till Sverige för Wallenberg-reportageE-post Glückman-Magnusson 2000-11-15

Ambassaden besöktes igår av den ryske journalisten Leonid Velechov från veckotidskriften Itogi, och vi har preliminärt med honom kommit överens om en resa till Sverige före årets slut. Velechov vill, som tidigare nämnts, skriva en ordentlig artikel för Itogi om Raoul Wallenberg, bl a mot bakgrund av det nyligen uppkomna ryska initiativet till rehabilitering av Wallenberg (samt slutförandet av arbetet i den rysk-svenska Wallenberg-gruppen). Velechov är bl a intresserad av att träffa medlemmar av Wallenbergs familj, såväl von Dardel som från Wallenberg-imperiet. Artikeln skulle publiceras efter årsskiftet, i samband med ev. ryskt beslut om rehabilitering och/eller presentationen av den rysk-svenska arbetsgruppens slutrapporter.

Vidare har vi talat med Velechov om att samtidigt under sitt besök uppmärksamma det svenska EU-ordförandeskapet (och på så sätt få bättre valuta för våra pengar), varför någon intervju på detta tema också vore önskvärt.

Velechov räknar med åtminstone två hela arbetsdagar i Sverige, med avfärd onsdag, arbete torsdag-fredag och återresa till Moskva under lördag eller söndag. De datum som passar bäst är 6-10

december. Tacksam besked snarast från EC/PIK om möjlighet att hjälpa till med Wallenberg-program samt EU-intervju, och besked om huruvida det är möjligt att få ett hotellrum under den föreslagna perioden. (Ambassaden står för kostnaderna.)

Vid positivt besked ämnar vi sätta Velechov i direktkontakt med EC/PIK för vidare samtal om programmet.

HIRDMAN

Kopia: SH, MH, ETG



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Kryptofax

2000-11-23

EC P 2 Eu 1

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2000 -11- 23

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Raoul Wallenberg

Ert kryptofax 289 ✓

Re Raoul Wallenberg. Från Magnusson, EC

Det ryska svaret till amerikanarna står inte i samklang med vår syn på öppenhet och knappast heller med vad vi kommit överens om med ryssarna, vilket ni gärna kan framföra under hand till State.

Tvärtom eftersträvar vi största möjliga öppenhet. Det finns ett relativt begränsat material som inte kommer att ges offentlighet nu men vars innehåll återspeglas åtminstone i den svenska rapporten.

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Dnr 531 ✓

Andra ambassadsekreterare
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INK. UTRIKESDEP.

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2000-11-27

Avd. P

Gr 2

Mät Eu 1

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EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)
Kopia: PIK (Jobeus)

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

N

Interfaxtelegram med uppgift om Wallenbergs
dödsorsakTfn samtal Jobeus-Foyer, 001127
(2 bil)

Bifogat det interfaxtelegram i vilket Alexander Jakovlev, ordförande i presidentens kommission för rehabilitering av repressionens offer, uttalar sig om Wallenbergs dödsorsak.

Det bör noteras att det i den ryska texten står "razstreljan" (arkebuserad, skjuten), medan den engelska texten talar om "executed" (avrättad).

HIRDMAN

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Внешнее

Сенсация

27.11.2000 15:46 © Interfax

РОССИЯ-ЯКОВЛЕВ-ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ-РЕАБИЛИТАЦИЯ

Академик Яковлев не сомневается, что указом президента РФ шведский дипломат Валленберг будет в ближайшее время реабилитирован

Москва. 27 ноября. ИНТЕРФАКС - Председатель Комиссии при президенте РФ по реабилитации жертв политических репрессий академик Александр Н. Яковлев убежден, что репрессированный сталинским режимом в годы второй мировой войны шведский дипломат Рауль Валленберг будет реабилитирован указом Владимира Путина уже в ближайшее время.

"Я не сомневаюсь, что указ президента по нашему представлению будет именно таким. Валленберг пал жертвой сталинских репрессий и он будет реабилитирован "в ранге" жертв политических репрессий", - заявил А.Яковлев в интервью "Интерфаксу" в понедельник.

Он официально подтвердил, что возглавляемая им комиссия приняла этой осенью решение "о необходимости реабилитации Валленберга как жертвы политических репрессий". "После этого я сразу направил соответствующее письмо в Генпрокуратуру РФ и доложил о нашем решении президенту", - сказал А.Яковлев.

Председатель комиссии затруднился назвать возможные сроки подписания указа о реабилитации шведского дипломата, поскольку "конкретного разговора о сроках не было". Но, как полагает он, такой указ может быть подписан "уже в ближайшее время".

"Мы должны, наконец, поставить точку в этой истории, которая приобрела острый международный характер и давно отравляет атмосферу", - сказал А.Яковлев. По его мнению, несмотря на то, что Р.Валленберг не был осужден судом по политическим мотивам, законодательство РФ позволяет реабилитировать его как жертву политических репрессий.

По словам А.Яковлева, советские власти в истории со шведским дипломатом, который работал во время второй мировой войны в посольстве Швеции в Будапеште и, пользуясь дипломатическим статусом, спасал в оккупированной фашистами Венгрии евреев, "окончательно запутались во лжи". "Сначала мы говорили, что он убит на улицах Будапешта, потом что находится под охраной наших войск. А когда шведы представили реальные свидетельства о гибели их дипломата, появился известный меморандум Громыко (глава МИД в советский период Андрей Громыко - "ИФ"), в котором указывалось, что в июле 1947 года Валленберг "предположительно" (!) умер от инфаркта", - напомнил А.Яковлев. Он сообщил, часть вещей Р.Валленберга передана шведской стороне.

"Теперь мы (комиссия по реабилитации - "ИФ") не сомневаемся, что он (Р.Валленберг - "ИФ") расстрелян на Лубянке, потому и обратились в Главную военную прокуратуру (ГВП) с просьбой тщательно расследовать все связанные с его гибелью обстоятельства", - заявил А.Яковлев.

Среди выводов, которые были сделаны ГВП, он выделил следующие. Основная часть документов по Р.Валленбергу действительно уничтожена, но все же в документах Лубянки сохранились отдельные служебные записи, пометки, где фигурирует его фамилия. Дипломат и его шофер - венгр Вильмш Лантфельдер - "осуждены по политическим мотивам, хотя поначалу и содержались в сталинских застенках как военнопленные".

О расстреле Р.Валленберга бывшему члену Политбюро ЦК КПСС А.Яковлеву говорил, по его словам, экс-шеф КГБ СССР 80-х годов Владимир Крючков.

В последний раз шведского дипломата Р.Валленберга видели 17 января 1945 года, когда он отправился на встречу с командованием советских войск в Будапеште.

937-9202

Page 1 of 2

27.11.2000 12:44 © Interfax

Bureau of the Ambassador

RUSSIA-YAKOVLEV-WALLENBERG-REHABILITATION

Yakovlev expects soonest rehabilitation of Swedish diplomat Wallenberg

MOSCOW. Nov 27 (Interfax) - Chairman of the presidential commission for the rehabilitation of victims of political repression Academician Yakovlev has said that he expects Russian President Vladimir Putin to rehabilitate Swedish diplomat Raul Wallenberg, who fell victim to the Stalin regime during World War Two, in the nearest future.

"I do not doubt that the president will issue such a decree at our proposal. Wallenberg fell victim to the Stalin repression, and he will be rehabilitated in the ranks of political repression victims," Yakovlev told Interfax on Monday.

Yakovlev officially reaffirmed that his commission reached a decision this fall about "the need to rehabilitate Wallenberg as a victim of political repression." "Right after that, I sent a letter to the Prosecutor General's Office and informed the president of our decision," he said.

Yakovlev said he found it difficult to say when the decree might be signed, as "there was no concrete discussion of the time." However, he said he expects this to happen in the nearest future.

"We must put an end to this story, which has acquired an acute international significance and has been poisoning the atmosphere for a long time," Yakovlev said. Despite the fact that Wallenberg was not sentenced for political reasons, Russian laws make it possible to rehabilitate him as a victim of political repression, he noted.

The Soviet authorities "became entangled in lies" in the case of the Swedish diplomat, who worked in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest during the war and used his diplomatic status to save Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary, Yakovlev said.

"At first, we said that he was killed in a street in Budapest, then we said that he was taken under the protection of our troops. When the Swedes presented evidence of the death of their diplomat, there came the notorious memorandum of Gromyko [the Soviet foreign minister], which said that Wallenberg 'supposedly' died of a heart attack in July 1947," Yakovlev said.

He said that some of Wallenberg's belongings had been given to Sweden.

"Now we [the rehabilitation commission] do not doubt that he [Wallenberg] was executed in the Lubyanka. Thus, we appealed to the Main Military Prosecutor's Office for a thorough inquiry into all the circumstances relating to his death," he said.

As for the conclusions drawn by the Main Military Prosecutor's Office, Yakovlev noted the following: most of the documents concerning Raul Wallenberg were destroyed, but there are still some Lubyanka files on him. The diplomat and his Hungarian driver "were sentenced for political reasons, although they were first taken into Stalin's custody as prisoners of war."

Yakovlev, a former member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, said that he had learnt about the execution of Wallenberg from ex-chief of the Soviet KGB Vladimir Kryuchkov, who held the post in the 1980s.

The Swedish diplomat was seen for the last time on January 17, 1945, when leaving to meet with the command of the Soviet troops in Budapest.

[RU EUROPE EEU EMRG SE POL LAW]

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2000-11-28
BT

Utlämnande av Wallenberg-handlingar

Efter diskussion med experter på l ... kan följande konstateras vad
gäller offentliggörande av ... som ingår i Raoul
Wallenberg-dossieren (P 2 Eu¹). Det beslut som regeringen skall fatta avser
handlingar tillkomna 1971 och senare.

Det lagrum som är tillämpligt för att skydda kryptosäkerheten är 5 kap. 3 §
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eller användning i allmän verksamhet av uppgifter utan att föreskriven sekretess åsidosätts,
om det kan antas att syftet med metoden motverkas om uppgiften röjs.*

ME

Utrikesdepartementet

Promemoria

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2000-11-28

Fredrik Fredriksson
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ou/ep



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
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Sid 1 (3)

2000-11-29

Erika Ferrer

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UD-PIK, Dnr 235

Kopia: ambassadör Lundvik och MENA

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Pressklipp om Raoul Wallenberg

Insänder två artiklar om de senaste uppgifterna om Wallenberg från dagens Jerusalem Post.

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Jerusalem Post 29 Nov 00

2(3)

The Jerusalem Post Wednesday, November 29, 2000

NEWS

Wiesenthal calls on Russia to open Wallenberg files

By ELLI WOHLGELERNTER

The Simon Wiesenthal Center has called on Russian President Vladimir Putin to immediately release to the family of Raoul Wallenberg any evidence it has which can substantiate new reports that the Swedish diplomat was shot in prison.

"The fact that this information emanated from Ambassador Alexander Yakovlev, a former close confidant of Mikhail Gorbachev and current chairman of a presidential commission which rehabilitates political victims of the Soviet era, is an indication that, after 55 years of lies, the world may finally learn the truth of the ultimate fate of the greatest Holocaust rescuer," Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the Wiesenthal center, said in a statement Monday.

The Interfax news agency on Monday quoted Yakovlev, head of the Presidential Commission on the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression, as saying: "Now we have no doubts he [Wallenberg] was shot in the Lubyanka."

Yakovlev said his panel had asked military prosecutors to

investigate the case based on evidence and documents it had gathered, and that he was sure Putin would soon issue a decree rehabilitating Wallenberg. The decree will say that "Wallenberg was a victim of Stalin's repression," Interfax quoted Yakovlev as saying.

A Swedish official working with Russia on unraveling the fate of Wallenberg said his country is no closer knowing how the diplomat who saved thousands of Jews during World War II died.

Jan Lundvik, a member of a joint Swedish-Russian committee working to uncover Wallenberg's fate, said the Swedish side of the enquiry had garnered fresh evidence on the chain of events which led to the diplomat's imprisonment.

But the central issue of how and when he died is unsolved. "We have a number of conflicting versions, but we have no way of telling which one reflects the truth," Lundvik told Reuters by telephone from Stockholm late on Monday.

Efraim Zuroff, director of the Wiesenthal center's Israel office, called upon the Swedish authorities to make every effort to clarify



Raoul Wallenberg (Reuters)

fy Wallenberg's fate, and to take action against those responsible for his murder.

"The Swedish authorities have the legal authority to take action against those who committed this terrible crime against a Swedish citizen and one can only hope that they will exercise the fullest legal means to ensure prosecution if the perpetrators are still alive," Zuroff said in a statement yesterday.

Lundvik noted that the Soviets had first said in 1957, citing a report by a doctor at the Lubyanka, that Wallenberg had been found dead in his cell after a heart attack.

"Then there are the versions that it was not a natural death but that he was put to death. There is the one that he was shot, there is the one that he was poisoned, and there is still another version that he died after having been badly treated," he said, adding that "we still have not had any definite evidence of just that version being more truthful than the other ones."

Lundvik also dismissed the testimony of a Ukrainian who said he was a World War II partisan and that he had in fact been the first to arrest Wallenberg. He said he had detained the Swede in Slovakia and not in Hungary.

"There was not one right figure in his account," Lundvik said. "We have a fairly good picture of what happened through a number of sources and there was nothing in this Ukrainian guy's report that can be confirmed by any other source."

News agencies contributed to this report.

3(3)

29 nov 00

Jenshawn Post

Is this the end of the story?

The announcement Monday, by the head of a Russian presidential committee on rehabilitating victims of Soviet-era repressions, that Raoul Wallenberg was executed is the latest in a long history of pronouncements on the fate of the Holocaust hero. But it doesn't necessarily bring us closer to the truth, says Rabbi Stewart Weiss, a member of the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee.

"Is this speculation and hearsay, or is this a documented report by a knowledgeable Russian official with which the government concurs?" Weiss said. "If it is hearsay, then it is no more conclusive than all the other myriads of unsubstantiated rumors over the years. And if it is official or quasi-official, then let's see someone of real authority in the government stand behind it, or verify its accuracy. Don't forget, the Russians have changed stories numerous times over the years, without giving the world a shred of hard evidence as to Wallenberg's real fate."

The story of the fate of Wallenberg, scion of a wealthy Swedish banking family, begins with his arrival in Hungary in July 1944, as first secretary of the Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Budapest. By that date, the Germans had already sent 400,000 men, women, and children to their deaths.

Wallenberg was charged by the War Relations Board and the World Jewish Congress with rescuing the remaining 200,000 Jews of Hungary. Given wide-ranging powers by the Swedish Mission, he used every available means - diplomatic and otherwise - to save Jews.

BACKGROUND

He set up safe houses flying the Swedish flag, proclaimed them 'mission houses,' and filled them with desperate Jews. He designed special Schutz-Paesse ('Wallenberg passports') - colorful, official-looking documents that meant freedom for more than 13,000 people. He hired hundreds of Jews for his staff, which gave them diplomatic immunity. Huge bribes went to local officials to allow the safe houses to remain open.

In October 1944, when newly-appointed Hungarian head of State Ferenc Szalasi gave Eichmann free rein to accelerate the 'Final Solution,' Wallenberg increased his efforts to rescue Jews.

When Eichmann again began shipping Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz, Wallenberg would climb into the boxcars and throw bundles of protective papers to the passengers, and would then demand that those with Swedish 'protection' be allowed to get off the trains and return to the city with him.

As the Russians closed in on Budapest in January 1945, Wallenberg learned that Eichmann was about to massacre all the Jews still left in the city's ghetto. He sent a letter to General August Schmidhuber, commander of German troops in Hungary, promising that if the Jews were liquidated, he would see the general hanged as a war criminal. Realizing the

Nazi cause was lost, Schmidhuber called off the massacre.

On January 15, 1945, Russian forces captured Budapest. Two days later, Wallenberg and his driver were taken by Soviet Red Army troops. They were never heard from again.

At first the Soviets denied any knowledge of Wallenberg's whereabouts. Then, in 1957, they announced that he had died of a heart attack 10 years before, in a Moscow prison.

Yet numerous reports from dozens of sources indicated that Wallenberg was alive well into the 1970s. The reports led many to hope that this Righteous Gentile, who had saved more than 100,000 Jews in just two years and has been named an honorary citizen of Israel, the US and Canada, was still alive. If he is, he would now be 88.

"If the Russian government would officially confirm and document Wallenberg's death, it would certainly go a long way towards closure," said Weiss, who has met in recent years with Nane Annan, wife of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and a niece of Wallenberg, as well as with Per Anger, Wallenberg's assistant in Budapest and himself an honorary citizen of Israel. "But full closure can only come when we know all the 'W's: When? Where? And especially, Why?"

"Even if the report turns out to be accurate - and Wallenberg's death is confirmed - the rehabilitation of Wallenberg merely absolves him of any crimes against the Soviet State. But Wallenberg should be held up as an example of those who confronted Nazism and sought to foil its evil intent."

... approved for third reading



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUENOS AIRES

TELEFAX

Sid 1 (3)

2000-11-30

Handläggare: aambs Anders Carlsson

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, nr 60

Till: AME (Fleetwood), PIK-PR (klippet)

Pressklipp

2 bil

Härmed insändes artikel från *La Nación* och notis från *Página 12* angående de senaste ryska uppgifterna om Raoul Wallenberg.

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MP

Rusia admitió que la KGB asesinó a Wallenberg en 1947

El diplomático sueco ayudó a miles de judíos a escapar de los nazis en Hungría

- Fue visto por última vez en 1945, cuando el ejército soviético ocupó Budapest
- Moscú siempre negó su responsabilidad
- Cautela en Suecia

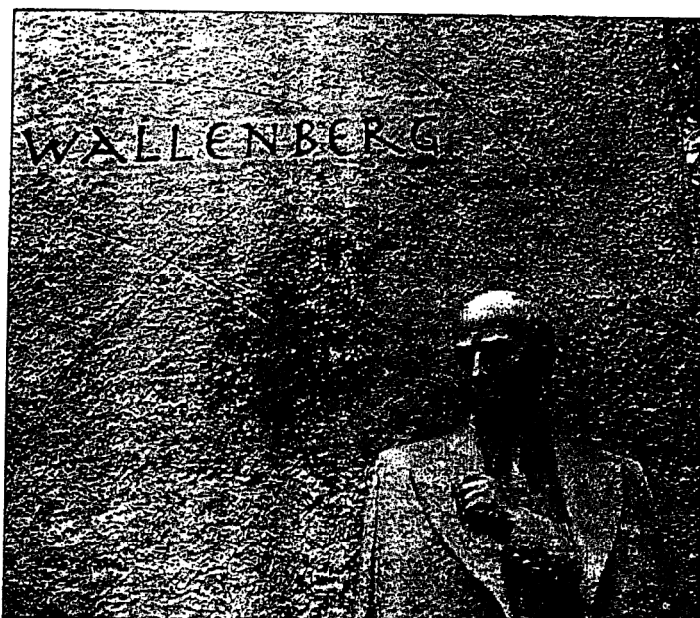
MOSCU. A más de medio siglo de su misteriosa desaparición, una comisión oficial rusa reconoció que Raoul Wallenberg, el diplomático sueco que ayudó a decenas de miles de judíos a escapar de la Hungría ocupada por los nazis, fue ejecutado en 1947 en la sede del entonces servicio secreto ruso (KGB), en Moscú.

"Ahora estamos seguros de que Wallenberg fue ejecutado en la Lubianka (sede de la KGB en Moscú)", señaló Alexandre Iakovlev, titular de la comisión para la rehabilitación de las víctimas de la represión política.

Las circunstancias que rodean la muerte de Wallenberg, que desapareció en enero de 1945 tras haber sido convocado por el cuartel general soviético en Budapest, nunca fueron aclaradas oficialmente y Moscú siempre se negó a reconocer su responsabilidad, pese a la insistencia de las autoridades suecas.

Según la versión oficial facilitada entonces por los soviéticos, Wallenberg murió en 1947, a los 34 años, de una crisis cardíaca en una unidad de la Lubianka en Moscú.

"Primero dijimos que había muerto en una calle de Budapest, luego que se hallaba bajo la protección de nuestras tropas. Por último, cuando los suecos trajeron pruebas de su desaparición, dijimos que probablemente habría fallecido de un ataque cardíaco, en julio de 1947", indicó Iakovlev, un ex político ruso conocido por ser el "padre" ideológico de la *perestroika* y de la *glasnost* (transparencia) implementadas durante el



La estatua porteña de Wallenberg, en Figueroa Alcorta y Austria

régimen de Mikhail Gorbachov.

La declaración de Iakovlev parece indicar que Rusia está a punto de confirmar las denuncias que las autoridades soviéticas rechazaron sistemáticamente durante más de 50 años.

Wallenberg y su chofer, también desaparecido, "fueron condenados por motivos políticos", precisó Iakovlev, quien precisó que aunque muchos documentos relacionados con el diplomático fueron destruidos, otros aún se conservan en la Lubianka.

"Wallenberg fue una víctima de la represión estalinista y va a ser rehabilitado como una víctima de la represión política", añadió el ex aliado de Gorbachov.

Suecia, cautelosa

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores sueco, en tanto, mantuvo la cautela tras conocer las revelaciones de Moscú.

"Esta es una de las numerosas versiones (sobre la muerte de Wallenberg) que salieron a la luz en el curso del año -declaró Svante Haadell, funcionario del organismo-. No tenemos pruebas irrefutables para ninguna de ellas, de modo que no le dimos crédito a ninguna."

"Nos parecen afirmaciones muy dudosas", confió por su parte Hans Magnusson, que desde 1997 trabaja en la comisión ruso-sueca que investiga el destino de Wallenberg.

La familia de Wallenberg tampoco ocultó su escepticismo respecto



El diplomático sueco

mos visto ninguna prueba convincente", declaró ayer a la prensa Nina Lagergren, de 79 años, hija de Wallenberg. "Los rusos siempre mintieron, desde el principio. Si dicen que está muerto, deben probarlo. Queremos ver un certificado de defunción", añadió.

El cadáver del diplomático sueco nunca fue hallado. Las autoridades soviéticas siempre afirmaron que había sido incinerado. En 1989, incluso Gorbachov mostró a la familia de Wallenberg un certificado de defunción que confirmaba esas afirmaciones. Redactado por un médico soviético, en 1947, el documento fue declarado auténtico por expertos suecos.

Ahora se abrirá un nuevo debate sobre el final del héroe sueco.

La silenciosa misión de un diplomático

Para cuando Raoul Wallenberg llegó a Budapest, el 9 de julio de 1944, los alemanes habían deportado ya a 400.000 judíos húngaros hacia una muerte segura. Aún sobrevivían 230.000.

Con la ayuda de otros diplomáticos extranjeros, y merced a una iniciativa norteamericana, Wallenberg aceptó encabezar una misión de alto riesgo para auxiliar a la comunidad judía de Budapest, amenazada por el exterminio.

El joven sueco, de 32 años, trabajó contra reloj para buscar refugios seguros, sobornar a los allegados de Adolf Eichmann (uno de los instigadores de la "solución final" hitleriana) y otorgar pasaportes a los judíos.

Wallenberg, que había nacido en 1912 en el seno de una de las familias más acaudaladas y prominentes de Suecia, trabajó en Palestina luego de concluir sus estudios de arquitectura. Allí se horrorizó con los testimonios de los primeros judíos que escaparon de la Alemania nazi.

El mismo, que tenía una pizca de sangre judía (de parte de su tatarabuelo Benedict), solía repartir los documentos y salvoconductos suecos en las marchas forzadas y en las mismas estaciones de ferrocarril, donde recorría frenético los andenes para llegar hasta las puertas de los vagones, atestados de personas a punto de partir hacia los campos de concentración. Perseguido permanentemente, dormía cada noche en un lugar distinto para burlar a quienes lo acechaban y creó casas suecas, bajo jurisdicción diplomática de ese país, donde los judíos podían encontrar protección. En ellas llegaron a esconderse hasta 15.000 personas.

Directa o indirectamente, Wallenberg salvó a por lo menos 100.000 judíos, pero tras la liberación sus acciones despertaron las sospechas de las fuerzas de ocupación de la Unión Soviética, que al final de la guerra ordenaron su arresto aduciendo que el diplomático era un espía de los Estados Unidos. Wallenberg desapareció tan silenciosamente como había trabajado, y sobre su destino se tejó, por más de 50 años, una red de especulaciones que tal vez ahora comiencen a dilucidarse.

Homenaje

Además de las dos estatuas emplazadas en esta ciudad en memoria del héroe sueco -una está frente a la embajada de Suecia, en la calle Tacuarí 147 de la capital; la otra en Figueroa Alcorta y Austria-, Bahía Blanca inauguró hace un año su propio centro Raoul Wallenberg. "Quisimos crear un espacio permanente para el recuerdo del Holocausto y alertar sobre el peligro de nuevas formas de discriminación, no sólo contra la comunidad judía", explicó su

PAGINA 12 2000-11-28

RUSIA**Un Schindler
ejecutado**

Después de medio siglo de una de las polémicas más encendidas que siguieron a la Segunda Guerra Mundial, Rusia reconoció ayer haber ejecutado en 1947, dentro de la sede de Moscú de la KGB, al diplomático sueco Raoul Wallenberg, considerado un héroe por haber salvado a unos 100.000 judíos húngaros del exterminio nazi. "Primero dijimos que había muerto en una calle de Budapest, luego que se hallaba bajo la protección de nuestras tropas. Por último, cuando los suecos trajeron pruebas de su desaparición, que probablemente habría fallecido de un ataque cardíaco en julio de 1947", explicó Alexandre Iakovlev, a cargo de la Comisión de Rehabilitación de las Víctimas de Represión Política. La reacción del ministerio sueco de Relaciones Exteriores se limitó a reconocer que "es una de las numerosas versiones que salió a la luz en el curso del año".

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON
Bo Eriksson

Delgivning från

enl adressering/samt

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Till: UD-EC (Magnusson/Lundvik)

Kopia: UMK, UrP, UD-PIK (Iremark), UD-AME (Wrigstad/Linnér)

EC

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Informationsstrategi inför svensk-ryska rapporten om Raoul Wallenberg

Jag har med Bo Eriksson och Nina Ersman diskuterat hur vi informationsmässigt ska hantera den svensk-ryska rapporten den 12 januari. Hur vi sköter detta gentemot olika amerikanska intressenter är utomordentligt viktigt.

Vi skulle uppskatta era synpunkter på hur informationsarbetet i USA bör läggas upp, och svar på följande frågor:

- (1) Är det möjligt att vi före den 12 januari kan få en Executive Summary av rapporterna (plur) på engelska?
- (2) Kommer texterna (engelsk version) att läggas ut på nätet - i så fall var?

Om svaret på frågorna ovan är ja, bör vi sprida en engelsk sammanfattning till amerikanska nyckelpersoner i RW-ärendet i USA, samt ge uppgift om var på nätet de kan hitta hela texten.

- (3) Kommer vi att få en språkregel?
- (4) Har ni några andra idéer om hur vi ska sprida budskapet?

(5) Vad gäller State Department så kommer Eriksson att inom kort besöka Deborah Graze för att tacka för hjälpen gentemot ryssarna, och på lämpligt sätt framföra att vi är bekymrade över att vi inte har möjlighet att grundligt gå igenom det amerikanska CIA-materialet före rapportens publicering.

Mot den bakgrunden måste vi nu förlita oss på att Bradsher och andra tjänstemän på National Archives håller ögonen öppna och alarterar oss om de stöter på relevant material. Det är varken i vårt eller USA:s intresse att nytt material uppdagas kort efter rapportens publicering.

Dessutom bör State vara på det klara med att vi vill ha hela sanningen - warts and all - och att vi utgår från att hänsyn till Sverige eller Wallenbergs familj inte upplevs som något hinder för att frisläppa dokument, som t.ex. skulle kunna bringa ljus i frågan huruvida RW hade någon vidare relation till OSS.

(6) För att se framåt är det också angeläget att den 12 januari kunna tala om hur Sverige avser att fortsätta arbetet med att bringa klarhet i RW:s öde och, inte minst, att hålla hans minne levande.

Tacksam era synpunkter.

Eliasson

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA
Sven Hirdman

2000-12-01

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För: Magnusson/EC

Kopia: Lundvik/EC, URP, Kabs

BRÅDSKANDE

Alexander Jakovlev om Raoul Wallenberg

Vid en ekonomisk konferens idag fick jag syn på Alexander Jakovlev, tog honom avsides och frågade honom vad han hade för underlag för sitt intervjupåstående att Raoul Wallenberg avrättats. Jakovlev anförde följande.

1. Vysjinskis brev till Molotov med begäran om besked om hur "saken" skulle "likvideras". Med den tidens språkbruk betydde likvidera just likvidera enligt Jakovlev.
2. Översten (?) Aleksandrovs uppgift om att hans KGB-kollega Nedosekin sagt att RW "sköts som en tysk spion".
3. En uppgift från FSB till Jakovlevs Kommission om att man funnit Wallenbergs och Langfelders namn i konvojeringslistorna till förhör i Ljubljanka. (Vad det nu skulle betyda.)
4. Skrivningen i Smoltsov-brevet om RW:s "förmodade" hjärtattack.
5. Senare Smoltsovs uppgift om att pappan strax därefter avgick från sin tjänst och satt isolerad hemma rädd för myndigheterna.

6. Ett rundabordssamtal i radio nyligen från Budapest arrangerat av Voice of America, i vilket bl a Jakovlev och en gammal KGB-vän till honom, Brykin, medverkat. Brykin hade i programmet sagt att det på den tiden var vanligt att avrättningsbeslut fattades utan skriftliga dokument.

7. Och naturligtvis KGB-chefen Krutjkovs muntliga besked till Jakovlev på ett politbyråsammanträde för tio år sedan: "Vi sköt honom, förstås."

X X X

Jakovlev berättade att hans rehabiliteringskommission varit enhällig i sina beslut om Wallenberg och Langfelder. Ärendet hade nu formellt överlämnats till Prokuraturen för åtgärd.

Efter det att jag uttryckt min uppskattning för Jakovlevs initiativ att få RW erkänd som ett offer för den politiska repressionen frågade jag hur man kunde tala om "rehabilitering" av RW, en person som ju aldrig dömts för något. Jakovlev svarade att det i den rehabiliteringslag som låg till grund för hans kommission fanns en klausul, vilken sade att även icke-dömda personer kunde rehabiliteras om de fängslats av politiska skäl. Och det var ju fallet med RW.

Det andra ärende, som kommissionen behandlat samtidigt med RW och Langfelder, gällde flygmarskalken Novikov, som utrensades och sköts någon gång på 1950-talet. Denne hade emellertid skendömts i en domstol. Också han skulle rehabiliteras, och ett positivt beslut hade redan kommit från Prokuraturen. Det torde gå fort även i RW-ärendet, trodde Jakovlev.

Jakovlev berättade slutligen att han personligen informerat president Putin om Rehabiliteringskommissionens beslut. Enligt Jakovlev hade Putin varit införstådd med hans resonemang. Man fick nu se om det officiella rehabiliteringsbeslutet för RW och Langfelder skulle utfärdas av Prokuraturen eller av presidenten själv. Det fick de höga herrarna i Kreml avgöra, menade Jakovlev. Bådadera hade förekommit.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (3)

2000-12-01

Dnr 546 ✓

Handl: Mats Foyer

ag
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INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr.		
2000-12-01		
AVD P	GR. 2	MÅL Eu

EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: X EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

Racul Wallenberg - Interfaxintervju med Sven
Hirdman

Tjfax A 2000-11-30
(1 bil.)

Bifogat insänds ambassadens översättning av en
intervju som nyhetsbyrån Interfax i dagarna gjort
med mig. Intervjuns ryska version insändes igår med
tjänstefax.

HIRDMAN

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Telex
64-413 410

Sveriges ambassad i Moskva
Bilaga till fax 546, 2000-12-01

(Ambassadens översättning)

INTERFAX

SVERIGE-AMBASSADÖR-RYSSLAND-WALLENBERG

Sveriges ambassadör i Ryssland kan inte helt utesluta att Wallenberg fortfarande är i livet

Moskva, den 30 november. I mitten av januari 2001 väntas den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen för att utröna Raoul Wallenbergs öde redovisa resultatet av sitt arbete, sade Sveriges ambassadör Sven Hirdman i en intervju för Interfax.

Han säger att gruppen "redan har arbetat i nio år och att båda sidorna nästan är klara med sina slutrapporter".

Ambassadören noterade att Wallenbergs yngre halvbror på mödernet professor Guy von Dardel också ingår i gruppen.

Angående informationen att President Putins dekret om rehabilitering av R. Wallenberg "som offer för politisk repression" kan komma inom kort, betonade ambassadören att detta vore ett mycket betydelsefullt steg av den ryska sidan.

Därtill noterade han att den svenska sidan inte begärt sådana åtgärder, den ryska sidan fattar sådana beslut självständigt".

Ambassadören konstaterade, att "fallet Wallenberg varit en tvistefråga i relationerna mellan Moskva och Stockholm fram till någon gång på 1980-talet eftersom "vi under sovjettiden hade en känsla av att man antingen inte talade sanning eller inte meddelade oss allt man visste".

"Under de senaste tio åren är dock detta ärende inte längre någon tvistefråga i våra relationer. Vi har ett mycket bra samarbete med den ryska sidan och båda länderna gör sitt bästa för att slutgiltigt utröna Raoul Wallenbergs öde", sade ambassadören.

Som "mycket viktigt" betecknade han ordföranden för den ryske presidentens kommission för rehabilitering av den politiska repressionens offer, professor Aleksandr Jakovlevs uttalande om att Raoul Wallenberg föll offer för Stalins repressioner.

Samtidigt betonade ambassadören att "vi inte helt kan utesluta att Wallenberg fortfarande är i livet eftersom vi inte har hundra procentiga bevis för att han verkligen dödades".

"Därför anser jag att Wallenbergs öde kommer att kvarstå som en fråga för studium av specialister även efter presidentens dekret och avslutandet av den gemensamma arbetsgruppens arbete."

Som svar på fråga sade Sven Hirdman att FN:s generalsekreterare Kofi Annans hustru, som är släkting till Wallenberg, så vitt han vet också är intresserad av arbetet med att utröna den svenska diplomatens öde.

Kofi Annans hustru är dotter till Wallenbergs halvsyster.

Den svenske diplomaten arbetade under andra världskriget på den svenska legationen i Budapest och, med utnyttjande av sin diplomatiska status, räddade han judar i det av fascisterna ockuperade Ungern. Man såg Wallenberg för sista gången den 17 januari 1945 i Budapest, då han gav sig iväg till ett möte med ledningen för de sovjetiska trupperna i Budapest.

Aleksandr Korzun



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

Orig JL
Kopia HM

2000-11-22

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2000 -12- 04		
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Ambassadör Jan Lundvik
UD-ED

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Behäftat till B.E.
22/12

Amerikanska insatser för Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil)

Broder,

Ambassadör Eliasson har fått kopia av bifogade brev, som har gått direkt till utrikesministern. Som framgår av rapporten har den amerikanska RW-kommittén gjort betydande insatser i ärendet, främst genom att finansiera Marvin Makinens resor och arbete med Wallenbergärendet.

RW-kommittén vill naturligtvis gärna att deras insatser honoreras i den svensk-ryska rapporten om Wallenberg, som kommer till nyår. Jag hoppas att Du håller med om att detta är rimligt, och för vårt framtida umgänge med amerikanska RW-kommittén skulle jag uppskatta om Du kunde bekräfta att deras insatser kommer att honoreras i rapporten.

Härtliga hälsningar
Din hustru
Bo Eriksson

Bo Eriksson

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES

575 LEXINGTON AVENUE, 7TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
TEL. (212) 350-4875 / FAX (212) 350-4240

November 9, 2000

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Her Excellency

Anna Lindh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
SE-103 39 Stockholm
Sweden

Excellency,

Because we know that the Swedish/Russian Commission to Determine the Fate and Whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg is about to complete its work, we feel that it is vital for the Government of Sweden to be apprised of the extent to which we have--to date--honored our commitment to Raoul Wallenberg. We respectfully request that our report be officially acknowledged and documented in the Swedish White Papers, which we understand will be published shortly.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States was founded in 1981 to help with the international search for Raoul Wallenberg. Over the years, we have worked closely with the Swedish Government and its representatives in both Sweden and the United States. Eventually, we hope to present a detailed history of our twenty-year commitment to this effort. This report, however, deals exclusively with our support of the Swedish/Russian Commission to Determine the Fate and Whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

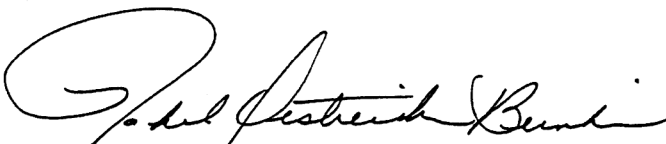
In 1991, the Board of Directors voted to have monies allocated to help fund the research that had already begun in the former Soviet Union to determine the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. Throughout the 1990's, The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States helped to finance the ongoing investigation. We are including a report documenting our financial support from 1991-2000.

Professor Marvin Makinen, (the only non-Russian or Swede on the Commission), who works with Professor Guy von Dardel, received the major portion of these allocated funds. *This was due in large measure to United States' laws that govern how a non-profit organization is allowed to spend donated funds. We feel certain, you are fully aware that our system differs dramatically from that of most European nations.* Our support also included a staff member who was assigned to the "No Stone Unturned Project", hereafter referred to as the Stones project.

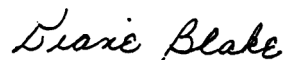
From February, 1992 on, Diane Blake, Vice Chairman of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, has been an active consultant to numerous persons, including Professor Marvin Makinen. She handled all Stones related matters. Until 1996, Mrs. Blake worked pro bono. From 1996 onward, her work has been funded. This too is reflected in our report. In 1993, while on a trip to Sweden, our Board of Directors met with Foreign Minister Margareta af Ugglas. Jack Gumpert Wasserman, former Chairman, spoke affirmatively of the organization's commitment to and support for this search.

As the official search for Raoul Wallenberg winds to a close in both Sweden and in the Russian Republic, it is our profound hope that the search for the full truth will continue. Our hope is that Raoul Wallenberg, or his physical remains, will be returned to the country he loved so dearly. Surely, this native son of Sweden, a role model of non-violent heroism and compassion for all mankind, deserves no less.

Submitted most respectfully by The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States.



Rachel Oestreicher Bernheim
Chairman



Diane Blake
Vice Chairman

cc: Ambassador Jan Eliasson, Washington, D.C. ✓
Consul General Olle Wastberg, New York, New York

**THE NO STONES UNTURNED PROJECT- THE SEARCH FOR THE FATE AND
WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG**

1991

Archival research at Hyde Park at the request of G. Von Dardel	\$ 350.00
Work on RW aging photo by FBI, Special Projects	\$ 400.00
Trip to N.Y. for Marvin Makinen to discuss his Commission work	\$ 600.00
Trip to Switzerland for Rabbi R. Greenwald to meet with W. Vogel	\$ 1,500.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen for Commission work, (October)	\$ 3,000.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen for Commission work, (December)	\$ 3,000.00
Percentage of staff salary for Stones Project	<u>\$10,800.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$19,650.00</u>

1992

Archival research at Hyde Park by S. Mesinai	\$ 318.45
Archival research at Joint Distribution Committee by S. Mesinai	\$ 349.25
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 700.00
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 1,049.25
Work in Moscow by S. Mesinai	\$ 1,010.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (December)	\$ 3,673.78
Audio Visual Communications Prints of prisoner registration cards at Vladimir	\$ 1,908.55
Audio Visual Communications-Prisoner registration cards	\$ 497.35
Trip to Berlin and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 4,000.00
Joint Distribution Committee-Archival xeroxing	<u>\$ 79.10</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$13,585.73</u>

1993

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 2,188.82
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (February)	\$ 2,691.00

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (September)	\$ 3,325.91
Archival research and translations of material for S. Mesinai	\$ 666.12
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (April)	\$ 1,581.38
Rise Spare-og Laanekasse, copies of prison photo	\$ 190.00
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (November)	<u>\$ 3,080.70</u>
Sub Total	\$13,723.93

1994

Trip to New York for Marvin Mäkinen on progress of Commission	\$ 816.12
Trip to Berlin and East Germany for Marvin Mäkinen, (March/April)	\$ 4,039.95
Trip to Moscow and Helsinki for Marvin Mäkinen, (December)	<u>\$ 3,053.76</u>
Sub Total	\$ 7,909.83

1995

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (June)	\$ 3,670.05
Visa and Passport photos for Marvin Mäkinen, (June)	\$ 154.00
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (September)	<u>\$ 4,164.80</u>
Sub Total	\$ 7,988.85

1996

Trip to New York for Marvin Mäkinen to discuss Vladimir Prison Card Project, (March)	\$ 984.36
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (May)	\$ 3,211.43
Trip to Moscow for Marvin Mäkinen, (July)	\$ 3,000.00
Trip to Moscow and Poland for Marvin Mäkinen, (September)	\$ 4,102.50
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	\$17,798.29

1997

Check given to Marvin Mäkinen for Vladimir Prison Card Project	\$13,500.00
300 rolls of black and white film for Vladimir Prison Card Project	\$ 2,000.00
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	\$22,000.00

1998

Trip to Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (March)	\$ 2,391.54
Trip to Stockholm and Moscow for Marvin Makinen, (April)	\$ 2,729.48
Computer consultant for Marvin Makinen, (June)	\$ 1,653.60
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$13,274.62</u>

1999

Trip to Stockholm for Marvin Makinen	\$ 2,150.92
Diane Blake for work on Stones Project	<u>\$ 6,500.00</u>
Sub Total	<u>\$ 8,650.92</u>
Courier mail for Marvin Makinen 1991 to January 3, 2000	<u>\$ 4,631.45</u>

TOTAL	<u>\$129,213.62</u>
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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON
Bo Eriksson

KRYPTOFAX Sid 1 (2)

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2000-12-05		Emr. 299
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Avd. P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu 1

Till: UD-EC (Magnusson/Lundvik)

Kopia: UMK, UrP, UD-PIK (Iremark), UD-AME (Wrigstad/Linnér)

Informationsstrategi inför svensk-ryska rapporten om Raoul Wallenberg

Jag har med Bo Eriksson och Nina Ersman diskuterat hur vi informationsmässigt ska hantera den svensk-ryska rapporten den 12 januari. Hur vi sköter detta gentemot olika amerikanska intressenter är utomordentligt viktigt.

Fenyvesis artikel i *Forward* illustrerar det skräckscenario, som vi har diskuterat, där Wallenbergs familj med eldunderstöd av Berger, Makinen, Veronica Pope m.fl. hävdar att Sverige sviker RW, att vi helst av allt vill dödförklara honom och att vi egentligen inte vill veta sanningen. Vill det sig riktigt illa får de stöd också av olika judiska grupper i USA i ett angrepp på Sverige, inte på Ryssland. Det kan heller inte uteslutas att Berger et al cm en tid kommer viftande med "de amerikanska dokument som Sverige missade".

Vi skulle uppskatta era synpunkter på hur informationsarbetet i USA bör läggas upp, och svar på följande frågor:

- (1) Är det möjligt att vi före den 12 januari kan få en Executive Summary av rapporterna (plur) på engelska?
- (2) Kommer texterna (engelsk version) att läggas ut på nätet - i så fall var?

Om svaret på frågorna ovan är ja, bör vi sprida en engelsk sammanfattning till amerikanska nyckelpersoner i RW-ärendet i USA, samt ge uppgift om var på nätet de kan hitta hela texten.

- (3) Kommer vi att få en språkregel?
- (4) Har ni några andra idéer om hur vi ska sprida budskapet?

- (5) Vad gäller State Department så kommer Eriksson att inom kort besöka för att tacka för hjälpen gentemot ryssarna,

Detta meddelande har varit

För:

Mot den bakgrunden måste vi nu förlita oss på att Bradsher och andra tjänstemän på National Archives håller ögonen öppna och alarterar oss om de stöter på relevant material. Det är varken i vårt eller USA:s intresse att nytt material uppdagas kort efter rapportens publicering.

Dessutom bör State vara på det klara med att vi vill ha hela sanningen - warts and all - och att vi utgår från att hänsyn till Sverige eller Wallenbergs familj inte upplevs som något hinder för att frisläppa dokument, som t.ex. skulle kunna bringa ljus i frågan huruvida RW hade någon vidare relation till OSS.

(6) För att se framåt är det också angeläget att den 12 januari kunna tala om hur Sverige avser att fortsätta arbetet med att bringa klarhet i RW:s öde och, inte minst, att hålla hans minne levande.

Tacksam era synpunkter.

Eliasson



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

TELEFAX

Sid 1 (4)

2000-12-05

Praktikant Anna Valve

3/1-01
au/ur

INK. UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
D.Nr. 05		
2000 -12- 06		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL EU

PIK

UD-PIK, Dnr 238

Kopia: MENA X

Pressklipp Raoul Wallenberg

1 Bilaga

Insänder artikel om Raoul Wallenberg från dagens
Ha'aretz.

FERRER

Did Swedes dally over ^{Biography fax 238 2}

Russia and Sweden are facing off over a Russian 'admission' that

A long-awaited Swedish-Russian research project on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg is scheduled to publish two separate reports next month, reflecting a failure by the two governments to agree on the fundamental facts of the Holocaust hero's fate.

The Russian research team's main finding, preempted in a surprise November 27 announcement by Kremlin official Alexander Yakovlev, is that Wallenberg was shot by the Soviet secret police in Moscow's Lubyanka prison on July 17, 1947. Soviet and, later, Russian spokesmen had insisted since 1957 that Wallenberg died of a heart attack on that date.

Researchers representing the Swedish government have declined to endorse the Russian team's findings. They are expected to publish their own report after the Russian account, which was forwarded officially to Stockholm earlier in the month, has been translated and read in full. The Russian findings were communicated informally to the Swedes earlier this year but were largely discounted. Swedish officials say they are still awaiting documentary proof from Moscow of Wallenberg's death.

The most startling new disclosure, however, comes from an independent consultant to the Swedish research team who claims in a forthcoming article in the Swedish press that Stockholm itself had for years displayed a lukewarm attitude toward Wallenberg's release. The consultant, German researcher Susanne Berger, said that Sweden declined to respond to Soviet feelers concerning a prisoner swap, which began in 1946 and continued as late as 1966 - suggesting Wallenberg was still alive.

Wallenberg served during World War II as second secretary at the Swedish Legation in Budapest, where he used his post to shelter and save thousands of Hungarian Jews from deportation to Auschwitz. He was captured by the Red Army in January 1945 and has not been heard from since. The official Swedish position on Wallenberg is that he remains "missing" until and unless Moscow delivers convincing proof of his death.

The joint Russian-Swedish research project was launched

in 1991 in the euphoria of the immediate post-Soviet era.

In Washington, Russian Embassy press attache Yuri Zubarev said that Yakovlev's statement this week was vague and only hinted at a government decision on the Wallenberg case that has not been finalized. Zubarev said he was not aware of any new documentary evidence the Russian government has obtained to back up the Yakovlev statement, but that the government is investigating the case now.

Yakovlev's statement on Wallenberg's execution reiterates what some Russian researchers have said privately for years: that Soviet leaders ordered the death of the Swedish diplomat because they considered him a U.S. intelligence agent, and because he refused repeated Soviet attempts to "turn him" after his capture by the Red Army in January 1945.

Berger, the independent consultant, has prepared a separate study that will not be part of the Swedish report. (The Swedish team will make copies available upon request.) Berger characterizes the official Swedish response over the years to Wallenberg's disappearance as "at best lukewarm."

In her upcoming article she asks whether the Swedish government sacrificed Wallenberg because of true necessity, or out of simple expedience. She concludes that the answer is still unknown, as the Swedish Foreign Ministry refuses to release documents that shed light on the question.

advocate the cause of Wallenberg's rescue from Soviet captivity, even when operating from a position of relative strength. Her research reveals that the Soviets first approached the Swedes about an exchange in 1946, in conversations with Sweden's charge d'affaires in Moscow, Ulf Barck-Holst, and then again initi-

An independent consultant to the Swedish research team, Susanne Berger, claims that Stockholm had for years had a lukewarm attitude toward Wallenberg's release. Berger says that Sweden declined to respond to Soviet feelers concerning a prisoner swap, which began in 1946 and continued as late as 1966 - suggesting Wallenberg was still alive.

In her study, Berger names two senior Swedish officials, now dead, who participated in meetings with the Soviets on a swap of prisoners, a standard practice during the cold war. On the basis of archival records, she charges that the Swedish government was hesitant, if not unwilling, to fully

ated a two-year series of informal discussions on the subject that the Swedish side chose to break off in 1957.

The most recent Soviet initiative uncovered by Berger involved Otto Danielsson, a senior official in the Swedish security police, who participated in secret negotiations with the

Ha'ara 2 00.12.05

Wallenberg release?

Soviet agents killed Wallenberg. Charles Fenyvesi reports

Soviets seeking the release of Stig Wennerstroem, a Swedish air force colonel arrested in 1963 and convicted as a Soviet spy. In her paper, Berger describes Danielsson as deeply troubled by his government's lack of interest in engaging the Soviets in a substantive discussion on a swap of the prisoners or in eliciting information about Wallenberg's whereabouts. In the course of a meeting with the Soviets on March 15, 1966, Berger found, Swedish government representatives flatly refused to pursue the matter of swapping Wennerstroem for Wallenberg. Swedish officials have insisted strictly on treating the two cases separately, Berger writes, even when Russian officials have tried to link them.

The Soviet overture in 1966, Berger says, clearly suggested that Wallenberg was still alive at the time, 19 years after his supposed execution. She adds that Wennerstroem received a pardon in the 1970s and now lives in Sweden.

Officials who have read the Swedish team's draft report say that it will concede serious errors of judgment by the Swedish foreign ministry in the early postwar years, especially by two ambassadors in

Moscow, Staffan Soederblom and Rolf Sohlman. The report singles out Soederblom as having contributed to Stalin's perception that Sweden was uninterested in freeing Wallenberg. According to the same Swedish sources, the self-criticism will probably include the sharpest public acknowledgement so far that Swedish diplomats failed to recognize Soviet signals seeking to resolve the Wallenberg case.

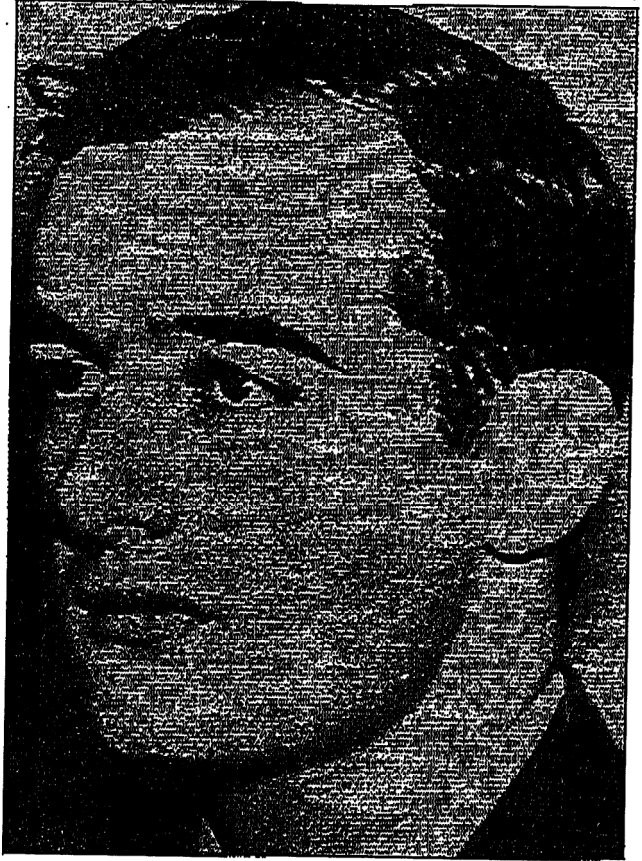
The report will also establish the death in 1948 of Vilmos (Wilhelm) Langfelder, Wallenberg's Hungarian-Jewish chauffeur in Budapest and later fellow prisoner in Russia, under circumstances that suggest the Soviets were eager to eliminate him as a witness loyal to the so-called Angel of Budapest.

Also part of the Swedish report is an in-depth study by two American consultants to the Swedish team, Susan Mesina and Marvin Makinen, of Soviet prison files, prison registration cards and transport documents. The material yields strong support—but no definitive proof—for the possibility that Wallenberg survived well beyond 1947.

Prior to the Yakovlev statement on November 27, a senior Swedish official said that his government would not accept any report of Wallenberg's demise unless and until the Russians provide proper documentation. The official said that the Swedish report does not question the veracity of the Russian claim that the Wallenberg files, including the lengthy interrogations he is widely believed to have been subjected to, are missing and may never be found. The official added: "For all we know, the Russians may be telling the truth."

According to the same source, the Russians acknowledge that documents dealing with Wallenberg have been tampered with. Using forensic methods, the Russian researchers discovered some prison documents in which Wallenberg's name was erased and written over with ink. The Russians have also turned over to the Swedes several new documents, indicating that top Soviet leaders had disagreed among themselves on how to deal with their Swedish prisoner.

The report may still change between now and January in



Raoul Wallenberg: Still alive in 1966?

its nuances and wording, all the sources caution, as each side can suggest changes in the other team's text or revise its own in light of what the other team wrote.

A senior Swedish source speculated earlier this year that Russian President Putin might choose to put his mark on the case, after his predecessor Boris Yeltsin tried to see it resolved but ran up against KGB resistance. Putin, the source said, will have to decide if a joint Swedish-Russian study of the Wallenberg case should continue. If so, it might be staffed with private researchers and independent specialists, as the Swedes would prefer, and no longer be under the aegis of the two governments.

In any event, the source added, the Swedish investigation will continue.

Berger, however, is skeptical of the sincerity of the Swedish commitment to go after the truth. The Swedish government's handling of the case has a schizophrenic quality, she feels. While the government has always insisted that in the absence of convincing proof of Wallenberg's death it

will consider him alive, Swedish officials have done little on his behalf. Berger charges that the Swedish mantra that Wallenberg's fate is of the highest priority does not match reality, though it has misled those who care most about him, such as his immediate family.

In Washington, Swedish diplomats have been quietly pressing the American government to release to them the still-classified elements of its Wallenberg file. That file is widely believed to contain the reports Wallenberg sent to the U.S. legation in Stockholm, as well as instructions from American government officials who hired Wallenberg, then 32, for the daunting assignment of rescuing Jews in German-occupied Budapest. Though Wallenberg sent his reports to the U.S. legation in Stockholm either via the Swedish diplomatic pouch or in cables using the Swedish code, Swedish officials maintain that they never read them as they were addressed to his American bosses who funded the rescue operation.

By arrangement with the Forward



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Telefax

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2000-12-06

Haag

Per Anderman

ag
12

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
2000 -12- 0 6		
Avd.	Gr	iväl
P	2	Eu'

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 754

Till: EC

Minnesmärken över Raoul Wallenberg

Fax 100U 2000-09-22

Ambassaden har inte kunnat finna några exempel på Raoul Wallenberg-monument i Nederländerna, utan endast gatunamn. I ett kvarter i Haag finns sex gator med namn efter tre svenskar: Raoul Wallenberg, Folke Bernadotte och Dag Hammarskiöld.

SKALA

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3/1 -01 2000-12-06

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PIK

P 2 EU

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 264

För PIK X

Kopia till Jan Lundvik, UD-EC X

New York Times om Raoul Wallenberg

Klipp ur NYT 28 & 29 nov 2000

Uppgifterna från Aleksandr Yakovlev om att Raoul Wallenberg skjutits i Lubjanka återgavs av New York Times endast med ett AP-telegram, men gav dagen efter upphov till en ledarkommentar:

"The details of this case have been secret for too long. It is time for Mr. Putin to set the record straight about Raoul Wallenberg's last years", skriver NYT i sin ledare.

Texten bifogas.

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Kopia till fax dnr 264

RUSSIA: THE WALLENBERG CASE The Kremlin commission investigating the case of Raoul Wallenberg, left, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps, is convinced that he was shot in a K.G.B. prison in Moscow, Interfax news agency reported. In Budapest during World War II, Wallenberg saved at least 20,000 Jews by issuing them Swedish passports. He was last seen on Jan. 17, 1945, on his way to meet commanders of Soviet troops occupying Hungary. The official Soviet account said the diplomat, 34, died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in July 1947. But Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the commission, said, "We do not doubt that he was shot in the Lubyanka prison," and he expressed confidence that President Vladimir V. Putin would issue a decree saying Wallenberg was a victim of Stalin's repression. (AP)



NYT 28/11-00

The Truth About a Hero's Death

NYT 29/11-00

Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis, vanished mysteriously in January 1945 on his way to the Soviet Army's headquarters outside Budapest. Now, after decades of official Soviet denials and lies about Wallenberg's death, a Russian official investigating the case has acknowledged that the heroic Swede was probably shot in 1947 while being held by the K.G.B. Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the Kremlin commission investigating the case, reported this week that "We do not doubt that he was shot in the Lubyanka prison." This important pronouncement should prompt President Vladimir Putin to issue a decree at long last acknowledging that Wallenberg was a victim of Stalin's repression.

Since Stalin's death in 1953, Russians have been trying to reckon with the horrors of his era. In Raoul Wallenberg's case, Moscow spent a decade denying

that he had ever made it to Soviet territory. Then it concocted a story that defied belief, saying that Wallenberg, at age 34, had died of a heart attack in Lubyanka, the dreaded K.G.B. prison in downtown Moscow.

In recent months the Russians, in conjunction with Sweden, have been trying in earnest to find out what really happened. In Budapest during World War II Wallenberg took great personal risks, issuing Swedish passports to at least 20,000 Jews who were being threatened by the Nazis with death marches and deportation to concentration camps. Once captured by the Soviets, Wallenberg was accused of being a spy for the United States and of being a Nazi agent. The details of his case have been secret for too long. It is time for Mr. Putin to set the record straight about Raoul Wallenberg's last years.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (3)

2000-12-07

Dnr 553 ✓

Andra ambassadsekreterare
Eva Tojzner Glückman

INK. UTRIKESDEP.

D.Nr.

2000-12-07

AVD

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GR.

2

MÅL

Eu

EC

Åtgärdat: Amb. Jan Lundvik 2000-12-15
Ex till: Guy von Dardel
GA ch Adolph Pasteur
CIT y20a Geneve, Schweiz
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik, Larsson)

**Meddelande från ryska Generalåklagarämbetet att man
beslutat granska frågan om Wallenbergs
rehabilitering**

(1 bil)

I bifogade brev låter det ryska Generalåklagar-
ämbetet genom vice chefen för avdelningen för
politisk rehabilitering, Kopalin, meddela att man
på Guy von Dardels förfrågan beslutat granska
frågan om rehabilitering av Raoul Wallenberg. Man
ber att detta framförs till von Dardel.

Wallenbergs fall granskas inom ramarna för lagen om
rehabilitering av offer för politisk förföljelse av
den 18 oktober 1991. Beslut i ärendet kommer att
meddelas småningom.

Förfrågan från von Dardel av den 26 oktober bifogas
brevet.

LUTHMAN

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ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ПРОКУРАТУРА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ГЛАВНАЯ
ВОЕННАЯ ПРОКУРАТУРА

29 ноября 2000 г.

№ 7у-496-99

103160, Москва, К-160

Посольство Швеции

119590, Москва

ул. Мосфильмовская, дом 60

INK AMB MOSKVA		
D. nr. 13/388		
2000-12-08		
AVD. R	GR. H	MAI. EN

К нашему исх. № 7у-496-99
от 28 сентября 2000 г.

* При ответе ссылаться
на наш номер и дату

27 ноября 2000 г. в Главную военную прокуратуру поступи-
ло очередное обращение господина Ги фон Дарделя по вопросу
реабилитации его брата шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга.

Прошу уведомить заявителя, что в настоящее время рассмат-
ривается вопрос о реабилитации Р. Валленберга в рамках Закона
РФ от 18 октября 1991 г. "О реабилитации жертв политических
репрессий". - О принятом решении будет сообщено дополнительно.
Приложение: обращение Ги фон Дарделя на I листе.

С уважением

Зам. начальника управления
реабилитации жертв
политических репрессий

И.П. Копалин

Господин Ги фон Дардель
M. Guy von Dardel
6a chemin A. Pasteur
1209 - Petit Saconnex Genève
Suisse

3/3
Вн
Дард

Господину Генеральному Прокурору
Москва 100031
Кузнецкий мост, 13
Генеральная Прокуратура Москвы
RUSSIA

26 октября 2000г.

Исх. № 7у-496/99

Господин Генеральный Прокурор!

В связи с моим запросом о реабилитации моего брата, Рауля Валленберга, поданным в Генеральную Прокуратуру в августе 1999 года, в рамках закона от 18 октября 1991г., Вы уведомили меня письмом об изучении этого запроса.

В последнем письме, за которое я Вам чрезвычайно благодарен, Вы сообщили мне о продлении срока, данного Вами органам ФСБ России для предоставления Вам уголовного дела и других документов, касающихся моего брата Рауля Валленберга.

Учитывая, что упомянутые сроки истекли 10 октября 2000 года, прошу уведомить меня, выполнили ли органы ФСБ Ваше поручение, и передали ли они наконец Вам все затребованные материалы.

Уточню мой вопрос: имете ли Вы в настоящее время возможность рассмотреть мой запрос о реабилитации, учитывая все данные и аспекты? Буду Вам чрезвычайно признателен за ответ.

Полагаясь на Вас в решении этого дела, прошу Вас принять, господин Генеральный Прокурор, заверения в моем к Вам уважении.

Guy von Dardel
Ги фон Дардель

23 НОЯ 2000

ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ
22 НОЯ 2000
ПРОКУРАТУРА РФ

13-14
28.11.00
Генер



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 11 December 2000

(EC) P2 EU^L
346/602

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telephone +46 8 405 3114

Dr. András Veér

Országos Pszichiátriai és Neurológiai Intézet

H-1281 Budapest 27., Pf: 1

Hungary

Albert Hollósy

1 encl.

Dear Dr. Veér,

It was a great pleasure meeting you during my recent visit to Budapest, and I very much enjoyed the interesting discussion that we had. I mentioned to you the case of Albert Hollósy, a Hungarian who in 1981 reported to the Swedish Consulate General in Barcelona that he had recently been in a psychiatric clinic (Clinic no. 13, Sevastopolskij prospekt 26-28) in Moscow, where he had been told by a nurse that another patient, sitting in a wheelchair, was Raoul Wallenberg. I was instructed to go and see Hollósy in Barcelona at the time, but before I could do so he had disappeared. We never heard from him again, and the Spanish authorities could not trace him.

Our attempts to verify the information provided by Hollósy through the Russian authorities have not been successful for reasons explained in the enclosed copy of their reply with regard to Hollósy. If by any chance during your own research you should have a chance to look into this matter we would be very grateful.

Yours sincerely

Jan Lundvik
Ambassador

EXP. 2000-12-12
15:10
c/mu kund

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1. В связи с запросом разрешения на исследовательскую работу в психиатрической клинике №13 г.Москвы Комитет здравоохранения г.Москвы сообщил, что в соответствии с п.2 ст.3, ст.9 Закона РФ «О психиатрической помощи и гарантиях прав гражданина при ее оказании», а также п.5 ст.31 и п.1 ст.61 Основ законодательства Российской Федерации «Об охране здоровья граждан» сведения о наличии у гражданина психического расстройства, фактах обращения за психиатрической помощью и лечении в учреждении, оказывающим такую помощь, а также иные сведения о состоянии психического здоровья являются врачебной тайной, охраняемой Законом, и могут быть предоставлены без согласия гражданина или его законного представителя только по запросу органов дознания и следствия, прокуратуры и суда в связи с проведением расследования или судебным разбирательством. По вопросу о работе в других российских психоневрологических учреждениях ранее сообщалось - наш №7103/2ЕД от 7 сентября с.г., в отношении материалов на А.Холоши (1947 г.р.) - №7789 от 2 октября с.г.

Таких материалов нет.



Hans Magnusson
2000-12-11 17:18

EC

P2EU

346/001

To: Jan Eliasson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Bo Eriksson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Nina Ersman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Bertil Jobeus/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Helena Gustavsson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Jan Lundvik/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Daniel Larsson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: RW - infostrategi

Som redan meddelats återkommer vi betr upplägg av informationsstrategi efter genomgång med PIK på onsdag. Redan nu kan vi utlova att ni i god tid före presentationen ska få erforderligt underlag, inkl executive summary och språkregel. Nedan lämnas en partiell språkregel som ni kan använda er av redan nu, främst i förhållande till Fenyvesi men även i förhållande till andra media (kritik betr en utredning som denna är oundviklig, det ligger i dess natur, oavsett vad vi gör). Det vore värdefullt att från ambassaden få förslag på personer i USA som bör erhålla rapporten.

1. The Swedish and Russian reports are still being finalized and at least as far as the Swedish report is concerned it will appear that this is a fair, decent and honest account of what we have learnt so far, although no final conclusions are possible to draw.
2. In a situation where conclusive evidence is lacking it is unavoidable that different assessments and interpretations are possible and we do acknowledge this. Pluralism of opinions can even be an asset.
3. It has since long been an understanding with the Russian side not to aim for a joint report; the needs of the two sides in terms of background and explanations are different. At least, in the absence of conclusive evidence it is better to have a "pluralistic approach" to argumentation; it would also have been extremely complicated to try to reach a consensus on each and every sentence. Still, both sides have commented upon the other's draft and we do respect each other's positions. The Russian report as well as the Swedish will be made available in Russia and elsewhere.
4. The "suggested prisoner swap" in 1966 is a very mysterious thing and subject to various interpretations. In our view it can not be taken to support firmly the view that RW was still alive by then. This is being discussed in the report.
5. There will be some criticism in the report of the Swedish government's handling of the case, especially in the late forties. At the same time it is also possible to argue that no government has done more to try to solve the case of an individual citizen than the Swedish government in this case. At least we have not been able to encounter such a case.
6. The report and our presentation will demonstrate that we are sincere when it comes to a follow-up. We understand that the Russian side is open-minded about this.
7. All Swedish files from 1944-71 are since long declassified. Later materials are under declassification (hopefully in time for the presentation) but have been accessible for members and experts of the working group.

Är givetvis mottaglig för synpunkter.

Hälsn Hans



SVERIGES
GENERALKONSULAT

New York

Informationsavdelningen
Pressrådet Claes Jernaeus

claes.jernaeus@foreign.ministry.se

UP-PIK-KURT
00-12-19

Delgivning skett
Utrikesdepartementet

2000-12-12

Ambassadör Ingrid Iremark
PIK

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

347/001

NYT: Wallenberg hedrad

Bil: Klipp ur New York times 2000-12-12

Under senare tid har det i amerikanska massmedier förekommit artiklar eller program som behandlar hur utländska diplomater i hemlighet agerade för att rädda judar undan förintelsen under Nazi-tiden och såvitt vi kunnat se har alltid Wallenberg nämnts.

New York Times uppmärksammar idag den japanske diplomaten Chiune Sugihara som i efterhand får upprättelse för sina insatser i Litauen. I artikeln nämns Raoul Wallenberg som en av de 22 andra "righteous and honorable diplomats" som har fått erkänsla från Israel för att ha räddat judar.

Claes Jernaeus

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Japanese Diplomat Is Honored Posthumously for Saving Jews

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 11 (Agence France-Presse) — A Japanese diplomat who issued visas to save thousands of Jews in Lithuania during World War II in defiance of his government was honored today on the centennial of his birth.

The new award, named after the diplomat, Chitane Sugihara, was presented two months after the Foreign Ministry finally apologized to his widow, Yukiko, and unveiled a plaque honoring the man it had once disavowed for disobeying orders.

Chitane Sugihara decided at his

own risk to save thousands of Jews by writing transit visas for stranded Jewish refugees," said a statement from the Chitane Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee.

The celebration in Osaka served to "highlight Sugihara's selfless devotion to protecting human dignity in the darkest moment of Japan's pre-war history and to bequeath his legacy to future generations in the 21st century."

At the ceremony, 13 ambassadors and consuls general accepted the Chitane Sugihara Humanity Award

on behalf of 22 other "righteous and honorable diplomats" who have been recognized by Israel for rescuing Jews.

They include Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who was arrested by the Russians and disappeared after the war.

Mr. Sugihara's widow attended the ceremony, as well as Samuil Manski and Nathan Lewin, two of the Jews who owe their survival to Sugihara.

"I owe my existence here today absolutely to him," said Mr. Manski,

80, who framed his Japanese transit visa Mr. Sugihara issued to him in 1940 as a "document that's well worth keeping."

Mr. Manski was born in Poland in 1920 and was wanted by the Nazis for his Zionist activities. He settled in the United States after traveling through Lithuania, the Soviet Union and Japan.

"It's not only my existence," he said. "My wife was born in the U.S., but I met her because of Mr. Sugihara. If I hadn't been saved I would never have met her, and my three

sons, they wouldn't be here." As deputy Japanese consul in Lithuania, Mr. Sugihara gave Jews visas to Japan in direct contravention of his wartime government policy and helped 6,000 escape the Holocaust from 1940. Japan was Germany's ally.

"I finally concluded that I must come first above all else," Sugihara wrote in his 1983 memoirs for Life, of his inner turmoil as a bureaucrat disobeying orders.

The diplomat was forced to leave the foreign ministry in 1946 at the age of 36.

His posthumous rehabilitation

It Is Honored Posthumously for Saving Jews

on risk to save thousands of Jews writing transit visas for stranded wish refugees," said a statement from the Chinese Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee.

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"I finally concluded that humanity must come first above all else," Mr. Sugihara wrote in his 1983 book, *Visas for Life*, of his inner turmoil as a bureaucrat disobeying orders.

The diplomat was forced to resign from the foreign ministry in 1947. He died in 1986 at the age of 86.

His posthumous rehabilitation in

his homeland began in March 1992, when the Japanese Parliament issued a statement saying his dismissal was unjustified.

The celebration was also intended to help the Japanese government fully acknowledge Mr. Sugihara's choice to save Jews, and "reinstate the honor of Sugihara who unwillingly left the Foreign Ministry after World War II," the centennial committee statement said.

After the award ceremony, Mr. Sugihara's life was to be celebrated at "Visas for Life," a jazz concert for 3,700 people featuring the Count Basie Orchestra at the Osaka International Convention Center.

P 2Eu¹



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TOKYO

2000-12-12

Nr 41✓

UD-ASO/ks G Ohlson
2001-01-24

Ö jämte bilaga t:

Barbara Berg (amb Brasilia)

A Kasser (Björn Runberg, Spaningsv. 8, Järfälla)

Langlets (Monica Langlet (barnbarn),

Brännkyrkag. 117, Sthlm)

RW (Nina Lagergren, Dahlbergsg. 22, Sthlm)

Danielsson (Kaj Falkman/UD)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Angers diplom exp. från amb Tokyo

f kdm t

UD-EC

exp. 24/1/2001

ASO orig HP 21 J
P 2 Eu¹

Japans Raoul Wallenberg

(\$ bilagor)

Igår, den 11 december, firades hundraårsminnet av den japanske medborgaren Chiune Sugiharas födelse. Sugihara var biträdande japansk generalkonsul i Kaunas, Litauen under andra världskriget och lyckades då rädda tusentals, huvudsakligen polska, judar genom att, i strid mot Tokyos instruktioner, utfärda transitviseringar till Japan.

Sugiharas aktiviteter uppskattades inte av det japanska utrikesministeriet, och han tvingades efter återkomsten till Tokyo 1947 ta avsked från sin tjänst. Först alldeles nyligen fick Sugihara, genom den nuvarande utrikesministern Kono, officiell upprättelse och hyllas nu som en av landets få genuina krigshjältar.

Vid hundraårsfirandet belönades även 22 andra diplomater för förtjänstfulla och självupppoffrande insatser för att rädda judar under nazitiden, däribland sju svenskar, samtliga med anknytning till den svenska legationens i Budapest insatser, däribland givetvis också Raoul Wallenberg och Per Anger. De övriga är Lars Berg, Carl Ivan Danielsson, Alexander Kasser, Dr. Valdemar Langlet och Nina Langlet. Som Sveriges ambassadör fick jag mottaga bifogade hedersdiplom å dessa svenskar vägnar. Jag vore tacksam om de vidarebefordrades till Per Anger och till de övrigas respektive familjer. Evenemanget hade anordnats av en särskild kommitté under förre biträdande generalsekreteraren Yasusho Akashis ordförandeskap. Förutom lokala japanska potentater deltog en rad prominenta företrädare för olika amerikanska judiska intresseorganisationer (jämför bifogade material).

Noteras kan att det japanska utrikesministeriet företrädades endast av sin lokale representant i Osaka. Behandlingen av Chiune Sugiharas minne är uppenbarligen fortfarande inte helt okontroversiellt med motsättningar

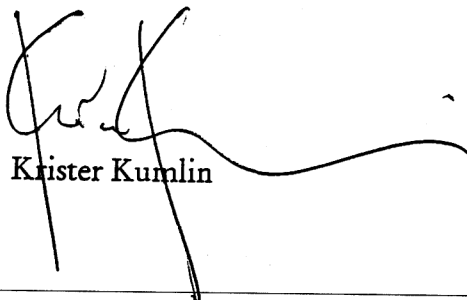
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mellan lokala NGOs och den centrala regeringen. Till bilden hör också den allmänna känslighet som vidrör Japans krigsförflutna. Samtidigt konstaterar man att just fallet Sugihara är en klar ljuspunkt i den i övrigt ganska mörka bild som Japans krigshistoria lämnat efter sig.



Krister Kumlin

**THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN JAPAN
TO HONOR CHIUNE SUGIHARA**

**DECEMBER 11, 2000 2:30 P.M. — 4:30 P.M.
CONFERENCE HALL, OSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER**

A SHORT DOCUMENTARY FILM ON THE LIFE OF CHIUNE SUGIHARA

Courtesy: Yaotsu Town

OPENING

MC: Dave Spector, TV producer

WELCOME

Yasushi Akashi, Chair, Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee

CONGRATULATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government of Osaka Prefecture
Government of Osaka City
Mayor of Yaotsu Town
Ambassador of Israel
Charge D'Affaires of the Republic of Lithuania

TRIBUTES TO CHIUNE SUGIHARA

Samuil Manski, Survivor
Nathan Lewin, Survivor

PRESENTATION OF HONOR TO CHIUNE SUGIHARA

Presenter: Thomas Homburger, Chair, National Executive Com., Anti-Defamation League

Presenter: Floyd Mori, President, Japanese American Citizens League

Honoree: Yukiko Suigihara, widow of Chiune Sugihara, for Chiune Sugihara

**PRESENTATION OF CHIUNE SUGIHARA HUMANITY AWARD
TO RIGHTEOUS DIPLOMATS**

Presenter: Abraham Cooper, Associate Dean, Simon Wiesenthal Center

Presenter: Lloyd Williams, President, Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce

Awardees: Ambassadors and consuls of the 13 countries for 25 righteous diplomats

CLOSING

Takumi Ueda, Deputy Chair, Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee

**A WELCOME RECEPTION FOR
THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN JAPAN
TO HONOR CHIUNE SUGIHARA**

**DECEMBER 11, 2000 17:00 P.M. – 18:00 P.M.
OSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER**

PROPOSAL OF A TOAST

Michael Miller, Executive Vice-President, Jewish Community Relations Council

CONGRATULATIONS

**Lloyd Williams, President, Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce
Winners of the Chiune Sugihara Essay Contests**

**VISAS FOR LIFE JAZZ CONCERT
IN HONOR OF CHIUNE SUGIHARA**

FEATURING

**COUNT BASIE ORCHESTRA WITH JOEY MORANT
KEIKO LEE
JIVE PIPE BIG BAND**

**DECEMBER 11, 2000 18:30 P.M. – 21:00 P.M.
MAIN HALL, OSAKA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER**

CONGRATULATIONS

**Yasushi Akashi, Chair, Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee
Yukiko Sugihara, widow of Chiune Sugihara**

RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS

Diplomats Who Rescued Jews Recognized by the State of Israel By Country and Ethnic Origin

The following are diplomats who received the title of Righteous Among the Nations by the Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority and the State of Israel.

Brazil:

1. Aracy de Carvalho-Guimaraes Rosa, Aide to the Brazilian Ambassador in Berlin

For her actions to save Jews in Berlin, Rosa was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations life saving award.

China:

2. Dr. Feng Shan Ho, Consul General of China in Vienna, 1938-40

Dr. Feng Shan Ho was one of the first diplomats to save Jews during the Holocaust. He issued innumerable visas to Jews seeking to escape Austria after the *Anschluss* of 1938. These visas enabled thousands of Jewish refugees to reach safe haven in North and South America, Cuba, the Philippines, Palestine and Shanghai. Many Jews were released from Nazi concentration camps on the strength of Chinese visas. He issued the life-saving visas on his own authority, despite orders to desist and a reprimand from his superiors. After the war, he continued a 40-year diplomatic career in the Mideast and Latin America. Ambassador Ho died in San Francisco in September 1997 at age 96. Dr. Ho was awarded the status of Righteous Among the Nations by the state of Israel in October 2000.

England:

3. Frank Foley, British Vice Consul in Charge of Visas in Berlin, 1938-39

Frank Foley was a passport officer in the British embassy in Berlin from 1923 to 1939. He also worked as an MI6 agent. Jewish officials estimate that he issued at least 3,000 visas to Jewish refugees between 1938 and 1939, at a time when the British government was anxious to limit immigration, particularly to Palestine. Despite British policy of giving visas only to a few Jews, it was known that Foley would do everything he could to help. Consul Foley died in 1958. In 1999, he received the Righteous Among the Nations award.

Germany:

4. Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, Trade Attaché to the German Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark, 1943

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz was a member of the Nazi Party and was sent as a Trade Attaché to the German Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark. When Duckwitz learned that the Nazi occupying government was planning to deport Danish Jews, he alerted the Danish government. In addition, he made a clandestine trip to the Prime Minister of Sweden to arrange for safe haven for the Jews. For these actions, he could have been killed. The Danish underground in turn implemented the rescue of more than 7,000 Danish Jews. As a result, 99% of Danish Jews were hidden and smuggled into neutral Sweden, where they survived the war. After the war, Duckwitz became the German Ambassador to Denmark.

Holland:

5. Jan Zwartendijk, Acting Dutch Consul in Kovno, Lithuania, 1940

Zwartendijk was the honorary Dutch Consul in Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania. He is credited with devising and pioneering the use of the "Curacao visa" in early July 1940. Along with Sugihara, he issued end visas to the destinations of Curacao and Surinam. He is credited with saving thousands of lives. In 1997, he was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations honor by Yad Vashem.

Italy:

6. Giorgio "Jorge" Perlasca, "Acting Chargé d'Affaires" of the Spanish Legation, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Giorgio Perlasca, an Italian, is credited with saving thousands of Jewish refugees in Budapest. He was granted Spanish citizenship for fighting with Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Perlasca volunteered to work with the Spanish legation's efforts to rescue Jews in Budapest. In the fall of 1944, under Perlasca's supervision, the number of Jews under the protection of Spanish safe houses in Budapest grew from 300 to about 3,000. In December 1944, the Spanish Ambassador left Budapest and Perlasca began acting on his own authority. Perlasca soon appointed himself "Spanish Ambassador" and, along with other volunteers, continued to issue thousands of protective passes stamped with the legation's seal. His bluff worked, and Nazi officials accepted his authority. Perlasca also protected the Spanish safe houses in Budapest from Nazi and Arrow Cross raids. Perlasca is credited with saving thousands of Jews.

Japan:

7. Chiune Sugihara, Consul for Japan in Kovno, Lithuania, 1940

Sugihara issued Japanese visas to thousands of Polish Jews in Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania, between July 27 and August 28, 1940. He asked for and obtained an extension to remain in Kovno for an extra 20 days from the occupying Soviet government officials. He even issued visas as his train was leaving Kovno for his next assignment. He issued the visas against the express orders of his government. This allowed the refugees to escape to Kobe, Japan. From there, many were able to escape to the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and Palestine. About 1,000 refugees survived the war in Shanghai, China. In 1947, he was forced to resign from the Japanese diplomatic service. He always believed this was for his actions in Lithuania.

Poland:

8. Jan Karski, Consul for Poland

Polish diplomat Jan Karski was a witness to the conditions in the Warsaw ghetto and the Izbica camp near the Belzec death camp. Karski prepared written eyewitness accounts of the German atrocities in Nazi occupied Poland. Later, he was smuggled out of Poland and into the United States, where he reported to US Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter. Frankfurter arranged for Karski to report to President Roosevelt. Frankfurter was skeptical of the report: "I did not say that he was lying, I said that I could not believe him. There is a difference." Karski gave hundreds of talks to organizations all over the United States and Great Britain to bring pressure to intervene to save Jews from the Holocaust. Karski was declared a Righteous Among the Nations and made an honorary citizen of the state of Israel.

Portugal:

9. Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes, Portuguese Consul General in Bordeaux, France, June 1940

Aristides De Sousa Mendes was the Consul General in Bordeaux, France. He issued more than 30,000 life-saving Portuguese visas. Ten thousand were for Jews and 20,000 were for other refugees. Mendes saved the entire royal Habsburg family, including the Empress Zita. In addition, he saved the entire Belgian cabinet in exile. Mendes personally conducted hundreds of Jewish refugees across a border checkpoint on the Spanish frontier. All of his life saving activities were done against the orders and policies of his government. He was fired by his government and lost all of his property. He died in poverty in Lisbon in 1954. In November of 1995, Portugal restored his career and awarded him a special medal for saving lives.

Spain:

10. Angel Sanz-Briz, Spanish Minister (Ambassador) in Budapest, Hungary, 1944

In the summer of 1944, Sanz-Briz appealed to Madrid for permission to provide Spanish protective papers for Jews in Budapest. Unable to obtain permission, he issued hundreds of Spanish protective passes on his own authority. Remarkably, he authorized the establishment and protection of dozens of safe houses in Budapest at his own personal cost. By the end of the war, many thousands of Jews were saved by receiving protection from Sanz-Briz and other members of the Spanish legation.

11. Jose Santaella, Spanish Agricultural Attaché in Berlin

Jose Santaella was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations medal for helping to save Jews in Berlin.

Sweden:

12. Per Anger, Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Per Anger kept the Swedish Embassy open in Hungary and worked closely with Raoul Wallenberg. He personally intervened on behalf of Jews who were being deported to the Nazi death camps. On other occasions, Anger rescued Jews from Nazi death marches leaving Budapest. Consul Anger is credited with saving thousands of Jews from the spring of 1944 until the end of the war in May 1945. Anger currently lives in Menton, France, and Stockholm, Sweden.

13. Lars Berg, Swedish Consul in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Lars Berg was part of the diplomatic mission to Budapest, Hungary. Along with his other diplomatic colleagues, he was responsible for saving Jews from Nazi and Arrow Cross deportations and murder. He has been honored by Yad Vashem for his actions.

14. Carl Ivan Danielsson, Swedish Minister (Ambassador) in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Carl Ivan Danielsson, as head of the Swedish mission to Budapest, Hungary, was responsible for the rescue and protection of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews. For his actions, he was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations medal by Israel.

15. Alexander Kasser, Swedish Representative for the Red Cross in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Kasser was the assistant to Valdemar Langlet, as Deputy head of the Swedish Red Cross in Budapest.

He received the Righteous Among the Nations award from the State of Israel in 1998.

16. Dr. Valdemar Langlet and Nina Langlet, Swedish Red Cross Delegate in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

On June 11, 1944, Carl Danielsson, Swedish Minister in Budapest, requested the Hungarian government allow the Swedish Red Cross to join the Hungarian Red Cross in feeding and housing thousands of orphaned Jewish children. Dr. Langlet launched a humanitarian campaign immediately, working with the Hungarian Red Cross. Langlet and his wife issued and distributed Swedish protective passes to Hungarian Jews, which prevented them from being deported or murdered by the Arrow Cross or Nazis.

17. Raoul Wallenberg, Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Wallenberg issued Swedish diplomatic papers to more than 30,000 Hungarian Jews. He prevented the Nazis from deporting and murdering Jews in the death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau. With his staff of Jewish volunteers, Wallenberg rescued thousands of Jews who were being forced on death marches. He also established dozens of safe houses throughout Budapest. He tirelessly protected the safe houses from Nazi and Arrow Cross raids. In January 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians and disappeared. He has been honored all over the world for his activities.

Switzerland:

18. Friedrich Born, Chief Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross of Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Friedrich Born came to Budapest, Hungary, in May 1944. During the period from May 1944 to January 1945, Born issued thousands of Red Cross letters of protection to Jews of Budapest. He is credited with retrieving thousands of Jews from deportation camps and death marches in and around Budapest. He provided an additional 4,000 Jews with employment papers, preventing their deportation. He put over 60 Jewish institutions under Red Cross protection and housed over 7,000 Jewish children and orphans. He worked closely with the other neutral diplomatic legations, and set up dozens of Red Cross protected houses. He is credited with rescuing between 11,000 and 15,000 Jews in Budapest.

19. Ernst Prodolliet, Swiss Consul General in Bregenz, Austria

Prodolliet received Israel's Righteous Among the Nations award for his life saving activities.

20. Charles "Carl" Lutz, Consul for Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45, and Gertrud Lutz, Wife of Consul Carl Lutz, Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Lutz was the first neutral diplomat in Budapest to rescue Jews. He is credited with inventing the *Schutzbrief* (protective letter) for Jewish refugees in Budapest. After March 19, 1944, the Germans occupied Hungary and the new government of Döme Sztójay closed the Hungarian borders to Jewish emigration. In tough negotiations with the Nazis and the Hungarian government, Lutz obtained permission to issue protective letters to 8,000 Hungarian Jews for emigration to Palestine. Using a ruse and interpreting the 8,000 "units" not as persons but as families, he and his staff issued tens of thousands of additional "protective letters." He established 76 Swiss safe houses throughout Budapest and, with the help of his wife Gertrud, liberated Jews from deportation centers and death marches. In 1942-43, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Lutz had helped 10,000 Jewish children and young people to emigrate to Palestine. He is credited by Jewish relief agencies with saving 62,000 Jews from the Nazi Holocaust.

21. Dr. Harald Feller, Swiss Minister in Budapest, Hungary, 1944-45

Dr. Feller replaced Maximilian Jaeger as head of the Swiss legation in Budapest, Hungary, in 1944. From the beginning of his appointment, Dr. Feller was tireless in his efforts to support Consul Charles Lutz and the rescue of Jews under Swiss protection. Feller worked closely with the other neutral legations in constantly pressuring the Horthy and Sztójay puppet governments to end the persecution and deportations of Jews. Feller protected members of the Swedish legation, who were targeted by the Arrow Cross, by giving them false Swiss passports and providing shelter. Toward the end of the war, Feller hid dozens of Jews in the basement of his consular residence in Budapest. In February 1945, the Soviets arrested Feller and sent him to Moscow, along with other Swiss nationals. He was returned to Switzerland in February 1946. Feller currently lives in Bern, Switzerland. He received his Righteous Among the Nations award in 1999.

Turkey:

22. Selahattin Ülkümen, Turkish Consul General in Rhodes, July 1944

In July 1944, the Germans began rounding up the Jews of Rhodes. The Turkish Consul General, Selahattin Ülkümen, interceded on behalf of those Jews who were Turkish nationals. By his efforts, 42 Jewish families, totaling more than 200 Jews, were set free from the deportation to Auschwitz-Birkenau. In reprisal, the Nazi authorities bombed Ülkümen's house, fatally injuring his pregnant wife. Consul General Ülkümen received the Righteous Among the Nations award in 1990. He currently lives in Istanbul, Turkey.

Vatican:

23. Monsignor Angelo Rotta, Italy, Vatican diplomat in Sofia, Bulgaria, and Papal Nuncio (Ambassador) in Budapest, 1944-45

Monsignor Rotta was a major rescuer of Jews. As a member of the Vatican diplomatic corps in Sofia, Bulgaria, he took measures to save Bulgarian Jews by issuing false baptismal certificates and visas for Jews to travel to Palestine. Later, Rotta was the Dean of the diplomatic corps in Budapest. He actively protested the deportation and murder of Hungarian Jews. He eventually issued more than 15,000 safe conduct certificates to Jews who were protected by the Vatican neutrality. Rotta also issued hundreds of safe conducts and baptismal certificates to Jews in labor camps, at deportation centers and on the death marches. He set up and personally protected numerous safe houses throughout Budapest.

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN JAPAN TO HONOR CHIUNE SUGIHARA

One hundred years ago, Chiune Sugihara was born at a mountainous village in central Japan. At the age of 40, when he was the Deputy Consul General to Lithuania, Chiune Sugihara decided at his own risks to save thousands of Jews by writing transit visas for stranded Jewish refugees who were fleeing from Nazi's persecution. He died in 1986 but his legacy never does. Chiune Sugihara is a living memory not only for those who survived the Holocaust with his "visas for life," but also for all who admire his courage and compassion. The fact that the centennial celebration falls on the first year of a new millennium adds special meaning to the event. It gives us a fresh start to reinvigorate worldwide efforts to perpetuate Chiune Sugihara's legacy in the 21st century.

OBJECTIVES

- To honor Chiune Sugihara at the 100th anniversary of his birth and to re-launch efforts to send his message to more people around the world
- To contribute to fostering a culture that respects human rights and tolerance through focusing on humanism and altruism that underpinned Sugihara's deeds
- To help the Japanese government fully acknowledge Sugihara's choice to save Jewish refugees and reinstate the honor of Sugihara who unwillingly left the Foreign Ministry after World War II
- To highlight Sugihara's selfless devotion to protecting human dignity in the darkest moment of Japan's pre-war history and to bequeath his legacy to future generations in the 21st century
- To enrich the cultural and historical diversities of Osaka as a city that has announced bidding for hosting the 2008 Olympic Games

PROGAMS

I. PHOTO EXHIBITION — CHIUNE SUGIHARA AND VISAS FOR LIFE

DATE: August 10-15, 2000

VENUE: Grand Hall, Takashimaya Department Store, Osaka City

ORGANIZER: The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee
Osaka Yomiuri Shimbun

CONTRIBUTOR: Tigre

COLLABORATORS: Visas For Life Foundation(San Fransisco)
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum(Washington D.C.)
Sugihara Chiune Memorial Museum(Yaotsu)
Osaka International Peace Center

SPONSORS: Takashimaya Department Store, Fuji Film Inc., Taisho Shuppan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City
Embassy of Israel, Education Board of Osaka Prefecture
Education Board of Osaka City, Yaotsu Town, NHK Osaka
Yomiuri Television

II. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN JAPAN & WELCOME RECEPTION

DATE: December 11-12, 2000
VENUE: Osaka International Convention Center
ORGANIZER: The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee
CONTRIBUTOR: Tigre
SPONSORS: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City
Embassy of Israel, Embassy of Lithuania
Yaotsu Town, Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations
Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Osaka Industrial Union
Kansai Association of Corporate Executives
Kansai Federation of Employers' Associations
Osaka 21st Century Association
Osaka Foundation for International Exchanges
Osaka Center for International Exchanges
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center
Yomiuri Shimbun-Osaka, NHK Osaka, Yomiuri Television
PROGRAM: Part I Presentation of Honor to Chiune Sugihara
Part II Presentation of Chiune Sugihara Humanity Award to
Righteous Diplomats

III. "VISAS FOR LIFE" JAZZ CONCERT

DATE: December 11-12, 2000
VENUE: Osaka International Convention Center
ORGANIZER: The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee
ARTISTS: Count Basie Orchestra, Keiko Lee, Joey Morant,
Jive Pipe Big Band with Mayumi

THE CHIUNE SUGIHARA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

CHAIR

Yasushi Akashi

Former UN Deputy Secretary General

VICE-CHAIR

Takumi Ueda

Chairman, Tigre

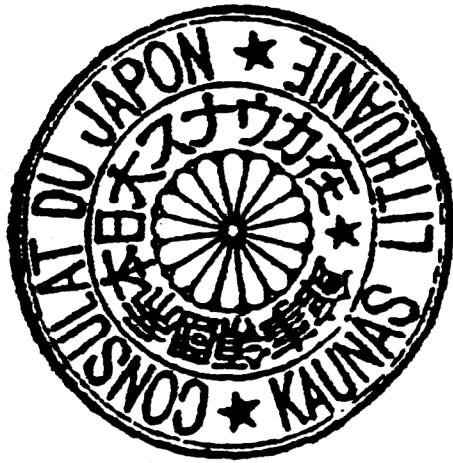
CO-CHAIRS

Masayuki Oga	Former Research Director, Buraku Liberation Research Institute
Kenichi Kiriya	Former Director, Osaka International Exhibition Committee
Yasunori Goto	Managing Director, Osaka Yomiuri Shimbun
Osamu Gun	Chairman, Kansai Soka Gakkai Youth Conference for Peace
Ichiro Nagayama	President, Nagayama Hospital
Osamu Meda	President, Kansai Trade Union Confederation
Takeshi Matsuura	Director, Osaka Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance
Shohei Mozu	Songwriter
Katsumasa Watanabe	President, Taisho Shuppan Publishing House
Nathan Lewin	Lawyer, Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin
Samuil Manski	Survivor
Leo Melamed	Chairman Emeritus, Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Charles Schumer	U.S. Senator
Tom Lantos	U.S. Congressman
Charles Rangel	U.S. Congressman
Elie Wiesel	Nobel Peace Laureate
Abraham Foxman	National Director, Anti-Defamation League
Abraham Cooper	Associate Dean, Simon Wiesenthal Center
Michael Miller	Executive Vice President, Jewish Community Relations Council
Kenneth Bialkin	President, American Jewish Historical Society
Bruce Ramer	President, American Jewish Committee
David Harris	Executive Vice-President, American Jewish Committee
Alfred Balitzer	Professor, Claremont McKenna College
Andrew Young	Former U.S. Representative to UN
David Dinkins	Former Mayor of New York
Persy Sutton	Honorary President, Inner City Broadcasting Corp.
Lloyd Williams	President, Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce
Karl Rodney	CEO, The New York Carib News
Byron Lewis	Chairman, UniWorld Group
Floyd Mori	President, Japanese American Citizens League
Hiroki Sugihara	President, Visas for Life Foundation
Katsuya Abe	President, Overseas Promotions, Inc.

SECRETARY GENERAL

Ryuzo Ikeda

Executive Director, Tigre



The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee

Chiune Sugihara Humanity Award

Presented to

Lars Berg

in recognition of courageous and humanitarian deeds

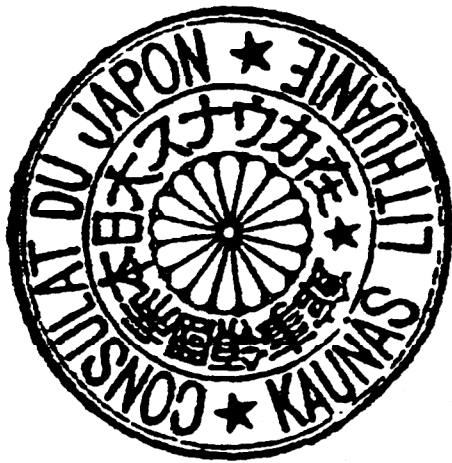
Yasuo Akashi

Chairperson

December 11, 2000

Date

Osaka, Japan



The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee

Chiune Sugihara Humanity Award

Presented to

Valdemar Langlet and Nina Langlet

in recognition of courageous and humanitarian deeds

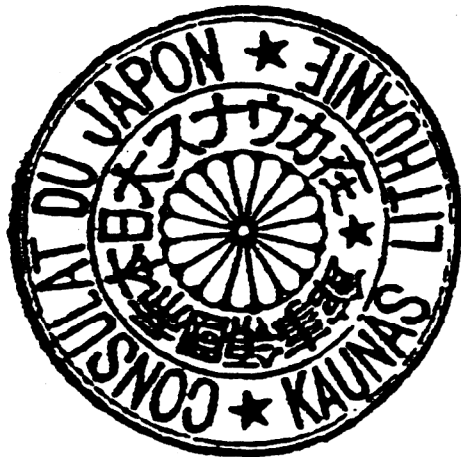
Sam R. Akand

Chairperson

December 11, 2000

Date

Osaka, Japan



The Chiune Sugihara Centennial Celebration Committee

Chiune Sugihara Humanity Award

Presented to

Carl Ivan Danielsson

in recognition of courageous and humanitarian deeds

Paul D. Abad.

Chairperson

December 11, 2000

Date

Osaka, Japan

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON
Bo Eriksson

Sid 1 (2)

2000-12-13

delgivning från
kryptoexpeditionen
in adressering/samt

IMK

IMK

IMK/ ca

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Till: UD-EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)
Kopia: UD-AME

Raoul Wallenberg - samtal om CIA-materialet

Som en uppföljning av mitt samtal med polchefen Tom Pickering (vårt
sammanträffade Eriksson 00-12-11)

PRIMO. Eriksson tackade för hjälpen med USA:s framställning till
Ryssland i Wallenbergärendet (se 00-11-20), men
underströk att vi är bekymrade över situationen vad gäller
deklassificeringen av amerikanskt arkivmaterial, som kan vara relevant
för den svensk-ryska rapporten den 12 januari. Det är beklagligt att vi
saknar resurser att före den 12 januari grundligt gå igenom det CIA-
material som släpptes i juni. Vi måste därför förlita oss på att Bradsher
och personalen på National Archives håller ögonen öppna och alarterar
oss om de stöter på relevant material. Så har även skett (FBI:s
Wallenbergdossier) och vi är mycket tacksamma för all den hjälp vi har
fått. Det är dock varken i vårt eller USA:s intresse att nytt material
uppdagas kort efter det att rapporten har publicerats i januari.

Eriksson betonade också att det som intresserar Sverige är att få reda på
hela sanningen, även om den skulle vara obehaglig. Sverige utgår ifrån att
hänsyn till Sverige eller Wallenbergs familj inte på amerikansk sida
upplevs som ett hinder för att frisläppa material som t.ex. kan belysa
huruvida Wallenberg hade någon vidare relation till OSS än den som
redan är känd.

Även om den svenska genomgången hittills har varit översiktlig, är det
uppenbart att det CIA-material som släpptes i juni innehåller nästan
ingenting som har relevans för Wallenbergutredningen. I en artikel i *US
News and World Report* (juli 2000) hävdar Pope/Fenyvesi att trafik i

triangeln Stockholm-Budapest-Washington är *conspicuously absent* i materialet från 1944-45. Det är nu – enligt Miriam Kleiman, som på vårt uppdrag har gjort en översiktlig granskning av materialet – inte riktigt sant, men ett stort antal telegram till/från Stockholm åren 1944-45 har t.o.m. ärendemeningarna överstrukna i CIA:s förteckningar. Eriksson gav Graze ett exempel och dagen efter fick hon ytterligare drygt 20 sidor ur CIA:s förteckning, där ärendemeningarna i trafiken på Stockholm har svärtats över av CIA. Eriksson betonade att det inte finns någonting som tyder på att dessa icke frisläppna dokument skulle vara relevanta i Wallenberg-ärendet.

SECUNDO: [] bekräftade att State nu, per Pickerings instruktion, skulle kontakta CIA för att begära ytterligare klarlägganden vad gäller de överstrukna telegrammen.

[] men chansen för att nå framgång är bättre om man i CIA:s förteckning kan peka på exakt vilka telegram som inte har släppts och vars ärendemeningar till och med har strukits öv lovade att återkomma om resultatet av kontakterna med CIA.

Eliasson



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BRASILIA

Praktikant
Kristian Lindén

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (1)

2000-12-13

INRESEKONTROLL
2000-12-13
P 2 EU¹

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R

EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET nr 102 ✓✓

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Depr H. Magnusson

Minnesmärken över Raoul Wallenberg i Brasilien

Fax 50 U 2000-09-22

Med hänvisning till ert fax 50, angående
minnesmärken över Raoul Wallenberg i Brasilien,
vill ambassaden meddela:

Efter att erhållit svar från hälften av Brasiliens
delstater har inga minnesmärken över Raoul
Wallenberg påfunnits. En av handläggarna på
Brasilianska Kulturdepartementet förklarade vid
telefonsamtal att något monument över Raoul
Wallenberg inte känns till och att det troligtvis
skulle inkomma negativa svar även från resterande
delstater. Om något monument påfinnes återkommer
ambassaden snarast med ny information.

MANHUSEN

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EC P2 EU
350/001



Hans Magnusson
2000-12-15 18:54

To: Jan Eliasson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Bo Eriksson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Nina Ersman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Jan Lundvik/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Daniel Larsson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Bertil Jobeus/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Helena Gustavsson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Re RW -rapportpresentation och informationsfrågor.

Här kommer ytterligare uppgifter om vår informationsstrategi. Jag följer er ursprungliga frågelista.

1. Executive summary liksom den svenska huvudrapporten på svenska och engelska kommer att skickas över elektroniskt till er senast den 11 januari. Ev Får ni också expertrapporterna samt den ryska rapporten(åtminstone i svensk språkversion).
2. Den svenska rapporten kommer i svensk och engelsk språkversion att läggas ut på nätet den 12 januari. Vi undersöker vad som kan göras med den ryska rapporten.
3. En utvidgad språkregel kommer(ytterligare en punkt se nedan).
4. Presskonferensen i Stockholm den 12:e med början 10.30(svenska/engelska/ryska) går ut på nätet. Ni kan ju överväga om ni er förmiddag vill ha en lokal presskonferens.
5. Kommenteras i s o.
6. Vi är inte så bekymrade över kritiska artiklar. För det första är sådana oundvkliga; det ligger i ärendets natur(jfr palmeutredningen och Estonia). För det andra har vi nära kontakt med experterna, inklusive Berger och tror oss veta att deras, ja egentligen Bergers, kritik kommer att vara någotsånär balanserad. Enligt Berger hade Fenyvesi på ett missvisande sätt saxat ur ett utkast till artikel hon skrivit. Dock bör vi och ni givetvis ha beredskap att bemöta allehanda påståenden. Det lär också dyka upp diverse personer som säger sig ha div dokument och bevis. Vår erfarenhet är att det nästan aldrig ligger någon nämnvärd substans i sådana påståenden.

En fråga som kan dyka upp kan det vara bra för er att ha svar på redan nu, och det är "Varför läggs rapporten fram nu om ni inte kan dra några säkra slutsatser?"

Ni kan då svara enligt följande.

-The investigation has been going on for 9 years and the presentation of the report has been postponed several times. It is now felt that it is high time to give an account of what the working group has found. All key archives in Russia and also elsewhere have been searched. For various reasons several members of the working group, including the co-chairmen, will not be able to continue. There remain some open questions and some necessary follow-up work will be identified in the report. Some of this can be done in a relatively short time, whereas other parts, mostly of indirect interest to the case, may require several years. It is felt that such follow-up work will be made easier if the reports and all the documents are made available now.

Hälsn Hans



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2000-12-18

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

P 2 Eu'

(EC)

Ambassaden Washington

Kopia: Kabs, ch EC

Exp 001218/17

Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassadören från Lundvik

Med anledning av tertio i ovanstående hade jag i fredags ett samtal med Säpochefen Jan Danielsson. Jag gav honom en bakgrundsresumé av läget i ärendet och klargjorde vikten av att stöd för Din framställning till Pickering gavs genom Säpos kanaler. Danielsson förhörde sig noga om vad vi hittills fått från amris och frågade direkt hur vi ställde oss till det teoretiska alternativet att ev. nya dokument skulle kunna bekräfta en underrättelseanknytning för RW. Jag svarade att vi var intresserade av att få tillgång till all dokumentation oavsett innehållet, ty vi önskade hela sanningen. Danielsson lovade diskutera saken med sina medarbetare för att se vad som kunde göras och så småningom återkomma.

Cabinet

2000-12-19

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R

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: Magnusson/EC

Kopia: Lundvik/EC, Kabs

EC

Raoul Wallenberg

Vid ett bilateralt samtal jag igår hade med Europa-2 chefen Ignatiev sade denne på tal om RW-ärendet, att MID:s jurister tittat på förslaget från Jakovlevs kommission om officiell rysk "rehabilitering" (Ignatiev använde ordet "pomilovanije") av RW och kommit fram till att det var ogörligt av principiella och politiska skäl, eftersom RW ju aldrig dömts för något.

Vad man i stället "funderade på" var att president Putin skulle göra något slags skriftligt uttalande om RW, vari med beklagande konstaterades att RW fallit offer för sin tids händelser i RF. Ignatiev var inte särskilt tydlig om formuleringen och sade att beslutet skulle fattas i Kreml. Blev det ett uttalande, skulle det naturligtvis göras i tid för presskonferensen i Stockholm den 12 januari.

HIRDMAN



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEXEMPLAR
(EC) P2 Eu¹

Stockholm, den 20.12.2000

Ministerium des Auswärtigen

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon +46 8 405 3114

Franziska Gräfin Adelman

355/002

Burg Schaubeck

Kleinbottwar

D-71711 Steinheim/Krs. Ludwigsburg

Deutschland

Raoul Wallenberg

1 Beilage

Sehr geehrte Frau Gräfin,

Im Namen des schwedischen Außenministeriums danke ich Ihnen recht herzlich für Ihren Brief über Raoul Wallenberg. Ihr verwandter Graf Adelman gehört tatsächlich zu derjenigen deutschen Kriegsgefangenen, die uns nach ihrer Rückkehr in die Heimat in den 50:er Jahren wertvolle Auskünfte über den Verbleib Raoul Wallenbergs in sowjetischen Gefängnissen mitgeteilt haben. Er wurde am 8. und 10. Dezember 1955 von schwedischen Vertretern über seine Erlebnisse genau befragt, und sein Name figuriert auch in den Aussagen vieler anderen ehemaligen Kriegsgefangenen.

Zu Ihrer Information schicke ich Ihnen beigelegt eine vom Bezirksnotar in Abtsgmünd beglaubigte Erklärung Graf Adelmans, die unter vielen anderen Dokumenten mit Bezug auf Raoul Wallenberg am Anfang der 80:er Jahre öffentlich gemacht wurde.

Wenn Sie durch Ihre Bank auf weitere Spure Wallenbergs gekommen sind, wäre ich sehr dankbar für Auskünfte darüber.

Schließlich möchte ich Ihnen mitteilen, daß am 12. Januar 2001 wird eine schwedisch-russische Arbeitsgruppe ihre Berichte über ihre Ermittlungen im Fall Raoul Wallenberg öffentlich vorlegen. Es kann schon jetzt erwähnt werden, daß es der Gruppe nicht gelungen ist, sein Schicksal endgültig zu klären.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Jan Lundvik

Botschafter

Exp. 21/12 2000 / PJP

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Dienstgebäude
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105 90 MINFOR S

Ich Unterfertiger, Graf Rüdiger Adelman von und zu Adelmansfelden, wohnhaft in Adelmansfelden, Wttbg., erkläre hierdurch, in Bestätigung und Ergänzung schon früher gemachter Angaben, Folgendes und bin, wann immer bereit, dieses vor Gericht oder vor jedweder Behörde unter Eid zu bestätigen:

Zur Zeit, da ich von sowjetrussischen Organen am 22. September 1944 in Kronstadt festgehalten wurde, war ich deutscher Konsul I. Klasse in Ploesti (Rumänien). Nachdem ich mit einem Lastautomobil von Kronstadt nach Bukarest befördert wurde, wurde ich am 24. September 1944 in einem Flugzeug von Bukarest nach Moskau überführt. Hier wurde ich in das Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis eingeliefert. Ich befand mich bis zum 1. April 1950 zu verschiedenen Zeiten in verschiedene Zellen des II. und III. Stockwerkes. Zu meinen Zellenkameraden aus dieser Zeit kann ich u.a. die deutschen Staatsangehörigen Rodde, Lörner, General Spalke, Oberstleutnant Max Braun, SS-General Bruno Streckenbach, Gesandten Langmann als auch den Gesandtschaftsbeamten Rensinghoff nennen. Weiter war ich, ebenfalls zu verschiedenen Zeiten und in verschiedene Zellen mit den Österreichern Dr. Ramon Gamotta und Dr. Ernst Krenner zusammen als auch mit den Italienern Gesandten Odenigo und Renato Tozzi.

Während meiner Gefangenschaft in Russland habe ich bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten von dem schwedischen Staatsangehörigen Raoul Wallenberg reden hören und, soweit ich mich entsinnen kann, geschah dies das erste Mal im Jahre 1947 oder 1948, während ich mich im Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis befand. Ich kann fast mit Bestimmtheit sagen, dass es Herr Rensinghoff war, der mir von Wallenberg erzählt hatte und mit dem ich in den Monaten Juli und August 1948 die Zelle teilte, welches zu dieser Zeit, wie ich mich noch entsinnen kann, die Zelle Nr. 100 gewesen sein dürfte. Wie mir noch bekannt ist wurde erzählt, dass sich der päpstliche Nuntius in Budapest seinerzeit an den schwedischen Gesandten, dortselbst, gewandt und gebeten habe, dass ein Mitglied der schwedischen Gesandtschaft zurückbleiben möchte, um eine Betreuung der in Budapest befindlichen Hospitäler sicherzustellen. Diesen Auftrag soll Wallenberg auf sich genommen haben. Er soll dann während der Besetzung Budapests durch sowjetrussische Truppen von sowjetrussischen Organen angehalten und nach Moskau befördert worden sein, wo er sich auch im Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis befunden haben soll. Während der Gefangenschaft soll Wallenberg wiederholte Anstrengungen gemacht haben, um in Kontakt mit der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Moskau zu kommen.

Am 1. April 1950 wurde ich in das Butirka-, etwas später in das Lubljanka-Gefängnis überführt und am 1. November 1951 kam ich im Lager von Taischet in Ostsibirien an, wo ich bis April 1952 verblieb. Am 2. Mai 1952 wurde ich nach Wladimir gebracht und von dort wurde ich am 10. Oktober 1955 entlassen, wonach ich dann die Rückreise nach Westdeutschland antreten konnte.

Ich kann abschliessend sagen, dass mir der Name Wallenberg aus der Zeit meiner Gefangenschaft im Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis noch in recht guter Erinnerung ist. Ueber Wallenberg bin ich während meiner Gefangenschaft in Russland von sowjetrussischen Organen niemals gefragt oder verhört worden.

Adelmannsfelden, Wttbg., den 6. Februar 1956

*Herr Graf Adelmann
von und zu Adelmannsfelden*

Unterschriftsbeglaubigung.

Vorstehende Unterschrift des deutschen Staatsangehörigen

Herrn Graf Rüdiger Adelmann von und zu Adelmannsfelden,
geboren am 10. August 1893 in Adelmannsfelden,
ehemaliger Deutscher Konsul I. Klasse in Ploesti
(Rumänien);
wohnhaft in Adelmannsfelden (Württemberg),

der in Gegenwart des Notärs seine Unterschrift geleistet
und dem Notar die Richtigkeit der Angaben in der von ihm
unterzeichneten Erklärung versichert hat, wird hiermit
beglaubigt.

Herr Rüdiger Graf Adelmann ist mir persönlich bekannt.

Abtsgmünd (Württ.), den 6. Februar 1956.
- sechsten Februar 1956 -



Bezirks- und
öffentl. Notar

Mayer

Ohne Kosten!

KRYPTOFAX

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

KRYPTOFAX

Sid. 1 (14)

2000-12-14

Dnr 535 ✓

Handl: Mats Foyer

KRYPTOFAX		
INKOM UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
2000 -12- 21		
Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu'

Delgivning från
kryptoexpeditionen
enl adressering/samt

UMK
BMK
HMK

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

Raoul Wallenberg - svar från den ryska sidan

Bifogat insänds den ryska sidans (Vjatjeslav Tutj-
nin) svar på Hans Magnussons brev av den 16 augusti
i år samt Andrej Allachverdovs översättning härav.

HIRDMAN



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Смоленская-Сенная площадь, дом 32/34
Телефон 244-16-06

30.11.2000 № 9504/229

На № _____ от _____

СБ

INK. AMB. MOSKVA		
D.пг. 12.13/130		
2000 -12- 05		
AVD. 2	GR. 18	MAL. R.V.

ВТОРОМУ СЕКРЕТАРИО
ПОСОЛЬСТВА КОРОЛЕВСТВА
ШВЕЦИЯ В РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Э.ТОЙСНЕР-ГЛЮКМАН

Уважаемая г-жа Тойснер-Глюкман,

В связи с письмом Х.Магнуссона от 16 августа с.г. МИДом России были направлены соответствующие запросы в ФСБ России, МВД России, ГУИН Минюста России, Росархив. В результате проведенной работы было установлено следующее:

Касательно Владимирской тюрьмы:

1. Журналы регистрации заключенных, прибывших во Владимирскую тюрьму в 1947 г., уничтожены 30 октября 1980 г., о чем имеется отметка в сохранившейся инвентарной книге дел секретного делопроизводства (начата в 1940 г., окончена в 1985 г.).

2. Круминьш Зигурдс Эрнестович, 1927 г.р., осужден военной коллегией Верховного суда СССР по обвинению в измене родине и шпионаже 17 апреля 1956 г. к 15 годам тюремного заключения. Наказание отбывал во Владимирской тюрьме. В Государственном архиве Российской Федерации хранится постановление Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 23 января 1963 г. №954-VI «О помиловании Круминьша З.Д.Э.», которое может быть предоставлено для ознакомления. В Центральном архиве МВД СССР имеется копия постановления (2-й экземпляр с гербовой печатью).

Согласно постановлению «Круминьша Зигурдса Дзидриса Эрнестовича, рожд. 1927 года, осужденного 17 апреля 1956 г. Военной коллегией Верховного Суда СССР по ст. 58-1а и 58-II УК РСФСР к 15 годам тюремного заключения, помиловать, сократив ему наказание, назначенное Военной коллегией, до фактически отбытого срока». Подписи: Председатель Президиума Верховного Совета СССР Л.Брежнев, Секретарь Президиума Верховного Совета СССР М.Георгадзе. Москва, Кремль №954 VI 23 января 1963 г. Наряду с упомянутым постановлением на хранении в ГАРФ имеются относящиеся к нему документы с грифом «Совершенно секретно». Вопрос о предоставлении шведской стороне возможности ознакомления с ними в настоящее время рассматривается.

Во Владимире сохранилась учетная карточка формы №1, согласно которой З.Д.Э.Круминьш освобожден из тюрьмы 28 января 1963 г. Других документов, относящихся к помилованию З.Д.Э.Круминьша, в том числе его «личного дела» в Центральном архиве МВД России, архивах территориальных органов внутренних дел, в материалах следственного дела, а также в архивах тюрьмы и УВД Владимирской области не имеется.

3. Шария Петр Афанасьевич, 1902 г.р., профессор Тбилисского государственного университета, 20 февраля 1952 г. арестован по обвинению в принадлежности «к антипартийной группе мингрельских националистов». 23 марта 1953 г. по утвержденному Л.П.Берией постановлению Следственной части по особо важным делам МВД СССР следственное дело на П.А.Шарию было прекращено, он – реабилитирован, так как «материалы, послужившие основанием к обвинению в антисоветской деятельности, не соответствуют действительности». Мамулов Степан Соломонович, 1905 г.р., арестован в 1953 г. по делу Л.П.Берии. На С.С.Мамулова и П.А.Шарию в архиве Владимирской тюрьмы имеются учетные карточки формы №1. Других документов на этих лиц в архивах МВД России, тюрьмы и УВД

Владимирской области не обнаружено. Вероятно, эти дела уничтожены по срокам хранения, однако актов на их уничтожение не имеется.

Берешвили Шалва Несторович, 1899 г.р., уроженец Грузии, в 1924 г. бежал за границу и до 1942 г. находился в эмиграции. В октябре 1942 г. нелегально перешел границу СССР и 13 января 1943 г. арестован органами НКВД Грузинской ССР по обвинению в измене родине и шпионаже. По постановлению Особого совещания при НКГБ СССР от 30 сентября 1944 г. заключен в тюрьму сроком на 25 лет. Наказание отбывал во Владимирской тюрьме. На основании определения Владимирского областного суда от 23 мая 1960 г. освобожден «условно-досрочно». В материалах следственного дела документов, касающихся сокращения ему срока наказания, не имеется. Личное дело Ш.Н.Берешвили хранится в архиве УВД Владимирской области.

4. Майрановский Григорий Моисеевич, 1899 г.р., полковник медицинской службы, арестован 13 декабря 1951 г. и осужден Особым совещанием при МГБ СССР 14 февраля 1953 г. за должностные преступления и незаконное хранение сильнодействующих ядовитых веществ к 10 годам тюремного заключения. Наказание отбыл полностью, освобожден в 1961 году. В июле 1953 г. в связи с рассмотрением поданной Майрановским жалобы о пересмотре его дела вскрылись факты изготовления и применения им отравляющих веществ за время работы в специальной лаборатории. Однако за это преступление он не понес наказание, поскольку уже был осужден. В следственном деле Майрановского его участие в указанных преступлениях должного отражения не нашло. В архиве Владимирской тюрьмы имеется только карточка формы №1 на Майрановского, других документов в архивах территориальных органов внутренних дел не обнаружено.

5. Документы транспортировки заключенных во Владимирскую тюрьму с 1947 по 1978 гг. уничтожены в различные периоды, о чем имеются

отметки со ссылкой на акты в вышеупомянутой книге дел секретного делопроизводства (см. п.1). Кроме того, согласно этой книге уничтожены следующие документы:

- сводки о заболеваемости и смертности заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- журналы учета умерших заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- переписка по личным деньгам и ценностям заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- истории болезней заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- лицевые денежные счета заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- журналы приема больных заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- медицинские карточки заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- жалобы и заявления заключенных в период с 1940 по 1985 гг.
- все другие документы, кроме учетных карточек формы №1.

6. Подполковник внутренней службы Н.В.Федотов, работавший заместителем начальника Владимирской тюрьмы по режиму и охране с 1 апреля 1974 г. по 21 октября 1980 г. умер в 1998 г.

7. По итогам дополнительной проверки ГУИН Минюста России не удалось установить данные о существовании «пустых камер» во Владимирской тюрьме. Архивных материалов, разъясняющих существование «пустых» камер во втором корпусе Владимирской тюрьмы в Центральном архиве МВД России, архиве УВД Владимирской области не имеется.

По мнению экспертов МВД России, наличие таких камер могло быть обусловлено производством в них ремонта, переводом осужденных из нескольких камер в одну в целях упрощения наблюдения за поведением заключенных в камерах сотрудниками тюрьмы. Кроме того, из тюрьмы могла быть отправлена партия заключенных в другие места лишения свободы, а в период, когда новые заключенные в тюрьму не прибыли были «пустые

камеры». Заключенные из «пустых» камер также могли быть помещены в медицинский, штрафной изоляторы, освобождены из мест лишения свободы и т.д.

Касательно запросов независимого исследователя С.Месиной:

1. В связи с запросом разрешения на исследовательскую работу в психиатрической клинике №13 г.Москвы Комитет здравоохранения г.Москвы сообщил, что в соответствии с п.2 ст.3, ст.9 Закона РФ «О психиатрической помощи и гарантиях прав гражданина при ее оказании», а также п.5 ст.31 и п.1 ст.61 Основ законодательства Российской Федерации «Об охране здоровья граждан» сведения о наличии у гражданина психического расстройства, фактах обращения за психиатрической помощью и лечении в учреждении, оказывающим такую помощь, а также иные сведения о состоянии психического здоровья являются врачебной тайной, охраняемой Законом, и могут быть предоставлены без согласия гражданина или его законного представителя только по запросу органов дознания и следствия, прокуратуры и суда в связи с проведением расследования или судебным разбирательством. По вопросу о работе в других российских психоневрологических учреждениях ранее сообщалось - наш №7103/2ЕД от 7 сентября с.г., в отношении материалов на А.Холопи (1947 г.р.) - №7789 от 2 октября с.г.

2. По вопросу о папке №120 повторная проверка подтвердила уже сообщавшуюся информацию. В ГАРФ, где С.Месинай имела возможность ознакомиться с папкой №121, в фонде тюремного управления НКВД/МВД СССР (поступил в ГАРФ из МВД СССР в 1960 г.) всего по описи значится 380 дел. Дело с делопроизводственным номером 120 в описи не значится, по имеющимся в ГАРФ учетным документам возможности прояснить вопрос о его существовании не имеется. В МВД России была проведена повторная

поисковая работа, показавшая, что папки №120 на хранении в Центральном архиве МВД России не имеется.

В отношении идентификации «номерных» заключенных №№14, 19, 20 готовится ответ в дополнение к уже переданным сведениям.

3. По сообщению ГУИН Минюста России, документы конвойных частей МГБ, МВД в период с 1940 по 1986 гг. уничтожены по срокам хранения, о чем имеются соответствующие записи в инвентарной книге. Вместе с тем ранее нами направлялась информация о том, что соответствующие документы могут быть на хранении в РГВА. Росархив подтвердил, что работа по их изучению, требующая значительных трудозатрат, может быть проведена в первом полугодии 2001 года после заключения с шведской стороной соответствующего договора (ориентировочная стоимость тематического межфондового выявления документов и подготовка аннотированного перечня по всему комплексу документов — до 2000 долл. США).

4. Журналы регистрации, а также документы регистрации случаев оказания медицинской помощи в Бутырской тюрьме в 1940-х — 1950-х гг. уничтожены согласно актам уничтожения и соответствующим реестрам.

5. По этому вопросу см. п.2.

**НАЧАЛЬНИК ОТДЕЛА ФИНЛЯНДИИ
И ШВЕЦИИ ВТОРОГО ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА**

С. Уланов

В. Тучнин

В. ТУЧНИН

**To: Ms Eva Tojzner-Gluckman
Second Secretary,
Embassy of Sweden
in the Russian Federation**

Dear Ms Tojzner-Gluckman,

In relation to the letter of Mr Hans Magnusson of 16th August 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MID) of Russia has sent respective requests to the Federal Security Service (FSB) of RF, to the Ministry of the Interior (MVD) of RF, to the Main Directorate of Execution of Punishments (GUIN) of the Ministry of Justice of RF and to the Russian Directorate of Archives (Rosarchive). As a result of the work accomplished there, the following facts have been established:

As regards Vladimir Prison:

1. The incoming registers for prisoners for the year 1947 were destroyed on 30th October 1980, of which fact there is a record in the remaining inventory register of secret office work (started in 1940, completed 1985, subject to permanent keeping).
2. Kruminsh, Zigurds Ernestovich, b. 1927, was sentenced by the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR on 17th April 1956 on a charge of high treason and espionage to 15 years of imprisonment. He served his term in Vladimir Prison. The Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 23rd January 1963 № 954-VI "On a Free Pardon Granted to Kruminsh, Z.D.E." is being kept in the State Archive of Russian Federation (GARF). The document could be made available for reviewing. A copy of the decree is being kept in the Central Archive of

MVD of the USSR (the 2nd copy bearing the seal with the State Coat of Arms). According to the decree, "Kruminsh, Zigurds Dzidris Ernestovich, b. 1927, sentenced on 17th April 1956 by the Military Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR according to articles 58-Ia and 58-II of the RSFSR Criminal Code to 15 years of imprisonment, is granted a free pardon, his sentence appointed by the Military Board being reduced to the term actually served hitherto". Signed: L.Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.Georgadze, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kremlin, Moscow. № 954 VI, 23rd January 1963. Alongside the afore-mentioned decree, there are relevant documents classified "top secret" being kept in GARF. The possibility of reviewing of these documents by the Swedish Side is now being considered.

A registration card, Form № 1, has remained in Vladimir, according to which Kruminsh, Z.D.E., was released from prison on 28th January 1963. There are no other documents related to a pardon to Kruminsh, Z.D.E., including his personal file, in the Central Archive of MVD of Russia, in the archives of regional MVD bodies, in the materials of the investigative file as well as in the archives of the prison, or at the Directorate of the Interior (UVD) of Vladimir Oblast.

3. Sharia, Petr Afanasyevich, b. 1902, professor at the Tbilissi State University, arrested on 20th February 1952 on a charge of membership in an "anti-party group of Mingrel nationalists". On 23rd March 1953 upon the decision of the Investigative Unit on Especially Important Cases of MVD of the USSR, approved by L.Beria, the investigative file of Sharia, P.A., was terminated, Sharia was rehabilitated, since "the materials, which gave the grounds for the charge of anti-Soviet activities do not

correspond to the facts". Mamulov, Stepan Solomonovich, b. 1905, arrested in 1953 in connection with the case of L.Beria. There are registration cards, Form № 1, for Mamulov, S.S. and Sharia, P.A. in the archive of Vladimir Prison. No other documents for these persons were found in the archives of MVD, of the prison or the Directorate of the Interior (UVD) of Vladimir Oblast. The files are likely to have been destroyed after the storage term expired, however there are no acts certifying the destruction.

Bereshvili, Shalva Nestorovich, b. 1899, native of Georgia, fled the country and lived in emigration until 1942. In October 1942 illegally crossed the border of the USSR and on 13th January 1943 was arrested by the Georgian SSR NKVD organs on a charge of high treason and espionage. Upon the decision of the Special Council (OSO) at NKGB of the USSR of 30th September 1944 was imprisoned for the term of 25 years. He served the term in Vladimir Prison. According to the decision of the Vladimir Oblast Court of 23rd May 1960, he was released "conditionally ahead of term". In the materials of the investigative file there are no documents related to the reduction of his term. Personal file for Bereshvili, Sh.N. is being kept at the Directorate of the Interior (UVD) of Vladimir Oblast.

4. Mayranovsky, Georgy Moiseyevich, b. 1899, Colonel of Medical Service, arrested on 13th December 1951 sentenced on 14th February 1953 by OSO at MGB of the USSR to 10 years of prison for malfeasance in office and illegal storage of strong poisonous substances. Served the full term and was released in 1961. In July 1953 in connection with the consideration of the appeal for reconsideration of his case submitted by Mayranovsky, new facts were revealed of manufacture and use of poisons

by Mayranovsky during his work at a special laboratory. However, he was not punished, since he had already been convicted. Mayranovsky's participation in the afore-mentioned crimes was not appropriately reflected in his investigative file. In the archive of Vladimir Prison there is only a card, Form № 1, for Mayranovsky. No other documents were found in the archives of regional MVD bodies.

5. Documents on the transportation of prisoners to Vladimir Prison for the years 1947 to 1978 were destroyed in various years, of which facts there are records in the afore-mentioned register of secret office work (See p. 1) which refer to respective acts. Apart from this, according to the register, the following documents have been destroyed:

- summaries on the prisoners' disease and death rates for the years 1940 to 1985;
- registers for dead prisoners for the years 1940 to 1985;
- correspondence related to personal money and valuables of prisoners for the years 1940 to 1985;
- medical files for prisoners for the years 1940 to 1985;
- personal bank accounts of prisoners for the years 1940 to 1985;
- registers for prisoners' visits to doctors for the years 1940 to 1985;
- prisoners' medical cards for the years 1940 to 1985;
- prisoners' complaints and requests for the years 1940 to 1985;
- all other documents except registration cards, Form № 1.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Interior Service N.V.Fedotov, who worked as Deputy Head of Vladimir Prison in charge of the regime and guarding from 1st April 1974 to 21st October 1980, died in 1998.

7. In the upshot of an additional verification accomplished by GUIN of the Ministry of Justice, no data of the existence of "empty cells" in Vladimir Prison were established. There are no archive materials in the Central Archive of MVD of Russia or the archives the Directorate of the Interior (UVD) of Vladimir Oblast that would clarify the existence of "empty" cells in Corpus II of Vladimir Prison.

In the opinion of experts of MVD of Russia, the existence of such cells might have been caused by repairs works done in them, by the transfer of prisoners from several cells to one cell in order to facilitate the watch over their behaviour by the prison staff. Apart from this, a group of prisoners might have been sent to other detention sites and until a new group of prisoners arrived there were "empty" cells there. Prisoners from "empty" cells might have also been put to a medical isolation ward, or a penal *isolator*, or released, etc.

In relation to the request from the independent researcher S.Mesinai:

1. With regard to the request for the permission to work at the Moscow Psychiatric Clinic № 13, the Committee for Healthcare of the City of Moscow has informed us that according to article 3, p.2 and article 9 of the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Psychiatric Aid and the Guarantees of the Rights of the Citizens While Getting It", an information about a citizen on the existence of a psychiatric disorder, on the facts of his application for psychiatric aid and of his treatment in a facility which renders such aid, as well as other information on the status of psychiatric health constitutes medical secret protected by the Law, and could be made available without consent of a citizen or his legal representative only upon request from organs of inquiry and investigation, from a procurator's office or a court, in relation to an investigation or court

examination. With regard to the request to work at other psycho-neurological facilities, replies have been sent earlier – see our letter № 7103/ED of 7th September 2000. As regards the materials on A.Holosi (b. 1947) – see № 7789 of 2nd October 2000.

2. As regards the file № 120, a recurring examination has confirmed the information which had already been submitted. In GARF, where S.Mesinai had had a possibility to review the file № 121, in the fund of the Prison Directorate of NKVD-MVD of the USSR (transferred to GARF from MVD of the USSR in 1960) there is a total number of 380 files kept, according to the list (opis). A file with the registration number 120 is not stated in the list. According to the registration documents available at GARF there is no possibility to clarify the existence of such file. Upon the request to MVD of Russia a recurring search was done, which has shown that there is no file № 120 in the Central Archive of MVD of Russia.

In relation to the identification of “numbered” prisoners, a reply is in the process of preparation, in addition to the data already submitted.

3. According to the information from GUIN of the Ministry of Justice of Russia, the documents of the convoy units of MGB and MVD for the period of 1940 to 1986 were destroyed after the storage term expired, of which facts there are respective records in the inventory register. Alongside this, we have sent the information earlier that respective documents may be kept in the Russian State Military Archives (RGVA). Rosarchive has confirmed that the research work which would involve significant labour efforts can be done in the first half of 2001 after an appropriate agreement is signed with the Swedish Side. (An approximate

cost of the theme-specific inter-fund search for documents and formation of an annotated list covering the whole set of documents – US\$ 2,000).

4. Registers as well as registration documents for the cases of medical aid in Butyrskaya Prison in 1940s – 1950s were destroyed according to the acts of destruction and respective registers.

5. In this regard – see p. 2.

V. Tuchnin
Head of the Section of
Finland and Sweden,
2nd European Department,
MID RF



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

TELEFAX

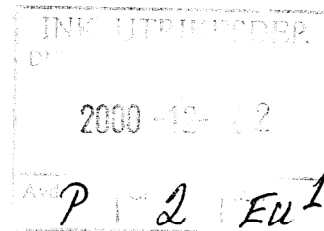
Sid. 1 (4)

2000-12-22

Dnr 588

Handl: Mats Foyer

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

Kopia (via UD): UMK, Kabs, UrP, BUrP, EP, Ch PIK,
SE/UTR, SB/Noreén

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

Det ryska riksåklagarämbetets beslut om rehabilite-
ring av Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

Bifogat insänds Interfax' telegram om det ryska
riksåklagarämbetets beslut om rehabilitering av
Raoul Wallenberg (samt ambassadens översättning).

Ambassaden söker nu få texten till själva beslutet
och återkommer därefter med en översättning av
detta.

HIRDMAN

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Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60
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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Moskva
Christina Johannesson

ÖVERSÄTTNING
2000-12-22

Översättning från ryska

Interfax' pressmeddelande

RYSSLAND-ÅKLAGARÄMBETET-WALLENBERG-3
Rysslands Riksåklagarämbete har fattat beslut om rehabilitering för den svenske diplomaten Wallenberg som blev offer för de sovjetiska myndigheternas repression

(utökad version)

Moskva den 22 december 2000. INTERFAX

Rysslands Riksåklagarämbete har fattat beslut om att rehabilitera den svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg och hans chaufför Wilmosz Langfelder.

Avdelningen för information och kontakter med allmänheten på Rysslands Riksåklagarämbete meddelade Interfax att Ryska Federationens riksåklagare Vladimir Ustinov tillstyrkt erforderligt utlåtande från Högsta militära åklagarämbetet.

Riksåklagarämbetet har efter utredning dragit slutsatsen att båda dessa medarbetare vid den svenska beskickningen i Budapest utsattes för repressalieåtgärder från de sovjetiska myndigheternas sida av politiska skäl, och att Ryska Federationens Lag "Om rehabilitering av offer för den politiska repressionen" av den 18 oktober 1991 ska tillämpas i förhållande till dem.

Åklagarämbetets organ har fastställt att Raoul Wallenberg och Wilmosz Langfelder "enligt beslut fattat av strukturer utanför domstolsväsendet arresterades utan anledning och berövades friheten av politiska skäl som socialt farliga personer utan att därvid anklagas för att ha begått något konkret brott".

Enligt Riksåklagarämbetet "tog den politiska repressionen sig uttryck i att Raoul Wallenberg och Wilmos Langfelder i januari 1945 som medarbetare vid den svenska beskickningen i Budapest - Raoul Wallenberg åtnjöt till och med diplomatisk immunitet från ett neutralt land som inte förde krig mot Sovjetunionen - greps och arresterades som krigsfångar misstänkta för att ha spionerat åt utländska underrättelsetjänster och hölls inspärrade i sovjetiska fängelser under en längre tid (drygt 2,5 år) ända till sin död.

På uppdrag av den högste militäre åklagaren har Rysslands Säkerhetstjänsts (FSB) Utredningsavdelning gjort en ingående undersökning av arkivmaterial samt omständigheterna kring gripandet och kvarhållandet i fängelse av Raoul Wallenberg och Wilmos Langfelder.

I Riksåklagarämbetets utlåtande påpekas att "man inte har lyckats fastställa de verkliga orsakerna till att Wallenberg och Langfelder greps och kvarhölls i fängelse eller de faktiska omständigheterna kring deras död. Inte heller har man lyckats fastställa om något ärendematerial från brottmål eller personakter för de arresterade eller för krigsfångar föreligger."

22/12 00 14:28

interfax
ИНТЕРФАКС

ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ АГЕНТСТВО

РОССИЯ, 103008, МОСКВА, ПЕРВАЯ ТВЕРСКАЯ-ЯМСКАЯ, 2. ТЕЛ. /095/ 250 9840. ФАКС /095/ 250 9727

937-92-79

* * СРОЧНО * URGENT * * *

РОССИЯ-ПРОКУРАТУРА-ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ-3

Генпрокуратура РФ приняла решение о реабилитации шведского дипломата Валленберга, репрессированного советскими властями

(расширенная версия)

Москва. 22 декабря. ИНТЕРФАКС - Генеральная прокуратура России приняла решение о реабилитации шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга и его водителя Вильмоша Лангфельдера.

Как сообщили "Интерфаксу" в Управлении информации и общественных связей Генпрокуратуры РФ, соответствующее заключение Главной военной прокуратуры утвердил генеральный прокурор РФ Владимир Устинов.

Генпрокуратура по результатам проверки пришла к выводу, что оба сотрудника шведской дипломатической миссии в Будапеште были репрессированы советскими властями по политическим мотивам и на них распространяется закон РФ "О реабилитации жертв политических репрессий" от 18 октября 1991 года.

Органы прокуратуры установили, что Р.Валленберг и В.Лангфельдер "по решению советских внесудебных органов были необоснованно арестованы и лишены свободы по политическим мотивам как социально опасные лица без предъявления обвинения в совершении конкретного преступления".

По мнению Генпрокуратуры, "политическая репрессия выразилась в том, что Р.Валленберг и В.Лангфельдер в январе 1945 года, будучи работниками шведской миссии в Будапеште, а Р.Валленберг, кроме того, обладая дипломатическим иммунитетом нейтральной страны, которая не воевала против СССР, были задержаны и арестованы под видом военнопленных и содержались длительное время (более двух с половиной лет) вплоть до их гибели в советских тюрьмах, подозреваясь в шпионаже в пользу иностранных разведок".

По поручению главного военного прокурора следственное управление ФСБ России провело тщательную проверку всех имеющихся архивных фондов и обстоятельств ареста и содержания под стражей Р.Валленберга и В.Лангфельдера.

Как отмечается в заключении Генпрокуратуры, "в ходе проверки установить подлинные причины ареста и содержания в тюрьмах Валленберга и Лангфельдера, фактические обстоятельства их смерти, наличие материалов уголовного дела, личных дел арестованных или дел военнопленных не удалось".

я++++



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet

Utrikesministern

UD/EC

ARKIV Kopia

2000-12-22

(EC)

P 2 En'
357/003

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of the United States
575 Lexington Avenue, 7th Floor
New York
NY 10022

Dear Ms. Oestreicher Bernheim,

In reply to your letter November 9, 2000, on the work of The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States I want to express my great appreciation of the generous assistance rendered by the Committee to the investigations on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. The Swedish-Russian Working Group established in 1991 for the purpose of clarifying what happened to him after his arrest by the Soviets in 1945 will present its conclusions in two separate reports, one Swedish and one Russian, at the beginning of January 2001. In the Swedish report an account will be given of the research carried out by Dr. Marvin Makinen and Susan Mesinai, and credit for the sponsoring of part of their contributions will be given to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Anna Lindh

Exp. 29/12 2000 / AP

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103 39 STOCKHOLM
Besöksadress
Gustav Adolfs torg 1

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08 - 723 11 76

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Telex
105 90 MINFOR S



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet

Utrikesministern

UD/EC

ARKIVKOPIA

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105 90 MINFOR S

2000-12-27

Handl: Mats Foyer

Delgivning från

enl adressering/samt

UMK

MK

HMK/ *an*

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

(EC)

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Fu1

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

**Meddelande om överlämnande av beviset om Raoul
Wallenbergs rehabilitering**

Fax A 588 och 589 2000-12-22

1. Jag blev idag uppringd av en medarbetare (Leonid P. Kopalin) till den högste militäråklagaren, vice riksåklagare Michail G. Kislitsyn, som meddelade att Kislitsyn, "med hänsyn till ärendets vikt", personligen till ambassadör Hirdman önskade överlämna beviset om Raoul Wallenbergs rehabilitering. Detta skulle kunna ske vid ett möte mellan Hirdman och Kislitsyn någon gång i veckan 15-21 januari. (Den närmare tidpunkten för överlämnandet skulle bestämmas vid telefonkontakt efter den 8 januari.)

2. Som framgick av nyhetsmeddelandena den 22 december om beslutet att rehabilitera Raoul Wallenberg, hade detta skett genom att riksåklagare Vladimir Ustinov fastställt ett motsvarande beslut av den högste militäråklagaren. Vid ambassadens kontakt samma dag med riksåklagarämbetet för att få del av själva beslutet gavs beskedet att detta skulle tillställas ambassaden den formella vägen via MID.

SALAND



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

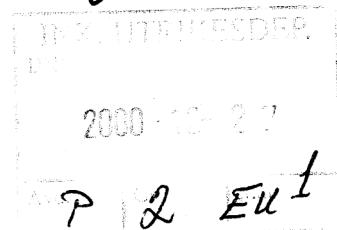
TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (5)

2000-12-22

Dnr 589 ✓

Handl: Mats Foyer



aa

R

u

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)

Kopia (via UD): UMK, Kabs, UrP, BUrP, EP, Ch PIK,
SB/UTR, SB/Noreén

**Raoul Wallenberg - intervju med Sven Hirdman i
anslutning till det ryska riksåklagarämbetets
beslut om rehabilitering**

(1 bil.)

Bifogat insänds Interfax' intervju med ambassadör
Sven Hirdman (samt ambassadens översättning) med
anledning av det ryska riksåklagarämbetets beslut
om rehabilitering av Raoul Wallenberg.

HIRDMAN

Postadress
Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60
119 590 MOSKVA

Besöksadress
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(095) 937 92 00
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64-413 410

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Moskva
Christina Johannessson

ÖVERSÄTTNING
2000-12-22

Översättning från ryska

Sveriges ambassadör i Moskva hälsar Riksåklagarämbetets beslut om att rehabilitera Wallenberg

Moskva den 22 december. INTERFAX

Sveriges ambassadör i Ryssland Sven Hirdman hälsar Riksåklagarämbetets beslut om att rehabilitera den svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg och dennes chaufför Wilmos Langfelder.

Ambassadören sade till Interfax på fredagen att "det är väldigt bra att ryska officiella organ har erkänt att arresteringen av Raoul Wallenberg var ogrundad och det är också väldigt viktigt att dessa organ dragit slutsatsen att Raoul Wallenberg blev offer för politisk repression".

Sven Hirdman påpekade att frågan om rehabiliteringen av Raoul Wallenberg "inte bara är en historisk fråga, den är även i betydande grad en politisk fråga".

"Den här frågan tar mycket stor plats i den svenska allmänhetens medvetande" – förklarade ambassadören.

Samtidigt betonade han att för våra två länder är det här en fråga som är "föremål för samarbete, och inte en tvistefråga".

Ambassadören sade även att Riksåklagarämbetets beslut inte upphäver nödvändigheten av att fortsätta utforskningarna om dessa människors öden.

Han avböjde att svara på frågan om man i Stockholm nu efter Riksåklagarämbetets beslut väntar sig en officiell ursäkt från den ryska regeringen.

"Så här långt är det bra att de ryska myndigheterna har fattat ett beslut om att rehabilitera Raoul Wallenberg och Wilmos Langfelder" – påpekade Sven Hirdman.

Samtidigt uteslöt han inte att den typen av ursäkter kan komma att framföras på det sista mötet för den rysk-svenska arbetsgrupp som arbetar med att få klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Detta möte äger rum i Stockholm den 12 januari 2001.

Enligt ambassadören kommer man på detta möte att läsa upp ett uttalande från den svenska regeringen. "Kanske kommer det även ett uttalande från Rysslands regering" – noterade ambassadören.

Samtidigt lät Sven Hirdman förstå att den svenska sidan inte kommer att insistera på att sådana ursäkter lämnas. Här ställde ambassadören en retorisk fråga: "Borde vi be Tjeckien om ursäkt för att vi förde krig på dess territorium för 400 år sedan?"

Under andra världskriget arbetade Raoul Wallenberg vid den svenska beskickningen i Budapest och räddade judar ut ur det av fascisterna ockuperade Ungern genom att använda sig av sin diplomatstatus. Hans kollegor såg honom för sista gången i den ungerska huvudstaden i januari 1945.

22-DEC-2000 17:05

interfax
ИНТЕРФАКС

ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ АГЕНТСТВО

РОССИЯ, 103006, МОСКВА, ПЕРВАЯ ТВЕРСКАЯ-ЯМСКАЯ, 2. ТЕЛ. /095/ 250 9840. ФАКС /095/ 250 9727

937-92-79

Посол Швеции в Москве приветствовал решение Генпрокуратуры о реабилитации Валленберга

Москва. 22 декабря. ИНТЕРФАКС - Посол Швеции в России Свен Хирдман приветствовал решение Генпрокуратуры РФ о реабилитации шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга и его водителя Вильмоша Лангфельдера.

Как заявил посол "Интерфаксу" в пятницу, "очень хорошо, что российские официальные органы признали необоснованность ареста Р.Валленберга и очень важно заключение этих органов о том, что Р.Валленберг подвергся политическим репрессиям".

С.Хирдман указал, что вопрос о реабилитации Р.Валленберга "имеет не только исторический, но и в определенной степени политический характер".

"Этот вопрос занимает очень большое место в общественном мнении Швеции", - пояснил посол.

В то же время он подчеркнул, что для двух государств данная проблема является "предметом не спора, а сотрудничества".

Посол также сказал, что решение Генпрокуратуры не отменяет необходимости продолжать исследования о судьбе этих людей.

Он уклонился от ответа на вопрос, ожидают ли в Стокгольме теперь, после решения Генпрокуратуры, официальных извинений от российского правительства.

"Пока хорошо, что российские власти приняли решение о реабилитации Р.Валленберга и В.Лангфельдера", - отметил С.Хирдман.

В то же время он не исключил, что подобные извинения могут прозвучать на итоговом заседании российско-шведской рабочей группы по выяснению судьбы Р.Валленберга, которое состоится 12 января 2001 года в Стокгольме.

По словам посла, на заседании будет зачитано заявление шведского правительства. "Может быть, будет заявление и от правительства России", - заметил он.

В то же время С.Хирдман дал понять, что шведская сторона не будет настаивать на подобных извинениях. При этом посол задал риторический вопрос: "Должны ли мы извиняться перед Чехией за то, что 400 лет назад вели войну на ее территории?"

В годы второй мировой войны Р.Валленберг работал в дипмиссии Швеции в Будапеште и, пользуясь дипломатическим статусом, спасал в оккупированной фашистами Венгрии евреев. Последний раз сослуживцы видели его в январе 1945 года в венгерской столице.

22-DEC-2000 17:06

В 1957 году советское правительство официально признало факт ареста и нахождения шведского дипломата по окончании войны в СССР. При этом указывалось, что Р.Валленберг умер в 1947 году от инфаркта в московской тюрьме на Лубянке. Однако позднее в СМИ появились сообщения со ссылками на очевидцев, которые якобы встречали Р.Валленберга в лагерях ГУЛАГа в 50-е годы.

В пятницу Генпрокуратура РФ пришла к выводу, что оба сотрудника шведской дипломатической миссии в Будапеште были репрессированы советскими властями по политическим мотивам и приняла решение о реабилитации шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга и его водителя Вильмоша Лангфельдера.

Органы прокуратуры установили, что Р.Валленберг и В.Лангфельдер "по решению советских внесудебных органов были необоснованно арестованы и лишены свободы по политическим мотивам как социально опасные лица без предъявления обвинения в совершении конкретного преступления".

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON
Handl. Signe Burgstaller

KRYPTOFAK

Sid 1 (3)

2000-12-28

Dnr. 322 ✓

aa
R

KRYPTOFAK		
INKOM UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
2000 -12- 28 19.30		
Arb. P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu'

EC

Delgivning från
kryptoexpeditionen
enl adressering/samt

UMK

BMK

HMK/

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Till: UD-EC (Magnusson, Lundvik)
Kopia: UD-AME, amb Moskva

Re Samtal med Pickering om Wallenberg

Jag träffade den 27 december Thomas Pickering, State Departments Under-Secretary for Political Affairs. Pickering slutar f ö sin tjänst vid årsskiftet för att övergå till den privata sektorn (internationell rådgivare till Boeing). På amerikansk sida deltog även Vanda Delawie, biträdande chef för det nordisk-baltiska kontoret; på svensk sida fambs Burgstaller, som antecknat följande.

Pickering förklarade, rörande Wallenberg-dossiern, att State Department hade fått originalen från CIA och tittat på de telegram som överstrukits. Dessa kunde sorteras in i två kategorier: de som var ointressanta och direkt kunde uteslutas och de som innehöll kodord för olika operationer. CIA-experten skulle jämföra kodorden med dokument från nazi-perioden för att försöka uttolka dem. Inget av de överstrukna telegrammen innehöll någon instruktion

Detta meddelande har varit
KRYPTERAT
Får ej sändas eller översättas
i klartext

Exp.

Datum	Kl	Sign

eller liknande beträffande Wallenberg. State skulle dock fortsätta sina efterforskningar beträffande avsnitten i kategori två.

Pickering tillade, att amerikanska myndigheter snart kommer att offentliggöra en ny stor omgång dokument från andra världskriget, som ev skulle ge nya ledtrådar. På amerikansk sida var man villig att fortsätta det nära samarbetet för att fastställa Wallenbergs öde.

Jag tackade för de amerikanska insatserna och framförde, att så snart vi fick del av rapporterna, som kommer att publiceras den 12 januari, kommer vi att översända ett ex till Sverige-desken.

Pickering undrade vilken hållning svenska myndigheter kommer att inta gentemot allmänheten och media i samband med att rapporterna släpps.

Jag omtalade att vi förberedde en presskonferens den 12 januari. Vi måste då sannolikt vara beredda på tre olika frågeställningar. Är Wallenberg död, såsom den ryska rapporten troligen kommer att hävda? Vi kommer inte att acceptera det förrän det finns dokumentation som bevisar det. Har vi gjort allt vi kunnat och skulle ha gjort för Wallenberg? Nej, vi skulle ha kunnat göra mer 1945-47 och det var angeläget att inte dölja något härvidlag. Vad kan vi göra för att bevara minnet av Wallenberg och hans gärningar och hur bedrivs ev fortsatta efterforskningar?

Fanns det något ytterligare som man från amerikansk sida kunde göra, undrade Pickering.

De amerikanska insatserna hittills hade varit mycket uppskattade, betonade jag. Självklart vore det bra om USA även fortsättningsvis framhöll för ryssarna hur viktigt det var att producera bevis i form av dokument el dyl.

Pickering informerade om sina erfarenheter med att få ut dokument rörande Holocaust från Ryssland, närmare bestämt Lubljanka. Bl a Jakovlev hade varit behjälplig i detta fall.

Jag påpekade slutligen, att när den svensk-ryska kommissionen publicerar sina rapporter, kunde det också komma frågor till den amerikanska administrationen, om vad USA gjorde 1945-47.

Pickering uttryckte uppskattning för att jag fäste hans uppmärksamhet på detta och sade vidare att det

fanns en del uppteckningar från den tiden, som man borde plocka fram för att ha i beredskap.

Det vore bra, tillade han, om man från amerikansk sida fick tillfälle att "compare notes" med oss om denna period.

ELIASSON