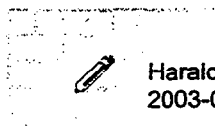


ARKIVEX

P 2Eu



Harald Hamrin
2003-01-09 10:06

EC/Hamrin

030109

a.a.

To: falizwim@inter.net.il
cc:
Subject:

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your kind e-mail of 2002-12-20, which was greatly appreciated. You may rest assured that the Swedish government remains as concerned about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg as you, judging from your e-mail, are.

Answering your question about what Sweden is doing in the case of Raoul Wallenberg I can inform you as follows.

1. In January 2001 a Swedish-Russian bilateral working group presented its reports on the result of a 10 year long inquiry into Soviet/Russian archives.
2. In early March a Swedish commission is expected to present its report on the handling of the Wallenberg case by Swedish authorities.
3. A government fund has been set up to promote independent research on Raoul Wallenberg.
4. The Wallenberg case remains actively on the Swedish-Russian bilateral agenda and is being regularly raised during bilateral meetings, including on the highest political level.

For further information, including the 2001 report, I can refer you to the official web-site of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs - www.ud.se: click "in English" and "Raoul Wallenberg" and go from there.

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin
Ambassador

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

T E L E F A X

Sid 1 (2)

2003-01-22

Erika Ferrer

aa/pp

2003 -01- 22

PIK

P 2 EU

UD-PIK, dnr 15

Kopia: MENA (Nyman), EC (Hamrin)

Paterbilit

Artikel om Raoul Wallenberg1 bilaga

Insänder ledare från dagens Jerusalem Post som uppmanar den israeliska regeringen att försöka finna Raoul Wallenberg och sanningen bakom dennes öde. Israeliska regeringen kritiseras bl.a. för att inte satt tillräcklig press på Ryssland. Artikeln hävdar att vore det inte för engagemang från Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, som leds av Max Grunberg, skulle få regeringar eller institutioner över huvud brytt sig om frågan om Wallenbergs öde.

FERRER

Adress
4. Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV
ISRAELTelefon
+972 3 695 8111Telefax
+972 3 695 8116Telex
33650E-post
swembtiv@trendline.co.il

bilage for 15

Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

On January 17, 1945, Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust, disappeared after being arrested by the Soviet Army.

This anniversary came and went, with little or no public attention having been paid to the question of what befell this modern-day hero. Israel and the Jewish people owe an enormous debt of gratitude to Wallenberg, who put his life and his career on the line to rescue Jews from German persecution, and the time has come to repay that debt by launching a global campaign to resolve the mystery surrounding his fate.

Wallenberg, who came from one of Sweden's wealthiest and most important families, served as secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest. After the Nazis occupied Hungary, he began distributing Swedish passports and other specially designed passes to Hungarian Jews, saving them from near-certain deportation and death. At great personal risk, he climbed aboard trains in Budapest, handing out official documents to those on board, prying Jews from the grip of the German death machine just before it was too late.

Wallenberg also organized food and medical supplies for the needy and arranged safe-houses for them to stay in under Swedish diplomatic protection. All told, he single-handedly saved tens of thousands of Jews, setting a shining example of the heights to which a human being can climb when guided by moral courage and principle.

But ever since that Budapest day in January 1945, when Red Army soldiers took him away, no one has been able to determine what became of Raoul Wallenberg. At first, Moscow said he had been killed during fighting in the city. Then, the Soviets claimed that he had been taken under the protection of Soviet troops. In 1957, then-foreign minister Andrei Gromyko asserted that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in 1947 in Soviet custody.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, however, a number of former Soviet prisoners claimed to have seen or spoken with Wallenberg. And in 2000, a former prisoner of war named Andre Tamas was released after having been held for 50 years in a Russian psychiatric hospital, where he reportedly saw the Swedish diplomat.

In December 2000, Russia at last admitted that it had wrongfully imprisoned Wallenberg on espionage charges, but it continued to cling to the assertion that he had died in 1947, though no hard evidence was provided to substantiate the claim. In

January 2001, a joint commission set up by the Swedish and Russian governments issued a report on Wallenberg which was inconclusive.

Over the years, Israel has taken a number of steps to honor Wallenberg, such as naming him a "Righteous Gentile" and granting him honorary citizenship.

In addition, occasional efforts have been made to determine what became of his fate. President Moshe Katsav raised the issue with Russian President Vladimir Putin during his 2001 state visit to Moscow, and the Foreign Ministry sent Ambassador Johanan Benin to Russia in 2000, where he met with various officials to discuss the case.

But aside from these sporadic actions, it is simply a disgrace that there has been no systematic or concentrated effort on Israel's part to press Russia to resolve the matter once and for all. Indeed, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman contacted by *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday said she could not recall a single official measure that had been taken in the past two years on the Wallenberg issue.

Were it not for the valiant efforts of the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, headed by Ra'anana resident Max Grunberg, to press for a resolution of the case, it is doubtful whether any public or governmental institutions would even bother themselves with the issue in the first place.

It is time for that to change. The government must make the Wallenberg case a high-priority. There is simply no reason for Russia to be concealing the truth for so long, unless of course it has something to hide. Israel should not hesitate to seek assistance from Washington, and to press the Russians to be more forthcoming with whatever information they might have.

As Grunberg notes, "While the Israeli government has been helpful to us in trying to advance the search, the question now is which official body will undertake the moral and legal responsibility to organize a worldwide public appeal for information regarding Wallenberg's fate." At the time of his arrest, Wallenberg was just 32, meaning that he would now be 90 years old. While the chances of him still being alive may be remote, it is incumbent on Israel and the Jewish people to make every effort necessary on his behalf. After all, when he climbed aboard the trains in World War II Budapest to save Jewish lives, he did so without regard for the odds, which were seemingly stacked against him. The least we can do is to return the favor, and not give up until we find him.

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ELSEWHERE

SMALL STEPS TO KING'S VISION

This week's official celebration of Rev. Martin Luther King's birthday - he would have turned 74 -

That's a measure of King's - and the movement's - success.

But there are victories on display for those with

LE

WH

Sir,
banne
debat
Renai
and

Hans Magnusson *UD-EC*
2003-02-06 07:58

EC

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 2003/17670 02-06		
2003-03-28		
AVD <i>P</i>	GR <i>2</i>	MAL <i>Eu</i>

amb. Kiev
To: Åke Peterson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Subject: Re: Översättningen

Åke,
Rätt mottagare är Harald Hamrin här på EC/Hans
Åke Peterson

Tule till Magnusson-Peterson

EC/Hamrin

Åke Peterson *Amb. Kiev*
2003-02-06 07:41

030206

To: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: Översättningen

a.a.
H.H.

Hans, bifogat finner du i översättning ett brev vi fått in ang en svensk som förmodas ha räddat judar.
Jag utgår från att alla brev i detta ärende kan vara av intresse för er men min fråga gäller - i vilken
form och till vem på UD, någon särskild som håller på med det idag?

Också mina tidigare frågor:

- ev besök hit för dig för konsultationer?

- ev synpunkter ang regionala mötet till hösten, någon annan ambassad som redan anmält sig?

Hälsningar

Åke P

Forwarded by Åke Peterson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2003-02-06 08:38

Dana Radvan
2003-02-04 12:27

To: Åke Peterson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Anders Troedsson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Översättningen

Mr. Peterson,
översänder översättningen av brevet.



Brev (historia).do

/Dana

h

Ant bakgrund av

apost från K. Karmrin

6/2/03

Fr. A. Att 7/2/03

1. Многоуважаемый господин посол Каралевство Швеция! Поздравляю вас и весь народ Швеции с Новым годом! Желаем вам и народу Швеции здоровья, счастья и процветания, Мы хотим что бы Шведы всегда поддерживали демократию и прогресс!

На днях я прочел в одной газете за 1918 года, там было написано, о том как уничтожали в 1918 году родственников Российского императора, их было захвачено около 100 человек где были старики и дети, их бросили в горловину шахты две недели из горловины слышались стон и крики умирающих людей, а стража наверху пьянствовала и пели а пороженные бутылки бросали в шахту, и туда же отправлялись. Но главное что в шахту бросили первой Елизавету Федоровну вдову В.К. Сергея Александровича, которая всю жизнь занималась благотворительностью, она каждый год тратила на помощь всем нуждающимся несколько миллионов золотых руб.

В 1955г во Владивостоке в бухте Золотой рог я тайно поднялся на Англиское судно, но команда меня предала и пограничники арестовали меня, но через два дня убегал и уехал из Владивостока. В Челябинской области я был арестован, и этапом направлялся во Владивосток, меня везли на вагоне для зека, из пересылки до пересылки, из Челябинска, в Свердловск из Свердловска в Новосибирск. И так далее через пересылки до Владивостока.

Но я хотел остановиться на Новосибирске, из Свердловска везли одного человека он все время был изолирован от остальных как в черном вороне так и в вагоне зека, только когда нас приняла Новосибирская тюрьма то в баню попали мы в месте с ним, Он нам рассказал что он немец родителей его расстреляли в 1937 году как врагов народа, и он остался один ему было 14 лет и он стал воровать, и стал вором в законе, в то время по русским воровским законам, он не имел право добровольно заходить в милицию, значить он не имел документ но мог пользоваться фальшивыми документами, не имел права иметь дом семью, но имел право иметь сожительницу фамилии каждый раз когда арестовывали вора законника они называли разное, главное это была кличка, так у нашего знакомого была кличка "НЕМЕЦ" в начале 1945 года его арестовали в Москве он естественно имел фальшивые документы, и милиция хорошо знала что НЕМЕЦ есть вор в законе, но ему пришили что он есть немецкий

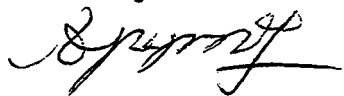
шпион и осудили на десять лет исправительно-труд. лагерей, пока судили пока отправляли на этап, наступил 1946 год, его отправили по этапу в Красноярский край на лесопавал, в лагерь куда он попал был в самой глубинке, там были большинство немцев, но в его бригаде куда он попал был один швед, высокой культуры но очень нежны, который не выдерживал тот режим который был создан в лагере, в лагере вся обслуга была из уголовников и они все имели право издеваться над заключенными люди умирали массами, и он выдел как Умерь Швед, и если Вас интересует я помню рассказ Немца, и могу все рассказать, а НЕМЕЦ понял если он останится в этом лагере он тоже подохнет, он зарезал санитаря из санчасти который больше всех издевался над заключенными, а по советским законам человек совершивший в лагере преступление, не медленя выходя из под власти начальства лагеря и одавался под власть прокуратуры, новый суд и новые лагеря, так он вырвался с этого лагеря. А насчет Шведа он говорил что он где-то защищал евреев.

А теперь сопоставте Елизавета Федоровна занималась благотворительностью, ЕЕ в шахту, Фриц Гоф Хансен в 1921 году помогал галадающему населению России, Хансенские паспорта, всем известны, а для большевиков он был самым злейшим врагом больше чем Гитлер, значить Швед который был в месте с НЕМЦЕМ в лагере тоже оказывал Евреям помощь, значить враг, ибо как считали большевики самые гуманные люди на земле он ибо они могли решать каким народам жить на земле кто имеет права на гуманитарную помощь, а кто пулю в лоб, и вдруг люди из буржуазных кругов решили заняться гуманизмом, им можить быть один приговор смерть. Так оно и происходила.

И если вы хотите что бы я передал подробно рассказ немца, пожалуйста я могу приехать в Киев и все рассказать, мне нечего не надо а мне надо что бы было восстановлена справедливость, а не врили бы людям что все что делали большевики была воля народа, нет это была воля преступников всех тысячи летии.

С уважением Ири Арутунов. 00000 79002.

м. ЛЬВІВ вул Величковського д 2 кв 107



Ärade herr Ambassadör av Konungariket Sverige,

Gott Nytt År! Mina önskningar om hälsa, lycka och välgång till Er och till hela svenska folket. Vi vill, att svenskarna alltid skall stödja demokrati och framgång.

Nyligen har jag läst en tidning från 1918. Den handlade om hur den ryske kejsarens släktingar mördades år 1918. Nästan 100 personer greps, bland dem fanns äldre människor och barn. Man kastade dem i ett schakt. Under två veckor kunde man höra de döende människornas skrik och stön, medan vakten där uppe söp och kastade i schaktet, vilket de använde som toalett, tomma flaskor. Det viktigaste är att det var änkan till prins Sergej Aleksandrovitj Jelizaveta Fiodorovna, som blev kastad i schaktet allra först. Hon, som ägnade hela sitt liv åt välgörenhet, som varje år brukade ge ut några miljoner guldrubler för att hjälpa de behövande.

1955 i Vladivostok i bukten Zolotoj Rog gick jag hemligen ombord på ett engelskt fartyg, men besättningen förrådde mig och jag arresterades av gränsvakten. Två dagar efter rymde jag och lämnade Vladivostok. Jag blev arresterad i Tjelabinsk regionen, och fördes i fångkonvoj till Vladivostok. Jag fördes i en järnvägsvagn för interner från en station till en annan station, från Tjelabinsk till Sverdlovsk, från Sverdlovsk till Novosibirsk, och vidare över stationerna till Vladivostok.

Jag ville dock stanna i Novosibirsk. En man fördes från Sverdlovsk. Han var isolerad från de andra hela tiden, både i polisbilen och i järnvägsvagnen för internerna. Först när vi hamnade i fängelse i Novosibirsk, träffades vi i en bastu. Han berättade att han var tysk. Hans föräldrar blev skjutna 1937 som folkets fiender, och han blev ensam. Han var 14 år gammal. Han började stjäla. Han blev tjuv inom lagen. Enligt ryska tjuvlagar hade han då ingen rätt att frivilligt komma till polisavdelningar, alltså han hade inga dokument. Han kunde dock använda falska dokument. Han hade ingen rätt att skaffa familj, men han hade rätten att bo med sambo. Varje gång när en tjuv inom lagen blev arresterad, brukade denne uppge ett annat efternamn. Ett tacknamn var det viktigaste. Vår bekante hade tacknamnet TYSKEN. I början av 1945 arresterades han i Moskva, naturligtvis, hade han de falska dokumenten. Polisen visste väldigt väl, att TYSKEN var tjuv inom lagen, men han åklagades som tysk spion och dömdes till tio års fängelse i ett straffläger. Under tiden att man dömde honom och skickade bort honom med fångkonvoj, hann det bli år 1946. Han fördes i fångkonvoj till strafflägret i Karsnoyarskij regionen, där han skulle arbeta på ett hygge. Han hamnade i lägret, som fanns i den djupaste provinsen. De flesta, som befunnit sig i lägret, var tyskar. I hans arbetslag fanns dock en svensk, en man av hög kultur. Han var känslig och kunde inte uthärda lägrets förhållanden. Tjänstgörande personal i lägret bestod av kriminella brottslingar. De alla ägde rätten att misshandla internerna. Människorna dog en efter en. Han såg hur *svensken* dog. Jag kommer ihåg Tyskens berättelse, och om det är av intresse för Er, kan jag berätta allt. Tysken förstod, att om han hade stannat i lägret, skulle han också ha dött. Han skar ihjäl en sjukvårdare vid sjukhuset, den, som misshandlade internerna mest av alla. Enligt sovjetiska lagar skulle den personen, som begått brott i lägret, genast överlämnas från lägrets chefs ansvar till åklagarens ansvar. Det innebär att han var tvungen att gå genom en ny domstol och nya läger. På så sätt

kom han ut från lägret. Vad gäller *svensken*, sade han, att denne någonstans hade skyddat *judar*.

Nu kan Ni jämföra: Elizaveta Fiodorovna ägnade sig åt välgörenhet, och man kastade henne i schaktet. Fridtjof Nansen hjälpte Rysslands svältande befolkning, alla känner till Nansenpass. För bolsjevikerna var han dock den bittraste fienden, ännu mer än Hitler. Alltså, *svensken*, som varit med TYSKEN i lägret, hjälpte också *judarna*, alltså var han fiende. Ty bolsjevikerna ansåg, att det var dem själva som var de mest humana människorna i världen, ty de kunde avgöra, vilka folk som skulle leva på jorden, vem som hade rätt till humanitär hjälp, och vem som skulle få kulan i pannan. Plötsligt bestämde sig människorna från borgerliga kretsar att ägna sig åt humanism. Endast en dom kunde vara för dem – det var döden. Så blev det.

) Om ni vill höra en detaljerad berättelse från mig om allt vad tysken berättade, kan jag komma till Kiev och berätta allt. Jag behöver ingenting. Jag vill att rättvisan får råda. Jag vill inte att man skall ljuga om att bolsjevikerna gjorde allt enligt folkets vilja, nej, det var brottslingarnas vilja under alla årtusenden.

) Högaktningsfullt,

Yurij Arutyunov

79002 LVIV, Velytjkovskoho gatan, 2, läg.107

My ltr

P 2 Eu¹



Harald Hamrin
2003-02-06 16:55

UD-EC

Amb Kiev

To: Åke Peterson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: anonym svensk

INK. AMB, KIEV		
D.Nr.		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL

[Handwritten signature]

Åke!

Jag tycker det är för vagt att gå vidare på det. Wallenberg kan det ju knappast ha varit, eftersom han 1946 bevisligen satt i fängelse i Moskva. Så för min del: a.a.

Hälsningar

Harald H

h



REGERINGSKANSLIET

P 2 EUT

Utredningen om den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Raoul Wallenberg

Pressmeddelande

2003-02-25

Johan Matz
Sekreterare
08-405 31 73

Lars-Olof Lundberg
Pressråd
08-405 54 54
0708-43 62 71

Inbjudan till presskonferens: Handläggningen av Wallenberg-ärendet

För första gången sedan Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande i januari 1945 har den svenska utrikesledningens handläggning av Wallenberg-ärendet kartlagts och analyserats på ett systematiskt sätt av en från UD oberoende kommission. Kommissionens ordförande är landshövding Ingemar Eliasson. Dess rapport "Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande" överlämnas till utrikesminister Anna Lindh tisdagen den 4 mars.

Med anledning av överlämnandet inbjuds till en presskonferens med Ingemar Eliasson i Bella Venezia, Rosenbad, tisdagen den 4 mars kl 13.30. Medtag presslegitimation.

(eng, fr, ry)



SVERIGES
STÄNDIGA REPRESENTATION

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 46r 52/001		
2003-02-28		
AVD P	GF 2	MAL EU

2003-02-21

Depr Hans Magnusson, UD-EC

Genève

Kopia: ss Danielsson (SB); UrP, ✓
amb Hamrin (UD-EC) ✓

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

Häromveckan fick jag en begäran från Max Grunberg (Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, Israel), som skulle besöka Genève i samband med Röda Korsets konferens om "The Missing", att ordna besök för honom hos Röda Korskommitténs president, Jakob Kellenberger och högkommissarien för mänskliga rättigheter, Sergio Vieira de Mello. Efter kontroll med ambassadör Harald Hamrin i Stockholm att Grunberg var bona fide meddelade jag denne att jag gärna hjälpte till. Enligt hans önskan beledsagade jag honom också vid besöken. Slutligen bjöd jag honom och hans hustru på lunch tillsammans med Israels ambassadör Jaakov Levy med hustru och Raoul Wallenbergs halvbror, Guy von Dardel med fru; ambassadör Hamrin tillstötte från Stockholm.

Vid besöken överlämnade Grunberg bifogade mapp med dokument. Han efterhörde möjligheten, såväl hos Röda Korset som hos högkommissarien, om dessa kunde göra egna efterforskningar om Wallenbergs öde på basis av släktingarnas "right to know" (art 32 TP I till 1949 års GK). Kellenberger hade låtit företa undersökningar, som visade att någon begäran att efterforska Wallenberg aldrig inkommit till Röda Korset. Han konstaterade att antingen släktingarna eller berörd stat kunde göra en begäran om sådan efterforskning. Hos de Mello efterhörde Grunberg om arbetsgruppen om försvunna kunde aktiveras. Det konstaterades även här att en begäran måste ställas till arbetsgruppens ordförande från familjen eller berörd stat. de Mello vore emellertid själv redo att vid nästa besök i Moskva spontant ta upp ärendet. Grunberg fick därutöver alla upplysningar som behövdes för kontakt med arbetsgruppen om försvinnanden.

Postadress:
Case Postale 190
CH-1211 Genève 20
Schweiz

Besöksadress:
82, rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève

Telefon:
00 41-22-908 08 00

Telefax:
00 41-22-908 08 10

E-post:
mission.sweden@ties.itu.int
<http://missions.itu.int/~sweden>

2003-02-21

Vid lunchen anförde Grunberg även att han önskade att Israels president Katzav och statsminister Persson skulle ha kontakt i ärendet. Israels ambassadör liksom jag själv antecknade detta för vidare befordran.

Till Grunberg, liksom till Kellenberger och de Mello, anförde jag för Sveriges del att vi varmt välkomnade alla ansträngningar, inklusive från internationella mekanismer, för att bringa klarhet i Wallenbergs öde. Emellertid torde den svenska regeringen inte vara beredda att avhända sig ansvaret för ärendet genom att hänvända sig till Röda Korset eller högkommissarien. För Sveriges del var ärendet ej avslutat i vårt bilaterala förhållande till Ryssland. Ambassadör Hamrin erbjöds också tillfälle till ett längre samtal på tu man hand med Grunberg varom han rapporterar separat.

Det visade sig tyvärr slutligen att professor von Dardel var så opasslig att han ej kunde delta i lunchen. Jag avser dock skriva ett brev till honom och meddela att herr Grunberg i mitt sällskap gavs tillfälle samtala med Röda Korskommitténs president Kellenberger och högkommissarien Vieira de Mello.

Varma hälsningar

Johan

Johan Molander



PRIME MINISTER

Stockholm, 29 November 2001

Mr Max Grunberg
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee
P.O. Box 38
Ra'anana 43100
ISRAEL

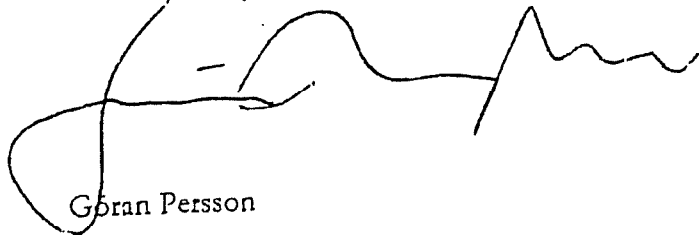
Dear Mr Grunberg,

When the Swedish-Russian Working Group presented its findings in January this year it was made very clear that the report could not be regarded as the final word on Raoul Wallenberg's fate. In view of the fact that there is still no definite information as to what happened to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Government intends to continue the investigations. I have been assured by President Putin that we can count on the support of the Russian authorities.

In recent months the Swedish Government has appointed two committees to look into the Raoul Wallenberg case. One of them will conduct an inquiry into the ways in which the Swedish authorities, including successive governments, have handled the case. Another committee will assist the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the basis of the evidence collected so far, in identifying areas which should be given priority in the continued investigations in Russia and elsewhere. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs retains its operative responsibility for the investigations.

In this context your tireless efforts to promote the search for Raoul Wallenberg are appreciated by the Swedish Government. We regard them as a useful complement to the official investigations, and I want to express our gratitude for the commitment that you have shown to the cause of our heroic compatriot.

Yours sincerely,



Göran Persson



**EMBASSY
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
IN THE STATE OF ISRAEL**
120 Hayarkon Str., 63573 Tel-Aviv

MR. MAX GRUNBERG

**RAUL WALLENBERG
HONORARY CITIZEN COMMITTEE**

**P.O.Box 38, Ra'anana 43100
Israel
Fax: (09) 774-94-95**

Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

Referring to our conversations in November and afterwards I would like to draw Your attention to the response which was received by the Embassy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to our inquiry about the issues raised in Your letter dated January 27, 2003.

"A Russian-Swedish intergovernmental working group (WG) was established in 1991 to clarify the fate of Raul Wallenberg.

WG comprised, on the Russian side, representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Security Service and the Military Memorial Center of the Armed Forces. WG conducted in-depth verification and study of the archives of the Russian Federation, questioned the living witnesses and relatives of those who died, found a lot of new documentary data regarding the fate of Raul Wallenberg.

WG completed its work in January 2001 with the conclusion that Raul Wallenberg died or, rather, perished on July 17, 1947. It is confirmed by indirect evidence, since almost all the direct proofs had been destroyed. In the course of thorough research evidence was found on the capture and arrest of the Swedish diplomat as well as on some aspects of his stay at prisons of the then system of state security of the Soviet Union. It was impossible to find out more reliable information.

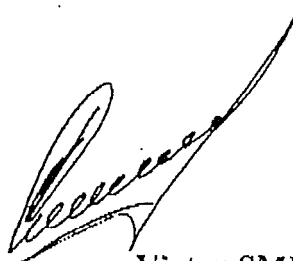
In view of the factor of time the possibility to find any new witnesses in possession of relevant data concerning the fate of Raul Wallenberg is virtually non-existent. Surfacing of documents that might open up new or unknown aspects is most unlikely. WG declared

that it had fulfilled its task and that the possibilities to clarify the fate of Raul Wallenberg in a more precise way had been exhausted. Both Russian and Swedish parts of WG prepared and published reports on the work it had accomplished.

At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research.

The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians".

Please, accept my best regards.



Victor SMIRNOV
MINISTER-COUNSELLOR



ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ПРОКУРАТУРА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**ГЛАВНАЯ
ВОЕННАЯ ПРОКУРАТУРА**

«19» декабря 2000 г.

№ 7у-496-99

103160, Москва, К-160, Хользунов пер., д.14

СПРАВКА
(о реабилитации)

Шведский дипломат Валленберг Рауль Густав, 1912 г. рождения, уроженец г.Стокгольма, швед, с июля 1944 года секретарь шведской миссии в Венгрии — начальник гуманитарного отдела проживавший в г.Будапеште по ул.Дежу, дом 3, незаконно задержан советскими военными властями 14 января 1945 года в г.Будапеште как военнопленный, доставлен в г.Москву, где с 6 февраля 1945 г. содержался в тюрьмах госбезопасности СССР до его смерти 17 июля 1947 года, то есть подвергнут лишению свободы по решению внесудебных органов по политическим мотивам как социально опасное лицо без предъявления обвинения в совершении конкретного преступления.

9 ноября 2000 года Комиссия при Президенте Российской Федерации по реабилитации жертв политических репрессий признала данную меру принуждения политической репрессией.

Согласно ст.ст. 1, 3 п.«е», 8 ч.2 Закона Российской Федерации «О реабилитации жертв политических репрессий» от 18 октября 1991 г. Валленберг Рауль Густав полностью реабилитирован.

Начальник управления реабилитации
жертв политических репрессий
генерал-майор юстиции



В.К.Кондратов

I WALIZBEIN

FROM : BEIN-972-2-6249065

PHONE NO. :

P0.

הודעה: גורלן של ראול וולנברג - הודעת דובר משה'ח - אנגלית

JERUSALEM, 6 JULY 2000

THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG - MISSION OF JOHANAN BEIN TO MOSCOW
(COMMUNICATED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN)

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 FOR CERTAIN, ESCORTED BY RED ARMY FORCES.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SENT FORMER AMBASSADOR JOHANAN BEIN ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO MOSCOW. THE PURPOSE OF THE MISSION WAS TO DISCOVER WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE INVESTIGATION INTO 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.

DURING HIS VISIT IN MOSCOW, BEIN MET WITH RUSSIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER AVDEYEV, WITH THE RUSSIAN HEAD OF THE JOINT SWEDISH-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING WALLENBERG'S FATE, MR. VYACHISLAV TUCHININ, AND WITH THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW, MR. SVEN HIRDMAN. TUCHININ

BEIN'S RECEPTION IN MOSCOW WAS OPEN AND FRIENDLY. IN THE COURSE OF HIS VARIOUS MEETINGS, HE WAS UPDATED ON THE WORK OF THE JOINT RUSSIAN-SWEDISH COMMITTEE. THE CONCLUSION OF HIS RUSSIAN COUNTERPARTS WAS THAT THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS WERE DESTROYED BY THE SECRET SERVICE OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE DIALOGUE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THEIR SINCERE INTENTION TO ARRIVE AT THE TRUTH OF THIS TRAGIC EPISODE, AND THAT THEIR EFFORTS IN THIS MATTER REFLECT THEIR DESIRE TO DEMONSTRATE THE CHANGE IN THE POLICY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE NEW RUSSIA.

Jerusalem, 14 March 1995
12 Adar 2 5755

Raoul Wallenberg - Concluding Proposal

Based on the information that has been accumulated on the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, the Parliamentary Committee to Combat Antisemitism and Xenophobia considers that all efforts must be made in order to trace his fate.

The State of Israel and the Jewish people have the moral obligation to search for the Righteous Among the Nations, Raoul Wallenberg, who saved more than 100,000 Jews during the Holocaust.

The Committee will assist any person or body involved in the investigation of Raoul Wallenberg's fate and will be happy to receive any information that might help in advancing this matter.

The Committee will do its best to coordinate investigations made abroad with those in Israel in order to strengthen the efforts and reach concrete results.

The Committee considers the Russian Government as the accountable and the main source for the clarification of Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

SUMMARY

In almost ten years of work the Russian part of the joint Russian-Swedish group has carefully checked and analysed all the most important archives of the Russian Federation and discovered quite a lot of new documentary information relating to the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and questioned living witnesses and the relatives of dead witnesses. Regarding the time factor, the possibility of investigating some new witnesses, who might have had useful information concerning Raoul Wallenberg, actually came to nothing. The publication of documents, that might in principle have opened up new opportunities, is presented by the group as extremely improbable.

Altogether the work of the Russian part of the group has led to the **following conclusions:**

First

All the circumstantial evidence confirms, that Raoul Wallenberg died, or most likely was killed, on 17th July 1947.

Practically all the direct evidence was destroyed at the time. In the course of thorough investigative work, evidence was examined relating to the detention and arrest, or any other aspect of Wallenberg's time in prisons of the former USSR national security system. More reliable information was not found.

Second

The responsibility for the death of Raoul Wallenberg lies with the USSR government leaders of the time, since no other authority at the time could be in charge of the fate of the Swedish diplomat, representing a neutral government, a member of the 'Wallenberg House', both well known abroad and known specifically to the Soviet leader, Stalin.

Individual blame as a 'collaborator' in this crime is carried by Abakumov, as the executor and key figure in the organisation of the physical removal of Wallenberg and the concealment of its evidence, and by Molotov, Vyshinskii and Dekanozov, providing foreign policy protection for the matter.

Furthermore, there are weighty grounds for supposing that Molotov knew about the arrest and death of the diplomat, and moreover that, holding a responsible position, he slowed down the process of exposure of the committed crime.

Third

The conclusion therefore follows that the Soviet leadership as a whole were not keen to go into open discussions with the Swedish side. It must be admitted that in 'cold war' conditions, the distrust was mutual. Both sides had to take a complicated path, before they began to leave their distrust of each other in the past.

The start of the process of exposing the crime was set up by the processes of democratisation in Russia. In the latter, the fundamental principle was the clearing out of obstructed channels that had been started at the end of the 1980s.

Fourth

The Russian part of the joint Russian-Swedish group consider the task faced by the group to be resolved, and presents the results of its work to the leadership of the Russian Federation and Sweden. We believe that the work carried out can be of interest to the public.

---*---

The Russian part of the group expresses its thanks to all the bodies and organisations, and also individuals, who gave their assistance in its work, personally – the Swedish and Russian members of the group and the experts, who over many years – whether acting as part of their official duty or by vocation – worked towards clarification of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

Thursday, 17 May 1990

(f) Doc. B3-936/90

RESOLUTION

On the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and Vilmos Langfelder

The European Parliament.

- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - having regard to the European Declaration of Human Rights,
 - having regard to the Helsinki Final Act,
 - having regard to the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
-
- A. having regard to the extraordinary humanitarian rescue actions of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg which saved some hundred thousand Hungarian Jews during the Nazi final solution,
 - B. having regard to his arbitrary arrest in January 1945 by Soviet troops after the liberation of Hungary,
 - C. having regard to his indefensible detention in numerous Soviet prisons,
 - D. having regard to the number of witnesses who have testified to seeing Mr. Wallenberg alive subsequent to July 1947, when, according to the Soviet authorities of the time, he is supposed to have died,
 - E. having regard to the anomalies found in his death certificate, such as the absence of Christian name and date of birth,
 - F. having regard to the lack of irrefutable evidence that Mr. Wallenberg died in 1947,
 - G. having regard to the attitude of openness and understanding recently displayed by the Soviet authorities in connection with the case, as evinced by Kremlin's official invitation to the Wallenberg family's official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Kremlin,
-
1. Calls on the Soviet authorities to reopen the case of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his driver, Mr. Vilmos Langfelder;
 2. Calls on the Soviet authorities to allow an international commission of historians and experts to examine all relevant archive material;
 3. Calls on the Soviet authorities to use the press, radio and television and all other legal avenues to launch a search throughout the territory of the Soviet Union;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the council, the Commission and the Soviet Government.

PUBLIC LAW 97-54—OCT. 5, 1981

95 STAT. 971

Public Law 97-54
97th Congress

Joint Resolution

Proclaiming Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen of the United States, and requesting the President to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom.

Oct. 5, 1981
[S.J. Res. 65]

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on only one occasion in its more than two hundred years, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;
Whereas during World War II the United States was at war with Hungary, and had no diplomatic relations with that country;
Whereas in 1944 the United States Government through Secretary of State Cordell Hull requested the cooperation of Sweden, as a neutral nation, in protecting the lives of Hungarian Jews facing extermination at the hands of the Nazis;
Whereas Raoul Wallenberg agreed to act at the behest of the United States in Hungary, and went to Hungary in the summer of 1944 as Secretary of the Swedish Legation;
Whereas Raoul Wallenberg, with extraordinary courage and with total disregard for the constant danger to himself, saved the lives of almost one hundred thousand innocent men, women, and children;
Whereas Raoul Wallenberg, with funds and directives supplied by the United States, provided food, shelter, and medical care to those whom he had rescued;
Whereas the Soviet Union, in violation of Wallenberg's Swedish diplomatic immunity and of international law, seized him on January 17, 1945, with no explanation ever given for his detention and subsequent imprisonment;
Whereas Raoul Wallenberg has been a prisoner in the Soviet Union since 1945;
Whereas reports from former prisoners in the Soviet Union, as recent as January 1981, suggest that Raoul Wallenberg is alive;
Whereas history has revealed that heroic acts of salvation were tragically rare during the massacre of millions of innocent human beings during World War II; and
Whereas the significance of this symbol of man's concern for his fellow man has been tainted by the wall of silence that surrounds the fate of Wallenberg: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Raoul Wallenberg is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. The President is requested to take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom.

Approved October 5, 1981.

14. What did Shiryagin from Charkov write in his letter in the spring of 1956 that caused the MID to worry about the information spreading? Where can this information be found today?
15. Exactly when were the references to Raoul Wallenberg and Langfelder blotted out in the KGB journals?
16. Why did the Soviet Union not give a completely honest reply in 1957?
17. As long as there is no fully reliable proof of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg, the questions relating to the testimony of a number of witnesses must be kept up-to-date and satisfactory explanations obtained. This is particularly valid for Vladimir Prison and the issues concerning the empty cells.

3. Did the Soviet side try to indicate that they were interested in an exchange?
4. What were the reasons for indifferent attitude shown by those in charge of Swedish foreign policy to the Wallenberg case, primarily between 1945-1947?
5. What happened on 17 July 1947? If Raoul Wallenberg died, how did it happen? If he was executed, who took the decision? And in that case, where is he buried? If he was held in isolation, where are the relevant papers?
6. When and where was the Smoltsov report found, and by whom?
7. How did the report come to be written?
8. What was in the letter Abakumov wrote to Molotov on 17 July 1947? Where is the letter?
9. Did Roedel die of natural causes in the autumn of 1947, and what are the circumstances relating to Langfelder's alleged death in March 1948?
10. Was Raoul Wallenberg in Stockholm in the autumn of 1944? Did he talk then to Mme Kollontay?
11. If, as emerged from our interviews, Raoul Wallenberg's belongings were kept in a file in the care of a KGB archive official during the 1950's, 1960's and early 1970's, surely it is very unlikely that they would be found on a shelf in a basement in 1989? What happened to Raoul Wallenberg's other possessions?
12. Where are the papers relating to the discussion in 1956 between Vladimirov, the Soviet diplomat and KGB official, and Frey, the Finnish diplomat?
13. Why were so few internal KGB papers preserved, even from the 1956-57 period? When and on whose orders were the papers destroyed?

In so far as this has not already taken place, other countries should also release all the material in their archives concerning Raoul Wallenberg (at least documents from the 1940's and 1950's). It should be mentioned that several governments, including that of Israel and Canada, have declared themselves ready to assist in various ways.

We also strongly hope that the publication of this report will help stimulate further projects or discoveries, particularly in Russian archives. Even research in other countries' archives may generate information that needs to be followed up in Russia.

The Swedish side of the working group propose that the Swedish Government set up a fund or some special appropriations, to be granted to researchers who wish to carry out further study and investigation concerning Raoul Wallenberg, his deeds and his fate. Naturally, an official from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs should continue to be responsible for the Wallenberg issue. To the extent that official requests are necessary, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs should also undertake to act as the official intermediary to the Russian authorities with regard to research in Russian archives.

Outstanding unresolved matters

As the above report shows, the working group has not succeeded in finding satisfactory answers to a large number of questions because insufficient basic data has been recovered. Our arguments are largely based on hypotheses. To make it easier in the future, it would be invaluable to obtain complete answers to the following questions.

1. Who took the decision to arrest Raoul Wallenberg and send him to Moscow, and exactly when was this decision taken?
2. What were the reasons for this decision and for Raoul Wallenberg's being detained in prison? Did the reasons for this alter with the passing of time?

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL
Tel.: +(972) 54 953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: ygrun@netvision.net.il

January 27, 2003

His Majesty Carl Gustaf
King of Sweden

His Excellency Goren Persson
Prime Minister of Sweden

His Excellency Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

Members of the Swedish Parliament

Via

Her Excellency Erika Ferrer
Charges D'Affaires a.i.
Royal Swedish Embassy, Tel Aviv

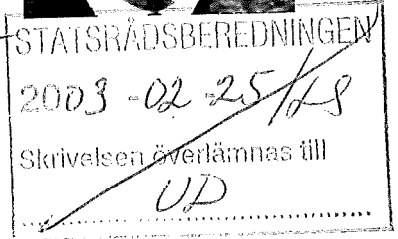
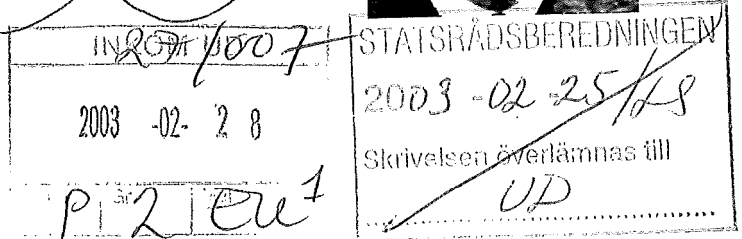
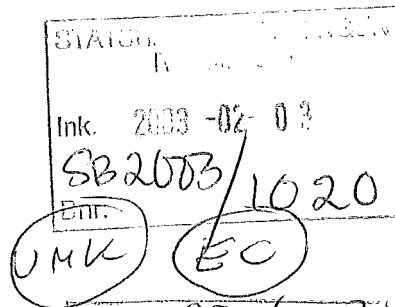
Your Majesty King Gustaf, Your Excellency Prime Minister Persson, Your
Excellency Speaker of the Parliament, Your Excellency Member of Parliament:

In a previous letter to your Majesty, I have expressed my thanks and gratitude for having become an officer of the Royal Order of the Polar Star. This great honor has inspired me to intensify my efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. To that end, I would like to appeal to you, Your Majesty, as a great humanitarian and champion of the Swedish People, to do all within your power to advance the practical aspects of the search for Raoul.

The Royal Family, the Swedish government, parliament and the people of Sweden have a long and distinguished record in their commitment to human rights and humanitarian causes.

I have also been impressed by the efforts of Prime Minister Persson, Foreign Minister Anna Lindh and other members of the Swedish Government and Parliament in their openness to review Swedish policy in the matter of Raoul Wallenberg, as well as their commitment to continue the search for Raoul.

The official policy of the Swedish government is that, until and unless evidence is presented to the contrary, Raoul Wallenberg is considered to be alive. I would therefore like to suggest that the Swedish Parliament consider passing a resolution that would commit to continue the search for Raoul Wallenberg until such time as it can be reasonably determined that he is no longer alive.



Wallenbergjärendet

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samt skr

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Talmanen, Rd

Statsmin, SB

Utr. min

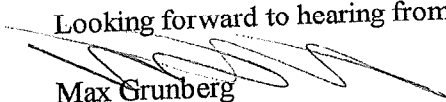
To the best of my knowledge, since the beginning of your report, until November, the Swedish Government has yet to:

1. Publicly appeal to individuals who may have factual information about the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg;
2. Distribute a computerized image of Mr. Wallenberg, as he would look today (such an age-processed photo has been produced and is available upon request);
3. Establish contact with the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division;
4. Establish contact with the United Nation's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Commission regarding the Committee on enforced or involuntary disappearances.
5. Call an international meeting of foreign ambassadors stationed in Sweden to assist in their search for Raoul, emphasizing the need to elicit information regarding Raoul from ex-Soviet citizens living within their borders.
6. Establish joint contact with the Governments of the United States, Canada and Israel, keeping in mind that Raoul Wallenberg is an honorary citizen of the United States, Canada and Israel.
7. Establish joint contact with the European Parliament, keeping in mind that the Parliament passed a resolution on 17 May, 1990 (Doc. B3-936/90) concerning the search for Raoul Wallenberg (and his driver).
8. Approve the possibility of offering financial incentive for factual information regarding the Wallenberg case.
9. Recommend the appointment of an international, independent Human Rights officer to oversee the overall progress of the search, in conformity with Humanitarian Law.
10. Convene a semi-annual meeting of those involved in the search, in order to review progress and coordinate ongoing efforts.

Keeping the above-mentioned in mind, I urge that parliamentarians be encouraged to support a specific resolution dealing with the search for Mr. Wallenberg. If such a resolution is passed, Sweden will continue to set an example of superlative commitment to human rights, as exemplified in the search for this one unique person. Such a resolution will also be a source of great comfort to the family, who have waited so long and endured so much suffering and pain.

May I kindly ask you to consider holding an emergency debate in consideration of implementing the above recommendations, as time is of the essence.

Looking forward to hearing from you, with many thanks,


Max Grunberg

Cc: Prof. Guy von Dardel, brother of Raoul Wallenberg
Mrs. Nina Lagergren, sister of Raoul Wallenberg
His Excellency Anders Liden, Director General, Political Affairs Dept., Swedish
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Utredningen om den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Raoul Wallenberg

Pressmeddelande

2003-03-04

Johan Matz
Sekreterare
08-405 31 73

Lars-Olof Lundberg
Pressråd
08-405 54 54
0708-43 62 71

Wallenbergutredningen: "Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande"

Utredningen om den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Raoul Wallenberg har idag överlämnat sitt betänkande "Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande" (UD 2001:03) till utrikesminister Anna Lindh.

Kommitténs uppdrag har varit att utreda och värdera hur den svenska utrikesledningen har agerat i Wallenbergärendet. Syftet har varit att klarlägga om utrikesledningen har utnyttjat alla möjligheter som uppkommit under årens lopp att få klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Raoul Wallenberg var svensk diplomat med amerikanskt uppdrag. Han mottog ett flertal detaljerade instruktioner för sin verksamhet från USA:s utrikesledning. Några motsvarande instruktioner utgick inte från svensk sida.

Då Sovjetunionen i januari 1945 meddelat Sverige att Wallenberg påträffats lät UD underrätta de brittiska och amerikanska ambassaderna i Stockholm. Instruktioner till det svenska sändebudet i Moskva Staffan Söderblom att agera i frågan utfärdades inte förrän i mars 1945.

Utredningen har funnit en tidigare okänd dossier i UD:s arkiv som visar att den svenska utrikesförvaltningen på ett tidigt stadium desorienterades av rykten som gjorde gällande att Wallenberg försvunnit i bil och därefter mördats.

Denna bild av Wallenbergs öde kom att bli vägledande för UD:s arbete under flera år.

Två tjänstemän i den svenska utrikesförvaltningen, Staffan Söderblom och Ulf Barck-Holst, rapporterade dock redan 1946 om att Wallenberg trots allt kunde finnas i sovjetisk fångenskap och att man från sovjetisk sida ville ha någon form av kompensation för hans frigivande.

Kommittén har belägg för att utrikesminister Undén har läst dessa rapporter. Trots detta tog han inga initiativ för att försöka utröna substansen i de sovjetiska förhandlingsinviterna.

Kommittén kan, i avsaknad av dokumentation, inte dra helt entydiga slutsatser om de bakomliggande orsakerna till Undéns obenägenhet att agera för Wallenbergs sak. Med vetskap om den information han hade tillgång till framstår hans passivitet som svårförståelig och anmärkningsvärd.

Även beträffande Undéns företrädare Christian Günther och ett antal diplomater i UD:s ledning görs kritiska anmärkningar.

Ordförande i kommittén är förutvarande landshövdingen Ingemar Eliasson. Övriga ledamöter är professor Kristian Gerner, fil. dr. Birgit Karlsson, professor Christer Jönsson och fil. dr. Gudrun Persson. Sakkunniga är professor Hans Fredrik Dahl (Norge) samt professor Klaus Törnudd (Finland). Sekreterare är fil. dr. Johan Matz.

Utredningen finns utlagd på internet www.ud.se.

(eng, fr)



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

T E L E F A X

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Utredningen om Raoul Wallenberg

i bil

Bifogar för kännedom en notis ur israelisk press om utredningen om Raoul Wallenberg. Ärendet är av stort intresse i Israel. Vi vore därför tacksamma för ev. ytterligare information som kan ges (förutom det som redan finns tillgängligt på UD:s hemsida).

FERRER

Adress
4. Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV
ISRAEL

Telefon
+972 3 695 8111

Telefax
+972 3 695 8116

Telex
33650

E-post
swembtiv@trendline.co.il

Swedish gov't remiss in Wallenberg case - report

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — A Swedish commission criticized the government Tuesday for its handling of the 1945 disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat captured by Soviet troops at the end of World War II after helping thousands of Jews escape Nazi-occupied Hungary.

A lack of leadership in the Foreign Ministry after the war resulted in a failure to adequately investigate leads to the Swede, who was captured in Budapest, Hungary, the report said. Citing documents found in the government archives, the report said Foreign Ministry officials assumed that Wallenberg was killed after his arrest by Soviet troops in January 1945. Moscow later claimed Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947 while in Soviet custody.

Some researchers have said Wallenberg was instead imprisoned under a fake name in a Soviet Gulag. Former prisoners claimed to have seen Wallenberg alive in the 1970s and 1980s.

The head of the commission said the Soviet Union and later Russian governments were ultimately responsible for providing "full clarity" into Wallenberg's disappearance.

March 7, 2003

Dear Madam Minister Lindh,

I am attaching documents and data concerning Raoul Wallenberg. (EC)

I am also attaching information pertaining to two interconnected one act plays that I have written about Mr. Wallenberg.

Despite repeated inquiries in Sweden, I have not been able to obtain any positive results.

I now inquire if you would know anyone in Sweden who might be interested in my endeavor. I do not expect a formal theatre production in your land, but I would like to obtain an informal dramatic reading of my plays at any suitable venue.

Thanking you for your kind attention and consideration and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles Anastos

CHARLES ANASTOS

505 O'Farrell Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

U S A

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Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Press release

4 March 2003

Johan Matz
Secretary
+46 8-405 31 73

Lars-Olof Lundberg
Press Counsellor
+46 8-405 54 54
+46 708-43 62 71

Wallenberg inquiry: "A failure of diplomacy"

Today the Commission of inquiry into the actions of the Swedish foreign policy leadership in the Raoul Wallenberg case has presented its report "A failure of diplomacy" (UD 2001:03) to the Minister for Foreign Affairs Anna Lindh.

The Commission's assignment was to investigate and evaluate the actions of the Swedish foreign policy leadership in the Wallenberg case. Its purpose was to clarify whether the leadership of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had taken advantage of all the opportunities that had emerged over the course of the years to shed light on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat with a US assignment. He received several detailed instructions for his operations from the US State Department. There were no equivalent instructions from its Swedish counterpart.

When in January 1945 the Soviet Union informed Sweden that Wallenberg had been found, the British and US Embassies in Stockholm were informed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Instructions on action in this issue were not issued to the Swedish envoy in Moscow, Staffan Söderblom, until March 1945.

The inquiry has found a previously unknown dossier in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that shows that, at an early stage, the Swedish Foreign Service was disoriented by rumours indicating that Wallenberg had disappeared by car and subsequently been murdered.

This version of Wallenberg's fate came to guide the Ministry's work for several years.

However, two officials of the Swedish foreign service, Staffan Söderblom and Ulf

http://www.regeringen.se/galactica/service=irnews/action=obj_show?c_obj_id=494 3/6/03

Barck-Holst, reported as early as 1946 on the possibility, despite everything, of Wallenberg being in Soviet captivity and that some kind of compensation for his release was being demanded by the Soviet side.

The Commission has evidence that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Undén, read these reports. Despite this, he took no initiative to try to find out the truth behind these Soviet moves for negotiations.

Without the documents, the Commission cannot draw completely clear conclusions on the underlying reasons for Undén's unwillingness to take action on the Wallenberg case. Given the information to which he had access, his passivity appears incomprehensible and remarkable.

Critical comments have also been made on Undén's predecessor Christian Günther and several other leading diplomats in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Chairman of the Commission is former County Governor Ingemar Eliasson. Other members of the Commission are Professor Kristian Gerner, Dr Birgit Karlsson, Professor Christer Jönsson och Dr Gudrun Persson. Experts are Professor Hans Fredrik Dahl (Norway) and Professor Klaus Törnudd (Finland). The Secretary is Dr Johan Matz.

The report has been published on the internet www.ud.se.

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Raoul Wallenberg

Report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group

MINISTERIET FÖR UTRÄDEKÄRÄNDE

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden

We shall always remember Raoul Wallenberg's heroic activities in Budapest, when he saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Ever since 1945 his fate, which is still unknown, has shocked and engaged many people.

In September 1991 a Swedish-Russian Working Group was appointed in order to try to establish through joint efforts what actually happened after the disappearance of the Swedish diplomat in January 1945. In connection with the collapse of the Soviet Union many doors were opened, and previously inconceivable investigations became possible. With the aim of "leaving no stone unturned" the Working Group was given access to the former Soviet archive systems and had the opportunity to talk to former members of the Soviet security organs.

The efforts to clarify Raoul Wallenberg's fate have turned into the largest single case in the history of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and this book is an account of the investigations of the last nine years.

Further information may be obtained from the Central and Eastern Europe Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Additional copies can be ordered from Fritzes Customer Service, tel. +46-8-690 91 90, fax +46-8-690 91 91, e-mail: fritzes.order@liber.se



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Tel. +46-8-405 1800 Fax +46-8-723 11 76

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Raoul Wallenberg

by Jan Carlsson



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Swedish
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New York, 30 April 2002

**Consulate General of Sweden
New York**

Section for Culture and Public Affairs
Helén Daun Rosengren
(212) 583 25 83
helen.daun-rosengren@foreign.ministry.se

Mr. Charles Anastos
505 O'Farrell Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Information on Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Anastos,

In reference to your letter dated January 31, 2002, I would first of all like to apologize for this much-delayed reply.

As regards your inquiry on information on the final report of the Swedish-Russian working group, it gives me great pleasure to enclose one copy of the same. However, I have only been able to retrieve one article on the latest memorial honoring Raoul Wallenberg, which was unveiled on August 24, 2001 in Stockholm. Maybe you will be able to obtain more information by contacting the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Sweden, for which Mrs. Nina Lagergren is also one of the directors (please see address below). I would also recommend their website (see address below) where you, among other things, will be able find a list of the monuments raised around the world in commemoration of the heroic achievements of Mr. Wallenberg.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Sweden
Dahlbergsvägen 22
182 62 Djursholm
SWEDEN
Phone: +46-08-755-58-26, Fax: +46-08-611-83-30
Website: www.raoul-wallenberg.net

Many thanks also for the synopses of your play on Raoul Wallenberg. I am happy to hear that you have been in contact with theatres in Sweden and would like to take the opportunity to wish you success in your future endeavors.

With Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Helén Daun Rosengren
Helén Daun Rosengren
Information Officer

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

Visitors' address:
885 Second Avenue, 45th floor

Telephone:
(212)583-2550

Fax:
(212)755-2732

E-mail:
generalkonsulat.new-york@foreign.ministry.se

www:
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Sweden unveils Wallenberg memorial

August 25, 2001 Posted: 5:48 AM HKT (2148 GMT)

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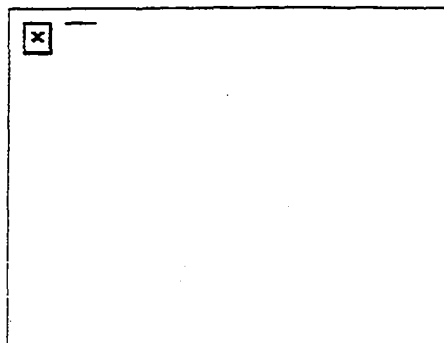
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U.N. chief Kofi Annan at the Wallenberg memorial

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden — A memorial to the Swedish diplomat who helped thousands of Jews escape the Nazis in World War II has been unveiled in Stockholm.

Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf unveiled the tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, who is estimated to have saved the lives of 20,000 Jews in Budapest.

The memorial consists of 12 knee-high figures of dark bronze contrasting with the light-coloured stone leading to the Baltic Sea waterfront.

Nearby is a large bronze replica of Wallenberg's signature, as it appeared on passports he signed to help Jews escape deportation to death camps from Nazi-occupied Hungary.

The king described Wallenberg as "a great example for those of us who want to live as fellow humans."

Wallenberg distributed Swedish passports to Jews that allowed them to stay in Budapest.

He won diplomatic protection for whole neighbourhoods and organised food and medical supplies. His efforts are credited with saving at least 20,000 lives.

He was arrested by Soviet troops in 1945. Russia acknowledged last December that Wallenberg died in a Soviet prison.

Despite their insistence that he died in 1947, there were unconfirmed sightings in the Soviet prison system for years afterward, and his family continues to press for evidence and information.

Last January, a Swedish-Russian panel, after working for 10 years, released a 362-page report that cited many unanswered questions. Swedish Prime Minister Goeran Persson said the project will continue.

Writer Per Waestberg, head of the jury that selected the winning concept, said: "Raoul Wallenberg's own destiny is too great for a traditional monument or memorial."

Guests at Friday's inauguration included U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and his wife Nane Annan, who is Wallenberg's niece.

There were also diplomats from Israel, Hungary, the United States, Russia and Canada. The memorial was designed by Danish artist Kirsten Ortved.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WALLENBERG PLAYS

Raoul Wallenberg And Adolph Eichmann

(45 minutes)

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

(15 minutes)

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.

*- I can extend this play for an additional 20 minutes by focusing upon Wallenberg's involvement with the death marches

A writing sample: the last three pages of my play
Raoul Wallenberg at Lubianka Prison.

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.

A second writing sample: This is a draft copy of the first four pages of the extension dealing with the death marches

WALLENBERG: Before we go to dinner, I need to talk about the death marches.

EICHMANN: As I have already indicated, the marches were suspended. No more Jews are being required to walk in columns from Budapest to the Austrian border.

WALLENBERG: My sources told me that you returned to this city on October 17 two days after the coup that removed Admiral Horthy from power and then went into immediate consultations with the new government.

EICHMANN: That is true.

WALLENBERG: What were you doing from the time Admiral Horthy stopped deportations to Auschwitz in early July and when he was deposed in mid-October?

EICHMANN: Without going into the details, I never left Hungary, and my SS unit was not disbanded.

WALLENBERG: So when you returned here, you were ready to resume where you had left off.

EICHMANN: Not quite. Railroad transportation to Auschwitz had become too difficult and hazardous. We had to think in terms of something else.

WALLENBERG: In other words, what to do with the remaining Jews of Budapest whose numbers were still basically intact.

EICHMANN: It was a problem that did not admit of an easy solution.

WALLENBERG: Is that when you got the idea of marching Jews on foot from Budapest to the Austrian border?

EICHMANN: It was not my idea alone. It came about in talks with the new government.

WALLENBERG: My sources have also indicated there was going to be an initial deployment of 50,000 Jews designated for the marches.

EICHMANN: Your figure is much too high. The true figure was 10,000.

WALLENBERG: I have this from more than one source.

EICHMANN: We could not have managed 50,000. The plan was for 10,000 spread out in columns of 1,000 each.

WALLENBERG: That was just the beginning. Additional thousands were going to be sent as well. You were not going to stop with just 10,000. Ultimately, you wanted to deport all of the remaining Jews in this city.

EICHMANN: Your description is much too dramatic and exaggerated. I cannot accept it.

WALLENBERG: What about the cold, rainy weather, and the fact that the Austrian border is about 120 miles* from Budapest?

EICHMANN: I was not involved in all of the details. I left some of them to the officials of the new government.

WALLENBERG: What was the purpose of these horrible marches?

EICHMANN: To provide labor for the war effort going on in Austria.

WALLENBERG: How could people forced to march on foot in bad weather a distance of about 120 miles* be in any condition to work upon arrival at the border?

EICHMANN: I was not in charge of the marches at least on the Hungarian side so that was not my concern.

WALLENBERG: It became my concern though. I couldn't tolerate what was happening. I saw with my own eyes the appalling condition of those marching columns.

EICHMANN: I know all about your activities in this area. It is just another example of your interfering into matters where you have no jurisdiction. You are playing a dangerous game one that could prove fatal.

WALLENBERG: Is that a threat?

*- 200 kilometers

EICHMANN: Take it anyway you want.

WALLENBERG: You speak about consultations. Who was really in charge? Was it you or was this some kind of joint effort?

EICHMANN: Please get your facts straight. I am not in charge. I take orders from above. I don't make policy. How often do I have to remind you of this?

WALLENBERG: I still think you are much more important than you are willing to admit.

EICHMANN: I don't agree. Consider the chain of command. That will reveal the truth.

WALLENBERG: I am listening.

EICHMANN: We begin with Himmler, the Reichsführer-SS. He is in charge of all security matters in Germany and in the occupied areas. Then there is Müller, the head of the Gestapo and my boss, also Winkelmann, the commander of the SS in Budapest and Veessenmayer, Hitler's deputy in Hungary also stationed in Budapest. These are the men who have the authority in Hungary. I am just a Lt. Colonel who has to do what he is told.

WALLENBERG: It appears that you are given a great deal of discretion by these men when it comes to the Jews of Hungary.

EICHMANN: Again I do not make policy. I carry out; I do not initiate. The responsibility is not mine.

WALLENBERG: The fact that Himmler made a point of sending you personally to Hungary tells me more than a mere recital of the facts. He wanted the job done, and he knew that you are the expert in all matters pertaining to Jews. I heard that he made the statement: "Send for the master".

EICHMANN: If I were the master, I would not be an SS Lt. Colonel. I don't have the rank to go with such a title. I just deliver Jews to designated areas, but I do not execute them.

WALLENBERG: But you are a part of the chain of death and therefore cannot escape liability.

EICHMANN: We have been over this subject already, and I do not agree with your conclusions. I have to do my duty. To disobey is unthinkable especially in wartime.

WALLENBERG: I still feel that you were the force behind the marches.

EICHMANN: Wrong again. I had nothing to do with assembling Jews at the evacuation point on the outskirts of Budapest. Of course, I am not telling you anything that you are not already aware of. You deliberately went there and tried to interfere with the operation.

WALLENBERG: I had to go on humanitarian grounds. Most of the people were destined for death, serious illness or bodily harm because no adequate provisions had been made to sustain them on this long, difficult march in such cold weather. How were they to be fed? Would they be allowed to rest? What about marching at night in darkness? The whole operation was a nightmare that only cruel and diabolical minds could have ever conceived. It was totally bankrupt because you are going to lose the war, and you know it. The operation was insane!

EICHMANN: Maybe we are going to lose the war, but I did not send those Jews to their death.

WALLENBERG: But you were in on the planning so you are an assessor to the fact of their murders.

EICHMANN: I will leave the legal fine points up to you because you seem to be intent on establishing my guilt.

WALLENBERG: Why not admit the obvious that your true objective was and continues to be the elimination of the Jews of Hungary one way or another. That is why you were sent here by Himmler in the first place to achieve a Jew free zone.



HOME GUARD. In 1943, Sweden was an island of neutrality in war-torn Europe. Wallenberg did not take that privileged status for granted, and became an active member of the Swedish Army Reserve. (Courtesy of the Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, Stockholm)

MICHIGAN. By the time Wallenberg arrived at the University of Michigan he had already seen parts of the globe not normally on any tourist's itinerary. (Courtesy of Birgitte Wallenberg)

*Wallenberg
studied
architecture at
the U. of Michigan
for four years
and obtained
a degree there.*





THE BARON AND THE
BARONESS GÁBOR
KEMÉNY. He was the
Foreign Minister of the
Hungarian Nazi govern-
ment. She befriended
Wallenberg and
coerced her husband
into helping the Swede.
The baron was later
convicted as a war crim-
inal and executed.
*(Courtesy of Baroness
Elisabeth Kemény)*





Hider at Wahnfried: from left: Artur Kannenberg (Hider's household steward), Wolfgang Wagner, Winifred, an adjutant Hider, Julius Schaub (an adjutant) and Wieland Wagner.

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November 25, 2002

Mr. Charles Anastos
505 O'Farrell St.
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr Anastos:

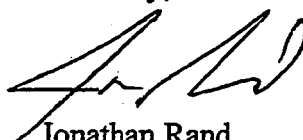
Thank you for your submission materials concerning your plays about Wallenberg. We encourage you to submit your work to be considered for publication. Our submission guidelines can be found online at the following website:

<http://www.playscripts.com/submissions.php3>

Online submissions are preferred, but you are welcome to send hard copies instead, if the online method is impossible. In either case, please include your email address, if available.

Thank you again for your letter — we look forward to reading your work!

Sincerely,



Jonathan Rand
Playscripts, Inc.





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HEMLIG

Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil)

Broder,

Redaktören vid Aftenposten Per-Egil Hegge överlämnade bifogade notat vid besök hos Helena Bothorp på ambassaden den 6 mars. I notatet beskrivs Heggens kontakter med en rysk medborgare som påstår sig ha uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg.

Vi skulle uppskatta att få Din bedömning av dessa uppgifter så att vi kan göra en återkoppling till Hegge.

Mats Ringborg

Mats Ringborg

Postadress:
N-0244 OSLO

Telefon:
+47 24 11 42 00

E-post:
ambassaden.oslo@foreign.ministry.se
www.sverigesambassad.no

Besöksadress:
Nobels Gate 16A

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1. Ca. 20. februar 2002 meldte en russer seg i Aftenpostens resepsjon og spurte om han kunne få møte en russisktalende medarbeider. Vakthavende sendte ham opp til meg.

Han presenterte seg som Gennadij Fjodorovitsj Andrejev, lot til å være anslagsvis 50 år gammel, sa noen ord på gebrokkent, men noenlunde grammatisk norsk, og fortalte at han var murer med midlertidig arbeidstillatelse i Norge. Hans ærend i redaksjonen gjaldt en forespørsel om vi kjente noe til den svenske fangen Raoul Wallenberg, som hadde vært i sovjetiske fangeleirer. På bekreftende svar sa han at han her opptrådte på vegne av en pensjonert oberst i KGB (navnet oppga han til Rustam Khazievitsj Khabibullin, sa 90 år gammel, bosatt i nærheten av Kazan. Khabibullin hadde hatt ansvaret for Wallenberg den siste tiden og hadde tatt vare på endel klær og alle saksaktene og saksdokumentene. Obersten hadde også hatt ansvaret for å gjennomføre henrettelsen. Han ønsket å gjøre opp for seg for å lette sin samvittighet, og ville derfor at det som tilhørte Wallenberg, skulle overleveres til hans familie i Sverige. I Sverige hadde Andrejev funnet tre mann ved navn Jan Wallenberg, men visste ikke noe mer.

Jeg sa at Wallenbergs søster, Nina Lagergren, var en fjern bekjent av meg og at jeg kunne sette ham i kontakt med henne. Han sa det kunne bli aktuelt, men ikke foreløpig. Det var ingen lett sak å få ført dette godset ut av Russland, selv nå, fremholdt han, så det kunne ta litt tid.

Jeg spurte så om henrettelsen, og han sa at den skjedde på direkte ordre fra Kreml i 1956 eller 1957. På spørsmål om det var av en eksekusjonspelotong, svarte han «nei, det skjedde på den vanlige måten». Jeg spurte hva det innebar, og han sa at fangen ble bedt om stille seg med øret mot luken i celledøren for å få en beskjed, og så ble han skutt i tinningen og døde på stedet. Han fortalte at Wallenberg ble begravet i landsbyen Kukmor ved Kazan, og oppga postnummeret til 422 110. Jeg sa at det var vanlig å kremere liket av henrettede politiske fanger, og det sa han seg enig i, men årsaken her var at det ikke fantes krematorier i Kazan.

Han sa videre at graven ikke var merket, men at han visste hvor den var. Han fortalte også at obersten hadde forestått noen avhør av Wallenberg, og at de hadde foregått med grufull tortur. Jeg spurte om obersten selv var torturist, og på det svarte han benektende; man hadde «tekniske medarbeidere» til slikt. Han gjentok at torturen hadde vært omfattende, forferdelig og langvarig.

Jeg spurte om muligheten for å publisere noe av dette materialet i avisen når vi fikk se det, og han sa det var i orden. Jeg spurte også hvor mye det eventuelt ville koste, og da svarte han meget bestemt at det ikke var spørsmål om penger. Obersten var ikke interessert i slikt, han hadde god pensjon, og hele saken var for ham utelukkende et samvittighetsspørsmål.

Vi avtalte så at han skulle komme oppom redaksjonen 4. mars for å drøfte saken videre.

2. Den 4. mars dukket han ikke opp, og han svarte ikke på et norsk mobiltelef.nummer han hadde oppgitt, 48 20 76 58. Noen dager

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senere, jeg mener det må ha vært ca. 8.-9. mars, ringte han og unnskyldte seg for at han var uteblitt, men sa at han hadde fått en jobb med ferdigstilling av en hytte på Sandefjordskanten og hadde vært der. Samme dag kom han igjen opp på kontoret. Han var interessert i en søndagsjobb som avisbud, og jeg satte ham i forbindelse med vårt budkontor på Majorstuen og tilbød meg selv som referanse. Mannen virket troverdig, energisk og meget intelligent - han fortalte at han snakket tre av Russlands minoritetsspråk, basjkirsk, udmurtisk (et språk i slekt med finsk) og tatarisk, som ligger nær tyrkisk.

Budkontoret ringte tilbake, og han hadde jobb som søndagsavisbud en tid. I løpet av våren skulle han reise tilbake, men regnet med å melde seg i mai eller juni med ytterligere detaljer.

3. I juni hadde jeg ikke hørt noe, og ringte da det telefonnummer han hadde oppgitt i Kazan, (007) 843 64 21811. Der fikk jeg først en kvinne i telefonen, åpenbart hans kone, og hun satte meg straks over til ham. Han sa at alt gikk etter planen og at han snart ville dukke opp i Norge igjen, muligens sammen med sin venn. Men han er gammel og ikke så reisefer, tilføyde han. Jeg oppfattet dette som en henvisning til obersten, men spurte ikke om detaljer, da avlytting ikke kunne utelukkes. Under et tilfeldig møte i Oslo orienterte jeg i fortrolighet Norges ambassadør i Moskva, Øyvind Nordsletten, om det som hittil var skjedd.

4. Jeg hørte så ikke noe mer før det kom et brev, som jeg mottok 3. desember. Her er det påført avsender: G. Andreev, Tatarstan, 422 110 Kukmor, sh. Usmanov, str. 13. Brevet er adressert slik: «Norvegija (med kyrilliske bokstaver) Norway 0180 Oslo, Akersgt - 51, «Aftenposten» redaksjon (russisk avdeling) Per» Brevet var på norsk og er vedlagt i kopi.

5. Etter samråd med redaktør Harald Stanghelle sendte jeg så en invitasjon på faks til Andrejev og Davidov. Jeg sendte også kopi av den til ambassadør Nordsletten i Moskva med beskjed om den nye utviklingen og ba ham hjelpe til så visumet ikke ble forsinket. Jeg ringte Andrejev for å forvisse meg om at faksen var kommet vel frem, og fikk beskjed om det. Han regnet så med at de ville være i Oslo før jul.

6. Intet skjedde i desember, og 4. januar 2003 ringte jeg igjen det samme nummeret og fikk et menneske som ikke kjente noen Andrejev. Omtrent samtidig fikk jeg beskjed fra ambassadør Nordsletten om at den ene av de to hadde hentet sitt visum på ambassaden, men ikke den andre. Jeg vet ikke hvilken dato visumet ble hentet, men formodentlig har ambassaden datoen.

7. Mandag 17. februar ved 2115-tiden ringte telefonen, og det var Andrejev som nå sto på Oslo S. Det meste var nå i orden, og han hadde behov for å snakke med meg straks. Jeg kjørte ned på Oslo S, hvor han sto på avtalt sted med en middels stor, forholdsvis lett skulderbag, og vi kjørte hjem til meg. Her tilbød vi ham å sove på sofaen, og det sa han ja takk

til. Han fikk også noe mat, men spiste forholdsvis lite. Litt
akevitt sa han derimot ikke nei til.

Han forklarte at han var kommet fra Frankfurt med tog, etter å
ha bodd der i to uker hos sin datter, som angivelig er 18 år
gammel og studerer medisin. Davidov var også underveis og ville
komme 19. februar, til Gardermoen, og han ville da dra ut og
hente ham og komme til meg med ham - og alle dokumentene. Det er
svært mye, sa han, og det er på mange språk, svensk (Wallenbergs
egne rapporter) russisk avhørs-protokoll, dødsattest, og endel
oppsummeringer på tatarisk.

Han gjentok at legen som utstedte dødsattesten, er død. Det
hadde han også sagt i fjor. Men han fortalte nå en annen historie
om graven. Den var i landsbyen Bogatyje Saby, omtrent to timers
kjøring fra Kazan. Dette var også bostedet til generalen (han var
nå ikke lenger oberst) og navnet var nå Nail Khasanovitsj
Khasanov, født 1914. Jeg sa at han hadde oppgitt Kukmor som
gravsted i fjor, men det benektet han. Kukmor var hans eget
bosted, sa han. Videre sa han at Khasanov var blitt troende
muslim og at det var derfor det var så mye om å gjøre at han fikk
gjort opp sitt regnskap med Allah. Khasanov hadde etter hvert
skjønt at Raoul var uskyldig, og derfor hadde han fått reist en
bauta med et portrett av Wallenberg på gravstedet. (Et slikt
portrett er vanlig i Russland). Han sa også at det ikke ville
være vanskelig å få tillatelse av de lokale myndigheter i
Bogatyje Saby til å foreta en ekshumering av Wallenbergs jordiske
levninger, og spurte om jeg var interessert i å være med på det.
Jeg sa at det i tilfelle burde gjøres i nærvær av svenske
offisielle representanter, som i samråd med familien også måtte
vurdere om det kunne komme på tale å begrave ham i Sverige.

8. Den 18. februar spiste vi frokost sammen, og han fortalte
mer om dokumentsamlingen, understreket igjen at den var meget
omfattende og at arbeidet ville bli tidkrevende. Han spurte om
jeg hadde hørt navnet Eichmann, «som det står mye om dokumentene».
Jeg svarte bekreftende og forklarte ham at det var lederen av
transporten av jøder fra Budapest til Auschwitz, mannen som
Wallenberg forhandlet med. Han lot ikke til å vite noe om
Eichmann eller hans videre skjebne, så jeg fortalte ham om den og
viste ham også boken Das Eichmannprotokoll. Videre sa han at
Wallenberg hadde nevnt en kvinne som het Maj og som skulle være
hans mor, men hun het ikke Wallenberg, og det fant han mystisk.

Jeg traff Maj von Dardel og hennes mann, Wallenbergs stefar
Fredrik von Dardel i Stockholm i 1972, og forklarte at hun hadde
giftet seg på nytt (jeg husker i farten ikke om hun ble enke som
ung eller om hun hadde skilt seg). Han nevnte også navnet Per
Anger, som var Wallenbergs kollega i Budapest.

Jeg tok nå opp et moment som jeg med overlegg hadde latt være
å nevne i fjor: I oktober 1989 fikk Nina Lagergren, Wallenbergs
søster, og hans halvbror, Guy von Dardel overrakt Wallenbergs
diplompass og andre personlige dokumenter. Dette er også omtalt
i Aftenposten i en artikkel av vår daværende Moskva-korrespondent
Aasmund Willersrud. Andrejev svarte at han kjente til dette, og
hevdet at disse var forfalskede dokumenter, meget dyktig
forfalsket, sa han. Han sa, som han også sa i fjor, at obersten
(nå generalen) hadde tatt dokumentene med seg da han ble

pensjonert.

Han nevnte også flere svenske navn. De er ukjente for meg, men det kan ha vært svenske frontkjemper som havnet i GULag. Alle disse navnene tyder jo på at han har sett noen papirer, eller snakket med noen som har sett dem, men noe uomtvistelig bevis utgjør de jo ikke. Han beskrev store mapper med gulnede papirer og sa at det ville ta minst tre uker sammenhengende arbeid å gjennomgå materialet, og at jeg dessuten ville trenge hjelp til de dokumentene som er skrevet på tatarisk.)

Jeg syntes nå at det igjen brygget opp til et krav om penger, men som før avviste han det på det mest bestemte. Hans reise var betalt av general Khasanov, som hadde en god pensjon, 3000 rubler, så alt var i orden. Han mente også at det kunne være en tanke å få fatt i et papir med Wallenbergs håndskrift for sammenligning med sikte på autentisering av det som var skrevet på svensk av Wallenberg.

Andrejev dro så til Oslo sentrum sammen med meg, han gikk ned i T-banen og sa han skulle til Bergensveien på Grorud, der han kjente noen som driver et tatarisk massasjesenter. Han hadde noen nakkeplager som han trengte massasje for, sa han. Vi avtalte at han skulle komme hjem til oss igjen ut på kvelden. Jeg regnet med å være hjemme ved 21-tiden, og da satt han der og leste, han var blitt lukket inn av min kone ca. kl. 2000. Han sa han hadde hatt en fin dag, og nå var det bare en dag til Davidov ville dukke opp med materialet. Jeg snakket litt mer med ham om Wallenberg og forholdene i fangeleirene, om gravstøtten og graven og generalen og konversjonen til islam.

Han fortalte nå at en hovedårsak til at Wallenberg ikke var blitt utlevert da svenskene for alvor begynte å mase, var at han var blitt så grufullt torturert «at han ikke lignet på et menneske». Han beskrev en av torturmetodene slik: Fangens kjønnsorganer ble lagt i klem i en dør. Derfor kunne de ikke utlevere ham, men de skjulte hans opphold i GULag ved å sende ham fra leir til leir med korte mellomrom, for risikoen var stor for at andre utenlandske fanger ville «oppdage» ham. Det var mange utlendinger i leirene, krigsfanger og andre (han sa at «hele Komintern» gikk gjennom general Khasanovs hender fordi han hadde et hovedansvar for utenlandske fanger). Wallenberg hadde vært i Lubjanka-fengslet i Moskva, i Verkhneuralsk og andre leirer og fengsler nordpå, i transittfengslet i Vladimir, og i Kazan.

Tiltalen gikk ut på at Wallenberg hadde tilvendt seg jødiske eiendeler fra de jødene han hjalp i Budapest. Dette benektet han på det mest bestemte, selv under tortur. «Men det var umulig for KGB på den tiden å forestille seg at en kapitalist ville hjelpe noen uten vederlag.» Dessuten var han tiltalt for å ha gitt Eichmann svært store summer, og altså samarbeidet med nazistene. Det med pengene benektet han ikke, men hadde svart at det var eneste måten å redde jøder på. Han hadde også vedgått at han hadde svært store midler til rådighet fra sine amerikanske oppdragsgivere. (Wallenberg var svensk utenriktstjenestemann, men var i Budapest avgitt til en amerikansk organisasjon og sto formelt ikke som funksjonær ved den svenske ambassade. Disse detaljene gikk vi ikke inn på).

9. Den 19. februar, etter enda en natt på sofaen, forlot han

var leilighet ved 8-tiden og gjentok at han senere på dagen skulle ut på Gardermoen for å hente Davidov, som skulle lande ved 17-tiden. Så skulle han komme hjem med ham til oss, slik at jeg kunne få et overblikk over materialets omfang. Jeg hadde nå avtalt med sjefred. Hanseid at de to skulle innkvarteres på hotell Norum, og dette sa Andrejev seg enig i.

Jeg hadde flere ganger beklaget at han ikke levde særlig luksuriøst hos oss, men han forsikret at alt var i skjønneste orden. Jeg forsøkte over sild og akevitt et par kvelder å få et inntrykk av hans yrkesmessige karriere. Her var han diffus. Mye tyder på en forbindelse med KGB eller en fortid der, uten at jeg kan si det sikkert. Men firespråklighet (jeg spurte ham litt ut om udmurtisk, og hans kunnskaper der lot til å være ganske solide) er ikke vanlig blant håndverkere i Russland; selv med minoritetsbakgrunn kan de gjerne ikke mer enn sitt morsmål og russisk, og ofte knapt nok det siste.

Om kvelden kom han igjen, men uten Davidov. Planene var endret, sa han, og Davidov var nå kommet til Kristiansand og skulle ta toget derfra neste dag, altså torsdag 20. februar, og være i Oslo ved 12-tiden. Så avtalte vi at de to skulle komme opp i redaksjonen kl. 1300. Jeg spurte om Davidov hadde reist via Jylland, og til det svarte han at turen nok hadde gått via Gøteborg. Jeg sa at da hadde det vært enklere å ta toget til Oslo. -Jamen det er generalen som har lagt opp reisen, og det er også et poeng at du ikke skal kjenne detaljene, sa han. Jeg sa at det var helt greit for meg, og han tilføyde at generalen sterkt hadde frarådet flyreise, fordi bagasjen da kunne bli undersøkt og materialet konfiskert eller i hvert fall gransket som «antikvarisk». Derfor hadde han spesielt advart mot grensepassering inn i Finland, selv med tog, fordi finske grensevakter var så nidkjære. Det sikreste var over Ukraina, «for der er kontrollen slapp», og minst mulig bruk av fly. Det er mulig at generalen, eller de to, har hatt samme forestilling om grensekontrollen på toget ved Kornsjø.

Han sa også at avtalen nå var at jeg fra redaksjonen, med de to til stede, skulle ringe generalen i Tatarstan kl. 1400 (1600 Moskva-tid, som han presiserte) og fortelle ham at materialet var overlevert og var i trygge hender.

10. Etter en enkel frokost forlot han så leiligheten vår ved 8-tiden 20. februar. Siden har jeg ikke sett ham eller hørt fra ham. 20. februar kl. 1300 dukket han ikke opp, og han ringte heller ikke. Hva som er skjedd, er umulig å vite: De kan ha funnet ut at det er penger å hente hvis de f.eks. tilbyr materialet (forutsatt at det eksisterer) til Holocaust-museet i Washington (som jeg ikke har nevnt for ham) eller en annen avis, f.eks. i Sverige. Det er også umulig å vite om det evt. er i strid med generalens instruks, eller for den del om generalen eksisterer. Det kan jo også ha skjedd en eller annen form for ulykke. Og det hele kan ha vært en innviklet svindeloperasjon (se pkt. 12).

11. Andrejev eksisterer utvilsomt, og tydeligvis med bopel på den adressen han har oppgitt i Kukmor. Formodentlig gjør også Davidov det, siden han, eller en person med hans

identifikasjonsdokumenter, har hentet sitt visum på Norges ambassade i Moskva.

12. Hva gjør vi nå?

Hvis dette har vært et bedrageri, har det innbragt Andrejev en kvart flaske akevitt, litt sild og brød og et par middager hjemme hos oss, pluss tre gratis, men kummerlige overnattinger. Videre min lommeradio med høretelefoner, som han fikk låne da han gikk på byen 18. februar fordi han ville drive vedlikeholdsarbeid på sine norskkunnskaper. Den kan jeg melde ham til politiet for. Men selv om den er en gave fra min kone, er jeg jo ikke ruinert, og det måtte være som ledd i videre «arbeid» med saken ut fra den mistanke at hele den omstendelige operasjonen er del av et ganske annet spill, bl.a. med det siktepunkt å skaffe visum til Norge, noe vi altså har vært behjelpelig med for Davidovs vedkommende.

Da jeg nevnte for Andrejev at ambassaden i Moskva hadde gitt meg beskjed om at den ene av de to hadde hentet visum, men ikke den andre, lo han litt og sa at det var et ledd i kamufleringen at de ikke gikk sammen og at han selv reiste inn via Tyskland, mens Davidov skulle komme med norsk visum.

Den mulighet foreligger at de to driver en utstrakt kriminell virksomhet, som i tilfelle kan være ganske geografisk omfattende. Andrejev har reist over store deler av Norge og hatt løsarbeid som håndverker, etter hva han mange ganger har nevnt, over det meste av Østlandet og mye av Vestlandet. Hans kunnskaper om norsk lokalgeografi er svært allsidige, og norskkunnskapene, slik det fremgår av brevet, er ikke dårlige. Jobben som avisbud har vel også, så vidt jeg skjønner, gitt ham mulighet til å skaffe seg husnøkler. (Han ba aldri om, og fikk ikke våre, var ikke på noe tidspunkt alene i vår leilighet, og ja, vi har sjekket sølvtøyet).

Jeg mener vi bør vurdere følgende:

A. Om vi skal sende Per Kr. Aale fra Moskva til Bogatyje Saby for å se på kirkegården, eventuelt lete etter Khasanov eller Khabibullin. Dette kan «kamufleres» som en reportasjereise til Tatarstan for å skrive om en republikk som er nesten like selvstendig og muslimsk som Tsjetsjenia, men som ikke driver politikk på samme måte.

B. Om vi skal gi kopi av denne redegjørelsen til Sveriges ambassade i Oslo, og/eller til den norske ambassadør i Moskva.

C. Om vi skal reise til Kazan herfra for å se på lokalitetene - i så fall er det neppe tilrådelig å sende bare én person.

D. Om vi skal kontakte norsk politi. Jeg har foto av Andrejev, noe han gikk med på at jeg tok, men han understreket flere ganger at vi måtte skrive historien uten å nevne hans eller Davidovs navn. Han takket også flere ganger for gjestfriheten og ville gjerne gjengjelde den i Tatarstan i sitt store hus, som han sa.

Oslo, 22. februar 2003.

Per Egil Hegge

Kjære Per

Jeg håper at du har ikke glemt meg. Hvis det er slik du bør fornye Deres hukommelse. Så det er Guennadi fra Russland. Unnskyld, at jeg skriver brevet til Dere på Norsk selv om jeg vet sikkert at du er ganske bra i Russisk språket. Det var deilig å ha telefonsamtale med Dere i sommer tiden og lytte til Deres nesten glemt stemme. Dessverre jeg hadde ikke mulighet utreise straks som om jeg ga et løfte. Men det var mange viktigste årsakene i forbindelse med R. W. klær, skoene, papirene, bilder og andre ting som beviser at det er en riktig person vi hadde snakket med Dere, når jeg var på Norge. Det var meget vanskelig å få tillatelse å ta det fra Russland. Det krevde mye tid og mye penger. Men jeg greide å gjøre det. Selvfølgelig jeg kan ikke forklare dere hvordan jeg greide det in slik kort brevet, men vi møttes snart. Også jeg avtatte med område myndigheter at Du og andre personer fra Norge kan besøke og forske hans gravstedet i våre område. Som vi hadde avtalt tidligere du må ikke betale for alle det det er en ønske av den rette eiermann. Men han håper mye at i løpet av Deres besøk til våre område du skal snakke med ham også, fordi han er altfor gammel og kan ikke reise med oss til Norge. Det er sikkert at vi kommer til Dere før jul. Men Du bør hjelpe oss med å sende invitasjoner. jeg kan bare si at .. hadde å sende oss først (privat)

invitasjoner fra Deg. Det er nødvendig for
å få visum fra Norsk Ambassade i
Moskva. Jeg kommer til Norge
sammen med mitt kamerat.

1 Andreev Guennadi F
født i 9. juli 1945
Russland, Tatarstan, 422 110, Kukmor
sh. Usmanov stt 13

2 Davidov Genrikh F
født i 1 juli 1945
Russland, Udmurtiya 426072. Izhevsk
Molodezhnaya str. 50-8,

Du kan sende invitasjoner til Fax
nummer: 007 843 64 2 10 15
(hver dag fra 9 a.m til 4 p.m
Moskva tid) unnta Lørdag og Søndag.

min telefon: 007 843 64 2 18 11

Du må ringe fra 6 p.m - til 10 p.m
hver dag

Invitasjoner bør skrives på Norsk
for hver ^{språk} persona separat

Hvis du kan ikke bruke Fax, send
invitasjoner ~~via~~ gjennom Post som vanlig
brevet i konvolutt'en til adresse for
Andreev Guennadi - u med to invitasjoner
separat.

Kjære Per

Skriv svar som fort som mulig

Med beste hilsen





SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

2003-03-19

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Utrikesdepartementet
EC

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. Hbr 2003/16706		
2003-03-25		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL EU 1

(EC)

Eftersökning Raoul Wallenberg

1 bilaga

Besk Harald,

Jag översänder brev från Max Grundberg och är tacksam
Din hjälp att vidarebefordra till de olika
adressaterna.

I sitt brev ber Grunberg svenska regeringen att bl.a.
inleda efterforskningsförfarande av Wallenberg genom
Internationella Röda Korskommittén (ICRC) och FN's
högkommissarie för mänskliga rättigheter (UNHCHR).
Vid möte med ICRC's president och UNHCHR har Grunberg
erfarit att dessa tillgängliga kanaler för att finna
försvunna personer aldrig skulle ha använts av
svenska regeringen i fallet Wallenberg. Grunberg
deltog nyligen i ICRC's konferens "The Missing" där
man slog fast att rätten att få veta en försvunnen
anhöriges öde var förankrad i internationella
humanitära rätten.

Grunberg noterar att han i ett officiellt svar från
ryska ambassaden i Tel Aviv fått besked att fallet
Wallenberg skall ha tagits bort från den bilaterala
dagordningen mellan Sverige och Ryssland. Grunberg
hänvisar till den nyligen genomförda svenska
utredningen som sammanfattar att ansvaret för
sanningen om Wallenbergs öde vilar på den ryska
regeringen och frågar sig hur detta förhåller sig
till det svar han alltså erhållit från ryska
ambassaden.

Adress
4, Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV
ISRAEL

Telefon
+972 3 695 8111

Telefax
+972 3 695 8116

Telex
33650

E-post
swembtiv@trendline.co.il

Kopia HM
Briq HH

Hamrin/jvb
030327

Överlämnats
f. ev. v. atg t:
Talmannen, Rd
Statsministern, Rd
Utr. min, UD

f. ledn t:
Mr P. Hiden
mb. Holander, repr.
Geneve
Indskrivning Ingemar
Eklundson, Plutverket

exp. 27/3-03/jvb

Slutligen påminner Grunberg om att tiden rinner ut för Wallenberg och han efterlyser ett möte med samtliga personer inblandade i fallet i syfte att se över möjliga kanaler för att söka efter den försvunne Wallenberg.

Vänliga hälsningar,
Erika Ferrer

Erika Ferrer

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL
Tel.: +(972) 54 953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: ygrun@netvision.net.il



March 14, 2003

His Excellency Goren Persson
Prime Minister of Sweden

Her Excellency Anna Lindh
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

His Excellency Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

Via

Her Excellency Erika Ferrer
Charges d'affaires, a.i.
Swedish Embassy
Tel Aviv

Your Excellencies,

May I thank you for your willingness to review the actions of the Swedish foreign policy regarding the Wallenberg case and for the publication of the outcome of this review. I believe that such actions require courage and leadership, for which I compliment your government.

On January 27th, I sent a letter to the King of Sweden, yourselves and all other members of the Swedish parliament. I hope this letter has reached you by now. In this letter I referred, among other suggestions, to contacts with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

A few weeks ago, through the valuable assistance of Ambassador Molander, a meeting was facilitated with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Jakob Kellenberger. During these meetings it was confirmed to me that neither of these organizations had received an official request from the Swedish government regarding the possibilities of the abovementioned organizations assisting in the search for Mr. Wallenberg.

During my meetings with Ambassador Molander and Ambassador Hamrin in Geneva, I perceived that the Raoul Wallenberg case is considered by the Swedish government to be of a bilateral concern between the Swedish and Russian governments.

In the recently published report by the commission of inquiry into the actions of the Swedish foreign policy leadership in the Raoul Wallenberg case, on page 40, it states: "The responsibility of establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia", which statement I interpreted to mean that the responsibility of establishing the fate of Mr. Wallenberg rests with the Soviet leadership, and which conclusion I support. It is my belief that, in addition, your government could explore cooperation with other governments or parliaments. The governments of the United States, Canada and Israel and the European Parliament have already offered their assistance in the search.

In the letter which I received from the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, dated February 6, 2003, Mr. Smirnov, Minister/Counsellor, stated that the issue of clarifying the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian/Swedish relations and that the work on this issue has been completed at the official level and that the matter has become one of historical research. The viewpoint in this letter is such that I believe that the responsibility of establishing the fate of Mr. Wallenberg is seen as one of the conclusions of the above commission, but is not shared with the viewpoint of the Russian government. Therefore, may I respectfully request whether you could please consider sending an official objection to the viewpoints as expressed in the letter from the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv to President Putin. May I also respectfully request that you convey to President Putin the importance of the need for continuous cooperation in the search for Mr. Wallenberg by exploring all possible means to do so.

The International Committee of the Red Cross organized a few weeks ago in Geneva a conference called "The Missing". This conference was also attended by Ambassador Molander and Ambassador Hamrin and myself. According to one of the statements at this conference "the right to know the fate of a relative is a fundamental concern of international humanitarian law and human rights law and it must be respected".

In my personal dealings with the Wallenberg family, I perceived the importance of the need to utilize all avenues that are being used to find a missing person. I fully agree that all avenues have to be explored to find Mr. Wallenberg and from my participation in "The Missing" conference, I learned that "the right to know is a fundamental human rights concern".

Also, at this conference it was expressed that the government of which the missing person is a citizen has the primary responsibility for initiating a search for the missing person and his or her government has the responsibility to try to explore all avenues to reach this goal.

We all know that time is running out to find Mr. Wallenberg. May I therefore ask you to urgently convey a meeting with all those individuals involved in the search to explore the suggested mechanisms to find missing people as was stated in my letter to you of January 27th. In addition to looking at these suggestions, it would be of great value to see an official statement coming from your government that the Wallenberg case has become one of unilateral concern and therefore other governments and non-

governmental organizations should be asked to assist in the search for Raoul Wallenberg, as part of the official Swedish government policy.

To the best of my knowledge, the Israeli Parliament will consider carefully any request from your government to assist in the search for Mr. Wallenberg.

Looking forward to hear from you about which action your government may take in this case.

Yours truly,

Max Grunberg

Mrs. Nane Annan, (niece of Raoul Wallenberg), United Nations

Prof. Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg), Switzerland

Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg), Sweden

H.E. Jakob Kellenberger, President, International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland

H.E. Sergio Vieira de Mello, High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland

(NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Mrs. Anger, widow of Ambassador Anger, colleague of Mr. Wallenberg in Budapest

Ambassador Johanan Bein, Israel

Mr. Francois Bellon, Head of Delegation, International Committee Red Cross, Israel

County Governor Ingemar Eliasson, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the actions of the Swedish foreign policy leadership in the Raoul Wallenberg case

Ms. Ketevan Gagnidze, Human Rights Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland

Ambassador Harald Hamrin, Head of Raoul Wallenberg Inquiry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Dr. Jean Kloos-Fishman, Chairperson, The Raoul Wallenberg Association, Beer Sheva, Israel

Mrs. Talya Lador-Fresher, Advisor on World Jewish Affairs to
President Katsav, Israel

Ambassador Anders Liden, Director General, Political Affairs Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Ambassador Jan Lundvik, Sweden

Ambassador Hans Magnusson, Deputy Director General, Head of Department for
Central and Eastern Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Rabbi Michael Melchior, Member of the Knesset, Israel

Ambassador Johan Molander, Swedish Envoy to Switzerland

Dr. Mordecai Paldiel, Director of the Righteous Among the Nations Department,
Yad Vashem, Israel

Ambassador Dr. Dov B. Schmorak, Israel

Mr. Avner Shalev, Chairman, Directorate of Yad Vashem, Israel

Mr. Yaron Sideman, Counselor, World Jewish Affairs Department, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, Israel

Minister/Counsellor Victor Smirnov, Embassy of the Russian Federation, Israel

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL
Tel.: +(972) 54 953039 Fax +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: ygrun@netvision.net.il

January 27, 2003

His Majesty Carl Gustaf
King of Sweden

His Excellency Goren Persson
Prime Minister of Sweden

His Excellency Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament



Members of the Swedish Parliament

Via

Her Excellency Erika Ferrer
Charges D'Affaires a.i.
Royal Swedish Embassy, Tel Aviv

Your Majesty King Gustaf, Your Excellency Prime Minister Persson, Your
Excellency Speaker of the Parliament, Your Excellency Member of Parliament:

In a previous letter to your Majesty, I have expressed my thanks and gratitude for having become an officer of the Royal Order of the Polar Star. This great honor has inspired me to intensify my efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg. To that end, I would like to appeal to you, Your Majesty, as a great humanitarian and champion of the Swedish People, to do all within your power to advance the practical aspects of the search for Raoul.

The Royal Family, the Swedish government, parliament and the people of Sweden have a long and distinguished record in their commitment to human rights and humanitarian causes.

I have also been impressed by the efforts of Prime Minister Persson, Foreign Minister Anna Lindh and other members of the Swedish Government and Parliament in their openness to review Swedish policy in the matter of Raoul Wallenberg, as well as their commitment to continue the search for Raoul.

The official policy of the Swedish government is that, until and unless evidence is presented to the contrary, Raoul Wallenberg is considered to be alive. I would therefore like to suggest that the Swedish Parliament consider passing a resolution that would commit to continue the search for Raoul Wallenberg until such time as it can be reasonably determined that he is no longer alive.

I believe that such a resolution is important so that the search for Raoul will be able to continue regardless of which government is in power. This resolution would stipulate the specific conditions and actions to be implemented in order to find Mr. Wallenberg.

To the best of my knowledge, since the beginning of year 2002, and through at least November, the Swedish Government has yet to:

1. Publicly appeal to individuals who may have factual information about the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg;
2. Distribute a computerized image of Mr. Wallenberg, as he would look today (such an age-processed photo has been produced and is available upon request);
3. Establish contact with the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division;
4. Establish contact with the United Nation's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Commission regarding the Committee on enforced or involuntary disappearances.
5. Call an international meeting of foreign ambassadors stationed in Sweden to assist in their search for Raoul, emphasizing the need to elicit information regarding Raoul from ex-Soviet citizens living within their borders.
6. Establish joint contact with the Governments of the United States, Canada and Israel, keeping in mind that Raoul Wallenberg is an honorary citizen of the United States, Canada and Israel.
7. Establish joint contact with the European Parliament, keeping in mind that the Parliament passed a resolution on 17 May, 1990 (Doc. B3-936/90) concerning the search for Raoul Wallenberg (and his driver).
8. Approve the possibility of offering financial incentive for factual information regarding the Wallenberg case.
9. Recommend the appointment of an international, independent Human Rights officer to oversee the overall progress of the search, in conformity with Humanitarian Law.
10. Convene a semi-annual meeting of those involved in the search, in order to review progress and coordinate ongoing efforts.

Keeping the above-mentioned in mind, I urge that parliamentarians be encouraged to support a specific resolution dealing with the search for Mr. Wallenberg. If such a resolution is passed, Sweden will continue to set an example of superlative commitment to human rights, as exemplified in the search for this one unique person. Such a resolution will also be a source of great comfort to the family, who have waited so long and endured so much suffering and pain.

May I kindly ask you to consider holding an emergency debate in consideration of implementing the above recommendations, as time is of the essence.

Looking forward to hearing from you, with many thanks,

Max Grunberg

Cc: Prof. Guy von Dardel, brother of Raoul Wallenberg
 Mrs. Nina Lagergren, sister of Raoul Wallenberg
 His Excellency Anders Liden, Director General, Political Affairs Dept., Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs



EMBASSY
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
IN THE STATE OF ISRAEL
120 Hayarkon Str., 63573 Tel-Aviv

MR. MAX GRUNBERG

RAUL WALLENBERG
HONORARY CITIZEN COMMITTEE

P.O.Box 38, Ra'anana 43100
Israel
Fax: (09) 774-94-95

Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

Referring to our conversations in November and afterwards I would like to draw Your attention to the response which was received by the Embassy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to our inquiry about the issues raised in Your letter dated January 27, 2003.

"A Russian-Swedish intergovernmental working group (WG) was established in 1991 to clarify the fate of Raul Wallenberg.

WG comprised, on the Russian side, representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Security Service and the Military Memorial Center of the Armed Forces. WG conducted in-depth verification and study of the archives of the Russian Federation, questioned the living witnesses and relatives of those who died, found a lot of new documentary data regarding the fate of Raul Wallenberg.

WG completed its work in January 2001 with the conclusion that Raul Wallenberg died or, rather, perished on July 17, 1947. It is confirmed by indirect evidence, since almost all the direct proofs had been destroyed. In the course of thorough research evidence was found on the capture and arrest of the Swedish diplomat as well as on some aspects of his stay at prisons of the then system of state security of the Soviet Union. It was impossible to find out more reliable information.

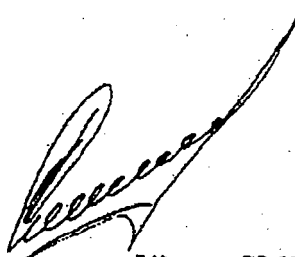
In view of the factor of time the possibility to find any new witnesses in possession of relevant data concerning the fate of Raul Wallenberg is virtually non-existent. Surfacing of documents that might open up new or unknown aspects is most unlikely. WG declared

that it had fulfilled its task and that the possibilities to clarify the fate of Raul Wallenberg in a more precise way had been exhausted. Both Russian and Swedish parts of WG prepared and published reports on the work it had accomplished.

At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research.

The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians".

Please, accept my best regards.



Victor SMIRNOV
MINISTER-COUNSELLOR

2003-03-26

P 2 Eu'
(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telefon 08-405 33 43

Ambassadören Mats Ringborg

Ambassaden Oslo dnr 41 ✓ exp 030326 RJE

Raoul Wallenberg

hbr. Ringborg-Hamrin, 2003-03-10

Broder,

Tack för Dina rader med bif. notat av Per-Egil Hegge om Gennadij Andrejevs uppgifter rörande Raoul Wallenberg.

Vad Hegge skriver tyder, som han själv påpekar, på att det skulle kunna handla om ren desinformation och Hegge har ju också olika teorier om syftet med denna ev. desinformation. Icke desto mindre är Hans Magnusson och jag överens om att vi inte utan vidare kan lägga dokumentet ad acta. Exakt hur vi kan gå vidare vet vi dock ännu inte.

Med veckans kurir avgår en kopia av Heggens notat till Stefan Gullgren i Moskva för ambassadens kännedom. I ett handbrev till Stefan ber jag honom också att på lämpligt sätt hos norska Moskvaambassaden efterhöra vad man där har för dokumentation om Andrejev och Davidov och då särskilt deras ansökan om inresevisum till Norge. Vi får avvakta Stefans svar och därefter avgöra vad nästa steg kan bli.

Som svar på Din fråga om återkoppling till Hegge föreslår jag att Du, om Du så finner lämpligt, ger honom ovanstående information och meddelar honom att jag så småningom kontaktar honom. Hälsa honom också å det varmaste från mig – jag känner honom sedan urminnes tider, men har inte träffat honom, om jag minns rätt, sedan jag besökte Oslo någon gång i mitten av 1980-talet.

Harald Hamrin

CABINET



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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03/19093 (EC)
2003-03-26

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telefon 08-405 33 43
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Förste ambassadsekreteraren Stefan Gullgren
Ambassaden Moskva

Raoul Wallenberg

1 bil. - Hbr 030310 Ringberg - Hamrin

Broder,

Från ambassaden i Oslo har jag mottagit bifogade notat från Aftenpostens
Per Egil Hegge i ärendet Raoul Wallenberg.

Du kommer vid en genomläsning att finna att vad Hegge har att berätta
innehåller, som Hegge f.ö. själv skriver, en rad fakta och omständigheter vilka
tyder på att historien skulle kunna tolkas som ren desinformation. Icke desto
mindre är Hans Magnusson och jag överens om den också innehåller
uppgifter som gör att vi inte utan vidare kan lägga dokumentet ad acta. Exakt
hur vi kan gå vidare vet vi dock ännu inte.

Tills vidare sänder jag Dig därför Heggas anteckningar i första hand för Din
information och ev. synpunkter. Dock skulle jag vilja be Dig att på lämpligt
och diskret sätt kontakta Norges ambassad i Moskva och där efterhöra vilka
uppgifter, foton, inbjudan från Hegge och ev. annat material ambassaden har i
samband med Andrejevs och Davidovs ansökan om inresevisum till Norge
(se sid. 2 i Andrejevs brev av december 2002).

Bästa höhningen
Harald Hamrin



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2003/18402
Telefax

Sid. 10

2003-03-26

P 2 tu

Utrikesdepartementet

EC

Hans Magnusson
Telefon 405 3273

EC

Ambassaden MOSKVA,

Raoul Wallenberg

103A 2002-12-05

(1 bil + \$ underbil.)

Från EC

Ambassaden ombedes överlämna note med innehåll enl. bif. utkast till
det ryska utrikesministeriet.

Cabinet

exp 26/3 1635

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

1/(8)

UTKAST

(inledande fras)

..... har äran härmed, under åberopande av dels ryska utrikesministeriets aide-mémoire den 17 maj 2002, dels av Note nr 10692/2 ED den 15 december 2002 rörande Raoul Wallenberg, be om följande kompletterande information.

I aide-mémoire 17 maj 2002 redovisas detaljerad information från FSB om fångar vilkas namn företer vissa likheter med Raoul Wallenbergs. I note den 15 december 2002 redovisas kort information från Ryska Federationens inrikesministerium att man där kunnat fastställa vilka personer som har namn liknande Raoul Wallenbergs. Det anges dock inga uppgifter om dessa personer.

Det vore värdefullt om MVD kunde ge samma typ av detaljerade uppgifter som erhållits från FSB för dessa personer. Kopia av aide-mémoire bifogas, liksom den ursprungliga svenska aide-mémoire från 29 januari 2002.

Det vore dessutom av intresse erfara om MVD har uppgifter om en Rudolf Wallenberg, om vilken det i den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenberg sades att han var fånge i Vorkuta.

Sveriges Ambassad begagnar detta tillfälle att försäkra om sin utmärkta högaktning.

Moskva den



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Under den tid den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenberg varit verksam har man från rysk sida i arkiv och kartotek sökt efter den svenske diplomaten inte bara på basis av hans namn rätt stavat utan även i snarlika varianter och möjliga felstavningar. Det har också framkommit att det i ryska läger och fängelser förekommit personer med samma efternamn men annat förnamn, t ex Rudolf Wallenberg i Vorkuta.

För den framtida forskningen vore det bra att ha en överenskommen lista på namn som liknar Raoul Wallenbergs och som, i olika vittnesmål, kan ha utgjort en felkälla eller källa till missförstånd. Det vore värdefullt om man från rysk sida redan i en nära framtid kunde gå igenom listan nedan och ange födelsedatum, datum för arrestering och datum för fängelse-/lägervistelse, i den mån några av namnen påträffas i kartoteken. Därigenom skulle man lättare på ett mer systematiskt sätt kunna eliminera möjliga missförstånd rörande påstådda iakttagelser av Raoul Wallenberg.

I. Varianter på förnamn:

Raul/Paul/Olaf/Rudolf

II Patronym:

Raulovich

III Efternamn:

Fahlenberg
Fallenberg
Oldenburg
Oldenberg
Raoulson
van den Berg
Vandenberg
van der Berg

van Berg
von Wallenberg
Waldmann
Waldenberg
Woldenburg
Waldenstein
Wallbeck
Wallberg
Wallenbergis
Wollberg
Wilberg
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Willburg
Wallburg
Walenberg
Wohlberg
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Совладелец firm Foyer at
Mikhail Zubov old with pi
MID En II 16.5-02

ПАМЯТНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

В связи с памятной запиской Посольства Швеции от 29 января 2002 года относительно выяснения судьбы шведского дипломата Р.Валленберга имеем честь сообщить следующую информацию, полученную в результате проверки по учетам Центрального архива ФСБ России фамилий, имеющих сходство с фамилией Р.Валленберга.

1. Берг Рудольф, 1903 г.р., немец, уроженец г.Нойштрелиц провинции Мекленбург, член НСДАП и СА, участковый жандармерии Грайфенгаген (Померания). Арестован 11 июня 1946 г. органами МГБ СССР по обвинению в избиении советских рабочих, угнанных в Германию. Военный трибунал гарнизона Советского сектора г.Берлина 10 июня 1948 года на основании п.«в» §3 ст.2 Закона №10 Контрольного совета в Германии от 20 декабря 1945 года приговорил Р.Берга к заключению на 10 лет в ИТЛ. На основании решения Комиссии (какой — не указано) от 10 декабря 1949 г. передан немецким властям 10 февраля 1950 г. Сведений о дальнейшей судьбе Р.Берга в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

2. Вольбург Пауль, 1907 г.р., немец, уроженец дер.Эггерсдорф, край Лебус, полицейский группы «Лянтвах», арестован органами военной контрразведки «Смерш» 14 июня 1945 года по обвинению в «избиении советских граждан, угнанных в Германию». Военным трибуналом тыла группы Советских оккупационных войск в Германии от 5 июля 1945 г. на основании 1-ой статьи Указа Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 19 апреля 1943 года П.Вольбург приговорен к расстрелу. Приговор приведен в исполнение 2 августа 1945 г. Сведений о месте захоронения П.Вольбурга в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

3. Валленштейн, Эрнст, 1906 г.р., уроженец г.Франкфурта, немец, переводчик германского посольства в Румынии. Арестован органами

военной контрразведки «Смерш» 2-го Украинского фронта 7 сентября 1944 года в г.Бухаресте по обвинению в шпионаже. По решению Особого совещания при МГБ СССР от 19 июня 1948 г. Э.Валленштейн заключен в ИТЛ сроком на 25 лет. Освобожден 10 октября 1955 г. на основании Указа (какого - не отмечено) от 28 сентября 1955 г. и репатриирован в Германию (в тексте - «ГФР») 16 октября 1955 г. Сведений о дальнейшей судьбе Э.Валленштейна в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

Сведений о других лицах, фамилии которых сходны с фамилией Р.Валленберга, в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

Согласно имеющимся в Центральном архиве ФСБ России сведениям, Александр (Шандор) Катон, 1904 г.р., поступил в Лефортовскую тюрьму 3 октября 1944 г., а 22 июля 1947 г. убыл во Внутреннюю тюрьму. 9 января, 21 марта и 27 июня 1945 г. он вызывался на допрос к оперуполномоченному 2 отдела ГУКР «Смерш» НКО СССР Амелину (умер в 1974 г.); 12 августа 1946 г. - к сотруднику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Смирницкому (умер в 1988 г.); 22 июля 1947 г. - к начальнику отделения 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Кузьмишину (умер в 1977 г.). 23 июля 1947 г., уже находясь во Внутренней тюрьме, вызывался на допрос к начальнику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Карташову (умер в 1979 г.). 005

Каких-либо других сведений документального характера об А.Катоне не выявлено. Нет никаких данных о заведении на него уголовного дела в картотеках и журналах регистрации, не значится он также в учетах МВД и ФСБ России.

Документальных материалов, подтверждающих информацию о содержании А.Катона в одной камере с водителем Р.Валленберга В.Лангфельдом, в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не выявлено

Москва, "16" мая 2002 года

INK. AMB. MOSKVA		
D.nr. <i>RIA/345</i>		
2002 -12- 0 4		
AVD. <i>R</i>	GR. <i>18</i>	MAL. <i>R</i>

56

№ 10692 /2ЕД

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Королевства Швеция в Российской Федерации и, ссылаясь на памятную записку Посольства от 28 июня 2002 года, имеет честь сообщить следующее. *M. Fager*

1. Видмош Лангфельдер и Александр (Шандор) Катон, находясь во Внутренней тюрьме НКВД, вызывались на допрос к начальнику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Карташову 27 июля 1947 года. Время допроса первого — 2.15-18.30, второго — 2.35-18.30.
2. Хацинский Иосиф Антонович был осужден под своей фамилией, а под следствием находился под № 14. Проходит по делу об организаторах, руководителях и участниках польского подполья в тылу Красной Армии на территории Польши.
3. В результате проверки по журналам регистрации заключенных Внутренней и Лефортовской тюрем, а также по переписке отдела «А» МГБ СССР о движении заключенных установить фамилии лиц, которые в 1945-1947 годах содержались под номерами 19 и 20, не представилось возможным.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ КОРОЛЕВСТВА ШВЕЦИЯ
г.Москва

*AA: Amb
Abs: MID
Re: Svans note 7(8)
om Wallenberg-
fall*

В результате проверки Министерством Внутренних дел Российской Федерации были установлены лица, имена и фамилии которых имеют сходство с Р.Валленбергом. Однако в связи с существенными расхождениями в биографических данных этих лиц с Р.Валленбергом полученные сведения к нему отнесены быть не могут. Данных о «номерных» заключенных, содержащихся во Владимирской тюрьме, в картотеке Министерства Внутренних дел Российской Федерации не обнаружено.

Министерство пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить Посольству уверения в своем высоком уважении.



Москва, «3» декабря 2002 года

8(8)



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.

2003/18346

2003-03-27

P 2 EU I

(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telefon 08-405 33 43
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Talmannen Björn von Sydow
Riksdagen

Statsminister Göran Persson
Statsrådsberedningen

Utrikesminister Anna Lindh
UD-MK

Eftersökning Raoul Wallenberg

1 bil. — se ink. nbr Ferrer-Hamrin 030319

Från den israeliske medborgaren Max Grunberg har till ambassaden i Tel Aviv inlämnats bif. brev med begäran om att detta överlämnas till ovanstående adressater.

Brevet har på Grunbergs begäran även överlämnats för kännedom till landshövding Ingemar Eliasson, utrikesrådet Anders Lidén och ambassadören Johan Molander.

Harald Hamrin

exp. 030327

LB



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 27 March 2003

**Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden**

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

Telephone +46 8 405 33 43

E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Mr. Charles Anastasos

505 O'Farrell Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

USA

Information on Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Anastasos,

Thank you for your kind letter addressed to Foreign Minister Anna Lindh.
She has asked me to answer your letter.

Let me first of all thank you for taking an interest in the tragic fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As you know Wallenberg has been on the agenda of Swedish-Soviet and later Swedish-Russian relations for the past 58 years. Even after the Swedish-Russian working group published its report in January 2001 and after the more recent inquiry, "A failure of diplomacy", was published earlier this month the ultimate fate of Raoul Wallenberg remains clouded in mystery.

As to your question about an informal dramatic reading of your play I would suggest that you get in touch with the Swedish TV, film and theatre school under the following address:

Dramatiska Institutet

Box 27090

102 51 Stockholm

Sweden

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin

Postal Address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

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

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

cap-03031

se dnr UD2018/20344/EC



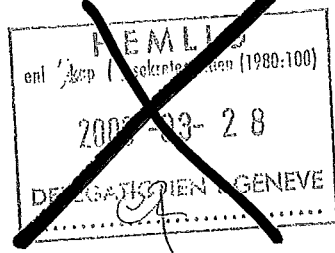
SVERIGES
STÄNDIGA REPRESENTATION

2003-03-28

Genève

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
UD-EC

Ambassadören



Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Bifogat översänder jag kopia av ett brev från Röda Korsets president Jakob Kellenberger till Max Grunberg, som uppföljning till den senares besök i Genève. Jag har fått brevet under hand, på personlig basis, direkt av Kellenberger, varför jag skulle önska att det behandlas konfidentiellt.

Jms
Jm

Johan Molander

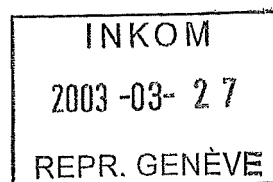
Postadress:
Case Postale 190
CH-1211 Genève 20
Schweiz

Besöksadress:
82, rue de Lausanne
1202 Genève

Telefon:
00 41-22-908 08 00

Telefax:
00 41-22-908 08 10

E-post:
mission.sweden@ties.itu.int
<http://missions.itu.int/~sweden>



LE PRÉSIDENT

Geneva, 25 March 2003

Dear Mr Grunberg,

Following our discussion of 19 February 2003, as agreed I enquired with the head of ICRC Protection Division and Central Tracing Agency, on the eventuality of an ICRC involvement in the case of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg.

According to the records of our Central Tracing Agency, I can inform you that archives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were consulted by Mr Guy von Dardel, relative of Mr Wallenberg, on 4 March 1996. This consultation highlighted the contacts between Mr Wallenberg and ICRC delegates in December 1944 in Budapest, in the frame of the outstanding dedication of Mr Wallenberg for evacuating persons in danger of Nazi persecution, but confirmed unfortunately that the archives contain no indication about the fate of Mr Wallenberg. The ICRC was not otherwise approached by the family of Mr Wallenberg in order to inquire on its whereabouts.

Mr Max Grunberg
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee
P.O.Box 38
Ra'anana 43101
Israel

From our discussions together, and the documentation you provided us with, I understand that a very high level dialogue has already been taking place between the governments of Sweden and the Russian Federation in order to resolve the issue and elucidate the fate of Mr Wallenberg. I refer in particular to the meetings of the joint Swedish-Russian working group.

The ICRC is not part of this dialogue, which appears to constitute a particularly appropriate mechanism to address this issue. Reflecting on a possible implication of ICRC, it would not add more value nor lead to more satisfying results.

I wish to take this opportunity to renew my appreciation of your active participation in the process of the Conference that ICRC recently organized on the Missing problematic. Amidst the countless tragedies of the missing persons, you certainly contributed to bring to everybody's attention the fact that behind every "case" lies the reality of a suffering family.

I wish to commend your personal commitment and perseverance to promote the search for Mr. Wallenberg and express my hope that his fate may be clarified.

Yours sincerely,


Jakob Kellenberger



"sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net> on 2003-04-03 16:31:11

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2003/19705		
2003-04-0703		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mån Eu

To: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Tapes

AMU

Dear Göran Rydeberg -

The Raoul Wallenberg case file of the Swedish Foreign Ministry contains interview reports as well as tapes of the interviews with two witnesses, Karolyi Remenyi and Albert Hollosy. According to UD records, Remenyi testified at the Swedish Consulate in Muenchen on January 24, 1984 and Hollosy's testimony was heard on November 12, 1981. I would like to ask you for a copy of each of these taped interviews, that is in each case a copy of the tape itself as well as any transcript, partial or complete, that may have been written up. If additional taped interviews were conducted with Hollosy or Remenyi, I would like a copy of those sessions as well. I would be grateful if you could advise me of the cost for the transfer of the tapes and possible copying as well as postal expenses before you send the material to my address in the US:

Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, VA 22207 USA

Best regards - Susanne



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.
04/444740
Stockholm, 30 April 2003

P 2 EU¹

**Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden**

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)
Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43
E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Mr. Max Grunberg
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee
P.O. Box 38
Ra'anana 43100
ISRAEL

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

I have been asked by Prime Minister Göran Persson and Foreign Minister Anna Lindh to respond to your letters with suggestions on how to proceed in the search for further information on Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Let me first of all apologize for the long delay in answering your letters. As you know a special commission under the chairmanship of former Governor Ingemar Eliasson recently published a 780 page report on the Swedish Foreign Ministry's handling of the Raoul Wallenberg case. Before commenting on the valuable suggestions, contained in your letters, we wanted to read and digest the report. As a matter of fact, the report presented not only its evaluation of past Swedish actions – or inaction – but also its ideas about where to go from here. In particular, the report pointed at three avenues to follow in the search for the full truth about Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Highest priority was given to the Soviet/Russian avenue. The Eliasson report notes that some archival material has not been presented to the Swedish side and that while some such material may have been destroyed intentionally or unintentionally, more documents should be possible to find through a systematic search in Russian archives. This is also, in principle, the position of the Foreign Ministry. Thus e.g., we think that the correspondence between the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm and the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, in particular during the 1940's and 1950's, if available for research, might throw additional light on Soviet policies related to Raoul Wallenberg. The same goes for some other files and archives, in particular the file on Michail Tolstoy-Kutuzov and the SVR archive. There are also types of follow-up activities that could be undertaken in Russia. We cannot, therefore, agree with the position of the Russian Foreign Ministry, as put forward in Mr. Victor Smirnov's letter

Postal Address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

E-mail
ud.registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

aa

exp. 030430

Stockholm, 30 April 2003

to you, that "the possibilities to clarify the fate of Raul (sic) Wallenberg in a more precise way (have) been exhausted" and that "the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations". Our differing position was made clear to the Russian Foreign Ministry quite recently. In fairness, it must be said that the Russian side declared on this occasion that it understood and respected the Swedish position and confirmed that it would co-operate with us in our further endeavours to unveil the truth about Raoul Wallenbergs fate. The same has been stated at Russian-Swedish meetings at the political level, including at the very highest one. To summarize, our work continues even after the publication of the 2001 report by the Russian-Swedish working group and after the publication of the Eliasson commission report. In addition, I would also like to inform you that the Swedish Government has set up a fund of 750 000 Swedish kronor for this year (and we expect fresh money for the years to come) to support independent research by Swedish and non-Swedish historians on Raoul Wallenberg. This, I think, answers some of your explicit or implicit questions and suggestions.

The second highest priority for future research, according to the Eliasson commission report, is the American avenue. In its report the commission details the central role played by the US government and US Embassy in Stockholm in recruiting Raoul Wallenberg and in instructing him during his stay in Budapest. In general terms this was known even before, but the commission report presents new and detailed material on this subject. You may therefore rest assured that we intend to pursue our American contacts both through official channels and through independent researchers, who are willing to work in American archives.

The Eliasson commission report also states that more work could be done in Hungarian archives in order to give a fuller picture of Raoul Wallenbergs activities in Budapest in 1944-45. As a matter of fact, Ambassador Jan Lundvik happens to be in Budapest at this very time to, hopefully, establish exactly how we could proceed along this avenue.

I should also and finally add, that we intend to look into the possibility of doing, or having independent researchers do, more systematic work in German archives.

In responding to some of your concrete suggestions, I would therefore like to assure you that we intend to remain in close contact not only with Russian

Stockholm, 30 April 2003

and American, but also with Hungarian, German and other, including Israeli, authorities to facilitate further advances in the search for more information about Raoul Wallenberg. As you know, we have all along been in contact with representatives of all these, and other, countries, in particular in connection with the research done by the Russian-Swedish working group during the 1990's. We also keep Embassies of all other relevant countries regularly informed about major new developments in the Raoul Wallenberg case.

As far as some other of your suggestions are concerned, let me say the following. So much work has been done over the years on Raoul Wallenberg, that we are somewhat sceptical about the usefulness of general approaches. Furthermore, the Raoul Wallenberg case is such an exceptional one, that methods that would be considered as normal in other cases, probably are not applicable on this one. A public appeal about factual information on the whereabouts of Wallenberg was, e.g., already tried by the Russian-Swedish working group. Considering our experience from the rather large number of dubious "witnesses" (in addition to the very few obviously reliable ones), who have come forward in the past, we believe that financial incentives for factual information about Raoul Wallenberg might only lead to more dubious "witnesses" coming forward.

As far as your suggestions are concerned to establish contact with the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and with the United Nations' Human Rights Commissioner we highly appreciate your recent initiative in connection with the Missing Persons Conference in Geneva. Ambassador Johan Molander is in contact with both, but, as I mentioned to you during our meeting in Geneva, the Swedish Government would not want to act in such a way that it could be seen as depriving itself of part of its responsibility in the search for further information on Raoul Wallenberg.

Finally, your suggestions that the Swedish Parliament hold an emergency debate and pass a specific resolution dealing with the search for Raoul Wallenberg obviously fall under the competence of the Parliament. It would not be appropriate for the Foreign Ministry to express an opinion on that matter.

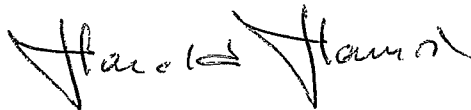
To summarize, having in mind what has already been done we believe that the best path to follow after the publication of the two reports of 2001 and 2003 is to push forward on concrete and specific measures, including further research in Russian, American, Hungarian and other archives. This could be

Stockholm, 30 April 2003

done, and is being done, by officials of the Swedish Foreign Ministry and by independent researchers, but international contributions are always welcome. We are currently establishing a Raoul Wallenberg data base, which when completed later this year will hopefully be a valuable research instrument for the Ministry's own endeavours as well as for independent researchers and we would certainly highly appreciate if you could spread word about it through your channels and contacts.

Let me finally say, that I appreciated the chance to meet with you in Geneva in February. Let me also assure you, that the Swedish Government, as well as we individual officials who are dealing directly with the Raoul Wallenberg case, highly appreciate the work being done by the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee and by you personally to spread knowledge about Raoul Wallenberg and to search for more information about his fate.

Yours sincerely,



Harald Hamrin

P.S. Ambassador Anders Lidén sends his best regards!

cc.: Prof. Guy von Dardel
Mrs. Nina Lagergren



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.

03/29801

2003-05-21

P 2 Su'

(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Ambassadör Åke Peterson

Ambassaden Kiev

Enheten för Central- och Östeuropa (EC)

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Raoul Wallenberg

2 bil

Broder!

Jag har mottagit kopior av två brev (med bilagor) skrivna av samma person och adresserade till Svenska Dagbladets chefredaktör resp. Nina Lagergren. Brevskrivaren heter enligt namnteckningen Heinrich-Andrew v. Remmer och är bosatt i Jalta på adress och med telefonnummer som framgår av breven. I korthet handlar breven om följande.

Remmers far var under andra världskriget officer i Röda Armén. I februari 1945 arresterades han, då han befann sig med sitt förband i Ungern. Han dog i sovjetiskt fängelse 1950. År 1963 uppsöktes änkan, dvs Remmers mor, av två civilklädda sovjetiska generaler, som informerade henne om makens öde. Före sin död 1978 överlämnade hon i sin tur till sonen information om mötet i ett brev, som nu befinner sig i brevskrivarens-sonens ägo i Jalta. Brevet skall bl a innehålla inte närmare preciserade upplysningar om Raoul Wallenberg, som fadern skall ha delat cell eller i varje fall fängelse med under en tid efter 1945. Remmer vill nu överlämna brevet eller kopia därav (självfallet bättre med originalet) till en betrodd representant för familjen. Jag har idag talat med Nina Lagergren, som är införstådd med detta.

Jag föreslår därför att Du till att börja med låter någon av Dina medarbetare (Anders Troedsson?) kontakta Remmer. Möjligen har Remmer någon gång sina vägar förbi Kiev. Alternativt kan ambassaden i samband med besök i Jalta eller resa åt det hållet uppsöka honom.

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm
Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

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

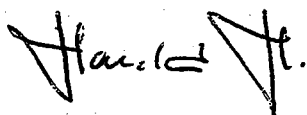
E-post
ud.registrator@foreign.ministry.se
Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. t. luvierp
030521 / JLB

2003-05-2

Det är av Remmers brev omöjligt att avgöra värdet av den information som kan finnas i moderns nedtecknade information. Men vi bör under alla förhållanden följa upp saken.

Med bästa hälsningar

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

Harald Hamrin

MORNING

Svenska Dagbladet.

Dear Editor-in-Chief,

At the ebb of my life I decided to apply to you and with your help to the relatives of Swedish diplomat Mr. Paul Wallenberg and to the Swedish Government.

My father Andrew-Konstantin Remmer worked in Paul Wallenberg's group in 1944-1945. My father together with Mr. Wallenberg was arrested by NKVD of the USSR in Hungary in February 1945.

This unbelievable fact became known to my mother - Tatiana Remmer in 1963, when she was visited by two Soviet generals in civilian dress. They gave my mother some information concerning my father which she kept in her soul because she was afraid of the Soviet authorities and especially NKVD.

And only on the eve of her death, in 1977 she gave me a letter. In this letter she explained the real and tragic fate of my father and Mr. R. Wallenberg, and thus she put a fullstop in this historical question.

For decades hundreds of scientists and archivists, historians looked through and studied many archives of Germany, Hungary and other countries (but they were not admitted to the USSR), they tried to find tracks, signs of Mr. R. Wallenberg, who saved hundreds and thousands of honest, innocent people and especially Jews, who had been in the fascist concentration camps.

However, history as any subject or science
 likes concrete results and exactness.
 God with all things are possible! (matthew 19:26)
 I am ready to present you this my Mother's letter
 (1908-1978) as a final true document in this
 long-long history, the history of Mr. R. Wallenberg.
 This unknown up to now valuable document
 to you I am ready to hand over to any
 representative of Mr. R. Wallenberg's family
 or to any representative of the Swedish
 Government without any compensation.

Professor Heinrich von Remmer -
 - Sohn H. v. Remmer -

- Kampfgenosse und Freund für
 Rasoul Wallenberg -

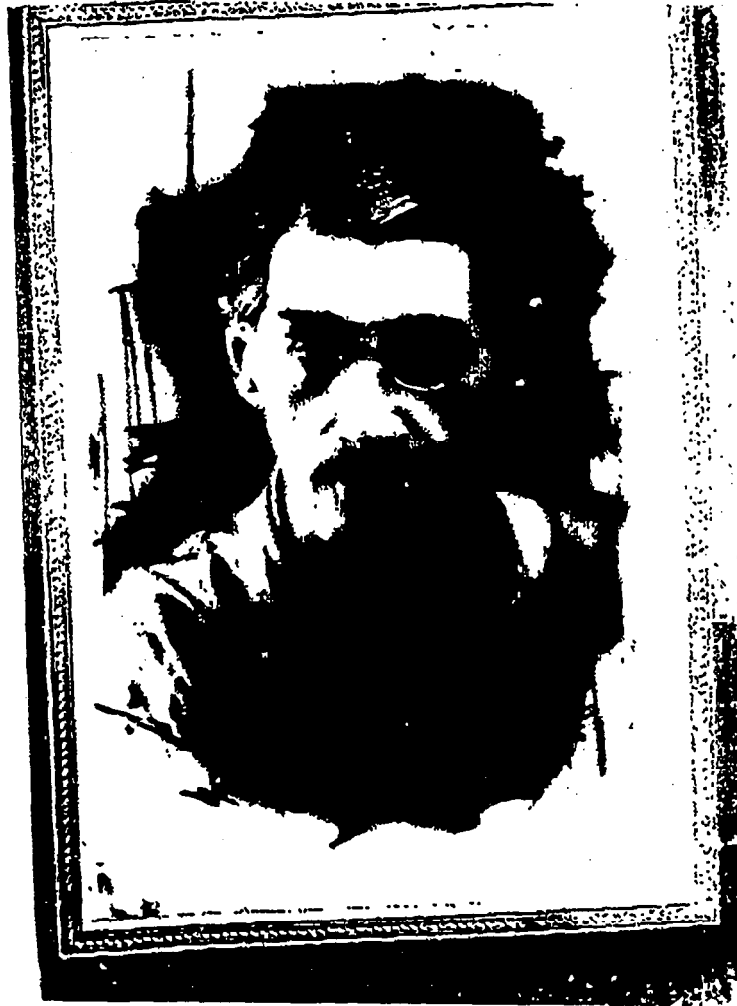
President of the Mission "Kindness and
 Charity" in the names of Mr. R. Wallenberg
 and Andrew K. V. Remmer.
 (Matthew - 19:19)

Professor H. Remmer -
 Chief counsellor professor Glushchenko
 Michael Glushchenko

Ukraine
 Adresse: Simferopolskoje Schosse, 14.
 Post Nikita. Jalta. Krim, 9864
 Ukraine - Tell. (0654) - 35-25-14. Krim. UA

Baron Andrej- kon-
stantin von Remmer
(1880-1950).

Foto 1929.
Moskau.



The representatives of the Swedish Government (Prime Minister T. Erlander, Mann Wallenberg, Stephan Söderblom, Ambassador Yarring and many others) and also the relatives of O. Wallenberg; his sister Nina Lagergren, uncles Jacob and Marcus, and some prominent people of Sweden many times applied to the Soviet Government (beginning from March of 1945) and especially to Mrs. Chruschev N., Bulganin, Molotov and Gromiko A.; however their requests and many other requests to find the truth about O. Wallenberg - it was a blind alley; either a typical communist lie or stupid and irresponsible answers written for form only, as in the case when Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Mr. Gromiko A. A. to the Swedish Ambassador (on the 6th of February 1957); (about Mr. Wallenberg's death in Lubianka Prison, as if the prisoner died of "infarct of myocardis"). In Germany up to now many historians, many representatives of newspapers and magazines work on this question (Guy von Dardel, Ferdinand Gostlin, Thomen von Markus Hydra, Elke Schubert, Daniel Brössler and others), Peter Wallenberg. Please, pay attention to "Süddeutsche Zeitung" 13.01.2001; 17.11.1999; 16.11.1998; 5.11.1997; 5.11.2001; 17.01.1995; 30.11.2000; 13.01.2001. Much place is taken there by insinuations, innuendoes and a desire to get a false success.... A special place among them takes Guy von Dardel (56-58 years of laborious, investigative labour) "Süddeutsche Zeitung Magazine" 18.01.2002.

REGERINGSKANSLIET
Utrikesdepartementet

2003/15505

P 2 EU

2003-03-14

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P 2 EU

Administrationsenheten, A-ARK
Göran Rydeberg
Telefon 08-405 55 02
E-post: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se

Säkerhetspolisen
Box 8304

102 26 Stockholm

Begäran att få ta del av allmän handling

(3 bilagor)

I skrivelse till Säkerhetspolisen den 25 mars 2002 begärde ambassadör Harald Hamrin vid UD för min räkning rätten att ta del av personakten för den i Sverige bosatte exilunggrenen Vilmos Böhm (Bil 1).

Säkerhetspolisens beslut (SA 187-2508-02) den 8 april 2002 angav att Böhm inte förekommer i myndighetens akter eller register (Bil 2).

I arkivförteckningen från rapporten *Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande* (SOU 2003:18) från den av landshövding Ingemar Eliasson ledda utredningen om den svenska utrikesledningens agerande i fallet Wallenberg, framgår på sidan 778 att kommittén kunnat ta del av Säkerhetspolisens personakt P 1854, Vilmos Böhm (Bil 3). Därvid kan konstateras att det ovan nämnda svaret Harald Hamrin erhöll från Säkerhetspolisen att Böhm inte förekommer i akter och register vid myndigheten inte var korrekt.

Undertecknad anhåller därför om rätten att få ta del av Säkerhetspolisens akt P 1854, Vilmos Böhm.


Göran Rydeberg
Chef för UD:s arkiv



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2003/18402
Telefax

Sid. 10

2003-03-26

P 2 tu

Utrikesdepartementet

EC

Hans Magnusson

Telefon 405 3273

EC

Ambassaden MOSKVA, dnr 16 ✓

Raoul Wallenberg

103A 2002-12-05

(1 bil + \$ underbil.)

Från EC

Ambassaden ombedes överlämna note med innehåll enl. bif. utkast till
det ryska utrikesministeriet.

Cabinet

exp 26/3 1635

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

1/(8)

ha

UTKAST

(inledande fras)

..... har äran härmed, under åberopande av dels ryska utrikesministeriets aide-mémoire den 17 maj 2002, dels av Note nr 10692/2 ED den 15 december 2002 rörande Raoul Wallenberg, be om följande kompletterande information.

I aide-mémoire 17 maj 2002 redovisas detaljerad information från FSB om fångar vilkas namn förete vissa likheter med Raoul Wallenbergs. I note den 15 december 2002 redovisas kort information från Ryska Federationens inrikesministerium att man där kunnat fastställa vilka personer som har namn liknande Raoul Wallenbergs. Det anges dock inga uppgifter om dessa personer.

Det vore värdefullt om MVD kunde ge samma typ av detaljerade uppgifter som erhållits från FSB för dessa personer. Kopia av aide-mémoire bifogas, liksom den ursprungliga svenska aide-mémoire från 29 januari 2002.

Det vore dessutom av intresse erfara om MVD har uppgifter om en Rudolf Wallenberg, om vilken det i den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenberg sades att han var fånge i Vorkuta.

Sveriges Ambassad begagnar detta tillfälle att försäkra om sin utmärkta högaktning.

Moskva den

.....
.....



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Under den tid den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenberg varit verksam har man från rysk sida i arkiv och kartotek sökt efter den svenske diplomaten inte bara på basis av hans namn rätt stavat utan även i snarlika varianter och möjliga felstavningar. Det har också framkommit att det i ryska läger och fängelser förekommit personer med samma efternamn men annat förnamn, t ex Rudolf Wallenberg i Vorkuta.

För den framtida forskningen vore det bra att ha en överenskommen lista på namn som liknar Raoul Wallenbergs och som, i olika vittnesmål, kan ha utgjort en felkälla eller källa till missförstånd. Det vore värdefullt om man från rysk sida redan i en nära framtid kunde gå igenom listan nedan och ange födelsedatum, datum för arrestering och datum för fängelse-/lägervistelse, i den mån några av namnen påträffas i kartoteken. Därigenom skulle man lättare på ett mer systematiskt sätt kunna eliminera möjliga missförstånd rörande påstådda iakttagelser av Raoul Wallenberg.

I. Varianter på förnamn:

Raul/Paul/Olaf/Rudolf

II Patronym:

Raulovich

III Efternamn:

Fahlenberg
Fallenberg
Oldenburg
Oldenberg
Raoulson
van den Berg
Vandenberg
van der Berg

van Berg
von Wallenberg
Waldmann
Waldenberg
Woldenburg
Waldenstein
Wallbeck
Wallberg
Wallenbergis
Wollberg
Wilberg
Wilborg
Willburg
Wallburg
Walenberg
Wohlberg
Waldenburg
Woldenstein
Wallenbeck
Wallenbergs
Wollburg
Wallstein
Wallenstein

*Современный фильм о
Михаиле Зубов и его семье
MID Ex II 16.5-02*

ПАМЯТНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

В связи с памятной запиской Посольства Швеции от 29 января 2002 года относительно выяснения судьбы шведского дипломата Р.Валленберга имеем честь сообщить следующую информацию, полученную в результате проверки по учетам Центрального архива ФСБ России фамилий, имеющих сходство с фамилией Р.Валленберга.

1. Берг Рудольф, 1903 г.р., немец, уроженец г.Нойштрелиц провинции Мекленбург, член НСДАП и СА, участковый жандармерии Грайфенгаген (Померания). Арестован 11 июня 1946 г. органами МГБ СССР по обвинению в избиении советских рабочих, угнанных в Германию. Военный трибунал гарнизона Советского сектора г.Берлина 10 июня 1948 года на основании п.«в» §3 ст.2 Закона №10 Контрольного совета в Германии от 20 декабря 1945 года приговорил Р.Берга к заключению на 10 лет в ИТЛ. На основании решения Комиссии (какой — не указано) от 10 декабря 1949 г. передан немецким властям 10 февраля 1950 г. Сведений о дальнейшей судьбе Р.Берга в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

2. Вольбург Пауль, 1907 г.р., немец, уроженец дер.Эгтерсдорф, край Лебус, полицейский группы «Лянтвах», арестован органами военной контрразведки «Смерш» 14 июня 1945 года по обвинению в «избиении советских граждан, угнанных в Германию». Военным трибуналом тыла группы Советских оккупационных войск в Германии от 5 июля 1945 г. на основании 1-ой статьи Указа Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 19 апреля 1943 года П.Вольбург приговорен к расстрелу. Приговор приведен в исполнение 2 августа 1945 г. Сведений о месте захоронения П.Вольбурга в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

3. Валленштейн Эрнст, 1906 г.р., уроженец г.Франкфурта, немец, переводчик германского посольства в Румынии. Арестован органами

5/8

военной контрразведки «Смерш» 2-го Украинского фронта 7 сентября 1944 года в г.Бухаресте по обвинению в шпионаже. По решению Особого совещания при МГБ СССР от 19 июня 1948 г. Э.Валленштейн заключен в ИТЛ сроком на 25 лет. Освобожден 10 октября 1955 г. на основании Указа (какого - не отмечено) от 28 сентября 1955 г. и репатриирован в Германию (в тексте - «ГФР») 16 октября 1955 г. Сведений о дальнейшей судьбе Э.Валленштейна в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

Сведений о других лицах, фамилии которых сходны с фамилией Р.Валленберга, в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не имеется.

Согласно имеющимся в Центральном архиве ФСБ России сведениям, Александр (Шандор) Катон, 1904 г.р., поступил в Лефортовскую тюрьму 3 октября 1944 г., а 22 июля 1947 г. убыл во Внутреннюю тюрьму. 9 января, 21 марта и 27 июня 1945 г. он вызывался на допрос к оперуполномоченному 2 отдела ГУКР «Смерш» НКО СССР Амелину (умер в 1974 г.); 12 августа 1946 г. - к сотруднику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Смирницкому (умер в 1988 г.); 22 июля 1947 г. - к начальнику отделения 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Кузьмишину (умер в 1977 г.). 23 июля 1947 г., уже находясь во Внутренней тюрьме, вызывался на допрос к начальнику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Карташову (умер в 1979 г.). OBS

Каких-либо других сведений документального характера об А.Катоне не выявлено. Нет никаких данных о заведении на него уголовного дела в картотеках и журналах регистрации, не значится он также в учетах МВД и ФСБ России.

Документальных материалов, подтверждающих информацию о содержании А.Катона в одной камере с водителем Р.Валленберга В.Лангфельдом, в Центральном архиве ФСБ России не выявлено

Москва, "16" мая 2002 года

INK. AMB. MOSKVA		
D.nr. <i>121/345</i>		
2002-12-04		
AVD. <i>R</i>	GR. <i>18</i>	MAL. <i>R-1</i>

56.

№ 10692 /2ЕД

Министерство Иностранных Дел Российской Федерации свидетельствует свое уважение Посольству Королевства Швеция в Российской Федерации и, ссылаясь на памятную записку Посольства от 28 июня 2002 года, имеет честь сообщить следующее. *M. Fager*

1. Видмош Лангфельдер и Александр (Шандор) Катон, находясь во Внутренней тюрьме НКВД, вызывались на допрос к начальнику 4 отдела 3 Главного управления МГБ СССР Карташову 27 июля 1947 года. Время допроса первого — 2.15-18.30, второго — 2.35-18.30.
2. Хацинский Иосиф Антонович был осужден под своей фамилией, а под следствием находился под № 14. Проходит по делу об организаторах, руководителях и участниках польского подполья в тылу Красной Армии на территории Польши.
3. В результате проверки по журналам регистрации заключенных Внутренней и Лефортовской тюрем, а также по переписке отдела «А» МГБ СССР о движении заключенных установить фамилии лиц, которые в 1945-1947 годах содержались под номерами 19 и 20, не представилось возможным.

ПОСОЛЬСТВУ КОРОЛЕВСТВА ШВЕЦИЯ
г.Москва

AA: Amb
As: MID
Be: Svens note
om Wallenberg-
fall
7(8)



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TELEFAX

1 (3)

2003-06-13

Moskva

Ambr Stefan Gullgren
+7 095 937 92 00

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 03/32459		
2003-06-13		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
P	2	Eu

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 310 ✓

För: ✓ EC (Magnusson, Hamrin)

Refax (via UD) gk New York (f v b Susan Mesinai)

030626

a.a.
H.H.

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

mail Gullgren – Magnusson/Hamrin 11 juni 2003
(1 bil.)

På begäran av Susan Mesinai översänds bifogat kopia av ett arkivdokument som hon påträffade vid undersökningar i Rysslands statliga krigsarkiv (Rossijskij Gosudarstvennyj Vojennyj Archiv) den 11 juni. Det är Mesinai's starka önskemål att dokumentet tills vidare behandlas förtroligt.

Tacksam gk New York kunde vidarebefordra en kopia av detta fax med bilaga till Susan Mesinai. Hon kommer att befinna sig i New York under kommande vecka – innan hon på nytt återvänder till Moskva – och planerar då att kontakta gk i detta ärende.

HIRDMAN

Postadress:
Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60
119 590 MOSKVA

Besöksadress:
Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60
Moskva

Telefon:
(7 095) 937 92 00

Telefax:
(7 095) 937 92 02

URL:
www.sweden.ru

E-post:
ambassadenimoskva@foreign.ministry.se

№№ п/п.	Месяц и число	Пункт приема заключенного	№№ док., кем сост.	ФАМИЛИЯ, ИМЯ, ОТЧЕСТВО	Категория
	3-08-17	Москва		в предств. и/или	
1	1-08-17	Москва		Колесников Владимир Васильевич	1 год.
2	"	"		Корнукан Сергей Кирилович	4 мес.
3	"	"		Орлов Петр Александрович	4 мес.
4	"	"		Рогов Александр Васильевич	1 год.
5	"	"		Ткаченко Анатолий Степанов	1 год.
6	"	"		Александров Иван Петрович	2 мес.
7	"	"		Голодман Саян Арнолович	1 год.
8	"	"		Константинов Игорь Георгиевич	4 мес.
9	"	"		Каломин Борис Константинович	1 год.
10	"	"		Моисеев Виктор Ал-дрович	9 мес.
11	"	"		Тайка Эдуард Львович	1 год.
12	"	"		Икушев Виктор Сергеевич	4 мес.
13	"	"		Ишев Виктор Ал-дрович	3 мес.
14	"	"		Волгодуб Михаил Васильевич	1 год.
15	"	"		Дербинев Петр Иванович	3 мес.
16	"	"		Шаманин Василий Алексеевич	след.
17	"	"		Анастаси Густаво Старо оне Анастаси	10 лет.
18	"	"		Жукова Зинаида Александровна	следств.
19	"	"		Жукова Нина Михайловна	следств.
20	"	"		Ковалькин Иван Федор Захарович	3 года
21	"	"		Ефимов Петр Фридрихович	2 года
22	"	"		Макаров Анатолий Федорович	12 мес.
23	"	"		Михалев Михаил Ефимович	1 год.
24	"	"		Усачев Владимир Феликсович	1 год.
25	"	"		Тевляков Редиз Львович	1 год.
26	"	"		Влебах Ал-др Сергеевич	1 год.
27	"	"		Полосин Александр Васильевич	1 год.
28	"	"		Королев Валентин Ал-дрович	1 год.
29	"	"		Волосин Владимир Сергеевич	12 мес.
30	"	"		Еремеев Иван Дмитриевич	1 год.

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