

**Sveriges Ambassad
Kiev**

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Mnr Kiev /20010709-1
2001-07-09

Sid. 1(1)

Helena Melin

Transfört till Nina Lagergren

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[Signature]

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
2001-07-24 09		
Avd. <i>P</i>	Gr. <i>2</i>	Mål <i>Eu</i>

(UD) UD-EC Dnr 80 ✓

(EC)

Raoul Wallenberg

✓ Telefax 35U, 2001-06-27

Två av ambassadens utsända känner väl till Inna Namakhtanskaja från hennes tid som gästföreläsande lektor vid Stockholms universitet, slaviska institutionen. Hon är en kompetent pedagog och blev under tiden i Stockholm mycket omtyckt av sina kollegor och elever. Ambassaden har dock ingen kunskap om den verksamhet som bedrivs av Ukrainsk-Svenska vänskapsföreningen i Donbas.

Sör

hls



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVKopia

EC P 2 Eu

205004
Stockholm, 24 July 2001

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telephone +46 8 405 3114

Marianne L. Saar

The Luis Ortega International Foundation

Eastern Europe Office

Furmanny Pereulok 24-28,

Moscow 103064

Russia

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Ms. Saar,

Your letter to Prime Minister Persson offering assistance in solving the Raoul Wallenberg case has been forwarded to me, as the senior official in charge of the case, for answering.

We are grateful for your kind offer, but I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret the enclosed project outline. For instance, the preamble refers to discoveries by Spanish, French and Japanese scientists, by which classified information can be restored (?). It is not clear to me what this refers to. Most government archives contain classified information that can be easily retrieved by the authorized archivists.

The main problem, however, is that the project outline fails to clarify in what way computer technology could be utilized in a case like Wallenberg's. The Vladimir prison is mentioned, and this is indeed an issue where the availability of thousands of prison registration cards has made a computerized analysis possible. We have tried that, but the outcome only indicates possibilities based on a number of assumptions; it does not lead to definite conclusions. The bulk of the existing documentary evidence in the Wallenberg case is far more fragmentary and leaves little scope for the number-crunching ability that is at the centre of computer technology. In short, a proper assessment of your offer would, from our point of view, require a much more detailed and practical explanation of the methods that would be utilized to achieve the desired results.

Yours sincerely

Jan Lundvik

Ambassador

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SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
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Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

EXP
2001-07-26
Uhm

Lorrie Castaneda
PO Box 721
St. Michaels, MD 21663

Berant med
E-port

2001-07-27

Införskrift

204/004

07 27

July 23, 2001

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Press and Information Department/Press Service
SE-203 39 Stockholm
Sweden

PIK

P 2 EUⁱ

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing regarding the joint Swedish/Russian report issued on Raoul Wallenberg earlier this year. The Swedish report quoted from documents the British government had on his case. Can you tell me please, what office in Britain I would write to get copies of these?

My address is listed above, but if e-mail is more convenient, my e-mail address is: lcastane@ngs.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

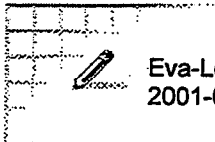
Lorrie Castaneda

Lorrie Castaneda

Rapporten finns i massor av
exemplar här på UD och PIK.
Skicka ett ex direkt!

[Signature]

här



Eva-Lena Gustafsson
2001-07-27 14:46

To: lcastane@ngs.org
cc:
Subject: Information about Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Lorrie Castaneda,

I think you may find information about the documents from the British government at the Public Record Office. If not - they will be able to tell you where to find this information.

Adress: Ruskin Avenue
Richmond
TW9-4DU Surrey
United Kingdom
Tel: + 20 88 76 34 44

Best Regards

Eva-Lena Gustafsson
Administrative Officer
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

2001-07-26

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNP 207001		
2001-07-27		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Må EU

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Ambassadör Jan Lundvik

Utrikesdepartementet

R

**Raoul Wallenberg - nytt besök av vittnet från
lägret i Udmurtien, Aleksej Plachin**

Hbr Foyer - Lundvik 2001-06-11
(2 bil.)

Jan,

Tidigare denna vecka kom Aleksej Plachin (se ovan-citerade handbrev) på ytterligare ett, i förväg ej anmält, besök. Liksom förra gången, i juni, hade Plachin kommit resande med tåg från Belgorod. Denna gång för att berätta att "Raoul" i lägret i Udmurtien, då Plachin i april 1950 frigivits därifrån, givit honom ett brev till Sveriges ambassadör i Moskva, och bett honom posta detta i Moskva.

Plachin framhöll denna gång att han inte kunde vara helt säker på att det verkligen varit Raoul Wallenberg han känt i lägret, även om han själv trodde att det var det.

Plachin hade förklarat för "Raoul" att brevet inte skulle nå adressaten, men hade likväl tagit det med sig. Han hade dock inte postat det utan behållit det. Det Plachin berättade för mig vid sitt nya besök följde troget den berättelse han även präntat ner (som bifogas med ambassadens översättning). Jag skall därför inte upprepa allt här.

Jag sade att vi utan tvekan var intresserade av att ta del av brevet. Även om det inte var Wallenberg, utan någon annan svensk, som befunnit sig i Plachins läger och skrivit brevet, vore det ju av intresse för svenska ambassaden.

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Som framgår av Plachins berättelse, hade han inte tagit med sig brevet då han, i mitten av 1990-talet, flyttat från Ukraina till Ryssland. Det fanns i en champagneflaska på ett gömställe. Vid besöket förklarade Plachin att flaskan är nergrävd på en plats i Ukraina. 1992 skulle Plachins äldste son f.ö. ha flyttat flaskan från ett gömställe till ett annat.

Plachin sade att inte vågade hämta brevet och de andra dokumenten själv, då han trodde att "KGB" i så fall skulle ta dem ifrån honom.

Vid sitt förra besök på ambassaden hade Plachin av mig fått Wallenberg-arbetsgruppens (den svenska delen) slutrapport på ryska. Han sade sig ha läst igenom den. Jag frågade honom därför om det var något i den bild han i slutrapporten fått av Wallenberg som stred mot hans minnen av "Raoul" från lägret, eller som tvärtom tycktes bekräfta att hans "Raoul" verkligen hade varit Raoul Wallenberg. Plachin svar var väl inte helt tydligt, men gick närmast ut på att han inte läst något i rapporten som vederlade att det varit Raoul Wallenberg som funnits i hans läger.

Vid detta besök berättade Plachin också att han "under Brezjnevs tid" lyssnat på Sveriges radios ryska sändningar och då fått höra om Wallenberg och om att denne räddat judar. Det hade "Raoul" inte talat om för honom i lägret.

Den andra bilagan till detta handbrev är en fotostatkopiering av formuläret till ett telegram, som Plachin sade sig ha skickat till mig efter sitt förra besök på ambassaden (han visade avsändningskvittot, även det avbildat på fotostatkopieringen, men jag har inte mottagit telegrammet). Innebörden av det märkliga meddelandet är att han anser att "KGB" utsatt honom för en bestraffning för hans besök på ambassaden. Han anser sig allmänt övervakad av "KGB", som han menar ibland utsätter honom för olika slags trakasserier.

Jag försökte säga till honom att "organen" idag har andra uppgifter än under sovjettiden, samtidigt som jag uttryckte förståelse för att det kunde vara svårt för honom, med hans erfarenheter, att ta till sig detta. Dessutom påpekade jag att Ryssland hade erkänt sin (Sovjetunionens) skuld när det gällde både Wallenberg och Katyn, och att de som utsatt Plachin för avlyssning mm då det begav sig, väl för länge sedan gått i pension eller avlidit. Hans fysiska obehag kanske trots allt hade andra orsaker? Plachin svarade att jag kanske hade rätt. Samtidigt sade han, var verkligheten ute på

landsbygden alltjämt en annan än i Moskva. Där fortsatte mycket att vara som förr i tiden.

Man kan, med tanke på Plachins fasta tro att "KGB" utsätter honom för bestraffningar, givetvis ifrågasätta om han är psykiskt frisk. Jag kan bara konstatera att han, om man bortser från "förföljelsemanin", gör ett ganska friskt och alert intryck.

Jag upprepade hursomhelst att vi, om Plachin fann något sätt att hämta brevet, vore intresserade av att ta del av detta. Jag underströk samtidigt att vi inte ville att han i sammanhanget skulle ta några risker.

*Vänliga hälsningar,
Mats Foyer*

Mats Foyer

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA
Ass. Ruslan Kosynkin

Översättning från ryska

Den 27 april 1950 skulle jag släppas fri. Jag som fick gå igenom lägerlivets vidrigheter på Stalins tid. Herre Gud! Jag är fri! Det gör inget att jag har en bomullströja där längs hela ryggen står "INTERN" med stora bokstäver i svart färg. De här bokstäverna kan man se på en kilometers avstånd. Grabbarna ur brigaden kommer med sina lyckönskningar. Och det viktigaste är att aldrig mer hamna tillbaka i fängelse. Och Raoul – en stolt utlänning – skorrar på brytande ryska och stoppar in i min ficka ett nyskrivet brev till Sveriges ambassadör i Moskva som jag får stoppa i en brevlåda när jag reser via Moskva, eftersom hans förra brev förblev utan svar. Jag säger på ryska, på brytande tyska, förklarar för honom med gester att detta brevet blir beslagtaget med. Men jag tar det ändå. Meddelandet är skrivet med bläckpenna på svenska med småbokstäver och ryms på ett halvt blad ur en skrivbok. Jag stoppade inte brevet i brevlådan utan gömde det då jag hade en känsla att det var ett viktigt budskap som inte skulle nå adressaten i alla fall. Men jag kunde inte läsa brevet heller då jag inte kan språket och jag ville inte vända mig till någon officiell institution, så klart. Brevet finns kvar. Tillsammans med brev av polska officerare som avrättades i Katyn ligger det instoppat i en champagneflaska på ett gömställe. De polska breven – är en annan historia som är tragisk och grym. På 60-talet arbetade jag på EMZ tillsammans med en man som blev en vän till mig och som hade varit bödel i Katyn och Stalingrad. Och det gick så att han gav mig de brev som de polska officerarna skrivit till sina anhöriga kort innan avrättningen. Breven, två dagböcker, en bild som framställer en löjtnant, hans fru och två barn – allt detta blev min egendom. Från april till och med den 2 maj 1940 var denna löjtnant ansvarig för avrättningarna i Katyn. I Stalingrad var han med i en *zagrado trjad* ("*zagrado trjady*" – *militära förband som skapades av Stalin under Andra världskriget för att avspärra övriga trupper för desertörernas skull - översättare*). Han blev dödligt skadad och då han visste att han skulle dö överlämnade han sin plånbok, breven, fotot m. m. till sin kollega; denna kollega – som jag arbetade tillsammans med 1967 – man kan inte säga att han överlämnade dessa saker till mig. Vid en brand som bröt ut på en av lokalerna på EMZ råkade jag få tag i plånbokens innehåll som måste granskas. Så jag gömde Raouls brev, de polska officerarnas tre brev, de två dagböckerna och bilden inuti en flaskas när jag förstod efter vissa tecken att jag var skuggad. Till exempel, invånare i min by blev fräntagna sina elmätare som skulle testas, sade man. Sedan fick vi elmätarna tillbaka för att sätta dem på plats. Elmätarna låg i en enda stack som meloner, så man kunde ta vilken elmätare som helst. Och det hände så att jag fick just min elmätare. Jag anade oråd och köpte en ny elmätare och den gamla från stacken skruvade jag isär. Där under plomben hittade jag en avlyssningsapparat och när det var tid att offentliggöra de gömda breven vågade jag inte göra det eftersom man skuggade mig natt och dag och det var kroppslig svartmålning (*телесный шантаж*) i syfte att få mig att ge bort

Katynbreven till säkerhetspolisen så att dessa skulle kunna dölja vittnesbörd om deras brott och brottsbeskydd. KGB:s tryck på mig var så starkt att i början av 90-talet fick jag besöka Moskva och vända mig till herr Petr Konobrocki från Polska Republikens konsulat (254 3632). Jag berättade för honom allt som jag visste om Katyn och de polska breven som jag hade kvar. Han bad mig att hämta breven. Jag sade att detta var omöjligt. Det kan man göra endast med ert stöd. Då sade konsul att de inte har rätt att gräva upp gömställen i ett främmande land. Sedan fick jag slag efter slag av KGB. Med hjälp av akademikern Svjatoslav Nik. Fjodorov förlorade jag högra ögat. Ögat ser, det är lite på snett, men ser inget ljus. Operationen ägde rum (på ett tjuvaktigt sätt) i mitt fattiga rum med bruk av ett hemligt bedövningsmedel och varade 2-3 timmar. En vecka därefter kände jag ett visst tryck för ögat. Snart fick jag i kläm den luktnerv som ligger mellan ögonbrynen. Luktsinnet försvann. Jag fick tvillingnerven under det sunda ögat uppskuren och öppet och gick genom andra slags plågor vid bedövningen. Då jag såg och kände detta överlämnade jag flaskan från gömstället till min äldre son Anatolij. Han har gömt om den. Vidare uppgifter kan jag ge vid ett samtal. Aleksej Plachin.

27 апреля 1950 года заканчивался срок заключения. Позади ужасы и кошмары сталинского лагерного быта. Обожье! Я свободен! Хотя на иврей КБ тужурке на всю спину черной краской написано: ЗК. Видно за версту, Редята из бригады дадут мне свои напутствия, и главное - больше не попадут за решетку. А Рауль - германско-стпанки, картавит по-русски и сует мне в карман только что написанное письмо адресованное послу Швеции в Москве с тем, чтобы я, находясь проездом в Москве, отпустил его в погребной ящик, так как предыдущие письма из лагеря были безответными. В этой связи, я говорю ему по-русски, картавлю по-немецки и показываю жестами, что и это письмо будет конфисковано. Но письмо всё же беру. Оно написано химиками-академиком и целыми полками написанной азбуке на одной стороне тетрадного листа. Письмо я не опустил в погребной ящик, а спрятал, туя чужими своими барскими написанного, и то, что оно всё равно не дойдёт до адресата, однако прочесть так и не смог, не зная азбуки знаковых обозначений азбуки не нашел, обратиться же в официоз не захотел по известной причине. Письмо хранится до сих пор в тайнике в бутылке из под шампанского вместе с письмами польских офицеров убитых германцами в Катюши. Но это - другая тема, драматическая и жестокая. В 60-е годы судьба была меня с теловской работе на ЕМЗ, который стал мне другом и который был, как оказалось, начальником Катюши и Сталинграда, и было так, что злодейка ему, у меня и письма полковника написанные своими руками, издалека до своей кончины. Письма и два небольших дневника и фото лейтенанта - радиста, фото жена и два мальчика - стали моим достоянием. В апреле и в мае 1940 года лейтенант руководил расстрелом в Катюши, а в Сталинграде находился в захваченной, был смертельно ранен, и губетбул крапиво передан бу мажик с письмами, фото и прощания, для сохранности своей у коллеги, коллеги же - мой друг по работе в 1967 году, не зная сказать что передан мне: в подсобке цеха на ЕМЗ встало шум, пожар и содержимое бу мажника, что должно было разбираться, но суть изгнать оказалась у меня. Так вот: письма Рауля, три письма полковника, два дневника и фото я спрятал в бутылку, когда погубетбул по некоторым признакам - слежку. К примеру: в друг у жителей посёлка сядли электросети на 9 ко-да для проверки. И выдавали чтобы потом установили на часок беря сестичи из лежащей кухни, как арбуз или дыню. Мне попал и маленько мой скетчик, что вохвало подозрение. Я купил новый, а проверенный из кухни, разобрал. В нём под плёнкой - подслушивающее устройство. И когда пришло время рассекретить спрятанные письма, я этого не смог уже сделать, так как шла открытая и козня слежка и мантраж телесной целью принудить отдать Катюшские письма такистам, чтобы они и их пособники смогли документально скрыть свои злодеяния и покровительства злодейства. Матиски КГБ на меня был так силен, что я в начале 90-х годов поехал в Москву и в консульстве Республики Польша пану Петру Конобровски (254-36-32) рассказал всё, что знал о Катюши и письмах полковника, оказавшихся у меня. Он попросил привезти письма. Я ответил, что это невозможно. Можно лишь с вашей бригадой. Но это консул возразил, что откапывать тайники в тужурке стране не имел право. Затем последовал удар за ударом КГБ. С помощью академика святошова Нин. Федорова - я лишен правого глаза. Глаз смотрит, слега ко-рит на не вылитает Анварович (кажовский и отчасти и в иврей на-

Иглабное-дольше не попадала за решетку. А Рауль-гвардии кино-
станки, картабел по-русски и сует мне в карман только что
написанное письмо, адресованное послу швейцарии в Москве с тем,
чтобы я, находясь проездом в Москве, отпустил его в прогтовый лагерь,
так как предыдущие письма из лагеря были безответные. В этой
связи я говорю ему по-русски, картава по-немецки и показываю
жестами, что это письмо будет комиссовано. Но письмо всё
же беру. Оно написано химкарандашом и мелким почерком на швей-
царском языке на одной стороне тетрадного листа. Письмо я не опу-
стил в прогтовый ящик, а спрятал, тут внутри свои важности
написанного, и то, что оно всё равно не дойдёт до адресата, однако
прогость так и не смог, не зная языка знакомых со знаменем языка
не нашел, обратиться же в контору не захотел по известной причи-
не. Письмо хранится до сих пор в тайнике в бутылке из под ма-
нанского вместе с письмами польских офицеров, убитых гер-
манцами в Катыхи. Но это-другая тема, драматическая и жесто-
кая. В 60-е годы судьба ебела меня в теловско и поработена ЕМЗ, кото-
рый стал мне другом и который был, как оказалось, на лагерь Кат-
ных и Сталинграда, и было так, что лагерный ему у меня и шо-
ма поляков, написанные с собой фотки, незадолго до своей кончины
Письма и два небольших дневника и фото лейтенанта-радиста
фотожена и два мальчика-стали мочи достояние. В апреле и
ноября 1940 года лейтенант руководил расстрелом в Катыхи, а
в Сталинграде находился в захваченном лагере, был смертельно ранен, и
губернатор кранты, передал ему мальчик с письмами фото и прочим,
для сохранности своему коллеге, коллега же-мой друг поработ
в 1967 году, не без скажале что передал мне, в подсобке цеха на
ЕМЗ ватюхину позкар и одобрил мне буржаника, что должно
разбрат, в рассте изугать оказались у меня. Вот: письма
Рауля, три письма поляков, два дневника и фото я спрятал в бут-
лку, когда погубствовал по некоторым признакам-слежку. К
примеру: в друг у жителей посёлка сидит электросветильник, а ко-
гда для проверки, и выдавали чтобы потом установили на цеха
беря стетчик из лежащей кучи, как арбуз был догнот. Мне попал
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веренный из кучи, разобрал. В нём под платой-подслушивающее
устройство и когда пришло время рассекретить спрятан-
ные письма, я этого не смог уже сделать, так как шла опера-
ция и кожная вложка и шантажист телесный с целью принудить
отдать Катыхинские письма текстами, чтобы они и их подсоб-
ники смогли документально скрыть свои злодеяния и покра-
вительства злодейства. Написан КГБ на меня был так силен,
что я в начале 90-х годов поехал в Москву и в консульстве Рос-
сийского посольства пану Петру Конобровски (254-36432) рассказал
всё, что знал о Катыхи и письмах поляков, оказавшихся у ме-
ня. Он попросил привезти письма. Я ответил, что это не обяза-
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откапывать тайники в тугой стране не имел право. Затем по-
следовал удар за ударом КГБ. Сломано академича свято слово
Нин, фредерик-ах лишен правого глаза. Глаз слепит, слегка ко-
сит, но не видит свет. Операция (воровский способ) в моей ки-
шенской комнате под тайным наркозом была 2-3 часа. С неделю
на глаз что-то давило. Вскоре передался между бровями обон-
тельной нере обонанис и сего. Вскрыт, оголен третий нерв
под ведающим глазом и другие зверства при усыплении. В под-
губебук такое я передал бутылку из тайника своему старше-
му сыну Анатолию. Он её перепрятал. Дальнейшее рассказу сло-
вами из уст Алексея Тихонина. 2001 год.

Översättning från ryska

119 590 Moskva Mosfilmovskaja ulitsa 60
Sveriges ambassad
ambassadråd Mats Foyer

Efter besöket sätts jag ut för elektrisk tortyr för Raoul Wallenberg skull eftersom vi satt på samma läger 1949. Punktbrännskadorna förorsakar smärtsamma nervimpulser.

Nikitá från Belgorod
Plachin

119590 Москва Мосфильмовская
улица 60 Посольство
Швеции советнику Матсу
Фойеру. После визита
меня спящего подвергают
электропыткам за Рауля
Валленберга которому был
лагере 1949 году. Погезные
ожоги лица возбуждают
нервные болевые импульсы.
Белгородская Никетта
Тладен

КВИТАНЦИЯ

в приеме телеграммы № Росстат

в Москву (куда, кому)

Кодич. сл. 38 категория 22-66 руб. коп.

Общая плата час. мин.

Принята Подпись

ger s d för xtaxa

linö går
i ricsplä-
enig full-
en till
max-
som tjäl-
ger oppo-
del Ros-
näruppo-
modera-
i att mo-
derater i någon annan kom-
mun skulle säga ja till maxtax-
an. Han är förvånad över Mal-
mömoderaternas beslut.
Carl-Axel Roslund menar
att s-förslaget om maxtaxa är
ett sätt för socialdemokrater-
na att locka mellan- och hög-
inkomsttagare.
- Ett förbannat oblygt flir-
tande med hela den moderata
väljarkåren, kallar Roslund
maxtaxeförslaget.

Sidan C4

Plantor till lövträd bristvara

Det råder skriande brist på
lövskogsplantor i hela Europa
efter stormen i december. Att
ersätta de stormdrabbade
skånska skogarna med ädel-
lövskog, som många skogs-
ägare förlorat, verkar bli omöjligt.
Plantproducenterna kan inte
få fram fler lövplantor, det
finns helt enkelt inte frön att få
tag på.
I Polen finns det gott om
plantor. Men landet står utan-
för EU och import därifrån blir
dyr och besvärlig. Sidan A32

er skiljer stort

Billigast var nykomlingen
Willys och dyrast ICA Malm-
borgs i Carol City.
- Vi håller bra priser jämfört
med många andra butiker.
Men priset är inte allt, när det
gäller färskvarorna är det kva-
litén som styr konsumenternas
val, kommenterar Jonas
Nilsson på Malmborgs.

Sidorna B1 och B2

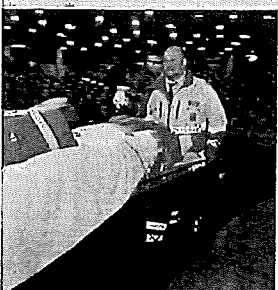
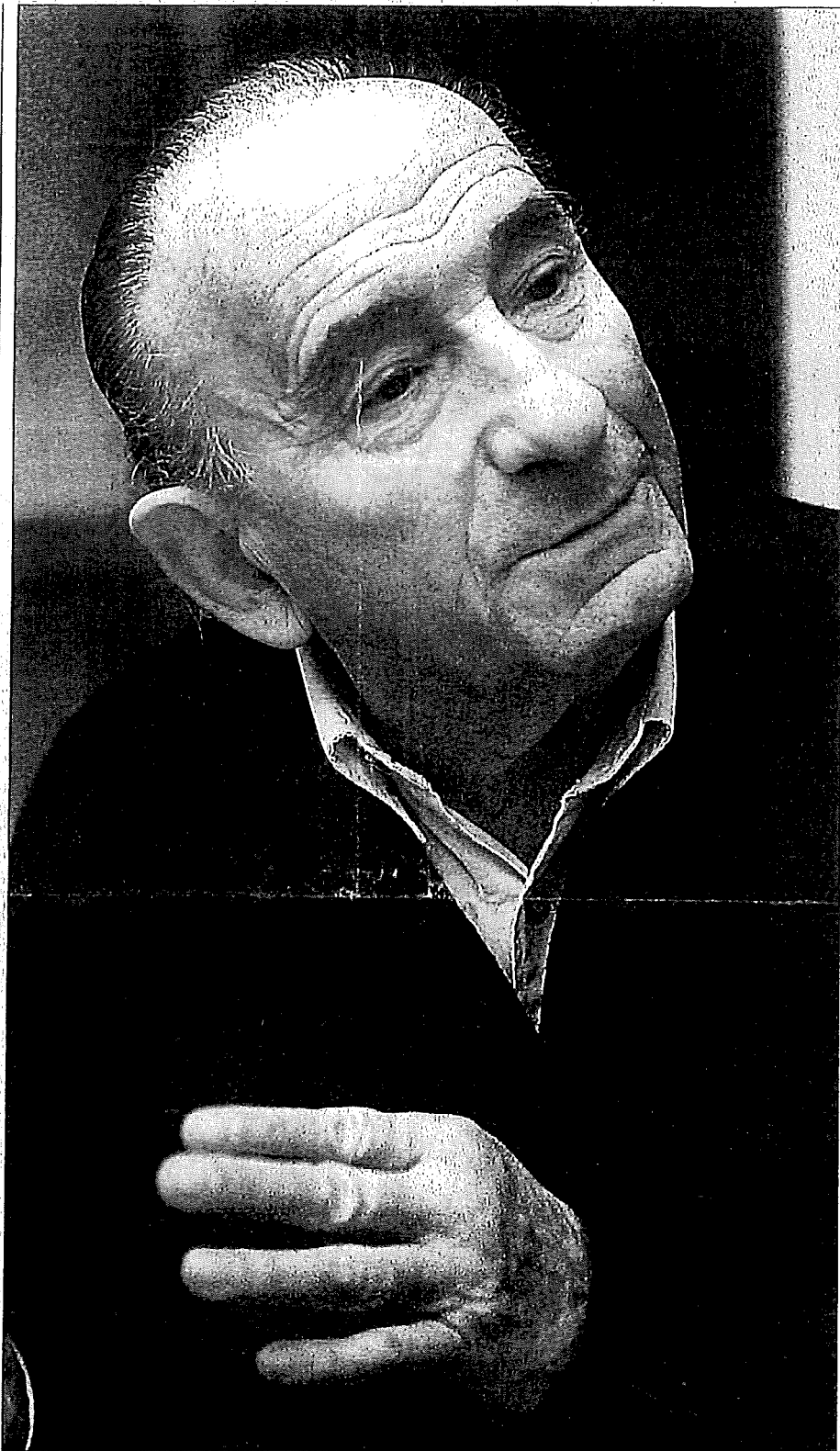


FOTO: JÄKAM RÖDERS
skadad man, sparkad i huvudet, fördes
härifrån av ambulanspersonal.



Förntelsen handlade "helt enkelt om slakt", säger Michael Grüner.

FOTO: TORBJÖRN CARLSON

"Rädsla var det enda jag kände"

Idag inleds Stockholms inter-
nationella forum om Förntel-
sen. Statschefer, premiär-
ministrar och andra företrädare
för nästan 50 länder deltar.

En av de som upplevde na-
zismens grymlighet mot Euro-
pas judar under andra världs-
kriget är Malmöns Michael
Grüner. 1942 fördes han till

sammans med sin familj till
koncentrationslägret Ausch-
witz-Birkenau.
- Jag kunde inte tänka. Räd-
sla var det enda jag kände.

Grüner välkomnar rege-
ringens initiativ, men han
tycker inte att Sverige har
gjort upp med sitt förflutna.

Sidan 2

Danskar vill ha
MALMÖ. Sverige och D
kurs i fråga om EU:s ny
del. Danmark vill att de
mö. Sverige vill förlägg
regeringen slås i stället
en helt ny EU-myndigh

Elever saknar
OMKRETSN. 14 proc
kretskommunerna har i
et. De saknar godkänt i
På Köpingskolan i Trel
na behörighet enligt hö

Malmö kommu
REPORTERJOURN. M
pris för att få fram billiga
närrådet Rolf Pålsson i c

Haider erbjuder
VÄRLDEN. Populistpolit
komma med i Österrrike
fyllelse. Ledaren för det
Schüssel, berättade att i
med Haider's Frihetspar

Tryckfrihetsm
HELSINGBORG. I går in
ter som står åtalade för r
deofilmer. Frontfiguren
mot folkgrupp, kallade i

Blodgivning ka
SVERIGE. Höga järnvär
skrupplever, diabetes oc
svenskar är i riskzonen.
behöver sjukdomarna al
heter blodgivning.

Skandia backa
EKONOMI. Skandia bac
retagens optionsprogram
der kronor.

Skånska skytt
SPORT. I ett vintrigt Bör
med sikte på OS i Sydne
är redan uttagen i dubbe
gren men väntar på besk
rankingen för damer.

MIF:s Hadelöv
SPORT. Landslagsmålv
för andra gången den hä
de Frölunda med 5-0 i gå

Ridklubb en av
MALMÖ SPORT. Åttioårs
med sina 75 hästar och 1
ridklubbarna i landet. Oc

Dronningens li
ÖRESUND. Den första kv
garde har fått patrullerin
te som eskortflicka.

POSTIS.

"Jag lever precis som va-
ligt igen, inga mediciner
ler så och de som inte vet o
min stomi kan inte gissa s
till den heller. För mig fin
det ingen Gud där uppe. Vi
för skulle han gjort så h
mot mig i så fall? Därem
finns det en starkare vil
inom en, men bara du själ
kan plocka fram den, o
det gör du när du verkligt
behöver det." A.

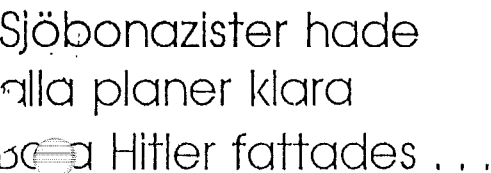
BÖRSEN.

AV:s index 5644

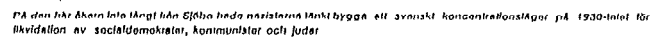
27 APRIL 1940

Ett
ämne
för
forskare

Det serneer skulle knæk
 också kunna bli ett stöd för vi
 snitt, oskyddade ungdomen nå
 de kommer i kontakt med yttre
 lighetslöser i dag.



Men när krigslyckan vände för lyskarns bleknade planerna bort och i det en gång stormiga Sjöbo återvände lugnet och idyllen.



Forta på många ställen

vänsterstämman i riksdagen på Stora torgan när luth-
viken steg upp på lastbilshuset, för vidare färd

- Sine stötte sammankomster höll nästert-
na på Oxförget, Nya Torg i dag. Tälarna var
ovanligt aggressiva. Mycket skulle man inte
kunna säga i dag utan att bli blåslad.

— Jeg kommer ikke til Furegård min mor
har åpnnet paketen. Men det var hun nemlig



184

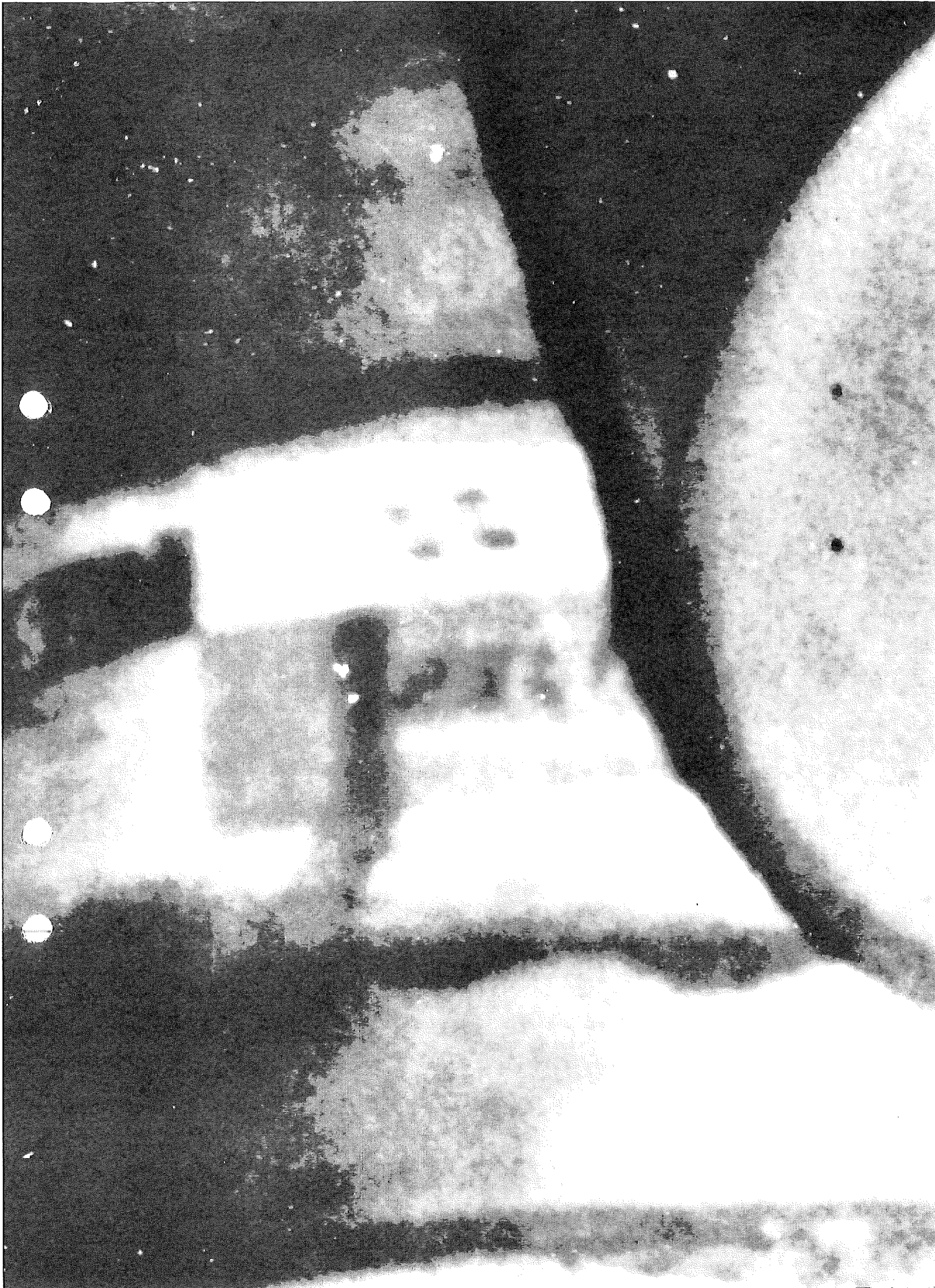
Om hämbudenheten (som i en kändhet
de för Furstens parti till riksdagens för-
kännaren 1934) kunde till planerna på ko-
centrationslägret har det inte gått att få någ-
onkelhet i. Adjutanten i Sjöbo har inte känt i

- Jeg kommer inte ihåg Furstgårds min när han öppnat paketet. Men inte var han precis glad över gåvorna, säger Heimling Palm.

Orloget i Sjöbo. Här till narsisterna ska stannat

Forla vā nāgla sic





dragé ger i
nesört (Hyl
n) och B-wite
av 3 dragé
chovet av s.
liner.

rageer per d
erna svälje
er med förl
id vilket öde

i runsteng
vas oäkorn
märknings
i bunken.

Box 1025
Kavimell



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Telefax

1 (2)

2001-08-09

Moskva

INK. UTRIKESDEP.
DNR

2001-08-10

Avd. P	Gr. 2	Mål. Eu ¹
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Aambs Eva Tojner-Gluckman

Bevaktat i p.k. 2001-10-17
K

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 4181

Wallenbergärendet - svar från RossArchiv avseende forskning i konvojtruppernas material

(Telefax Gluckman - Zarina 010615)

(1 bil)

Med anledning av Susan Mesinai's hänvändelse till RossArchiv om att få bedriva efterforskningar efter Raoul Wallenberg i konvojtruppernas material, som förvaras där, förklarar man sig i bifogade brev vara villig att ta emot henne för att genomföra en pilotstudie. Om denna faller väl ut och man lyckas etablera en systematik för en genomgång av det digra materialet ställer de sig positiva till en utvidgning av arkivforskningen, i vilket fall slutandet av ett formellt kontrakt kan komma att aktualiseras.

Den svenska sidan ombeds granska förslaget samt informera Mesinai om detsamma.

Ambassaden önskar bli satt i stånd att svara RossArchiv om hur vi ställer oss till deras förslag och om hur vi på svensk sida önskar gå tillväga med efterforskningarna.

SALAND

Postadress:
Ulitsa Mostilmovskaja 60
119 590 MOSKVA

Besöksadress:
Ulitsa Mostilmovskaja 60

Telefon:
(7 095) 937 92 00
(7 095) 937 92 01 (viseringssamtal)

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Telefax:
(7 095) 937 92 08 (kultursamtal)

E-post:
ambassaden.moskva@foreign.ministry.se
visa.moscow@foreign.ministry.se

Wallenberg ärendet.

2(2)



**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ
АРХИВНАЯ СЛУЖБА РОССИИ
(РОСАРХИВ)**

103132, Москва, Ильинка, 12
Телефон 206-35-31 Факс 206-55-87
ЛС 69120037369 в УФК МФ РФ по г. Москве
Счет 40106810700000010079 Отделение № 1
ГУ ЦБ РФ по г. Москве

25-07.2001 № 3/2181-Р

На № _____ от _____

Второму секретарю
Посольства Швеции в
Российской Федерации

Г-же Э.Тойснер-Глюкман

INK AMB. MOSKVA		
D.OE 13/402		
2001-08-07		
AVD. R	GR. 18	MAL

Уважаемая госпожа Тойснер-Глюкман!

Росархив рассмотрел письмо независимого эксперта г-жи Сузан Месиной о дальнейших планах проведения работы в российских архивах по делу шведского дипломата Рауля Вааленберга, а также согласовал возможный порядок организации этой работы с Российским государственным военным архивом, где хранятся материалы конвойных войск.

Архив готов на договорных началах провести "пилотное" межфондовое выявление документов. Из комплекса документов конвойных войск сотрудниками архива совместно с госпожой С.Месиной будут отобраны несколько фондов (10-15) конвойных полков, дислоцировавшихся в определенных регионах и осуществлявших конвоирование военнопленных и других категорий заключенных в 1945-1947 гг. Из каждого фонда будет проведено полистное изучение нескольких дел, содержащих различную информацию (маршрутные карты, эшелонные списки, акты сдачи-приемки военнопленных и заключенных).

"Пилотное" выявление сведений по материалам архива позволит выработать методику поиска необходимой информации, определить объем предполагаемой работы в целом, трудозатраты архива на ее проведение, потенциальную результативность. В случае решения вопроса о расширении масштабов поиска целесообразно заключить договор с архивом на проведение согласованного комплекса работ.

Просили бы рассмотреть наши предложения и проинформировать о них госпожу С.Месину.

С уважением,

Руководитель

Завина Т.Г.
206 34 82

В.П.Козлов

011237



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

2001-08-09

HM (kopia)

~~HA (orig)~~

Ambassadör Jan Lundvik

Utrikesdepartementet

GA
PL

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 221/001		
2001-08-10		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL. Eu

(EL)

Firandet av Raoul Wallenbergs födelsedag

2 bilagor

Broder,

bifogat finner Du två tidningsklipp med anledning av firandet av Raoul Wallenbergs 89-årsdag i fredags den 3 augusti. Jag har också bifogat en översättning av ett av de tre tal som hölls.

De tre talen innehöll alla referenser till den senaste tidens antisemitiska uttalanden av representanter för MIÉP, vilket också framgår i klippet från Népszabadság. Raoul Wallenbergföreningen ville i detta sammanhang lyfta fram sin roll som en kraft mot segregation och rasism, i Raoul Wallenbergs anda.

Besta hälsningar,
Mattias

Mattias Frumerie

igénylési csomag n a postákon

A DHK szerdán jelentette be, hogy a diákhitel kamata 14,8% lesz a 2001/2002-es tanév első felében, hosszú távon a központ átlagosan 13%-os kamattal számol. A törlesztési részletek fizetése – ez a mindenkori bruttó jövedelem 6%-ának levonását jelenti – szüntelen gyes, illetve gyed, valamint szociális és polgári szolgálat teljesítése közben. Ekkor az állam átvállalja a kamatok fizetését, így a tartozás nem növekszik. Számítások szerint átlagos esetben a törlesztés a végzéstől számítva másfél-két évtized múlva fejeződik be. DP

lyi MIÉP is támadta a darabot

gy színmű miatt

erényeit, ezzel együtt azt az életművet is, amely Magyarország ezeréves fennállását megalapozta. A MIÉP elnöke sajnálatosnak tartja a szereplők szájába adott párbeszédet, amelyek vélhetően soha nem hangzottak el. Elképzelhetőnek tartja a tényt, hogy egy köztestület közpénzen olyan színdarabot rendelt, amely hamis megvilágításban mutatja be államalapító királyunk tevékenységét.

A mű szerzője, Pozsgai Zsolt egybent szemléli a darab körül robbant botrányt. Szerinte leginkább az a baj, hogy Asztrikot és a pécsi Mór püspököt hétköznapi embereként ábrázolja. Lapunk kérdésére az egyik pécsi irodantörténész – aki neve elhallgatását kérte – elmondta: a színjáték kapcsán kialakult vita érthetetlen számára. A mű ugyanis hiteles történelmi tényekre építkezik, és végre egy olyan darab kerül bemutatásra Pécsváradon, amely nélkülöz minden keneteljes prűdériát. Azt a kort és eseményt próbálja bemutatni, ami igenis kegyetlen volt és véres. Be kell látni, hogy a harmadik évezred embere – aki tisztában van az egyházak történelmében betöltött szerepével – a hiteles múltat kívánja megismerni – szögezte le a szakember.

A vitára vélhetően pontot tett a Baranya megyei közgyűlés tegnapi közleménye, amelyben tudatta: nem áll szándékában meghíúsítani az előadást.

Wallenbergre emlékeztek



A Raul Wallenberg Egyesület tegnap megemlékezést tartott névadója, a több ezer zsidó életét megmentő svéd diplomata születésnapja alkalmából a Szilágyi Erzsébet fasorban felállított szobránál

lelműek és városiak az átlagosnál gyakoribb fogyasztók

és iéokrém fei fei mellett

Támogató szolgálatok

fnovatáknak

Raoul Wallenbergre emlékeztek

MTI-JELENTÉS

Raoul Wallenbergre emlékezett pénteken a nevét viselő egyesület a második világháborúban rejtélyesen eltűnt svéd diplomata szobránál Budapesten, a Szilágyi Erzsébet fasorban. Wallenberg budapesti svéd diplomataként magyarországi zsidók ezreinek életét mentette meg a második világháborúban. Az ünnepségen – a diplomata születésének 89. évfordulója alkalmából – a megemlékezés virágait helyezte el a Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület, a svéd, az amerikai és az orosz nagykövetség, a fővárosi önkormányzat, a Magyarországi Zsidó Hitközségek Szövetsége, valamint tisztelgő magánszemélyek.

– A magyar történelem vészidőszakára emlékezünk ma. Azokra a felejthetetlenül kegyetlen, embertelen napokra, amelyeken sok százezer honfitársunkat gettóba zárták, munkaszolgálatra sorozták, marhavagonokban vagy gyalog megsemmisítő táborokba küldték. Magyarok a magyarokat – mondta Kollát Pál, a XIII. kerületi önkormányzat képviselője, a Munkáspárt alelnöke. Bognár László MIEP-alelnök a Ferencvárosi Torna Club eladásával kapcsolatban tett nyilatkozatára utalva Kollát rámutatott: a mai magyar demokráciában sajnos vannak vészjósló jelek. „Már nemcsak néhány idős, talán beteg ember zsidózik, hanem van olyan politikai, parlamenti párt is, amely ezt felvállalja.” Huff Endre Béla, a Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület ügyvivője hozzátette: szerintük minden humanista beállítottságú ember jóérzését sértette a MIEP alelnökének nyilatkozata.

– Úgy látszik, ez a szervezet, amely magát a Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártjának nevezi, mindent megtesz a kirekesztés és a rasszizmus újrafogalmazása érdekében. Ez ellen minden jóérzésű embernek fel kell emelnie a szavát – hangsúlyozta az ügyvivő.

Huff Endre Béla elmondta: egyesületük – amely a svéd diplomata emlékének ápolását és tevékenységének szellemében a kirekesztés és rasszizmus elleni fellépést tekinti feladatának – úgy látja, hogy Raoul Wallenberg életének és tevékenységének kutatása/kezd háttérbe szorulni. Mivel véleményük szerint még mindig igen sok kérdés maradt feltáratlanul, a Raoul Wallenberg Alapítvánnyal közösen kezdeményezik a kutatások néhány új irányának megindítását.



Bátori Lászlóné, a Wallenberg egyesület elnökségi tagja koszorúz

FOTÓ: KOVÁCS BENCE

Népszabadság

04/08/2001



Magyar Hírlap, 4 August 2001

Wallenberg commemorated

The Raoul Wallenberg Association commemorated yesterday at the Szilágyi Erzsébet fasor statue the birthday of the Swedish diplomat who saved several thousand Jews.

Népszabadság, 4 August 2001

Raoul Wallenberg commemorated

-MTI

The association bearing the name of Raoul Wallenberg commemorated at his Szilágyi Erzsébet Fasor statue in Budapest the Swedish diplomat who mysteriously disappeared in the Second World War. As a Swedish diplomat in Budapest Wallenberg saved the life of thousands of Hungarian Jews in World War II. In this ceremony -held on the occasion of the diplomat's 89th birthday- flowers of tribute were laid by the Swedish, American and Russian Embassies, the Capital's Self-government, the Association of the Hungarian Jewish Faith Communities and private persons paying homage.

Today we are commemorating a calamitous age of Hungarian history: unforgettably cruel, inhuman days when hundreds of thousands of our compatriots were forced into ghettos or labour camps, sent to death camps in cattle-trucks or even forced to marched there... Hungarians persecuted by Hungarians, said Pál Kollát, representative of the 13th district municipality and vice-president of the Workers Party. In connection with MIÉP vice-president László Bognár's statement referring to the sale of FTC Sport Club, Kollát stressed that unfortunately Hungarian democracy bears threatening signs: "Nowadays there are not only a few old, perhaps ill people who keep blaming Jews, but there are political, even parliamentary parties as well, that openly do this." Managing director of the Raoul Wallenberg Association

Endre Béla Huff added: according to the association every person with humanitarian feelings was offended by the statement of the MIÉP vice-president.

"It seems that this organisation calling itself Hungarian Justice and Life Party makes all endeavours for the sake of segregation and re-introduction of fascism. All decent people should raise their voices against this", emphasised the managing director.

Endre Béla Huff told Népszabadság: the Association -whose proclaimed role is to step up against segregation and racism in the spirit of the activity of the Swedish diplomat- assesses that the research of Wallenberg's life and activity seems to have started to be less and less important. Since their opinion is that many questions are yet unanswered, they decided jointly with the Raoul Wallenberg Foundation to initiate a few new research directives.

**Speech by Mrs. Lászlóné Bátori, member of the Presidium of the Raoul Wallenberg
Association at the commemoration of Raoul Wallenberg's 89th birthday
(August 3, 2001)**

I apologise that -although our statutory regulation stipulates this- my name was not indicated among the speakers on the invitation card and the other members of the Presidium were also unaware of it. Therefore I am going to speak only for myself and only on my own behalf. The developments of the recent weeks and days compel me to do so.
Please allow me not to address you, but my ideal: Raoul Wallenberg.

Dear Raoul Wallenberg,

When I took up a job, at the age of eighteen, at Egyesült Izzó (United Electrics) owned and headed by Lipót Ascher, as a Christian girl I didn't know that he was a Jew. I also didn't foresee that two years later the Jews of Újpest (*4th district of Budapest -transl*) would be lined up under military supervision, beaten and sent to death camp from the same factory's yard.

At that time I did not know about you, dear Wallenberg. And it was only after the Liberation that I came to learn that my colleagues from the locksmith workshop had saved Jews hiding them in the gutter.

Along with the model I inherited from my father, this was another good example that made me turn towards those in need of support, all my life. It was at the time I learned about the objectives of the Wallenberg Association that I began studying your activity in Hungary and felt the urge to do something for people, regardless of their nationality, race, or religion. I did believe that your good deeds performed in Hungary will serve as an example for many others, too, and I did believe that I would never hear Nazi slogans again, or that I would never see an arrow cross any more.

I was wrong! I was astonished to see the so-called Újpest soccer team supporters. Since a long time the real, the old Újpest supporters don't go any longer to watch these doubtful games. And these young fellows have not lived in those horrible ages. Then who taught them all this? Who instigates them?

What I don't understand, Raoul is that the same Péter Polt, who had hitherto worked in the same wonderful team with Katalin Gönczöl, -a team including Jenő Kaltenbach whom our Association collaborated with on several occasions- and who is now the Chief Prosecutor of this country did not launch an investigation immediately. Also, I don't understand, how come, that our justice minister, who is a woman, only reacted saying: "I am not familiar with soccer". According to the Punitive Code, what one could see there would have been enough for her to draw the Attention of the Prosecutor!

Also, Sándor Pintér, who heads the Ministry of the Interior, what kind of commands had he given to his subordinates -present there at the match in a good number- that they did not seize the arrow-crosses and these spiteful slogans, and they did not arrest those yelling them?
And finally, why the referee didn't put an end to the game?

Our association is not a Jewish Association. Here one can find all kind of people irrespective of religion, party, skin complexion, people who dream about a world where no Wallenbergs and life-savers are needed, a world without hatred.

And now, again, the outrage goes against those, for whom you sacrificed your life!

This is what I wanted to say. I hope the audience does not get the impression that my words have struck a sour note.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 14 August 2001

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telephone +46 8 405 3114

Ms. Susanne Berger

Höfestrasse 26

D-30163 Hannover

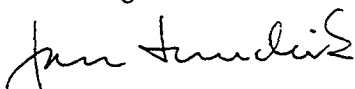
Tyskland

Raoul Wallenberg research guidelines

Dear Ms. Berger,

Much to my regret I have to tell you that due to the absence from Stockholm of members of the academic panel it has still not been possible to arrange a meeting with the panel for the purpose of establishing the guidelines. The first possibility of a meeting that I can see is at the end of the month. In the meantime I have sent them your draft proposal - with emphasis on its character of a draft - so as to let them familiarise themselves with the substance and save time.

Best regards


Jan Lundvik

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SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

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Exp. 15/8 2001 / AP



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Stockholm, 16 August 2001

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Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telephone +46 8 405 3114

Ms. Susan E. Mesinai

New York

Fax: +1 212 645 7495

EC

Raoul Wallenberg: Rosarchiv pilot study

1 encl.

Dear Susan,

We have now received a proposal from Rosarchiv (English translation attached) for a pilot study of the convoy archives. Your comments would be appreciated.

Best regards

Jan Lundvik

Exp. 16/8 2001/BYP

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hcl

2001-08-15

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

Delges:

Översättning av brev från Ryska federala arkivtjänsten 25.07.2001

Dear Ms. Tojzner Glückman,

Rosarchiv has considered the letter from the independent expert Ms. Susan Mesinai about the further plans to conduct research in Russian archives in the case of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, and has also agreed on a possible way of organising this work with the Russian State Military Archive, where the material from the convoy troops is kept.

On the basis of an agreement the Archive is prepared to carry out a "pilot" interarchival screening of documents. Together with Ms.S. Mesinai the archive staff will select from the collection of documents a number (10-15) of archives from convoy regiments, located in particular regions and instrumental in conveying prisoners of war and other prisoners in 1945-47. In each of the archives a page by page study will be undertaken of some cases containing different kinds of information (route maps, transport lists, documentation concerning delivery and receipt of prisoners of war and other prisoners).

The "pilot" screening of the information in the archive material will make it possible to establish search methods for retrieving the necessary information, to determine the scope of the proposed work as a whole, as well as the amount of work required by the Archive to carry it out and its potential results. In case of a decision to enlarge the scale of the research it would be appropriate to conclude an agreement with the Archive on the work to be carried out.

We ask you to consider our proposals and to inform Ms. S. Mesinai about them.

Sincerely yours
V.P.Kozlov
Director

011-46.8.723-1176

August 17, 2001

Ambassador Jan Lundvik (EC)
Swedish Foreign Ministry
Stockholm, SWEDEN

2 Pages

229/009

Re: Raoul Wallenberg Investigation

Dear Jan:

EC

2001-08-17	
2002-07-10	
Avd. P	2 EU I

Thank you for your fax of August 16th forwarding also an English translation of Director Kozlov's proposal for the Rosarchiv transport study. I think the concept of a pilot is an excellent one. The problem lies in the formulation -- (10-15) archives to be studied for the years 1945 - 47 -- which runs the danger of being either too few or too many, depending upon how we construct for that time period.

As you well know, Wallenberg's whereabouts in Moscow prisons during the period February 1945 until mid-March 1947, i.e. once he reaches Moscow, is little disputed. However, from my examination of the convoy troop registries for 1945, unless Colonel Filipov's group were to provide the exact troop number(s) for those who escorted Wallenberg from Hungary to Moscow, we could end up using all 10-15 fonds on this one question alone. There is still some dispute whether Wallenberg and Langfelder were escorted by plane or train, even among the archivists, which is worthy of further pursuit - but I think is more of a historic curiosity question than the more controversial ones of Wallenberg's possible missing interrogations (1945-47) and 'disappearance' in 1947 (see below).

In terms of investigation, there is the question of whether or not Wallenberg was interrogated for a time outside of Lubyanka/Lefortovo MGB. The most obvious target would be Sukhanova Prison, Beria's special interrogation center used frequently in matters of foreign intelligence. The transport records for travel to and from Sukhanova are not included, I believe, among those at the disposal of Rosarchiv. This should be checked in any case, because they should remain with SVR or MGB. In addition to this, we have the testimony stating that RW was held for a time in Lwow (1946-47) which should be checked, even though the dates don't appear to jive with what we already know, if only because interrogations regarding nationalist resistance groups in Eastern Europe and the Ukraine were known to be conducted there and in Kiev with the Central Group of Forces. (This would be particularly relevant vis a vis Katyn and Soos, etc.)

The archivist and I had discussed this problem and agreed that as Lwow and Kiev would be 'unknowns' as to actual date of transport, we would concentrate on records showing the transfer of 'specially dangerous' or 'specially important prisoners' during time periods RW is not accounted for in Moscow. We also have the testimony that RW was held in a camp with Bethlen and other Hungarians, which has been discarded because of the Bethlen death date - but I would check it anyway. And finally we have the Bratsk witnesses' statement, i.e. that of Baj, that RW had been held in Leningrad prior to coming to Bratsk - in short, competition for Vladimir for the 1947-48 'disappearance phase.' Trying to answer these questions could also involve 10-15 groups of records, at least, and there are also odd sightings for other camps not too far from Moscow as well as the sighting of RW in a camp in Pechora, Spring 1947, which could take up a number of entries as there are many many troops conducting prisoners of war to Pechora.

hs

Although generally we take a chronological systematic approach, I would recommend that our first step be to study the convoy troop MGB records for those who brought Prisoner Number 15 to Vladimir in August 1947. This should be the same group that would have brought Wallenberg earlier, if indeed he was sent to Vladimir in the Spring or Summer of 1947. I would study their records starting in April until the end of 1947, to determine if RW appears under his name, who actually traveled on the dates that correspond to the missing numbers in the 1947 prisoner registration sequential series, and whether any of the Numbered Prisoners (14, 16-20) traveled to Vladimir at that time. I would also look at pseudonyms or anonymous prisoners listed as 'especially dangerous or especially important' traveling to Vladimir prison with that particular troop. If we find such a prisoner going to Vladimir, we should then make our second move studying the records for that same troop for 1948 to see if and when he came back out (was sent back to Moscow, where we have a number of sightings of him in Lubyanka/Lefortovo around the turn of the year). At the same time, I would also like to confirm the death of Willi Roedl on a transport to Krasnogorsk in October 1947 and establish once and for all whether E.P. Hille was brought back from Krasnogorsk around July 22nd for the interrogations on RW and VL then.

By the way, I noted in Hans' report that there is mention of a prisoner named Rudolph Wallenberg in Vorkuta. We should see his prisoner of war card and his file immediately to establish his exact transport route and various camps so that we will have it on hand. This will help us make more informed decisions, especially regarding some of our sightings, particularly in the Komi region. I would want a copy of the cards of all those prisoners of war with similar names (Wilberg, Wallberg, Wallenberg, etc.) so that in the course of checking some of the 'lesser sightings' we will have this on hand. I would also like to check the transport of one Helmut Schneider from a camp to Moscow prisons in late 1947 as this would help us verify or eliminate an important sighting for which there has been further corroboration from others with him in Moscow prisons.

To conclude, Vladimir Spring-Summer 1947 using the Prisoner Number 15 convoy troop MGB (I have the coordinates) would be step one; if Colonel Filipov could provide us very precise coordinates for RW's transport to Moscow (what troop, etc.) this would be step two (with an effort to establish who else was on the train/plane); confirmation of Willi Roedl's transport to Krasnogorsk and to resolve the question of whether or not Hille was interrogated in Moscow on July 22nd with the other witnesses is step three; confirmation of Helmut Schneider's transport to Moscow would be step four; after this we focus on movement of especially important/dangerous prisoners for short term investigation - Lwow/Kiev - may be by plane (steps five and six). The possibility of RW in Leningrad instead of Vladimir is step seven and step eight would be the examination of records pertaining to the camp for Hungarian prisoners (if we get that far). I hope the Russians will bear in mind that this is a pilot and if need be, we can go back and examine records pertaining to that time period in other instances as they arise.

I hope this is helpful. Please feel free to write or call if you want to go over some of these details. Please also extend my regards to the Russians for preparing this strategy. I think if we focus a little more in preparation, we will yield specific results -and can move on to other time periods.

With best wishes,

Susan Ellen Mesina

UTRIKESMINISTERNS KANSLI

2001-08-24

Per Thöresson, 55459

(Anita Wahrby, 55471)

Brev till utrikesministern

~~Till Arkivet för registrering~~ - överlämnas till:
UD-EC (Lundvik)

Åtgärd:
För kännedom

Kopia till:

Eventuellt meddelande:

Re:
Letter of Protest (Raoul Wallenberg, sv. politik, holocaust)

Data om inkommet brev

Inkom datum: 2001- 08-16

Michael Nikolaus Gruner
Malmö



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
CANBERRA

2001-08-21

Ambassadör Jan Lundvik
UD-EC

INK. UTRIKESDEP.
D.Nr. 233 / 001
2001-08 28

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Medicinskt Raoul Wallenberg-centrum i Melbourne

(5 bil)

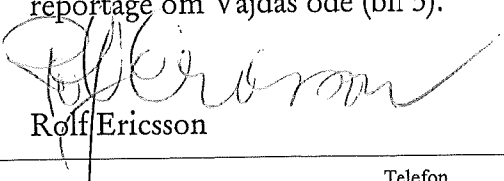
Professor Frank Vajda är en av de många som i Budapest räddades till livet av Raoul Wallenberg. Vajda kom till Australien 1951 och är numera professor vid University of Melbourne och förestår Australian Centre of Clinical Neuropharmacology vid St Vincents sjukhus. Vajda är också ordförande i den australiska Wallenbergkommittén.

Professor Vajda kontaktade ambassaden för ett par veckor sedan och bad om officiell svensk medverkan med anledning av att det centrum han förestår skulle få tillägget "Raoul Wallenberg Centre".

Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen i Sverige informerades för några år sedan om Vajdas planer att uppkalla institutet i Melbourne efter Wallenberg och föreningen tillstyrkte förslaget (bil 1). Även ambassadör Per Anger kontaktades i frågan (bil 2).

Invigningen ägde rum den 16 augusti enligt bifogade program (bil 3). Jag medverkade med ett anförande som behandlade Wallenbergs betydelse historiskt och det allmängiltiga moraliska budskap hans verk innebär. Jag beskrev också de slutsatser den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen kommit fram till och inriktningen på svenska myndigheters arbete framöver. En plakett avtäcktes under ceremonin (bil 4) i vilket ett femtiotal personer medverkade.

Melbournetidningen "The Age" gjorde i anslutning till invigningen ett reportage om Vajdas öde (bil 5).


Rolf Ericsson

RAOUL WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN

Ordförande: Claes Cronstedt

Sekreterare: Sonja Sonnenfeld



April 30, 1999

Professor F.J.E. Vajda
Director
Australian Centre for Clinical
Neuropharmacology
University Melbourne
St. Vincent's Hospital
Victoria Parade, Fitzroy Vic. 3065
Australia

Dear Professor Vajda,

Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Humanitarian has been recognized for his outstanding contribution to the rescue of Jewish people during the Holocaust in Hungary, in the years 1944-45, as the greatest Hero of that terrible period.

His vision and courage stood out as a beacon of hope at a time of man's greatest inhumanity to man, and are an example of what people are capable of at their best.

Persons saved by him have given numerous examples of tangible proof of their devotion and commitment to his cause and attempts to rescue him from Soviet captivity, and by honouring him in various ways. Monuments, parks, endowed lectures, courses, chairs and street names pay tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

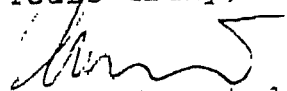
It is therefore recognized that your proposal to try to establish an Institute of Neurosciences bearing his name is a worthy contribution and will serve as a Living Tribute to his unique qualities of humanity, care, resourcefulness and intelligence.

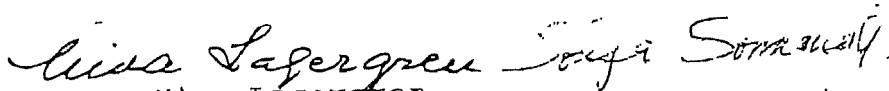
We understand that such an undertaking may result in the care and medical treatment serving to benefit even the very people Raoul had saved and their descendents, many of whom are elderly and may suffer from the disorders which medical research needs to address.

You have over the past two decades shown your commitment to Raoul Wallenberg's cause and as a person saved by his actions, you are aware of the extraordinary humanitarian contribution he made in the world. We know that many eminent Australian citizens, some of whom have been personally affected by the Holocaust, have already shown support for the humanitarian issues symbolized by Raoul Wallenberg.

It is therefore with pleasure that we strongly endorse the proposal aimed to establish a Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Neurosciences affiliated to the University of Melbourne, a world-wide recognized University of excellence, and assure you of our moral support.

Cordial good wishes
Yours truly,


Claes Cronstedt
Chairman


Nina Lagergren
Raoul Wallenberg's sister

**Ambassador Per Anger
78 Boulevard de Jaravan
06560 Menton, FRANCE**

Professor F.J.E. Vajda
Director.
Austrian Centre for Clinical Neuropharmacology
University Melbourne
St. Vincent's Hospital.
Victoria Parade, Fitzroy Vic. 3065
Australia

1st June 1999

Dear Professor Vajda,

Thank you for your letter informing me of your intention to establish a medical research Institute, as a tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

As you are well aware, Raoul has been awarded numerous honours, including the title Righteous Gentile by Israel, which incidentally I also share with him - as well Honorary Citizenship from three nations The United States, Israel and Canada.

However I am not aware of a medical Institute created in his honour anywhere in the world, and this would be a first Australian initiative. It is absolutely appropriate as Raoul at all time tried to improve the conditions and lives of people he took under his protection, and one of his goals was provision of care, medicine and human standards of existence.

I feel that I am in a way representing him and his legacy, having worked with him at the Swedish Embassy during the critical years in the Holocaust period, and having supported him to my limits as his colleague and fellow secretary to the Legation, during the rescue mission for the Jewish people, fighting for survival. Raoul carried the main burden of rescue, - he was specifically sent to save lives, - and it is so tragic that he was taken by the Soviets and disappeared in the Gulag, like so many innocent people, under Stalin's terror.

Your proposal has a great deal to commend it, I only hope you are able to carry it through. As a survivor, saved by our mission, you have a first hand knowledge of the circumstances of those days. I fear it may haunt us again, as racism and hatred are not dead.

I am very strongly in favour of the proposal, and offer whatever help I can give, to participate and have my name listed on a proposed Board or as a Patron, for the projected Institute affiliated with the University of Melbourne.

Kindest regards and best wishes



Ambassador Per Anger,
Secretary, Swedish Embassy, Budapest 1942-45
Swedish Ambassador to Australia 1970-75
Past President Raoul Wallenberg Association, Stockholm.

RAOUL WALLENBERG CENTRE

NAMING CEREMONY

Order of Proceedings -

Welcome - Frank Vajda

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Ms. Kerrie Cross | Introduced by FV |
| 2. | Professor E. Byrne | “ “ |
| 3. | Professor J. Best | “ “ |
| 4. | Mr. Rolf Ericsson
Charge d’Affaires
Royal Swedish Embassy | “ “ |

Unveiling Raoul Wallenberg Plaque

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 5. | Mrs. Margaret Rankin | Introduced by FV |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

Closing - Frank Vajda

- Welcoming Team to meet at 9.15am Inpatient Building Foyer
(Ms. K. Cross, Mrs. M. Rankin, Dr. C. Wellington, F. Vajda)

The Raoul Wallenberg Plaque

The Raoul Wallenberg Plaque unveiled at this ceremony is an original limited edition creation by the world famous Hungarian sculptor, Imre Varga. Varga created the huge Raoul Wallenberg statue erected in Budapest in 1989, which is a major attraction for visitors.

The plaque was first noted by Frank Vajda in Sweden in the office of the Raoul Wallenberg Association and was owned by Raoul Wallenberg's sister. Another plaque was obtained from Imre Varga. In order for the plaque to be brought to Australia, special export permission was required as it is classified as a major work of art. A photograph of this plaque was used, with Imre Varga's permission, on the cover of the English language translation of the book written by J. Levai.

The plaque represents an old man emerging from behind the wall, bearing the Cross and the Star of David, the inscription in Latin says:

'I cry out to you from the deep, oh Lord'.

The Age
August 19, 2001



Remembering the righteous: Professor Frank Vajda and Rolf Ericsson, Swedish charge d'affaires, pay tribute to wartime diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.
Picture: VINCE CALIGURI

In a place of healing, a world away from the horrors of Nazi Europe, a Melbourne doctor rekindles the legacy of his wartime savior.

By PAUL HEINRICHS

It is an old Jewish maxim that "whoever saves a single soul, it is as if he had saved the whole world".

In the dark days of Hungary's Nazi occupation, the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg saved perhaps 20,000 Jews, an even bigger list than that of German industrialist Oscar Schindler.

Wallenberg is recognised in Israel's Holocaust centre Yad Vashem as one of the "Righteous Gentiles" — and a Melbourne professor is making certain his extraordinary bravery and humanity is remembered here, too.

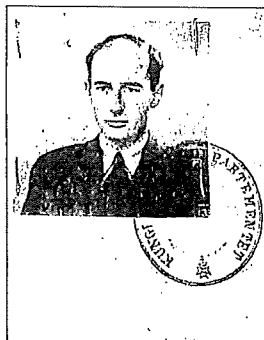
Frank Vajda has managed to combine his two passions, advanced medicine and a determination to commemorate Raoul Wallenberg, whom he believes was his wartime savior.

On Thursday, a research centre he directs at St Vincent's Hospital became the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Clinical Neuropharmacology.

Formed in 1997 and supported by major pharmaceutical companies, the centre's work has focused on epilepsy and neurodegenerative diseases.

Dr Vajda was an eight-year-old boy in Budapest in 1944 when the Final Solution began to be

A survivor repays the gift of life



Light amid darkness: A passport photograph of Raoul Wallenberg, left, and Adolf Eichmann, architect of the Final Solution.



enforced in Hungary under the charge of Adolf Eichmann.

Official figures say that from May 15 until July 9, 1944, 438,000 people, mostly Jewish women and children from the provincial areas of Hungary, were taken to concentration camps, mostly to Auschwitz.

Among them was Frank's father, Laszlo, who died there in early 1945.

From June, 1944, until the Soviet liberation on January 11, 1945, Frank and his mother, a paediatric nurse, found refuge in a so-called

document that had no legal standing but which was mostly honored and saved their lives.

After the right-wing, anti-Semitic Arrow Cross government took over in Hungary in October, 1944, Frank and his mother, along with about 30 other women from the house, were taken to a nearby military barracks.

They were to be executed for removing from their clothing the yellow stars that marked them as Jews.

Standing in front of machine-guns, the execution delayed by a woman fainting, Frank watched as a group of civilians arrived, arguing that the group were protected people and had to be taken back to the hospital.

He can only imagine that it was one of Wallenberg's extraordinary interventions — no one else had such persuasion.

After another three months witnessing "the whole terrible catastrophe of a city under siege", and hearing about massacres of Jews everywhere, Frank was again spared when armed thugs arrived at the hospital.

He and his mother hid in an airing closet, escaping a massacre in which all but one were shot and thrown into the Danube.

When the Soviets took Budapest in January, 1945, Wallenberg visited the Soviet military headquarters, intending to explain his Jewish rescue operation. But he never returned, and his fate is unknown.

He would have turned 89 on August 4.

Dr Vajda sees the research centre that now bears Wallenberg's name as a living model of intercession to save lives.

"Isn't it fantastic that in an English-speaking country, 24,000 kilometres away, a Catholic hospital honors a Swede who saved Jews in Hungary 57 years ago?" he said last week. "I'm very grateful to all concerned."

"protected house", a small maternity hospital in Budapest.

Set up by foreign legations, run by neutral nations such as Sweden and Switzerland, the houses saved many people who were otherwise doomed.

Of all the legation staff, Raoul Wallenberg was the most active, innovative and courageous. Even if people were taken away, Wallenberg would turn up at Nazi headquarters to arrange their rescue.

One of his methods was to issue people with a Swedish passport, a



SVERIGES
GENERALKONSULAT

2001-09-04

Nr

67

New York

Utrikesdepartementet

Olle Wästberg
Generalkonsul
(212) 583-2551
olle.wastberg@foreign.ministry.se

con/AA

(AME)

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
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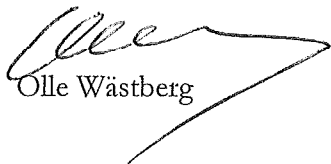
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New York Review of Books om Raoul Wallenberg

1 bilaga ✓

Bifogar en längre artikel ur New York Review of Books om Raoul Wallenberg. Den utgår från de svensk-ryska rapporterna och är främst refererande.

Artikeln storlek och placering visar dock på vilken roll Wallenberg spelar i USA.


Olle Wästberg

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<http://www.swedenUSA.org>

The Truth about Wallenberg

Amy Knight

Raoul Wallenberg: Report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group
Stockholm: Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 206 pp.

Report on the Activities of the Russian-Swedish Working Group for Determining the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg (1991-2000)
Moscow: Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 37 pp.

Reports by the Independent Consultants to the Swedish-Russian Working Group on the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg, January 12, 2001:

Liquidatsia:

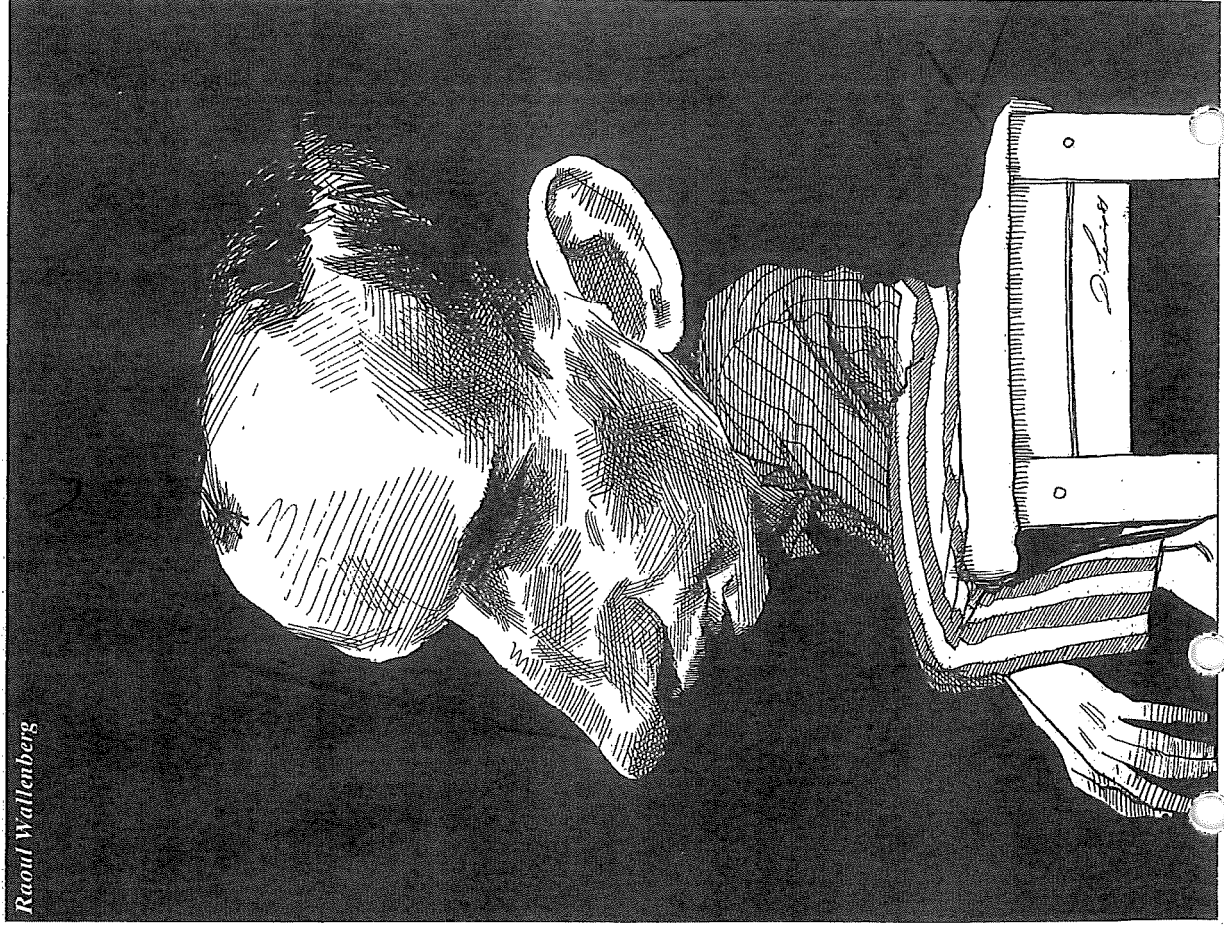
The Question of Raoul Wallenberg's Death or Disappearance in 1947
by Susan Ellen Mesina, 48 pp.

Cell Occupancy Analysis of Korpus 2 of the Vladimir Prison: An Examination of the Consistency of Eyewitness Sightings of Raoul Wallenberg with Prisoner Registration Cards from the Prison Kartoteka
by Marvin W. Makinen and Ari D. Kaplan, 63 pp.

Swedish Aspects of the Raoul Wallenberg Case
by Susanne Berger, 63 pp.

1.

On January 13, 1945, the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, accompanied only by his chauffeur, left his legation in Budapest for a meeting with officers of the advancing Soviet army, which was then in the process of "liberating" the city from the pro-Nazi



Nonetheless, the reports of the working group, issued separately by the Swedes and the Russians in January 2001 along with three additional reports by the group's independent consultants, significantly improve our understanding of the Wallenberg affair. Ten years of painstaking archival research and interviews in Russia, Sweden, and numerous other countries uncovered many new details about the Stalinist prison regime, the political machinations of Soviet leaders (not only among themselves but also with respect to Sweden), and the arbitrary way in which they disposed of the lives of innocent people.

What is also revealed in these reports is that the Wallenberg case goes well beyond the individual tragedy of a young man whose heroism saved the lives of thousands of Jews. Wallenberg, who belonged to one of Sweden's most prominent financial families, was a pawn in a larger political game played out by the Soviet Union and, to a lesser extent, by Sweden as the tensions of the postwar era increased. Indeed, this is a game that has continued for more than a half-century, with the Soviets (and later the Russians) stonewalling efforts to find out the truth about Wallenberg and Swedish authorities, for one reason or another, not pressing as hard as they might.

2.

The working group's ten-year investigation, and the five reports that resulted from it, go a long way toward explaining Russian motives for arresting Wallenberg and keeping him in

diplomat from a neutral country, was after the coup attempt in Moscow, and

make security arrangements for members of his legation. Wallenberg was not a career diplomat. He was a businessman with experience in Hungary who had, on the initiative of American officials, been appointed to work in Budapest as an employee of the War Refugee Board (WRB), an agency established by President Franklin Roosevelt for the purpose of rescuing Jews from the Nazis. To assist Wallenberg, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided him with a diplomatic passport and the rank of legation secretary at the Swedish legation. From July 9, 1944, the date of his arrival in Budapest, to the following December, Wallenberg saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from deportation to death camps, both by issuing them "protective passports" (documents which gave the holder the protection of the Swedish legation) and in some cases by negotiating directly with the Nazis for their freedom in exchange for money.

But for all his sophistication in dealing with the Nazis, the thirty-two-year-old Wallenberg was, according to one of his colleagues at the legation, "naive when it came to the Russians." Whether he met with Soviet officers remains unknown. It is now clear, however, from recently released reports, that Wallenberg, despite being a

September 20, 2001

ister of defense, Nikolai Bulganin, sent a coded telegram to the commander of the Second Ukrainian Front, Marshal Malinovsky, ordering Wallenberg's arrest by the notorious military counter-intelligence branch known as SMERSH, a Russian acronym for "Smert' shpionam," meaning "Death to Spies."

Why the Soviets arrested Wallenberg and took him off to Moscow, together with his chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, has remained unclear for the past fifty-six years. An even deeper mystery is what happened to Wallenberg after he arrived in the Soviet Union. Despite the persistent efforts of Wallenberg's family, historians, journalists, politicians, and a host of prominent international figures, Wallenberg's fate has never been clarified. Indeed, perhaps the greatest puzzle of all is why, after all these years, the Wallenberg case is still unresolved.

The most far-reaching and thorough investigation into the Wallenberg affair was conducted, and recently concluded, by the Joint Swedish-Russian Working Group on Raoul Wallenberg, whose members included officials from the Swedish and Russian foreign ministries, representatives from the Swedish and Russian security agencies, and also Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel. Their investigation began in September 1991, just a month

openness, long-suppressed information about Wallenberg would finally be released.¹ Unfortunately, although the Russians have provided significant new materials relating to Wallenberg, their archival policy has become increasingly restrictive, and some key collections that were accessible in 1991 were later closed.² Moreover, the authors of the published reports did not have direct access to several important archives, including those of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service and the counterintelligence service, as well as the archives of the Swedish intelligence service. Until the materials in these archives can be consulted, all conclusions about Wallenberg's fate must remain preliminary. A further problem is that Russian authorities claim Wallenberg's prison file—clearly a crucial piece of evidence—is missing.

Von Dardel took the initiative in organizing the effort to work with the Russians in determining Wallenberg's fate when he and his sister, Nina Lagergren, visited Moscow in 1989.

For example, the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the agency responsible for prisons and labor camps, allowed partial access, in the early Nineties, to special collections that contained high-level correspondence and reports about foreign prisoners, but now these collections are completely closed.

date for which there is proof that he was alive. Although there is no record of formal charges against Wallenberg, it is almost certain that the Soviets arrested him because they believed he was a spy, for either the Allies, the Germans, or both. The WRB, for which Wallenberg worked in Budapest, co-operated closely with the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the precursor to the CIA. In fact, Iver Olsen, who helped to organize Wallenberg's mission and communicated regularly with him in Budapest, was the representative for both the WRB and the OSS in Stockholm. The Soviets were well aware of the OSS-WRB connection and so, as evidence cited in the reports suggests, the Soviets suspected that Wallenberg was, at least in some capacity, an OSS operative.³

According to the Swedish report, however, there is evidence that Wallenberg's work on behalf of the WRB was purely humanitarian, and that any suspicion on the part of the Soviets to the contrary was incorrect.

An internal CIA document from 1955 indicates that when asked

³The Swedish report, for example, mentions that a Soviet deputy foreign minister in an "emotional outburst" told the Swedish ambassador in Moscow in 1979 that "Raoul Wallenberg had been spying for the USA and that the Americans privately admitted this."

September 6, 2001

4 Pages 24/003

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Hagnusson - EC
011-46-8-723-1176

2001-09-10	2002-07-10
AVL	P 2
Eu I	

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesimai

Telephone: 1-212-691-6436

Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

Dear Hans: Raoul Wallenberg ^{aa} / 2 → J. Lunden

Until I hear from you - this relates to my reason for telephoning you this morning. August 26th I received a call from Guy von Dardel who had just returned home after three months in the hospital. He and Matti were congratulating me because evidently Jan Lundrik had told Nina Lagergren that "my proposal had been accepted." As I have yet to prepare a formal proposal for submission I assume this refers to the transport study as discussed previously in Stockholm with Mrs. Zaima, in January, and my tentative proposal for you and Jan - plus, I trust, my August 17th response to the Russians' (Kozlov's) letter of August 15th, 2001 regarding their proposed pilot for 1945-1947. While I had asked that the Consulate General forward a copy of my reply to you, I am faxing it just in case. I have received no acknowledgment from Jan or you to either my fax of August 17th or my letter (the same) by pouch. Where you are concerned I have - of course - been waiting for you to settle in after your vacation to discuss this.

I need to know what I am being committed to in regard to the convoy study. As I never submitted a formal request - and as this "pilot" comes in response to only a portion of my tentative proposal, I am concerned about exactly what is being proposed to the Russians and at the same time expected of me. OVER

2) Because considerable time has elapsed since these discussions began, I should also alert the Government of Sweden to the following: (1) The ARK Project can no longer contribute by way of air fare or any outside funding; (2) I have lost my usual living quarters ^{in Haggan} so there may be either a hotel bill or I will have to find new accommodations which will make this more; (3) I need to know when you expect me to work with the pilot group assuming my response of August 17th is accepted - because you can't assume I am ready to go at any time. As I am sure you can understand, I have other commitments here and so must plan - and plan well. I cannot leave here before after the end of the first week in November, if then. ^(Andrew Alathredo is coming to the USA) Alternatively the work could begin February 1 and go into the summer combined with the Medical - which I was going to propose formally. If, however, you want to do the transport pilot this year - there is preparation time; actual work with the Ross archival archivist; and the report. This could run from mid-October to mid-January. If the scope of work is too small, I will either have to decline or postpone - as my talents are in demand elsewhere. I face imminent decisions so I need both clarity and commitment. My impression from the Russians' letter is that my presence is important and so I am being both valiant and patient. Apart from this, I asked the Press Attache of the Consulate General to send you (rather STOCKHOLM) the four page review of the Swedish Govt Russian Govt and independent consultants' reports in the New York Review of Books - which is prestigious. I will pouch you a Xerox copy with this letter + enclosure. Hope all is well. With best wishes, Susan Mesina

P.S. - I still have a few files and/or interrogations

Thursday, September 13, 2001

2 Pages

city re b
Haukefux
EC

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Jan Lundrik
Ambassador Hans Magnusson
c/o Swedish Consulate General - NY
MARIANNE BLOOM (212) 755-2732

256/006

FROM: Susan Mesina

(EC)

2001-09-14	
07	10
P	2
EC	

Dear Jan and Hans:

Raoul Wallenberg

I want to thank you for your very beautiful letter regarding the "unspeakable" which is only two and a half neighborhoods away. I think I have seen the best and the worst of humanity at once - but I know from the response on site, around us and abroad that the best will definitely prevail. Others are much less sure and in despair.

As there is little I can do to help - have carried loads of food and gatorade (anti-dehydration drink) to the rescuer workers, I am neither trained enough or physically strong enough to make any real contribution - I am going to try to go with my son and his lady to my parents where there is well water, mountain air and I can bring their axes back down. I should be there a week. If you need to speak to me - their number is ~~1-845-679-5435~~ 1-845-679-5435. Please pay special attention to the time difference though because they have been very sick and are quite old - I would say by 10:30 AM our time is OK, 6 hours difference.

I will speak to them and feel out their mood - but I am prepared to go at least to begin... IF YOU FEEL ALL YOUR CONDITIONS ARE BEING PROPERLY MET BY THE RUSSIANS. IF THEY STALL, LET'S MOVE IT OVER TO EARLY NEXT YEAR. My passport expires

2) January 1st - but I should already be back in the States by then writing a report. Interns of assistants, there will have to be two. Andrey Alakhverdov has been promoted in his profession so his time will be curtailed. I will try to use him for the introductory setting up and real questions only. I will need a second translator - Alla Olgavona if she is available.

My only other problem is this: I applied for a very good job in philanthropy related to Middle East conflict resolution, something up to which I am quite suited and a job which will not open up again for another five years. Not having heard from you - and being approached - I went ahead and applied with the request that I be allowed to use my vacation time in 2002 to work for you. This was over a month ago and they still hadn't made up their minds on Monday, although I am definitely among those at the top of the list. I have told them that since you have approached me about "intern assignments" the events at the World Trade Center can only add either new complications - prolong deliberation or problems caused by slowdowns in the financial district, to canceling the job (doubtful) to putting me to the top of the list because of my unique - thanks to you - international experience. I may be able to do both but in today's job market the slightest problem and they drop you like a hot cake. They would have to suggest it or I would have to lose the I do want you to know that I am very impressed with what you are proposing and eager to participate ^{particular} in it as more than busy work.



SVERIGES
GENERALKONSULAT

Telefax

1 (3)

2001-09-14

New York

Marianne Bloom

ag
jk

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET,

TJÄNSTE

För ambassadör Jan Lundvik och ambassadör Flans Magnusson, EC

Fax från Susan Mesinai

1 bil

Bifogar fax från S Mesinai som generalkonsulatet erhöll igår via fax från adressaten.

Generalkonsulatet New York

Postadress:
One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
885 Second Avenue, 45th floor
New York, NY 10017

Besöksadress:
885 Second Avenue, 45th floor

Telefon:
(212) 563-2550

Telefax:
(212) 755-2732

E-post:
amb.newyork@foreign.ministry.se

WWW:
<http://www.swedenUSA.org>



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUDAPEST

2001-09-21

Ambassadör Jan Lundvik

Utrikesdepartementet

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 267/081		
2001-09-28		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL. EU

EC

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Utställning om Raoul Wallenberg m. fl.

1 bilaga

Broder,

bifogat återfinns katalog från den utställning om diplomater som räddade judar under andra världskriget som härvarande israeliska ambassadör nyligen invigde i Budapests historiska museum. Utställningen är en vandringsutställning, och visades i ett vad jag förstår något mer omfattande format under förintelsekonferensen i Stockholm januari 2000.

Jag skickar ett exemplar även till Per Anger, som ju också närvarade då utställningen invigdes förra gången i Budapest.

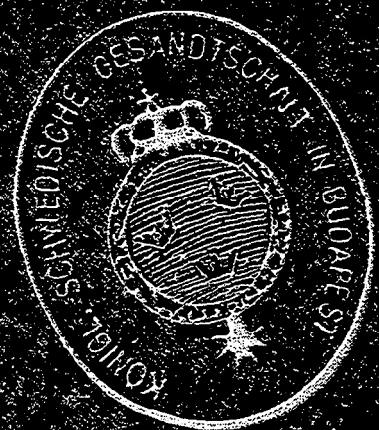
Besta hälsningar
Mattias

Mattias Frumerie
Andre ambassadsekreterare

Wm. L. ...
Mrs. Frances ...

VISA FOR LIFE

Diplomats Who Rescued Jews



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



CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA



PER ANGER



GIORGIO PERLASCA



ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES



JAN ZWARTENDIJK



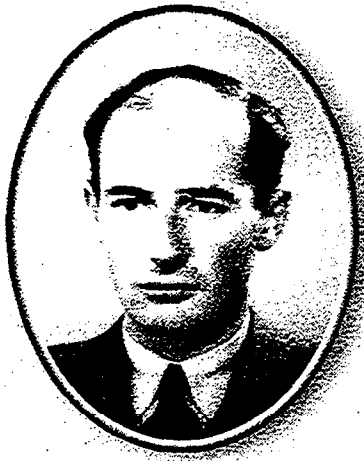
FENG SHAN HO



HIRAM (HARRY) BINGHAM IV



CARL (CHARLES) LUTZ



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.

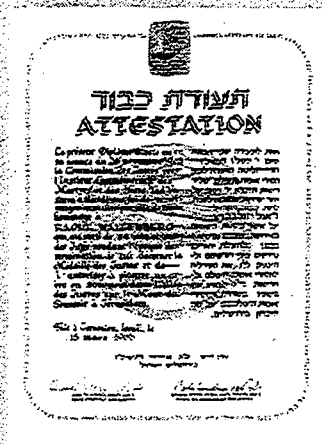
He was awarded the title of "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1966.

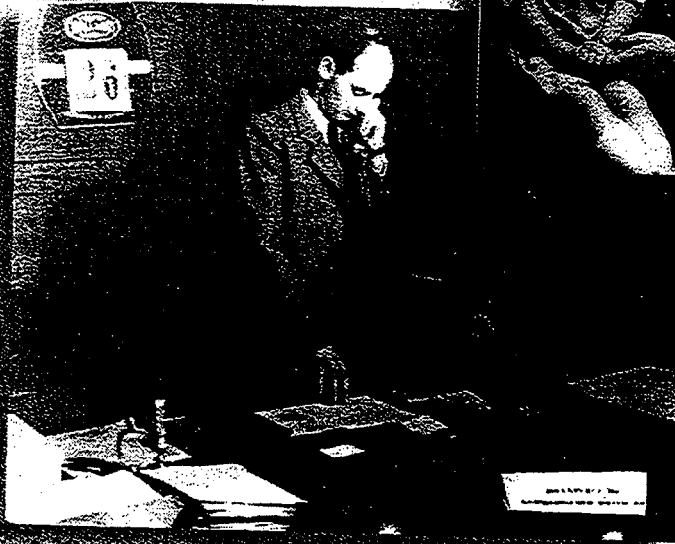
Raoul Wallenberg's Certificate as one of the Righteous Among the Nations

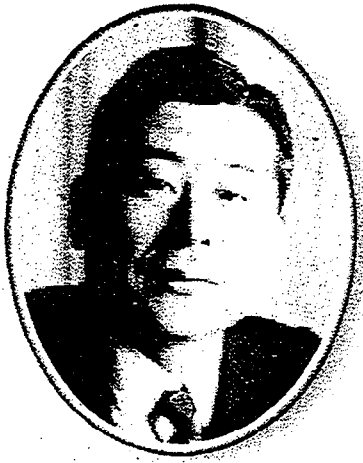
This is the certificate that was prepared for award to members of the Wallenberg family in 1966. They refused to accept it however, apparently and without basis, identifying its acceptance with an admission of Wallenberg's death.

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.







CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA

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

CHIUNE (SEMPO) SUGIHARA

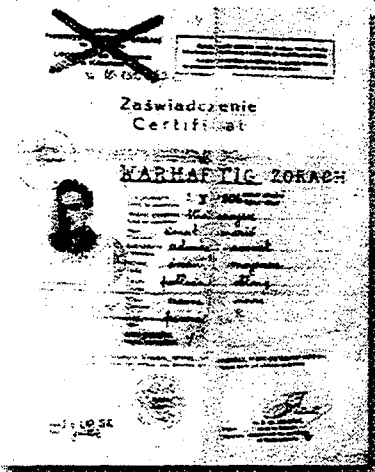
Japanese transit visas were a crucial link in a bold plan to rescue thousands of Polish Jewish refugees in Lithuania. Sensing that if he waited any longer it would be too late, Consul Sugihara began issuing visas on his own initiative while he waited for instructions from his superiors. When the officials 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

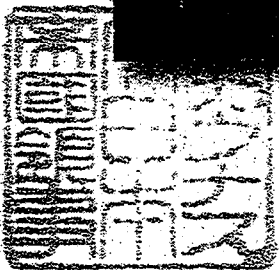


Born in Volkovysk, Belourussia, Dr. Zerach Warhaftig was a lawyer and an activist in Mizrahi, the religious Zionist movement. At the outbreak of the war he fled to Lithuania, where he played a key role in the scheme to issue Japanese and Dutch visas to Jewish refugees. He continued to promote Jewish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

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May 1950





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."

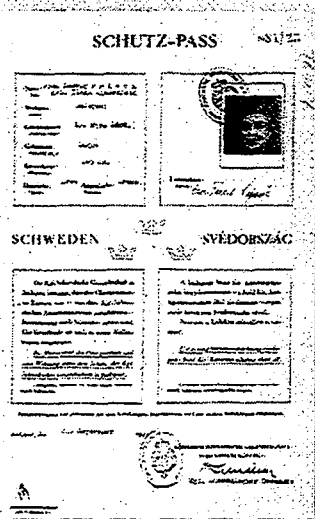
ELIE WIESEL in the preface to Per Anger's book

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.

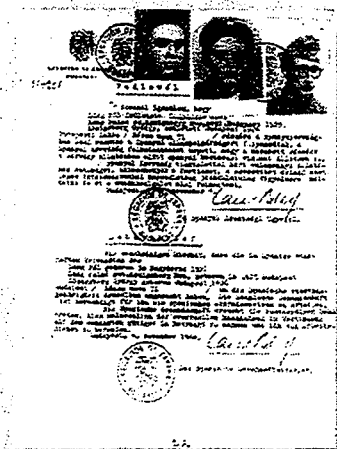
As the front approached, the Spanish ambassador left Budapest and Perlasca leaped into the breach. He counterfeited additional Spanish "protective passes" and set up several "safe houses." He also remained in place until the arrival of the Soviet Army in order to protect and provide for the Jews. He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

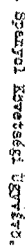
In a broadened interpretation of the Spanish policy to help Sephardi Jews, Angel Saens-Briz, Spanish Minister in Budapest, issued documents to hundreds of Jews even before Giorgio Perlasca arrived there in November 1944. Saens-Briz left the city later that month and without appointing anyone in his place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

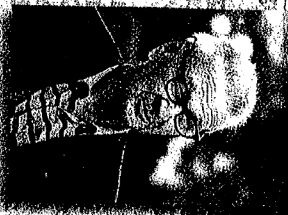
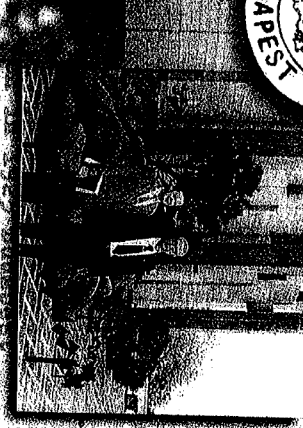
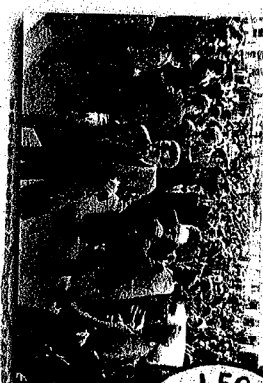




1. Substantive rights of citizenship are not lost by the exercise of the right of free speech or the right of peaceful assembly or the right of petition to the legislature or to the executive or to the judiciary or to the electorate or to the people or to the government or to the state or to the nation or to the world or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or to the galaxies or to the universe or to the heavens or to the earth or to the sun or to the moon or to the stars or to the planets or



over the



A black and white photograph of a man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie, looking down. The image is heavily degraded with vertical streaks and noise.



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.

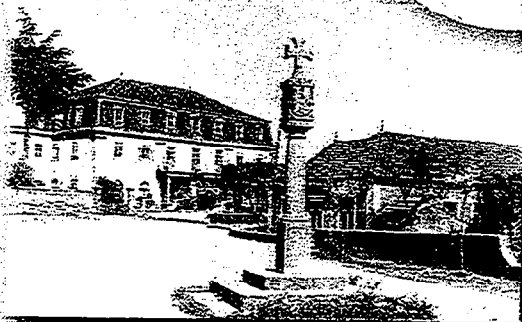
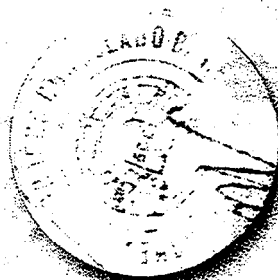
His recognition as a Righteous Among the Nations was awarded posthumously in 1967. Only in 1988 was Mendes reinstated by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry and subsequently honored (1995) with his country's highest civilian medal.

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.



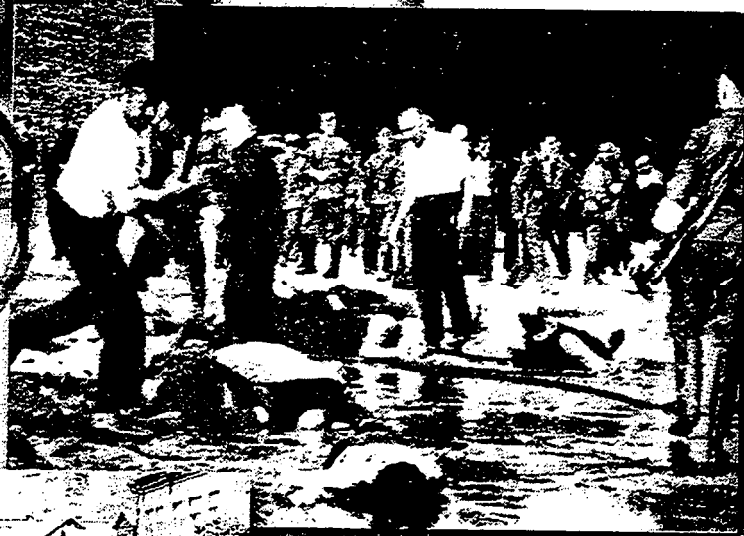
987

Le Consul des Pays-Bas
à Caracas déclare par la présente
que pour la commission d'étrangers
au Surinam, au Curaçao et autres
possessions néerlandaises en Amé-
rique du Nord d'entrée n'est pas
requise.

24 VII 40

[Signature]

Consul des Pays-Bas a. i.





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.

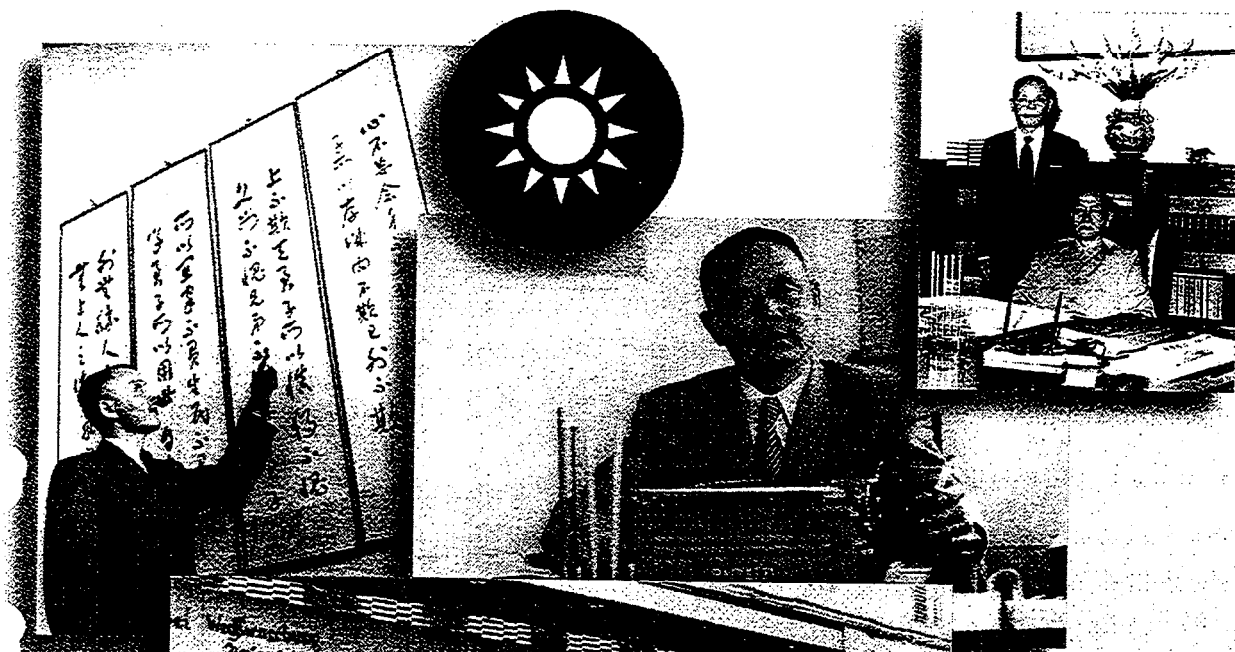
His high school studies ended abruptly when the Germans occupied Austria. Picked up by the Nazis, taunted and forced to scrub streets, Goldstaub resolved to leave.

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.

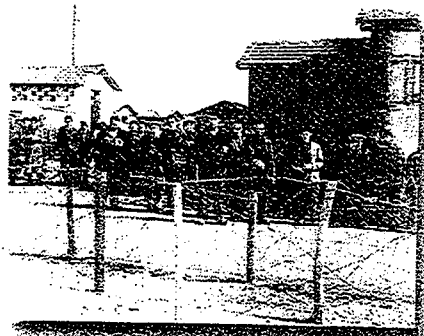
Lion Feuchtwanger arriving in New York for a lecture tour, November 17, 1932.

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

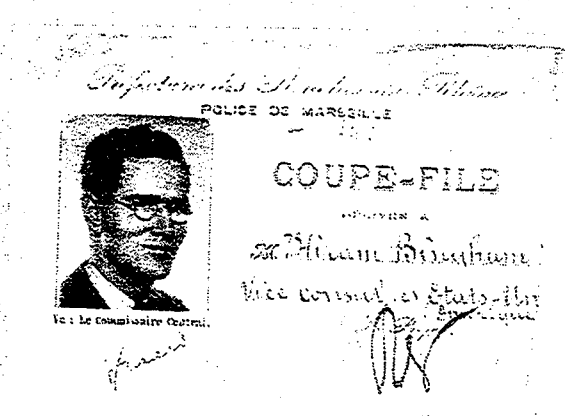


On a lecture tour in the USA when Hitler was elected Chancellor in Germany (January 1933), Feuchtwanger chose not to return to his home and settled in Southern France. Apart from being Jewish, he was also a well-known opponent of National Socialism. In 1934 he wrote *The Oppermanns*, a scathing novel 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.

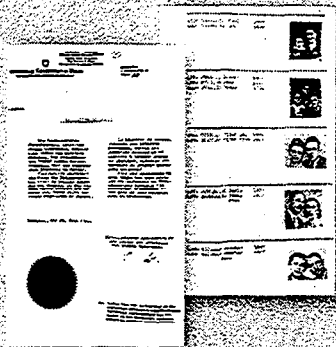
Yad Vashem recognized Lutz as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations" in 1965.

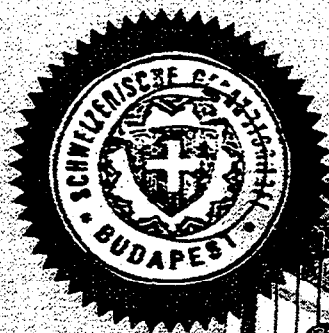
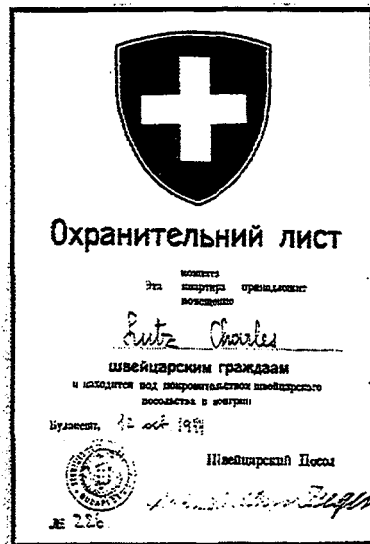
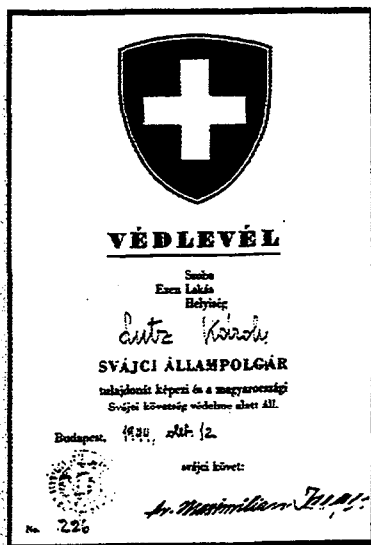
One of the Collective Passports issued by Carl Lutz

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, 135,000 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) led 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 building "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



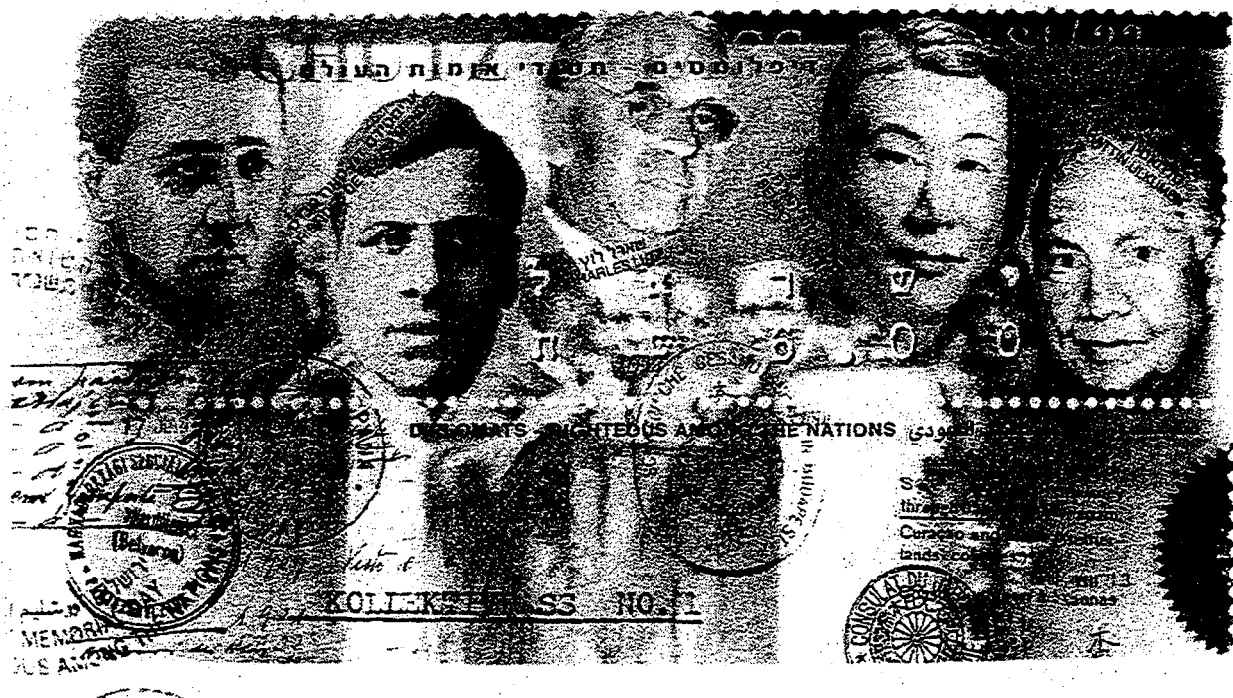
Waldemar Langlet,
Representative of the Swedish Red
Cross in Budapest



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

→ Fredrik Hornberg
UD-Plan-AU

4 Pages

September 24, 2001

FACSIMILE/POUCH TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson - EC
Ambassador Jan Lundvik - EC
Fredrik Hornberg *x Plan*
Foreign Ministry of Sweden, Stockholm

Fax #1
01-10-05

FROM:

Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York
Telephone: 1-212-691-6436
Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

INK. UTRIKESDEP		
D.Nr. 267/003		
2001-09-25 24		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL Eu

RE:

U.S. FEDERAL TAXES - 2000
Swedish Working Group into the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Hans, Jan and Fredrik:

I have returned to New York where I received the enclosed invoice from the U. S. Internal Revenue Service regarding taxes owed on the monies I earned from you in the year 2000, originally in the amount of \$2,998.10 but with a credit of \$300 I should have received from President George W. Bush deducted from that amount, plus penalty of non-payment, now in the amount of \$2,702.13.

I was unaware that I owed anything until I received this letter, particularly since I was of the belief that from the \$6,000 you deducted from my gross earnings in the year 2000, the remainder - after taxes to Sweden - would go to the United States. This was clearly the meaning of my receiving \$3,000 NET - namely that I not owe taxes to either government.

As we have a contract stating that my gross salary was \$4,000 per month (January through June 2000) and as it is quite clear I only received my usual \$3,000 net, (i.e. the Government of Sweden deducted \$1,000 per month) I must ask you either to issue a check for the \$2,702.13 remaining to the US Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service, with my name and Social Security Number (076-34-8525) on the Memorandum line which, if it agrees with procedures, I can pick up from the Consulate General in New York or they can forward directly to the IRS with the enclosed slip. Alternatively, I am asking you to release to me all the monies remaining of the \$6,000, after my taxes to Sweden were deducted from the gross, so that I can personally forward this to my Government as tax payment.

As you can see, I am already incurring penalties so I must ask that you address this matter as quickly as possible. Also, when we discuss procedures for the new investigation, we will have to work out an appropriate solution to this problem for the future. I'm sure we can.

I thank you for your ready assistance to this problem.

Susan Ellen Mesinai

C063407

SB



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
HOLTSVILLE, NY 08501

Date of this notice: SEP. 3, 2001
Taxpayer Identifying Number 076-34-8525
Form: 1040 Tax Period: DEC. 31, 2000

For assistance you may
call us at:

1-800-829-8815

CALLER ID: 122008

SUSAN E MESINAI
123 BANK ST APT 110
NEW YORK NY 10014-2108357

WE CHANGED YOUR ACCOUNT

19221-123-02739-1

WE APPLIED A CREDIT TO YOUR 2000 TAX ACCOUNT DUE TO NEW LEGISLATION. WE USED (OFFSET) ALL OR PART OF YOUR CREDIT TO PAY YOUR PAST DUE FEDERAL TAX AS THE LAW REQUIRES. WE WILL SEND A SEPARATE NOTICE TO YOU ABOUT THE OFFSET.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CALL US AT THE NUMBER LISTED ABOVE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT BALANCE BEFORE THIS CHANGE	\$2,998.10 DUE
CREDIT ADDED -- OTHER	300.00CR
INTEREST CHARGED	4.83
AMOUNT YOU NOW OWE	\$2,702.13

THE AMOUNT YOU OWE INCLUDES THE INTEREST ON THE PREVIOUS AMOUNT(S) OWED. THE INTEREST IS FIGURED TO THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE.

PLEASE PAY THE FULL AMOUNT BY SEP. 24, 2001. IF YOU'VE ALREADY PAID YOUR TAX IN FULL OR ARRANGED FOR AN INSTALLMENT AGREEMENT, PLEASE DISREGARD THIS NOTICE.

IF YOU HAVEN'T PAID, MAIL YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER AND THE TEAR-OFF STUB FROM THE LAST PAGE OF THIS NOTICE. MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO UNITED STATES TREASURY AND WRITE YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER ON IT. IF YOU CAN'T PAY IN FULL, PLEASE CALL US TO DISCUSS PAYMENT.

PAGE 1

2

*C063407

BROOKHAVEN SERVICE CENTER

076-34-8525

TAX PERIOD: DEC. 31, 2000

EXPLANATION OF PENALTY AND INTEREST CHARGES

THE PENALTY AND INTEREST CHARGES ON YOUR ACCOUNT ARE EXPLAINED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. IF YOU WANT A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF YOUR PENALTIES AND INTEREST, PLEASE CALL US AT THE TELEPHONE NUMBER LISTED ON THE TOP OF THIS NOTICE.

* \$4.03 INTEREST - IRC SECTION 6601

WE CHARGED INTEREST BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, YOU DIDN'T PAY YOUR TAX ON TIME. WE FIGURE INTEREST FROM THE DUE DATE OF YOUR RETURN (REGARDLESS OF EXTENSIONS) TO THE DATE WE RECEIVE YOUR FULL PAYMENT OR THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES ON YOUR ACCOUNT. IT MAY INCLUDE AMOUNTS CHARGED BEFORE THIS ADJUSTMENT. THE CALCULATION USED FOR COMPUTING THIS INTEREST IS PRINCIPAL X FACTOR.

From Date	To Date	Days	Rate	Factor	Principal	Interest
04/15/2001	06/30/2001	76	8.0%	0.016795189	2915.97	48.97
06/30/2001	09/03/2001	65	7.0%	0.012542565	2964.94	37.19
Total Interest:						86.16

WE COMPOUND INTEREST DAILY EXCEPT ON LATE OR UNDERPAID ESTIMATED TAXES FOR INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS.

WE CHARGE A SPECIAL INTEREST RATE OF 120 PERCENT OF THE UNDERPAYMENT RATE IF:

- THE RETURN, NOT INCLUDING EXTENSIONS, WAS DUE BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1990,
- THE UNDERPAYMENT WAS MORE THAN \$1,000, AND
- THE UNDERPAYMENT CAME FROM A TAX-MOTIVATED TRANSACTION.

WE CHARGE INTEREST ON PENALTIES FOR LATE FILING, OVER OR UNDERSTATING VALUATIONS, AND SUBSTANTIALLY UNDERSTATING THE TAX YOU OWE. ALSO, WE CHARGE INTEREST ON FRAUD AND NEGLIGENCE PENALTIES IF THE TAX RETURNS, INCLUDING EXTENSIONS, ARE DUE AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1988.

WE CONTINUE TO CHARGE INTEREST UNTIL YOU PAY THE AMOUNT YOU OWE IN FULL.

* ADDITIONAL INTEREST CHARGES

IF THE AMOUNT YOU OWE IS \$100,000 OR MORE, PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT WE RECEIVE YOUR PAYMENT WITHIN 10 WORK DAYS FROM THE DATE OF YOUR NOTICE. IF THE AMOUNT YOU OWE IS LESS THAN \$100,000, PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT WE RECEIVE YOUR PAYMENT WITHIN 21 CALENDAR DAYS FROM THE DATE OF YOUR NOTICE. IF WE DON'T RECEIVE FULL PAYMENT WITHIN THESE TIME FRAMES, THE LAW REQUIRES US TO CHARGE INTEREST UNTIL YOU PAY THE FULL AMOUNT YOU OWE.

INTEREST PAID

BEGINNING WITH TAX YEAR 1991, YOU CAN NO LONGER DEDUCT INTEREST YOU PAID TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) AS AN ITEMIZED DEDUCTION ON YOUR FORM 1040, SCHEDULE A.

INTEREST REDUCED

IF WE REDUCE INTEREST THAT YOU PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS A DEDUCTION ON YOUR TAX RETURN, YOU MUST REPORT THIS REDUCTION OF INTEREST AS INCOME ON YOUR TAX RETURN FOR THE YEAR WE REDUCE IT.

INTEREST REMOVED - ERRONEOUS REFUND

THE LAW REQUIRES US TO REMOVE INTEREST UP TO THE DATE WE REQUEST YOU TO REPAY THE ERRONEOUS REFUND WHEN:

- YOU DIDN'T CAUSE THE ERRONEOUS REFUND IN ANY WAY, AND
- THE REFUND DOESN'T EXCEED \$50,000.

THE IRS MAY REMOVE OR REDUCE INTEREST ON OTHER ERRONEOUS REFUNDS BASED ON THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVED IN EACH CASE.

C063407

CP: 2

BROOKHAVEN SERVICE CENTER

076-34-8525

TAX PERIOD: DEC. 31, 2000

RETURN THIS PART TO US WITH YOUR CHECK OR INQUIRY
YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER BEST TIME TO CALL
()

27,880 20,680 0

19221123027391

AMOUNT YOU OWE.....\$2,702.1

LESS PAYMENTS NOT INCLUDED. \$

PAY ADJUSTED AMOUNT..... \$

200134 09

19254-999-05099-1

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
HOLTSVILLE, NY 00501SUSAN E MESINAI
123 BANK ST APT 110
NEW YORK NY 10014-2188357

22A

076348525 WU 0000 30 0 200012 670 00000270213

Uppsala den 28/9-2001

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Göran Lithell
UD - pp
103 33 STOCKHOLM

JOHAN MATZ
Statsvetenskapliga institutionen
Box 514
751 20 Uppsala

(P)

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 271/023		
2002-02-07		
2001-10-01		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mål EU1

a.a. / ar

Ang. lön för uppdrag i kommitté om Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande

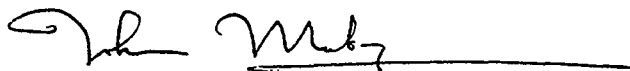
Mitt arbete i kommittén om regeringens agerande i samband med Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande består, enligt uppgift från ordf. Ingemar Eliasson, både av uppdrag som ledamot och som sekreterare. Det är därför rimligt att anta att kommittéarbetet kommer medföra en betydande arbetsbörda för mig.

Lönen för disputerade inom samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten vid Uppsala universitet är jämförelsevis låg. Därför bör de 2 000 kronor extra som normalt utdelas för arbete i kommittéer läggas på vad som anses som en normal ingångslön vid Regeringskansliet för disputerade, d.v.s. ca 25 000 kronor.

Uppdragets speciella natur, kombinationen av sekreterar- och ledamotsuppdrag, samt det faktum att min nuvarande lön är förhållandevis låg, medför att jag härmed hemställer om en månadslön på 30 000 kronor.

Bifogar även curriculum vitae enl. överensk.

Uppsala dag som ovan



Johan Matz, fil. dr.

haz

1. PERSONUPPGIFTER

Namn Johan Jakob Matz
Personnummer 690904-7612
Adress Väderkvarnsgatan 8B, 753 29 Uppsala
Tfn. (hem) 018 – 12 39 82, (arb.) 018 – 471 33 04 (mobil) 0709 92 43 42
E-mail Johan.Matz@statsvet.uu.se

2. GRUNDUTBILDNING

1989 Studentexamen från Humanistisk linje vid Platensskolan i Motala.
1990 Studier i "Antikens kultur och samhällsliv" (20 p.) vid Uppsala universitet.
1995 Filosofie magisterexamen vid Uppsala universitet. (80 p. statsvetenskap, 40 p. ryska, 40 p. östeuropastudier och 10 p. freds och konfliktkunskap). (Bilaga 1).

3. FORSKARUTBILDNING

1995 Antagen till Statsvetenskapliga institutionens vid Uppsala universitet forskarutbildning den 15/6-1995.
2001 Filosofie doktorsexamen vid Uppsala universitet. (Bilaga 2).

3.1 KURSER

1995-97 Fullgörande av forskarutbildningens kursdel motsvarande 65 p. (Bilaga 3, endast betyget "godkänd" ges för dessa kurser).

3.2 FORSKNING OCH PUBLIKATIONER

1995 Forskningassistent vid Utrikespolitiska institutet i Stockholm (juli-augusti 1995). Jag var verksam inom ett större forskningsprojekt under ledning av docent Lena Jonson. Min uppgift bestod i att sammanställa nyhetsuppgifter om Rysslands inblandning i inbördeskrigen i Georgien 1991-94 (Syd-Ossetien och Abchazien). (Bilaga 4).
1996-98 Stationerad vid Institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet (doktorandtjänst halvtid).
1997-99 Stationerad vid Utrikespolitiska institutet, Stockholm (dokt. tjänst halvtid). Verksam inom "Programmet för forskning av särskild utrikes- och

säkerhetspolitisk betydelse" tillsammans med forskare inom statsvetenskap från bl.a. Lunds universitet och Södertörns högskola.

1998-01 Stationerad vid Statsvetenskapliga institution, Uppsala universitet (dokt. tjänst).

Följande publikationer har presenterats under mina år som doktorand:

- a) "Explaining the Metamorphosis of Russian Foreign Policy 1990-1995", Konferenspaper presenterat vid Statsvetenskapliga förbundets årsmöte i Uppsala, 5-7 oktober 1997.
- b) "Construction Foreign Policy Discourses: Russian Foreign Policy towards the Newly Independent States, 1990-1995". Konferenspaper presenterat vid International Studies Association (ISA)/European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), Wien, 16-19 september 1998.
- c) "Vart går Ryssland" (med Anders Fogelklou), i *Farväl till neutraliteten* (Claes Arvidsson red.), Ekerlids förlag, Stockholm 1998.
- d) "The Construction of a Language of State Action: Russian Foreign Policy towards the Newly Independent States, 1990-1995". Konferenspaper presenterat vid International Studies Association, Washington D.C., 16-20 Februari 1999.
- e) "Bureaucratic Politics and Foreign Policy". Konferenspaper presenterat vid SUPUIs seminarium den 23/3-1999. (SUPUI sammanlänkar forskare inom säkerhetspolitik från Stockholms universitet, Uppsala universitet, Utrikespolitiska institutet och Södertörns högskola).
- f) "Konstruktionen av ett utrikespolitiskt språk. Rysslands politik mot dess nya grannar", *Nordisk Östforum*, nr 4, 2000.
- g) *Constructing a Post-Soviet International Political Reality*, Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsala 2001. (Avhandling).

3.3 UNDERVISNING, ADMINISTRATION OCH KONFERENSER

1995-96 Amanuens för "Programme of International Studies" (magisterkurs motsvarande 40 poäng för svenska och utländska studenter som ges av Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Institutionen för Freds och konfliktkunskap, Institutionen för Östeuropastudier och Juridiska institutionen vid Uppsala universitet). Min roll bestod i att jämföra samman de olika institutionernas målsättningar med den centrala förvaltningens standardprocedurer och därigenom "igångsätta" projektet.

- 1995-96 Undervisande lärare på "Grundkurs Ryssland" vid Institutionen för Östeuropastudier (16 timmar). Undervisande lärare och kursamannens på kursen "Säkerhetspolitik" vid Institutionen för Östeuropastudier (32 timmar).
- 1996-01 Under min tjänstgöring som doktorand har jag fullgjort min undervisningsplikt som lärare på "Internationell politik" (Statsvetenskapliga institutionen) motsvarande 134 timmar, och som kursansvarig för "Säkerhetspolitisk analys: Östeuropa" (Institutionen för östeuropastudier) motsvarande 137 timmar (bilaga 5).
- Jag har också undervisat i rysk politik, internationell politik/säkerhetspolitik och utrikespolitisk analys vid,
- a) Försvarets underrättelseskola (F16) Uppsala (6 timmar).
 - b) Högskolan i Karlskrona (18 timmar).
 - c) Högskolan Falun/Borlänge (12 timmar).
 - d) Karlskrona Örlogsskola (24 timmar).
 - e) Orientalistikprogrammet, Uppsala universitet (2 timmar).
- 2000-01 För närvarande tjänstgör jag som kursansvarig för kursen "Rysslands utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik" (5 poäng) vid Statsvetenskapliga institutionen och Institutionen för Östeuropastudier (motsvarande 55 timmar).
- 1997-00 Delar av avhandlingen har presenterats vid följande konferenser:
- a) Statsvetenskapliga förbundets årsmöte i Uppsala, 5-7 oktober 1997. (Panel: Arbetsgruppen för internationell politik).
 - b) International Studies Association (ISA)/European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), Wien, 16-19 september 1998. (Panel: "Constructivist and Critical Approaches to International Political Theory").
 - c) International Studies Association, Washington D.C., 16-20 Februari 1999. (Panel: "Russia and the Near Abroad").
- Under min tid som doktorand har jag medverkat som programansvarig och ordförande vid,
- a) Internationella kansliets vid Uppsala universitets konferens den 6-7 mars 1998 ("Rysslands utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik"). (Programansvarig och ordförande tillsammans med professor Kristian Gerner). (Bilaga 6).
 - b) Internationella kansliets vid Uppsala universitets konferens den 5-6 november 1998 ("Europas oroliga hörn"). (Ordförande). (Bilaga 7).
 - c) "Reconceptualising Europe". Konferens anordnad av Uppsala universitet och Överstyrelsen för civil beredskap, Gustavianum, Uppsala den 2 november 2000. (Kommentator).

4. UTLANDSVISTELSER

- 1991 Studier i ryska språket vid Pedagogiska högskolan i Vladimir, Sovjetunionen (1 månad, juli-augusti). (Bilaga 8).
- 1992 Studier i ryska språket vid Pusjkininstitutet i Moskva, Ryssland (1.5 månader, juli-augusti). (Bilaga 9).
- 1994-95 Utbytesstudent (ERASMUS) vid Department of Politics, University of Bristol, Storbritannien. (Bilagor 10 och 11).
- 1996 Studier i ryska språket vid "Russkij utjebnyj tsentr" i Moskva, Ryssland (2 månader, juni-augusti). (Bilaga 12).
- 1997 Studier i politisk psykologi vid "Summer Institute for Political Psychology", Ohio State University, U.S.A. (1 månad, juni-juli). (Bilaga 13).
- 1998 Studier i ryska språket (och materialinsamling till avhandling vid "Moskovskij gosudarstvennyj institut mezjdunarodnych otnosjenijach", (MGIMO) i Moskva, Ryssland (3 veckor). (Bilaga 14).

5. SPRÅKKUNSKAPER

Engelska: mycket goda kunskaper.

Ryska: mycket god läsförståelse, god hörförståelse.

Tyska: god läsförståelse

6. DATAKUNSKAPER

I mitt avhandlingsskrivande har jag använt mig av Microsoft Windows 95 och Word 97. Jag har naturligtvis också stor erfarenhet av internet som databas och e-mail (Pegasus).

7. ÖVRIGT

Under perioden november 1989 till augusti 1990 (10 månader) fullgjorde jag min militärtjänst som transportgruppchef vid Livgrenadjärregementet (I4). Jag uppehöll därvid två förtroendeuppdrag (a) kompaniförtroendeman (d.v.s. ombudsman för de värnpliktiga vid 8:e brigadskyttekompaniet), samt (b) ställföreträdande chef för högvakten vid Drottningholms slott.

Under studieåren i Uppsala har jag varit verksam i styrelsen för Östeuropaforum (en förening för studenter intresserade av östeuropeisk

politik, kultur och historia) som kassör och klubbmästare. Jag har också varit ledamot av styrelsen för Statsvetenskapliga föreningen.

I mars 1997 verkade jag som reseledare på C-D studenternas vid Institutionen för östeuropastudier årliga studieresa till östra Europa. Just detta år gick färden runt Finska viken, från Tallinn, via Narva, S:t Petersburg, Viborg till Helsingfors. I reseledaruppdraget ingick att organisera och planera resan, bistå och assistera studenterna med praktiska problem (t.ex. kring visum etc.) och upprätta kontakt med lokala organisationer och institutioner som vi besökte. Det var en synnerligen god övning i praktisk problemlösning.

På min fritid ägnar jag mig främst åt antikens historia, skidåkning, långfärdsskridskor och segling.

8. REFERENSER

Professor Sverker Gustavsson, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Box 514, 751 20 Uppsala universitet. (Tel. 018 – 471 34 21).

Professor Kristian Gerner, Institutionen för östeuropastudier, Box 514, 751 20 Uppsala universitet. (Tel. 018 – 471 14 59).

Professor Anders Fogelklou, Institutionen för östeuropastudier, Box 514, 751 20 Uppsala universitet. (Tel. 018 – 471 16 86, Handelshögskolan i Riga, tfn. nummer 371 733 63 11 eller 371 7039 214).

FILOSOFIE MAGISTEREXAMEN

Degree of Master of Social Science

Johan Jakob Matz

690904-7612

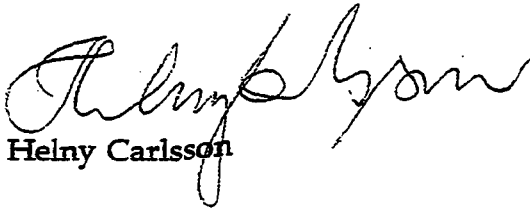
Namn

Föd-år -mån -dag -nr

har i enlighet med bestämmelserna i högskoleförordningen (SFS 1993:100) om grundläggande utbildning uppfyllt fordringarna för att erhålla examensbevis avseende

FILOSOFIE MAGISTEREXAMEN

På rektors uppdrag


Helny Carlsson



Kopiornas äkthet
styrkes härmed:



Tel arb: 018-471 12 11

Tel hem: 018-158629

Huvudämne: Statskunskap

Kurs	Poängtal	Betyg *	Datum för betyg
Statskunskap			
Statsvetenskap, grundkurs 2)	20	Väl godkänd	1993-06-05
Statsvetenskap, fortsättningskurs 2)	20	Väl godkänd	1994-01-10
Statskunskap, fortsättningskurs C	20	Väl godkänd	1994-09-23
Statskunskap, fortsättningskurs D	20	Väl godkänd	1995-06-06
Ryska			
Ryska, allmän inriktning, baskurs A	20	Väl godkänd	1992-09-11
Ryska, allmän inriktning, fortsättningskurs B1	20	Väl godkänd	1993-02-03
Östeuropakunskap			
Öststatskunskap, samhällsvetenskaplig baskurs A2	10	Väl godkänd	1991-12-18
Öst-västhandel, baskurs	5	Väl godkänd	1992-06-13
Nationalitetsproblem i Östeuropa, fortsättningskurs	5	Väl godkänd	1993-08-25
Öststatskunskap, samhällsvetenskaplig baskurs A1	10	Väl godkänd	1995-08-01
Freds- och konfliktforskning			
Fred och säkerhet, baskurs A	10	Väl godkänd	1994-05-30

2) Kursen läst vid Stockholms universitet

* För kurser markerade med 1) ges endast betyget Godkänd.
För övriga kurser ges betyget Väl godkänd eller Godkänd

Kursernas omfattning anges av poängtalet, varvid 40 poäng motsvarar ett års heltidsstudier

UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

BEVIS

Filosofie doktorsexamen

Datum för bevis

2001-02-16

Johan Jakob Matz690904-7612

Namn

Föd -år -mån -dag -nr

) har enligt högskoleförordningen (SFS 1993:100) för avläggande av

FILOSOFIE DOKTORSEXAMEN (Ph.D.)

) inom ämnet Statskunskap

dels fått betyget Godkänd på de prov som ingår i utbildningen, 2001-02-09

dels författat och vid en offentlig disputation muntligen försvarat en vetenskaplig avhandling (doktorsavhandling), som bedömts med betyget Godkänd, 2001-02-15

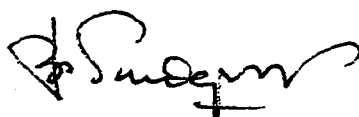
Doktorsavhandlingens titel

Handledare

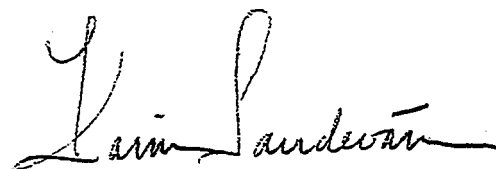
The Construction of a Post-Soviet
International Political Reality: Russian
Foreign Policy towards the Newly
Independent States 1990-95

Prof Walter Carlsnaes

Vad som fordras för nämnda examen har därmed blivit fullgjort



Bo Sundqvist
Uppsala Universitets rektor



Karin Sandevärn
Avdelningsdirektör





UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

UPPSALA UNIVERSITET
STATSVETENSKAPLIGA INSTJOHAN MATZ
VÄDERKVARNSG 8B

753 29 UPPSALA

Bilaga 3

Studieintyg för

JOHAN MATZ 690904-7612

Antagen till forskarutbildning i
STATSKUNSKAP

Godkända kurser i forskarutbildning

-----	Poäng	Datum
OFFENTLIG POLITIK OCH FÖRVALTNING	10.0	1995-11-02
DET NYA EUROPA	5.0	1996-01-16
DET POLITISKA SYSTEMET I ÖST (INST. FÖR ÖSTEUR.STUD.)	5.0	1996-01-19
INTERNATIONELL POLITIK	10.0	1996-04-04
WORLD POLITICS (BRISTOL)	5.0	1996-12-11
JÄMFÖRANDE POLITIK	10.0	1997-01-22
METOD	15.0	1997-07-07
POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY (THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, USA).	5.0	1997-07-18
-----	Summa totalt:	65.0 poäng

STATSKUNSKAP

Datum

Alla läskurser klara för DOKTORSEXAMEN
Handledare: PROFESSOR WALTER CARLSNAES

2001-02-15

Disputation har ägt rum med godkänt resultat

2001-02-09

Avhandling: CONSTRUCTING A POST-SOVIET INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL REALITY.
RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT
STATES 1990-1995.

Handledare: PROFESSOR WALTER CARLSNAES

Bilaga 4

To whom it may concern,

JOHAN MATZ worked as a research assistant during five weeks in July/August 1995 at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. He participated in my project on Russia and Peacekeeping in Eurasia. His research task consisted of analyzing news material concerning Russian policy towards Abkhazia/Georgia during 1994-1995. He also wrote a report.

I found Johan Matz bright, ambitious and creative as a research assistant. He is capable of independent analysis. His report was very useful for the project. He is easy to cooperate with. I strongly recommend him.

Stockholm, 17 September 1995



Lena Jonson, PhD
Senior Research Fellow



UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

Bilaga 5

Uppsala den 29/10-1998

Till den det vederbör

Härmed intygas att Johan Matz har tjänstgjort som kursansvarig för kursen "Säkerhetspolitisk analys: Östeuropa", 10 poäng, under perioden ht-1996 t.o.m. vt-1998.

Uppsala dag som ovan

Kerstin Nyström

Studierektor

Uppsala Universitet
INSTITUTIONEN FÖR ÖSTEUROPASTUDIER

Institutionen för östeuropastudier *Department of East European Studies*

Postadress
Postal address
Box 514
S-751 20 Uppsala
Sweden

Gatuadress
Visiting address
Gamla Torget 3, III

Telefon
018-18 25 00
Phone
+46 18 18 25 00

Telefax
018-10 63 97
Fax
+46 18 10 63 97

Rysslands utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik

Konferens 6 - 7 mars 1998 i Uppsala



Uppsala universitet ♦ Kurssekretariatet

Bakgrund

Det har nu gått mer än fyra år sedan den blodiga uppgörelsen i oktober 1993 mellan Rysslands verkställande och lagstiftande makt. Detta var kulmen på den konflikt inom den ryska maktorganisationen som under två års tid hade försvårat och i hög utsträckning direkt förhindrat det ekonomiska och politiska reformarbete som igångsattes efter Sovjetunionens kollaps 1991.

Trots att Ryssland nu har en ny konstitution och ett nytt parlament så kantas dess väg in i nästa årtusende av ett flertal frågor och oklarheter. Vad har Ryssland för syn på sin egen roll i dagens internationella politik? Är Ryssland en stormakt eller en "normal" stat? Har Ryssland accepterat att ex de baltiska staternas eller Ukrainas självständighet? Hur ser Ryssland på att Nato utvidgas till att omfatta länder som under Kalla kriget låg inom Moskväs intressesfär?

Utgör Ryssland idag på något sätt ett hot mot omvärlden, och i så fall, vari består detta hot? Är det av militärt slag? Har Ryssland tillräcklig militär kapacitet att bedriva en expansionistisk rysk utrikespolitik? Består kanske hotet snarare i att kapitalstarka och hänsynslösa ryska brottssyndikat i allt högre utsträckning tycks etablera sig utanför Rysslands gränser? Eller är vår bild av de eventuella hoten från Ryssland överdrivna och felaktiga?

Konferensen syftar till att diskutera dessa frågor samt att reflektera över vilken roll Sverige bör spela som grannstat till Ryssland.

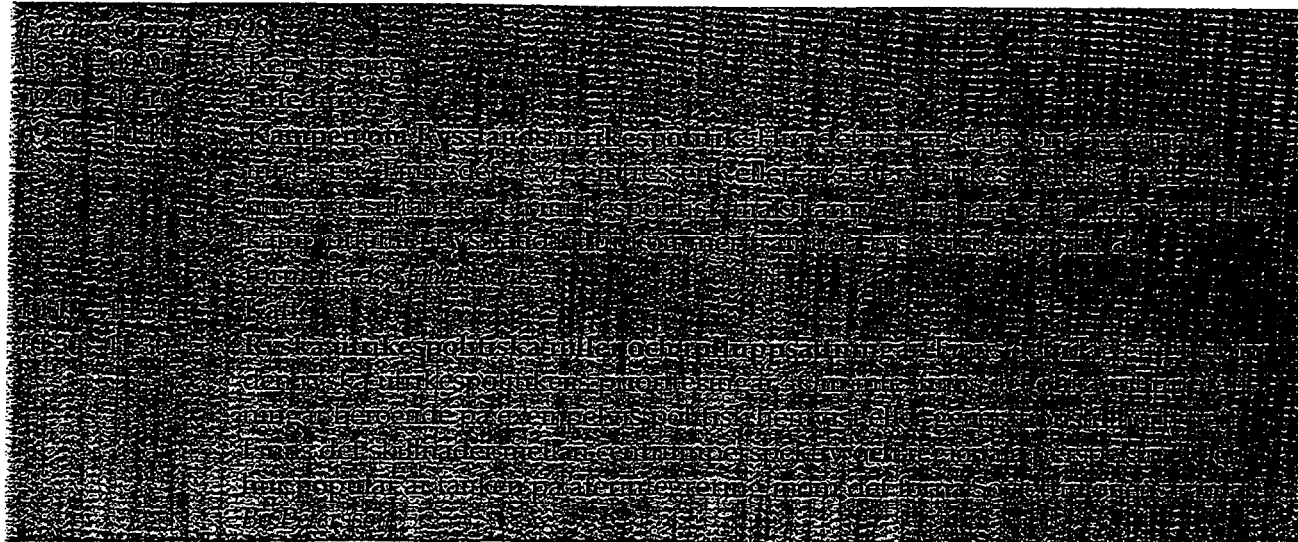
Vi vänder oss till

militär, politiker, polis, tull och lärare i historia och samhällskunskap på grundskolans högstadium, i gymnasieskola och vuxenutbildning samt till andra intresserade yrkesgrupper.

Medverkande

Anders Fogelklou	Professor i östeuropastudier, institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet
Kristian Gerner	Professor i östeuropastudier, institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet
Klas-Göran Karlsson	Docent, historiska institutionen, Lunds universitet
Leif Kihlsten	Lärare och analytiker, strategiska institutionen, Militärhögskolan
Johan Matz	Doktorand i statskunskap, institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet och Utrikespolitiska Institutet
Ingmar Oldberg	Docent, Försvarets Forskningsanstalt, FOA
Bo Petersson	FD, statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Lunds universitet
Barbara Törnkvist-Plewa	Docent, slaviska institutionen, Lunds universitet
Lennart Uller	Överste, strategiska institutionen, Militärhögskolan
Hans Zettermarck	Major, strategiska institutionen, Militärhögskolan
Gunnar Åselius	FD, forskare, strategiska institutionen, Militärhögskolan

Program Moderatorer: *Kristian Gerner och Johan Matz*





Jag/vi anmäler mig/oss till "Rysslands utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik" 6 - 7 mars 1998 i Uppsala.
Anmälan skickas till Kurssekretariatet senast den 20 februari 1998. Fax 018 - 55 84 05

V g texta!

Namn _____ Namn _____

Namn _____ Namn _____

Befattning _____ Tel _____

Arbetsplats _____ Fax _____

Adress arbetet _____

☐ Jag/vi önskar delta i middagen (bindande anmälan) ☐ Jag/vi önskar vegetarisk mat
den 6 mars à 220 kr exkl moms

Europas oroliga hörn

Instabilitet, konflikter och strategier i
sydöstra och östra Europa

Konferens 5 - 6 november 1998 i Uppsala



Uppsala universitet ♦ Kurssekretariatet

Sovjetunionens kollaps 1991 har medfört genomgripande förändringar av sydöstra Europas, Kaukasus och Centralasiens politiska och ekonomiska geografi. En rad nya stater har upprättats. Gränser som tidigare blott utgjorde administrativa skiljelinjer, har förvandlats till statsgränser. Stora mängder avancerade vapen finns i omlopp och på flera håll har blodiga konflikter blossat upp. Dessa nya stater har också i flera fall genomgått omfattande och smärtsamma reformer från extrem centralplanering till marknadsekonomi.

Konferensen syftar till att belysa pågående konflikter samt vilka stabiliserande och destabiliserande krafter som verkar längs en axel från Adriatiska havet i väster till Kaspiska havet i öster. Vi kommer att diskutera frågor som: Vilken framtid går albanerna i Kosovo och Makedonien till mötes? Vilka är förutsättningarna för varaktig fred i det konfliktfyllda Kaukasus? Kan man nå en fredlig uppdelning av de enorma oljetillgångarna i och kring Kaspiska havet? Vilken roll spelar stormakter som Ryssland och Förenta staterna i kampen om strategiskt och ekonomiskt inflytande i regionen? Den politiska instabiliteten, oroliga ekonomin och sociala osäkerheten lämnar stort utrymme för den informella sektorn. Narkotikatrafik och flykting-smuggling har tilltagit. Fattiga gränssoldater och polis mutas till samarbete och tystnad.

Vi vänder oss till

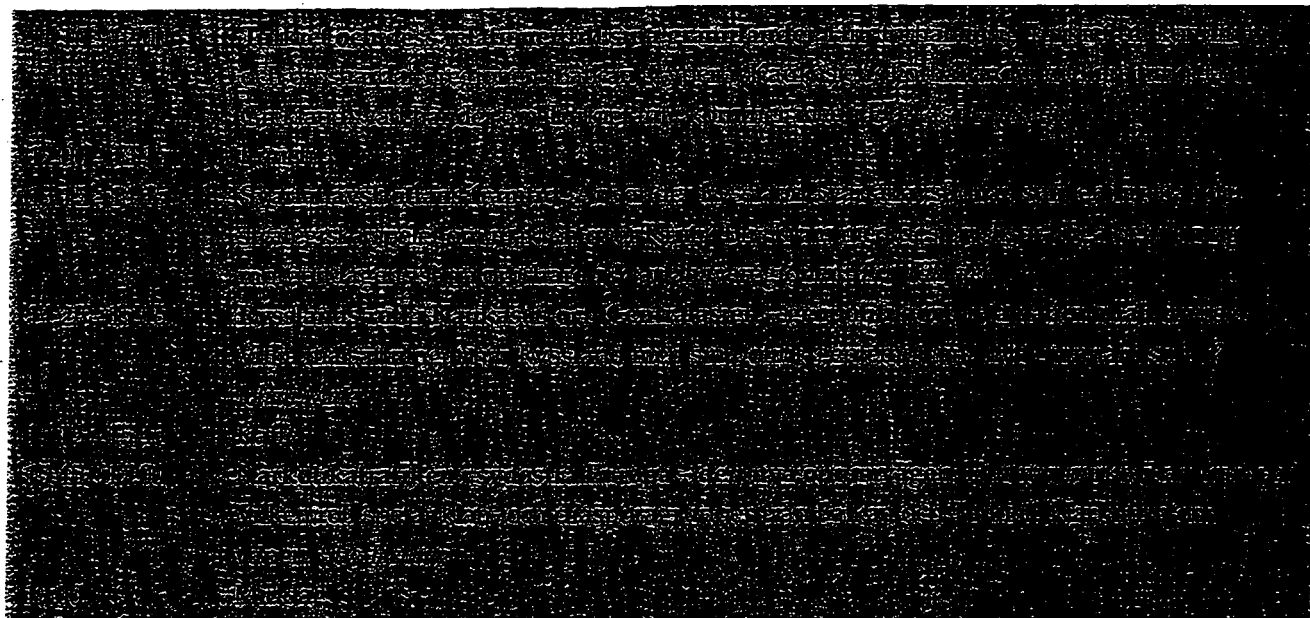
militär, polis, tull, människorättsorganisationer, organisationer involverade i bistånd samt till lärare i samhällskunskap, historia och religion på grundskolans högstadium, i gymnasium och vuxenutbildning samt övriga yrkesgrupper som på olika sätt kommer i kontakt med internationella frågor.

Medverkande

Farid Abbaszadegan	Doktorand, institutionen för afroasiatiska språk, Uppsala universitet.
Soante Cornell	Doktorand, institutionen för freds- och konfliktkunskap, Uppsala universitet, med Västasien och Kaukasus som specialområde.
Stig Helling	Psykolog och specialist på drog- och missbrukarfrågor. Bland hans många publikationer kan nämnas <i>Världens droger</i> (1993).
Klas-Göran Karlsson	Docent i historia, Lunds universitet. Författare till ett stort antal böcker om Östeuropa och Ryssland. I höst utkommer en bok om Kaukasien.
Leif Kihlsten	Överstelöjtnant och forskare, Strategiska institutionen, Försvarshögskolan.
Åsa Lundgren	FD i statsvetenskap. I våras lade hon fram doktorsavhandlingen <i>Europeisk identitetspolitik: EU:s demokratibistånd till Polen och Turkiet</i> och för närvarande forskar hon i turkisk utrikespolitik.
Johan Matz	Doktorand, statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Uppsala universitet och Utrikespolitiska institutet, med rysk säkerhetspolitik som specialområde.
Kerstin Nyström	Verksam som forskare vid institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet, med Kroatien och Jugoslavien som specialområde.
Christer Salomonsson	Rikskriminalpolisens underrättelseenhet.
Örjan Sturesjö	Verksam som forskare vid institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet. Författare till <i>Den albanska frågan</i> (1997).
Ebba Säöborg-Romare	Utrikespolitiska institutet, med Ryssland som specialområde. Tidigare bl a Moskvakorrespondent för TT (1976-1979) och ämnessakkunnig (Ryssland) på UD 1993-1997. Utgav våren 1998 en skrift om den kaspiska oljan, i serien <i>Världspolitikens dagsfrågor</i> .

Programmet har sammanställts av **Ingoar Svanberg**, institutionen för östeuropastudier, Uppsala universitet.

Programmet	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
08.30 - 09.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
09.00 - 10.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
10.00 - 11.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
11.00 - 12.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
12.00 - 13.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
13.00 - 14.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
14.00 - 15.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
15.00 - 16.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
16.00 - 17.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
17.00 - 18.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
18.00 - 19.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
19.00 - 20.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
20.00 - 21.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
21.00 - 22.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
22.00 - 23.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
23.00 - 24.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
24.00 - 25.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
25.00 - 26.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
26.00 - 27.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
27.00 - 28.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
28.00 - 29.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
29.00 - 30.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
30.00 - 31.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
31.00 - 32.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
32.00 - 33.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
33.00 - 34.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
34.00 - 35.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
35.00 - 36.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
36.00 - 37.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
37.00 - 38.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
38.00 - 39.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
39.00 - 40.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
40.00 - 41.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
41.00 - 42.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
42.00 - 43.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
43.00 - 44.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
44.00 - 45.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
45.00 - 46.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
46.00 - 47.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
47.00 - 48.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
48.00 - 49.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
49.00 - 50.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
50.00 - 51.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
51.00 - 52.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
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54.00 - 55.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
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56.00 - 57.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
57.00 - 58.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
58.00 - 59.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
59.00 - 60.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
60.00 - 61.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
61.00 - 62.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
62.00 - 63.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
63.00 - 64.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
64.00 - 65.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
65.00 - 66.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
66.00 - 67.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
67.00 - 68.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
68.00 - 69.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
69.00 - 70.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
70.00 - 71.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
71.00 - 72.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
72.00 - 73.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
73.00 - 74.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
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96.00 - 97.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
97.00 - 98.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
98.00 - 99.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.
99.00 - 100.00	Föreläsning: 14 november 1998, Örebro universitet.



Jag/vi anmäler mig/oss till "Europas oroliga hörn" 5- 6 november 1998 i Uppsala. **Anmälan skickas till Kurssekretariatet senast den 22 oktober 1998. Fax 018 - 55 84 05**

V g texta!

Namn _____ Namn _____

Namn _____ Namn _____

Befattning _____ Tel _____

Arbetsplats _____ Fax _____

Adress arbetet _____

☐ Jag/vi önskar delta i middagen (bindande anmälan) ☐ Jag/vi önskar vegetarisk mat
den 5 november à 220 kr exkl moms

Диплом

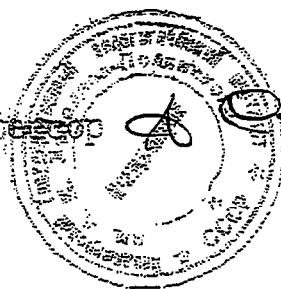
выдан

ОБРАЗУ МАЛУ

об окончании летних курсов русского языка
при Владимирском государственном педагогическом
институте имени П.М.Лесбедова-Полянского

июль-август 1991

Ректор профессор



— Д.А.Максеев

Bilaga 9



Министерство образования Российской Федерации

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

Выдано студенту-стажеру Иохан Матп
из Швеции

в том, что он(а) проходил(а) обучение и прослушал(а) курс лекций на летних
коммерческих курсах русского языка в Институте русского языка им. А. С. Пушкина
в период с " I " ИЮЛЯ по " 12 " августа 1992 года в объеме
144 часов.



г. Москва

[Signature] Директор

[Signature] Секретарь

" 12 " августа 1992 г.

Регистрационный № 55



Bilaga 10

UPPSALA UNIVERSITET
Statsvetenskapliga institutionen

Uppsala den 3 december 1996.

Till den det vederbör

INTYG

Härmed intygas att Johann Matz, 690904-7612, under läsåret 1994/95 bedrivit heltidsstudier vid universitetet i Bristol. De kursen han har tenderat tillgodoräknas enligt följande:

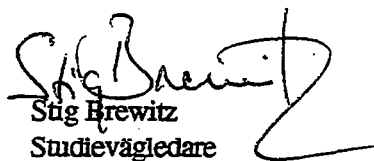
Tillgodoräknat som kursen Statskunskap D 20 poäng

Foreign Policy Analysis	10 poäng	Väl godkänd
Dissertation	10 poäng	Väl godkänd

Motsvarar kurser i statskunskap på C och D nivå

World Politics	5 poäng	Väl godkänd
Rational Choice Politics	5 poäng	Godkänd
US Politics	5 poäng	Väl godkänd.

För statsvetenskapliga institutionen


Stig Brewitz
Studievägledare

Department of Government, Uppsala University

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Bilaga 11

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

12 Priory Road

Bristol BS8 1TU, England

Telephone: (0117) 928 7898 or (0117) 928 9000 ext. 7898

Fax: (0117) 973 2133

This is to confirm that Johann MATZ submitted a dissertation at Master's level of 20,000 words entitled **THE METAMORPHOSIS OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY**. The dissertation has been awarded the mark of 78%.

The chief examiner's comments were as follows:

"This dissertation is an outstanding, first class piece of work - the best MSc essay that I have seen in five years. It combines a remarkable array of analytic and conceptual material, drawn from the relevant literature, with a huge amount of contemporary detail, and has been synthesised with great success. It is publishable in its present form, or with very little modification. My fellow examiners support this analysis."

Bristol, 12 June 1995



РУССКИЙ УЧЕБНЫЙ ЦЕНТР
RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER

ADDRESS:
MOSCOW 117246, BOX 1

FAX: (7-095)292-65-11
FOR: RUSSIAN CENTER (BOX 565)

The Russian Educational Center MC (Moscow Center) confirms, that Swedish citizen Johan Jakob Matz (690904) studied in the Center from 17.06.96 to 09.08.96 according to the full day program (20 hours a week, more than 90% attendance) in the Advanced level:

Grammar - 5,
Lexics/Practical Speech - 5,
Mass Media Language - 5,
Russian History - 5.

General Director of the
Russian Educational Center MC
Dr. Latyshev S.V.

09.08.96





Page 12



The 1997 Summer Institute In Political Psychology

Certifies that

Johan Matz

has completed all course requirements and has a basic knowledge in
political psychology concepts and methods.

Awarded on July 18, 1997 by

Margaret Hermann
Co-Director

Thomas Nelson
Co-Director

Jon Krosnick
Co-Director

Bilaga 14

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University)
Russian Centre



76, Vernadsky Prosp., MGIMO
Moscow 117454, Russia

Certificate

This is to Certify that

Johan Matz

regularly attended and completed a Course of:

Russian language

at

Advanced Level
(90 ac.h.)

from: 05.05.1998

till: 20.05.1998

Director

Cert. N 188/92



Date: 21.05.1998

Regen

278/001
2001-10-05
P 2 Eu¹

From: ^{FA} Hans Bäck on 2001-10-05 12:59
To: Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Sten Olsson/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY@RK, Gunilla Olofsson/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY@RK, Rolf Bergman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Subject: Ang: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

Hej!

Jag bekräftar att R Wallenberg-kommitté kommer att finansieras upp till 2,6 mkr. Formerna för hur får jag återkomma till.

Vänligen

Hasse Bäck
Anne Franzén

Anne Franzén
2001-10-05 11:42

Till: Hans Bäck/ADM/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Michael Malmby/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Ärende: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

Hans,

Tacksam få din bekräftelse så fort som möjligt

Hälsningar

Anne Franzén

----- Forwarded by Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2001-10-05 11:33 -----

 Rolf Bergman
2001-10-04 16:13

To: Hans Bäck/ADM/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

Hans

Tacksam du bekräftar det vi nyss talade om nämligen att FA är beredd ge UD dispositionsrätten till anslag/anslagspost under uo 1 för att bestrida UD:s kostnader år 2001 och 2002 på totalt 2,6 milj kr för den R Wallenberg-kommitté, som regeringen fattar beslut om den 11 okt.

Rolf

hax



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 5 October 2001

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

UD PLAN AU
Michael Malmby
Desk Officer

Ms. Susan Ellen Mesinai
Fax: 1-212-645-7495
NEW YORK, U.S.

AK

U.S. Federal taxes 2000

Dear Ms. Mesinai,

With reference to your fax of 24 September 2001, the Ministry hereby informs you as follows.

The Swedish Tax Authorities has once more confirmed that salary and taxation in connection with your mission has been handled according to Swedish regulations. The obligations made by the Ministry has been fulfilled through the reimbursements received by you.

The Ministry will not comment on nor intervene in decisions made by U.S. authorities in this particular case. From the Ministry's point of view the matter concerning your salary and taxation has been finalized. Complaints on taxation in the U.S. should be forwarded to the competent authorities in that country.

Yours Sincerely,


Michael Malmby

cc:

Hans Magnusson
Jan Lundvik

Postal Address
SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

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

Visitors' address
Malm Morgsgatan 3

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

Exp 8/10-2001
K1-08-15

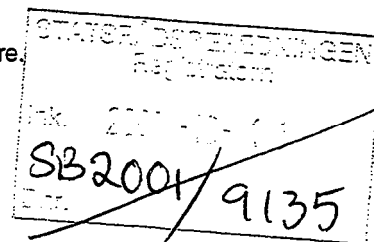




Kunal och Åsa
<kunalandasa@hotmail.com>

2001-10-11 08:31

Till: Distributionslista med 2 mottagare.
Kopia:
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Ärende: Roul Wallenberg



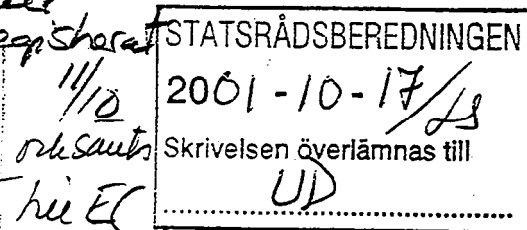
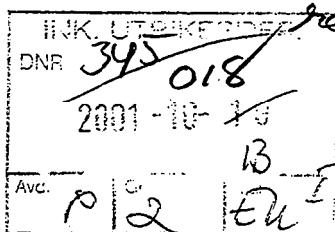
Bäste Statsminister Persson och Utrikesminister Lind,

Jag skriver med anledning av uppgifter som presenterades i Nyhetsmorgon TV4 denna morgon 11 oktober 2001 om Roul Wallenberg. Någon påstår att ha träffat Roul Wallenberg i en fängelseinstans utanför Moskva så sent som förra året. Det berör mig så illa och jag har gråten i halsen då jag skriver detta vid tanke på att en så beundransvärd och ärofull man efter alla dessa år kanske sitter "bortglömd" i ett kallt ryskt fängelse.

Jag ber er att på regeringsnivå prioritera ett aktivt och verkligt sökande efter herr Wallenberg under föreställning att fortfarande är vid liv. Jag förstår också av nyheterna denna morgon att regeringen har igångsatt ytterligare en undersökning för att belysa regeringens handläggning av ärendet vilket jag tycker är bra men kära ni... om det fortfarande inte är bevisat att herr Wallenberg är död måste vi ju arbeta som om han lever!

En berörd medborgare
Åsa Mukhopadhyay

EMK



UD/EC/Amb Jan Lundvik
2001-12-11
besv. m. e-mail till
Åsa Mukhopadhyay.
u/Anna Lindh

atgard re waista vidlag
LEI

October 15, 2001

THIS IS A REVISED VERSION OF MY LETTER OF OCTOBER 4, 2001

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson - EC
Swedish Foreign Ministry, Stockholm

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York

SUBJECT: Proposed Work. Pilot 2001 and Follow Up 2002.
Raoul Wallenberg Investigation

288/012

IN
2001-10-17
2002-07-10
Avd. P 2 Eu

EC

Dear Hans:

This letter has been prompted by our telephone discussion of October 4th when you informed me that Jan Lundvik is in the hospital and that the UD must now begin finding a replacement for him. As I know it is of concern to the Government of Sweden that the investigation move forward at a timely pace, I am thinking that I can be helpful at this time in re-establishing the kind of momentum we had in the latter phase of the Working Group. The overall goal of this proposal would be to complete as much as possible of the long discussed 'Follow Up' phase, putting the remaining investigative concerns from the Working Group phase in order so that the table is clear for the kinds of proposals the new format would invite. In terms of my own personal schedule, I am presenting this in two phases - the pilot (October 14, 2001 - January 14, 2002) which has already been discussed and approved; and the work I am proposing for 2002, hopefully with September 1, 2002 as the cut-off date for research in Russia - but definitely by the end of that year.

My 'ideal' scenario is one in which I serve as a bridge and lay the foundation for a result-oriented future by moving ahead with my research, not solely for my own scholarship but to empower the Government of Sweden to be able to place further sightings or documents in a context and work with them directly. I would not be applying as a 'historian' for one of the new grants but to fulfill my work, in close cooperation with the Swedish government who now has had considerable time to evaluate past efforts and choose how best to improve upon that overall effort. We would be building upon my already established expertise to complete the work through close cooperation with the Russian archivists. Bearing in mind that the Russians have always been fully apprised of my work and have cooperated, even when they disagreed with the potential outcome, I am optimistic that the essential information I am requesting herein will be produced for me to complete my data and offer a comprehensive evaluation in a Final Report.

My earlier reports of June - August 2000 as well as my report *Liquidatsia*, recently reviewed with yours in the New York Review of Books, will give the Swedish government a clear picture of my abilities to help move the case forward. The important thing would be for the Russian side to pledge its full cooperation and momentum during this time period. And if, by the way, all the data is turned over at an earlier date - we

could agree to cut the work off that much earlier because, as you know, I am also anxious to get on with other parts of my life. I would also hold to my earlier agreement to the Russians not to publish without their permission and from the Swedish government I would request, as in my previous contract, copyright although we would share the materials as before, perhaps even more so if I can share the apparatus for following up on sightings with you.

Overall, I would continue to function during this period as the hardworking 'informal' needle and thread to sew the information together. I think we all can agree that, given the international attention generated by all our reports, it is essential to show an active face and go on and that this could be a valuable use of the time period while you enter a new phase in Sweden. It goes without saying that delays are not good for our cause.

THE NATURE OF THE WORK

While the more political/intelligence questions of the 'Why' of Wallenberg's arrest and prolonged detention offer a certain fascination to the public, my focus from 1997 to 2000 was exclusively on Wallenberg's paper trail, to determine his fate and actual whereabouts. I know from the actual discovery of Victor Hamilton, and other cases, that once that is established at any point – the solution comes quickly because no authority, prison or prison hospital wants to be held accountable. Consequently, the authorities are eager to say where the next stop was for the prisoner along the way.

In this proposal, however, I am adding two significant requests related to 'historical' finds since the Working Group closed – the first related to Beria's role in overseeing the Wallenberg case; the second to a possible cross-over between Losowski and Wallenberg for the anti-Fascist trials (1948-1952); and Wallenberg's projected role in the show trials to have been held in Hungary in 1953, as per the Karolyi Remenyi testimony of 1984, among others. The former relates to requests that have already been submitted, but we did not have enough evidence to understand the validity and urgency of this approach. The second has been long discussed, but we didn't have a specific way to make the connection. Now we do.

In terms of the question of Whereabouts, the discoveries made by Dr. Makinen & Ari Kaplan as well as myself in 2000, have enabled us to close the gap on a number of points which – if the Russians are sufficiently pressured to identify certain details – could yield that trail. This refers to the identification of numbered prisoners 14, 16-20 sentenced by OSO/Moscow during the 1947 – early 1948 time period; the occupants of allegedly empty cells in Corpus 2/Vladimir that correspond to the reports of key eyewitnesses; the review of registries cited in my reports (particularly, but not limited to the 1950 Butyrka incoming registry for March and April); and follow up on the question of valuables and currency which, if not confiscated at sentencing, follow the prisoner until his death. While, I believe, the answer to these questions could be provided directly by the Russians if an order was so given – this has not been the case until now.

in two computer systems – one for clustering and evaluating the different eyewitness reports. one for my study of the interrogations of Wallenberg and related individuals – which will not only consolidate all the information we have but make it much easier to add and reprocess new information. For this I would also need to spend at least three weeks studying the newly declassified materials in Stockholm – sightings and related documents having to do with the findings, discussions and negotiations over the past thirty years. As these refer to the later stages, they can be done coming and going through Stockholm; (**Approved and subject for the pilot**).

- 2) In the absence of Marvin Makinen, doing some very specific follow up related to his cell occupancy study for Corpus II Vladimir. As mentioned above, this could involve my working with Ari Kaplan on the actual data at some point. Otherwise, this involves prisoner files and a trip to Vladimir. It would be fruitful to go through the cards to calculate exactly what incoming registration numbers are missing for the critical years (1947, 1948, 1952 and 1954), to determine their dates of arrival, how many there are and so on, and as a different way of determining their number or name or pseudonym. (**Request to return to Vladimir approved; need to organize this and get it done – during the longer period and preferably in warmer weather. This is not a costly affair and does not involve copying of cards, only recording of dates and numbers.**)
- 3) In terms of Marvin and Ari's work, I want to follow up on Lazar Berger's testimony that Wallenberg sat with Stalin's 'Georgian general' in Cell II-53. I believe this general to have been S. A. Goglidze, rather than 'Gorgibereshvillii', as described by Berger. According to Makinen's Independent Consultant report, page 39, this cell was shown 'unoccupied' for 270 days during the period May 1960 until February 1961. We therefore need to request that the authorities establish and prove the death date of Goglidze. if indeed he was executed like Dekanozov and/or if he was indeed at Vladimir – then particulars of his arrival and departure, and cell occupancy. (**Request for Goglidze's file, attached. Request for information to determine occupants of Cell II-53 during specific time period. Alternatively, and preferably, we gain access to the Corpus II cards and isolation lists for corresponding periods and consult records for 'especially important prisoners' handled by the highest level KGB/MVD and their corresponding, but more basic, records in the Prison Department files at GARF**)
- 4) The Russians immediate reply to my work on possessions, stating that all financial records related to prisoner debit/credit accounts for the Vladimir Region (1945-present) had been 'destroyed' is of course highly questionable. As I discussed this with State Secretary Dahlgren, no system could function like that. (**Further work must be done to**

the Remenyi report of 1984, among others). This raises the question also of Wallenberg having been interrogated at Sukhanova prior to his 'sentencing', whether in the 1947 period or in Moscow later in preparation for the show trial.

The control coming out of Moscow through the respective Eastern European governments was quite autonomous. We raised the issue of Noel Field repeatedly in 1998, around the time of my Preliminary Report as his name was on my original list. We then gave up. I would look for a way to reopen the issue, but only on the basis of specific documentation. (No specific request as yet other than those already submitted above. We should discuss pressing again for review of the interrogation registries for the other Main Directorates for, say, Prisoner Number 7 'Under Investigation' or at a later date, in all Directorates, any of the OSO sentenced Numbered Prisoners already designated as potentially Wallenberg, Langfelder and Katona). It is essential that transport records for Sukhanova be studied for prisoners who could be Wallenberg in the Forties and Fifties (if still active then).

- 7) To strengthen the hypothesis that the blots correspond to the transfer of certain prisoners possessions in the annual Lubyanka Alphabetical Registry, we should determine whether other prisoners who later were numbered and sentenced were handled the same way. Menshagin's file is essential to this because he also was numbered and held for a long time in Lubyanka and sent out as a numbered prisoner. If we can establish exact dates through his file, we could determine if he is one of the blotted names in another year without requiring costly forensics. (Request at present: the Menshagin file and the right to review alphabetical registries for other years, where we know numbered prisoners to have come to Lubyanka at which point their names were taken from them).
- 8) In relation to the article that appeared in Top Secret, March 2000, regarding the interrogations of a man believed to be Heinrich 'Gestapo' Mueller at a special military site in the Urals; I have uncovered testimony in the American National Archives from a high ranking KGB defector testifying in the early Seventies who states that Mueller was interrogated with Pickenbrok in Vladimir Prison in the summer of 1952 regarding the Gehlen intelligence network. In studying the records available in Chicago from the Corpus 2 study, certain details of his report are confirmed. While clearly I do not expect to see the file of Heinrich 'Gestapo' Mueller since the Russians have never admitted to having him as their prisoner, this does have relevance in terms of cases which are attached to Wallenberg's as an "especially important prisoner." It also is of interest in that it was reported in the newspaper in November 1992 that a high-ranking German intelligence officer having the same initials and, I believe, in his 90s was

This covers my research, data collection requests, apart from work that might be done in GARF of an unclassified nature through the ARK Project. I would like to renew my GARF card through a request from the Swedish Embassy as well as gain permission to work in the RosArchiv.

GOALS IN MY WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH SWEDISH & RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES AND EXPERTS.

The pilot will be, of course, just that – to test what can be done, how and its cost effectiveness. On a research/administrative level, I imagine my role for 2002 to be:

- A. To serve as on an-site trainer to keep the transport study going, after which time the archivists in Russia would do more of the general work (surveys, etc.) and my presence would be limited to overseeing the effort to follow up on specific eyewitness reports which seem very strong. (For example, our test for this pilot will be the follow up of convoy records based on the Aladjan-Aladjani model.) One possibility is that, with certain key exceptions, we explore a system where I can study their findings from home – sparing you the expense of travel and me the wear and tear of crossing the world at a time when air travel seems rather problematic. The first few years to be covered, however are critical and I should continue to work with them on that, i.e. 1945-1947; 1947-1949, 1950 – 1951; 1954 – 1956; 1957 – 1959; 1960-1961 and 1970-1972. Equally important is to make certain that we have the right convoy records as what we need may still be with MGB/KGB/FSB and not in the ROSARCHIV.
- B. To do the same at Serbsky and at other Moscow Medical Facilities where findings warrant such. (One such facility has already been recommended to me by the staff of the Psychiatric Facility located at 26-28 Sebastopolsky Prospekt, but I have to verify the correct spelling of the name as there are two such institutes which sound alike). Here I am less inclined to turn over the work to the archivists too quickly because of previous experience with Serbsky. They should make the incoming/outgoing registries directly available to us, but I would emphasize that I myself am not asking to study the medical files – diagnosis, etc – areas which are not allowed by law for rights of privacy and confidentiality. The only area of interest, once we have established which – if any – of the numbered or pseudonymic prisoners could be Wallenberg – would be to study their physical description and personal profile to determine how close the match. This we have done previously in the case of Andrey Andreyovitch Crissin, so I see no problem with this procedure. Where the study of actual medical records are concerned, it is to our advantage that Dr. David Weisstub's will come to review the materials for which I have done the groundwork, no doubt with a Russian

PAYMENTS - THE PILOT/2001

Assuming that the Swedish Government still holds to its usual procedures, telexes for payment go out around the 24th of each month. I therefore would like to ask that for the pilot (October 14, 2001 - January 14, 2002) we arrange it such that I not get paid for January 2002 and we start the clock as of October 1st. In other words, I would work a full three months as agreed, but my money for October 2001 would already be in my bank account before I leave. This will enable me to meet my expenses for November and make arrangements for December (which can also be paid upon my return that month). It also would close the books for you by the end of the year.

For travel expenses and expenses in Stockholm and Moscow, once agreed, I would ask that we employ our usual procedure. The Consulate General purchase my ticket and reimburse me for visa fees and travel insurance; the UD pay for the hotel and give my per diems for Stockholm; the Embassy does the same in Moscow. I am looking for a room with a family, as before, but if I do not succeed I must ask the Embassy to pay for my hotel directly. This is an expense I would like to avoid but there are now security and other considerations. If I do stay with a family, I would like to ask that my passport be submitted to OVIR through the Swedish Embassy, as the procedures are already in order and this will not take away from precious work time.

As you must know - or at least I wrote both Jan and you about this - there is a problem of my American taxes. Our old arrangement was \$3,000 per month net; \$4,000 gross. Unless the remaining money from the difference between my net and gross for 2000 is made available to be turned over to the US government, I will have to request the full \$4,000 as my net with the Government of Sweden calculating a new gross and deducting its taxes on a monthly basis. This will be the only way I can pay back the U.S. government for 2000 and put aside money for U. S. taxes and social security related to the present, proposed work.

ASSISTANTS

While in Russia, I will require the equivalent of one full time translator at the rate we had already established. Because most translators have other jobs, this will really be two or three different parties. Even then, this does not result in a full week schedule. There will be periods when I will be working alone, going through prisoner files doing interrogation schedules, etc. and saving questions for the translator when he or she comes. At present, I am trying to reach Alla Oganova to replace Svetlana Zavrazhovanova, who died last year. I will be looking for someone with a slightly more military training to replace Andrey Allakhverdov, who now has been promoted in his radio work. Andrey will however continue to work with me on essential translations and discussions that involve negotiations.

**PRISONER FILES OUTSTANDING:
(COMBINED MESINAI AND MAKINEN REQUESTS)**

ADELMAN, Rudiger (1893). *Follow up on information presented by the Russian side.* The Russian authorities provided us with Adelman's interrogation schedule, implying that he was among those interrogated during the July 22/23, 1947 phase to establish knowledge of Wallenberg. However, we know nothing about his background or his relevance of this particular case. I spoke about this file with Deputy Director Korotaev while working in the Rosarchiv in 2000. He informed me that the file was classified and, like others I have seen, would require a request from the Swedish government.

BAUER, Bruno (born July 28, 1883)- *as per Revised Prisoner File List of 1998.* Repatriated in July 1955. Cited as a critical witness testifying against Gflorener, (whose case Kopelyansky has noted as being essential to understanding the Wallenberg case). Bauer also known to have links with the Papal Nuncio in Budapest.

BERESHVILI, Shalva Nestorovich (1899). *As requested by Dr. Makinen in his Final Report.* Bereshvili entered Vladimir in 1944, presumably with Gogiberidse and Pataridze. According to Dr. Makinen's analysis, Bereshvili was in Cell II_49 at the time of Osmak's death and was released soon thereafter. As this coincides with certain aspects of Varvora Larina's testimony, it must be examined for possible confusion with Wallenberg himself. At the same time, Dr. Makinen notes that Bereshvili had two period of 'solitary confinement' in 1954 in an otherwise 'no-solitary' history and wishes to determine if he was really alone or indeed had a cellmate and, if so, who that might have been.

BERGER, Leizer Niselyevich (1922). *As per Dr. Makinen's Final Report.* Berger, a cellmate of Vorbyov-Vorobei when he was first brought to Vladimir Prison from Novgorod, was subsequently transferred to Corpus 2 where he sat with him again. This second time he learned about the Swedish prisoner Wallenberg being held in Corpus 2. 'In particular, Berger stated that the Swedish prisoner had been in Cell II-53 with a former 'Stalin general' Gorgibereshvillii' and that he himself was later in that same cell.' Berger also reported his own encounter with Wallenberg when there was allegedly a fire in the baths. As many details of his testimony have been verified through the data base, I am now asking to examine Berger's prisoner file as per Dr. Makinen's request.

BETHLEN, Istvan. *Original List.* Since this request was originally submitted, it has become all the more important because of documents found in the British Public Records Office mentioning not only separate peace efforts toward the West, but alluding to the relevance of Jewish rescue as part of the 'package.' All of this I have referred to in my reports of 2000, including the coincidence of interrogations, Bethlen/Jankowski/Wallenberg on April 28, 1945. The Russians were so kind as to provide some clarification as to the topic of discussion in

GERUM, Kurt. *Revised Prisoner File List of 1998*. Cellmate of Gfrorener, described in Vladimir as 'Especially Dangerous State Criminal.' Also cellmate of Wolfin, assumed to be informant, at around the time of Gfrorener's execution. Died in Vladimir 1953. His file is at Vladimir and I did not finish studying it.

GOGLIDZE, S. A. *Dr. Makinen's Report*. According to Vorobyov testimony and/or Lazar Berger directly, Wallenberg at one point sat in Cell II-53 with the 'Stalin general' Gorgibereshvili. There has been a lot of confusion around the correct spelling of this family name, including mistaking him for Gogiberidse (whose name appeared on the Original List and who is also a Wallenberg indirect witness). We believe that, in his uncertainty, Berger may have combined the name Goglidze with Bereshvili (see above). According to Nikita Petrov's thesis, Goglidze was an important Stalin general who became the head of the Third Main Directorate MGB just before the death of Stalin and arrest of Beria. He was at that time frequently paired with Mamulov who survived the Beria purge and was imprisoned at Vladimir. Goglidze's name, however, does not appear among the cards at Vladimir. We must therefore examine his file to determine a number of elements: date of detention, date of formal arrest, interrogation schedule and under whose jurisdiction, sentencing (charges, term, etc.) and – if executed, the date of his execution and proof that it was carried out. If not executed, we must ask the authorities to cooperate in determining his presence at Vladimir.

GOLDSTEIN, I. J. (1892). *As mentioned in Dr. Makinen's Final Report*. Goldstein's personal history is unknown to us, but his name also appears on the list of those to be held in solitary cells in Vladimir's Corpus II in March 1953 as studied in the numbered prisoner file in GARF.

HOLLOSSY, Albert. *See previous requests submitted to the authorities in the Spring of 2000*. Hungarian national, military officer and cartographer whose file was already requested in the year 20-00 in order to verify testimony of this eyewitness report that Wallenberg was held in a psychiatric facility on the outskirts of Moscow in the early Eighties. Examination of file necessary to verify other aspects of his testimony to determine credibility.

JAKOBSSON, Rafael Saulovitch. *See original list*. Alleged to be witness to Wallenberg in hospital in Magnitogorsk (whether as a patient or doctor, unclear). Transported to Vladimir from Verchne Uralsk in 1954. Repatriated. Useful for medical study.

KAHLER or KOHLER, Erich. *Per request Preliminary Report, November 1998*. High officer in the Luftwaffe, sat with Hille and of special interest per Hille reports. Fate unknown.

KAPLAN, Jan (). *See original list*. While I have been shown Kaplan's denial that he had any knowledge of the prisoner Wallenberg in Butyrka Prison, I still have not been able to see his personal prisoner file as requested, to establish.

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LOSOWSKI, Solomon (1878). Name at birth, DRIDZO. *Need to know based on reading from his court testimonies starting May 27, 1952, as published in the new book, Stalin's Secret Pogrom edited by Joshua Rubenstein and Vladimir P.*

Naumov. Losowski, who served as Molotov's deputy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs starting in 1939, stated in his testimony that his 'portfolio included the Far Eastern and Scandinavian desk.' We know that he had contact, in that capacity, with the Wallenberg case and that he was present in June 1946 at Minister Soderblum's meeting with Stalin to discuss Wallenberg's disappearance. In July 1946, Losowski left MID to become head of the Sovinformburo. It is also noteworthy that the Russian authorities turned over to us an excerpt of Losowski's diary, December 13, 1946 describing his meeting with Swedish diplomat Barck-Holst on this case. From the American archives, it has been established that it was Losowski who responded to that Embassy's urgent requests for clarification as to why Stalin had ordered the dismantling of the Tungsram plant in Budapest in April 1945. To this we must now add Losowski's knowledge not only of the Soviets' role in collecting information on atrocities against the Jews intended for war crimes trials, but in the interests of the Joint/NY in establishing a separate Jewish state in the Crimea (1944) as well as his overall involvement in the leadership of the anti-Fascist Committee for which reason he was brought to trial. **Requesting Losowski's interrogation schedule and that his investigative file be studied for any matters that would pertain directly to Raoul Wallenberg -- for example any connections between Wallenberg and the Soviets for the collection of evidence for war crimes trials -- or to Soviet knowledge and assessment of post-war plans by the Joint and/or Allied authorities to make use of the 'Reconstruction' period in Hungary for political or intelligence gathering purposes**

MAKINEN, Marvin. (). *Per the original list.* To be reviewed by Susan Mesinai to verify aspects of Makinen's testimony -- and to attempt to reconstruct aspects of Kruminsh's history. (This file is believed to be in Kiev and will require a special request from the Swedish government which should have been made some time ago. It will also require a special trip by Ms. Mesinai to study this material. Expenses for this trip may be funded from outside, but permission for access is essential.

MAMULOV, Stephan Solomonovich (1905). *As requested in Dr. Makinen's Final Report.* Head of Secretariat, MV D, at the time of his arrest in 1953. A number of witnesses have intimated that Wallenberg, for a time, was placed with Mamulov and this must be checked. Mamulov also sat with Vorovyov (see below). We note also that Mamulov was arrested with the 'Georgian general' Goglidze whose card is missing from the Vladimir records, but whom we could assume may have followed a similar path during the investigation/sentencing period and in sitting out his term.

MAREK, Ferdinand. *See original list.*

16

two time periods when Wallenberg is also reported to have come and gone gives this file value as an analogous case.

PICKENBROK, H. (Hans) (1893). *Revised list from Preliminary Report, 1998.* Sentenced 26 March 1952. According to Susanne Berger, Pickenbrok was an Abwehr official active in Stockholm during the War. According to the testimony of the Soviet KGB defector Deriyabin, post-sentencing interrogations of Pickenbrok took place in Vladimir Corpus 2 related to the activities of Gehlen and his anti-Soviet intelligence network. As Pickenbrok's cell card would seem to verify this statement, I would like to examine his file. According to Prison Department records, Pickenbrok was transported to Moscow Internal Prison in June of 1953 by 'special convoy' at the same time that Tibor Clement was sent for diagnosis. The two prisoners were 'strictly isolated' from each other. I welcome as much information as possible to find the appropriate transport records in order to determine how this was done and how it was recorded.

PRISHLYAK, Evgenii Stepanovich (1913). *As introduced through Dr. Makinen's Final Report.* This prisoner was a Ukrainian nationalist whose name appears among those prominent prisoners held on the 3rd floor of Corpus II during the critical time period of Osmak's death. Believed to have arrived Vladimir, August 2, 1955. Wish to study file to determine also if this is the Ukrainian nationalist prisoner Number 1 who was brought from Irkutsk to Vladimir at an unspecified date in 1955. (Please note that there is also a prisoner Grigurii V. Prishlyak, born 1913, who is perhaps his twin brother who arrived in Vladimir November 13, 1955).

ROEDL, Willi. (). *See Original Request.* We have not seen Roedl's personal prisoner file, even though his prisoner of war card gives the specific archival designation of where it was stored with his death in 1947. We should be able to reconstruct, by examining the various interrogation registries, his interrogation schedule. If his name does not appear under these various registries, then we may assume that he - like his cellmate Wallenberg - was interrogated by a different investigative group whose files have not been turned over to us. My investigative study will remain inconclusive without this interrogation schedule. To begin: was Roedl also interrogated with the others on July 22 - July 23, 1947 to determine what was known about Wallenberg and Langfelder? If not, why not?

SATO, Yasumu (1908). *Cited in Dr. Makinen's report. Possible confusion on my part of name which appeared at the end of my Original List.* Possible Japanese witness to Wallenberg. Also a cellmate of Brugger and Vasiliyev in May-June 1956, useful for determining specific flow of information re Wallenberg.

SCHMIDT-DURMOND, Franz (1882). Born in Hamburg, Political Advisor for Radio Broadcasting. Arrested 14 June 1945 by OKR Smersh of the 1st Tank Army of the Guard, sat with Katona. Sentenced by the Military Tribunal to

VOROVYOV-VOROBEL, Vasilii Feodorovich (1910-1913). *From the Original List and as further requested by Dr. Makinen in his Report.* Makinen, who knew V-V personally, has stated that V-V told him in camp that Kruminsh sat with all the important prisoners, including Gary Powers, Makinen himself and the Swedish prisoner Van den Berg. Vorovyov's testimony figures also in that of Berger, one of his cellmates at Vladimir, and Kalinski (who claims to have known him from camp). He also was a cellmate of Mamulov in 1959/1960.

WOLFIN, Isaac Markovich (1913). *See Original List and my analysis in the Preliminary Report of 1998.* The Russian authorities were kind enough to provide me with Wolfin's interrogation schedule. I now need to request: a) his complete cell history from point of arrest until he was sent to Vladimir Prison, giving prison, corpus, cell and jurisdiction; b) any history of transports throughout the file, including also to and from Vladimir or Butyrka in as much detail as possible; c) that his investigative file be examined for any references to Raoul Wallenberg, the Wallenberg family (including their activities in Finland); Jewish rescue and intelligence activities, particularly – but not limited to – Hungary and including any aspect of the War Refugee Board, World Jewish Congress, Joint Distribution Committee or London-based Allied Intelligence activities related to Jewish rescue and intelligence in Eastern and Central Europe; any special work related to critical or strategic materiel overlapping with Wallenberg interests and including also shipments by the Allies to Murmansk or by the Swedes to Japan that could effect the military balance during the War; any special knowledge of a Swedish role during the post-war Reconstruction period which was in opposition to Soviet economic and security interests.

WYNNE, Greville (1919). *See Original List.* English prisoner and cellmate of Makinen at Vladimir, who told him of having earlier seen (or heard) a foreign prisoner exercising on the roof of Lubyanka Prison. This prisoner would summon the elevator to the roof to take him back to his cell by calling out "Taxi." Wynne later gave his testimony to journalist John Bierman, stating that the man was Swedish and that he was Wallenberg. As Wynne's veracity is inconsistent, we need to study his file to verify as much as possible – or at least establish a context for evaluating this sighting.

PRISONER NUMBER ONE. VLADIMIR. (). *Repeated requests and as discussed in my Interim Report.* Hungarian, listed as an 'American spy.' While there are various theories as to the true or composite identity of this prisoner, given the Cumish testimony above it is necessary to continue to pursue this question in order to establish whether or not Vilmos Langfelder could have been this prisoner while at Vladimir. If so it would have to have been either before the arrival of Merkis in 1952, when he assumed the role of Prisoner Number One, or after he resumed use of his name in 1953.



2001-10-17

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

Ambassaden Moskva, dnr

74

Raoul Wallenberg: pilotprojekt i Rosarchiv

Fax A 010810

Ambassaden bedes besvara Rosarchivs brev till Tojzner-Glückman 010807 enligt följande riktlinjer:

Vi välkomnar Rosarchivs förslag om ett pilotprojekt avseende konvojtruppernas arkiv i RGVA. Susan Mesinai är beredd att medverka i projektet, och närmare uppgifter härom kommer inom kort att överlämnas.

Projektet bör i första hand inriktas på tiden för Wallenbergs försvinnande år 1947, och det är väsentligt att urvalet av fonder görs i samråd med Mesinai. För att korrekt kunna bedöma vilka fonder som skall utväljas för pilotstudien behöver Mesinai få tillgång till en arkivmässig översikt av alla dossierer i de olika fonderna och möjlighet att få se de dokument hon önskar. Den rapport som pilotstudien resulterar i förutsättes innehålla en noggrann redogörelse för det arkivmaterial som genomgått samt den metodik inklusive sökkriterier som tillämpats.

Cabinet

Exp. 17/10 01 | RP

A27u-1



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet **Pressmeddelande**

2001-10-18
Dan Svanell
pressekreterare
08-405 56 81
0705-60 17 93

Stefan Gullgren
departementssekreterare
08-405 55 22

Kristina Östergren
redaktör
08-405 57 80
0708-88 35 11

Utredning tillsätts om den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Raoul Wallenberg

Regeringen har idag beslutat tillsätta en kommitté för att utreda den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Raoul Wallenberg. Ordförande i utredningen blir landshövding Ingemar Eliasson och sekreterare fil.dr. Johan Matz. Övriga ledamöter och sakkunniga kommer att utses senare. Utredningens uppdrag ska vara avslutat senast den 31 december 2002.

-"Avsikten med utredningen är att låta oberoende forskare följa upp vissa delar av den rapport om Raoul Wallenberg som en svensk-rysk arbetsgrupp presenterade i januari i år", säger utrikesminister Anna Lindh i en kommentar.

-"Forskargruppen skall utreda och värdera hur den svenska utrikesledningen – i förekommande fall även regeringen i dess helhet – har agerat i Wallenbergärendet. Syftet är att klarlägga i vilken utsträckning alla möjliga ansträngningar har gjorts från officiellt svenskt håll för att bringa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde", säger Anna Lindh.

(eng, fr)

h5



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX

297/008

2001-10-24

p 2 eu^I

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

Fil.dr. Lennart Samuelson

Lodvägen 2

192 59 Sollentuna

(EC)

Forskning om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Jag beklagar djupt det långa dröjsmålet med att tillhandahålla de utlovade preciseringarna beträffande det forskningsuppdrag vi diskuterade vid vårt samtal. Orsaken är min långa sjukskrivning föranledd av en operation som visade sig mera komplicerad än förutsett.

I det följande håller jag mig till de punkter Du tagit upp i Ditt brev.

i) Forskningsuppdragets syfte är att utarbeta en översikt av nuvarande kunskapsläge i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet, varvid särskild vikt bör läggas vid identifiering av kunskapsluckor där fördjupad forskning i första hand kan förväntas ge resultat. Som en del av uppdraget bör det genomföras en systematisk analys av den föreliggande ryska dokumentationen, bl a med utgångspunkt från de delgivningslistor som finns på flera dokument i ärendet, i syfte att identifiera personer och institutioner som kan ha varit involverade i behandlingen av Wallenberg-ärendet. Eventuellt kan det i detta sammanhang bli aktuellt att utarbeta en databas över de ryska dokumenten i ärendet och deras olika versioner. Översikten blir i nästa omgång en del av underlaget för fortsatta undersökningar i ryska arkiv samt för de bedömningar och prioriteringar av UD-finansierade forskningsinsatser, som UD:s akademiska referensgrupp för Raoul Wallenberg-forskning skall svara för.

ii) Eftersom översikten blir av grundläggande betydelse för referensgruppens verksamhet är det angeläget att den utarbetas snarast möjligt. Önskvärd tidsram vore att den kunde färdigställas under våren, dvs allra senast i maj månad. Den som genomför översikten kan påräkna option att delta i den fortsatta forskning som UD finansierar.

Exp. 24/10 01/PP

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM

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08 - 405 10 00

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

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Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

2001-10-24

iii) Ekonomisk ersättning avses utgå på samma grunder som tillämpats för andra likartade statliga forskningsuppdrag.

iv) Kostnader för de resor som kan bli nödvändiga för uppdragets fullgörande ersättes i enlighet med statens resereglemente.

v) Den ryska sidans inställning framgår av följande utdrag ur min rapport från mitt besök i Moskva i slutet av maj i år:

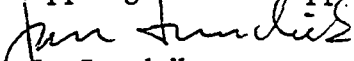
1. Vid mötet på MID med Vjatjeslav Tutjnin, tidigare den ryska sidans ordförande i arbetsgruppen, hans medarbetare Vladimir Uzkov samt Eva Tojzner-Glückman från ambassaden, redogjorde jag för hur vi på svensk sida ser på uppföljningen. Eftersom någon definitiv klarhet om RW:s öde inte nåtts ansåg vi det viktigt att efterforskningarna fortsatte, något som man på rysk sida upprepade gånger, senast vid president Putins samtal med statsminister Persson i april i år, förklarat sig införstådd med. Statsministern hade vidare vid rapportens framläggande aviserat tillsättande av en svensk historikerutredning av den svenska utrikes-ledningens agerande i fallet RW, och diskussioner om detta pågick som bäst mellan regering och opposition. För UD:s del avsåg vi ge finansiellt stöd till oberoende forskningsprojekt om RW:s öde och hade därför tillsatt en akademisk referensgrupp bestående av professor Karl Molin, Stockholms universitet, forskarna Gunnar Åselius, Försvarshögskolan i Stockholm och Sven Holtsmark, Institutt for Forsvarsstudier i Oslo, samt mig själv som representant för UD, för bedömning av inkommande ansökningar. Ansökningar från de amerikanska experter som tidigare anlitats av den svenska arbetsgruppen föll inom ramen för referensgruppens uppdrag.

Tutjnin sade att efterforskningarna på rysk sida upphört i och med framläggandet av arbetsgruppens rapporter, men man var redo att erbjuda all erforderlig assistans vid de fortsatta forskningarna den svenska sidan önskade bedriva. Alla relevanta instanser hade instruktion att hjälpa till om något nytt framkom eller ytterligare granskningar behövde göras. Beträffande de i ärendet engagerade personerna gällde att Vinogradov (bitr. arkivchef FSB) visserligen uppnått pensionsåldern men han skulle fortsätta med ett antal uppdrag, bl a historiska undersökningar såsom de polsk-ryska relationerna under kriget. Han var beredd att assistera om ytterligare undersökningar behövdes i FSB:s arkiv. FSB-kollegan Ziborov kvarstod i tjänst och var likaledes beredd hjälpa till. Nikisjkin (tidigare inrikesministeriet) arbetade visserligen numera inom Kremladministrationen men var också redo att ställa upp. Detsamma gällde Zanina (Rosarchiv) och Filipov (försvarsministeriet).

vi) Full tillgång till UD:s dokumentation kan påräknas.

2001-10-24

Om Du trots den försening som uppstått skulle ha möjlighet att åta Dig
uppdraget skulle vi uppskatta detta mycket.


Jan Lundvik



REGERINGSKANSLIET

298/001
ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Stockholm, den 25.10.2001

Ministerium des Auswärtigen

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Jan Lundvik
Telefon +46 8 405 3114

Herr Erwin Turzer
Memminger Strasse 44
D-87748 Felheim

P 2 Euⁱ
(EC)

Raoul Wallenberg

Sehr geehrter Herr Turzer,

Ich berufe mich auf Ihr Gespräch vergangenen Sommer mit Frau Karin Löfdahl aus Schweden über Ihre Bekanntschaft auf der Heimreise aus sowjetischer Gefangenschaft im Herbst 1947 mit einem schweizerischen oder schwedischen Konsulatsbeamten. Frau Löfdahl hat mir von diesem Gespräch erzählt und hat mir auch Kopien von Ihren Briefe an die schweizerischen Behörden und an Frau Lagergren übergeben.

Erst möchte ich mich für Ihre Auskünfte bedanken. Ich bin im schwedischen Außenministerium für die Sache Raoul Wallenberg verantwortlich und habe an den gemeinsamen schwedisch-russischen Forschungen teilgenommen, die in Januar dieses Jahres mit zwei Berichten, einem schwedischen und einem russischen, beendet wurden. Es ist uns leider nicht gelungen, das Schicksal Raoul Wallenbergs endgültig zu klären. Die Russen meinen, alles deute darauf, er wurde im Sommer 1947 im Lubjanka-Gefängnis umgebracht, da keine dokumentarische Belege dafür, daß er später am Leben wäre, gefunden worden sind. Schwedischerseits behaupten wir dagegen, es liegen keine überzeugende Beweise für seinen Tod vor, und wir können daher die Möglichkeit nicht ausschliessen, er könne auch später am Leben gewesen sein. Wir betrachten deshalb die Sache nicht als abgeschlossen, und unsere Ermittlungen werden fortgesetzt.

Über die Jahre hat das Außenministerium viele Zeugenaussagen erhalten, Raoul Wallenberg sei an verschiedenen Orten in der Sowjetunion gesehen worden. Diese Angaben haben wir so sorgfältig wie möglich geprüft, aber in keinem einzigen Fall ist es möglich gewesen, sie zu belegen. Auch in diesem Jahr haben sich neue Zeugen gemeldet, und wir

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☒ vanlig post

Avs datum

30/10 01

Sign

PC

Stockholm, den 25.10.2001

prüfen diese Angaben, wie auch Ihre Aussage, Herr Turzer, gemäß denselben Kriterien.

Was Sie erzählen ist auch aus den folgenden Gründen interessant. Sie beschreiben, wie Ihr Reisegefährte sich als Schweizer Konsularbeamter aus Königsberg vorgestellt hat, und Sie erinnern sich, daß sein Name auf "... berg" endete und im ersten Teil ein "a" hatte. Sie haben sich bei den schweizerischen Behörden erkundigt, ob es einen solchen Beamten gab, und Sie haben eine verneinende Antwort erhalten.

Dazu habe ich die folgende Kommentare. Zur Zeit der Verhaftung Raoul Wallenbergs von den sowjetischen Militärbehörden in Budapest in Januar 1945 wurden auch zwei Schweizer Diplomaten in Budapest von den Russen verhaftet und nach Moskau verschleppt. Am Jahreswechsel 1945-46 ist es dem schweizerischen Bundesrat gelungen, die beiden Diplomaten sowohl wie zwei Konsularbeamten aus Elbing in Ostpreussen in einem Austausch von Internierten freizubekommen. Raoul Wallenberg blieb aber verschollen. Für uns ist natürlich dieser gelungene Austausch von großem Interesse, und ich habe vor ein paar Jahren das Bundesarchiv in Bern besucht, um eine bessere Einsicht in die Tauschaktion zu erhalten. Dabei bin ich auf die Namen der beiden Konsularbeamten aus Elbing, Vizekonsul Brandenberger und sein Mitarbeiter Felber, gestossen. Weiter habe ich im schwedischen Reichsarchiv ein Dokument gefunden, wo der schwedische Gesandte in Bern Westrup in Januar 1946 über ein Gespräch mit dem Staatssekretär des Eidgenössischen Politischen Departements, Herrn Stucki, berichtet, in dem Westrup sich über die Tauschaktion erkundigt. Stucki erwähnt dabei, daß die Beamten aus Elbing, Vizekonsul Brandenberg (ohne "er" am Ende) und Felber, schon zurückgekehrt sind.

Es geht also hervor, daß es gegen Ende des Krieges einen Schweizer Konsularbeamten namens Brandenberg(er) in Ostpreussen gegeben hat, der von den Russen interniert und später ausgewechselt wurde. Ihre Erinnerungen, daß Ihr Reisegefährte Schweizer Konsularbeamter in Ostpreussen gewesen war, und einen Namen hatte, der auf "... berg" endete und im ersten Teil ein "a" hatte, stimmen also mit einigen grundlegenden Personalien Vizekonsul Brandenberg(er)s gut überein. Andererseits wurde Brandenberg(er) schon am Jahreswechsel 1945-46 in die Schweiz repatriiert und konnte also kaum im Herbst 1947 als

Stockholm, den 25.10.2001

Gefangener in Ihrem Zug auftauchen. Das Mysterium der Identität Ihres Reisegefährten vertieft sich.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Jan Lundvik

Botschafter

UD/EC/Amb Jan Lundvik
2001-11-20
E-mail t. S Mesinai

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Ambassador Jan Lundvik-EC
Company: FOREIGN MINISTRY OF SWEDEN
Phone: _____
Fax: 011-46-8-723-1176

From: Susan Mesinai
Company: _____
Phone: 1-212-691-6436
Fax: 1-212-645-7495

Date: October 31, 2001
Pages Including this cover page: 4

Comments:

Handwritten - and in haste.
Old computer at "doctor's" - new one
on its way.

This "budget" is based on various maximums.
Cannot give actual until some decisions
are made, This gives my views and/or possibilities
as I see them

How are you feeling?

Best wishes

Susan

October 31, 2001

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Jan Lundvik - EC
011-46-8-723-1176

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesina in New York

Dear Jan:

Thanks for your e-mail clarifying the situation. The budget for the PILOT, based on the agreed to three month period, was follows:

Monthly Honorarium to SH: \$4,000 net x 3 =	\$12,000	(actual figure)
Round Trip Air Fare w/ one stop over to + fro	1,800*	(maximum unless air fares have changed drastically)
Hotel or Room Rental 45 nights @ \$100/night	4,500*	(maximum - seeking alternate for Moscow but need green li: to negotiate)
Researcher / Translator RUSSIA (\$400/wk + 5)	\$2,000	(Maximum - by receipts)
Communications Computer Fees for three month period	650	(maximum - by receipts)
Driver (including Taxes)	1,000	(maximum - by receipts)
Visas, Insurance,	500	(maximum - by receipts)
Per Diems Abroad \$50 x 45 days	2,250	(actual figure)
Cell Phone	250	I have a phone for Moscow thru the Embassy which I would re-activate

\$24,950 MAXIMUM, say \$25,000

* Please note that air fare can be reduced if we order well in advance - as could I lower hotel if I knew a specific date in the future and could negotiate. I estimate that this would save around \$3,000, plus whatever from other categories.

Jan Lundvik/October 31, 2001

Page Two

In terms of the costs versus expenses from my side not listed here, please bear in mind that I have put in already approximately three weeks of preparation time - plus a new computer is arriving today with a number of different templates from API KAPLAN - (Everything takes time) - for clustering, I would rather prepare more and more.

To be truthful and practical - while I could conceivably "jump" around the 1st of November for a month - I think the best thing would be to wait, schedule my arrival for mid-January^{10th} after the holidays, when I would work for five or six weeks (request a two-month visa, my usual term). This postpones everything - but it also gives time to submit my list of prisoner files for the follow-up. It would be extremely valuable, if I could be working those files - some of them - while the archivists are doing their homework. That way, I am not "twiddling my thumbs." And/or I could do some important groundwork for the medical. This could shrink down costs for the future - my report could even conceivably be two pilots transport and medical with our "cash on in on" the Russians many promised to us where the medical facilities are concerned.

Two other advantages to waiting - I could input the sightings into the computer now as many as possible, so that if we fast forward, we're ready for the next step. The second is that I am applying for a grant (which I need to write) but if I receive it - and I am hopeful - it would greatly reduce fees to the Government of Sweden for the future work, post pilot. It also would give you three months preparation for the price of one.

You know my preference is to be assured as much work as possible to be done during a set time period - since me never knows what the future will bring. Yours may be for a more minimal approach - go on do pilot leave even if it only lasts for a few weeks. I think we should dialogue on this, unless of course there's no choice.

Filed
+
registered
on
the
same
archive

Jan Lundvik/October 31, 2001

Page Three

What I mean by this - for example - is: Say we schedule the transport pilot with the Russians for five weeks work, and after two weeks - 1947 being a period of "very little movement" - if I had the info already clustered in the computer, what's to stop us from going ahead as far as we can go? (1948/1949 is a time of much more movement and frankly if we could cover until 1954/55, we are most likely talking Vladimir as the primary base for a good while. So a report on the "pilot" that goes further - IF I/we see that there's really not that much to do based on my letter of August 17th - could, from a different perspective, give us stronger tools for evaluation. What I fear is that the Russians are taking the "drop by drop" approach - which could, if not careful, take forever.

If on the other hand it feels to you like the ^{more} minimal is the only way to go, I would still need other things to do while the archivists are working. By that I mean we confine ourselves to Kozlov's proposal, my proposal and yours combined for the period 1945-1947, - but I would like to be reviewing prisoner files as they come up, MENSHAGIN etc. since much of what they do is behind the scenes - unless of course they are going to put the actual registries in front of me and let me do the work. So let me know what's on everyone's mind.

Whenever I go, I will need the money for my one month's preparation time in the bank before I depart. If I go in January, you could pay me one month's preparation time, preferably the end of November which will cover all preparatory work: OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER. Then I could be paid end January and end February. I will guarantee you a report by Early March. PLEASE ADVISE. Also - will you be staying on now for another year? Best, Susan

PM

309/015

P 2 Eu'

(EC)

d. a / g

Anne Franzén

2001-11-05 11:49

To: Stefan Gullgren/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: Ang: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

Stefan,

Översändes enligt överenskommelse.

Hälsningar

Anne Franzén

----- Forwarded by Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2001-11-05 11:43 -----

From: Hans Bäck on 2001-10-05 12:59

To: Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Sten Olsson/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY@RK, Gunilla Olofsson/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY@RK, Rolf Bergman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Subject: Ang: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté 

Hej !

Jag bekräftar att R Wallenberg-kommitté kommer att finansieras upp till 2,6 mkr. Formerna för hur får jag återkomma till.

Vänligen

Hasse Bäck
Anne Franzén

Anne Franzén
2001-10-05 11:42

Till: Hans Bäck/ADM/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Michael Malmby/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Ärende: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

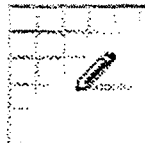
Hans,

Tacksam få din bekräftelse så fort som möjligt

Hälsningar

Anne Franzén

----- Forwarded by Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2001-10-05 11:33 -----



Rolf Bergman
2001-10-04 16:13

To: Hans Bäck/ADM/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Anne Franzén/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: finansiering av kostnaderna för RW-kommitté

Hans

Tacksam du bekräftar det vi nyss talade om nämligen att FA är beredd ge UD dispositionsrätten till anslag/anslagspost under uo 1 för att bestrida UD:s kostnader år 2001 och 2002 på totalt 2,6 milj kr för den R Wallenberg-kommitté, som regeringen fattar beslut om den 11 okt.

Rolf



HANDELSHÖGSKOLAN
I STOCKHOLM
STOCKHOLM SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

*Institute for Research
in Economic History*

Jan Lundvik
Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Utrikesdepartementet
103 30 STOCKHOLM

ag
/r

INK. UTRIKESST.		
D.Nr. 319/005		
2001 11 20		
AVD.	PR	EU
P	2	Eu

Stockholm den 15 november 2001

Bäste Jan Lundvik,

Ref vår diskussion den 5 september rörande fortsatt forskning kring fallet Raoul Wallenberg har jag, bl a i Sverige, sonderat i ämnet. Stort tack för Ditt brev av den 24/10 med klargöranden.

Efter den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppens presentation i vintras av sina rapporter om RW fanns ett uppenbart intresse att följa upp vissa problemställningar. Jag har dock kommit fram till att för närvarande är det inte möjligt för mig att åta mig att skriva den forskningsöversikt som UD:s akademiska referensgrupp behöver. Däremot hoppas jag framdeles kunna återkomma med egna uppslag för forskning rörande Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Med vänliga hälsningar,

Lennart Samuelson
Lennart Samuelson

Docent
Lennart Samuelson
Lodvägen 2
192 59 SOLLENTUNA

aa / 12

November 21, 2001

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson – EC
Foreign Ministry of Sweden
011-46-8-723-1176

Copy to:
Ambassador Jan Lundvik

2 PAGES

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York
Telephone: 1-212-691-6436
Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

HM
JL
Dear Hans:

I have begun to make plans for Moscow and in terms of the budget I proposed to Jan there have been some changes for the better. I have found a room which will be available for \$200 per week with breakfast so the HOTEL which was listed at \$4,500 would now be reduced to \$1,400 – a \$3,000 savings plus some, as forecasted. Air fare according to my travel agent will be \$1,350 including fed ex charges and everything – as opposed to \$1,800. I am still working on the question of translators.

I have requested a ticket to leave the US on January 28, 2002 ~ arrive Moscow February 3rd, remain there until March 18th or so – at the above fare. **As the rules are that the ticket must be cut within two days of the actual reservation, I would like to request that the Consulate General in New York be advised to pay for the ticket as soon as possible.** They have dealt with my travel agent many times in the past and the procedures are well oiled. Once the agent receives a check from the Consulate General they will mail the ticket to them. I would like to firm this up now (in the near future) if you don't mind.

In terms of visa, I would like you to request a two month double entry visa (February and March 2002) as was my previous custom. The reason for the double entry is that I may 'come up for air' and come to Stockholm for a week to do some work in the newly released archives and 'report in.' This will be a separate ticket; it usually costs around \$500 on SAS so that would complete my previously budgeted \$1,800 for air travel if you approve. This can be part of my original ticket or reimbursed to me later.

When you phoned, you said that the money for my trip would be advanced to me prior to my departure. What we did not clarify is how much of the total budget I would receive. In my letters to Jan, I had asked that the Consulate General advance money for ticket, visa, travel insurance before my departure and that I be able to receive money "against receipts" from the Embassy in Moscow. If, however, we are keeping the Moscow Embassy out of the picture as much as possible, I will really need, say, \$18,000 prior to departure in addition to air fare and visa from the Consulate for:

Three months honorarium @	\$12,000
Hotel Moscow	1,400
Per Diems Moscow/	
Outbound & Incoming	2,400 (This does not include time spent in UK)
Translators	2,000

Ambassador Hans Magnusson/2

The only other alternative that I see, unless you are able to give out money through the Embassy in Moscow, is that we agree to the Stockholm portion of the trip and schedule it now and that I turn over the first set of receipts and get reimbursed in Stockholm in midstream. I prefer that, of course, so I carry less cash and also because I would like to report in person. But that depends upon the wishes of the UD in Stockholm.

The other thing I would like to clarify - to make certain I understand - is that I am permitted to go as far as I can during the allotted time. My computer with templates finally arrived and I am now inputting the eyewitness sightings - which will take some time and also for me to consult with Ari here and perfect the system. This will mean however that I will arrive ready to go ahead, beyond 1947 (but not carrying volumes of papers and notebooks, which by the way were recently returned to me - and I thank you all!) The reason I have added a few weeks before my departure is because, in spite of all the preparation I have done, I need that extra time to have things ready on the machine.

Related to the rather lengthy proposal I sent to you and Jan, I also would like to feel assured that my requests to attend to a few introductory matters related to the medical (which will have to be requested via the Embassy) and to study as many of the prisoner files on my list as time will allow (which is really via Zanina anyway) has been conveyed and will be possible. Did Jan inform them of my input regarding the original 1945-1947 pilot in my letter of August 17th, and is this acceptable to them?

I will need the following, which requires a letter from the Swedish government:

- 1) A new card for GARF for myself and my translators (to be determined)
- 2) A new card for RosArchiv for myself and my translators (to be determined)
With permission to use my lap top
- 3) A letter to Serbsky and the various medical facilities that correspond to the Hollossy sighting.

I guess that's it for now. Hope to hear from you soon - or via the Consulate General in NY. Contact persons there are Tina BERGREN for fiscal and Marianne BLOOM for communications. Maud Bergkvist will know the right spelling of Tina's last name, as it doesn't look correct to me. All the best and thanks, Susan Mesinai

Susan Ellen Mesinai

P.S. - What date may I hope to receive the money in advance?
As I am working and have been since October - it would make an immense difference if it could be by the end of December (before everyone goes on holiday). End January would be too late. Also bank changed ownership so new coordinates for telex.

a a j l

November 21, 2001

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Foreign Ministry of Sweden
011-46-8-723-1176

Copy to:
Ambassador Jan Lundrik

2 PAGES

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Telephone: 1-212-691-6436
Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

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Susan Ellen Mesinai/

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*Rostker i samband
med Raoul Wallenberg utredning*

November 29, 2001

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Jan Lundvik - EC
Ambassador Hans Magnusson - EC
Foreign Ministry of Sweden, Stockholm
011-46-8-723-1176

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York
Telephone: 1-212-691-6436
Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNr 333/0027		
2001-12-03		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mail Eu'

EC

*UD/EC/Harald Hamrin
2001-12-12
utbetaln. AM
2001-12-13
fax t. S. Mesinai*

Dear Jan and Hans:

Thank you very much, Jan, for your facsimile of November 20, 2001 which I received only on the 26th because the Consulate General had 'free days.' Marianne Bloom read to me also the cover in Swedish informing me that you were retiring as of December 13, 2001 and who your replacement would be. I wish you pleasant and healthy days in your retirement but trust you will not be totally out of the picture because no one who enters this work really leaves.

As for the conditions you cite, my response is as follows:

- 1) I greatly appreciate your disbursement of the remaining \$7,000 against receipts through the Embassy in Moscow. I think it is better for both sides. There are a few small matters which would also require the help of the Embassy which I mentioned before (a) two month double entry visa, b) requests for cards for the various archives and c) transmission of the request for the files, plus d) it is standard operating procedure when I arrive that I turn over my passport with a statement of the residence where I will be dwelling so that this is registered immediately at OVIR as is required by law. This is handled by the Swedish Embassy combined with MID. I certainly understand that I am not going to have an office at the Embassy or be using their facilities, although I trust that in terms of reporting to Stockholm (see below) I can drop off a disc for transmission purposes.
- 2) I will of course provide a detailed account of how the money has been spent, with receipts, although most of that you can see from the receipts which will go through the Embassy. This is standard operating procedure - i.e. forms I have filled out in the past. If you want me to include in my report a comparison of original budget and how moneys were spent, that is also possible.
- 3) I will of course give you a report describing my methods and findings. I was thinking also of providing interim reports, at least one, should your successor wish to have some input rather than a fait accompli. It is definitely understood that the pilot is the main thing (the reason for my trip) but also I understand that I am permitted to keep on working during the stated time frame - i.e. if we finish

Ambassador Jan Lundvik & Ambassador Hans Magnusson
November 29, 2001
Page Two

the 1945-1947 time period in two weeks, we can keep moving forward. Logistically, as I have explained in other letters, the fact that there will be days when one archive is closed but another not, or when the archivists have to go looking for the lists; as the prisoner files I have requested are all right there, I can be making maximum use of the time by continuing with the original work. As for the medical, I just want to cash in on the promises extended in the Spring of 2000 before they disappear altogether. I always report what I am doing before, during and after, so I don't think anyone has to worry about my coming for one purpose and ending up somewhere else.

- 4) I cannot however agree to an honorarium "that has been set at USD 4,000 a month in order to provide you with a net sum of ~~USD 3,000~~ after a 25% deduction of Swedish tax." Our previous contract expired on June 30, 2000. While I personally am still calculating my honorarium in terms of a NET of \$3,000, that net should always have included, by my understanding, both Swedish and American taxes. While at the present time I cannot do anything about the past, any new moneys I accept from the Government of Sweden must be calculated to include the tax and social security amount I will owe the United States Government on the amount received. This money I will be handing over to my accountant to pay the IRS. Since it is now clear that the Government of Sweden has not been withholding moneys also for the U.S. Government, I have made it very plain that I now need a net of \$4,000 (See Page 10 of my letter of October 15, 2001). Your percentage of tax for Sweden will have to be calculated on whatever gross, but of the \$4,000 NET which I would receive from you, \$1,000 will go to my Government. This would be true whether I received the money in 2001 or 2002. Otherwise, I am in reality receiving a net of \$2,000 which has always been unacceptable, but is even more so now that a method has been devised and the seriousness of our investigation recognized globally.

Please bear in mind that we are only negotiating for the pilot for these three months at 4,000 net USD. If you studied my letters carefully, you would see that I am trying very hard to get a grant which would cover the honorarium side of things for future work, simply to get away from this problem of taxes, but also to save the Government of Sweden some money. In any case, if my proposal for continued work after the pilot is accepted - we would negotiate that budget separately as far as I am concerned. So the agreement for these three months can be so-stated.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2001-12-11

EC

345/018
P 2 Eu'

Utrikesdepartementet

Utrikesministern

Åsa Mukhopadhyay

kunalandasa@hotmail.com

Bästa Åsa,

Tack för Din e-post om Raoul Wallenberg.

Det har i många år varit en prioriterad uppgift för svenska regeringen att skapa klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs öde. År 1991 gavs en svensk-ryska arbetsgrupp i uppdrag att söka fastställa vad som hänt honom, och i januari i år redovisade arbetsgruppen resultatet av sitt arbete. Det kunde konstateras att han åren 1945-1947 hållits i fängslat förvar i Moskva, men det har inte visat sig möjligt att definitivt fastslå vad som hände med honom därefter. Den ryska sidan drar slutsatsen att han bragts om livet sommaren 1947, eftersom inga dokumentära belägg finns för att han skulle ha varit i livet efter denna tidpunkt. På svensk sida konstaterar vi att eftersom inga definitiva bevis för hans död föreligger måste vi räkna med att han kunnat vara i livet efter 1947. Efterforskningarna måste således fortsätta, och den ryska sidan har förklarat sig införstådd med detta.

Vi fortsätter därför att noggrant granska alla uppgifter om att han skulle setts vid senare tidpunkter, men hittills har ingen av dessa vittnesuppgifter kunnat bekräftas. Vi undersökte omedelbart uppgiften i TV 4 om att han skulle ha setts förra sommaren i ett ryskt sinnessjukhus, men vår kontroll visade att uppgiften saknade grund och byggde på ett missförstånd.

Med vänliga hälsningar,

Anna Lindh

Exp 2001-12-13

346/607

PM

(EC)

P 2 Eu'

REGERINGSKANSLIET
Utrikesdepartementet

Delges
Krister Wahlbäck, EP
Michael Malmby, UD-PLAN

2001-12-12

Exp. 13/12 2001/PP

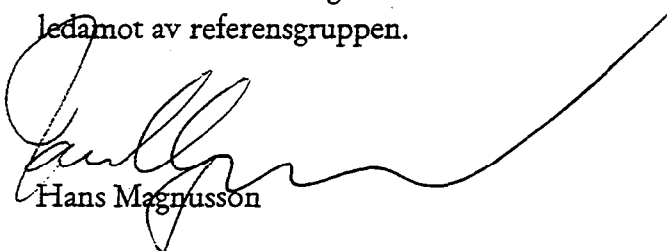
Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Jan Lundvik
Telefon 08-405 3114

Delges:

**Entledigande och förordnande av ledamot i referensgruppen för
forskning rörande Raoul Wallenberg**

Genom beslut den 8 maj 2001 tillsattes en referensgrupp för bedömning av ansökningar om finansiellt stöd åt forskningsprojekt rörande Raoul Wallenberg. I gruppen ingår forskaren Sven Holtsmark, ambassadören Jan Lundvik, professor Karl Molin och forskaren Gunnar Åselius.

Härmed entledigas ambassadören Jan Lundvik från uppdraget att vara ledamot av referensgruppen med verkan från den 14 december 2001. Med verkan från samma dag utses ambassadören Krister Wahlbäck till ledamot av referensgruppen.



Hans Magnusson

het

2001-12-12

P2 Eu

EC

Deps.

Michael Malmby

Telefon 55456

Delges:

Gk New York/M Blom

Hans Magnusson

Harald Hamrin

Exp. 12/12/01
[Signature]

Utbetalning till Susan Mesinai

Härmed bemyndigas generalkonsulatet i New York att till Susan Mesinai utbetala förskott på 14.000 USD (fjortontusen USD) för att täcka del av arvode och expenser för ett forskningsprojekt om Raoul Wallenberg.

Vid utbetalning skall Mesinai underrättas om följande:

- att erhållet arvode är ett netto efter uttag av svensk skatt
- hennes skyldighet att på eget initiativ betala eventuell utfallande amerikansk skatt på sitt arvode
- redovisningskravet på utlägg med skyldighet att återbetala utestående medel

Kostnaden skall belasta kostnadsställe 1013, finansiering 230102, verksamhet 25151.

Hans Magnusson

WA

TRANSMISSION VERIFICATION REPORT

Ink VD/EC P2i
2001-12-14 (E)
TIME : 11/29/2000 13:52

DATE, TIME
FAX NO. / NAME
DURATION
PAGE(S)
RESULT
MODE

INKOM

2001-12-07

GK. NEW YORK

11/29 13:50
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OK
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ECM

VD/EC/Harald
Hamri.
2001-12-17
Besvat m fax
2001-12-13 t.

Susanne
Mesina

December 7, 2001

4 pages

FAX TO: Marianne Bloom
FROM: Susan Ellen Mesina

Dear Marianne, Would you please send the attached to Ambassador Hans Magnusson in Stockholm. Although I faxed it personally last week, I have received no reply. Jan Lundrik as you know will be leaving next week. We need either to resolve this matter before then - or immediately thereafter. Please tell him I am gravely concerned - I have been ready to go since February 2001 (World Trade catastrophe aside), the terms have been understood all along and now at the last minute changed. I would also emphasize that until Jan's letter no one EVER told me that money was not being withheld for the U.S. government. I had anticipated the needs and concerns of the UD on many levels, but this stall can do us no good. Not only is it a regression - there are those who consider it a provocation. Fair must be fair -

Thank you for transmitting this.

Best
Susan Mesina

*redan
regent*

November 29, 2001

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Jan Lundvik – EC
Ambassador Hans Magnusson – EC
Foreign Ministry of Sweden, Stockholm
011-46-8-723-1176

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York
Telephone: 1-212-691-6436
Facsimile: 1-212-645-7495

Dear Jan and Hans:

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- 1) I greatly appreciate your disbursement of the remaining \$7,000 against receipts through the Embassy in Moscow. I think it is better for both sides. There are a few small matters which would also require the help of the Embassy which I mentioned before (a) two month double entry visa, b) requests for cards for the various archives and c) transmission of the request for the files, plus d) it is standard operating procedure when I arrive that I turn over my passport with a statement of the residence where I will be dwelling so that this is registered immediately at OVIR as is required by law. This is handled by the Swedish Embassy combined with MID. I certainly understand that I am not going to have an office at the Embassy or be using their facilities, although I trust that in terms of reporting to Stockholm (see below) I can drop off a disc for transmission purposes.
- 2) I will of course provide a detailed account of how the money has been spent, with receipts, although most of that you can see from the receipts which will go through the Embassy. This is standard operating procedure – i.e. forms I have filled out in the past. If you want me to include in my report a comparison of original budget and how moneys were spent, that is also possible.
- 3) I will of course give you a report describing my methods and findings. I was thinking also of providing interim reports, at least one, should your successor wish to have some input rather than a fait accompli. It is definitely understood that the pilot is the main thing (the reason for my trip) but also I understand that I am permitted to keep on working during the stated time frame – i.e. if we finish

Ambassador Jan Lundvik & Ambassador Hans Magnusson
November 29, 2001
Page Two

the 1945-1947 time period in two weeks, we can keep moving forward. Logistically, as I have explained in other letters, the fact that there will be days when one archive is closed but another not, or when the archivists have to go looking for the lists; as the prisoner files I have requested are all right there, I can be making maximum use of the time by continuing with the original work. As for the medical, I just want to cash in on the promises extended in the Spring of 2000 before they disappear altogether. I always report what I am doing before, during and after, so I don't think anyone has to worry about my coming for one purpose and ending up somewhere else.

- 4) I cannot however agree to an honorarium "that has been set at USD 4,000 a month in order to provide you with a net sum of USD 3000 after a 25% deduction of Swedish tax." Our previous contract expired on June 30, 2000. While I personally am still calculating my honorarium in terms of a NET of \$3,000, that net should always have included, by my understanding, both Swedish and American taxes. While at the present time I cannot do anything about the past, any new moneys I accept from the Government of Sweden must be calculated to include the tax and social security amount I will owe the United States Government on the amount received. This money I will be handing over to my accountant to pay the IRS. Since it is now clear that the Government of Sweden has not been withholding moneys also for the U.S. Government, I have made it very plain that I now need a net of \$4,000 (See Page 10 of my letter of October 15, 2001). Your percentage of tax for Sweden will have to be calculated on whatever gross, but of the \$4,000 NET which I would receive from you, \$1,000 will go to my Government. This would be true whether I received the money in 2001 or 2002. Otherwise, I am in reality receiving a net of \$2,000 which has always been unacceptable, but is even more so now that a method has been devised and the seriousness of our investigation recognized globally.

Please bear in mind that we are only negotiating for the pilot for these three months at 4,000 net USD. If you studied my letters carefully, you would see that I am trying very hard to get a grant which would cover the honorarium side of things for future work, simply to get away from this problem of taxes, but also to save the Government of Sweden some money. In any case, if my proposal for continued work after the pilot is accepted - we would negotiate that budget separately as far as I am concerned. So the agreement for these three months can be so-stated.

Ambassador Jan Lundvik/Ambassador Hans Magnusson
November 29, 2001
Page Three

My goal for the future work would be to have the Government of Sweden pay expenses only – and hopefully I will achieve that goal. But we must do things properly from the perspective of both Governments for this immediate work, for as long as an honorarium is involved, because I will do nothing to go against my Government. And I cannot afford to pick up the tab. As it is I have been working many months part-time for free and may end up owing my Government \$3,000 for the tax year 2000, which is enough to make one cry.

So please talk this over with your fiscal and legal departments and make a determination and get back to me as soon as possible. I trust we can come to a positive resolution in order to keep the work going.

Sincerely yours,

Susan Ellen Mesinai
Susan Ellen Mesinai

PLEASE NOTE ALSO THAT MY BANK CHANGED OWNERSHIP IN AUGUST OF 2000, SO YOU MAY NOT HAVE THE CORRECT COORDINATES FOR A TELEX. THE ATTACHED DEPOSIT SLIP SHOULD PROVIDE YOUR FISCAL DEPARTMENT WITH THE NECESSARY INFORMATION.

SUSAN ELLEN MESINAI 123 BANK ST NEW YORK, NY 10014		☐ CASH INCLUDING COMB
DATE _____		_____ Lks Checks Sings
DEPOSIT TICKET	HSBC  HSBC Bank USA New York, NY 10014-4303	TOTAL ITEMS ☐ OR TOTAL FROM REVERSES ☐
	10014-4303	SUB TOTAL ▶
		\$
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REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 13 December 2001

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43

Ms Susan Ellen Mesinai
New York
Fax: +1-212-645 74 95

cc. Hans Magnusson, UD-EC
Michael Malmby, UD-PLAN AN
Pilot project in Moscow

Dear Ms. Mesinai,

Let me first introduce myself. As you may already have been informed I have recently taken over "the Raoul Wallenberg file" from Ambassador Jan Lundvik. I am now trying to familiarize myself with the material.

My background is slightly unconventional for somebody at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. I have a Ph.D in Political Science with a dissertation on the Italian Communist Party. I worked for 23 years as a journalist with the largest Swedish morning paper "Dagens Nyheter" (Correspondent in Moscow and New York, Foreign Editor, Deputy Managing Editor). In 1993 I joined the MFA as Ambassador and Head of the Press and Information Department. From 1996 until a few months ago I served at the Swedish Embassy in Rome. I am fluent in i.a. Russian.

Let me also say that I am looking forward to cooperating with you on your Raoul Wallenberg research. I also hope that we will have a chance to meet if and when you visit Stockholm.

I have today arranged for an advance of 14.000 USD to be transferred to you via the Swedish Consulate General in New York and appreciate what you write in your letter of November 29, 2001 to Ambassadors Magnusson and Lundvik about providing us, in due time, with a detailed account of how the money has been spent.

As to your honorarium I understand that this, unfortunately, has been an ongoing story for quite some time. I am, however, afraid that I can only agree with what Ambassador Lundvik and Mr. Malmby have both

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Visitors' address
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Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

54/003
P2 Eu
EC

a.a.
H.H.

h

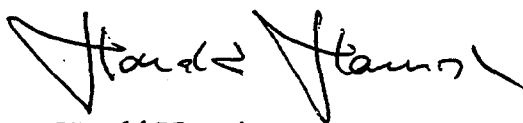
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2001-12-13 kl. 14.34
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Stockholm, 13 December 2001

written to you in recent letters, i.e. that "your dealings with the American tax authorities remain your own responsibility". In addition, let me remind you of the Agreement signed by you and Ambassador Magnusson and dated 2000-03-29, which explicitly stated that "the gross salary of Ms Mesinai will be 4.000 USD per month". That honorarium was raised from the original agreed upon 3.000 USD exactly to cover the Swedish tax. We have not and cannot have any detailed knowledge of the American tax laws. It may e.g be – but that is only speculation from my side – that you will not have to pay American taxes for work done in Russia. Should that be the case we will of course still pay you a honorarium of 4.000 USD, since the difference between 3.000 and 4.000 USD was meant to cover Swedish taxes.

Let me finally repeat that I am looking forward to working with you. Don't hesitate to write me if I can be of any help in your important work.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Harald Hamrin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

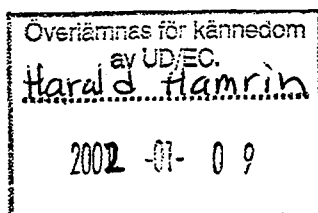
Harald Hamrin



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

2001-12-20

Betr. åtgärd se bif.
delgivningslista.



Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Utrikesdepartementet

354/001



P 2 Eu

Kopia HM
Vig. HH

**Raoul Wallenberg - Lev Bezymenskijs bok "Budapests
Messias"**

(3 bil.)

Harald,

Översänder ett exemplar av Lev Bezymenskijs bok om
Raoul Wallenberg, "Budapests Messias", vilken vi nu
inköpt via förlaget.

Bifogar även Christina Johannessons översättning av
en intervju med Bezymenskijs (som i sin ryska
version 2001-11-16 insändes per tjänstefax till Jan
Lundvik) samt en längre artikel från *Moscow Times*
om Bezymenskijs bok. (Artikeln visar sig till stor
del bygga på den svenska slutrapporten från den
svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen om Raoul Wallenberg,
snarare än på Bezymenskijs bok.)

Anmärkningsvärt, vad gäller Bezymenskijs slutsat-
ser, är hans uppfattning (mer kategoriskt framförd
under presskonferensen då boken presenterades än i
själva boken) att Wallenberg skulle ha samarbetat
med den sovjetiska underrättelsetjänsten. Bezy-
menskijs åberopar till stöd härför bl a Aleksandr
Jakovlevs redogörelse för sitt samtal 1989 med
dåvarande KGB-chefen Vladimir Krjutjkov. Som svar
på Jakovlevs fråga till Krjutjkov om vad som hänt
Wallenberg, skall Krjutjkov ha svarat: "...Vi sköt
honom. Han visste en hel del. Wallenberg var
dubbelspion, han arbetade för oss och för ameri-
kanarna. Han blev snärjd av alla sina förbindelser...
Det är därför han blev likviderad".

Kyrylsky's handling
Mats Foyer
Mats Foyer

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W

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Moskva
Christina Johannesson

ÖVERSÄTTNING
2001-12-07

Översättning från ryska

Artikel i Izvestija den 6 november 2001

Lev Bezymenskij:

FSB-generalen berättade att ingen någonsin kommer att få reda på sanningen

Den kände skribenten och historikern Lev Bezymenskij ger ut sin bok "Budapests Messias: Raoul Wallenberg" på förlaget "Soversjenno sekretno" (övers. "Topphemligt"). För första gången i rysk press redogörs för den svenske diplomatens öde mot bakgrund av Stalins politik i "den judiska frågan" och relationerna till de allierade under andra världskriget och efterkrigstiden. För första gången berättar man om Wallenbergs kontakter med den sovjetiska underrättelsetjänsten, och en före detta underrättelsechef erkänner att den svenske diplomaten likviderades. Lev Bezymenskij berättar mer i en intervju till Izvestijas korrespondent Ella Maksimova.

- Hur började ni utredningen, Lev Aleksandrovitj?

- Jag hade sedan lång tid tillbaka varit intresserad av "århundradets fall". Men jag fick också ett slags knuff i ryggen när en pensionerad FSB-general sade: "Tro mig, ni kommer aldrig att få reda på sanningen". Praktiskt taget inga dokument finns kvar, varken ärendebeskrivning, protokoll eller vittnesmål. Och om han nu var spion – vems spion var han? Inga bevis, inga indicier.

- Vad byggde då ni era slutsatser på?

- På historiska arkivdokument, eftersom jag i första hand ville förstå sambandet mellan fallet Wallenberg och det politiska styrkeförhållandet i världen och i Sovjetunionen under den perioden. Vidare grundade jag mina slutsatser på berättelser från ögonvittnen och landsmän som hade haft kontakt med Wallenberg. Det var inte bara sammanträffanden som gav resultat, det gjorde också motsägelserfulla uppgifter. Bland dem jag talade med fanns Raouls goda

vän baronessan Fuchs-Kemény och Pavel Sudoplatov, Aleksandr Nikolajevitj Jakovlev och den före detta ministern vid vår ambassad i Sverige Jevgenij Tarabrin, före detta KGB-ordföranden Aleksandr Sjelepin, Vladimir Semitjastnyj, Vladimir Krjutjkov och Vadim Bakatin.

- Lyckades ni hitta något nytt?

- I NKVD-MVD:s kartotek fanns Raoul Wallenbergs registerkort. Enligt detta kort var han krigsfånge och stod till förfogande för ledningen för underrättelsetjänsten "Smersj" (*Smert spionam – Död åt spionerna*). Och det här var ändå en civilperson, en diplomat från ett land som företrädde Sovjetunionens intressen under krigsåren! Jag hittade inte särskilt mycket i dokumenten, men jag lyckades ändå dra mycket välgrundade slutsatser. Wallenberg gavs ett verkligt uppdrag från sin regering, han fick möjlighet att utfärda svenska skyddspass och förfogade även över pengar, stora summor pengar. Han tog kontakt och förhandlade med alla som kunde hjälpa honom. Kontakt upprättades med tyskarna – till och med Eichman och Schellenberg – amerikanerna och engelsmännen. Han kontaktade även vår underrättelsetjänst. Krjutjkov sade att det är fullt möjligt att Wallenberg hade kontakt med dem. Särskilt som svensken hyste sympati för sovjeterna. Och det var ju faktiskt ingen som fångade honom eller satte fast honom, han sökte själv upp chefen för politiska avdelningen på 151:a divisionen och bad att få bli presenterad för högsta ledningen. Hur hemskt det än låter så var det vår hjälp till Wallenberg att rädda fascismens offer, det som borde ha blivit föremål för vår stolthet, som i slutänden resulterade i den följande tragedin.

- Vad tänker ni på då?

- Huvudaktören var Stalin. Det var ingen tillfällighet att Stalin enligt Iljitjev (sekreterare i kommunistpartiets centralkommitté – artikelförfattarens anm.) förvarade protokollen från förhören med Wallenberg i sitt kassaskåp. Hövdingen hade sin uppfattning om svensken och uppfattningen hade med den judiska frågan att göra. Men varför? "Han blir bra att ha" – brukade Stalin säga till olika människor. Men 1947 var det möjligt att skapa staten Israel. En av dem som jag talade med hade varit närvarande på Stalins möte med Molotov när denne hade kommit för att inhämta Stalins godkännande för nya antiisraeliska instruktioner ämnade för vår FN-delegation. Stalin avbröt Molotov: "Du fattar återigen ingenting! Vi behöver det. Det blir krig, och de kommer att strida mot varandra i många år". Gromyko höll för övrigt ett storslaget tal i FN.

- Men vad har Wallenberg med det här att göra?

- Vid den här tiden hade han inte längre något med det här att göra, eftersom han redan hade blivit ett problem, en börda. Här hade vi planer på att upprätta nära förbindelser med Israel, och så hade vi judarnas frälsare i vårt fängelse. Kanske borde man släppa honom? Men tänk om han skulle göra uttalanden om hur saker och ting går till på Lubjanka-fängelset, om hur man hade försökt värva honom? Man hade målat in sig i ett hörn, och det fanns bara en väg ut: Wallenberg måste upphöra att existera. Jakovlev berättade för mig om sitt samtal med Krjutjkov 1989. Den sistnämnde hade utan kommentarer sagt: "Vi sköt honom, han visste för mycket". Jag bestämde mig för att själv tala med Krjutjkov. Han kunde

bekräfta det sagda och tillade: "Han var en fantastisk människa... detta var ett ödesdigert misstag från vår sida".

- Vad tror ni, finns det verkligen inga fler dokument i säkerhetstjänstens arkiv, är det meningslöst att fortsätta sökandet?

- Bakatin, som kom till KGB för en kortare period och drog igång en ny utredning, stötte på en notering från den 17 juli 1947 i registreringsboken: KGB-chefen Abakumov sände ett hemligt brev till Molotov med rubriken "I den svenske medborgaren Wallenbergs ärende". Rapporten om Wallenbergs död är daterad samma dag, den 17 juli. Bakatins underhuggare har hävdat att brevet inte finns kvar. Men Bakatin är övertygad om att han har blivit dragen vid näsan.

- Det innebär alltså att FSB fortsätter att dölja sanningen?

- Det vet jag inte. Fast om man hade velat dölja brevet hade man väl också dolt att det hade skickats...

Izvestijas faktaruta:

Raoul Wallenberg, chef för humanitära avdelningen på Sveriges ambassad i Budapest, räddade under åren 1944-1945 cirka 15 000 judar från dödslägren. Därefter satt han två år i Lubjanka- och Lefortovofängelserna utan rättegång och utredning. Omständigheterna kring hans död är fortfarande okända. I år har en rysk-svensk kommission slutfört sin utredning av fallet Wallenberg. Den ryska delen av kommissionen anser att frågan är slutbehandlad. Den svenska delen av kommissionen anser däremot att ärendet ännu inte kan anses avslutat eftersom alltför många frågor fortfarande är obesvarade. I synnerhet handlar det om den svenske diplomaten verkligen dog av en infarkt, som det heter i den "påträffade" rapporten som skrevs av chefen för fängelsets sjukvårdsavdelning, eller arkebuserades.

Лев БЕЗЫМЕНСКИЙ: Генерал ФСБ сказал мне, что никто не узнает истины

В издательстве «Совершенно секретно» выходит исследование известного литератора и историка Льва Безыменского «Будапештский мессия: Рауль Валленберг». Впервые в российской печати прослежена судьба шведского дипломата в связи с политикой Сталина в «еврейском вопросе», отношениями с союзниками во время Второй мировой войны и послевоенные годы. Впервые говорится о контактах Валленберга с советской разведкой, а из уст одного из ее бывших руководителей звучит признание в ликвидации шведского дипломата. Об этом Лев БЕЗЫМЕНСКИЙ рассказывает в интервью корреспонденту «Известий» Эле МАКСИМОВОЙ.

— С чего начиналось расследование, Лев Александрович?

— С давнего интереса к делу. Но был и прямой толчок — таковой генерал ФСБ сказал мне: «Поверьте, вы никогда не узнаете истины». Документов почти нет — ни следственного дела, ни протоколов, ни показаний. Если шпион, то чей? Ни доказательств, ни улик.

— И на чем строили свои заключения вы?

— На исторических архивных документах, поскольку прежде всего хотел понять связь дела Валленберга с расстановкой в те годы политических сил в мире и в СССР. Еще — на свидетельствах очевидцев и тех из наших современников, кто с ними общался. «Работали» не только совпадения, но и противоречия. Среди моих собеседников были приемышница Рауля баронесса Кемень и Павел Судоплатов, Александр Николаевич Яковлев и бывший советник нашего посольства в Швеции Евгений Тарабрин, экс-председатели КГБ Александр Шелепин, Владимир Семичастный, Владимир Яков, Вадим Бакатин.

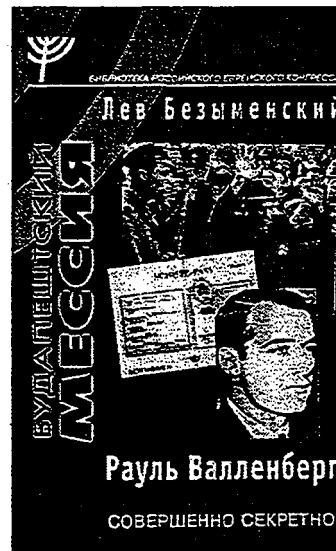
— Повезло найти что-то новое?

— В картотеке НКВД-МВД — учетную карточку Валленберга. Согласно ей он был военнопленным в распоряжении управления контрразведки «Смерш» («Смерть шпионам»). Это штатский-то человек, дип-

ломат страны, которая в годы войны представляла интересы Советского Союза! Документальных находок мало, но удалось сделать очень обоснованные предположения. Имея реальное поручение своего правительства, возможность выдавать охранные шведские паспорта, наконец, деньги, весьма крупные, он вступал в контакты, вел переговоры со всеми, кто мог ему содействовать. С немцами, даже Эйхманом и Шелленбергом, с американцами, англичанами. Ну и с нашими спецслужбами. Крючков сказал мне, что связь с ними Валленберга вполне возможна. Тем более что швед с симпатией относился к советским. Его ведь никто не захватил, не пленил — он сам пришел к начальнику политотдела 151-й дивизии с просьбой представить его высшему командованию. Как ни дико, наша помощь Валленбергу в спасении жертв фашизма — то, что должно было быть предметом нашей гордости, стало в конце концов источником последующей трагедии.

— Что вы имеете в виду?

— Главным действующим лицом был Сталин. Недаром, по словам Ильичева (секретарь ЦК КПСС. — Э.М.), в его сейфе лежали протоколы допросов Валленберга. У вождя были свои виды на шведа, завязанные на еврейской карте. Для чего? «При-



годится», — одинаково говорил Сталин разным людям. Но в 1947 году стало реальным образование государство Израиль. Один из моих собеседников присутствовал при встрече Сталина с Молотовым, который привез на утверждение антиизраильскую директиву для нашей делегации в ООН. Сталин оборвал Молотова: «Опять ты ничего не понимаешь! Оно нам нужно. Начнется война, и воевать друг с другом они будут не один год». Громыко произнес восторженную речь в ООН.

— А Валленберг тут при чем?

— Уже ни при чем — он стал обузой. Собираемся устанавливать тесные связи с Израилем, а спаситель евреев — у нас в тюрьме. Освободить? А если сделает заявления о лубяньских порядках, попытках завербовать его? Сами загнали себя в угол: Валленберг должен был перестать существовать. Яковлев передал мне свой разговор с Крючковым в 1989 году. Тот без всяких сомнений сказал: «Расстреляли мы его, очень много знал». Я решил сам поговорить с Крючковым. Он все подтвердил и еще добавил: «Замечательный был человек... роковая ошибка с нашей стороны».

— Как вы полагаете: в архивах госбезопасности нет больше документов, продолжение поисков бессмысленно?

— Бакатин, придя ненадолго в КГБ и назначив новое расследование, наткнулся в регистрационной книге на запись от 17 июля 1947 года: глава КГБ Абакумов направил Молотову секретное письмо, озаглавленное «К делу шведского подданного Р. Валленберга». 17-м же июля датирован рапорт о смерти Валленберга. Письмо, как утверждали подчиненные Бакатина, не сохранилось. Но Бакатин убежден, что его «водили за нос».

— Значит, ФСБ продолжает скрывать правду?

— Не знаю. С другой стороны, если бы хотели утаить письмо, утаили бы и свидетельство его отсылки...

● Справка «Известий»

Рауль Валленберг, начальник гуманитарного отдела посольства Швеции в Будапеште, в 1944—1945 годах спас от лагерей смерти около 15 тысяч евреев. Затем просидел два года без суда и следствия в Лубянской и Лефортовской тюрьмах. До сих пор обстоятельства его смерти неизвестны. В этом году завершила работу российско-шведская комиссия по делу Валленберга. Российская часть комиссии считает свою работу исчерпанной. Шведская — что дело не может быть закрыто, слишком много вопросов остается без ответа. В частности, действительно ли дипломат умер от инфаркта, как сказано в «найденном» рапорте начальника тюремной санслужбы, или его расстреляли.

November, 23 2001

The Swedish Schindler

James Schofield

For more than 50 years, the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps, has remained obscured by rumor, secrecy and allegations of espionage.

Following the liberation of Budapest in January 1945, after six months of frantic efforts to protect Jews in the city, Wallenberg was arrested along with his driver by Smersh -- "Smert shpionam," or Death to Spies -- the Soviet counter-espionage service. He was transferred to Moscow in February of that year. Beyond that, little is known for certain. The official Soviet explanation of his disappearance was that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack while in prison in July 1947.

That version changed in January of this year, when Russian officials handed over documents to the Swedish and Hungarian embassies in Moscow and declared the diplomat had died a victim of Stalin's terror.

But without firm evidence of his death, Sweden remains unsatisfied and refuses to close the case or to declare Wallenberg legally dead.

A Swedish report issued by the Swedish-Russian Working Group, which has investigated the case, sifting through mountains of documents and recording hundreds of hours of testimony over the past decade, notes uncorroborated claims that Wallenberg disappeared into the Soviet prison camp system, and that he was last seen alive as recently as the 1980s.

Last month a new book, "Budapeshtsky messiya: Raul Vallenberg" (Messiah of Budapest: Raoul Wallenberg) added yet another twist to the story. Lev Bezymensky, himself a Soviet intelligence officer during World War II and now a professor at Moscow's Academy of Military Sciences, suggests that Wallenberg was not arrested, but rather went to the Russians himself and collaborated with Soviet intelligence in the hope that he would be allowed to continue his efforts to protect the Jewish population and organize a rehabilitation system for them in post-war Hungary.

Since the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944, the Nazis had worked with great speed. With the Allied forces gaining the upper hand in the war as the year ground on, and Soviet forces closing in on the Hungarian capital, Hitler's "final solution" proceeded with new urgency.

Throughout the spring and summer Jews from the provinces had been concentrated in the ghettos. Community life ceased to exist. The collaborationist Hungarian government had by then passed legislation aimed at the exclusion of Jews from economic, cultural and public life. Jews were stripped of much of their wealth.

As elsewhere in the Nazi-occupied territories of Europe in the summer of 1944, many of Hungary's Jews were deported to Germany. According to figures provided by the Israeli Embassy in Moscow, 437,402 Jews had been sent to Germany by early July, 95 percent of them ending up in Auschwitz. In Budapest, thousands of Jews were trying to escape to the safety of neutral Sweden, and from there to join relatives in the United States and elsewhere.

A lucky few who were exceptionally wealthy were able to buy their freedom directly from the Nazis by negotiating with Himmler's Schutzstaffel, commonly referred to as the SS. Most, however, were far less fortunate, and desperately applied for passports from embassies and international organizations such as the Red Cross.

By the time the Russians marched into Budapest in mid-January 1945, some 50,000 remaining Hungarian Jews were still living in terror in the city's ghettos. Some 98,000 of Budapest's Jews died between October 1944 and the Soviet occupation. Those who believed the arrival of the Soviet "liberators" would bring an end to their ordeals were soon disillusioned. On Jan. 20, the Russians began looting the ghettos themselves.

In January 1944, appalled by Nazi attempts to exterminate Jews and other ethnic groups, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt had established the War Refugee Board and handed it responsibility to establish rescue operations across the occupied territories of Europe.

The following summer, Wallenberg, son of the wealthiest and most powerful family of financiers in Sweden, was employed as the foreign trade representative of the Central European Trading Company. Wallenberg was proposed for and accepted the role of organizing WRB operations in Hungary. Given a special diplomatic passport and the rank of secretary at the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Wallenberg arrived in the city on the July 9, 1944, and set to work.

Before his arrival, efforts were already underway to protect the Jews of the city. The Swedish Embassy was issuing provisional passports to those who had links to Sweden, while the Swedish Red Cross delegate issued a stream of letters of protection.

After Wallenberg arrived, the pace of the rescue efforts accelerated. By late autumn, managing an enormous case load, he had established a special department at the legation employing 300 mainly Jewish clerks, and began frantically issuing not just provisional but protective passports to thousands more Jews, many of whom had no links with Sweden at all.

Although advised directly by the WRB, Wallenberg received no detailed instructions and was left to his own devices. As the situation worsened in late 1944, Wallenberg was forced to negotiate directly with Adolf Eichmann, head of the SS officers corps, and local Hungarian fascists, racing from one side of the city to the other to secure the safety of local Jews.

According to the recent Swedish report, foreign missions and the International Red Cross rescued at least 50,000 Hungarian Jews, with Wallenberg saving at least half of them. In the final weeks of 1944 Wallenberg found time, along with the Swedish Foreign Ministry in Stockholm, to lay the groundwork for a postwar network to rehabilitate Jewish survivors.

During the six months in Budapest prior to his arrest, Wallenberg wrote a number of progress reports to his WRB contact in Stockholm, Iver Olsen, who was also the representative in Sweden of the U.S. Treasury Department and the Office for Strategic Services. The OSS was the forerunner of the CIA.

During the war, the WRB and the OSS worked together closely. Although not directly engaged in intelligence-gathering work, the WRB often found itself in conflict with the collaborationist governments of occupied countries. WRB communications and field reports were classified, and the information was routinely passed on to both the OSS and to the Allied intelligence agencies in Britain and elsewhere. But the WRB's close contacts with Allied intelligence do not necessarily mean that Wallenberg was an active agent. A declassified internal CIA document from 1955 states that when questioned about the role of Wallenberg, Iver Olsen, his Stockholm contact, denied using him for intelligence work. Olsen was emphatic in declaring that he only dealt with Wallenberg in his capacity as the representative for the WRB in Stockholm.

If indeed there was no direct relationship between Wallenberg and Allied intelligence, the idea of using Wallenberg in a more operational capacity had at least been considered by the OSS. In a decoded telegram dated July 1, 1944, Wallenberg's value as a spy was questioned because of

his personal background. The message went on to note:
"However, we assume that you have consulted 799 (code number for Olsen) on this matter and considered whether there was any chance of utilizing the assignment to our benefit."

This year's Swedish report concluded that although some officials within the intelligence services may have believed that Wallenberg was an agent because of the supply of information reaching them through his rescue operations, it cannot be established that Wallenberg was actively involved in any undercover work.

Lev Bezymensky disagrees. "Wallenberg not only came to us, he collaborated with the Soviet intelligence service," Bezymensky said at a press conference last month held to launch his book, "Budapeshtsky messiya." "In my book I adduce proof from the lips of KGB veterans about this fact, and this it is still kept secret. [The Russians] have still not revealed his relations not only with Soviet, but also with American and Swedish intelligence."

But in his book, Bezymensky is more careful not to jump to conclusions. He writes that Wallenberg might well have collaborated with Soviet intelligence, and the chief "proof" he cites to back up the claim is a conversation between Vladimir Kryuchkov, KGB chief from 1988, and Alexander Yakovlev, a former Politburo member and later head of the presidential commission on rehabilitation of political prisoners.

Bezymensky cites Yakovlev's account of the conversation, which took place in the fall of 1989. Yakovlev asked Kryuchkov, "I don't get it. What happened with Wallenberg? When and where did he die?" Kryuchkov responded, "What's unclear, Alexander Nikolayevich? We shot him." And then Kryuchkov added, "He knew a great deal. Wallenberg was a double agent, he worked for us and for the Americans. He got entangled in all his connections. Somebody ratted him out. That is why he was liquidated."

On Dec. 31, 1944, the Swedish Embassy in Moscow officially requested protection for the Legation in Budapest in advance of the Red Army's arrival in the city. Orders were duly sent to the Soviet General Staff to protect the legation.

On Jan. 13, 1945, as Soviet troops swept through the streets of Budapest, Wallenberg was discovered at the headquarters of the Red Cross transport unit. A Soviet officer's note, written on a telegram that Wallenberg handed to his "protectors," clearly illustrates his commitment to save the Jews under his protection. The note

stated: "Detained on Jan. 13 at Benczur Street; other embassy officials in western part of the city; he refused to leave the front after explaining that he was responsible for the protection of 7,000 citizens in the eastern part." By all accounts, both documentary and oral, it seems that Wallenberg was completely unaware of his imminent arrest and the fate that was to befall him. He greeted the Soviets with businesslike formality and immediately requested a meeting with Marshal Malinovsky, chief of the Second Ukrainian Front, in order to negotiate the improvement of conditions for Hungarian Jews.

On Jan. 14, Wallenberg readily provided a detailed account of his activities in Budapest to Colonel Kalitsa, chief of Smersh operations in the region. He was, it seems, treated well at first. Despite this, Russian Defense Ministry archives reveal that on Jan. 17, Deputy Defense Minister Nikolai Bulganin signed a warrant for Wallenberg's arrest. Wallenberg began his journey to Moscow on Jan. 25. A registration card from Lubyanka Prison records his arrival there on Feb. 6, 1945. Accounts of his cellmates show that Wallenberg remained convinced, at least during the early stages of his incarceration, that a terrible error had been made, and that he would soon be released.

According to the Swedish report, it seems likely that the order to arrest Wallenberg came from Stalin himself. But the reasons for his arrest have become the subject of endless speculation. The most credible theory holds that Stalin believed Wallenberg to be a spy, either for the Allies, for the Germans, or both.

Stalin, and indeed much of the Soviet Union, still suffered from spy-mania in 1945. The show-trials and bloody purges of 1937-38 of "wreckers, right-Trotskyists and enemies of the people," were still fresh in peoples' minds. Suspicion was an ingrained reaction to foreigners.

On his return to Sweden, Lars G:son Berg, an attachZ<caron> at the Swedish Legation in Budapest in 1944-45, described how the legation staff was accused of espionage by the Soviet interrogators. "Raoul Wallenberg and Berg were identified as German spy chiefs. The Soviet side maintained that it was impossible that Raoul Wallenberg would have risked his life to save Hungarian Jews," the Swedish report states.

The special relationship between the WRB and the OSS could only have reinforced such suspicions. Moscow was well aware of Olsen's role as OSS contact in Stockholm and, according to the report, it knew about agents that he ran in the Baltic states. It was also aware that Olsen and Wallenberg

were in regular contact. The report concludes: "[The Soviets] must have strongly suspected Raoul Wallenberg of working for the OSS."

But if suspicions of espionage led to his arrest, it seems strange that in all the time Wallenberg was in custody -- from his arrest until his alleged death, natural or otherwise, in July 1947 -- he was interrogated only five times. Prison records show that most of these meetings were for relatively short periods -- under two hours.

Another theory suggests that Stalin decided to use Wallenberg as a bargaining chip in negotiations with Western political and financial leaders, or possibly for the exchange of Soviet citizens in Sweden. The Wallenberg family was wealthy and influential, and Raoul could have proved a valuable tool for forcing the Wallenbergs to pressure the Allies for concessions.

Although no direct offers for the exchange of Wallenberg were officially made by Stalin, the Swedish report states that, "A hint of some preparedness to consider a serious Swedish proposal may even be detected in Stalin's conversation with Steffan Soderblom [a representative of the Swedish government in Moscow] in June 1946. When the former asked if [Soderblom] had any request to make [...] the Swedish side chose not to understand."

Swedish inquiries about the Wallenberg case were often met with calls for the repatriation of Russian, German and Baltic servicemen in Sweden. The report stresses: "It was hardly Soviet practice to give something away free," and later adds, "In this context, one must be aware that at this stage it was not customary for the Soviet Union to make a direct proposal for an exchange; that was left to its opponents."

Other theories proposed to the Swedish-Russian Working Group suggested that Wallenberg was arrested because the Soviets feared that Polish refugees that he had come into contact with in Budapest had told him of Soviet responsibility for the Katyn Forest massacre, in which thousands of Polish officers were murdered. Others suggest that the Soviets believed that he had useful information about the Nazi plunder of Jewish wealth. Still others suggest that Soviet intelligence wanted to recruit him as an agent.

The final fate of Wallenberg is still a mystery and may never be known. The rigidly enforced discipline, secrecy and limits on sharing information between staff members within the Soviet prison and security services makes corroboration of various accounts extremely difficult. As

the years go by, eye witnesses are slowly dying off and memories have become confused and distorted.

As Bezymensky repeats throughout his book, no new documents relevant to the Wallenberg case are likely to be found. Those not already made public have probably been destroyed. It seems most likely that Wallenberg did indeed die in July 1947. A report from the chief medical officer of Lubyanka Prison refers to "a prisoner called 'Valenberg' who died in the night of July 17, 1947, 'probably as the result of a heart attack.'" A partially completed death certificate confirms this version of events. A handwritten note across the bottom of the report in which the medical officer asked permission to perform an autopsy says: "Have personally notified the minister. Order issued to cremate the corpse without postmortem examination."

That a relatively young and healthy diplomat would have died of natural causes appears doubtful. It is even more suspicious given the reported fate of his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, and of his longest-serving cellmate Willy Roedel. Langfelder was younger than Wallenberg and in good health but died of "natural causes" in November 1947. Roedel, although considerably older than Wallenberg, was also in good health in the summer of 1947. According to the Lubyanka Prison director, Roedel died en route to the Krasnogorsk prison camp outside Moscow in October 1947. The Swedish report observes: "The chances are extremely small that three key figures in the same drama all die of natural causes within such a short period of time." Elsewhere it points out that, "Cardiac infarction was otherwise one of the causes of death frequently used to conceal unnatural death; i.e., death by execution or ill-treatment."

With no body and with suspicion still surrounding the nature of Wallenberg's death, the Swedish report concludes that it cannot be determined for certain that the diplomat actually died on the date indicated by Soviet authorities. Bezymensky does not exclude the possibility that Wallenberg lived on for many years in the Gulag. Former prisoners and officials interviewed by Bezymensky insisted variously that Wallenberg had died in 1954, 1961 and 1970. Russian members of the Swedish-Russian Working Group investigated the sites named by these witnesses, but found no proof of Wallenberg's presence in any of them. Despite exhaustive archival research and interviews with alleged witnesses, no additional documentary evidence of Wallenberg's death has ever been discovered.

The Swedish report of the Working Group concludes that the Russian announcement of his death could not be confirmed, "for want of a credible death certificate and partly because the testimony about Raoul Wallenberg being alive after 1947 cannot be dismissed. The burden of proof regarding the death of Raoul Wallenberg lies with the Russian government."

Bezymensky is bolder in his conclusion. "I am convinced that it was the fact of his collaboration with Soviet intelligence that forced the leadership of the KGB to carry on an idiotic policy of denial and concealment," he said at his book launch.

"Nobody was to be aware of this, only Stalin and his closest advisors. Where did [Wallenberg's] courage and wish to run risks come from? Maybe it was naivete? Maybe he thought that since he was dealing with Soviet intelligence he could count on them. He paid with his life for his magnanimity," Bezymensky said.

While the truth of Wallenberg's death and possible espionage activities seems likely to remain a mystery, his true significance has always been clear. Israel, for instance, has conferred upon him the "Righteous Among the Nations" award, which recognizes extreme acts of bravery and efforts to save Jews during the war years.

James Schofield is a freelance journalist based in Moscow.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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 Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa
 Enhet Datum Handläggare

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Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

 Moskva 2001-12-20
 Raoul Wallenberg - Lev Bezymenstijev
 bok "Budapests Messias"

Delges för kändedom

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☐ Beskickningar i EU-länder samt EU-representationen 15 ex ☐ Övriga Väst Europa, USA och Canada, Japan, Kina m.fl. 14 ex ☐ Delegationer (utom Bryssel) 4 ex ☐ Övriga Öst- och Centraleuropa 14 ex	☐ Athen ☐ Berlin ☐ Bryssel ☐ Bryssel, NATO-VEU ☐ Ankara ☐ Bern ☐ Heliga Stolen ☐ Istanbul GK ☐ FN-repr, NY ☐ Belgrad ☒ Budapest ☐ Bukarest	Bil	☐ Dublin ☐ Haag ☐ Helsingfors ☐ Mariehamn ☐ Oslo ☐ Ottawa ☐ Reykjavik ☐ OSSE-del Wien ☐ Kiev ☒ Moskva ☐ S:t Petersburg	Bil	☐ Köpenhamn ☐ Lissabon ☐ London ☐ Luxemburg ☒ Washington ☐ Tokyo ☐ Peking ☐ Seoul ☐ Genève - del ☐ Prag ☐ Riga ☐ Sarajevo	Bil	☐ Madrid ☐ Paris ☐ Rom ☐ Teheran ☐ New Delhi ☐ Tel Aviv ☐ Islamabad ☐ Strasbourg - del ☐ Sofia ☐ Tallinn ☐ Warszawa	Bil	☐ Wien ☐ Bryssel - repr ☐ Tel Aviv ☐ Vilnius ☐ Zagreb ☐ Ljubljana
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IFRÅGASATT BROTT MOT SEKRETESSLAGEN

Justitiekanslerns beslut

Justitiekanslern vidtar inte någon ytterligare åtgärd i ärendet.

Ärendet

Bakgrund

I början av år 2001 publicerade Regeringskansliet, Utrikesdepartementet, rapporten Raoul Wallenberg – Redovisning från den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen (Aktstycken utgivna av Utrikesdepartementet. Ny serie II:52). Rapporten utgör en redogörelse för vad som framkommit i den s.k. svensk-ryska arbetsgruppens utredning om Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande.

På s. 92 i rapporten görs vissa uttalanden rörande Staffan Söderblom, som vid den aktuella tiden var Sveriges sändebud i Moskva. I rapporten sägs bl.a. följande.

Söderbloms passiva sätt att hantera Wallenbergärendet är anmärkningsvärt. Det bör ses mot bakgrunden av att han tillträtt sändebudsposten i Moskva sommaren 1944 sedan hans företrädare förklarats non grata. Hans uppdrag var att förbättra Sveriges förhållande till Sovjetunionen. Samtidigt var han säkerligen medveten om att han på sovjetisk sida - och bland svenska kritiker av samlingsregeringens politik - betraktades som delansvarig för de eftergifter till Nazi-Tyskland som gjorts 1940-42 under hans tid som polchef. Detta gav ingen god grund för ett bestämt hävdande av Sveriges intressen. Hans uttalanden till Abramov i december 1945 ter sig ändå extremt egendomliga, inte minst med tanke på hans erfarenhet som professionell diplomat. Om han inte skaffat sig någon täckning från ledande politiskt håll vid sina samtal i Stockholm kort före mötet med Abramov - för vilket varje belägg saknas - måste dessa uttalanden resa frågor om hans omdöme. Det gäller kanske också om hans mentala hälsa, som sex år senare försämrats så att han måste lämna aktiv tjänst vid 51 års ålder.

Egendomligt är likaså att de tecken på hans bristande energi i Wallenberg-ärendet, som blev bekanta också för utrikesledningen i Stockholm, inte synes ha föranlett någon erinran. Ej ens de ledande UD-tjänstemän som annars var kritiska till Sovjetunionen och misstroga mot Söderbloms omdöme synes ha reagerat. Det bör dock noteras att det inte kunnat fastställas i vad mån det tydligaste av dessa tecken, hans uttalande vid avskedsaudiensen hos Stalin i juni 1946, blev bekant för någon mer än utrikesministern, eftersom originalet till

depeschen med paraffier av dem som fått läsa den inte kunnat återfinnas i UD:s arkiv.

Anmälningen

Robert Söderblom, som är brorson till den år 1985 avlidne Staffan Söderblom, har begärt att Justitiekanslern skall pröva om publiceringen av uppgifterna om Staffan Söderbloms mentala hälsa och dess följder står i strid med gällande regler om sekretess och då särskilt med bestämmelsen i 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen (1980:100).

Regeringskansliet, Utrikesdepartementet, har avgett ett yttrande i ärendet och därvid framhållit att något åsidosättande av sekretessregler inte förekommit genom de uppgifter som lämnats i rapporten. I yttrandet anges i huvudsak följande.

Det innehåll i rapporten som berör Staffan Söderblom är dels, och framför allt, återgivandet ur uppteckningar i sovjetiska arkiv av hans uttalanden inför sovjetiska företrädare, dels också arbetsgruppens kommentarer i anslutning här till. På grund av vad som anförs i anmälningen och den där gjorda sidhänvisningen uppfattar Utrikesdepartementet det som att anmälningen avser arbetsgruppens kommentar på sidan 92 "Hans uttalanden till Abramov i december 1945 ter sig ändå extremt egendomliga, inte minst med tanke på hans erfarenhet som professionell diplomat. Om han inte skaffat sig någon täckning från ledande politiskt håll vid sina samtal i Stockholm - för vilket varje belägg saknas - måste dessa uttalanden resa frågor om hans omdöme. Det gäller kanske också om hans mentala hälsa, som sex år senare försämrats så att han måste lämna aktiv tjänst vid 51 års ålder." och den i kommentaren ingående sakupplysningen att Söderblom tvingats lämna aktiv tjänst i förtid på grund av psykisk ohälsa.

Med denna utgångspunkt lämnar Utrikesdepartementet i det följande några upplysningar och kommentarer till frågan huruvida det citerade innefattar otillåtet yttrande eller otillåtet offentliggörande.

Uppgifterna om Söderblom publicerades år 2001. Söderblom, som var född år 1900, avled år 1985. Söderbloms hustru avled före honom. Söderblom efterlämnade inga barn.

Arbetsgruppens uppdrag var att utreda efterforskningen av Raoul Wallenberg, något som innebar att undersöka och analysera vad som förevarit bl.a. vid de diplomatiska kontakterna mellan de två berörda staterna. Staffan Söderblom var Sveriges sändebud i Moskva under en av allt att döma kritisk period i Wallenbergärendet. Efter det som arbetsgruppen fått fram och redovisat om Söderbloms agerande måste det enligt Utrikesdepartementets uppfattning anses försvarligt att lämna uppgifter om och kommentera Söderbloms person, till belysning av frågan om möjliga orsaker till hans agerande. – Det kan här inskjutas att anmälaren uppenbarligen har tolkat arbetsgruppens kommentar som enbart negativ för Söderblom; i själva verket kan den nog lika mycket ses som uttryck för ett försök till förståelse, och om man så vill ett sökande efter möjliga förmildrande omständigheter i förhållande till vad som kommit fram om Söderbloms agerande.

Uppgiften om Söderbloms förtida avgång och orsaken till denna är sann. För omdömena om Söderblom fanns skälig grund, vilket framgår av rapporten.

Uppgiften om Söderbloms förtida avgång och orsaken till denna var vid tiden allmänt känd, och uppgifter om Söderbloms psykiska ohälsa har även offentliggjorts tidigare, se t.ex. Boheman: På vakt – kabinetssekreterare under andra världskriget, utg. 1964, sid. 24, och Grafström: Anteckningar 1945-1954, utg. 1989, sid. 1001). När uppgiften återgavs i rapporten var det som ett notoriskt faktum. Vid en kontroll nu kan dock konstateras att uppgiften också finns dokumenterad i allmänna handlingar från början av 1950-talet i departementets personaladministrativa verksamhet, där den torde ha omfattats av sekretess enligt 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen. Detta gäller dock endast uppgiften om vad för slags sjukdom Söderblom drabbats av, eftersom det förhållandet att Söderblom beviljats ledighet och senare avgång ur aktiv tjänst (disponibilitet) på grund av sjukdom framgår av olika beslut, vilka inte omfattas av sekretessen.

Departementet konstaterar att sekretess enligt 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen inte ingår i den uppräknade av tystnadsplikter i 16 kap. sekretesslagen vartill såväl TF 7 kap. 3 § första stycket 3 som TF 7 kap. 5 § 2 hänvisar.

Vad gäller sekretessbestämmelsen i sig kan sekretess enligt 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen för uppgift i allmän handling gälla i högst 50 år. Departementet konstaterar att den uppgift som det här är fråga om härrör från början av 1950-talet.

Även med bortseende från att uppgiften, som sagts i det föregående, torde ha blivit så spridd att skyldigheten att iaktta tystnadsplikten upphört, bedömer Utrikesdepartementet att publiceringen år 2001 inte kan anses ha medfört att Söderblom eller någon honom närstående lider men. Uppgiften att någon tvingas avbryta sin yrkeskarriär i förtid på grund av ohälsa, även om det rör sig om psykisk ohälsa, bör inte anses som skamlig eller i övrigt förtjänt av ett särskilt starkt sekretesskydd. Vid tiden för publiceringen av uppgiften var Söderblom död sedan 15 år. Hans hustru dog före honom. Söderblom efterlämnade inga barn.

Robert Söderblom har fått del av Regeringskansliets yttrande och har kommit in med ytterligare synpunkter. Han har därvid framhållit bl.a. att Staffan Söderblom, kanske just på grund av sin barnlöshet, kom att stå i ett mycket nära förhållande till sina syskonbarn och att dessa samt Staffan Söderbloms enda ännu levande syskon tagit mycket illa vid sig av de uppgifter som publicerats.

Justitiekanslerns bedömning

Robert Söderblom har i sin anmälan menat att ett åsidosättande av den sekretess som följt av 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen förekommit genom den uppgift om Staffan Söderbloms mentala hälsa som publicerats i rapporten. I den aktuella bestämmelsen i sekretesslagen anges att sekretess gäller i myndighets personaladministrativa verksamhet för uppgift om enskilds hälsotillstånd och för sådan uppgift om enskilds personliga förhållanden som hänför sig till ärende om omplacering eller pensionering av anställd, om det kan antas att den enskilde eller någon honom närstående lider men om uppgiften röjs. I paragrafens sista stycke anges att sekretessen för uppgift i allmän handling gäller i högst femtio år.

Det är inte närmare klarlagt hur uppgiften om Staffan Söderbloms hälsotillstånd kommit till arbetsgruppens kännedom. Med hänsyn härtill och till vad som framkommit om att uppgiften redan varit spridd kan det ifrågasättas om uppgiften över huvud taget kunnat omfattas av sekretess vid tiden för publiceringen.

Om sekretess kunnat komma i fråga är det – såsom både Robert Söderblom och Utrikesdepartementet pekat på – regeln i 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen som aktualiseras. I bestämmelsen uppställs ett s.k. rakt skaderekvisit enligt vilket det för sekretess krävs att det skall kunna antas att den enskilde eller någon honom närstående lider men. Vad som i förevarande fall kan vara aktuellt är att någon närstående till Staffan Söderblom kan antas lida men av att uppgifterna röjs.

Vid den menbedömning som enligt bestämmelsen skall göras bör till en början beaktas att uppgifterna om Staffan Söderbloms hälsotillstånd inte varit särskilt detaljerade utan endast avsett det förhållandet att Staffan Söderblom drabbats av mental ohälsa. Någon publicering av vad tillståndet av ohälsa närmare har bestått i har inte förekommit. Till detta kommer i förevarande fall att det varit en allmänt tillgänglig uppgift att Staffan Söderblom avgått från aktiv tjänst i förtid. Till bilden hör vidare att uppgifterna härrör från början av 1950-talet. Under alla förhållanden skulle det sekretesskydd som den aktuella bestämmelsen ger kvarstå under endast en begränsad tid. Härtill kommer att uppgifter om Staffan Söderbloms mentala hälsa och orsakerna till hans avgång från aktiv tjänst, som berörts, sedan relativt lång tid tillbaka varit spridda och diskuterade i vart fall bland personer med intresse för svensk utrikespolitik under och i samband med andra världskriget. Samtliga nu nämnda omständigheter talar emot att uppgifterna har omfattats av sekretess vid tiden för publiceringen.

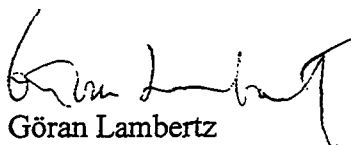
Enligt min mening bör det vidare – utöver det nyss anförda – finnas visst utrymme för att vid menbedömningen beakta att offentliggörandet av uppgifterna ingått som ett led i arbetsgruppens uppdrag att så långt möjligt försöka kasta ljus över det för Raoul Wallenbergs familj, och för ett stort antal andra människor, tragiska förhållandet att det fortfarande inte kunnat klarläggas vad som hänt Raoul Wallenberg. Och arbetsgruppens arbete har på många sätt – bland annat genom det nära samarbetet med företrädare för ryska myndigheter – utgjort ett unikt inslag i svensk statsförvaltning.

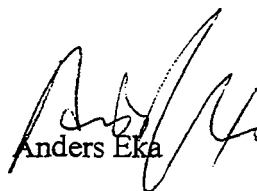
I någon mån bör enligt min mening också beaktas den framträdande position inom den svenska utrikesförvaltningen som Staffan Söderblom innehade under den aktuella tiden. Det bör som jag ser det accepteras att en person med framskjuten offentlig position i samhället i viss utsträckning blir föremål för en mer närgången granskning även på det personliga planet än en person utan en sådan position. Detta synsätt bör under vissa förutsättningar också tillåtas slå igenom vid tillämpningen i ett enskilt fall av en sekretessregel som syftar till att skydda personliga förhållanden.

Med hänvisning till det anförda finner jag att övervägande skäl talar för att de aktuella uppgifterna inte har kunnat omfattas av sekretess enligt 7 kap. 11 § tredje stycket sekretesslagen vid tiden för publiceringen. Det saknas mot denna bakgrund skäl för mig att vidta någon åtgärd i ärendet.

Uppgifterna i rapporten om Staffan Söderbloms hälsa har förekommit i en skrift som är tryckt, vilket aktualiserar frågan om tryckfrihetsförordningens tillämpning. Med den inställning jag har intagit när det gäller om uppgifterna omfattats av sekretess har jag egentligen inte anledning att gå in på frågan om staten skulle kunna åberopa de tryckfrihetsrättsliga reglerna för att undgå ansvar för åsidosättande av regler om sekretess. Jag vill ändå nämna att jag i den delen lutar åt att staten – här Regeringskansliet – inte under de omständigheter som nu är aktuella kan åberopa tryckfriheten för en rätt att publicera sekretessbelagda uppgifter. Tryckfrihetsförordningen reglerar enskildas rättigheter gentemot det allmänna och ger inte, i ett fall som det förevarande, något skydd för det allmänna mot ingripanden utanför ramen för tryckfrihetsförordningens särskilda ansvarssystem (jfr NJA 1995 s. 677).

Med dessa synpunkter och med hänvisning till det tidigare anförda avslutar jag ärendet.


Göran Lambertz

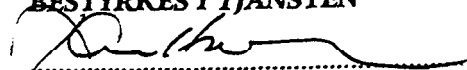

Anders Eka

Exp. till

Robert Söderblom
Kantarellgränd 15
182 45 ENEBYBERG

Regeringskansliet
Utrikesdepartementet
103 39 STOCKHOLM

**FOTOSTATKOPIANS RIKTIGHET
BESTYRKES I TJÄNSTEN**


Lars Halonen

P 2 Eu¹

Dag Hartelius 2002-01-28 13:27

To: Mats Foyer/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK , *Ambassaden Moskva*
cc: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Wallenbergs utmärkelse

Mats,
Kan du ge en kopia av detta till Hans och Harald, pls.
Dag

Forwarded by Dag Hartelius/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2002-01-28 13:21

From: Anders Lidén@RKCCMAIL on 2002-01-28 12:51 , *Ambassaden Tel Aviv*
To: Jan Lundvik/FOREIGN/MINISTRY, Dag Hartelius/FOREIGN/MINISTRY
cc:
Subject: Wallenbergs utmärkelse

28/002

INK. UTMÄRSEL		
D.Nr.		
01-28		
2002-02-28		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
P	2	Eu ¹

(EC)

Jan och Dag,

Avner Shalev vid Yad Vashem framförde häromdagen att vi borde göra ett nytt försök att få Raoul Wallenbergs syster Nina Lagergren att komma till Israel och hämta det officiella certifikatet varigenom Raoul Wallenberg utses till en "Righteous among the Nations". Wallenbergs mor ville på sin tid inte hämta det eftersom hon ansåg att sonen skulle göra detta. Ett hämtande av priset av Wallenbergs syster skulle inte betyda att han måste anses död, eftersom i tidigare några fall utmärnelsen hämtats av anhöriga, när den utsedde själv inte kunnat infinna sig. Diplomet utdelas som bekant också till levande personer. Tacksam kontakt tas med Nina Lagergren om detta. Jag tror det vore bra både för Wallenbergminnet och för Sverige om hon kommer. Vår vän Max Grünberg tror jag redan har varit i kontakt med henne om detta och jag tror hon överväger frågan. Tacksam få veta hennes reaktion. .
Hälsningar,
Anders

UD/EC

a.a.
Max

Max



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

2002-01-25 Nr 10 ✓

F Wetterqvist

Kopia härifrån u bil:

UD AME

UD EC (Hamrin)

UD PIK

SB (Isaksson)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
2002-01-29		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mål Eu

EC

AME

UD/EC H. Hamrin

Besvärat med kfax

02-02-04

Raoul Wallenberg Day of Canada

(5 bil.)

Åtminstone tre länder har förärat Raoul Wallenberg medborgarskap; USA (1981), Kanada (1985) och Israel (1986). Av detta följer med viss automatik att länderna i ökad utsträckning i enlighet med internationell rätt kan agera i utlandet till förmån för Wallenberg. Så t.ex. har USAs och Kanadas internationella engagemang ökat dramatiskt sedan 80-talet i de parlamentariska kommissioner och aktioner som genomförts sedan dess. I USA har fallet Wallenberg beaktats i både senat och domstol. I Kanada har det främst inneburit att framstående kanadensiska människorättsaktivister med större tyngd än tidigare kunnat agera inom ramen för de Wallenbergkommissioner som arbetat under 90-talet.

Ordförande för Den internationella rådgivande kommittén under de senaste tio åren har varit den internationellt aktade kanadensiske advokaten och professorn i folkrätt vid McGill University i Montréal, numera också parlamentarikern, Irwin Cotler. Han och några honom närstående kollegor lade fram ett lagsförslag (Bill C-432) i juni 2001 om att en särskild Raoul Wallenberg Day of Canada inrättas varje år den 17 januari. Förslaget antogs enhälligt utan debatt, och den första Wallenbergdagen uppmärksammades för en vecka sedan.

Den internationella konferens i Raoul Wallenbergs namn om mänskliga rättigheter som ställts i utsikt vid University of Toronto den 17 januari skjöts upp pga. av tidsbrist, och planeras istället till 2003. På grund av omfattande kanadensisk regeringsombildning och att parlamentet ännu inte påbörjat sin vårsession inskränktes engagemanget i Ottawa till en middag i vårt residens med företrädare för alla de institutioner som varit inblandade i fallet Wallenberg på kanadensisk sida. Detta inkluderade parlamentets talman, Kanadas högste tjänsteman (The Clerk of the Privy Council), en av ledamöterna i Högsta domstolen, samt ovannämnde Irwin Cotler.

Den 20 januari arrangerades en konferens av The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity (RWIMH) i Montréal, vilken också sammanföll med organisationens eget tioårsjubileum. Wetterqvist närvarade, och redogjorde för följande. Irwin Cotler höll ett längre anförande, i vilket han i mycket kritiska ordalag bl.a. beskrev de i hans ögon magra resultaten av den svensk-ryska kommissionens rapport från januari 2001. Han erinrade om de i flera fall motsatta, nya resultat som den oberoende internationella rådgivande kommittén kommit fram till under sitt drygt tio år långa arbete, men som vare sig beaktats eller följts upp av den svensk-ryska kommissionen, eller Sverige som enskild intressent.

Cotlers fastslog bl.a. att det finns överväldigande bevisföring för att Wallenberg varit vid liv efter 1947 - bevis som den svensk-ryska kommissionen dock valt att inte studera. En amerikansk domstol (Guy von Dardel vs. USSR) fastslog enligt Cotler f.ö. redan 1981 att så måste vara fallet. Referens till detta enda existerande juridiska domslut i fallet Wallenberg saknas i den svensk-ryska kommissionens rapport. Vidare kritiserade Cotler Sverige för att inte släppa de SÄPO-dokument från åren omedelbart efter 2:a världskriget som möjligen kan belysa ärendet.

Ebba Grönroos (svensk medlem av RWIMH) tillade i sitt anförande att man från svensk sida fortfarande inte följt upp de rapporter från PERM-fängelset 1989 om den svensk som enligt hennes utsago skall ha vistats där en tid under namnen Erik Arvid Andersson och Sven Andersson.

Cotler hoppades nu att den svenske statsministern allvarligt skulle överväga möjligheten att tillsätta en ny kommission med regeringsföreträdare för alla de länder som varit inblandade i fallet Wallenberg (åtminstone alltså Sverige, Ryssland, Kanada, USA, Israel, Ungern) och för att följa upp resultaten av den internationella kommissionen. Han avsåg ta upp frågan i samband med sitt deltagande vid Stockholm International Forum i april.

Konferensen avslutades med en tyst minut vid den vackra Wallenbergbyst som rests i anslutning till Place de la Cathedrale.

En kopia av RWIMHs tidskrift The Wallenberg Bulletin, program från konferensen, samt ett par tidningsklipp om densamma bilägges för kännedom. Jag bifogar också den hälsning som den israeliske ambassadören riktade till RWIMHs konferens den 20 januari, i vilket han bl.a. påminner om Israels fortsatta och djupa engagemang i fallet Wallenberg, samt om ambassadör Yohanan Beins särskilda uppdrag i detta avseende.



Lennart Alvin

The WALLENBERG BULLETIN

Fall 2001

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Editorial

By Andras Ungar

Like the news accounts of ongoing genocide in different parts of the world, the sightings of Raoul Wallenberg, captive but alive in the former Soviet Union, have shaken post-war composure. The Swedish diplomat, a Giant in moral terms, a figure comparable to Churchill after Dunkirk, to De Gaulle defiant in North Africa, towers above preoccupations with human rights. What are the implications of his having been simply abandoned in the aftermath of the war? What if he survived - perhaps for 45 years - condemned to the half-life of the Soviet Gulag?

Public opinion is more comfortable when deflating heroes than in having to acknowledge them, but even for the most cynical, this has to constitute a special case. The possibility that Wallenberg endured punitive imprisonment throughout post-war prosperity for having

stood up against the massacre of civilian populations is disheartening.

The possibility that he lived, denied the most basic rights, while the world heaped honors on the values for which he had heroically risked everything, is a contradiction that goes beyond cynicism. An indictment of complacency, of humanistic pretension, it points to the urgent need for a trustworthy account of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg in post-war Soviet detention.

The Conference convened by the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity, the subject to which the current issue of the Bulletin has been devoted, belongs to an on-going effort to provide such an account. The focus of the Conference was the work of the independent researchers of the Swedish-Russian Working Group.

Continued on page 3

President's Message

By Dr. Vera Parnes

For years the Soviet government spread disinformation about the fate of the heroic rescuer, Raoul Wallenberg, whom it arrested on January 17, 1945. Wallenberg was then 32. Until 1957 the Russians denied the very fact of his arrest. Finally, compelled by world opinion, the Soviets reported in the so-called "Gromyko Memorandum" that he had indeed been kept in a Moscow prison and that he had died there in 1947 "from a heart attack." This belated admission contradicted several attempts to include Wallenberg in prisoner exchanges with Sweden. It also conflicted with numerous reports by prisoners released from the Gulag who reported having seen Wallenberg after 1947: through the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and even the 1980s.

An international commission headed by a prominent Canadian human rights advocate, Prof. Irwin Cotler (now a Member of Parliament), also came to the conclusion that the Swedish diplomat did not die in 1947. However, his whereabouts could not be ascertained because of lack of access to the KGB file and to other relevant archival documents. The collapse of the Soviet Union has not dispelled the mystery of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg.

A new search in 1995 led by David Matas, a well-known Canadian human rights lawyer, has confirmed that Wallenberg did not die in 1947. The Swedish-Russian Working Group on the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg, which succeeded the international commission, has been working on this problem since 1991.

Continued on page 9



Raoul Wallenberg

The next issue

OF THE WALLENBERG BULLETIN will be devoted to the proclamation of January 17 as Raoul Wallenberg Day by the Parliament of Canada.

This commemorative honour had been a goal of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity and its Canadian affiliate since 1992.



Search

10th

Anniversary of
Raoul Wallenberg
International
Movement for
Humanity



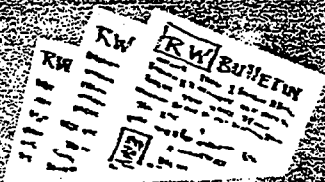
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RW Lesson



Annual
Conferences
and Vigils



Articles



The Wallenberg
Forest in Jerusalem

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

4845, Bourret Avenue # 34
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3W 1L2

Tel. & Fax: (514) 343-0137
E-mail: Wallenberg@videotron.ca

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG MOVEMENT FOR HUMANITY AND THE FIRST RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY IN CANADA PROGRAM

- M**usical introduction: Pavel Feldman, violin, Montreal Symphony Orchestra, McGill Chamber Orchestra and Irina Nitskina, piano
- W**elcoming Address: Dr. Vera Parnes, Founder and President of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity
- G**reetings: Dorothy Zalcman Howard, Professor and Chair, National Executive, Canadian Jewish Congress
- G**uest Speaker: Ambassador Harald Hamrin, Ambassador in charge of "The Raoul Wallenberg file", Sweden
- K**eynote Speech: Professor Irwin Cotler, M.P., Member of the International Advisory Board of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity
- P**resentation: The Raoul Wallenberg Award
The Honourable Sheila Maureen Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage
The Honourable Sheila Finestone, former Vice-President of RWIMH
Mr. Clifford Albert Lincoln, M.P.
Professor Irwin Cotler, M.P., member of the Int. Advisory Board of RWIMH
Ebba Gronroos, Representative of RWIMH in Sweden
Sam Orshan, Coordinator of RWIMH
- S**ilent Tribute: For Raoul Wallenberg at the Monument in Raoul Wallenberg Square

Chair of the Conference and Award Presenter: Isa Milman

Chairman of the Organising Committee: Professor Benjamin Smith

Refreshments will be served

All are welcome

LA PRESSE | MONTRÉAL | LUNDI 21 JANVIER 2002

ACTUALITÉS

Hommage montréalais à un héros de l'Holocauste

Presse Canadienne

L'esprit combatif et la vision humanitaire qui animaient Raoul Wallenberg devraient être adoptés à la suite des récentes atrocités commises dans le monde, a estimé hier, le député libéral Irwin Cotler, l'un des participants à une conférence à Montréal portant sur l'héritage du héros de l'Holocauste.

Les bains de sang des années 90, comme le « nettoyage ethnique » ayant eu lieu en Bosnie ou le génocide mené au Rwanda, démontrent la nécessité que des individus s'opposent aux tueries, a estimé M. Cotler.

Ces catastrophes reflètent l'échec d'organisations internationales telles que les Nations unies, a ajouté le député, selon lequel M. Wallenberg, diplomate suédois ayant déjoué les meurtriers nazis durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, a fait la preuve de ce qu'un individu pouvait accomplir seul.

« Une personne peut faire face au mal », a déclaré M. Cotler en rendant hommage à Raoul Wallenberg, qui s'est notamment servi de passeports diplomatiques, afin d'éviter à plus de 100 000 Juifs et autres personnes d'être exterminés dans les camps de la mort.

« C'est un héros moderne », a-t-il lancé.

Raoul Wallenberg a obtenu la citoyenneté canadienne à titre posthume, chose peu fréquente. L'an dernier, le Parlement a désigné le 17 janvier Journée Raoul Wallenberg.

Cette date correspond au jour de 1945 lors duquel M. Wallenberg, alors en état d'arrestation, a disparu tandis qu'il se rendait à des casernes de l'armée russe à l'extérieur de Budapest, en Hongrie.

En dépit des efforts menés depuis des décennies, le sort ayant été réservé à Raoul Wallenberg demeure entouré de mystère.

Selon M. Cotler, le diplomate suédois était vraisemblablement vivant durant les années 50 et 60, mais les autorités russes continuent de s'opposer à toute enquête à ce sujet.



Photo PC
Vera Parnes, fondatrice et présidente du Mouvement international Raoul Wallenberg pour l'humanité, vient de placer des fleurs au pied du buste élevé à Montréal à la mémoire du célèbre diplomate suédois qui, de Budapest, a sauvé quelque 100 000 vies humaines durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Wallenberg remembered

Swedish diplomat's example shows danger of indifference: Liberal MP

JANE DAVENPORT
The Gazette

Raoul Wallenberg's campaign to save thousands of Hungarian Jews during the final months of World War II puts to shame nations and international organizations that failed to intervene significantly in Rwanda and Bosnia, Liberal MP Irwin Cotler told a Montreal gathering yesterday.

"It's perhaps the remembrance of one person did that makes me speak with such anger today," he said.

"Countries that are indifferent in the face of evil are coming down on the side of the victimizer."

About 150 people gathered at Place de l'Église yesterday to mark the first Raoul Wallenberg Day celebrated in Canada. Wallenberg was awarded honorary Canadian citizenship in 1985.

The Swedish diplomat is credited with saving thousands of Jews in Hungary in 1944 and 1945 by issuing real and fake Swedish passports and organizing Swedish safe houses.

He is also believed to have prevented in January 1945 the massacre of 97,000 Jews living in the Budapest ghettos by informing a German general that Wallenberg would see him hanged as a war criminal if he proceeded with the plan.

"In his organization of safe houses, he demonstrated what intervention is all about," said Cotler.

Wallenberg's moral courage should be a lesson to the United Nations and the international community, which failed both to prevent the Rwandan genocide in 1994 and to create truly

safe havens during ethnic cleansing in the Balkans, Cotler said.

The Jan. 17 date of Raoul Wallenberg Day in Canada coincides with the day in 1945 in which the legendary figure disappeared on his way to Soviet military headquarters near Budapest. His fate remains a mystery.

Although Russian authorities claim Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, accounts over the years from people who say they met Wallenberg in Russian prisons have led many independent researchers to believe otherwise.

"We must proceed on the presumption that Raoul Wallenberg is a missing person," said Cotler, who more than a decade ago was the chairman of an international inquiry into Wallenberg's fate.

There is compelling evidence that Wallenberg was alive during the 1950s and 1960s, and the evidence is credible well into the 1970s, Cotler said.

Yesterday's event was held by the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity.

Heritage Minister Sheila Copps, Senator Sheila Finestone — who retires on Jan. 28 — Liberal MP Clifford Lincoln and Cotler were recognized with the Raoul Wallenberg Award for their role in promoting his legacy.

Also recognized were the movement's co-ordinator Sam Orshan and Ebba Gronroos, its representative in Sweden. Copps and Finestone did not attend the ceremony.

✦ Jane Davenport's E-mail address is jdavenport@thegazette.southam.ca.



Vera Parnes, founder of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity, stands at the diplomat's monument in

AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL

Bil 5 b i Ottawa
Skr. nr. 10 2.01.25



P. 1. 5

ישראל שגריר

09 January 2002
25 Tevet 5762

Dear Friends,

The fate of Raoul Wallenberg, a Righteous Gentile and an honorary citizen of Israel, has been shrouded in mystery since January 1945, when he was last seen escorted by Red Army forces.

The Government of Israel is determined to unravel the mystery over the fate of Wallenberg. In July 2000, the Israel Foreign Ministry sent former Ambassador Yohanan Bein on a special mission to Moscow. The purpose of the mission was to discover what progress had been made in the investigation of the disappearance of the Swedish diplomat, who was sent to Hungary in July 1944, at the height of the Holocaust and the Second World War. Wallenberg's outstanding efforts, resourcefulness and courage, in the face of great personal risk, succeeded in saving tens of thousands of Jews in Budapest from the Nazi extermination machine.

Today, we still do not yet have a definitive answer regarding the fate of Wallenberg. However, I would like to reiterate, on behalf of the Government of Israel, that Israel's determination and commitment to unravel this mystery will not cease until the truth concerning this very special human being can be found.

Sincerely yours,

Haim Divon
Ambassador



Utrikesdepartementet

Amerikaenheten
kr Elisabeth Stam
Telefon 08-405 55 78

AME

Ambassaden
OTTAWA

DNR 36 exp 020204/146

fu

Wallenberg, förslag om ny kommission

Er Skr nr 10, 2002-01-25

Departementet har tagit del av Er ovancit, och även vidarebefordrat denna information till Statsrådsberedningen.

Frågan om en ny kommission är givetvis mycket känslig och har diskuterats med och inom SB. Från SBs sida har man bitt oss instruera ambassaden att i möjligaste mån söka desarmera frågan i samtal med Irwin Cotler innan han kommer till Stockholm och Försoningkonferensen i april.

Från svensk sida finns ingen vilja eller avsikt att stödja Cotlers förslag. Det arbete som genomförts av den svensk-ryska kommissionen är enligt vår mening ett avslutat kapitel. Att ta upp frågan med statsministern som Cotler aviserar kommer inte att ge något som helst positivt resultat. Vi vill därför be Er avråda Cotler från att gå vidare i denna sak med föreslaget upplägg.

Det vore dessutom enligt vår åsikt endast till nackdel om Cotler sökte agera för en ny kommission via kanadensisk och amerikansk press. Inte minst inrikespolitiskt är frågan så pass känslig att projektet om en ny kommission å det starkaste kommer att avvisas.

Som bakgrund för kontakten med Cotler kan följande framföras: Den svensk-ryska kommissionen presenterade två rapporter. Den ryska rapporten omfattar 30 sidor och avslutar med att säga att affären för ryskt vidkommande är avslutad, man kan inte komma längre.

2002-0

Vid projektets avslutning skall Rydeberg redovisa för projektets kostnader och återbetala eventuellt icke utnyttjad del av anslaget.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hans Magnusson', written over a vertical line that extends from the text above.

Hans Magnusson
Chef UD-EC

2002-01-28

Göran Rydeberg
Tappströmsvägen 14
178 32 EKERÖ
Tel 560 347 82

Arbetsplats:
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Tel 471 46 15
e-post goran.rydeberg@fra.se

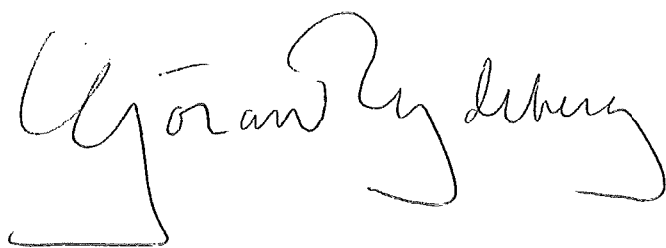
Till
Utrikesdepartementet
Chefen för EC
Departementsrådet Hans Magnusson

PROJEKTANSÖKAN

På uppmaning av referensgruppen för oberoende forskningsprojekt om Raoul Wallenberg genom ambassadör Krister Wahlbäck, ansöker jag härmed om ett projektbidrag på 182 000 kr för att under fyra månader genomföra den uppgift som anges i bifogade brev från Wahlbäck jämte bilagt brev från ambassadören Jan Lundvik till fil dr Lennart Samuelsson från oktober 2001. Jag avser påbörja arbetet den 4 februari och slutföra det till början av juni.

Specifikation på beräknade kostnader är som följer:

Eget arvode	157 000:-
Resor	20 000:-
Hyra av dator m m	5 000:-





REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX

292/008

2001-10-24

B. 2

p 2 eu^I

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Jan Lundvik

Telefon 08-405 3114

Fil.dr. Lennart Samuelson

Lodvägen 2

192 59 Sollentuna

(ec)

Forskning om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Jag beklagar djupt det långa dröjsmålet med att tillhandahålla de utlovade preciseringarna beträffande det forskningsuppdrag vi diskuterade vid vårt samtal. Orsaken är min långa sjukskrivning föranledd av en operation som visade sig mera komplicerad än förutsett.

I det följande håller jag mig till de punkter Du tagit upp i Ditt brev.

i) Forskningsuppdragets syfte är att utarbeta en översikt av nuvarande kunskapsläge i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet, varvid särskild vikt bör läggas vid identifiering av kunskapsluckor där fördjupad forskning i första hand kan förväntas ge resultat. Som en del av uppdraget bör det genomföras en systematisk analys av den föreliggande ryska dokumentationen, bl a med utgångspunkt från de delgivningslistor som finns på flera dokument i ärendet, i syfte att identifiera personer och institutioner som kan ha varit involverade i behandlingen av Wallenberg-ärendet. Eventuellt kan det i detta sammanhang bli aktuellt att utarbeta en databas över de ryska dokumenten i ärendet och deras olika versioner. Översikten blir i nästa omgång en del av underlaget för fortsatta undersökningar i ryska arkiv samt för de bedömningar och prioriteringar av UD-finansierade forskningsinsatser, som UD:s akademiska referensgrupp för Raoul Wallenberg-forskning skall svara för.

ii) Eftersom översikten blir av grundläggande betydelse för referensgruppens verksamhet är det angeläget att den utarbetas snarast möjligt. Önskvärd tidsram vore att den kunde färdigställas under våren, dvs allra senast i maj månad. Den som genomför översikten kan påräkna option att delta i den fortsatta forskning som UD finansierar.

Exp. 24/10 01/PP

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM

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08 - 405 10 00

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X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

2001-10-24

iii) Ekonomisk ersättning avses utgå på samma grunder som tillämpats för andra likartade statliga forskningsuppdrag.

iv) Kostnader för de resor som kan bli nödvändiga för uppdragets fullgörande ersättes i enlighet med statens resereglemente.

v) Den ryska sidans inställning framgår av följande utdrag ur min rapport från mitt besök i Moskva i slutet av maj i år:

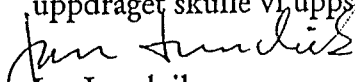
1. Vid mötet på MID med Vjatjeslav Tutjnin, tidigare den ryska sidans ordförande i arbetsgruppen, hans medarbetare Vladimir Uzkov samt Eva Tojzner-Glückman från ambassaden, redogjorde jag för hur vi på svensk sida ser på uppföljningen. Eftersom någon definitiv klarhet om RW:s öde inte nåtts ansåg vi det viktigt att efterforskningarna fortsatte, något som man på rysk sida upprepade gånger, senast vid president Putins samtal med statsminister Persson i april i år, förklarat sig införstådd med. Statsministern hade vidare vid rapportens framläggande aviserat tillsättande av en svensk historikerutredning av den svenska utrikes-ledningens agerande i fallet RW, och diskussioner om detta pågick som bäst mellan regering och opposition. För UD:s del avsåg vi ge finansiellt stöd till oberoende forskningsprojekt om RW:s öde och hade därför tillsatt en akademisk referensgrupp bestående av professor Karl Molin, Stockholms universitet, forskarna Gunnar Åselius, Försvarshögskolan i Stockholm och Sven Holtsmark, Institutet för Forsvarsstudier i Oslo, samt mig själv som representant för UD, för bedömning av inkommande ansökningar. Ansökningar från de amerikanska experter som tidigare anlitats av den svenska arbetsgruppen föll inom ramen för referensgruppens uppdrag.

Tutjnin sade att efterforskningarna på rysk sida upphört i och med framläggandet av arbetsgruppens rapporter, men man var redo att erbjuda all erforderlig assistans vid de fortsatta forskningarna den svenska sidan önskade bedriva. Alla relevanta instanser hade instruktion att hjälpa till om något nytt framkom eller ytterligare granskningar behövde göras. Beträffande de i ärendet engagerade personerna gällde att Vinogradov (bitr. arkivchef FSB) visserligen uppnått pensionsåldern men han skulle fortsätta med ett antal uppdrag, bl a historiska undersökningar såsom de polsk-ryska relationerna under kriget. Han var beredd att assistera om ytterligare undersökningar behövdes i FSB:s arkiv. FSB-kollegan Ziborov kvarstod i tjänst och var likaledes beredd hjälpa till. Nikisjkin (tidigare inrikesministeriet) arbetade visserligen numera inom Kremladministrationen men var också redo att ställa upp. Detsamma gällde Zanina (Rosarchiv) och Filipov (försvarsministeriet).

vi) Full tillgång till UD:s dokumentation kan påräknas.

2001-10-24

Om Du trots den försening som uppstått skulle ha möjlighet att åta Dig
uppdraget skulle vi uppskatta detta mycket.


Jan Lundvik



UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

2002-01-10

Fil.dr Göran Rydeberg
Tappströmsvägen 14
178 32 Ekerö

Broder,

I anslutning till vårt telefonsamtal igår vill jag med dessa rader återkomma och bekräfta att alla ledamöterna i UD:s referensgrupp för stöd till oberoende Raoul Wallenberg-forskning står bakom den anhållan som jag framförde till Dig. Vi önskar alltså att Du åtar Dig den inledande och för gruppens verksamhet grundläggande uppgift som vi angav i ett brev i höstas från gruppens dåvarande ordförande Jan Lundvik till den forskare som vi först tillfrågade. Som vi överenskom bilägger jag för enkelhetens skull detta brev, som ger alltså gällande besked om uppgiftens art.

De flesta praktiska frågorna i sammanhanget diskuterade vi i telefon, men en av dem vill jag gärna upprepa och fästa på papper. I bilagda brev skrev vi att det var angeläget att översikten färdigställdes under våren 2002 och allra senast i maj månad. Vi har fortfarande ett starkt önskemål att denna tidsram kan hållas. Men med tanke på den tid som gått sedan det bilagda brevet utarbetades, och även med tanke på risken att FRA ej vill släppa Dig helt utan kanske bara beviljar Dig ca 80% tjänstledighet, är vi beredda att tänka oss en viss förlängning.

Jag står naturligtvis till tjänst med de ytterligare upplysningar som Du kan vilja ha.

Med vänlig hälsning

Krister Wahlbäck
ambassadör

HH+WW;

Refer. gr. to nothing but absolute exp.

TVafes

Taa/

February 1, 2002

AGAIN URGENT. BREAKTHROUGH ALERT

FACSIMILE TO:

Ambassador Hans Magnusson - EC

Ambassador Harald Hamrin - [Wallenberg Case]

011-46-8-723-1176

2002 08 28

2002-02-01

R 2 Cu 4

FROM:

Susan Ellen Mesinai in New York

Fax 001-212-645-7495

Mundschau Harald

with 8 per

Dear Harald and Hans:

You won't believe this, but we seem to be approaching critical mass - even before I get on a plane. As a result, and given the fact that the Russians have given me an extra month and double entry visa, I have to insist on your strongest possible focus in certain areas - as opposed to a slow-moving systematic search that begins up to 1947 and could well take five years to complete, if one ignores the stronger points of evidence. This means I must renew my request that the list of files be submitted, particularly in that Zanina controls those files as well as the transport lists. As I have told you before, they are all in the same complex.

First there is the fact that in the clustering of eye witness reports as I am inputting them, I think you would be quite upset if you could see how many and how consistent these are - both in relation to Moscow prisons, Vladimir and the East. In any case the public will be upset and it is our responsibility to present them with the maximum results and proof that we have shown the most powerful effort in resolving this in short order.

Secondly, as I mentioned, each sighting I input has become - depending upon the depth of material - a problem solving event. What I am about to describe regarding Brugger applies also, to a more modest degree to two other related sightings. Also, before I go further - I think one should bear in mind that Brugger was an established British intelligence agent for over a decade (I think 20 years). The British had no complaints to my knowledge. At the end of the War he became a deputy chief in U.S. Counter-Intelligence in Unit 430 Vienna (also von Schwab and Schoggl, I think), recruiting former Nazis and others to spy on the Soviet Union. He also was a radio man and both an avid and experienced tapper. There is evidence from a number of sources that Wallenberg had some talents in this direction as well, at least in prison.

A second thing to bear in mind is that Brugger had confided his experience to Lucien Goaze, also an experienced intelligence officer, French. Goaze when interviewed gave two possible dates for when the event of the tapping communication would have occurred, in the end concluding it must have been in 1954. Goaze is himself one of the most rational prisoners one will ever encounter - I view his assessments as objective. According to the Finnish debriefings (but not Swedish text according to SB), he also

↑

another cell. The problem has been that according to Marvin's study, the cell where the prisoner was supposed to be sitting alone was occupied by Goldstein and Butin. Closer examination shows that Butin came in only in September. This leaves Goldstein who, I discovered from an old list of spies I had built out of the first set of Vladimir cards, DIED in October 1953. (I repeat 1953). Marvin confirmed this last night by checking with the photograph of the card, not realizing at the moment the consequences of this. What evidently happened is that those reading the card in Moscow recorded 53 as 58, hence Marvin assumed that Goldstein remained in Cell II-20 for five years. In reality, he was dead and the cell was empty for close to a year. At the time Brugger cites, there was no one registered for that cell. 7

Another issue which came up in the UD earlier evaluation of Brugger's testimony was his knowledge of von Kleist's death date. How could he know this if he was in Corpus III. The answer is simple, if we are to go back to the Vladimir card. Brugger did not return to Cell III-20 until the end of October, after Kleist had died on October 15, 1954. One may therefore assume he was either with Kleist or nearby when the event happened. What Brugger is not telling Swedish officials is that he wasn't in Corpus 2 just for those 7-10 days he was in the cell with von Kleist. He was there for about three months!! What he was doing is again a question for Corpus cards and for operational records to which I will not have access (to the latter - the corpus cards at this point I think are well within our rights if the Russians are serious about cooperating with this investigation).

Finally, Brugger had said that Wallenberg came into Vladimir from Verchne Uralsk around the time that he himself arrived. There are other testimonies to this effect. What is VERY IMPORTANT to understand here is that we are far beyond hearsay now. That is, the Makinen/Kaplan Corpus II materials and study in which the Swedish Government spent I presume hundreds of thousands of dollars - even with these human errors - provides us a matrix to see clearly. As a result, I can - with the help of ARI - track the movements of said prisoner forwards and backwards from this point, simply using the white spaces. This requires, however, that we return to the MVD/Justice Ministry in Moscow where, according to your agreement, they should have all the apparatus and materials intact "in case further questions come up." OK

I would like to emphasize also that this is only ONE such instance in Vladimir. You already have the others which Marvin has developed more positively than he did Brugger - which I now expect he will amend. I also have examined von Schwab's sighting from Verchne-Uralsk which I myself considered suspect with clear eyes. As Verchne-Uralsk records theoretically no longer exist, this will be more difficult to establish. However, it does fit. Related to this then, it remains essential that we see the file of Rafael Jakobson who, I see, may have lived in Talinin but was a Russian citizen.

As for Vladimir, in addition to the file of Goldstein, I will now need to look at that of Butin and, since he was born in 1930, we must look for him as a witness.

Menshagin remains of paramount importance. 3



[ack] 33/02
"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-02-02 00:12:50

Arlington, Va 22207, USA

INFORM UD
2002-02-28
2002-02-02
2 01

To: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

cc: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Subject: Formal Request for information concerning Swedes missing in the Soviet Union

(Raoul Wallenberggårendet)

Dear Hans - in light of the new developments concerning the Vladimir analysis [Bruegger's testimony], as well as our efforts to compile a list of Swedes missing in the Soviet Union, I have looked over the testimony of Ludwig Hunoldt, who mentions that he met a Swede by the name of Eriksson in Vladimir's Korpus 2 [cell 56] in 1950. This Eriksson, who supposedly had some formal association with the 'Swedish' Red Cross in either Sofia, Bukarest or Budapest was arrest in either 1944/45, together with two of his colleagues. In Soederblom's January 26, 1945 meeting with Dekanosov, which in part deals with Bernadotte's upcoming visit to the Soviet Union as head of the Red Cross, the Swedish Minister asks whether formalities for obtaining a transit visa for "Ripa and Eriksson" can be forgone. According to Soederblom, the two men are supposedly on their way to the Swedish Mission in Tokyo. It would be important to determine whether or not this Eriksson is identical with the Eriksson described by Hunoldt. Would you, therefore, please identify the Swedes metioned in these testimonies, and whatever information is available in Swedish archives concerning their fate. It is quite clear, that - according to Hunoldt's testimony- there may well have been three Swedish citizen in Soviet captivity who were arrested in 1944/45 in Eastern Europe, while acting in official capacity of some kind, and were taken to Lubianka, where they were tried and sentenced to 25 years for espionage, and from there were taken to Vladimir prison. In Eriksson's case, there is little chance of his not having been a real Swedish citizen; according to Hunoldt he was married to a Swedish woman and lived in Uppsala.

Thanks very much - Susanne



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

2002-01-25 Nr 10

F Wetterqvist

Kopia härifrån u bil:

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

UD AME

UD EC (Hamrin)

UD PIK

SB (Isaksson)

2002-02-04. E. Stålvare
Avg K-tax
t. Ottawa
Exp 02-02-04/CM

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
2002-02-05 04		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Ma Eu ¹

AME

Raoul Wallenberg Day of Canada

(5 bil.)

Åtminstone tre länder har förärat Raoul Wallenberg medborgarskap; USA (1981), Kanada (1985) och Israel (1986). Av detta följer med viss automatik att länderna i ökad utsträckning i enlighet med internationell rätt kan agera i utlandet till förmån för Wallenberg. Så t.ex. har USAs och Kanadas internationella engagemang ökat dramatiskt sedan 80-talet i de parlamentariska kommissioner och aktioner som genomförts sedan dess. I USA har fallet Wallenberg beaktats i både senat och domstol. I Kanada har det främst inneburit att framstående kanadensiska människorättsaktivister med större tyngd än tidigare kunnat agera inom ramen för de Wallenbergkommissioner som arbetat under 90-talet.

Ordförande för Den internationella rådgivande kommittén under de senaste tio åren har varit den internationellt aktade kanadensiske advokaten och professorn i folkrätt vid McGill University i Montréal, numera också parlamentarikern, Irwin Cotler. Han och några honom närstående kollegor lade fram ett lagsförslag (Bill C-432) i juni 2001 om att en särskild Raoul Wallenberg Day of Canada inrättas varje år den 17 januari. Förslaget antogs enhälligt utan debatt, och den första Wallenbergdagen uppmärksammades för en vecka sedan.

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"susanne berger" <sberger37@hotmail.com> on 2002-02-04 22:39:18

Arlington, Va 22207, USA

To: "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>

cc:

Subject: please read this

- Raoul Wallenberg - svensk agent

Handwritten notes and stamps:

- Top right: [an/...]
- Below it: (EC) 35/007
- Below that: 2002-02-04
- Bottom right: Avd. P 2 Cu 4

Dear Hans - I know you are busy, but I am sending this for your information. I would also like to ask you to whom I can turn with my questions concerning Trunova, Kozlov and Remenyi, since Mr. Hamrin has indicated that he is still in the process of familiarizing himself with the Wallenberg case and therefore cannot find the time. All of the questions I asked are relevant for the ongoing investigation. I have in the meantime sent an inquiry re Kozlov to Stefan Gullgren, who handled that matter originally. About Remenyi, I had asked Mr. Lundvik, as you had instructed, but he failed to provide any information at all. Based on Mats Foyer's response concerning the testimony of Mrs. Trunova, I assume that nothing has been done since she testified in January 2001. Best regards, Susanne

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

From: susanne berger

To: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Cc: Hans Magnusson

Sent: Monday, February 04, 2002 4:23 PM

Subject: Request for documentation on "Eriksson"

Dear Mr. Hamrin - I understand completely that it is very difficult for you to familiarize yourself with all the details in the RW investigation in the short time you have been on the job. Therefore, I am sending you a short excerpt from Ludwig Hunoldt's testimony, concerning a Swedish citizen named "Eriksson." As you can see, it becomes clear that there may have been 1 -3 prisoners in Soviet captivity who had [on the surface] a very similar profile to that of RW, or at least one that would have been confusing for other prisoners. If true, this does have serious implications for our ongoing research in the RW question. It therefore is essential that we find out as soon as possible all available information on "Eriksson" and his colleagues. As I indicated in my previous mail, Hunoldt's testimony leaves little doubt that at least "Eriksson" was a Swedish citizen. The Swedish Foreign Ministry must have some information concerning these individuals. If you do not, perhaps the Swedish Red Cross or other agencies might be able to identify these persons. Also, "Eriksson's" file should be formally requested from the Russian side, and preferably those of his two colleagues as well. There is enough detail in Hunoldt's testimony for the Russians to be able to identify the men in question. I have discussed this issue with Susan Mesinai, who will include the request on her formal request list for prisoner files.

Since you inform me that there is in fact a commission looking into the disappearance of Swedish sailors during the Cold War years [I am sure they have a list of names?!?], I must ask you: Is there a commission dealing also with the disappearance/fate of these other Swedish officials? As you can imagine, nothing would surprise me at this stage. Needless to say, I find it a bit disturbing that both you and Hans would send me off to find information on the subject of "missing Swedes" with "Expressen" or the "Seamen's Union," when in fact you have all pertinent facts in house, and are awaiting a report on the matter.

Testimony by Ludwig Hunoldt:

He, Hunoldt, had been brought to Vladimir in January 1950. After an epileptic seizure, he was taken to cell 57 of the hospital. After some time, a prisoner came into his cell who had recently undergone gallbladder surgery. This prisoner, who stayed in cell 57 for about 5 days had told Hunoldt that his

name was

Eriksson and that he was a Swedish citizen; that he was married and lived in Uppsala. He had been arrested in the fall of 1944 in either Sofia, Bukarest or Budapest [Hunoldt is not sure on this point] together with two other Swedes, who also were supposed to be in Vladimir at this moment [1950]. Hunoldt remembered that Eriksson told him that the three had worked for an organisation affiliated with the Red Cross, and had had the task of handling the German diplomatic Legations/Representations in the Balkans [mit der Abwicklung der deutschen Gesandtschaften betreut]. In connection with these activities, they were arrested by the Soviets and had been taken to Lubianka and later to Vladimir, after having been sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Eriksson apparently came to Vladimir in 1948."

GK.?

Hunoldt gives a physical description of Eriksson - lightblue eyes, even face, shortcropped hair, broad shoulders, about 52 years old. Eriksson had been in bad shape after the operation, and conversations with him were difficult. In fact, Hunoldt considered him near death, and he therefore did not learn the names of the other Swedes. Eriksson, however, told him some other details about his own imprisonment. He was bitter about the fact that he, "as a citizen of a neutral country and representative" was being held by the Russians year after year. Eriksson spoke almost mistake-free German, since his mother was German.

Best regards - Susanne



"susanne berger" <sberger37@hotmail.com> on 2002-02-04 22:23:02

Arlington, Va 22207, USA

35/008

To: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Request for documentation on "Eriksson"

Raoul Wallenberg ärendet



INKOM UD
2002-02-28
2002-02-04
P 2 EU 1

Dear Mr. Hamrin - I understand completely that it is very difficult for you to familiarize yourself with all the details in the RW investigation in the short time you have been on the job. Therefore, I am sending you a short excerpt from Ludwig Hunoldt's testimony, concerning a Swedish citizen named "Eriksson." As you can see, it becomes clear that there may have been 1 -3 prisoners in Soviet captivity who had [on the surface] a very similar profile to that of RW, or at least one that would have been confusing for other prisoners. If true, this does have serious implications for our ongoing research in the RW question. It therefore is essential that we find out as soon as possible all available information on "Eriksson" and his colleagues. As I indicated in my previous mail, Hunoldt's testimony leaves little doubt that at least "Eriksson" was a Swedish citizen. The Swedish Foreign Ministry must have some information concerning these individuals. If you do not, perhaps the Swedish Red Cross or other agencies might be able to identify these persons. Also, "Eriksson's" file should be formally requested from the Russian side, and preferably those of his two colleagues as well. There is enough detail in Hunoldt's testimony for the Russians to be able to identify the men in question. I have discussed this issue with Susan Mesinai, who will include the request on her formal request list for prisoner files.

Since you inform me that there is in fact a commission looking into the disappearance of Swedish sailors during the Cold War years [I am sure they have a list of names?!], I must ask you: Is there a commission dealing also with the disappearance/fate of these other Swedish officials? As you can imagine, nothing would surprise me at this stage. Needless to say, I find it a bit disturbing that both you and Hans would send me off to find information on the subject of "missing Swedes" with "Expressen" or the "Seamen's Union," when in fact you have all pertinent facts in house, and are awaiting a report on the matter.

Testimony by Ludwig Hunoldt:

He, Hunoldt, had been brought to Vladimir in January 1950. After an epileptic seizure, he was taken to cell 57 of the hospital. After some time, a prisoner came into his cell who had recently undergone gallbladder surgery. This prisoner, who stayed in cell 57 for about 5 days had told Hunoldt that his name was

Eriksson and that he was a Swedish citizen; that he was married and lived in Uppsala. He had been arrested in the fall of 1944 in either Sofia, Bukarest or Budapest [Hunoldt is not sure on this point] together with two other Swedes, who also were supposed to be in Vladimir at this moment [1950]. Hunoldt remembered that Eriksson told him that the three had worked for an organisation affiliated with the Red Cross, and had had the task of handling the German diplomatic Legations/Representations in the Balkans [mit der Abwicklung der deutschen Gesandtschaften betreut]. In connection with these activities, they were arrested by the Soviets and had been taken to Lubianka and later to Vladimir, after having been sentenced to 25 years for espionage. Eriksson apparently came to Vladimir in 1948."

Hunoldt gives a physical description of Eriksson - lightblue eyes, even

hmk

face, shortcropped hair, broad shoulders, about 52 years old. Eriksson had been in bad shape after the operation, and conversations with him were difficult. In fact, Hunoldt considered him near death, and he therefore did not learn the names of the other Swedes. Eriksson, however, told him some other details about his own imprisonment. He was bitter about the fact that he, "as a citizen of a neutral country and representative" was being held by the Russians year after year. Eriksson spoke almost mistake-free German, since his mother was German.

Best regards - Susanne



REGERINGSKANSLIET

36/006

2002-02-05

P 2 Eu¹

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

EC

Delges: Kabs

t.f. Expch

S Noreén, SB

K Wahlbäck, UD-EP

M Malmby, UD-PLAN

Göran Rydeberg

Projektstöd till Göran Rydeberg avseende forskning kring Raoul Wallenberg

Från Göran Rydeberg har inkommit ansökan om projektstöd avseende forskning kring Raoul Wallenberg. Beräknade kostnader för projektet uppgår till SEK 182 000 enligt specifikation, som framgår av bifogade ansökan (bil. 1). Projektets syfte och med projektet förknippade villkor framgår av bifogade brev från ambassadör Jan Lundvik till Lennart Samuelsson (bil. 2) och från ambassadör Krister Wahlbäck till Göran Rydeberg (bil. 3).

Härmed beviljas ovannämnda ansökan.

Kostnaderna skall belasta utgiftsområde 1 Rikets styrelse, anslaget 90:5 Regeringskansliet m.m., anslagspost 3 Utrikesdepartementet. Konteringssträng 4215, 1013, 230102, 25151.

Den del av totalbeloppet som avser expenser (SEK 25 000) utbetalas snarast. Den del som avser arvode (SEK 157 000) utbetalas med en fjärdedel den 20. i varje månad med början i februari 2002.

Exp. 5/2 2002 / APP

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM
Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00
Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE
Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

hm

2002-0

Vid projektets avslutning skall Rydeberg redovisa för projektets kostnader och återbetala eventuellt icke utnyttjad del av anslaget.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hans Magnusson', written over a horizontal line.

Hans Magnusson
Chef UD-EC

Göran Rydeberg
Tappströmsvägen 14
178 32 EKERÖ
Tel 560 347 82

2002-01-28

Arbetsplats:
FRA
Box 301
161 26 BROMMA
Tel 471 46 15
e-post goran.rydeberg@fra.se

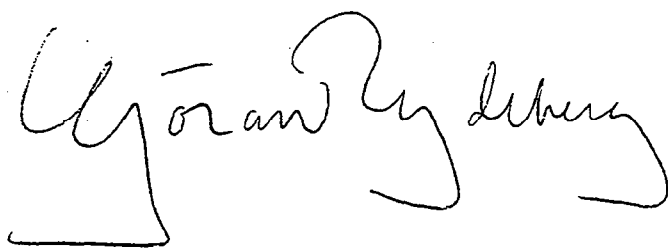
Till
Utrikesdepartementet
Chefen för EC
Departementsrådet Hans Magnusson

PROJEKTANSÖKAN

På uppmaning av referensgruppen för oberoende forskningsprojekt om Raoul Wallenberg genom ambassadör Krister Wahlbäck, ansöker jag härmed om ett projektbidrag på 182 000 kr för att under fyra månader genomföra den uppgift som anges i bifogade brev från Wahlbäck jämte bilagt brev från ambassadören Jan Lundvik till fil dr Lennart Samuelsson från oktober 2001. Jag avser påbörja arbetet den 4 februari och slutföra det till början av juni.

Specifikation på beräknade kostnader är som följer:

Eget arvode	157 000:-
Resor	20 000:-
Hyra av dator m m	5 000:-





REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX

292/008

2001-10-24

Bil. 2

f 2 eu^I

Utrikesdepartementet

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

Fil.dr. Lennart Samuelson
Lodvägen 2
192 59 Sollentuna

EC

Forskning om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Jag beklagar djupt det långa dröjsmålet med att tillhandahålla de utlovade preciseringarna beträffande det forskningsuppdrag vi diskuterade vid vårt samtal. Orsaken är min långa sjukskrivning föranledd av en operation som visade sig mera komplicerad än förutsett.

I det följande håller jag mig till de punkter Du tagit upp i Ditt brev.

i) Forskningsuppdragets syfte är att utarbeta en översikt av nuvarande kunskapsläge i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet, varvid särskild vikt bör läggas vid identifiering av kunskapsluckor där fördjupad forskning i första hand kan förväntas ge resultat. Som en del av uppdraget bör det genomföras en systematisk analys av den föreliggande ryska dokumentationen, bl a med utgångspunkt från de delgivningslistor som finns på flera dokument i ärendet, i syfte att identifiera personer och institutioner som kan ha varit involverade i behandlingen av Wallenberg-ärendet. Eventuellt kan det i detta sammanhang bli aktuellt att utarbeta en databas över de ryska dokumenten i ärendet och deras olika versioner. Översikten blir i nästa omgång en del av underlaget för fortsatta undersökningar i ryska arkiv samt för de bedömningar och prioriteringar av UD-finansierade forskningsinsatser, som UD:s akademiska referensgrupp för Raoul Wallenberg-forskning skall svara för.

ii) Eftersom översikten blir av grundläggande betydelse för referensgruppens verksamhet är det angeläget att den utarbetas snarast möjligt. Önskvärd tidsram vore att den kunde färdigställas under våren, dvs allra senast i maj månad. Den som genomför översikten kan påräkna option att delta i den fortsatta forskning som UD finansierar.

Exp. 24/10 01/APP

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00

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

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

2001-10-24

iii) Ekonomisk ersättning avses utgå på samma grunder som tillämpats för andra likartade statliga forskningsuppdrag.

iv) Kostnader för de resor som kan bli nödvändiga för uppdragets fullgörande ersättes i enlighet med statens resereglemente.

v) Den ryska sidans inställning framgår av följande utdrag ur min rapport från mitt besök i Moskva i slutet av maj i år:

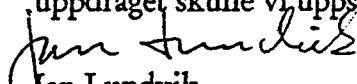
1. Vid mötet på MID med Vjatjeslav Tutjnin, tidigare den ryska sidans ordförande i arbetsgruppen, hans medarbetare Vladimir Uzkov samt Eva Tojzner-Glückman från ambassaden, redogjorde jag för hur vi på svensk sida ser på uppföljningen. Eftersom någon definitiv klarhet om RW:s öde inte nåtts ansåg vi det viktigt att efterforskningarna fortsatte, något som man på rysk sida upprepade gånger, senast vid president Putins samtal med statsminister Persson i april i år, förklarat sig införstådd med. Statsministern hade vidare vid rapportens framläggande aviserat tillsättande av en svensk historikerutredning av den svenska utrikes-ledningens agerande i fallet RW, och diskussioner om detta pågick som bäst mellan regering och opposition. För UD:s del avsåg vi ge finansiellt stöd till oberoende forskningsprojekt om RW:s öde och hade därför tillsatt en akademisk referensgrupp bestående av professor Karl Molin, Stockholms universitet, forskarna Gunnar Åselius, Försvarshögskolan i Stockholm och Sven Holtmark, Institutt for Forsvarsstudier i Oslo, samt mig själv som representant för UD, för bedömning av inkommande ansökningar. Ansökningar från de amerikanska experter som tidigare anlitats av den svenska arbetsgruppen föll inom ramen för referensgruppens uppdrag.

Tutjnin sade att efterforskningarna på rysk sida upphört i och med framläggandet av arbetsgruppens rapporter, men man var redo att erbjuda all erforderlig assistans vid de fortsatta forskningarna den svenska sidan önskade bedriva. Alla relevanta instanser hade instruktion att hjälpa till om något nytt framkom eller ytterligare granskningar behövde göras. Beträffande de i ärendet engagerade personerna gällde att Vinogradov (bitr. arkivchef FSB) visserligen uppnått pensionsåldern men han skulle fortsätta med ett antal uppdrag, bl a historiska undersökningar såsom de polsk-ryska relationerna under kriget. Han var beredd att assistera om ytterligare undersökningar behövdes i FSB:s arkiv. FSB-kollegan Ziborov kvarstod i tjänst och var likaledes beredd hjälpa till. Nikisjkin (tidigare inrikesministeriet) arbetade visserligen numera inom Kremladministrationen men var också redo att ställa upp. Detsamma gällde Zanina (Rosarchiv) och Filipov (försvarsministeriet).

vi) Full tillgång till UD:s dokumentation kan påräknas.

2001-10-24

Om Du trots den försening som uppstått skulle ha möjlighet att åta Dig
uppdraget skulle vi uppskatta detta mycket.


Jan Lundvik



2002-01-10

Fil.dr Göran Rydeberg
Tappströmsvägen 14
178 32 Ekerö

Broder,

I anslutning till vårt telefonsamtal igår vill jag med dessa rader återkomma och bekräfta att alla ledamöterna i UD:s referensgrupp för stöd till oberoende Raoul Wallenberg-forskning står bakom den anhållan som jag framförde till Dig. Vi önskar alltså att Du åtar Dig den inledande och för gruppens verksamhet grundläggande uppgift som vi angav i ett brev i höstas från gruppens dåvarande ordförande Jan Lundvik till den forskare som vi först tillfrågade. Som vi överenskom bilägger jag för enkelhetens skull detta brev, som ger alltjämt gällande besked om uppgiftens art.

De flesta praktiska frågorna i sammanhanget diskuterade vi i telefon, men en av dem vill jag gärna upprepa och fästa på papper. I bilagda brev skrev vi att det var angeläget att översikten färdigställdes under våren 2002 och allra senast i maj månad. Vi har fortfarande ett starkt önskemål att denna tidsram kan hållas. Men med tanke på den tid som gått sedan det bilagda brevet utarbetades, och även med tanke på risken att FRA ej vill släppa Dig helt utan kanske bara beviljar Dig ca 80% tjänstledighet, är vi beredda att tänka oss en viss förlängning.

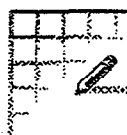
Jag står naturligtvis till tjänst med de ytterligare upplysningar som Du kan vilja ha.

Med vänlig hälsning

Krister Wahlbäck
ambassadör

Raoul Wallenberg ärendet

P 2 Eu 1



Hans Magnusson, UD-EC
2002-02-06 18:19

EC

To: "susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net>
cc: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Arlington, Va 22207, USA

Subject: Re: List of Swedes, Part II

Let us look into this, but we'll need some time/Hans

"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-02-06 13:17:54

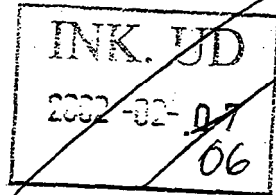


"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-02-06 13:17:54

To: "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>
cc:
Subject: List of Swedes, Part II

Hans - one more thing concerning a list of Swedes in the Soviet Union: What we are looking for, is names like von Feilitzen, Bertil - arrested in China in 1945 and sentenced for espionage; Froesth, Henning who stayed in Vorkuta and returned to Sweden in 1958; Triborn, Harald [alias for Erik Arvid Andersson?] etc. This you know in any case. All these men may have given rise to confusion with RW among fellow prisoners, but none with so much potential "overlap" as the individual/s described in Hunoldt's testimony. Details about their captivity may help to clarify various matters, including other testimonies. For example, Hunoldt's "Eriksson" - if he [and his two colleagues?] did indeed come to Vladimir in 1948, then they are not meeting von Dufving in 1949, for example. On the other hand, some of the testimonies of prisoners concerning a Swede in Lefortovo/Lubianka may well be explained by their presence. In my view, it is of the highest importance to learn more about "Eriksson" and his colleagues, since from Hunoldt's testimony alone they could have easily fit the profile for RW. And Hunoldt already in captivity told others about his encounter with "Eriksson." So, it is quite easy to see, why we need a list of Swedish citizens in Soviet captivity - including those who were captured on official business, as couriers, affiliated with non-governmental organizations, on intelligence missions, etc. I am aware of the problems. So let's start slowly with the case of "Eriksson" and see where we get.

Best regards, Susanne

HH-
W m hle / 16m
Raoul Wallenberg

February 6, 2002

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson - EC
Ambassador Harald Hamrin - Wallenberg Case
011-46-8-723-1176

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 37/003		
2002-02-07 06		
AVD P	GR. 2	MÅL EU

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai

Thank you for the acknowledgement of my earlier faxes of last week, which I received through Marianne Bloom only last night. I understand that Harald is off now for the rest of the week. He asks when I leave New York. I was leaving Monday for Washington and then flying out to London and then Moscow from Washington. However, given that the agreement is not in order - I went ahead and cancelled that reservation. I need to leave only when things are secure, so I will give my speech in Washington, do some preparatory work with the Task Force and return home.

In the meantime, work goes on. I will have by the time I leave data on at least 200 prisoners - eye witnesses and others where the data can help me work the transport study for the paper trail. In short, I will be very ready and very much hope that the Swedish Government will urge the Russians to allow the work to move with some flexibility so that essential, albeit tid-bit, questions can be addressed, prisoner files that are available can be shared while we wait for lists and so on. All of this is in the framework of the transport study and supporting or promised files - for example, Rafael Jakobson (Estonian Russian) and Boris Menshagin, but there are many such on the list.

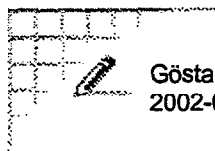
I understand that you found my model agreement very detailed. While one may have the previous agreement in mind, the truth is that there are very different circumstances now. The Working Group no longer exists, the relationship with the Swedish Embassy in Moscow I have been told repeatedly CANNOT BE THE SAME and no body knows what that means. I therefore need assurances on all the details I outlined in order to feel safe, which includes not being put in an embarrassing situation with my host or my workers. This extends also quite particularly to my laptop which contains valuable information - even if replaceable there are more important reasons that it not be 'ripped off.' And my need for my mobile back - and application for a residence visa, and if at all possible that the Embassy chauffeurs pick me up at the Airport as usual (I always pay for that).

I know this puts a certain pressure on the Government of Sweden, but I find the atmosphere much too distanced or casual for the matters at hand. I do have to present myself to two governments besides yours, plus on an administrative level I need to know that Moscow Embassy is informed and everything will go like clockwork. I also don't want to make a habit of crossing the Atlantic to deal with a search that could go on forever. I am trying very hard to organize the materials so that we can get somewhere worthy in the time allocated to me and give you a super-duper report, and hopefully return once more to follow up on MVD Corpus 2 studies and the Medical (and always more prisoner files). For this I need strong awareness and support.

So please understand and maybe even factor in some of September 11. Best. Susan

Susan Mesinai

PIK-KULT/WERDSTEDT
E-POST 2002-02-15 T SÖRBOM + ODLANDER, LONDON



Gösta Grassman
2002-02-07 16:00

(PIK) pg EU
(IN 2 Bon)
38/001

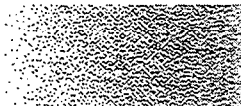
To: Magnus Wernstedt/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: RE: Some findings

Magnus,

Se nedanstående. Jag vet inte om UD brukar gå in och sponsra sådana här saker. Men det skall väl bedömas av någon. Vill du titta på detta och ge mig ett besked som jag rätt snabbt kan vidarebefordra till London, så är jag tacksam.

Gösta

Forwarded by Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2002-02-07 15:53



Per Sörbom

2002-02-07 12:09:43

To: Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: RE: Some findings

INKOM UD		
38/001 7		
2002 -02- 18		
Avd	G	Mai

PIK

(IN 2 Ba)

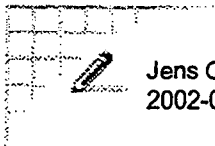
Hej Gösta!

Trevligt att tala med Dig igår! Nedanstående tycker vi här borde kunna hanteras av den på UD som handhar förintelsefrågan. Nog borde det finnas någon liten kassa hemma för att bekosta Louise von Dardels resa och uppehälle. Som Du vet krymper våra resurser år från år.

Goda hälsningar,

Per

Forwarded by Per Sörbom/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2002-02-07 11:06



Jens Odlander
2002-02-06 16:16

To: Per Sörbom/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: RE: Some findings

Det goda institutet som vi talade om har måterkommit. Vad det kokar ner till är frågan om vi vore beredda att sponsra resan för Louise von Dardel från Frankrike. Vi kan väl tala om det.

Jens

Forwarded by Jens Odlander/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2002-02-06 16:15

Joanna Newman <Joanna.n@ljcc.org.uk> on 2002-02-06 15:37:04



To: "jens.odlander@foreign.ministry.se"
cc:
Subject: RE: Some foundings

<jens.odlander@foreign.ministry.se>

Dear Jens,

here follows details of our Visas for Life programme:

we would be honoured if you would attend our opening event on Sunday 14 April at 5.30. The exhibition is being opened by Peter Hain, Minister for Europe and will be attended by many former diplomats who saved lives and their families, as well as Ambassadors and Embassy representatives from today.

We would also be honoured if you would attend our evening on Budapest, taking place on Sunday 28 April with a reception from 5.30-6.15 and followed

by a talk from Professor Sir Martin Gilbert about the situation in Budapest in 1944. We are hoping that Agnes Hirschi will say a few words about her father Carl Lutz, Swiss Consul and we would be extremely grateful if the Swedish Embassy would consider sponsoring the travel and accomodation of Louise Von Dardel, niece of Raoul Wallenberg, who will be able to talk about

her Uncle's actions in Budapest.

We have invited the Swiss, Hungarian and Swedish Ambassadors to be present for this event.

If you have any other contacts who you think would speak well about Wallenberg, I would be grateful for your suggestions.

Other events in our programme include:

* An all day sixth form conference on Friday 19 April on rescue and resistance for 90 students with Eric Saul, exhibition organiser, Dr Joanna Newman, historian on rescue and resistance and survivors leading workshops.

* A film evening on Sat 20 April showing Casablanca, To Have and HAVE Not, and Arche de Triumphe (with Ingrid Bergman)

* The Dutch-West Indian connection celebrating the bravery of Jan Zwartenzik, Dutch Consul in Lithuania in 1940 and Chiune Sugihara, Japanese consul with Gerold Gotel, our Eastern European director and the Dutch Ambassador

* Jan Karski on Monday 13 May with the Polish Ambassador and guest speakers

* Britain - the rescue of religious leaders with visas to Mauritius on Tuesday 7 May with James Kidner, Foreign Office, Professor David Cesarani, Jeremy Schonfeld, Joanna Newman

* Italy on Wed 12 June at the Italien Cultural Institute with the Italien Ambassador, Barbara Guidotti

* Turkey and rescue, Sunday 23 June with the Turkish Ambassador, members of the Turkish Jewish community

Message-ID: <OF7F147B2B.6CFB7EF1-ON80256B58.005450D1@ministry.se>
From: jens.odlander@foreign.ministry.se
To: Joanna Newman <Joanna.n@ljcc.org.uk>
Subject: RE: Some findings
Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2002 15:21:04 -0000
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

0207-917 64 53



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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

TELEFAX Sid 1 (2)

2002-02-13

Handläggare: Nina Ersman

HH

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Dnr. 46

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr.		
2002-02-14		
AVD	SE	EU
P	2	Eu ¹

Re Representanthuset hedrar Raoul Wallenberg

Till: UD-EC (Hans Magnusson), UD-AME, UMK
Kopia: via UD till SB

Onsdagen 13 februari höll American Jewish Committee (AJC) i samarbete med representanthusledamoten Tom Lantos (D, Californien) en lunch för nära hundra personer på Capitol Hill för att hedra 20-årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs utnämning till amerikansk hedersmedborgare.

Under lunchen deltog även representanthusledamöterna Connie Morella (D, Arkansas), Shelley Berkley (D, Nevada), Jerrold Nadler (D, New York), samt Ben Gilman (R, New York) samt ordförande i utskottet för internationella relationer). Från American Jewish Committee deltog ett 40-tal personer.

Vid lunchen presenterades en ny skrift: "The Last Word on Wallenberg? New investigations, new questions", av William Kourey, en veteran inom AJC. Han utgav 2000 skriften "The Wallenberg Mystery: Fiftyfive years later".

Den nya skriften återger och kommenterar de svensk-ryska rapporter som utgavs senhösten år 2000.

I sitt tal inför lunchgästerna menade han att det viktigaste i den svenska rapporten var diskussionen om varför Sovjetledarna arresterade Raoul Wallenberg och om teorin att han skulle utväxlas

Adress
1501 M Street, NW
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ambassaden.washington@foreign.ministry.se
http://www.swedish-embassy.org

2 (2)

mot ryska avhoppare i Sverige. Svenske ambassadören i Moskva, tjänstemän på UD i Stockholm, även dåvarande utrikesministern hade varit katastrofalt döva för de trevare i den riktningen som sovjetledningen gjorde strax efter arresteringen, sade han. Enligt Korey var den presskonferens i Stockholm där rapporterna presenterades "en enda pinsam litania av mea culpas" från svenskarnas sida.

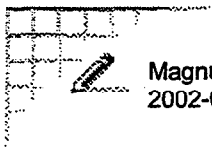
Han ansåg även att det var uppseendeväckande att USA:s roll i efterforskningarna ännu inte helt har utretts. USA-administrationen borde för länge sedan har pressat Moskva att frigöra de dokument som ännu inte presenterats. Det är ännu inte för sent, underströk han. Utan hela sanningen når vi aldrig "closure".

Även forskaren Susan Masinai var inbjuden som talare. Hon berättade om sina efterforskningar i ryska läger och andra fånginrättningar. Hon meddelade att hon nästa månad ska återuppta sina forskningar i ryska arkiv.

Kongressman Tom Lantos talade i sin inledning mycket varmt om Sveriges roll i Ungern under kriget, och om sin vänskap med många svenska diplomater och politiker idag.

ELIASSON

Koreys nya skrift skickas per dagens kurir till Hans Magnusson



Magnus Wernstedt
2002-02-15 09:27

P9EU
(PIK) (IN2B)
46/001

To: Per Sörbom/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Jens Odlander/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Agneta Landorf/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Ann
Diedrichs/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Medverkan i Raoul Wallenberg-manifestation 28/4

Per och Jens,

Gösta har lämnat över ärendet till PIK KULT för ev åtgärd. Evenemanget i London sammanfaller tidmässigt med Försöningskonferensen (inom ramen för Stockholm Forum) i Stockholm. Vi tycker det är riktigt att Wallenberg-inslaget vid mottagningen 28/4 markeras tydligt och vi är beredda härifrån att svara för Louise von Dardels biljett tor London. Vi förutsätter vidare att ambassaden svarar för kostnaderna för hotell/uppehälle. En utgångspunkt är givetvis att LvD får möjlighet att berätta om Raoul Wallenbergs gärning.

Agneta Landorf återkommer om praktiska aspekter inkl kontering.

Mvh

Magnus W



REGERINGSKANSLIET

51/002 (EC) P2EU
Stockholm and New York
20 February 2002

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Department for Central and Eastern Europe (EC)

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS Susan Ellen Mesinai, Director, ARK PROJECT of FREEDOM CHANNEL, residing at 123 Bank Street, New York, NY 10014, US Social Security Number 076-34-8528, has been requested by the Foreign Ministry of the Government of Sweden to participate in a 'pilot' study of transport records in conjunction with the RossArchiv of the Russian Federation related to eyewitness reports on the fate of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in 2002;

Q.9.
WHEREAS the official Swedish-Russian Working Group into the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg with which Ms. Mesinai previously had a contract with the Foreign Ministry of the Government of Sweden no longer exists as of January 12, 2001 and

WHEREAS the work intended represents a new area of follow-up research, this letter of agreement is separate from the previous contract except in those areas where both parties agree that the clauses remain the same, as follows:

- a. Salary shall be a gross sum of \$4,000 per month as previously, of which Ms Mesinai is to receive \$3,000 per month net after Swedish taxes. In the case of the \$14,000 received through the Swedish Consulate in NY in December of 2001, this represents an advance on expenses and on salary for research and reporting during 2002 in accordance with Ms. Mesinai's project proposal, which has been approved.
- b. The MFA will provide Ms. Mesinai, as in previous years, a statement of the amount of net salary she has received in 2002 and the amount of taxes paid during that year to the Swedish Government. Such a statement will be in her possession by April 1, 2002 in order for her to meet the U.S. income tax filing deadline. In all respects, both parties will honor the conditions of the Swedish-American tax treaty as relates to taxes owed by Ms. Mesinai in the United States;

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SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

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

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

Stockholm,

20 February 2002

- c. Expenses for this project, as agreed, will be up to \$9,000 of which \$2,000 has already been received through the Consulate General in New York for air tickets, passports, visa, insurance and preparatory expenses. The remaining \$7,000 will be made available through the Swedish Embassy in Moscow upon arrival.
- d. In addition to previous correspondence and the meetings of January 27-28, 2002 with the RossArchiv, the Foreign Ministry of Sweden and the Embassy of Sweden in Moscow will undertake to facilitate the effectiveness of this pilot as follows:

As preparation, request research cards for both the RossArchiv and GARF for Ms. Mesinai and her researcher/translators: Andrey Allakhverdov, Alla Oganova and Sergei N. Telegin;

If further files or lists, appropriate to the work, require a written request from the Swedish government, at the discretion of ~~Ambassador Magnusson and Mr. Hamrin~~, these will be provided in a speedy fashion. This will include copies of specific transport lists which Ms. Mesinai deems essential and which specifically could establish Wallenberg's paper trail but requires further study;

If the limit of period specified by the 'pilot' (up to 1947) proves difficult to pursue fully within the established time period, either for lack of records or lack of movement during that time, the Swedish Foreign Ministry will support Ms. Mesinai in her efforts to continue the research into other years, in particular in those outlying regions that correspond to camp as opposed to MGB prison sightings. (Ms. Mesinai had already done preparatory work in RossArchiv in these times periods and physical regions/corresponding convoy troops.)

If any unexpected need should arise for testimonies from the MFA Archives of Wallenberg sightings, these will be forwarded to Ms. Mesinai in Moscow or in New York for inclusion in the analysis and report;

For the protection of the work, Ms. Mesinai will be permitted to forward any back-up discs or, in important cases, equipment carrying data through diplomatic channels to Stockholm and New

Stockholm,

20 February 2002

York, the latter at the discretion of Ambassador Magnusson or Mr. Hamrin;

Once Ms. Mesinai has registered with RossArchiv on Feb. 18, 2002, the Swedish Embassy will forward her passport to OVIR to establish her residency as required by law (this must be done within three days of arrival) and will provide Ms. Mesinai with explanatory documents stating the nature of her work, a copy of her passport and that it has been sent to OVIR until it is returned to the Embassy.

For security purposes and to facilitate the fast effective resolution of unexpected problems related to this research, the Swedish Embassy will endeavor to provide Ms. Mesinai with a rented mobile phone for use during this or subsequent visits in 2002 - for which Ms. Mesinai will pay for the equipment and the bills as they arise.

In the event of a medical or otherwise emergency, the Swedish Embassy will serve as a contact point in conjunction with the American Embassy with which Ms. Mesinai will register upon arrival. Ms. Mesinai will be fully insured for such emergency, including money to evacuate her from the country if needed for superior medical treatment. A copy of the relevant papers will be given to the Embassy.

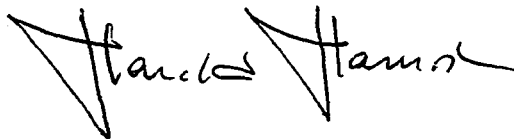
- e. Ms. Mesinai will, upon return to New York, prepare a report as to the findings of this particular 'pilot' study. This report will state the records made available (and those not), the working method or methods as they evolve, the lists studied and the reasons for their selection, and - as in previous reports - will note missing names or possible pseudonyms recurrent in a number of places where Wallenberg has been sighted which require further analysis. This will not be a final or comprehensive report. The report should be available on or before May 15, 2002 and will be submitted through the Consulate General of Sweden in New York. Computer expenses related to the preparation of this report shall be considered legitimate expenses from the established budget.
- f. As in previous agreement, Susan Mesinai shall share her findings with the Government of Sweden for their use in reports, both public and in-house, but retains all rights of copyright. That is, where such work is used by the

Stockholm,

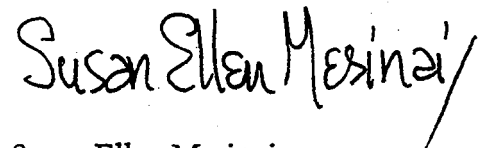
20 February 2002

Government of Sweden it must be recognized as such with footnotes or citing her work in the text.

- g. Ms. Mesinai shall acknowledge the role of the Government of Sweden in all publications and presentations regarding this work.



Harald Hamrin
For MFA



Susan Ellen Mesinai

2002-02-22

HH -

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: Magnusson/EC

Kopia: URP, Kabs

Raoul Wallenberg

På en middag igår hade jag ett långt samtal med arkivchefen i ryska MID, ambassadör Pjotr Stegnij. I slutet av samtalet kom vi in på Wallenberg-ärendet. Stegnij sade att han ägnat sig åt två känsliga historiska ärenden, Raoul Wallenberg och mordet på Kennedy.

Beträffande RW hade det förvånat honom att Sverige, som det verkade för honom, inte hade velat vidtaga åtgärder för att få tillbaka RW 1945-46 "när det hade varit möjligt". Stalin hade ju talat om saken med vår ambassadör. Dessutom var det ju så att hade bara Sverige lämnat tillbaka till Ryssland de förlöpta fem sovjetiska soldater, som mördat sin kapten i Königsberg "eller var det nu var" och i uniform kommit till Sverige och vilka således var riktiga krigsförbrytare, hade vi i utbyte fått RW. Detta hade man ju också från sovjetisk sida låtit Sverige förstå, sade Stegnij. Jag sade att det även var fråga om en sovjetisk kvinna, vars återvändande Sovjetunionen krävde. I det fallet förelåg möjligen humanitära aspekter, medgav Stegnij, men inte beträffande soldaterna.

Stegnij citerade i sammanhanget ett uttalande av Stalin "otdat' ego" - lämna tillbaka honom - syftande på RW. Jag frågade om han sett detta uttalande i skrift. Nej, sade Stegnij, Stalin gav inte

a. a.
H.H.

ml

sådana skriftliga instruktioner men det fanns muntliga uppgifter, om att han sagt detta.

Stegnij ville antyda att Sverige skulle ha haft några särskilda skäl att inte vilja få RW tillbaka. Jag förnekade givetvis detta och sade beträffande Stegnijs utbytesteorin att a) man på svensk sida kanske inte fullt ut uppfattat de sovjetiska antydningarna om ett utbyte; b) att vår dåvarande utrikesminister Undén säkert hade betänkligheter mot att inlåta sig på människohandel.

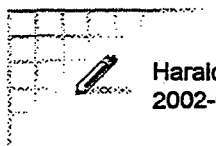
Stegnij har inte själv deltagit i den rysk-svenska RW arbetsgruppen men sade att han givit direktiv till dem av hans medarbetare som deltagit. Han framhöll också att man på rysk sida numera inte hade något att dölja.

Stegnijs uppgifter kanske kan vara intressanta inför landshövding Eliassons utredning.

HIRDMAN

56/001

P 2 EU¹



Harald Hamrin
2002-02-25 12:08

UD/EC

To: Anders Lidén , Ambassaden Tel Aviv
cc:
Subject: Wallenberg

Anders!

Ref. till Ditt e-mail till Lundvik och Hartelius den 2002-01-28 och vårt tel.samtal idag kan jag meddela att Nina Lagergren är villig att ta emot Yad Vashems certifikat. Föreslår att Avner Shalev skriver direkt till Nina Lagergren och inbjuder henne. Hon är i princip villig att resa till Israel, dock (pga säkerhetsläget) inte just nu. Han kan ju betona att denna typ av besök inte innebär några stora risker.

Nina Lagergrens adress: Dahlbergsvägen 22, 182 62 Djursholm.

Hälsningar

Harald H.

exf 2002-02-25

ha

Hej Harald!
Kan Du få
hand om detta?
Hälsningar
Bo

Bo Hammarlund
Kansliråd

Postadress: 103 33 Stockholm
Besöksadress: Drottninggatan 21
Växel: 08-405 10 00
Direkttelefon: 08-405 24 83
Telefax: 08-790 09 86
E-post: bo.hammarlund@adm.ministry.se

UD/EC/ Amb Harald Hamrin
2002/03/04
Sk. t. tit. . /ok. 28/2 02

THE DANISH RAOUL WALLENBERG SOCIETY

Member of the European Centre
for Minority Issues
(ECMI)

Date: ...17. febr. 2002

Nr. LN-RWS



Members of the committee:

Leon Nikulin, ph.d., writer
Founder

Geoffrey Cain, cand.mag.
et. art. Chairman
Rebekkavej 5
DK-2900 Hellerup
phone: +45 39 62 60 51
e-mail: cain@image.dk

Hans Kristian Neerskov,
minister, author,
president of the International
Sakharov Committee

P.H. Bering, writer
former dept. head (Aalborg
University)

Thomas Jensen,
pastor emeritus

Raoul Wallenberg

Sigrun Skytte,
assistent

Jesper Jacobsen,
cand.mag., journalist

ATT.

DET SVENSKA UTRIKESDEPARTEMENT

I forbindelse med 90 årsdagen for Wallenbergs fødselsdag,
som markeres den 12 august i år, vil vi udgive en samling
med titlen: RAOUL A WALLENBERG I DEN DANSKE PRESSE

I denne forbindelse bedes venligst tilandt:

RAPPORT OF THE SWEDISH PART, på svenska

RAPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN PART, på russisk

SAMT ANDRE EVENTUELLE ARTIKLER; RAPPORTER OG
BILLEDER, TEGNINGER, SOM VI EVNT: KAN EN DEL AF
DEM BRUGE TIL VPRES SAMLING.

MÅSKE KAN HR. BO HAMMARLUND TILSENDE
TIL OS LIDT MATERIALE OG BILLEDER FRA DOKUMENTCENTRET?

INK. UTRIKESDEP.	
D.Nr.	89/008
2002-03-04	02-28
AND P	2
MA	Eu

Mange venlige hilsener

LEON NIKULIN

Leon Nikulin, Ph. D. Writer
Raoul Wallenberg Forening
Box 4035, 8260 Viby J
Danmark, Tel./Fax 4586282554



Foto: JESPER KRISTENSEN

geskud, og den har indsat ham. Nu har to århusianske kunstnere, Tani Abdul Kader og Tove Hansen, lavet en buste af Wallenberg, der skal stå ved indgangen til Besættelsesmuseet i Århus.

JYLLANDS-POSTEN 13 APRIL 1999

Wallenberg til Besættelsesmuseet

Af HALLDOR HENRIKSEN

Det er en usædvanlig buste af en ikke helt almindelig mand, der fra den 5. maj skal stå i indgangen til Besættelsesmuseet i Århus.

Den svenske diplomat, Raul Wallenberg, der efter 2. verdenskrig forsvandt

under stor mystik i det tidligere Sovjetunionen, reddede i krigens sidste år tusinder af ungarske jøder ved at udstyre dem med svenske pas fra et kontor på Sveriges ambassade i Budapest.

Nu får han egen buste i Århus, og de grunde

har det været svært at finde vellignende motiver af manden, forklarer en af de to århusianske kunstnere, der har udført busten i brændt ler.

Melankolsk ansigt

«Vi har studeret gamle fotografier og forsøgt at gen-

skabe ham som yngre mand,« siger den irakisk fødte skulptør Tani Abdul Kader og viser nogle af de gamle avisudklip, der har været forlag til busten af den svenske diplomat.

«Vi har holdt os til dette billede, men samtidig har vi bestrebt os på at gøre h-

ansigt mere melankolsk end på billedet,« forklarer han.

Busten er blevet til på øverste etage i Huset over for Mølleparken, og Tani Abdul Kader har fået hjælp af den århusianske kunstner, Tove Hansen.

Arbejdet har de udført gratis, og det påskønner

Leon Nikulin, Raul Wallenberg Komitéen. Såget, at han mandag præsenterede busten på overrakte de to etaler og en medalje.



Foto: JESPER KRISTENSEN

JYLLANDS-POSTEN 13 APRIL 1999

rg til Besættelsesmusee

det tid- n, red- e år tu- e jøder m med kontor ssade i har det været svært at finde vellignende motiver af manden, forklarer en af de to århusianske kunstnere, der har udført busten i brændt ler.

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ne at sige, at den tak. tiltrængt vask på en noget ekstravagant måde.

Gensynet med bilen var måske ikke lige ømt for alle, men bragte trods alt smilet frem hos de fleste af de fremmødte eksploratorer, hvis poder endelig fik mulighed for at kravle ind på det sæde, hvor far eller mor havde tilbragt mange muntre og trættende timer.

Tidligere på formiddagen havde sidste hold fået særlig tilladelse til at krydse den endnu ikke åbne Øresundsbro i selskab med andre svenske og danske medier i dagens festlige anledning.

Fantastisk idé

Udenrigsminister Niels Helveg Petersen roste ekspeditionen, hvis opfinder er journalist Henrik Thomsen.

»JP Explorer er en fantastisk idé, og det glæder mig, at den er blevet en stor succes. Ekspeditionen har bragt verden tættere på læseren på en anden måde end med store dramaer ved at skildre almindelige menneskers liv og hverdag,« sagde ministeren.

Han glædede sig på Jyllands-Postens vegne over, at læserne både af avisen og i internet-udgaven har været meget interesserede i ekspeditio-

JP Explorer hjem til æresmedalje

■ Ved JP Explorer ekspeditionens hjemkomst til Kongens Nytorv modtog Jyllands-Posten en æresmedalje i forgyldt sterling sølv og et æresdiplom af Raoul Wallenberg Foreningen. Hæderen blev overrakt af formanden for Den internationale Sakharov Komité, Hans Kristian Neerskov.

I sin begrundelse lagde Hans Kristian Neerskov vægt på JP Explorer-holdets indsats for at fremme den demokratiske proces i Øst- og Centraleuropa samt for at opfriske det 20. århundredes historie med mange konstruktive og spændende oplysninger. Dette med særlig adresse til Jyllands-Postens korrespondent Per Nyholm for hans del af den verdensomspændende ekspedition.

Raoul Wallenberg Foreningens stifter og formand er den polskfødte forfatter, dr. phil. Leon Nikulin, Viby J.

UD/EC/Amb Harald Hamrin
2002/03/04
shu t. tit

EC

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 58/005		
2002-03-01		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅN. Eu

27 Hale Close,
Ipswich,
Suffolk IP2 9QP,
UNITED KINGDOM.

February 27th, 2002.

Dear Sirs,

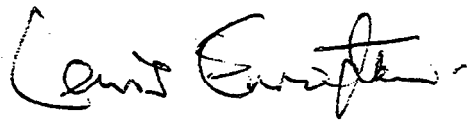
I am writing to enquire whether there was any English version of the long investigation into the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, which reported in January of last year. From the press coverage at the time, I understand there were, in fact, two separate reports - one Swedish and one Russian.

As there were apparently differing conclusions, has there been any progress on the matter since these reports were compiled?

I note that it will be 90 years on August 4th since this great man was born. Will there be any Swedish commemoration?

Any information or assistance will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



LEWIS ERRINGTON.

Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

hi



REGERINGSKANSLIET

68/002
ARKIVEX

P 2 Eu

2002-03-04

(EL)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telefon 08-405 33 43

Leon Nikulin
Raoul Wallenberg Forening
Box 4035
8260 Viby J
Danmark

Bäste Dr. Nikulin!

Tack för Ditt brev om Wallenberg, som överlämnats till mig av Bo Hammarlund.

Den svenska rapporten är f n slut på UD, men jag kommer inom kort att få ytterligare exemplar från förlaget. Jag kommer då att översända ett exemplar liksom också den ryska rapporten.

Vad gäller artiklar, bilder och teckningar har svenska UD ingen samling av sådant material. Jag föreslår istället att Du vänder Dig till RW:s halvsyster Nina Lagergren (Dahlbergsvägen 22, 182 62 Djursholm).

Vad slutligen gäller (diplomatiska?) rapporter och andra slags dokument, så har vi naturligtvis i UD:s arkiv ett mycket stort material – närmare 30 000 dokument. Jag får därför be Dig precisera vilken typ av material Du har tänkt Dig, så skall jag gärna hjälpa till.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

Exp. 4/3 02 / app

Postadress
100 33 STOCKHOLM

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00

E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S



REGERINGSKANSLIET

63/001
ARKIVEX

P2 Eu'

Stockholm, 4 March 2002

(EC)

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43

Mr. Lewis Errington
27 Hale Close
Ipswich
Suffolk IP2 9QP

United Kingdom

Dear Sir,

thank you for your letter of February 27th, 2002 concerning
Raoul Wallenberg.

By separate mail I am sending you a copy of the Swedish report in English. Please let me know if you also want me to send you a copy of the Russian report (in Russian language).

As to your question about "progress on the matter", the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has initiated research by independent researchers. No reports have so far been presented as a result of this research.

I am not aware, at this point, of any Swedish commemoration in connection with Raoul Wallenbergs upcoming 90th birthday. I would, however, not be surprised if the Swedish Wallenberg Committee decides to commemorate his birthday.

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin

Exp. 4/3 02/APP

Postal Address
SE-103 39 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 10

E-mail: ud@foreign.ministry.se
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm, Sweden

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

2002-03-01 Nr

22 ✓

F Wetterqvist

Kopia utan VHS till:

Hamrin, EC
Stam, AME

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Kopia härifrån:

Föreningen Raoul Wallenberg
Birger Jarlsgatan 6B
SE-114 34 Stockholm

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.M.		
2002-03-05		
AVL. P	GR. 2	MAL. Eu ¹

EC

Kopia HM
Briq HH

Intervju om Raoul Wallenberg

(1 VHS-kassett)

I samband med en konferens om Raoul Wallenberg i Montréal den 20 januari, samtalade Wetterqvist med en av arrangörerna, Sam Orshan (Samuel Orshanskij). Det framkom att Orshan som 14-åring kommit i kontakt med Wallenberg i Katyn (liten by väster om Smolensk, gränsen Vitryssland/Ryssland) när denne befann sig under eskort av sovjetisk militär på väg från Debrecen till Moskva i januari 1945. Orshan deltog i ett omfattande vittnesmålsprojekt vid McGill University i april 2000 om judiska öden under andra världskriget, och hade där berättat utförligt om sitt möte med Wallenberg. Uppgifterna hade han enligt egen utsago egentligen inte delat med sig av tidigare.

I korthet berättar Orshan att han själv med resesällskap befann sig på väg österut och stigit av ett tåg under ett kort stopp i (sannolikt) staden Katyn. Där hade han stoppats av två män, varav den ene bett om hans hjälp att kontakta Röda korset, svenska eller engelska myndigheter och berätta att han hette Raoul Wallenberg, var svensk och befann sig i sovjetisk "arrest".

Orshans vittnesmål är mycket detaljerat och förefaller trovärdigt. Historien kastar kanske inget nytt ljus över Wallenbergs slutgiltiga öde, men utgör väl ännu ett komplement till helhetsbilden av vad som hände Wallenberg och dennes chaufför Wilmos Langfelder efter att de lämnat Budapest i januari 1945.

Videokassetten med Orshans vittnesmål överlämnas härmed. Avsnittet som berör mötet med Raoul Wallenberg kommer c/a 80 minuter in på filmen, och är c/a tjugo minuter långt.

Orshan är tillgänglig för ytterligare eventuella frågor och kan nås på följande adress:

Sam Orshan,, Coordinator
Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity
5781 Glenarden Ave.
Côte St.-Luc, PQ H4W 2A5
KANADA
tel. +1 (514) 481-8752



Lennart Alvin

Ärende Raoul Wallenberg 2002-03-06

(EC)

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Tobias Axerup

Telefon 08-405 5854

E-post: tobias.axerup@foreign.ministry.se

Delges:

Susanne Berger
Arlington Virginia, USA
Fax 001 703 2370946

2002-03-06 exp

JP

Swedes in Soviet captivity

Dear Mrs. Berger,

Mr. Harald Hamrin has asked me to do some research concerning Swedish citizens in Soviet captivity. I have spent several hours in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately I have not reached any conclusions unfamiliar to you. The information you have given in your e-mail-correspondence with Mr. Hamrin seems to match up well with the information I have found in the ministry's archive. Anyhow I will provide you with a short summary of my findings below. Hopefully there might be something of interest to you but I believe more time needs to be spent in different archives if you want to reach some more certain conclusions.

My main focus of the research has been, as you suggested in your mail of the 2nd of February this year to Mr. Hamrin, the question of the two different Erikssons. In the register of the Wallenberg-archives I found the Eriksson mentioned in Hunoldt's testimony. Unfortunately this was the only registration of a Swedish Eriksson in the index. I looked carefully at the statement of Hunoldt but I found nothing new. There was no Christian name or any other kind of information of use to us.

Concerning the second Eriksson my findings has been very modest. He is not noted in the index of the Wallenberg-archives since it is not a matter immediately concerning Wallenberg. The conversation between Soederblom and Dekanosov that you refer to in your mail of the 2nd of February seems to be the only information I could find. To further look into and follow up this matter you need to do some time-consuming research. The thing is that the early parts of the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been transferred to the National Archives. What's left at the ministry is the period from 1952 and on. The Wallenberg-files are an exception but it doesn't seem likely that any more information about Eriksson and Ripa is to be found there. To follow up their fate you need to turn to the National Archives.

W

2002-03-06

I contacted the Swedish Red Cross and they directed me to the National Archives as well. There might be information on Swedes employed by the Red Cross during the war.

Below I will list some of the other names you have asked us to check and the information I have been able to find on them in the Wallenberg-files:

Von Feilitzen, Bertil – Arrested in China 1945. From Stockholm. Sentenced for espionage for 25 years. A prisoner in Vorkuta. The information was given by Linder. There are suspicions that this Linder-character was an international swindler so the information coming from him is very uncertain. One paper claims that Linder used three aliases: Joachim Letzén, Erik (von) Andersson and Harald Triborn.

Andersson, Erik Arvid – A Swede from Södertälje arrested in Austria and sentenced for espionage for 25 years. Prisoner in Vorkuta. This information also derives from Linder who claimed that Andersson and Von Feilitzen were both prisoners in Vorkuta.

Frost, Henning – Born around 1910, 180 to 185 cm tall, sturdy and athletic. The information on Frost is taken from a conversation with A. Bein who met Frost 1952-1953 in Vorkuta. Frost was arrested 1946 after escaping from Sweden since he was involved in a manhandle of a clerk of the Swedish railwaycompany. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment for vagrancy. A few years later he was sentenced once more for vagrancy and this time he was sent to Vorkuta. He returned to Sweden in 1957

Triborn, Harald – Born 1918, parents in Stockholm, arrested in Berlin, sentenced to 25 years, imprisoned in Lubjanka and Sverdlovsk where he was involved in construction work.

Ripa, Olof J.K. – There is no indication of him in the index to the Wallenberg-files.

I realise that this is of little or no use to you. Please note that this is the information I've been able to obtain through the cardindex to the Wallenberg-archives at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. This is an index noting all the different names to be found in the files.

It is likely that more can be done if the search is expanded to the National Archives where both the Red Cross-archive and the early archive of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is to be found.

Best regards, Tobias Axerup



"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-03-08 20:57:15

Arlington, VA 22207, USA

67/007
INKOM UD
2002-03-08
2002-03-08
P 2 Eut

To: "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>
cc: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
Subject: your mail

(Raoul Wallenberggåendet)

Dear Hans - At last: an actual reply. I have the following suggestion: Why don't you read my and Susan's upcoming report and then you can make a decision whether or not the approach is or is not of interest for you and the other entities in the Ministry. And do not worry about expending resources: The list is almost done now, so you will save money on top of it I, in turn, will be very curious to hear about your progress with all the useful approaches you have made over the last year and three months. In the meantime, then, I will wait to hear your comments and information about "Eriksson" and the question whether or not there ever were Swedish officials

~~of any kind, excluding Swedish agents for the moment, in Soviet captivity,~~ in addition to RW. This should be a question of interest to the official RW investigation and easy for you to answer.

hi,
excent
Balt

Best regards, Susanne

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

From: <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>

To: "susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net>

Cc: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>

Sent: Friday, March 08, 2002 9:52 AM

Subject: Re:

Dear Susanne,

as an informal and spontaneous comment and in order to try to have a more focused and nuanced dialogue :

Of course we realize that putting together a list of missing Swedes, or rather of Swedes that were at one stage in captivity in the Soviet Union (they might not be missing anymore), may be a useful tool in this research, but still only in an indirect way: it may lead us to an hypothesis, but not necessarily certainty, that testimonies claimed to refer to Raoul Wallenberg, may in reality have been about another Swede, but I stress, they only "may" do so. It will still be very difficult to prove. And the other way around, if our analysis leads us to a tentative conclusion that the testimony in question was probably not about the other Swede after all, this does not mean that it was about Raoul Wallenberg. For that we need much more firm proofs.

So, based on this reasoning, which I am making in all haste, you can still debate how valuable your approach is from a scientific point of view. I would say it can offer a certain help in tentatively, but only tentatively, eliminating certain testimonies, but it will probably not bring us any certainty about RW. I could also imagine others arguing that it is not worthwhile spending time and effort on that at all as we will anyway not be able to reach any conclusions, and that this is also a perfectly

respectable way of arguing (at least if you are dealing with RW only). Some former experienced archive people in our ministry tend to be of that opinion, and it remains a fact that we don't have a comprehensive list, only lists relating to specific cases.

Am I wrong, or do you happen to have any additional insights in the question of principle?

Furthermore, as to the missing vessels; only in one case do we know for sure that members of the crew ended up in soviet captivity; in all the other cases (with one exception still possible) the crews most probably went missing on the bottom of the Baltic Sea, in connection with storms.

As to your questions on Eriksson etc, I will look into them personally and give you an answer definitely before Easter; only having been able to glance quickly at Mr Axerup's paper I can't say right away that he did a bad job, but there might of course be more to say. It might be more constructive if you indicated what you are dissatisfied with or what you are missing, instead of just very contemptuously dismissing the whole text.

best regards

hans

"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-03-08 14:40:13

To: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
cc: "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>
Subject: Re:

Thanks for your mail. It is clear to me that for whatever reason you do not acknowledge or understand the importance of compiling a list of Swedish citizens missing in the Soviet Union as an important aide in the ongoing research of the RW case. In other words, if you do not have such a list, it should now be put together. As you know, I have started to do so. I have received valuable help from various Swedish institutions in this endeavor, except the Foreign Office. They have no trouble understanding why such a list may be of great interest. Maybe you will too once I hand in my report. Turning to the issue of how research is conducted: Leaving questions of obvious difficulty and complexity in the RW case at this stage of the investigation in the hands of a complete novice raises questions in my mind as to how seriously you take the matter.

Best regards, Susanne
----- Original Message -----
From: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
To: <sberger@prodigy.net>
Sent: Friday, March 08, 2002 6:25 AM

> Dear Ms. Berger,
>

> I must confess that I find it rather frustrating communicating with you,
> since you seem to read into my mails things that I have never said:

>

> 1. We don't send off relatives telling them that we cannot find anything
in

> our archives. If we have a name, we can certainly find the relevant
> document(s). What I am saying is that we don't have a list of all persons
> missing - or believed to be missing - in the Soviet Union. What we have
are

> different lists related to various concrete cases (e.g. a sunken or
> "disappeared" boat or the DC-3). But I repeat: no general list of persons
> missing in the Soviet Union - or any other country for that matter. I do
> not shrug you off by informing you about what we have and what we do not
> have.

>

> 2. We may not have any evidence that Langfelder died on March 2, 1948 (or
> at an earlier date). We don't have any proof that RW died on July 17,
2002

> either. That is the Swedish position. The Soviet/Russian position is a
> different one and Ustinov's statement is based on that position. We may
> question that position, but should not be surprised if Ustinov doesn't.

>

> And finally: after 23 years as a journalist and after having done
advanced

> research both in Sweden and at Harvard University I certainly don't
> appreciate being given lessons in journalism and research methods. As to
> the latter, I do not think that you can expect us to set up a research
> unit. Of course you are welcome to research in the various archives in
> Stockholm.

>

> Sincerely yours,

>

> Harald Hamrin

>

>

>



"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-03-08 12:20:38

Arlington, Va 22207, USA

67/008

To: Tobias Axerup/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

CC:

Subject: your mail

— Raoul Wallenbergatendat 2002-03-08

INCOM UD	
2002-03-08	
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Dear Tobias -

Many thanks for you reply to my questions concerning a certain "Eriksson" and other Swedish citizens missing in the Soviet Union. As I mentioned in our phone conversation, I did not realize that you had so many other matters to attend to. So, I will limit my questions to the absolute minimum and I will also try to help you as much as I can to find those collections where answers may be found.

About the "Eriksson" in Hunoldt's testimony: From what the man supposedly relates to Hunoldt there appears to be little doubt that he was indeed Swedish. [He was definitely not German, I checked] The question then is was he a civilian or was he some type of official? For civilians missing abroad the UD has a file called "Swedish Prisoners of War and Citizens interned abroad" HP 1673-1675 of the 1920 ars dossier system. I do not recall for the moment whether or not this collection is housed at the Foreign Ministry or at Riksarkivet. If it is at Riksarkivet, then I will take care of looking in to it. It would appear from the title of this collection that it does not include Swedish officials who are missing abroad, including diplomats. In Hunoldt's account it states that "Eriksson" had some type of official affiliation with the Swedish Red Cross. The collection at UD is HP 29. I do not know how this collection is organized, by year, geographical region, etc. But it may include a folder for personnel or associated personnel for various countries for example. Again - this may get too complicated and I will take care of it later in the year. Also, you say you have checked the Wallenberg file registry for "Eriksson" - there should also be other name registries for the files of the UD's Political Department in general. There should even be a separate subject and name file; some open, some closed. The simplest way to go about this may be to ask Daniel Backman if and how UD keeps track of missing Swedish officials - I am sure that such cases are organized in a separate collection or folder.

About the second "Eriksson", the easiest way to look for him would be in the UD's Yearbooks or the Statskalender [under missions abroad]. This Eriksson was supposedly stationed in Japan in 1945. I believe his first name was Nils, but I am not sure. If you happen to find him, you can check also in the various yearbooks or in other personnel information about his career. Meaning in this particular instance whether or not he was ever missing, which I doubt. The chance of this "Eriksson" and Hunoldt's Eriksson to have been the same man are very slim, but it ought to be checked in any case. Mr. Ripa was a colleague of "Eriksson" in Japan, and he has been identified. No need to search for him further.

So, this should make things a bit easier. Many thanks again for your troubles. I know you spent a lot of time trying to find information. Best wishes - Susanne

hml



STADSTEATERN

Teaterchef

AD-UMK /am
720318
a.a. /am

August 24, 2001

ink:

Mr. Charles Anastos
505 O'Farrell Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
USA

Dear Mr. Anastos!

First of all I want to apologize for not having answered your kind letters, that I recieved from our Lord Mayor, and also a letter from you of May 11, 2001.

It is most ironical that I today went to the inauguration of the Wallenberg Square here in Stockholm, and that I came to remember your plays and letters. I am very sorry that in the turbulence of the theatre your questions have been forgotten. I am to blame for this and I hope that you will forgive me.

I have read your two plays and find them very interesting and of good writings. However I am sorry to tell you that we at the moment do not have any opportunities to stage them at our theatre. First of all we are fully planned until 2003, and sceondly there has been a great thematic season (for the last two years including a great conference on the subject) in Sweden with several plays on the Holocaust and the matters discussed in your play. At the moment there is a little tiredness of this subject - it may well come back as an important necessity to stage these subjects - not least for the schools.

Even if I cannot promise you a staging of your short plays, I will keep them in my house, and nobody knows how fate will run out. One day I may need them! I will also send them to the Jewish Theatre of Stockholm, to hear what they say about them.

I really thank you for your kind contribution to our repertoire and hope that you will find somewhere else to stage your good intentions.

Sincerely Yours

Peter Wahlqvist
Peter Wahlqvist

artistic & executive director

KAB

INKOM UD	
67/004	
2002-03-12	
P 2 EU	
Avd. Stockholm Stadsteater AB, Box 16412, SE-103 27 Stockholm, telefon 08-506 20 100, fax 08-506 20 101	
bankgiro 552 7841, postgiro 2868-8, org. nr. 556 026-1553, besöksadress Beridarbansgatan 5	
Ingår i koncernen Stockholms Stadshus AB	

Dear Secretary Dahlgren,

3/08/02

My two interconnected one act plays focus upon the activities of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest and subsequently in Moscow. At present, they have a playing time of about 60 minutes which I can extend for an additional 20 minutes. I am attaching a synopsis of the plays plus the full text of Raoul Wallenberg at Lubyanka Prison for your inspection.

I would greatly appreciate any advice or assistance that your Ministry may care to render in my endeavor to bring these plays to the Swedish public. Thanking you,
I am

Björn om

Raoul Wallenberg

Sincerely yours,
Charles Anastos

CHARLES ANASTOS

SYNOPSIS OF THE WALLENBERG PLAYS

Raoul Wallenberg And Adolph Eichmann

The setting for this play is authentic. The two actually had dinner together in Budapest in early December 1944. Other persons were also present at the time; I chose to concentrate on the two principals. The conversation in the play occurs prior to their going to dinner.

The legal government of Hungary (headed by Admiral Nicholas Horthy) had been ousted in a coup on October 15, 1944. The new government was very pro-German and very anti-semitic. It wanted recognition from neutral nations like Sweden. Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat in Budapest, was befriended by the wife of the new Hungarian Foreign Minister to the point where she was actively helping him save lives of Jewish residents in that city. This material is covered on pages 1 through 10 of the play.

Pages 11 through 17 of the play are concerned with the 437,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau in the late spring and early summer of 1944 prior to Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest on July 9 of that year. Pages 18 through 25 give a picture of how the Holocaust evolved with emphasis on Hitler and Himmler and the concentration camps in Germany and later the death camps in Poland. From the bottom of page 25 through the end of the play on page 28 the concern is with the great influence on the life of Adolph Hitler (composer and writer Richard Wagner) and Hitler's relationship with the composer's daughter-in-law Winifred who was originally from England.

Raoul Wallenberg At Lubyanka Prison

Wallenberg was arrested by the Red Army in Budapest in January 1945 and was subsequently transported by train to Moscow where he was imprisoned at Lubyanka Prison in that city's Red Square. In this monologue, one might say that it is Wallenberg in retrospect looking back on the events which led to his captivity. However, there is new material introduced. Wallenberg reflects on the phenomenal rise to power of Adolph Hitler and the disaster that he brought to his country and to Europe. He also reflects on who was responsible for the Holocaust, and concludes that it was Hitler. He recalls the horror of events in Hungary and ends with a fervent hope that he will be able to leave this depressing prison and return to his loved ones in Sweden. Soviet officials reported that Wallenberg died of a heart attack while in prison in 1947 and that the body was then cremated. I chose not to include this depressing and controversial information but ended the play with Wallenberg pondering what his fate might be.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

AT

LUBYANKA PRISON

A Play in One Act

By

Charles Anastos

CHARACTER

Raoul Wallenberg, A Swedish diplomat
in his early thirties.

SCENE

Moscow, Russia. February 1945.
Evening. Wallenberg's prison cell.

Wallenberg is standing.

WALLENBERG: I was arrested by the Red Army in Budapest last month. Subsequently, I was taken by train to Moscow and this prison in Red Square. What has happened is outrageous, unjust and illegal. I am a Swedish diplomat who was assigned to the Swedish legation in Budapest. My sole mission was to save as many of the Jewish population in that city as possible from being deported to the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau. I was also concerned with death marches that were later organized to force Jews to march from Budapest to the Austrian border. In this prison, I am cut off from the outside world. I have not been allowed to communicate with the Swedish Embassy in Moscow or the Red Cross. I am being treated like a prisoner of war, an agent or a spy.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I am innocent, and I have done no wrong. My captors do not seem to believe me. In order to protect the Jewish population of Budapest, I had to deal with Nazi and Hungarian Fascist officials. Perhaps this activity has created false impressions in the minds of prison officials. My sole intent was to save lives. I could not always do this in ordinary diplomatic channels but had to improvise in order to deal with complex and rapidly changing circumstances. I realize that some of my Swedish protective passes that were designed to ultimately save the lives of Jews in Budapest fell into the wrong hands. There was some black market activity with respect to these documents. I suppose this was unavoidable considering the extreme situation of life or death that existed in Budapest.

Pause

WALLENBERG: My hope is that the Russians will finally come to the realization that I am a Swedish citizen, a diplomat, and that Sweden has been a neutral nation all during World War Two. My country has a long tradition of engaging in humanitarian missions; I am just one of many who have preceded me.

Pause

WALLENBERG: The interests of Sweden and America were identical in this case. Both governments wanted to save the Jewish population of Budapest. We became affiliated in this endeavor. It was a joint enterprise with the War Refugee Board in Washington, D. C. and the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Both Eichmann and the Hungarian Foreign Minister escaped from Budapest before the Red Army surrounded the city. I have no pity for Eichmann, but I do feel sorry about the Foreign Minister. He is young, and he made a tragic mistake in allowing himself to become a part of the Hungarian Fascist government which was so anti-semitic. I believe that eventually and inevitably both men will be apprehended and will then have to stand trial for their crimes against the Jewish people. Eichmann is a major war criminal and the Foreign Minister a minor one. I predict both will pay with their lives for these crimes.

Pause

WALLENBERG: The Foreign Minister's wife represented a brief and very pleasant interlude for me. We became friends. She was the bright light in an otherwise grim and very tragic environment. She was expecting a child and left for her home in Italy to give birth. I don't expect to see her again, but I will never forget her. She gave me help and encouragement when I needed it.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Whenever I think of Stalin, I become pessimistic about my chances of leaving this prison in the near future. Stalin has been so ruthless with his own people. A vast prison system has been constructed and maintained throughout the Soviet Union. It is easy to become imprisoned in this country, and very difficult to leave the system once committed. One can become lost in a bureaucratic nightmare.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I have tried to understand the German point of view. Hitler was a tragedy for the German people as he was for the Jewish people. His rise to power was phenomenal. He went from being an obscure politician in the early 1920s to being the leader of a modern, industrialized nation in the early 1930s. From that point, he created a police state, a dictatorship that combined propaganda with terror to control his people. His anti-semitism was violent and extreme. He used fantastic racial theories of Aryan supremacy to justify a campaign of persecution and then annihilation against the Jewish population of Europe unprecedented in human history. In addition, his invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 placed a burden upon his nation and his military that was clearly beyond their capacity to endure. This colossal error resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of young German men and the ultimate destruction of many German cities that will take years to rebuild. Hitler wasn't taken seriously at the beginning. When he finally became Chancellor in January 1933, it was then too late to stop him. Hitler wanted war, and he revealed his plans in his book "Mein Kampf" which again was not taken seriously when it was first published.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Since my imprisonment, I have had the opportunity to think long and hard about the Final Solution and who is responsible for this horror. I believe that only Hitler and Himmler had the capacity and the authority to commit this crime against humanity. Everything that I know about Himmler indicates that he was completely subservient to Hitler. He began his career as Hitler's bodyguard with a small group of men who later became the SS. It is true that we have no written order or memorandum signed by Adolph Hitler directing Himmler to implement the Final Solution. Yet there is important evidence pointing to Hitler. Near the end of "Mein Kampf" there is a passage in which Hitler talks about the desirability of gassing Jews. The reference is to World War One. Hitler indicates that if twelve or fifteen thousand Jews had been subjected to poison gas at the beginning and during that war, a million Germans might have been saved. Perhaps even more important is the fact that Hitler was gassed in October 1918 in France on the Western Front and temporarily lost the sight of his eyes. Clearly, poison gas was a fact in Hitler's life and not just an abstract concept. More recent evidence is the speech that he gave before the German Reichstag in Berlin on January 30, 1939. In it, he predicted that if international Jewry should succeed in creating another world war then the result would not be victory for them but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I had a wonderful staff of Jewish volunteers in Budapest. They helped me to distribute my Swedish protective passes. Initially, I managed to get the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior to agree to distribute 4,500 passes to Jews who renounced their Hungarian citizenship. These people then acquired the status of Swedish citizens visiting Budapest. This created a great deal of paperwork, and my Jewish staff accomplished the task.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Other neutral nations like Portugal and Switzerland and the International Red Cross also managed to issue their own protective passes. In addition, we acquired several buildings in the city which assumed Swedish neutral status and which flew our flag. These buildings became safe havens for thousands of additional Jewish residents.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I am grateful that I was able to save some of the Jewish population in Budapest with our Swedish passes and neutral buildings. I deeply regret that I arrived too late in that city to save or assist any of the other 437,000 Jews from all regions of Hungary living outside of Budapest who were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau earlier that year. Most of these people lived in rural Hungary in the smaller locales. I have very little knowledge concerning their way of life. I would imagine that most were orthodox Jews living in accordance with the customs and traditions of many centuries of Judaism. The lives of these people were completely removed and had no relation whatsoever to the racial fantasies of Hitler and Himmler. They were innocent. Yet the spectre of annihilation confronted them after Eichmann and his SS unit moved into Hungary in the spring of 1944. Eichmann had divided the country into six zones. He proceeded to round up, detain and deport to Auschwitz-Birkenau all of the Jews living in zones one through five. I arrived in Budapest at the end of this vicious cycle just as he was beginning operations in that city which was zone number six, the final zone. The conditions under which the Jews in rural Hungary who had already been rounded up and deported were appalling. By the time they reached Auschwitz-Birkenau, hundreds had already died from lack of food and water, disease and exposure. The SS were waiting for them upon arrival. Most were then gassed and cremated within the first twenty four hours.

Pause

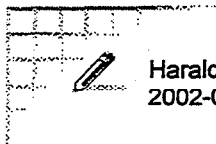
WALLENBERG: It is difficult to convey the sorrow that I feel for these people. We cannot bring them back, but we can remember their immense tragedy. They were all victims of a profound and pathological hatred. (Pause) Life is so short, and death is so long. We must all find the capacity to love each other more.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I miss my family in Sweden especially my mother. We have always been close. The fact that I cannot communicate to her from this prison troubles me more than anything else. I know she will worry about me. I can almost feel her anxiety. If there is only a way I can reach her. I don't know how much longer I will be in captivity. The fact that Stalin is still head of state in this country casts a long shadow over whatever chance I may possess. I have no rights in this prison, and I am subject to the will of my captors. The longer I remain here the more uneasy I become. I hope that my government can do something for me. To be a part of Stalin's prison system weighs heavily upon me. I yearn to be home with my loved ones. Now I am just a number. I want to leave here a free man. (Pause) I can only wonder what my fate will be.

Silence.

End of Play.



Harald Hamrin
2002-03-11 10:54

To: Mattias Frumerie@RKCCMAIL
cc:

Subject: Re: Ungersk krigsfånge i Ryssland

EC

INKOM UD		
7/001		
2002-03-12		
Avd. HA	Gr 2	Mål Edv

a

Mattias!

Om Du har möjlighet att rapportera litet utförligare om Andras Toma och ev. även den nye krigsfången skulle vi uppskatta det. Vi har ingen information om någondera.

Hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

From: Mattias Frumerie@RKCCMAIL on 2002-03-08 17:18

From: Mattias Frumerie@RKCCMAIL on 2002-03-08 17:18

To: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY

cc: Johan Matz/FOREIGN/MINISTRY

Subject: Ungersk krigsfånge i Ryssland

För det fall informationen inte har nått er tidigare

Ungersk media rapporterade den 12 februari att ytterligare en ungersk krigsfånge hade påträffats i Sibirien. Läkaren Andras Veer, som ledsagade den ungerske krigsfången Andras Toma tillbaka till Ungern förra året, sade att mannen var född på 20-talet och vid god hälsa. Man hade valt att inte offentliggöra mannens namn eftersom uppståndelsen hade blivit så stor i anslutning till Tomas återkomst förra året.

Hälsn

Mattias Frumerie
amb Budapest

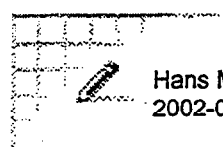
a.2.
H. J.

h

72/003

P 2 Tu 1

[Signature] (a)



Hans Magnusson, 40-EC
2002-03-13 10:10

To: "susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> , Arlington, Va 22207, USA
cc: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>, "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>

Subject: Re:  Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Susanne,

As a personal additional comment to this I would like to say (to put in in a more positive light even if you might feel an understandable impatience) that the Foreign Ministry certainly knows more or less what might or should be done in the RW case (I have my own relatively clear ideas) but a Foreign Ministry is not ideally equipped to carry out research itself (we don't have a research unit e.g. even if it would be very nice to have one).

Before we had a working group. Now we have decided to set up a reference group to give recommendations on future research. The persons we have appointed in this group are eminent persons from an academic point of view. They have indicated that they want to form their own opinion on what should be done next, but they want a more firm basis for such an opinion, and that is why they have recommended a study to go through all documentation available. That documentation will also include the three reports of the independent experts.

As I have indicated to you before the academic approach might not have the same sense of urgency that some others might have. But I think that we must now stick to the decision and approach we have taken and respect it. Even if a follow-up will start a bit later than I had hoped it is probably worth more to have a solid, more scientific (if you so want) basis for the work.

And let me say that we have no definite deadlines, apart from the June deadline for the reference group to make their further recommendations.

best regards

Hans

"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-03-12 11:44:20



"susanne berger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2002-03-12 11:44:20

To: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
cc: "Hans Magnusson" <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>
Subject: Re:

Dear Mr. Hamrin - Thank you very much for your message. Allow me to say to your point three that if the Foreign Ministry at this point does not know "the areas of research which might be fruitful to look into more deeply" I wonder if it should really continue to be in charge of handling the investigation. If that is not clear after ten years of research and a number of exhaustive reports, I truly am worried. But - to each his [or her] own. Best regards, Susanne

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

From: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>

h

To: <sberger@prodigy.net>
Cc: <hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se>
Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2002 3:55 AM

Dear Ms. Berger,

1. After the usual consultations within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and with other Ministries the Government formally adopted a decree regulating the research panel and other rules related to RW-reseach. The decree now has to be printed in the official Gazette and will go into effect on April 1, 2002.
2. The members of the panel are Professor and Ambassador Krister Wahlbäck, Professor Sven Holtsmark, Professor Karl Molin and researcher Gunnar Åselius.
3. We have commissioned a researcher to go through the RW material with the purpose of identifying areas of reseach which might be fruitful to look into more deeply. His report is expected to be presented by the beginning of June, after which the panel will announce its policy.

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin



REGERINGSKANSLIET

72/001 P 2 Eu'
2002-03-13 (EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telefon 08-405 33 43
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Säkerhetspolisen
Box 8304

102 26 Stockholm
=====

Tillgång till Raoul Wallenbergakten

I januari 2001 offentliggjordes den s k rysk-svenska arbetsgruppens rapporter om Raoul Wallenberg. Regeringen har därefter anslagit medel för vidare forskning kring Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Utrikesdepartementet har i samband därmed uppdragit åt Göran Rydeberg, Försvarets Radioanstalt, att under fyra månader gå igenom existerande dokumentmaterial om Raoul Wallenberg och avge en rapport, som skall ligga till grund för bedömningen av framtida projektbidrag till oberoende forskare, som avser forska kring Raoul Wallenberg.

För att Rydebergs rapport skall bli så fullständig som möjligt anhåller jag härmed om att Rydeberg ges tillfälle att gå igenom Säkerhetspolisens Raoul Wallenberg-akt. Mot bakgrund av den korta tid Rydeberg har till sitt förfogande vore jag tacksam om denna ansökan kunde behandlas så snabbt som möjligt.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

Exp. 13/2 02 / [initials]

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Säkerhetspolisen

Pint Christina Fornell

BESLUT

Datum

2002-03-18

1 (1)

Diariernr (åberöpas vid korresp)

SA 187-2162-02

Er referens

Amb. Harald Hemrin

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa

(EC)

INK. UTRIKESDEP		
D.Nr. 77/001		
2002-03-20		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL Eu

Tillgång till Säkerhetspolisens Raoul Wallenberg-akt.

Utrikesdepartementet har inkommit med en begäran om att få tillgång till Säkerhetspolisens akt beträffande Raoul Wallenberg.

Genomgång av aktuella handlingar ska enligt begäran ske av Göran Rydeberg, Försvarets Radioanstalt.

Säkerhetspolisen beviljar härmed Göran Rydeberg att få ta del av personakten gällande Raoul Wallenberg. Handlingarna ska gås igenom i Säkerhetspolisens lokaler.

Göran Rydeberg ombeds ta kontakt med arkivarie Gunnar Carlsson för att överenskomma om lämplig tidpunkt för besök.

a.a.
[Signature]
Ulla Nitzzell von Ajkay
Polisöverintendent

[Signature]
Christina Fornell
Polisintendent

Kopia till arkivarie Gunnar Carlsson

Ärende Raoul Wallenberg

81/014

P 2 Eu1



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 22 March 2002

ⓧ Susanne Berger
Arlington, Virginia, USA

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Fax 001 703 2370946

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Tobias Axerup

Telephone +46 8 405 5854

E-mail: tobias.axerup@foreign.ministry.se

Dear Susanne, ⓧ

In my work trying to identify the two Eriksson I have reached some conclusions, especially regarding the Eriksson who was an employee at the Swedish legation in Tokyo. Concerning Hunoldt's Eriksson there is still no sign of him in the records I've gone through. A short description of my efforts is presented below.

Eriksson in Tokyo

Concerning the Eriksson mentioned in the correspondence between Dekanosov and Soederblom in January 1945 he was not to be found in the two catalogues you proposed. In the calendar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs he is not listed but Olof J. K. Ripa who supposedly was applying for a transit-visa at the same time as Eriksson is easy to find though. The calendar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was issued in 1938, 1946 and then 1951. Neither is there any indication of an Eriksson connected to the Swedish mission in Tokyo in the Statskalender.

After consulting Daniel Backman and looking in to the files of the Swedish Legation in Japan we finally found Mr. Nils E. Eriksson. He came to the Swedish Legation in Tokyo in 1942 and on March 20 1946 he died, as the result of cirrhosis of the liver. When he died he held the position as counsellor of legation. He was not noted in the calendar of

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Stockholm, 22 March 2002

the Ministry for Foreign Affairs simply because he didn't work there at the time it was issued. Altogether this should mean that it is not possible that this Eriksson was ever missing, or in Soviet captivity during these times.

Hunoldt's Eriksson

This leaves us with just one Eriksson, namely the one that Hunoldt mentioned in his testimony. This Eriksson supposedly had some formal association with the Swedish Red Cross in either Sofia, Bukarest or Budapest and was arrested in 1944/1945, together with two of his colleagues. After discussing with Lena Ånimmer, who is in charge of the archives of the Red Cross at the National Archives (Riksarkivet) I learned that she already had looked into these matters, on your demand. In case this information never reached you I enclose a copy of her mail to you from March 6 in which she informs of her efforts.

"Dear Ms Berger,

I am sorry for the delay. I have put off answering in the hope of finding a trace of the elusive Mr Eriksson.

When reading your description and the testimony by the German prisoner of war, Ludwig Hunoldt, I get the impression that Mr Eriksson could in one way or another have been connected with a department of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs called "Andra B-avdelningen" (he may very well have had a Red Cross affiliation as well). Department "B" took care of matters relating to Sweden's role as protecting power during WWII. The department staff worked both in Stockholm and in the belligerent countries. On behalf of the commissioning countries they dealt with inquiries about missing persons, forwarded messages between belligerent states, took the responsibility for buildings and movable property belonging to diplomatic representations, arranged the exchange and journey home of the staff of embassies, legations and consulates, inspected prisoner-of-war camps, etc. The archives of the department "B" in Stockholm are kept at the National Archives, while the archives of its various local representatives still remain at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm.

The archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The obvious starting-point was to look for Mr Eriksson as a prisoner. Documents concerning Swedish prisoners of war and civilians interned abroad are to be found in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at the National Archives: Utrikesdepartementet, 1920 års dossiersystem, HP 1673-1675. I did not come across the name of Eriksson among these documents.

Ditto, department "B"

I then turned to the archives of department "B" (Utrikesdepartementet, Andra B-avdelningen). Boxes 160-175 contain correspondence concerning

Stockholm, 22 March 2002

the staff abroad. There is one Nils Ericson, but he seems to have been stationed in Japan. Boxes 72-89 constitute an index of names in the file classification system (boxes 91-431). There are several "Eriksson" in the index. I have not been able to check all these references, but judging from the classification marks on each card none of them was staying in Hungary, Roumania or Bulgaria. General correspondence concerning the activities of department "B" abroad is to be found in boxes 199 (Bulgaria) and 200 (Hungary, Roumania). These documents are informative, but not very helpful where Mr Eriksson is concerned.

Printed account from Budapest in 1944-1945

Lars G:son Berg, attaché at the Swedish legation in Budapest, gives a description of the eventful days in 1944-1945 in "Boken som försvann: Vad hände i Budapest?" (first printed in 1949, reprinted in 1983). He mentions the names of all his colleagues and other Swedes in Budapest, "Eriksson" is not one of them.

The archives of the Swedish Red Cross

The official Red Cross delegates to Hungary and other European countries are well known, but I suppose it is possible that the Red Cross also had contacts who worked for the organization in an unofficial capacity. This is not easily verified, however. The documents of that period are filed according to a rather complicated file classification system, but as far as I can tell there is no mention of a Mr Eriksson. (SRK I, Överstyrelsen, C I a:27-28 (diarier över inkomna skrivelser), C I e:1-2 (diarier över hemliga skrivelser), C II a:27-28 (diarier över utgående skrivelser), F I a:183, 220, 470, 541 (dossierlagda handlingar)).

Was Eriksson perhaps a Finnish citizen?

Finally, have you considered the possibility that Mr Eriksson was perhaps not a Swedish citizen, despite his own words? A person by that name could just as well be Finnish. Having been taken prisoner by the Soviets it might have seemed more advantageous to pretend to be of Swedish origin.

Sincerely yours,
Lena Ånimmer"

On March 20 I again spoke with Lena Ånimmer and she told me that she had done some more research, especially in the archives of the Red Cross. She had checked in the files with correspondence between the Swedish Red Cross and the International Committee. There were indeed papers on missing persons but no Mr Eriksson. Ånimmer pointed out that she did not believe that this was a good way of finding presumed co-workers with the Red Cross. The matters of these files seemed to concern mainly other issues.

As you can tell from what is stated above, a great deal of work has been done already, both by the National Archives and by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately we have not been able to identify

Stockholm, 22 March 2002

Hunoldt's Eriksson and it is my opinion that in order to check all possibilities a full-time research-effort needs to be done. This is something neither the National Archives nor the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have the resources to assist you with.

Anyhow, I hope the information given in this letter and through other contacts may be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Tobias Axerup



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Tillgång till Vilmos Böhm-akten

I brev av den 2002-03-13 ansökte jag om tillstånd för Göran Rydeberg att gå igenom Säkerhetspolisens Raoul Wallenbergakt. Tillståndet beviljades och Göran Rydeberg har nu studerat denna akt.

Rydeberg har idag vänt sig till mig med en begäran att jag måtte ansöka om tillstånd för Rydeberg att även studera Säkerhetspolisens akt om den under åren 1920-47 i Sverige bosatte exilungraren Vilmos Böhm. På grund av den koppling Böhm hade till Raoul Wallenberg och dennes mission i Budapest finner jag Rydebergs begäran rimlig.

Jag anhåller därför om tillstånd för Rydeberg att studera ovannämnda akt.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

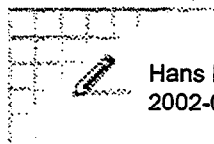
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EC



Hans Magnusson
2002-03-26 18:23

UD/EC

Ms Susanne Berger, ^{Arlington} Virginia, US
Cfax 001 703 237 0946

To: sberger37@hotmail.com, sberger@prodigy.net
cc: ~~skr.~~
Subject: ~~Fråga~~ ang. Susanne Bergers frågor om Eriksson

i ärendet Raoul Wallenberg

advers? 27/3

aa/w (Hans Magnusson)

Dear Susanne,

As I promised I am coming back to you before Easter with an additional response.

1/ First we have the issue(or issues) concerning Eriksson. Tobias Axerup has on my request continued his research and also contacted the National Archives apart from checking again with our own archive as well as old calendars of the Ministry. The results of his efforts you will find enclosed, below. They will bring no surprise to you as you yourself have been in contact with Ms Ånimmer in parallell. Her message as well as ours is that we do not have the resources presently to carry the research on Hunoldt's Eriksson any further. We have thus not been able to establish his exact identity, which is of course unfortunate. We do not know for sure either whether any additional efforts were undertaken at the time i e in 1957. Why this is so, is difficult to tell, perhaps because it was supposed that Eriksson had already died, which was indicated in the testimony. Furthermore, it may have been so that there were no requests from relatives concerning this person, which might after all mean that he was not a Swedish citizen of all. This is not to say that further research could not lead to more findings, but such research will probably be rather time-consuming.

Still, we would be prepared to request from the Russians any files they might have on a person named Eriksson and having been imprisoned in Vladimir in 1950.

Concerning the other Eriksson, Nils E., we have reached full clarity, as you can see from the enclosed letter. He was never imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Nor was Mr Ripa, who eventually became Ambassador and is/was well known in the Swedish Foreign service..

2/ An additional remark on the rehabilitation of RW by the Russian Military Procurator: In that connection the Embassy was informed that the Procurator based his conclusion first and foremost on the archive material "found within the framework of the Russian-Swedish working group."

3/ Katona. I have a short handwritten note on him and Langfelder - but I wanted to check once more with Mr Vinogradov. I am still waiting for this confirmation.

4/ On Trunova. It appears no further checking has been done concerning this testimony. I am not convinced it merits further attention for the time being.

Best regards and Happy Easter

Hans

Forwarded by Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2002-03-26 17:44



Tobias Axerup
2002-03-22 14:03

To: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: ~~skr.~~
Subject: ~~Fråga~~ ang. Susanne Bergers frågor om Eriksson

i ärendet Raoul Wallenberg

↓

mf. har info PH-för

W

Jag bifogar den PM som jag skrivit angående de två Eriksson. Den ena är alltså identifierad medan den andra, Hunoldt's Eriksson, fortfarande är något av ett mysterium.

Lena Ånimmer (RA) sade vid vårt senaste samtal att RA nu gjort mer än skäligen eftersökningar och att hon, om så behövs gärna informerar Berger personligen om möjliga sätt att gå vidare. Detta förutsatt att Berger nu kommer till Sverige och RA.

Trevlig helg!

Tobias



Brev till Berger ang. Eriksso