

Geneve 17 december 2003

hls. 040102

Embassaden Harald Hamrin
Utrikesdepartementet
Surfat Adolfs torg
Stockholm

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 04/7600		
2004-02-10		
01-02		
VD.	SR.	MÅL
8	2	2u

EC/Hamrin/JvB
Sven t. Dardel, ✓
Geneve 040210
69

Broder,

(EC)

Som halvbror till Raoul Wallenberg
önskar jag bli successivt informerad
om de uppgifter om dennes öde, som
inflyker till U.D. Fram till slutet av
år 2000 rörde detta genom den då
existerande Repk-Svenska Arbetsgruppen

Efter dennes upplösning har jag
icke fått några upplysningar om
forskningens framskridande eller
resultat när det gäller nya vittnes-
uppgifter.

Desutom önskar jag få CD-versionen
av vittnesmålen från 1970-2001.

Med vänlig hälsning

Guy von Dardel

Guy von Dardel

6A chemin Adolphe Pictet

1209 Genève CH



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

2004/657

2004-01-02

P 2 Eu¹

(VU)

Utrikesdepartementet

Skattemyndigheten

Enheten för verksamhetsutveckling (VU)

Monika Jagerman

Telefon 08-405 51 33

106 61 Stockholm

Forskning Raoul Wallenberg -

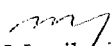
Arvodesersättning till utländsk medborgare

Departementet avser att utbetala arvode till följande person:

Vaksberg, Arkadij Iossifovitch
17, boulevard Garibaldi
FR-75015 Paris
Frankrike
född 1933-11-11

Inför utbetalning tacksam erhålla beslut om särskild inkomstskatt avseende
perioden 2003-12-01 - 2004-12-31.

Med vänlig hälsning


Monika Jagerman
Kansliråd

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med				Avs datum	Sign
☐ sv kurir	☐ utl kurir	☐ luftpost	☒ vanlig post	04/01/05	

Österbybruk 2004--01-06.

EC/Hamrin/LB
040109
Brev t. Absalomeaus

(EC)

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 04/063		
2004-01-08 07		
AVD	GR.	MÅL
P	2	Eu

Harald Hamrin//UD-EC/10339 STHLM.

Det var jag Broder ABSALOMEAUS som ringde till dig angående Raoul Wallenberg.

Jag anser som bekant att det fortfarande finns en chans att Raoul Wallenberg fortfarande är i livet. Han var ju som sagt född 1912 och skulle då vara litet över de nittio nu, - (I SÅ FALL).

Som jag har sett det, - (låt vara sant eller ej, - - det kan endast fsatställas empiriskt), - så: - sitter Raoul Wallenberg just nu isolerad i en stuga i Sibirien.

Jag har dröjt något med att skriva detta brev av den orsaken att jag varit rädd att sätta igång en hel stor jävla apparat, - som sedan visar sig ge noll och intet resultat.

Källor? Inga, - utom mig själv i min egenskap av munk.

Jag erbjuder dock mig själv att komma ner till UD eller annan lämplig plats i STHLM. och 1): __hitta rätt skala, - rätt kartblad, -- -och sedan göra en cirkel inom ett så snävt område att ett avsök lätt kan göras av ryssarna, --- - kanske kombinerat med svensk expertis.

BRODER ABSALO -
ME AUS, C/O LARS -ERIK
SÖGRIEN, HARV IKS -
VÄGEN 3B, ÖSTERBYBRUK

Med utmärkt högaktning: - Broder Absalomeaus/Munk.

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2004/712		
2004-01-08		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mål Eu

Övertänmas till UD
7/1-04
Emilie Sundberg
FI

EC

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

doss. ant.
brev fr. Max Grunberg
ink. m. hbr. t. Rydberg
dat 2003-05-21, ink. 2003-06-03/
P 2 EU

REGERINGSKANSLIET Finansdepartementet Registratören
Ink 2004-01-02
Dnr Fi 2004/1

EC/Hammarin/JvB
040217
Brev t. Grunberg
040216 ✓
exp. 17/2/JvB

31st December, 2003

Re: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Dear Member of Parliament

On 27th January 2003, I hand delivered a letter for you at the Royal Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. (Please see attached word file)

Kindly advise me if this letter has reached your office, as, so far, I have not received an acknowledgement that this letter has been received by your office.

I would like to thank you in advance for looking into this matter and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly

Max Grunberg

Lo

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



"Oserowitz"
<osserowitz@barak-online.net
>

2003-12-31 17:41

Sänd svar till "Oserowitz"

Till: Fi Registrator/FINANCE/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Please see attached documents



letterhead wallenberg.doc Gorenpersson.doc

ARIVEX,

2004/29117

P 2 Eu¹

Från:

Harald Hamrin

2004-01-08 16:28

Till: Magnus Holm/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

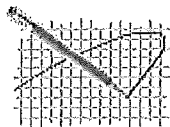
Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende:

Amb. Berlin

EC



Magnus!

Sant via mail 040108/
/VB

Får jag besvara dig i ytterligare ett Raoul Wallenberg-ärende. I Berlin, jag tror i gamla Öst-B, finns sedan början av 90-talet en skola uppkallad efter RW. Det är i och för sig en vanlig skola, som dock bär RW:s namn och lever upp till detta namn genom att ha viss specialundervisning om RW och Holocaust ("RW-veckor" eller dylikt). Enligt Nina Lagergren skall denna skola nu antingen stängas eller i vart fall tappa RW:s namn och specialundervisningen. Denna info har jag fått av Jan Lundvik som talat med Nina L.

Kan du få fram någon info om detta?

Ingen brådska: jag försvinner i morgon em och är åter i tjänst 2 februari.

Hälsningar

Harald

EC/Hamrin/VB

040217

L a.a.

EC



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARLIVEX (EC) P 2 En'

04/685

2004-01-08

Utrikesdepartementet

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

Lars Brink
Etnologiska Institutionen
Göteborgs Universitet
Box 25084
400 31 Göteborg

Raoul Wallenberg som hemvärnsman

1 bil.

(hos EC, Hamrin)

Bäste Lars Brink!

Tack för Ditt brev. Som bilaga till dessa rader finner Du en fotostatokopia av Raoul Wallenbergs fickalmanacka/dagbok för år 1944. Den permissionssedel Du talar om i Ditt brev finns i förvar hos Nina Lagergren. Jag talade igår med henne i ett annat ärende och nämnde då även denna sak. Du kan lämpligen vända Dig till henne för att få en kopia av dokumentet.

Jag behöver väl knappast nämna att jag självfallet är mycket intresserad av Din forskning kring Raoul Wallenberg. Håll mig gärna underrättad om Din vidare forskning i ämnet!

Med bästa hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

exp. 8/11 JB
-04



December 3, 2003

The Right Honourable Göran Persson
Prime Minister of Sweden
SE-103 33 Stockholm
Sweden

Right Honourable Prime Minister,

On behalf of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement of Humanity, I would like to express our gratitude for what you are doing for Raoul Wallenberg. We highly appreciate your efforts to find the truth about his fate and promote knowledge about his great deeds and his recognition.

Soon the whole world will mark the 60th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's heroic rescue operations in Budapest (1944-2004).

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement of Humanity tries to do its best to promote of his recognition throughout the world. We publish the *Wallenberg Bulletin*, which is distributed internationally. We are implementing a Raoul Wallenberg Lesson in schools. We were successful in our lobbying for a Raoul Wallenberg Day in Canada and also with our appeal to declare Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of Budapest.

Last year the Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr. Péter Medgyessy, sent me a very encouraging letter in response of our suggestion to declare Raoul Wallenberg a honorary citizen of Hungary. It was clear, that the declaration would take much time. In connection with our recent exhibition "Raoul Wallenberg- a Symbol of Justice and Humanity", we sent our request to the Mayor of Budapest, Dr. G. Demsky, together with our invitation. We are very thankful that Dr. Demsky attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition, on October 5th, in Montreal (Canada), and informed us in his speech about his city's positive reaction to our suggestion to declare Raoul Wallenberg a FREEMAN of Budapest. The inauguration of R. Wallenberg's recognition in Budapest was an event of outmost importance.

I take the liberty of addressing you with our proposal to discuss the possibility of marking the 60th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue operations, which made him a symbol of humanity, by a declaration of Raoul Wallenberg Day in Sweden.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Vera Parnes
President

Vera A Parnes

[uo/EC/Dept Magnusson
She tit 040120 ✓
usur/K. Freivalds]

(EC)
(MK-U)

STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN		
2003-01-02/Ls		
Skrivelsen överlämnas till		
UD		
INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR	2004/830	
2004-01-09		
Avd.	Gr	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

www.rwallenberg-int.org

REGERINGSKANSLIET	
STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN	
Inb	2003-12-10
Dnr	2003/11936

✓Kopia: RH.

Re: inågonstads R. Wallenbergs insats
Budapest 1944-2004



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2003-01-13

Utrikesdepartementet

Ministerkansliet

Ks Karin Keil Petersson

Telefon 08-405 5471

→ HM

Inkommande brev/mejl till utrikesministern

~~TILL ARKIVET FÖR REGISTRERING~~ ✓

Överlämnas därefter till: EC

Med kopia till:

Brevet/mejlet inkom: 2004/01/09

Avsändare: Dr. Vera Parnes

Ämne: Raul Wallenberg



☒ Utkast till brevsvar från utrikesministern skall sändas via e-post till Karin Keil Petersson, UD MK, inom två veckor från ovanstående datum.



Brevsvaret kan avsändas i enhetens namn med referens till utrikesministern. Tacksam för mejlkopia/papperskopia till Karin Keil Petersson inom två veckor från ovanstående datum.



För utlåtande till ministerkansliet angående lämplig åtgärd.



För kännedom och eventuell vidare handläggning och delgivning till eventuella intressenter inom och utanför regeringskansliet.



Besvaras av UD MK i eget eller utrikesministerns namn

Kommentarer:

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm

Besöksadress

Gustav Adolfs torg 1

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00

Fax
08 - 723 11 76

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

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S



REGERINGSKANSLIET

☐ Mikael Sundesten

405 4851

☒ Lena Skymne

405 4804

☐ Nanna Wikholm

405 4863

Datum: 2007-01-02

Diariernr: SB2003/11936

Till:

Dep/annan mottagare:

UD-UMK

Namn/funktion:

Karin Keil-Petersson

☒ Överlämnande

☐ Underlag

Svar önskas senast: _____

(Kan gärna sändas via ep)

☐ Övrigt

Anmärkning/kommentar:



REGERINGSKANSLIET

04/1132
ARKIVEX.

§ 2 Eu'

(EC)

2004-01-09

Utrikesdepartementet

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

Broder Absalomeaus
c/o Lars-Erik Sjögren
Harviksvägen 3 B
Österbybruk

Uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg i stuga i Sibirien

Bäste Broder Absalomeaus!

Tack för Ditt brev med uppgifter om att Raoul Wallenberg skulle hållas isolerad i en stuga någonstans i Sibirien. Jag finner att uppgifterna är så pass vaga att det knappast tjänar något syfte att följa upp detta spår.

Tack ändå för visat intressel

Med vänliga hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

exp. 9/11/02

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

REGERINGSKANSLIET STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN REGISTRATÖRN	
Ink	2003 -12- 29
Dnr	852009 / 12361

STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN
2004 -01-14/LS
Skrivelsen överlämnas till UP

Re:sökandet efter Raoul Wallenberg

december ← jul-året 2003
(January) 27, 2003
original från 27-1-03
Hans och Hildes

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.

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INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2004/2414		
2004-01-16		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mak Eu

MK-U

EC/Hammar/TrB

040217

Brev t. Grunberg

1040216 / exp 17/2/04
TrB

1

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.

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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

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

24th December, 2003

Re: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Dear Member of Parliament

On 27th January 2003, I hand delivered a letter for you at the Royal Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. (Please see attached word file)

Kindly advise me if this letter has reached your office, as, so far, I have not received an acknowledgement that this letter has been received by your office.

I would like to thank you in advance for looking into this matter and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly

Max Grunberg



"Oserowitz"
<oserowitz@barak-online.net
>

2003-12-24 17:31

Sänd svar till "Oserowitz"

Till: SB Registrator/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Please see attached documents



letterhead wallenberg.doc Gorenpersson.doc



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Fax

1 (2)

2004-01-19

Sveriges Ambassad
London

Karin Höglund
+ 44 (0)20 7917 6453

04/3209
2004-01-19
P 2 61

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 52

För: UD-EC (Hamrin)

Kopia: amb Budapest, Moskva, Tel Aviv, Washington, repr New York – via
UD tack

**Raoul Wallenberg: förfrågan om bidrag till spridning av information
och kunskap i Storbritannien om hans person och gärning**

Jag uppsöktes häromdagen av Lord Janner of Braunstone (livstidslord i överhuset) och medarbetare till denne från *the Holocaust Educational Trust*, HET. Lord Janner ville med besöket informera om, och söka ambassadens stöd för, ett projekt i HETs regi syftande till att sprida kunskap om personen Wallenberg och hans gärningar, främst bland skolbarn och tonåringar i Storbritannien. Idén hade uppkommit i samband med att Nina Lagergrens barnbarn, Mikael Wernstedt, nyligen besökt Budapest och där och då funnit att namnet Wallenberg inte längre har samma bärkraft som tidigare. Wernstedt, bekant med Lord Janner och lierad med HET om jag förstått rätt, är tänkt att fungera som dragplåster i den brittiska informationskampanjen som drar igång i början av mars med en rad aktiviteter i London. Bland dessa märks en presskonferens, kransnedläggning eller liknande vid Wallenbergstatyn utanför synagogan vid Marble Arch samt någon tilldragelse i parlamentet. Kampanjen byter därefter skepnad för att anta formen av fortbildning på lång sikt i form av seminarier, uppsatsstävlingar, framtagandet av utbildnings- och informationsmaterial, bildandet av "ungdomsgrupper" etc. Syftet är som sagt att medvetandegöra dagens unga om Wallenberg med betoning på den enskilda människans ansvar och möjligheter att bidra till fred och försoning. Lord Janner undrade även om jag ville ställa upp som beskyddare av evenemanget (äsyftar kampanjdagarna i mars) tillsammans med namn som von Dardel, Nina Lagergren, Lord Dubbs och Winston Churchill Jr, vilket jag förstas tackade ja till. Jag erbjöd mig även att i samband med inledandet av kampanjen anordna en mottagning i residenset (sannolikt den

Postadress:
11, Montagu Place
London W1H 2AL
Storbritannien

www:
swedish-embassy.org.uk

Telefon:
+44 20 7917 6400

Telefax:
+44 20 7724 4174

E-post:
ambassaden.london@foreign.ministry.se

Sveriges Ambassad
London

Fax

2004-01-19

2()

3 mars) för att skänka den ytterligare svensk prägel. Lord Janner undrade avslutningsvis om det fanns någon möjlighet att erhålla svensk delfinansiering av kampanjen – främst vad avser framtagandet av informationsmaterial på engelska om Wallenberg. Lord Janner kunde inte äska ett exakt belopp, men nämnde siffran 5.000 GBP. Jag svarade oförbindligt att jag skulle vidarebefordra frågan till departementet för ev. vidare åtgärd. För den händelse det skulle finnas finansiella medel för detta ändamål vore jag tacksam informeras härom så snart möjligt i tid för HET att utarbeta en regelrätt auslagsframställan.

Bjergquist

Genève 8. 1. 2004

Ink. 20/1 -04

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 04/7595		
2004-02-10		
01-20		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL
P	2	En'

EC/Hamrin/JvB
040218/09 ✓
Svart. Dandel,
Genève

Broder,

Tack för Ditt brev av den 19. 12. 2003, med
uppgiften om referensgruppens olika projekt.
Det gläder mig att det lyfts upp en
databas om RW, och jag hoppas att den
kommer bli god användning.

Jag hade hoppats på en redogörelse för
vad, som man kommit fram till sedan
2001. Dvs en lägesrapport när det
gäller tex Jan Lindbergs forskning i
Budapest (almanackan m.m) Krister
Walibäckes utredning om Alexandria
Kollontay och resultaten av Din och
Hans Magnussons resa till Moskva, är
dessa projekt planerade för Genocid mötet
i Stockholm denna månad, eller till
60-årsdagen av RWs försvinnande?

En stor brist tycks vara, att forskning
vid Rausprittarkiven inte längre kommer
att få anslag och att därför det lovande
projektet för att söka spår efter RWs närvaro
i Rysska arkiv efter July 1947, kommer
att upphöra.

En.

Det är olyckligt att en del forsknings-
arbeten inte är avslutade, men, som Du
vet från Din korrespondens med Susanne
Berger, har hon varit allvarigt sjuk
sedan juni 2002. Därför har hon, med
Din tillåtelse, varit borta från
sin forskning. Både Du och Hans
Magnusson, liksom väl som Stefan Sultgren
har varit informerade om detta sedan
november 2003. Vid detta tillfälle föreslog
Susanne Berger för andra gången, att
återsända den beviljade forskningssumman.
Enligt gemensam överenskommelse är nu
forskningen planerad till våren 2004.

Det har kommit ganska många vittnes-
mål till VD's kännedom sedan 2001. Kan
Du ge oss närmare detaljer om samtliga
vittnen.

Avslutningsvis vill jag framhålla min
önskan att regelbundet hållas informerad
om all fortsatt verksamhet och om vad
vi planerar.

Med vänlig hälsning
Gösta von Döbel

cc: Nina Lagergren
Hans Magnusson

Nina Dittinich
fotograf 1946
070 7796586
Kersti Andersson
6531611

20/1-04 UD-EC

Mottaget av

Nina Dittinich
personlig

till H. Hamrin
UD-EC

den
Holvanna

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 04/24533		
2004-05-04 01-20		
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EC/Hammn/JVB
040414

Amb. Moskva meddela
Ditinitj innehållet i
bit. brev per tel

Я, Дмитрий Кириллович Кемсалаев, 1951 года рождения, гражданин России, знаю от своей матери, что являюсь дочерью Рауля Валленберга.

Я, уверено, что в Советском Союзе соответствующие органы дали ему дружно разрешение, имея и отчество — Заророневич Николай Иванович.

Существует свидетельство, о том, что он работал в г. Караганда Казахской ССР, а вскоре, в 1951 году в г. Кулсертау Башкирской АССР.

Я, обращаюсь в 2001 году с заявлением по именам господин Яко. Лундвика.

В 2003 году мне удалось собрать дополнительные сведения и найти у родственников фотографии (увеличенную копию прилагаю). Специальное заявление моему сотруднику МИДа Швеции господина Харальда Ханссона, вручено мнею 20.01.04г. господней Анн Мольбена.

Прошу рассмотреть вопрос о предоставлении мне шведского гражданства и ретены, как дочери Рауля Валленберга (мой пенсия в России составляет 65 долларов США).

При необходимости, готова взять на себя отдельное обязательство не размещать ни в средствах массовой информации, ни других местах об известных мне обстоятельствах.

Надеюсь получить позитивный ответ.

Прошу сообщить о Вашем решении через посольство Швеции в России.

Контактные телефоны:
в рабочее время: (Тул "Моссоотранн") 911-75-37
в нерабочее время: 362-57-05
мобильный телефон: 89031394302

Заранее благодарю Кириллович Кемсалаев

Дмитрий

HARALD HAMRIN
U.D.
FREDSGATAN 6
STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Уважаемый господин Харалд Хамрин!

Я, Дмитрий Николасович, 1951 года рождения, гражданин России, обращаюсь в посольство Швеции в России с заявлением в 2001 году, на имя господина Яко Пундверка, по вопросу родства с Раулем Валенбергом.

В дополнение к своему заявлению сообщаю, что я проваю в силу своих возможностей, собственное расследование о своем отце За-
горовиче Николас Ивановиче (Рауле Валенберге).

Первое. Проверка в архивах г. Курортна, в том числе и таблиц выхода на работу показала, что все время пребывания моего отца на работе в угольном разрезе отсутст-
вуют. Но мне известно, что он работал в г. Курортна, в частности бывший началь-
ник угольного разреза Зайцев Николай Ильич.

Второе. Фотографии моего отца отсутст-
вуют. Так, например, групповая фотогра-

для сотрудников уголовного розыска, сделанная в г. Караганда в 1951 году, на которой был мой отец, имелась у космонавта Николая Захаровича. Его зовут. Елена Ивановича, зовут ее по-прежнему, когда я была еще ребенком. Фотография исчезла из их семейных архивов.

Третье. Имеются некоторые совпадения в датах, указанных в трудовой книжке моей сестры:

1. Мама уволена с работы в г. Караганда 3 августа, а 4 августа у Рауля день рождения.
2. Он исчез в Венгрии приблизительно в середине января, а мама оформилась вновь на работу 14 января.
3. Трудовую книжку с прежнего места работы мама получила 17 июля 1951 года, хотя уволена еще в августе 1950 года. (17 июля был подписан Семейзовым акт о смерти Рауля).
4. Фотография, которую подарил мне мама было склеена с другой стороны газеты, на которой было напечатано "Закрывается" и рукойClearly написано "1947 г." (акт о смерти Рауля был подписан Семейзовым в 1947 г.).

Видно, моей семье никто не хотел обнародовать о себе хотя бы какой-то след.

Из рассказов очевидцев, он появился в г. Кара-

паче в конце 1949 года, работал на угольном разрезе инженером. Знал несколько языков и, видимо, хорошо владел несколькими языками. Работал со специалистами по горному делу из числа военнопленных. Держался спокойно и уверенно, занимался спортом. Играл на бильярде, шахматах и на иностранном языке.

Любил театр, музыку, много читал. Имел ограниченный круг общения, с немецкими родственниками общался мало. С немцами познакомился на работе. У них была свадьба в 1950 году. Мало вскоре уволился с работы и обосновался с семьей в Ойеце. Немцы очень хорошо относились к немцам. Он очень ждал моего приезда. Мы очень ждали моего приезда. Многих удивляло, что он обращался ко мне на иностранном языке.

До войны наша община с иностранкой немкой, которую учил русскому языку, устроила ее на работу. Любил помогать людям. Благодаря моему младшему брату получил профессию, младшего старшего брата после освобождения из лагеря устроил на работу.

Ойеце разговаривал с казахами на их языке. Дочь Космакеев Светлану рассказывала, что он был красивый "как в обложке журнала", стройней, с густыми волосами. Говорили, что он иностранец из какой-то влиятельной семьи, вероятно

мелю или помню. Но пока не имел привычки что-либо рассказывать о себе.

В 1951 году моего отца командировали работать в Бассейнерскую АССР, в г. Кулсертау, на открытое угольного разреза. В Кулсертау мой отец был приблизительно до 1953-1954 года. Затем он куда-то уехал. Летом 1956 года вернулся, но с собой унес было заседание Зв Соловьевых Николая Михайловича, у них родились две мои сводные сестры-близнецы. Отец стал уговаривать моего отца меня или расстаться с Соловьевыми и уехать с ними. Но мама и сестра Остроушко Екатерина Васильевна уговорила моего не делать этого, объявляя ей, что она не нужна моему отцу, что ему нужна только я.

Я смутно помню, что был скотом, высокий, стройный мужчина в сером пальто требовал от меня свою дочь, моего мальчика, от меня вытаскивал его за дверь. И мамин старший брат Александр Васильевич Редченко уже меня к своим друзьям в деревню.

Моя мама, Екатерина Васильевна Остроушко, хотела показать мне фотографии своего отца, но сколько я не уговаривала, ссылалась на то что не помнит куда ее похоронил. В 2000 году тетя умерла.

В мае 2003 года я поехала в г. Меменз Башкирии к ее дочери Светлане Николаевне, с трудом уговорила ее показать семейные альбомы с фотографиями. У нас была семейная фотография 1956 года. Но вопрос кто второй человек слева на фотографии, Мария мне ответила "Этот Алексей За..." и замолчала. Тогда я сказала, что ее мать говорила мне, что ее сестра жила с старшим братом, Татьяной Федоровной Квасенковой, было влюблено в моего отца, а потом уехала учиться в Москву. Мария мне ответила, что Квасенкова от всего отказывается.

В июле 2003 года я посетила Колыбаеву Светлану Николаевну в г. Запорожье, которая знала моих родителей еще по Караганде. Светлана мне рассказала, что в 1959 году в Кузнецкой был большой керосин, и ее сестры поехали Коздурово И.И. (о котором я указывала в своем первом заявлении), его обвинили в изнасиловании в колхозе Алексеев, мою маму обвинили за причастность к этому. Светлана рассказала, что моя мама разиграла психическое расстройство и пошла в психиатрическую больницу. В городе не верили, что Коздуров индус, так как он работал простым электриком. Светлана посоветовала мне (с саркастической улыбкой) поговорить с Татьяной

Квасниковой, "ведь она очень хорошо знала твоего отца".

Вз.Уфе я показала своим двоюродным сестрам Людмиле Корженкой и Тамаре Крючковой фотографии. Тамара (на фотографии катаясь слева) увидев ее воскликнула указав на второго слева, "да это же твой отец, Нико, это Задороженый!"

Я с ними поехала в Курск, к их тете Квасниковой Тамаре Федоровне (третья слева на фотографии). Увидев фотографию Квасниковой рассмеялась и сказала "да это же Вася Зайцев" и взяла с тулочки фотографию ярко выраженного блондина с большой родимкой на лице, совершенно не похожую на человека с моей фотографии.

Тамара пыталась ей сказать, что это Задороженый, но т.о. но все так угрожающе κοιсмотрело, что она замолчала. А Квасникова утверждала, что Задороженного никогда в жизни не видела. А вот Женю она видела в Кирсановке в 1951 году.

В Курск я обратилась в Совет ветеранов. Председатель совета спросил тех, кто работал в Курск в 50-е годы и вспоминая, что те, кто знали лично Задороженного, либо умерли, либо уехали. Многие из ветеранов слышали о Задороженном, но лично его не знали.

У Тамары и Людмилы я спросил, знают ли они, кто кому подозревает в шпионаже Карвине с Поздняковыми. Они неохотно признались, что знают, знают и обстоятельства клеветы знают, знают и обстоятельства клеветы. Я уверен, что они еще очень много скрывают. А через своего отъезда в Москву Людмила Александровна Юркова мне сказала, "Нина своей вез, что ты больше не ищешь своего отца, пусть все закончится и я тебе помогу!"

Таким образом, в процессе моего расследования выявлены значительные трудности в этом деле, связанные с нежеланием людей помочь, и стремлением моей двоюродной сестры Юрковой Людмиле Александровне обустраивать ход расследования от нее. А также крайняя необходимость обращения в органы государственной безопасности России. На мой взгляд обращение в ФСБ за разрешением ознакомиться с делом связанным с Поздняковыми по Куликову 1959 года, если оно не рассекречено, может привести к неприятным последствиям ко мне со стороны спецслужб. В то же время я уверен, что это дело, если оно сохранилось в архивах КГБ может дать ясную картину того, что происходило вокруг Рауль Вассонберга в Куликову.

Прошу провести экспертизу человека на фотопортреты (второй слева) не признает идентичности с Раулем Валленбергом и критично оценить по своему вкросу.

Прошу сообщить о Вашей работе
мне по телефону Швеции в России.

Контактные телефоны: в рабочее время

ГУП "Моссоггарант" 911-75-37

в нерабочее время: 362-57-05

мобильный телефон: 8 903 1394302.

Искренне Дмитрий

Дмитрий —





A R K I V E X

01/6690

REGERINGSKANSLIET

Stockholm, 20 January 2004

P 2 EU'

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Handl: EC/Depr H Magnusson

Dr Vera Parnes
President

(EC)

Raoul Wallenberg
International Movement of Humanity
4845 Bouret Ave., Suite 34
Montreal, QC
Canada H3W 1L2

Ev. instiftande av Raoul Wallenberg-dag

Dear Dr Parnes,

Thank you for your letter of 3 December 2003 to Prime Minister Göran Persson. Your letter has been forwarded to me.

I would like to express my appreciation of and gratitude for your personal efforts in keeping the memory of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue work in Hungary alive.

Your proposal to mark the 60th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue operations by a declaration of Raoul Wallenberg's Day in Sweden is interesting. In the beginning of July, 60 years will have passed since Raoul Wallenberg arrived to Budapest and January 17 next year will be the 60th sad anniversary of his disappearance from Budapest, being taken into Soviet custody. Both occasions merit public attention. 17 January is already, at least unofficially, a day when we commemorate Raoul Wallenberg.

I encourage you to contact Ambassador Harald Hamrin at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for further discussions.

Yours sincerely,

Laila Freivalds

Ex t:
Magnusson, EC
Hamrin, EC

exp 2/2-04 A

Postal Address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

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

Visitors' address
Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BUDAPEST

Ambassadören

+36 1 4606030

2004-01-20



Ambassadör Harald Hamrin
UD/EC

2004/3857

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2004 -01- 23		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Mål Eu

Raoul Wallenberg utställning mm

§bil

Broder,

Den 16 januari deltog Nina Lagergren i öppningen av utställningen om Raoul Wallenberg i Terror House Museum. Detta är ett museum som söker lyfta fram terrorn först under pilkorsarna och sedan under den kommunistiska tiden. Nina Lagergren gav ett större antal intervjuer. Pressklipp bifogas.

Den relativt begränsade utställningen bestod av en monter med diverse dokument såsom skyddspass och kontorsutrustning från Wallenbergs verksamhet. Några föremål hade utlånats av Nina Lagergren. På ena sidan stod en TV som återgav ett antal intervjuer bl.a. med Nina Lagergren och med Raoul Wallenbergs tolk. En datorstation, där besökaren skulle kunna söka själv efter information, var ej i drift. På väggen hängde förstoringar av de kända fotografierna från Raouls liv.

Eftersom museet har en särskild inriktning ägnades en väg åt utskrifter eller citat från diverse sovjetiska dokument från den första tiden efter Raouls fängslande. Mycket lite uppmärksamhet ägnas åt den verksamhet som Raoul bedrev. Utställningen håller på till april.

Jag arrangerande samma dag en större lunch med brett deltagande från Wallenberg grupperingar, politik och förvaltning.

Under lunchen framkom att Holocaust museet som delvis kan ses som ett "motmuseum" till Terror Huset nu tänkt om och önskar arrangera en delutställning om Raoul Wallenbergs verksamhet i Budapest redan vid museets start. Det högtidliga öppnandet äger rum 16 april med

Postadress:
1146 Budapest
Ajtósi Dörer sor 27/A
UNGERN

Telefon:
+36 1 460 6020

E-post:
ambassaden.budapest@foreign.ministry.se

Besöksadress:
Ajtósi Dörer sor 27/A

Telefax:
+36 1 460 6021

Kopia HM
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a. a.
H. H.

Lb.

2004-01-20

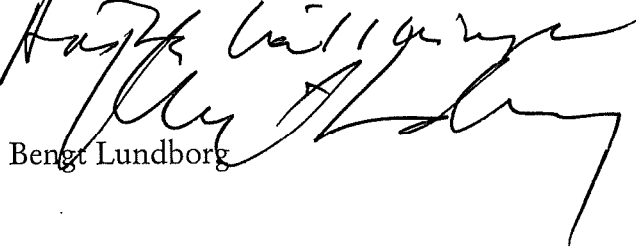
internationellt deltagande. Wallenberg föreningen i Budapest har förklarat att man kan ställa befintligt utställningsmateriel till museets förfogande.

Skulle den gamla svenska ambassadflaggan då kunna finnas tillgänglig för utlåning?

Lördagen den 17 januari besökte Ninan Lagergren och jag tillsammans med Budapests vice borgmästare, Schiffer, en skolbyggnad som nu grundligt renoveras så att den skall kunna öppnas i höst. Denna fackskola för socialvetenskapliga utbildningslinjer, tex. förskollärare kommer att tilldelas namnet "Raoul Wallenberg-skolan". Byggnaden är från sent 1800- tal och ligger i anslutning till den gamla militärakademien vid en praktfull park. Skolan kommer att rymma ca tusen elever. En bild av byggnaden bifogas.

Vi borde kanske fundera på om vi på något sätt skulle kunna stödja skolan. Jag tog upp denna tanke under en lunch i residenset med svenska företagare i Budapest och gensvaret var positivt. Jag kommer att gå vidare i saken tillsammans med handelskammarens ordförande.

I söndags, på årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande, hölls en ceremoni vid Raoul Wallenbergs minnestavla på Wallenberggatan. Inrikesminister Mónika Lamperth höll ett tal som följdes av diktuppläsning och sång. Ceremonin organiseras av Wallenberg-föreningen och man lyckas alltid få högt uppsatta talare. Förra året hölls talet av vice talmannen.



Bengt Lundborg

Wallenberg-emlékkiállítás nyílt



FOTÓ: MÓRIZ SIMON

Wallenberg húga, unokájával az emlékkiállítás egyik tárlójánál

Ember az embertelenségben címmel, Raoul Wallbergnek emléket állító időszaki tárlat nyílt tegnap a Terror Háza Múzeum ideiglenes kiállítótermében. Wallenberg a második világháború idején a svéd követség munkatársaként több ezer budapesti zsidó életét mentet-

te meg. 1945 januárjában a Szovjetunióba vitték, ott halt meg.

A kiállítást Schmidt Mária, a Terror Háza Múzeum főigazgatója nyitotta meg. Köszöntőt mondott Nina Lagergren asszony, Raoul Wallenberg húga (Munkatársunktól)

Népszabadság
January 17, 2004

Wallenberg remembered

The Raoul Wallenberg Society held a commemoration at the one-time Swedish diplomat's memorial plaque in the capital city's 13th District on Sunday, marking the 59th anniversary of his arrest and 1947 deportation to Russia, where he died. Wallenberg saved thousands of Hungarian Jews in World War II. Interior Minister Mónika Lamperth said in a speech that Wallenberg's name reminds us even today that one must remain a true human being at all times, regardless of the circumstances. (N p.5; MN p.14; Nsz Sat. p.2; Nsz p.4)

Hungary Around the Clock
January 13, 2004

Magyar Nemzet
January 13, 2004

Wallenberg-tárlat a Terror Házában



svéd embermentő húga és annak unokája is részt vett a kiállítás megnyitóján... FOTÓ: ÉBERLING ANDRÁS

HAKLIK NORBERT

Magyar tragédia – 1944 című egész éves rendezvényprogrammal emlékezik meg a magyarországi holokauszt hatvanadik évfordulójáról a Terror Háza Múzeum. A programsorozat első állomása nyílt meg pénteken az embermentő húga és annak unokája is részt vett a kiállítás megnyitóján... A tárlatot – Bengt Lundborg svéd nagykövetet, valamint Domszky Gábor főolgármester jelenlétében Schmidt Mária, a Terror Háza Múzeum főigazgatója nyitotta meg. A II. világháború alatt az európai zsidósággal és 1944 vészterhes hónapjaiban a magyar zsidókkal történt, arra nincs mentség és nincs magyarázat – fogalmazott a főigazgató asszony. Mint Schmidt Mária elmondta, Európa hatalmasat fizetett a leckéért, hogy megtalja: soha, semmilyen erő, semmilyen ideológia nevében nem tűr-

hető el egy nép, nemzetiség vagy egy osztály kiirtása.

A főigazgató asszonyt követően Raoul Wallenberg húga, Nina Lagergren mondott köszöntőt, akit a megnyitóra kis unokája is elkísért. Lagergren asszony beszédében mártír bátyja életútját elevenítette fel. Mind mondta, Raoul Wallenberg a Vörös Pimpernel című film megtekintése után közölte vele, hogy a főszereplőhöz hasonlóan ő is embereket szeretne megmenteni. Wallenberg később arról is beszámolt családjának: eltökélt szándéka, hogy „végigviszi küldetését”.

A Terror Háza Múzeum tárlatán szép számmal láthatók Wallenberg használati tárgyai, levélkésztől az írógépen át egészen az olvasólámpájáig és a cigarettatartójáig. A kiállításon a diplomata által kiadott védőútlevelek közül is megtekinthető néhány, és táblákon olvashatók Adolf Eichmannról Simon Wiesenthalig a legkülönbözőbb kortársak Wallenbergéről szóló idézetei.

Népszava
Január 13, 2004

Világháborús áldozatokra emlékeztek a túlélők



Lamperth Mónika: a szélsőséges megnyilvánulásokat elítéli minden jóérzésű ember
(Folytatás az 1. oldalról)

FOTÓ: KERTÉSZ GÁBOR

A főrabbi hozzáfűzte, hogy akkor is reménykednek, ha látniuk kell a pesti utcán a magukat Szálasi-utódnak valló nyilas egyenruhásokat, ha szól a gyűlöletbeszéd, a gyűlöletdal, a gyűlöletvers. Az istentisztelet zárásaként felhangzott a Kaddis, a zsidóság halotti imája mindazokért, akik nem érhatték meg a felszabadulást.

Megemlékezést tartott a Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület a II. világháború idején magyar zsidó polgárok ezreit megmentő svéd diplomata elhurcolásának 59. évfordulója alkalmából. Wallenberg neve mementő, emlékezés a gyilkos diktatúrákra, de egyben fogalom is, jelkép az önfeláldozás, a szolidaritás, a humanizmus jelképe – mondta Lamperth Mónika a megemlékezésen. Wallenberg neve

most is arra figyelmeztet, hogy minden időben, minden körülménytől függetlenül embernek kell maradni – fogalmazott a belügyminiszter. Lamperth Mónika meggyőződésének adott hangot, hogy Magyarországon ma minden jó érzésű ember elítéli a szélsőséges megnyilvánulásokat, és kiemelte a politikusok felelősségét a kirekesztés, a rasszista gyűlöletkeltés elítélésében.

Népszabadság, January 17, 2004

Wallenberg exhibition opens

A temporary exhibition entitled *A true human in the midst of inhumanity*, commemorating Raoul Wallenberg was launched yesterday in the House of Terror Museum. Wallenberg, a one-time Swedish diplomat saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Budapest during World War II. In January 1945 he was deported to the Soviet Union, where he later died. Mária Schmidt, the director of the museum and Wallenberg's sister, Ms Nina Lagergren delivered speeches at the opening ceremony.

Népszabadság, January 19, 2004

Wallenberg commemorated

The Raoul Wallenberg Society held a ceremony to in commemorate the 59th anniversary of the capture of the one-time Swedish diplomat. The ceremony was held at Wallenberg's memorial plaque in Budapest's 13th district. Wallenberg saved the lives of thousand of Jews in Budapest in World War II.

'Wallenberg's name reminds us of the age of brutal dictatorship and tyranny. He is also a symbol of self-sacrifice, solidarity and humanism. Today Wallenberg's example should serve as warning that exclusion and racist hatred shall never completely disappear. Sometimes these sentiments are not openly present in society but they tend to surface every once in a while.' Mónika Lamperth, Minister of the Interior said in her speech. 'I am convinced that today all Hungarians of good faith condemn any manifestation of extremist views', the Minister added.

Magyar Nemzet, January 19, 2004

House of Terror hosts Wallenberg exhibition

On Sunday the House of Terror Museum launched 'Hungarian Tragedy 1944', an event series for 2004 devoted to the 60th anniversary of Holocaust in Hungary. The first event of the series is a temporary exhibition in commemoration of Raoul Wallenberg. The exhibition entitled 'A true human in the midst of inhumanity' opened on Friday in the presence of Swedish ambassador Bengt Lundborg and Mayor Gábor Demszky, Wallenberg's sister Ms Nina Lagergren and her granddaughter. 'There is no explanation and no excuse for what happened to Jews in Europe in World War II and to Jews in Hungary in 1944 - Mária Schmidt, the museum's director said in her inauguration speech. 'Europe had a huge price to pay to learn that no nation, ethnicity or social class should ever be exterminated in the name of any power or ideology.'

In another speech Ms Nina Lagergren recalled some events from her brother's life. Once, after watching Red Pimpernel Raoul Wallenberg told her sister that he intended to save lives just like the main character in the film. Wallenberg later told his family that he was determined to accomplish his mission.

The exhibition includes some of Wallenberg's personal objects such as a letter knife, a typewriter, a reading lamp and a cigarette holder. Some of the famous passports issued by the diplomat are also on display as well as quotations from Wallenberg's contemporaries such as Adolf Eichmann and Simon Wiesenthal.









SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Ambassaden i Kiev

Mirja Peterson

Tel: 380 44 494 4278

Fax: 380 44 494 4271

2004-01-20

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

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Material från Heinrich von Remmer ang Raoul Wallenberg

(ref. brev från ambassaden till Hamrin 2003-06-25, brev från Hamrin till Remmer 2003-09-09) ✓
2 bil. ✓

Käre Harald,

Ambassaden har fått ytterligare material från Heinrich von Remmer med en begäran att undersöka om materialet skulle kunna publiceras och därmed inbringa ett honorar till Remmers välgörenhetsorganisation till Raoul Wallenbergs och Andriy Remmers minne. Min företrädare Christina Danielsson, som var Sidas representant på ambassaden, har haft kontakt med Remmer som därför adresserat brevet till henne.

Brevet och materialet är på ryska. Ambassaden inte har möjlighet att översätta dem - önskemålet om publicering lär ändå inte kunna uppfyllas - men sänder en kopia till departementet för kännedom för det fall texten skulle innehålla något av intresse. Den innehåller tre versioner av händelserna kring gripandet av Wallenberg.

Med vänlig hälsning,

Mirja Peterson

Mirja Peterson

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и их родственники и все люди доброй
воли.

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РЕПРЕССИЯ -2

(историко-архивно следственная повесть
о Рауле Валленберге и его сокамернике бароне
Андрее-Константине фон Реммере).

Тяжелые кровопролитные бои шли на подступах к Будапешту. Обескровленные в боях за озеро Балатон и на переправах Дуная, части Красной армии быстро пополнились десятками эшелонов молодых бойцов по Приказу ставки Верховного Главнокомандования. Взятие Будапешта, последнего бастиона на Востоке Европы было предрешиено.

С двух сторон с юго-востока и с востока армии маршалов Толбухина и Малиновского взяли «в клещи» столицу Венгрии и не смотря на ураганный огонь сотен «дотов» и «дзотов» и превращенных в неприступные огневые бастионы и крепости, дома и кварталы Будапешта, «катюши» взрывали бетон гитлеровских войск и 12 января 1945 года Красная Армия, ценой огромных потерь, штурмом овладела столицей Венгрии.

Враг, неся тяжелые потери в живой силе и технике, бросая обозы, подбитые танки, орудия, склады боеприпасов и своих раненых, откатился дальше на Запад, к Берлину.

Назначенные командованием 2-го и 3-го Украинских фронтов военные комендатуры вели «зачистку» районов города и прилегающих к столице поселков. Шла тщательная проверка всех попадающих в их поле зрения людей, особенно мужчин, большинство из которых сразу же отпускали по домам, а всех, вызывающих подозрение, отправляли для выяснения в комендатуры и в «Смерш». За несколько дней было проверено «на лояльность» более 100000 человек, но выявились лояльные и «нелояльные»... Этих «Смерш» забирали «к себе», а наиболее «важных» отправляли в Москву. Одним из таких «важных» оказался шведский дипломат, секретарь Посольства Швеции в Будапеште, Рауль Валлиенберг. Его арестовали по приказу генерала Булганина Н.А. и под усиленной охраной доставили в Москву, на Лубянку.

О роли И.Сталина в деле о Рауле Валленберге.

Версия 1: Политик и интриган (достигший еще при жизни В.И.Ленина высшего уровня «серого кардинала») и уже тогда его появление то ли в Президиуме, то ли на секретных совещаниях определялось как явление опасное, чреватое возможными нежелательными исходами не только для положения того или иного деятеля, а даже и для его судьбы или некоторых. Порочно растущая, прогрессирующая в его организме и сознании паранойя с маниакально-депрессивным психозом (или параноидно-галлюцинаторное возбуждение), создавшиеся вследствие алкоголя и нарушения нервно-психического баланса (за период от 1917-1945 гг.) и не проходившее ^{да} сколько-нибудь серьезного лечения у И.Сталина (Сосо Джугашвили — сына сапожника и прачки, неудавшегося семинариста, меньшевика — недоросля, не созревшего революционера-большевика), использовавшего доверие мирового вождя Ленина, вошедшего к нему в доверие и в центральные органы партии большевиков, ставший после смерти Ленина Первым Секретарем ЦК ВКП(б), Председателем Совета Народных Комиссаров, позже — Главнокомандующим вооруженными силами и генералиссимусом СССР, диктатором и вершителем судеб миллионов людей при жизни, заинтересовался Раулем Валленбергом как рычагом, действуя при помощи которого через него на его семью (клан Валленбергов — одна из влиятельных и богатейших семей в Швеции и в Европе), тесно связан с промышленными кругами Запада, в частности с Американским капиталом и мировыми еврейскими организациями, могло серьезно повлиять на принятие ряда важнейших решений и проблем с Западом (особенно с Америкой и Англией) — возможные поставки вооружений и военных технологий, кредитов, а также и приоритетных направлений текущей политики в деле переустройства послевоенной Европы. Эти вопросы И.Сталин обдумывал наедине с собой, но кое-что он иногда обговаривал один — на-один и со своим «ординарцем и другом» маршалом Ворошиловым (Луганский слесарь, боевой нарком, позже маршал и «надутый» командарм, бездарно проигравший зимнюю «компанию» войны с Финляндией в 1939-1940 гг.).

Именно через К.Ворошилова и последовал приказ И.Сталина генералу Н.А.Булганину арестовать и доставить в Москву Рауля Валленберга. Известно, что все важные приказы И.Сталин отдавал устно и по телефону, отсюда их срочные и безоговорочное исполнение с последующими точными поэтапными докладами лично ему. Протоколов о его приказаниях никто никогда не вел.

Сам же генерал Н.А.Булганин никогда бы не решился, не смог бы и, тем более, не имел права что-то предпринять в силу своего служебного положения, как истинный служака «за страх, а не за совесть», зная печальную участь тысяч безвинно погибших высших и низших военных чинов в Красной Армии с 1935-1941 годы (маршалы Егоров, Блюхер, Тухачевский, командармы: Фабрициус, Корк и десятки тысяч других старших и младших по званию, командовавших в свое время флотами, армиями, корпусами, дивизиями, полками, батальонами, ротами, академиями, училищами и т.д. и т.п.) — замечательными людьми, патриотами Родины, но не угодившие Сталину-Джугашвили.

Известно, что загруженный в, основном, проблемами ведения войны уже на территории европейских государств, усложняющаяся с каждым днем военная обстановка в связи с открытием Америкой и Великобританией Второго фронта против Гитлера, вопросами Ленд-лиза, вооруженного сопротивления Красной

4

армии на Западной Украине, созданием первой атомной бомбы в СССР и другими немаловажными вопросами, И. Сталин был как-то отвлечен от «дела Р. Валленберга». Именно такие периоды и являлись для «особо важных заключенных», каким среди них был и Р. Валленберг, часто меняющимся по отношению к ^{им} то хорошим содержанием и питанием, то позабытым и как бы не значимым общезековским отношением, особенно трудным и непонятным. Но Сталин не забывал о Р. Валленберге. Он все помнил. Это подтверждается «выдергиванием» Его то из Владимирской тюрьмы, то из Бутырской с переводом Его во внутреннюю Московскую тюрьму МГБ (на Лубянку) с лучшим содержанием и питанием и с наиболее пристальным за ним наблюдением (особый приказ министра МГБ СССР В. С. Абакумова даже начальнику медицинской части тюрьмы Смольцову А. Л.). За Р. Валленбергом наблюдали долго и терпеливо. Знали, что Он — не простой заключенный, а очень важная персона, знающий немало о политической и экономической перспективе Запада, который доверил Ему, а не кому-нибудь другому весьма ответственное дело.

Еще до взятия Будапешта советская разведка уже «вела» Р. Валленберга. И обыгрывающий по многим статьям Гитлера И. Сталин хотел знать «козни» Запада по многим глобальным вопросам. Он не упускал ни одного случая любой ценой узнавать и разгадывать врагов открытых (каким был Гитлер со своей сворой), и врагов скрытых (в лице западных стран), хотя в те дни, в разгар войны, они были еще союзниками — братьями по оружию, и так же как и русские, проливали свою кровь на полях сражений.

Валленберга допрашивали. Но эти допросы не были обычными допросами с ведением соответствующего протокола, с пристрастием и т. п. Допросы проводились начальником (в звании не ниже генерала), без переводчика, за чашечкой чая с бутербродами и всего 1,5 — 2 часа за два-три месяца. Что это были за допросы сказать трудно в связи с тем, что не было ни соответствующих записей в журнале, ни отчета о них, но если уж они проводились, то и докладывалось о них «наверх» в соответствующем порядке. Очевидно, немаловажную роль играла здесь и соответствующая подготовка к проведению таких допросов необычного заключенного.

Что бы отдал И. Сталин, что бы узнать планы Запада по послевоенной Европе, в частности по Адриатике, чье побережье постоянно притягивало взоры алчной Великобритании? (Там находятся на протяжении многих лет славянские народы — Сербия, Черногория и другие, которых русские всегда защищали).

Что бы отдал И. Сталин, чтобы узнать планы Запада относительно роли главной громящей силы (какой являлся СССР) в войне с фашистской Германией, ее будущего и отношения к Советскому Союзу после войны уже не как к союзнику, а как к оплоту коммунизма во всем мире? И что стоил бы тот, кто мог бы приоткрыть завесу над этой тайной? Ведь десятки опытейших разведчиков СССР во многих странах мира, уже погибших и еще кое-где оставшиеся в живых, не открыли и десятой доли той информации, которая была ^{так} необходима И. Сталину на тот момент.

И вот он — редкий случай, посланный ему если не Проведением, то самой Судьбой. Это — Шведский дипломат, бывавший в столичных кругах многих стран Европы, знающий не только пол-дюжины иностранных языков, но и принятый как равный, правительствами ряда государств. Неубедительными были доклады

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разведки о том, что Р. Валленберг работает на немецкую и американскую разведки. Тот факт, что по делам тысяч беженцев и помощи им в эмиграции Он неоднократно встречался с высшими членами СС и Рейха только подтверждал роль Р. Валленберга как персону мирового значения, исполняющего свои обязанности во имя мира и гуманизма, только подтверждалось мнение о нем как о непричастном к шпионажу, ибо масштаб деятельности Р. Валленберга в Европе был более чем значителен и, тем более, проходил у всех на виду.

Купить Рауля Валленберга? Но чем? И как? Сколько он может стоить? (Сталин на какое-то мгновение подумал, сколько он стоит сегодня, а не тогда, когда состоял в меньшевиках в Тифлисе)? И если Он сегодня стоит 1 или 100 миллиардов, то сколько же стоит этот швед, который так нужен ему в качестве информатора? И как «подойти» к нему, с чем? Да что бы не получилось как со всеми, всякими там заговорщиками-генералами, или отщепенцами-троцкистами, или не в меру возмнившими о себе большевицкими функционерами республиканского или всесоюзного масштаба. Такими как Эйхе, Костырев, Бухарин, Каменев, Зиновьев и другие, Постышев, Косарев, Косиор, ~~Воскресенский~~ расстрелянные за их рвение или своемыслие в 1928 – 1940 годах – и вопрос, с какой меркой и как подойти к Валленбергу, перерос для И. Сталина едва ли не в Проблему №1.....

Российский император Александр Второй в свое время входил в казематы к заключенным, беседовал с ними и даже спрашивал их о последнем желании.

И. Сталин по своей природе не мог ни «ходить в народ», ни одарить кого то личной Беседой. Правда, он принимал две-три делегации коммунистов из Франции и Испании, но обязательно в присутствии членов политбюро – Молотова, Ворошилова и своего личного секретаря. Ну не идти же ему, Сталину, вместе с членами Политбюро на беседу к Р. Валленбергу! Однако, посылаемые им к Валленбергу особо доверенные чекисты (минуя глаза и уши Берии) кроме питья чая с ним и обсуждения некоторых нечего не значащих вопросов, нечего сообщить, не могли. И, более того, они не были настолько подготовленными, что бы как то завязать с «особым заключенным» свои не то беседу, не то допрос. Но то, что Валленберг давал им ясно понять, что он требует встречи с послом Швеции, они усваивали это и докладывали тем, кто их посылал по указанию И. Сталина.

И, разумеется, никакой встречи с послом Валленбергу не обещали, и не думали предоставлять, ибо уже правительству Швеции было не один раз заявлено, что «Рауля Валленберга в Советском Союзе нет». Так шли дни, месяцы, годы...

Версия 2: Как для приближенных Сталина, так и для «сошек помельче», арестованный и содержащийся под стражей как военнопленный, отрезанный от внешнего мира Рауль Валленберг представлялся либо военным преступником, как и те фашистские преступники, сидевшие с ним в одной камере (либо в соседних камерах), или как шпион, работающий на немецкую либо американскую разведки.

Основанием для этого (хотя нигде и никем не объявленного) могло служить то обстоятельство, что Р. Валленберг прекрасно владел рядом Европейских языков (известно, что Ленин, Чичерин знали 6 языков в отличие от Сталина, Молотова и других, не знавшие ни одного европейского языка).

И сложившийся в 30-40 годах стереотип немца, как «давнего врага СССР» укоренился в народе, и даже в школах к изучению немецкого относились с пренебрежением и презрением, и часто можно было услышать, как полушутя ученики говорили: «Я немецкий не учу, потому что не хочу. Зачем мне немецкий, я — человек советский!»

А владевший английским сразу настораживал, и в сталинскую эпоху тотальной слежки и доносов, владевший тем или иным иностранным языком, считался потенциальным шпионом, и сам он мог предполагать быть арестованным в любую минуту.

Как все высшие чины^{так} и служаки ниже рангом имели определенную уверенность, что арестованный Р.Валленберг — шпион.

Но каких-либо воздействий на него без указания «сверху» не предпринималось.

А сидевшие в одной камере с Р.Валленбергом фашистские преступники, такие как Густав Рихтер, Хорст Китшман, Эрхард Хилле, Краффт, Пелконен, Шлиттер (Шопер) и другие время от времени вызывались на допросы, которые вели в присутствии переводчиков чины от полковников до генералов (Кабулов, Карташов), причем допросы велись от 20 минут до шести часов кряду).

Чины, ведущие допросы, интересовались, с кем арестованные сидели вместе? И, если те называли имя Р.Валленберга, то следовал вопрос — о чем вы вели разговоры? И сидевшие вместе в одной камере с Р.Валленбергом тотчас после допроса переводились в другие тюрьмы и были изолированы на 8 месяцев и более (Рихтер Густав, Китшман, Эрих Хубер и другие). Иногда допросы велись высокопоставленными чинами НКВД по два дня, а шофера Р.Валленберга — Вилмоша Лангфельдера, арестованного вместе с ним, допрашивали по 14 часов кряду.

Вышеперечисленных арестованных, а также других (Отто Хатц, Шандор Катона, Вилли Редель) допрашивали на предмет знания ими что-либо из рассказов Р. Валленберга и впоследствии они были изолированы друг от друга, хотя позже их снова сводили в группы по два-три человека, очевидно для пользы следующих допросов.

Таким образом, ведя кропотливую работу с арестованными, власти (НКВД и МГБ) всячески старались выяснить, кто же такой на самом деле Р.Валленберг? Ибо время шло, и И.Сталину надо было что-то докладывать, а докладывать, по сути дела, было нечего...

Держа в изоляции Р. Валленберга, власти пытались этим самым вывести его на какие-либо признания, что могло быть поводом для установления с ним определения контакта на предмет «перевербовки» его для пользы СССР.

Но все попытки как-то ближе «подойти»

к Р. Валленбергу оказывались тщетными, хотя и предпринимались немалые усилия (на допросах Вилмоша Лангфельдера и других провоцирова^{ли} их на «признание» фактов сотрудничества Р. Валленберга с немецкой или английской разведкой).

Всякие же следы нахождения Р. Валленберга в тюрьмах (его вещи и кое-какие документы) были уничтожены; лица, знавшие его во время пребывания с ним в одной камере, были изолированы, а позже они оказались умершими, как,

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например, наиболее много знавший о Р. Валленберге его шофер Вилмош Лангфельдер.

И советское Правительство, отвечавшее на запросы Правительства Швеции относительно Р. Валленберга, всегда стереотипно отвечало, что «его нет в СССР».

Характерно, что эти ответы составлялись ни кем иным, как самим Министром иностранных дел СССР В.М.Молотовым (часто по указанию И.Сталина), Министром Государственной безопасности СССР Абакумовым В.С. и заместителем Министра иностранных дел СССР — И. Тугариновым для утверждения на особом заседании Политбюро ЦК ВКП(б).

И. Сталин, при всех его победах и успехах в войне с Гитлером, в «деле Валленберга» терпел поражение. Отсюда и стереотип, что «Р. Валленберга в СССР нет», хотя сколько-нибудь конкретного поиска следов Р. Валленберга в тюрьмах и других местах содержания никогда не проводилось.

А захотел бы Сталин быть честным, то по его указанию не только бы оперативно нашли в СССР Р. Валленберга, но и представили бы его «пред очи ясные Великого Сталина». Вот пусть бы он тогда и поговорил как хотел, и сколько хотел с «въевшимся в его печёнку и сознание» этим «Дипломатом № 1-Р. Валленбергом»...

Но И.Сталин не лелеял такой идеи. Его ограниченный ум тирана не ассоциировался с понятием нравственности и культуры мышления. И если он окружение свое считал «пешками» (а это были не только его друзья — революционеры, «делавшие» с ним Революцию, но и генералы, и адмиралы, и маршалы) кстати, он уничтожал их как мух, без разбора, и даже называл их проститутками, когда ему докладывал Ворошилов, что перед расстрелом некоторые из них кричали: «Да здравствует товарищ Сталин!»... Как революционер и коммунист, Сталин не считал зазорным «крыть матом» своих подчиненных, даже на заседаниях Политбюро ЦК Партии.

И.Сталин редко выходил из своего кабинета. Шагая по коврам в своих постоянно носимых годами сапогах, (за эти годы ноги его прочно вписались в те особые «сталинские сапоги», (за которыми вел осмотр и делал необходимый ремонт особый, кремлевский («сталинский»!) сапожник). Они никогда не то чтобы не болели, а даже и не чувствовали какого-либо подобия неудобства. Неудобства, как и всякого рода излишества, будь то по части интерьера или речи, или яств на столе, И.Сталин не терпел. Не терпел он и «засидевшихся» подле него помощников или адъютантов, — он менял их как перчатки. Также, не особенно задумываясь, он менял и командующих армий и фронтов на полях сражений с фашистской Германией.

Выезд его (на нескольких машинах) из Кремля в Переделкино, где была его дача, был недолгим, всего каких-нибудь 40-50 минут и за это время он вряд ли что-то мог увидеть из зашторенного окна своего лимузина. Тем более ^{что} он работал большей частью по ночам, а днём он спал до 3-5 часов пополудни, И с докладами к себе всех начальников, вплоть до членов Политбюро и командующих армиями, фронтами и работников Генштаба, он также вызывал по ночам. И каждый едущий к И.Сталину на его дачу с докладами по тем или иным вопросам не знал, вернется он отсюда к себе домой, в свою семью или нет. Ибо случаев таких было немало. А если он и возвращался к себе домой целым и невредимым, то через день-два за ним могли приехать (также ночью!) и увезти его в тюрьму...

Такая судьба с 1935 г. по 1947 г. и даже по 1950 годы была многих, причем редко спасали их боевые и прочие заслуги.

И.Сталину никто не перечил, редко, кто возражал. История помнит, как в 1918 году под Царицын (так раньше назывался Сталинград, а ныне он Волгоград) приехал на специальном поезде И.Сталин «наводить порядок» на Южном фронте, ибо уже была сдана Астрахань, и белые армии угрожали твердыне на Волге — Царицыну.

Когда Сталин распекал командиров отдельных частей Красной Армии, кто-то из них вздумал ему в чем-то возразить, тогда Сталин, знавший этого командира, вдруг спросил всех: «А кто это такой товарищ Шапкин? — он, что — революцию делал, царский трон раскачивал?». Этот командир был тут же арестован, и участь его была решена.

Думать о Р. Валленберге Сталин не прекращал. Потому-то он время — от времени и требовал продвижения «дела Валленберга».

Будь бы И.Сталин более образованным, (а не с 3-хлетним образованием церковной школы, да неудавшейся учебы на первой ступени духовной семинарии), он бы имел сколько-нибудь пространственное мышление.

Истории известно, что многие учившие И.Сталина профессора после преподавания ему уроков по тем или иным наукам, были по его приказу расстреляны, как и врачи-стоматологи (кроме одного единственного, кого он оставил в живых...).

Науку Сталин не любил, хотя знал, что прогресс его страны всецело зависит не от людей в лаптях, а от науки и промышленности. Своего друга-грузина, «вождя индустрии СССР», народного комиссара тяжелой промышленности Серго Орджоникидзе он постоянно третировал, изводил демагогией на заседаниях Политбюро, пока тот не скончался от сердечного приступа. А в народе долго бытовала молва о том, что Сталин собственноручно застрелил свою жену — дочь старого коммуниста — Аллилуеву, говорившая ему правду-матку в глаза.

До Сталина все чаще и чаще доходили сообщения его подчиненных (выполняющих данные им указание постоянно сообщать ему о Р. Валленберге) о молчании «особого» заключенного, но который на проводивших допросах с ним ответственных чинов из НКВД и МГБ, постоянно требовал встречи с послом Швеции. И, ввиду такого беспокойного поведения, Р. Валленберга часто переводили и перевозили из одной тюрьмы в другую, или из тюрьмы в лагерь и наоборот, причем карта его передвижений носила хаотический аспект; например, то его видели во Владимирском центре, то в Порту Ванино, то в Иркутске в красной тюрьме на реке Ушаковке, то в Бутырке или психиатрической больнице имени Сербского, в Москве.

Медсестра тюрьмы (в г. Владимире) № 2 Варвара Ларина утверждает, что лично видела Рауля Валленберга (узнала его по фотографии) с середины 50-х годов, но разговор ее происходил с представителем рабочей группы в присутствии тюремной администрации.

Доказанность «вины» (преступления) Р. Валленберга, как шпиона, должна была быть выведена на объявление его государственным преступником, и он обязан был предстать перед судом. Однако этого не происходило, его просто прятали по тюрьмам и лагерям, и на все возрастающий темн его поисков со стороны Правительства Швеции ответ Правительства СССР был все тот же — «Р.

Валленберга в СССР нет». Судить же Р. Валленберга не собирались, как за отсутствием состава его преступления, так и ввиду не поступления «сверху» указаний, как предпосылок к этому. А тем временем, по принципу — «шило в мешке не утаишь», слух о загадочном шведском дипломате, случайно оказавшимся заключенным, полз от тюрьмы к тюрьме, от лагеря к лагерю, хотя его «прятали» то под чужой фамилией, то под номерами, причем охране категорически (кроме начальника тюрьмы) запрещалось разговаривать с ним. Но именно то, что такой «особый» или «номерной» зек находится там или где то, — порождало к нему повышенный интерес, как со стороны охраны, начальствующего состава тюрьмы или лагеря, так и со стороны заключенных. Он как бы входил в ту «десятку» или в «двухсотку» «особых заключенных», среди которых были генералы (Гогиберишвили, Купреянов и Мамулов), священников, польских революционеров и даже двух родственников Сталина. И по «зековскому телеграфу» сообщалось то, что власти считали тайной, они ее оберегали под страхом смерти, но даже и среди них находились такие, которые, особенно после смерти Сталина (1953 г.), так или иначе сообщали эти тайны и секреты на волю, будь то сообщение из лагерей Братска или Воркуты, Магадана или Владимира, или тюрьмы Лубянки, или из Магнитогорска.

И нетрудно догадаться, что руководило этими служаками — охранниками, верными псами сталинского режима, когда они сознательно шли на разглашение известной им тайны, особенно об «особых заключенных». Так или иначе, а Посольства Швеции в Польше, в Израиле, в Венгрии и других время-от-времени получали всевозможные сведения о многих заключенных, в СССР, в том числе и о Р. Валленберге.

За два-три года до смерти Сталина в СССР стали прогрессировать антисемитские настроения, переросшие в компанию. В такой обстановке Сталин не очень импонировал гуманитарной деятельности Р. Валленберга в Венгрии. Это тоже сыграло против Р. Валленберга и его без допросов просто перевозили с места на место, прятали, причем нигде не отмечалось (ни в каких документах) о его передвижении. Судить его было нельзя, а держать можно.

Его держали, давили на его психику лагерной жизнью, резкими изменениями климата при переезде (Москва-Братск-Ванино, или Владимир-Воркута и т.д.) и условиями содержания. Может быть не всем, но кое-кому известны санитарные условия в камерах тюрем или в лагерных бараках, не считая поведения определенной категории зеков внутри лагерей, где властвуют их особые правила и законы.

И каким нужно было быть Р. Валленбергу, чтобы выдержать все это, вынести все эти удары судьбы вдали от Родины, в чужой стране с варварским беззаконием в условиях полной изоляции?...

Знал ли И. Сталин и его приближенные все, что досталось по их злому умыслу интеллигентному человеку, иностранному дипломату нейтральной страны? Да, они знали. Может и не все, но «основное» знали. И выжидали. Так охотник выжидает дичь, когда она ближе подойдет к водопою ... Хладнокровно они готовили «дичи» смерть (Р. Валленбергу). И если он, Р. Валленберг, простудился и заболел в порту Ванино, его, больного, сняли с транспорта и поместили в больницу. Его лечили и берегли — вдруг о нем запросят из Москвы. Но Москва молчала. Выжидала...

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Р. Валленберг был, как тот брат короля, которого заковали в железную маску, чтобы никто не видел его лица... И судить его было нельзя, и убить не было указания, а он, этот интеллектual, никак до сих пор «не сломался», хотя его помещали то в «психушку», то подсаживали к нему идиотов, то его самого помещали в такую среду, где он был на грани смерти от издевательств всякого рода, о каких неприятно ни говорить, ни пером написать...

В «деле Валленберга» Советское Правительство и его вождь И. Сталин показали свое истинное лицо – лицо тирании, лицемерия и жестокости, тупости и самой пизкой культуры, равной разве что дикарям. Само наличие тысяч тюрем и концлагерей, опутанных не только колочей проволокой, но еще более изощренными путами карательной системы, нормой существования которой был геноцид, питавшийся бесправием, доносами, ложью, коварством и безнаказанностью. Лицемерными были все заявления Советского Правительства о его, якобы «мирной» политике, о «любви» к своему народу, о «свободе» в Советской стране и о «любви» народа к своему «родному Правительству» и «дорогому вождю» И. Сталину.

Ничего не выпло у Сталина с Р. Валленбергом!

А жертва все ближе и ближе подходила к водопою...

И не знала она той минуты, за которой наступит грань неведомого, пустота и мрак, уготованный ей жестким и хладнокровным охотником – хищником, убийцей.

Версия 3: Трудно сказать, когда Сталин «заболел» властью. То ли тогда, когда его мать принесла ему пальто с плеча сына одного богатого грузина, (она стирала белье для его семьи и его экономка иногда одаривала ее то кое-какими продуктами, то вот отдала бывшее когда-то модным пальто сына хозяина). Пальто очень понравилось Сосо. Он тот час одел его и вышел гулять на главную улицу Гори, его родного города. И уже вечером, возвращаясь домой, встретились его дружки и, разговорившись с ними Сосо, как-то так у него получилось, поучительным тоном что-то им сказал. Дружки его безропотно выслушали и, чинно попрощавшись, разошлись. И каждый раз, вновь встречаясь с ними, Сосо как-то высокомерно давал им то советы, то наставления. С тех пор он почувствовал свою власть над ними; он стал вожаком этой небольшой кучки своих друзей. Это ему понравилось, от того-то он, идя в очередной раз на встречу с дружками, бережно чистил свое модное пальто, подбривал усы и без головного убора, как «денди лондонский», шел на встречу с ними. Что он думал о себе тогда и как он готовил себя к таким встречам, известно было только ему одному.

Сидя в общей камере Тифлисской тюрьмы за участие в демонстрации рабочих, Сосо многому научился. Он постоянно молчал, даже когда рядом с ним горячо спорили и доказывали свою правоту зачинщики демонстрации. Его, молчаливого, но со вниманием слушающего споры, не опасались, ибо знали, что он – сын простого сапожника «нахчо», а мать его была прачкой.

Однажды в одном горячем споре спросили его мнение – он, немного помолчав, тихо и важно ответил, и все поняли, что Сосо – революционер с талантом конспиратора, коль так вдумчиво, веско, с апломбом выдал свое мнение. Споры тот час прекратились и на Сосо теперь глядели по-иному. Вскоре кто-то назвал его «Кобой». Так кличка «Коба» (что по-мингрельски означает «Сова»)

прочно закрепилась за Сосо Джугашвили. Из тюрьмы, где его продержали полгода, он вышел уже опытным революционером. Так ему, по крайней мере, казалось, и это мнение он в себе укрепил.

В разгар революции вождь мирового пролетариата Владимир Ульянов Ленин не долго думал, на ком остановить свой выбор, кому доверить решение национального вопроса в разгоревшейся страстями революционной стихии. Так Сталин (Сосо Джугашвили — «Коба») стал Народным Комиссаром по делам национальностей. И функции его, в основном, заключались в примирении армян и азербайджанцев, извечно враждовавших на религиозной почве, что отражалось на жизни их народов. Но коль шла уже Революция, то на первом плане стоял вопрос о консолидации всех революционных сил, сплочение их в единый кулак, тем более что торгаши-армяне поставляли из Персии английское оружие (и им не было в этом равных!), а в нем так остро нуждалась молодая советская республика. И надо отдать должное молодому Наркомнацу, что он сумел сдружить Шаумяна, Микояна и других с Джапаридзе, Кецховели, Магомедовым, Салмановым и другими. Это и послужило впоследствии, как политическое ядро, созданию Закавказской советской республики. Имя Сталина стало известным. Его уже знали, к нему шли и ехали со всех мест за советом и помощью. И, характерно, что на его должность (не его «место») никто не претендовал, ибо знали, что Сталин — это и грузин, и специалист по делам всех национальностей в Новой революционной России. И. Сталин уже имел власть. В выступлениях на Политбюро партии ему не было равных, да и кто мог лучше знать проблемы национальных меньшинств, как ни Сталин, сам выросший в «низах», одном из многонациональных регионов, каким был Кавказ?

А Кавказ славился не только фруктами, но и нефтью. Нефть была в Азербайджане, в Баку, в котором не раз, еще по заданию меньшевиков, бывал Сосо — «Коба». Позже «Коба» перейдет в партию большевиков, ибо меньшевики не смогли удержать свои позиции в «Большой» политике и, в основном, без боя сдались на милость большевикам, за призывами и обещаниями которых шли солдаты, матросы и рабочие, а это в Революции была сила.

Став полноправным членом Политбюро партии большевиков и подчиняясь только Ленину, Сталин уже повелевал, давал указания, советовал, наставлял, а иногда и поправлял многих видных революционеров, таких как Подвойский, Бухарин, Троцкий, Дыбенко и других.

Недовольство Сталиным некоторых из них доходило до Ленина. И тогда в состоявшейся беседе Ленин, в свою очередь, наставлял Сталина «на путь истинный». Сталин молча, с почтением выслушивал Вождя Мирового пролетариата, всеобщего любимца революционного народа, но понимал, что перечить ему не следует, а надо все «наматывать на ус».

Так шли годы — годы политической борьбы, годы строительства новой России, которую уже признали многие страны Европы и Мира. Шла гражданская, тяжелая и кровопролитная война, где брат шел на брата, отец на сына, а сын — на отца. Бой не на жизнь, а на смерть вели «Красные» и «белые», революционеры и контрреволюционеры, ставшие заклятыми врагами до шестого колена... И в самые трудные дни для молодой Советской Республики, когда трещала «по всем швам» Революция, когда враги Советов брали ее за горло, когда на фронте не было снарядов и патронов, когда от голода падали люди, когда из голодных, но

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«горящих революцией», глоток ревело: «Дашь мировую Революцию!» - Ленин посылал Сталина в любую горячую точку, на любой «архиважный» участок или фронт. И. Сталин, неведь как, исправлял положение. И получалось, что где Сталин - там была победа. А уж как это ему удавалось - это было его секретом, его искусством, его славой.

И, выступая от имени партии большевиков в день смерти Ленина, Сталин произнес свою знаменитую Клятву, которая была воспринята всеми, как заветное слово Ленина Партии, а поскольку от лица Партии выступал Сталин, то для всех представилось, что оно адресовано ему, как приемнику власти в Партии и продолжателю дела Ленина. Так волею судьбы (или случая) не окончивший ни институтов, ни академий, выросший просто в среде революционно настроенных масс, Джугашвили - Сталин стал и Главой господствующей в стране партии, и фактически Главой «Первого в мире государства рабочих и крестьян». Имея вокруг себя сколько-нибудь доверенных лиц и время-от-времени, подбирая им подобных, Сталин постепенно создал свое «окружение», рьяно исполняющих его волю, его приказы, его установки, выдаваемые им за волю Партии, за ее решения.

На всех Пленумах Партии, на заседаниях ее Политбюро и на партийных съездах Сталин всегда добивался принятия удобных ему решений и постановлений. Действуя именем Партии, Сталин подавлял любое сопротивление или инакомыслие как отдельных лиц (независимо от чинов и рангов и их положения в партии и государстве), так и претендовавших на завоевание Октября псевдо - партий типа «ЭСЭРОВ» (социалистов - революционеров) во главе с Марией Спиридоновой, Троцким, Рыковым, Бухариным и другими.

Подавляя всяческие сопротивления в Партии и в стране в целом созданным карательным аппаратом, Сталин ввел в СССР строжайшую дисциплину подчинения «снизу доверху» с обязательной отчетностью их по всем принимаемым «наверху» решениям и постановлениям.

И с 1935 года в СССР установилась безраздельная и единовластная система господства партии большевиков - ВКП(б), во главе которой стоял Иосиф Сталин.

Но проводимые как «чистки» в партии и государстве, так и широко оповещаемые для народа в печати и по радио судебные процессы над «изменниками революции» (дело Бухарина-Рыкова, «дело Промпартии, дело Троцкого-Зиновьева и другие») нередко вызвали недоумение и даже протесты в «братских» коммунистических партиях за рубежом.

Так в Москву, для встречи по этим вопросам и вопросам мирового коммунистического движения стали приезжать партийные делегации из Франции, Германии, Италии и даже из Америки. Сталину волей-неволей пришлось их принимать, вести с ними беседы, в которых Сталин старался «играть в одни ворота», доказывая им свою «коммунистическую принципиальность» и преданность революционному долгу. Он нередко заострял вопросы на отдельных, по его словам, «отщепенцах партии», которые, иммигрировав за границу, распространяют там небылицы о нем и о Советском Союзе. Так он назвал «отщепенцем» Раскольникову, пославший открытое письмо Сталину, напечатанное во многих газетах Европы, а так же Троцкого, якобы «предавшего революцию». И для иллюстрации реальности некоторых негативных явлений, тормозящих, по его мнению, развитие социализма в СССР, Сталин привел один пример, когда ему докладывал Министр внутренних дел о том, что некий

«отщепенец» (академик и ученый с мировым именем), живущий на одной площадке с этим Министром, категорически отрицал, что он является автором оперы «Евгений Онегин», то вскоре этот Министр на очередном докладе Сталину уже заявил: «А признался всё-таки этот академик, что это он написал оперу «Евгений Онегин»!»...

Сознание своей власти в стране развили в Сталине манию величия. Лозунги со словами «Да здравствует Великий Сталин!», «Сталин – это Ленин сегодня!», «сталинские соколы» (это о летчиках СССР), «Сталин – наша слава боевая» – это в песнях и так далее. И не проходило ни одного собрания в стране, будь то партийное, профсоюзное, рабочее или молодежное (комсомольское или пионерское), где бы ни провозглашались здравницы в честь Великого Сталина. Это была узаконенная идеология правящей в СССР коммунистической партии большевиков.

И.В. Сталину все мерещились заговоры и предательства. Эта тема никогда не сходила со страниц газет и журналов, со сцен театров и кино (спектакли и любые постановки). Этой темой была насыщена вся культура в СССР.

Тысячи тюрем и концлагерей от Москвы до Магадана, от Карелии до Сахалина были заполнены до отказа «врагами народа», получившими от 10 до 25 лет каторжных работ за нечаянно оброненное слово или случайно что-то сказанное невпопад. Основание для ареста часто служил простой донос завистника или злопыхателя. Так случилось и с Андреем Константиновичем Реммером – ученым-изобретателем в области технологии энергетики (минерального топлива). И хотя он получил из рук М.И.Калинина – Председателя Верховного Совета Союза СССР орден трудового Красного Знамени за свои труды, тем не менее, он в 1938 году, в ночь с 29 на 30 октября, был арестован в г. Иркутске (по доносу директора завода Саранкова) и отправлен в Москву. Ему инкриминировалась связь с иностранцами, а это были обычные встречи прибывающих по делам по приглашению Советского Правительства иностранных инженеров ^{и ученых} участие их в научных симпозиумах в СССР. А.К.Реммер знал несколько иностранных языков, в том числе и свой родной – немецкий, поскольку он родился в Гамбурге, окончил в Берлине высшее техническое училище и в 1916 году приехал работать в Россию. Политикой он не интересовался, но революцию 1917 года он видел своими глазами и иногда участвовал в митингах и собраниях на заводе Михельсона, где вначале работал мастером цеха, а позднее – инженером завода.

Допрашивающие А. К. Реммера вскоре установили, что его отец был наместником царя в Бессарабии (жил с семьей во Флорештах, в своем замке), имел титул барона, и был на хорошем счету у Российского Императора Николая Второго. С тех пор (по заключению следователей) А. К. Реммера именовали Андреем-Константином фон Реммером. Так о нем и доложили однажды И. Сталину, на что тот ответил: «вот видите, товарищи, у нас есть и бароны. Так пусть этот фон-барон и поработает на нас, раз он такой грамотный ...». И время-от-времени Андрея-Константина фон Реммера вывозили то на Урал, на азотно-туковые и химические заводы, то на объекты закрытого типа (скорее всего военного назначения). Неоднократно его привозили в лаборатории, где как пчелы в улье трудились в белых халатах ученые: инженеры, химики и технологи под неусыпным контролем молчаливой охраны в штатском. И А.-К. фон Реммер давал

те или иные пояснения инженерам технологам на их редкие, но весьма и глубоко научные вопросы технического характера, но всегда в присутствии охраны в штатском, которые что-то записывали в своих блокнотах. Потом А.-К. фон Реммера вновь возвращали в заключение, но иногда совсем в другую тюрьму либо другую камеру. Так Он побывал в Александровском центральном, в Бутырке и на Лубянке. Как-то раз на одном из допросов Ему дали понять, что Он будет теперь сидеть под номером, и вследствие этого с него взяли соответствующую расписку. Характерно, что с этого момента Его то содержали в одиночной камере, то переводили в такую камеру, где уже сидел один заключенный. Питание при этом было лучшим, чем до этого времени, с соответствующим содержанием — чистая постель, три-четыре прогулки в день, и на один час — чтение московских газет. Все это вселяло в А.-К. фон Реммера надежду о Его скором освобождении.

Однажды, сидящий с ним прибалт сказал, что Он слышал азбуку Морзе — какой то заключенный спрашивал о каком то шведском дипломате, и сообщал всем, что Он-де «сидит по глупости». То что «по глупости» — это было не смешно. «Брали» не «по глупости». В народе знали, что если уж «взяли» — значит «крышка», значит ничего хорошего не жди. И после очередного выезда «на объект» на один из подмосковных заводов, расположенных под Землей (очевидно созданного еще в период или в разгар войны (или боев) за Москву) шел уже 1947 год, (а А.-К. фон Реммер вел счет днями по восходам Солнца), его привезли и посадили опять в другую камеру. В ней сидел интеллигент лет 48-50. Его спокойный вид умных глаз не мог не привлечь к нему пристального внимания. Трудно было начать разговор и А.-К. фон Реммер стал делать гимнастические упражнения, наблюдая за сокамерником. И тогда тот сказал: «Эти упражнения делают в Германии, они ценны для органов дыхания». «Да, ответил А.-К. фон Реммер, — там я их и делал, будучи студентом». Разговор на этом оборвался, так как в открывшийся «глазок» в двери на их обоих кто-то глядел. И тогда они стали как бы «разговаривать» этими гимнастическими упражнениями.

А.-К. фон Реммера увозили часто — по 5-6 раз в месяц. И, возвращаясь в свою камеру, он видел слегка настороженный взгляд своего сокамерника. О чем тот мог думать, можно было только догадываться. Но, делая в очередной раз, а иногда по 5-6 раз в сутки, свои гимнастические упражнения, А.-К. фон Реммер «говорил» ими, что он — честный человек и его не стоит бояться. После этого глаза его сокамерника слегка влажнели, и что-то вроде глубокой улыбки освещало его лицо. Койки их были в разных углах по диагонали камеры, так что говорить было бессмысленно, но получая на обед похлебку, они успевали хотя бы парой слов сказать, что она либо вкусно пахнет, либо горячая... И, как прилагательное к этой краткой речи, мимика лица отражала доброе намерение двух разных людей.

Приехав однажды с одного военного объекта А.-К. фон Реммер долго кашлял. Это взволновало его сокамерника, и он громко сказал: «Я вызову для Вас санитаров? Я — шведский дипломат Валленберг, меня ведь не накажут за это!» Но тут резко открылась дверь и, вошедшие двое охранников быстро подняли с койки А.-К. фон Реммера и вывели из камеры. В лазарет или в больницу он не попал. Его просто перевели в соседнюю камеру, но зато дали какие-то порошки, чтобы унять усиливающийся кашель.

Находясь в очередной раз на каком-то военном (подземном) заводе, А.-К. фон Реммер едва не погиб. На их участке, в подземной лаборатории, рухнула часть стены и в образовавшуюся дыру хлынула с камнями и грязью вода. Поднялась суматоха, охранники выскочили из лаборатории на верхний уровень, вслед за ними кинулись и сотрудники лаборатории. И тогда к А.-К. фон Реммеру подскочил один из инженеров этой лаборатории и четко на ухо сказал: «Я знаю Вас, я читал Ваш доклад о технологии полимеров. Говорите, что хотите, я все передам кому скажете, не бойтесь!» И А.-К. фон Реммер рассказал все, что хотел сказать о себе, добавил также и то, что знал о шведском дипломате Валленберге. А грязная вода уже доходила до плеч. И не думая о возможной гибели, А.-К. фон Реммер все говорил и говорил с полным доверием умному и пожилому инженеру. Но вот поток грязной воды приостановился, сверху кто-то кричал, это спрашивала охрана, живы они или нет? Вскоре им помогли выбраться наверх. Их отвели в душ, потом А.-К. фон Реммер уже больной, был помещен в тюремную больницу. Через две недели его выписали и, к его удивлению, его вновь поместили в ту же камеру, где сидел шведский дипломат.

Они разговаривали мимикой, улыбками. Тихо, по-немецки, А.-К. фон Реммер назвал себя. В ответ, тоже тихо и также по-немецки, назвал себя и шведский дипломат. Теперь они были друзья, теперь их было двое! Они тихо праздновали свою встречу и свою как бы победу. Победу над всем темным и ужасным, что их окружает и, во власти которого они находятся. Оба умные и талантливые, оба, еще полны сил, но они — в камере, они — заключенные без права человеческого общения и живущие только одним — Мечтой о Свободе!

История сталинской эпохи, — это эпоха темного и ужасного пятна на теле русского народа, этой язвы всей жизни, когда подмявший всех и вся под себя тиран, этот «усатый горец», параноик с навязчивой идеей и мышлением о, якобы готовящихся против него заговоров, упекал в тюрьмы и казнил часто без суда и следствия тысячи ни в чем не повинных людей — ученых и генералов, изобретателей и писателей, поэтов и композиторов, маршалов и пекарей, артистов и даже случайно познакомившихся молодых людей, (советской девушки Нины П. и английского моряка, привезшего военные грузы по Ленд-лизу в Мурманск в 1944 году. Она, Нина П., сидела в сталинском концлагере за свою любовь 25 лет. Работала на лесоповале, стала физическим и психическим инвалидом на всю жизнь...).

А Сталин вынашивал все новые планы борьбы с, якобы готовящейся угрозой СССР со стороны западных держав. И, сидевшие в тюрьмах и концлагерях, в СССР, иностранные граждане: канадцы, немцы, венгры, эстонцы и латыши, корейцы и голландцы и многие другие, были для Сталина не иначе, как заговорщики, но всё как-то не хватало каких-то звеньев, каких-то весомых улик против них для проведения большого разоблачительного процесса, ударившего бы по Англии и Америке и по другим, якобы враждебным, по отношению к СССР странам, по их козням, которые льются рекой из радиостанций «голос Америки», «Свободная Европа», «Би-Би-Си» и других. И такие заключенные, как Рауль Валленберг, приравненный, как ни странно, к рангу фашистских военных преступников и целый ряд других, в том числе и давно проживающие, как равноправные со всеми, граждане СССР, но бывшие в прошлом иностранцами или имеющими за границей (за пределами СССР) родственников,

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рассматривались, как потенциальные враги СССР, а реально существующие, — это те, которые уже сидят в тюрьме или в концлагере. Ибо уже был стереотип, что если кто попал в тюрьму — значит виновен. Что-то ненавистный царский режим, этот «верный страж тюрьмы народов» — царской России, уже через 6 месяцев выпустил на свободу Сталина (Сосо Джугашвили)! В СССР же люди сидели по 10, 15, 25 лет и более. Но чаще они погибали от пыток (на следствии) или от болезней, недоедания, от невыносимых условий труда: на лесоповале, в шахтах и рудниках, на химических заводах, от измывательства над ними не несущей никакой ответственности за них озверевшей охраны.

Сведения об этом и разного рода издевательствах, не говоря уже о нарушении прав человека, так или иначе, через все высокие стены с колючей проволокой под высоким напряжением, через все жесточайшие запреты и строжайшие секреты проникали на свободу, к людям. О них то как раз и сообщали народам мира радио «Свобода», «Би-Би-Си», «Голос Америки» и другие.

Третья версия. о роли И. Сталина в деле Рауля Валленберга и Его сокамерника барона Андрея Константина фон Реммера и многих других как раз и излагает суть этого тирана и его пособников — «палачей» дать новый «фонтан» жестокости зарождающейся новой заре Свободы над Европой, пострадавшей от фашистской чумы и испившей полную чашу горя, страданий и лишений, но не давшей себя сломить окончательно, благодаря своему высокому западному интеллекту, горячей любви к свободе и миру. Это был Утес, об который разбился кроважадный гитлеровский рейх! Об этот Утес мог так же разбиться и Сталин, со своей манией величия и планами подавления свободной Европы, и все его «подготовишки» к новому политическому процессу, включая таких «врагов» как Р. Валленберг, А.-К. фон Реммер и многих других, внезапно рухнули, лопнули как мыльный пузырь на солнце, ибо Провидению было угодно, что бы этот маньяк и враг свободы скончался внезапно в марте 1953 года. Он сдох на своей даче один, как собака, под своей бараньей буркой — пьяный, страшный, тупой и ненавидимый всеми, кроважадный тиран XX-го века.

Эпилог: Согласно предсмертному письму вдовы барона Андрея-Константина фон Реммера — Татьяны Реммер, ее муж — А.-К. Фон Реммер вместе с Р. Валленбергом были убиты (застрелены) в своей камере, в тюрьме на Лубянке, 15.04.1950 г. Сообщение об этом ей привезли не назвавшие себя два советских генерала из Москвы, как очевидцы и свидетели последних дней и минут жизни этих двух замечательных людей.

- Предсмертное письмо Т. Реммер (оригинал) передан сестре Р. Валленберга — Нине-Вивеке-Марии Лагергрэн, в Швецию, через Посольство Королевства Швеции в Украине 16.06.2002 г. Его приняла от Реммера Г.А. в собственные руки Кристина Даниельсон — 1-ый секретарь Посольства Швеции в Украине (г. Киев).

Историко-архивное следствие вел сын А.-К. Реммера —
Генрих Андреевич Реммер (70 лет).

29.11.2003 г.



"Yvonne & Max Grunberg" <ygrun@netvision.net.il> on 2004-01-27 02:12:27

p 2 EU¹

INKOM
2004 -05-28
01-27
UD:S ARKIV

To: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: re: press release

(EC)

Dear Ambassador Hamrin:

Please find attached a document.

Yours truly,

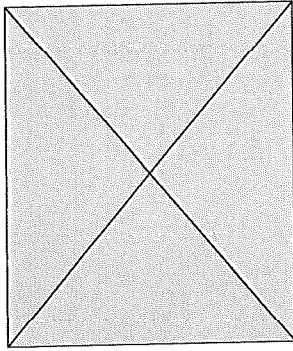
Max Grunberg



- hamrin press.doc

EC/Hamrin /JB
Brev t. Grunberg
040216 ✓
exp. 17/2/JB

Lo.



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

Jan. 27, 2004

His Excellency Harald Hamrin
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Mr. Tobias Nilsson
Press Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Your Excellencies:

Please allow me to thank you for the generous grant you recently awarded to me. I also deeply appreciate the press release announcing this grant.

In the press release, you indicate that this grant has been given "for his long-term commitment and for the significance of his work." I am concerned that this phrase may give the false impression that I am being remunerated for my efforts to investigate the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

This implication could be harmful to my reputation, as I have steadfastly refused to accept compensation for my time or effort in the Wallenberg case.

I therefore would, respectfully, ask that your office issue a new statement, clarifying that this grant was specifically given in order to assist in the launch of an international appeal for factual information concerning the fate of Mr. Wallenberg.

Thank you in advance for considering this request.

Sincerely,

Max Grunberg

Cc: Prof. Guy von Dardel, brother of Raoul Wallenberg
Mrs. Nina Lagergren, sister of Raoul Wallenberg

ARLIVEX.

EC/Hamrin/JM

040217

cc.

Gösta Grassman
2004-01-29 15:38

Till: **Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK**
Kopia: Distributionslista med 2 mottagare
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: **Fw: Raoul Wallenberg**

INKOM UD		
2004/29/20		
2004-05-28		
01-29		
Avd/0	Gr/2	Mål/EU

Hej Harald,

Vår alerta pressassistent Juliane har kollat upp RW-skolan. Se nedan. Jag hoppas detta svar räcker för ditt ändamål. Om inte, så återkom, så får vi göra lite mera efterforskning.

Bästa hälsningar

Gösta

Gösta Grassman
Abt. für Presse, Kultur und Wirtschaft
Schwedische Botschaft
Rauchstrasse 1
10787 Berlin
Tel 030/50 50 66 40

----- Forwarded by Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2004-01-29 15:35 -----


Juliane
Dylus/FOREIGN/MINISTRY

To: **Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK**
cc:
Subject: **Re: Fw: Raoul Wallenberg**

UD Berlin(amb)
2004-01-27 13:53

Hej Gösta,

nu har jag haft kontakt med Frau Wolff skolans direktör. Och det är så här (för snabbhetens skull denna gången på tyska):

Die Schule liegt im Bezirk Pankow, ist eine Gesamtschule (Realschule + Gymnasium) und wird tatsächlich auf lange Sicht geschlossen.

Das geschieht auf folgende Weise: Bereits ab vergangenem Schuljahr gibt es keine siebten Klassenstufen mehr, und in Zukunft wird es auch keine mehr geben. Damit fällt natürlich nach und nach der Nachwuchs weg. Das bedeutet, dass die Schule in wenigen Jahren geschlossen wird, weil keine Schüler mehr dasein werden.

Das ist ein Beschluss der vom Bezirksamt Pankow so geschlossen wurde. Alle Proteste - national und international - haben nichts genützt.

Gruß

Juliane

Schwedische Botschaft
Presse | Kultur | Wirtschaft
Rauchstrasse 1
10787 Berlin

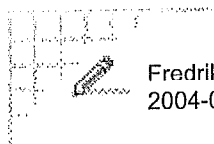


Tel: 030 / 50 50 66 44

Fax: 030 / 50 50 66 56

Mail: juliane.dylus@foreign.ministry.se

2004/5880



Fredrik Wetterqvist
2004-01-30 10:21

P 2 Eu¹
(IN 2 Ba)
PIK

To: Karin Höglund/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc: Mats Bergquist/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, Ingrid Iremark/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK, UD PIK KULT, Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Subject: Raoul Wallenberg

ifr. fax nr 5 från amb. London
2004-01-19

Kära Karin,

Två veckor varm på stolen som sektionschef för kultur- och främjandefrågor har jag en del att lära och stå i, men ger mig snabbt ikast med rubricerade fråga...

Det ter sig så lyckligt att Stockholm International Forum även medförde en del belysning av Raoul Wallenbergs gärning, varför frågan om hur Sverige framgent arbetar med Wallenbergärendet landat även på mitt bord.

I korthet gäller följande:

Raoul Wallenberg (liksom Nobelpriset) är alltid en prioriterad "fråga" för utlandsmyndigheterna. Kring honom och hans gärning kan knytas samarbete med såväl lokala Raoul Wallenberg-föreningar som universitet och högskolor, arrangeras seminarieserier och konferenser om folkrätt m.m.. Det är därför utmärkt att ambassaden engagerar sig i detta "gratistillfälle" att lyfta Sveriges profil i Storbritannien. Samtidigt noterar jag att ambassaden i sin VP för 2004 inte nämner några planer för Wallenbergaktiviteter över huvudtaget, och att ni får en betydande ökning av informationsanslaget från 300.000 till 400.000 SEK. Med fem veckors varsel till Holocaust Educational Trusts kampanj drar igång är svaret därför **nej** om någon möjlighet finns för att erhålla ytterligare finansiering från UD (för bl.a. informationsmaterial på engelska).

Vi har kontaktat Svenska institutet för att höra om deras beredskap att uppdatera den bok om Wallenberg som gavs ut 1995. Tills vidare kan den laddas ned i sin helhet på www.sweden.se/templates/FactSheet___4284.asp och naturligtvis göras tillgänglig för HET. Vidare rekommenderas starkt Paul Levines artikel på www.sweden.se/templates/Article___7851.asp som publicerades i måndags inför Stockholm International Forum. Den är bra!

Kanske finns möjlighet för er att ordna kopior på en rad språk - inkl arabiska - av "Tell ye Your Children" från Forum för Levande Historia (Hélène Löw) som gavs ut 1998? Här kan ambassaden möjligen samarbeta med British Council som inom sin egen verksamhet "Connecting Futures" ju försöker nå ut till bl.a. ungdomar i Storbritannien av muslimsk härkomst med information om Holocaust, dialog mellan muslimska och judiska ungdomar osv. I och med att Hélenes nya myndighet invigs om en vecka kunde ju f.ö. hon vara en högtintressant talare för er/HET (www.levandehistoria.se).

På svenskt håll kan i övrigt kan rekommenderas Kjell Gredes film "God afton Herr Wallenberg" (finns på Svenska institutet) m.m. I Kanada hade vi en årlig konferens på Wallenbergdagen (17 januari), där en av drivkrafterna - tillika huvudtalare vid årets Stockholm International Forum - är justitieministern Irwin Cotler. Lunds universitet har en särskild Raoul Wallenbergfakultet osv. Judiska museet invigde också en ny utställning om Raoul Wallenberg i måndags, och vi undersöker just om den också kunde passa i ett UD-sammanhang. Här finns således gott om underlag för att göra breda och välplanerade insatser kommande år...

Er anmälan om det omfattande projektet i Storbritannien aktualiserar i högsta grad frågan om vi centralt skall förbereda ett "Wallenbergpaket" för utlandsmyndigheterna. Det finns anledning att även diskutera detta på SB, och vi får anledning att återkomma till er alla i frågan.

Lo

Vänligast,

Fredrik



Övralämnas till Utrikesdepartementet.
30/1-04 Jan Persson

Brev



"Oserowitz"
<oserowitz@barak-online.net
>

2004-01-19 17:11

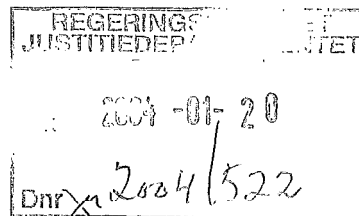
Sänd svar till "Oserowitz"

Till: Ju Registrator/JUSTICE/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Please see attached documents



letterhead wallenberg.doc Gorenpersson.doc



71-ju 2003/1354/Brev

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2004/6083		
2004-02-03		
02		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Maj Eu 1

EC

EC/Hammar/IB
040217

Brev t. Gorenberg

040216 v

exp. 17/2/ju

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

19th January, 2003

Re: Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Dear Member of Parliament

On 27th January 2003, I hand delivered a letter for you at the Royal Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. (Please see attached word file)

Kindly advise me if this letter has reached your office, as, so far, I have not received an acknowledgement that this letter has been received by your office.

I would like to thank you in advance for looking into this matter and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly

Max Grunberg

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



REGERINGSKANSLIET

PRIVEX.

04/7596

P 2 Eu'

2004-02-09

EC

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

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

Professor Guy von Dardel

6 A Chemin Adolphe Patseur

1209 Genève

SCHWEIZ

Information om Raoul Wallenberg efter 2001

Broder!

Tack för Ditt brev av den 8 januari 2004. Som Du redan informerats per e-mail av Hans Magnusson har jag varit bortrest en tid och därför inte förrän nu haft möjlighet att besvara Dina rader. Jag kommenterar Dina frågor i den ordning Du tar upp dem i Ditt brev.

1. Vad gäller Jan Lundviks forskning i bl.a. Budapest kommer jag, såsom jag redan skrev i mitt brev den 19 december i fjol, att informera Dig så snart Jan lämnat in sin rapport. Så har, som jag skrev då, ännu inte skett, men jag räknar med att höra av Jan senare under vårvintern.

2. Krister Wahlbäcks utredning om Alexandra Kollontay ligger helt utanför mitt ansvarsområde och jag vet inte hur långt det arbetet har framskridit. Men jag skall gärna be Wahlbäck ta kontakt med Dig när och om han har något att rapportera som berör Raoul Wallenberg.

3. Vad gäller Hans Magnussons och min resa till Moskva i höstas finns inget mer att rapportera utöver det jag skrev i mitt decemberbrev.

4. Vad gäller forskningen vid transportarkiven förmodar jag att Du syftar på Susan Mesinais arbete. Här tycks det föreligga ett missförstånd. Det är alls icke så att något beslut fattats att sådan

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefonväxel
08-405 10 00

Telefax
08-723 11 76

E-post
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. 10/2-04
JVL

2004-02-09

forskning inte längre kommer att få anslag från regeringen. Såsom jag skrev till Dig i december fick Mesinai redan 2001 ett anslag avsett att finansiera en s.k. pilotstudie om transportarkiven. Avsikten med pilotstudien var att denna skulle utgöra underlag för en bedömning av huruvida det var meningsfullt att gå vidare med en bredare studie. Mesinai själv gjorde vid den tidpunkten, alltså för två och ett halvt år sedan, bedömningen att pilotstudien skulle ta ett par tre månader i anspråk. Hon har hittills inte presenterat en slutrapport gällande denna pilotstudie. Referensgruppen, som jag skrev om i mitt förra brev till Dig, har därför valt att inte behandla (OBS! den har alltså inte underkänt) Mesinais senare ansökning om ytterligare bidrag. Jag har vid flera tillfällen uppmanat Mesinai att inkomma med en rapport om pilotstudien, något som dock inte skett. I svar till mig har hon istället beklagat sig över UD:s "rigida" inställning. Men som Du säkert förstår rör det sig här om skattepengar som UD och regeringen måste hantera enligt gällande regler.

5. Susanne Berger har, som Du själv skriver, fått ett mindre anslag av UD och därefter meddelat mig att hon drabbats av sjukdom. Jag har svarat henne att UD accepterar att hon uppskjuter sitt forskningsarbete tills hon tillfrisknat. Jag har dock därefter inte hört vidare ifrån henne.

6. Slutligen skriver Du att det sedan 2001 kommit "ganska många vittnesmål till UD:s kännedom". Så är dock knappast fallet. Det har inkommit ett par tre "vittnesmål" – i samtliga fall rör det sig dock om "vittnesmål" som vi bedömt sakna varje värde. Sålunda har en kvinna hört av sig med ett par tre mycket långa (8-9 sidor) handskrivna brev på ryska. Kvinnan, som säger sig vara född 1951, gör gällande att hon är dotter till Raoul Wallenberg, men hennes skildring är osammanhängande och omöjlig att kontrollera, eftersom alla personer hon hänvisar till (sin mamma och div. släktingar) vid det här laget är döda. Med sitt senaste brev sände hon mig också ett "familjefoto" där en av personerna sägs vara Raoul Wallenberg. Fotot sägs vara taget 1956, men personen ifråga uppvisar ingen som helst likhet med den Raoul Wallenberg vi känner igen från fotografier från tiden före 1945. I sitt senaste brev ansöker kvinnan, med hänvisning till sitt släktskap med Raoul Wallenberg, dessutom om svenskt medborgarskap och svensk pension. Jag har inte bedömt detta och de få andra vittnesmålen ha något intresse. Låt mig dock veta om Du är av annan uppfattning, så skall jag självfallet se till att Du kopior på denna korrespondens. En

2004-02-09

annan person, en viss Remmer från Jalta, har skrivit direkt till Nina Lagergren, men vi har tillsammans kommit fram till att även detta "vittnesmål" saknar all substans. Detsamma gäller slutligen en svensk munk, som säger sig ha haft något slag uppenbarelse och påstår sig kunna på en karta peka ut en plats i Sibirien där Raoul Wallenberg skall hållas isolerad.

Med vänliga hälsningar



Harald Hamrin

cc: Nina Lagergren, Dahlbergsvägen 22, 182 62 Djursholm
Hans Magnusson, UD-EC

cap. 10/2 -04/ JVB



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARLIVEX.

04/9598
P 2 EU

(EL)

Stockholm, 16 February 2004

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43
E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

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

Letter Raoul Wallenberg 27th January 2003

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

I have received through various channels (e-mail and regular mail) copies of your recent letters indicating that you have so far not received an answer to your original letter of January 27th 2003, which you addressed to His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament och members of Parliament.

As you will remember you received an answer, written by me, on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Swedish Government, detailing what has been done and what can be done in the case of Raoul Wallenberg within the areas of competence of the Government.

I understand from your recent letter that the other addressees have so far not answered. As I indicated in my letter at the time I am, as a representative of the Foreign Ministry and the Government, not in a position to answer on behalf of either His Majesty or the Parliament. The only thing I can suggest is that you write separate letters to his Majesty and to the Speaker inquiring about the whereabouts of your January 2003 letter. The Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv should be in a position to help you transmitting the letters to Stockholm.

Yours sincerely,

Harald Hamrin

c: Amb. Robert Rydberg, Tel Aviv

Postal address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

E-mail
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

cap. 17/2/04
LB

04/10086

ARKIVEX
EC

P 2 Eu'

Harald Hamrin
UD-EC

2004-02-16 12:07

Till: "Yvonne & Max Grunberg"
<ygrun@netvision.net.il>

Kopia: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Ang: re: press release

EC/Hamrin

040217

Sven E. Grunberg
040216 (original)

Laa. JB

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

pressrelease Raoul Wallenberg

Thank you for your e-mail of 2004-01-27. Due to a short vacation I haven't had a chance to answer your mail until now.

This is to inform you that it is not possible to withdraw a press statement that has already been issued. But I want to assure you that the wording should do nothing to harm your reputation, on the contrary.

Nevertheless, I would like to explain the reason for the wording. The reference group of professional historians and political scientists, which advises the Government on questions related to applications for funds for research on Raoul Wallenberg, did not take a position on your application. The reason was, probably, that it did not view your project as a purely research one. The Government, however, is free to take a different position, keeping in mind your previous work and, as the press statement says, "the relevance" of your project "for the continuing search" for the truth about Wallenberg's fate. The money thus allotted is therefore exclusively meant to finance your present project. It should in no way be seen as compensation for your previous work. Our gratitude for that work was shown by awarding you, a few years ago, the Nordstjernan order.

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin

"Yvonne & Max Grunberg" <ygrun@netvision.net.il>

"Yvonne & Max Grunberg"
<ygrun@netvision.net.il>

2004-01-27 02:12

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: re: press release

Dear Ambassador Hamrin:

Please find attached a document.

Yours truly,

Max Grunberg



- hamrin press.doc

Laa.

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

Jan. 27, 2004

His Excellency Harald Hamrin
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Mr. Tobias Nilsson
Press Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Your Excellencies:

Please allow me to thank you for the generous grant you recently awarded to me. I also deeply appreciate the press release announcing this grant.

In the press release, you indicate that this grant has been given "for his long-term commitment and for the significance of his work." I am concerned that this phrase may give the false impression that I am being remunerated for my efforts to investigate the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

This implication could be harmful to my reputation, as I have steadfastly refused to accept compensation for my time or effort in the Wallenberg case.

I therefore would, respectfully, ask that your office issue a new statement, clarifying that this grant was specifically given in order to assist in the launch of an international appeal for factual information concerning the fate of Mr. Wallenberg.

Thank you in advance for considering this request.

Sincerely,

Max Grunberg

Cc: Prof. Guy von Dardel, brother of Raoul Wallenberg
Mrs. Nina Lagergren, sister of Raoul Wallenberg

Från:

Harald Hamrin

2004-02-17 10:46

2004/29123

ARKIVEX.

P 2 EU¹

Till: Gösta Grassman/FOREIGN/MINISTRY,
Kopia: *amb. Berlin*
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Raoul Wallenberg-skola i Berlin

EC

Hej Gösta!

Tack för ditt mejl om RW-skolan i Pankow. Vi har talat om saken här på EC och jag har också varit i kontakt med Nina Lagergren, som var den som slog larm och naturligtvis gärna ser att UD agerar i ärendet.

Vi kan naturligtvis från svensk sida inte motsätta oss ett tyskt beslut att stänga en enskild skola. Möjligen skulle man kunna tänka sig att ambassaden kontaktar lämplig person eller instans inom t ex Berlins skolförvaltning och hör sig för om det finns något intresse av att någon annan skola "övertar" Pankowskolans RW-beteckning och engagemang i RW och de värden som förknippas med honom. Vi har inga speciella idéer om hur detta skulle kunna ske, men vill ändå uttrycka vårt starka intresse för att någonting görs i denna fråga.

Hälsningar

Harald

EC/Hamrin/7B
040217
a.a.

Arg Jbr 04/24532 (EC) P 2 Su'
EC/Hamrin/JoB
040414 ~~040414~~

Harald Hamrin

2004-02-17 10:14

Till: Martina Quick/FOREIGN/MINISTRY - amb. Moskva
Kopia: Amb. Moskva
Blank: meddelat Ditinitj
Fax till: 040401 ~~040401~~
Ärende: RW:s "dotter" exp. 17/2-04

Hej Martinal

För något år sedan uppsöktes jag här i Stockholm av en viss Nina Nikolajevna Ditinitj, född 1951 eller om det var 1952. Hon gjorde gällande att hon är dotter till Raoul Wallenberg. Hon drog sin historia och överlämnade ett PM. Det hela saknar uppenbarligen substans och de olika personer, bl a mamman och andra släktingar, hon hänvisade till är nu samtliga döda. Hon har nu återkommit med nytt brev och PM samt ett familjefoto från 1956.

Vi bör av formella skäl ändå lämna henne ett besked, men eftersom hon bara lämnat telefonnummer får jag be dig ringa henne i Moskva. Det enda du behöver säga är följande: "UD har bedömt att det är omöjligt att kontrollera och följa upp hennes uppgifter. Dessutom uppvisar den person (andre från vänster) på fotot, som hon påstår vara RW, ingen som helst likhet med den RW vi känner till från fotografier före 1945. Svenska UD har därför beslutat att inte vidta någon åtgärd med anledning av hennes brev."

De nummer hon uppgett är följande: 911 75 37 (tj)

362 57 05 (bost)

89031394302 (mobil)

För ordningens skull regasoch arkiveras hennes inkommande samt detta mitt mejl i vanlig ordning. Tacksam du meddelra mig åtygärd, så att vi kan rega även detta.

Hälsningar

Harald



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.

2004/9226

P 2 EU'

2004-02-17

EC

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

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

Nina Lagergren

Dahlbergsvägen 22

182 62 Djursholm

Raoul Wallenberg-skola i Berlin

Kära Nina!

Följande för Din information angående "Raoul Wallenberg"-skolan i Pankow.

Vi kan naturligtvis från UD:s sida inte motsätta oss ett tyskt beslut att stänga en enskild skola i Berlin – desto mera som stängningen i detta fall, enligt den information vi fått, inte har någon koppling till Raoul Wallenberg, utan baserar sig på ett normalt administrativt övervägande.

Dock har jag idag bett vår ambassad i Berlin att kontakta lämplig person eller instans inom staden Berlins skolförvaltning för att undersöka om det finns någon möjlighet att en annan skola "övertar" Pankow-skolans "Raoul Wallenberg"-beteckning och, framför allt, engagemanget för Raoul Wallenberg och de värden vi förknippar med honom. Jag har uttryckligen markerat att vi från UD:s sida har ett "starkt intresse" av att så sker.

Vi får naturligtvis vara beredda på att en reaktion kan dröja något.

Med de bästa hälsningar

Harald Hamrin

C: Professor Guy von Dardel, 6 A Chemin Adolph Pasteur, CH-1209
Genève, Schweiz

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm

Telefonväxel
08-405 10 00

E-post
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefax
08-723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

cap. 040217
JR



"sberger"
 <sberger@prodigy.net>
 2004-02-24 16:23

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
 Kopia:
 Blank:
 Fax till:
 Ärende: quick question

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR	2004/11039	
	2004-02-25	
	24	
Avd.	Gr	Eu
P	2	Eu

Dear Goeran Rydeberg -

Takroju med....

(ARK)

Would you please tell me if Polish witness Boguslaw Baj was interviewed by the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw between 1988 and 1992. I have a copy of the interview from 1992, and it is a bit unclear whether or not Baj actually was interviewed in 1988 or if he simply corresponded by mail. If there is an interview report, could you please send me the full text?

Thanks very much. Address: Susanne Berger, 4793 Williamsburg Blvd, Arlington VA 22207 USA

Best wishes - Susanne

*Besvär
 i n e-
 post
 04-26.
 Copia av
 brev från
 Baj ut
 VD P2
 Eu' (m102)
 från jan 1988
 överant
 separat
 a.a/ufz*

Le

Regar, also EC/Hamrin

ink 1/3-2

Le Mouvement International pour l'Humanité Raoul Wallenberg

4845, avenue Bourret #34, Montréal (Québec) Canada H3W 1L2
Tél.: (514) 343-0137 Courrier électronique: wallenberg@videotron.ca



The Hon. Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden
St 103 39 Stockholm
Sweden

February 13, 2004

INK. UTRIKESDEP. D.Nr. 04/11976 2004-03-02 01		
AVD P	CR. 2	MÅL EU

EC

Dear Mr. Hamrin,

On December 3, 2003, I sent a letter to the Right Honourable Prime Minister Göran Persson with our proposal to mark the 60th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue operations by a declaration of Raoul Wallenberg's Day in Sweden. You are one of those who did a lot for the promotion of Raoul Wallenberg's recognition. Therefore, I address you personally with the same suggestion.

I was greatly satisfied with the last Forum in Sweden. Your country has a special place in the struggle for a peaceful life in the world.

The declaration of the Raoul Wallenberg Day in the country of origin of an international hero, Raoul Wallenberg, who epitomizes mutual respect, understanding and carrying between people of different origins, will serve the same aim. The United State of America and Canada have already declared such a day. The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity addressed governments of Hungary and Russia with the same suggestion.

Nowadays, the complex world situation demands our efforts to promote high principles of humanity. Recognizing Raoul Wallenberg, we remind of the value of these principles.

Thanking you for your noble activities, which are widely known, I count on your support in this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Vera Parnes
President

EC/Hamrin / JB

040414 ✓

L Fax t. Parnes

exp 14/4/ JB
(in mail)

Harald Hamrin
2004-03-11 12:15

Till: **Lars Danielsson/PRIMEMINISTER/MINISTRY,**
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: **Raoul Wallenberg**

Lars!

För en tid sedan mejlade jag till dig med anledning av ett brev från kanadensiskan Vera Parnes (av ambassaden i Ottawa föreslagen till Nordstjernen, tillstyrkt av UD-EC) som skrivit till statsministern med förslag om inrättande av en RW-dag. Brevet gick vidare till utrikesministern som svarade i princip positivt och föreslog Parnes att kontakta mig. Det har hon nu gjort.

I ditt svar till mig då bad du mig avvakta. Vi behöver dock signal från SB.

Hälsningar

Harald

Regas, åter EC/Hamrin Saltjö-Boo 25/2 2004 aik 1/3-04
EC/Hamrin / TvB
040304 Brev t. Malmstierna cap. 9/3 / TvB (EL)
Bästa Harald (Hamrin, UD/EC)
jag ringde dig angående Raul Wallenberg.

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 04/12138		
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AVD. p	GR. 2	MAL. EV

Jag träffade Raul Wallenberg i Torgskolan, Oxelösund
hösten 1971 som sista personen i livet.

Han blev skjuten av den svenska milittären
på trappan till skolan utanför skolbyggnaden.

Jag hade varit med min pappa och vi
hade besökt Lublianka fängelset i Moskva
för att försöka få ut Raul. Vi blev där

arresterade. Olof Palme var med men
han störde förhandlingarna. Min pappa
var kung Gustaf II Adolf och han ville
att Raul skulle frigges. Det skulle bli en
triumf för monarkin men det föll inte
Olof Palme i smaken så han störde

Ox-d = Oxelösund

Det var några pansarvagnar som
grävdes ned och det är inte omöjligt
att de ligger kvar ännu.

Men Raul Wallenberg kom med båten
eller en annan samtidigt med "invästningen".

Han var mycket trevlig och blev nog
förvånad när han släpades ut från
skolbyggnaden och avrättades på trappan
till torgskolan.

Jag var den sista personen som pratade
med honom. Jag var 8 år då och
männena känns nära.

Hälsningsfullt

Jarl-Adolf Melnasterna

Sockenvägen 34 B
13242 Sättsjö-Boo
nr 4440714

----- Vidarebefordrat av Gun-Britt Forsberg Roecklein/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-03-05 15:07 -----



"CGMcKay"
<cgmckay@telia.com>
2004-03-04 17:11

Till: Information-UD/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Jag vill fastställa om det finns bland handlingar som har släppts om Wallenbergfallet vissa handlingar som nämner följande personer samt företag och som är tillgängliga för forskning:

Anton [Antal] Grundböck

Bela Grundböck

Streco AB [svenskt företag] = Swedish Trading Company

Lennart Larsson

C.A.Wallenberg [eventuellt Wallenberg] & Co [svensk firma som bedrev handel med Ungern].

Jag är ytterst tacksam om min förfråga kan befordras vidare till kanslirådet Göran Rydeberg eftersom han kan området samt känner till min forskning.

Dr. Craig Graham McKay, Uppsala (018-531828)

Besvarat muntligen
2004-03-18 ✓

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INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2004/15458		
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Avd. A	Gr 9	Mål 6

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Göran Rydeberg

2004-03-18 10:00

Till: cgmckay@telia.com

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Ang: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Bäste Craig,

Här kommer vårt svar. Daniel Larsson som jag bett utreda detta har ju till uppgift att digitalisera personuppgifter och att föra in information och kommentarer kring de ryska (sovjetiska) dokumenten i ärendet i särskild databas, men han har tyvärr inget funnit. Jag har skickat frågan vidare till den tidigare Wallenberg-handläggaren Jan Lundvik (som är ungersktalande och specialist på just de ungerska frågorna) och bett honom informera mig om han ev känner till något i ärendet. Hittills har vi -som framgått- inte fått fram något mera. Jag lovar dock att återkomma, så snart jag fått ytterligare uppgifter.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Göran Rydeberg

Sen till skrivare

2004-03-04✓

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G

March 1, 2004

Regeringskansliet
Ministry For Foreign Affairs
Stockholm, Sweden

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D.Nr. 04/13042		
2004-03-09		
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(EC)

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Svan t.
Anastos
USA
ed

Gentlemen:

I have written two interconnected one act plays entitled Raoul Wallenberg and Adolph Eichmann and Raoul Wallenberg at Lubyanka Prison. A synopsis of the plays and historical data concerning Wallenberg of which you are fully informed is attached.

As you may know, Holocaust Remembrance Day is observed on a world-wide basis on April 18. On or about that date, I now inquire if my play Raoul Wallenberg at Lubyanka Prison could be read aloud at a suitable conference room at the Regeringskansliet. The principal feature of the play: it is Wallenberg alone in monologue. I am attaching a copy of the play for your inspection.

I am making this unusual request because theatres and drama schools in Stockholm where I have already inquired have been either unable or unwilling to grant me this favor.

With grateful thanks for your understanding of my position, I am

Sincerely yours,
Charles Anastos

CHARLES ANASTOS
505 O'Farrell Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
USA

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 have extended this play an additional 20 minutes by focusing on Wallenberg's involvement with the death marches that occurred in

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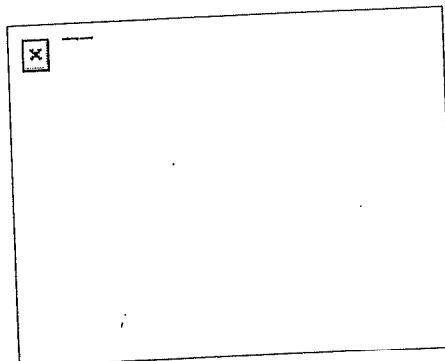
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Sweden unveils Wallenberg memorial

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



U.N. chief Kofi Annan at the Wallenberg memorial

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.

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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.



Ministry for Foreign Affairs
<http://utrikes.regeringen.se/>

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.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

AT

LUBYANKA PRISON.

A Play in One Act

By

Charles Anastos

CHARACTER

Raoul Wallenberg, A Swedish diplomat
in his early thirties.

SCENE

Moscow, Russia. February 1945.
Evening. Wallenberg's prison cell.

Wallenberg is standing.

WALLENBERG: I was arrested by the Red Army in Budapest last month. Subsequently, I was taken by train to Moscow and this prison in Red Square. What has happened is outrageous, unjust and illegal. I am a Swedish diplomat who was assigned to the Swedish legation in Budapest. My sole mission was to save as many of the Jewish population in that city as possible from being deported to the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau. I was also concerned with death marches that were later organized to force Jews to march from Budapest to the Austrian border. In this prison, I am cut off from the outside world. I have not been allowed to communicate with the Swedish Embassy in Moscow or the Red Cross. I am being treated like a prisoner of war, an agent or a spy.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I am innocent, and I have done no wrong. My captors do not seem to believe me. In order to protect the Jewish population of Budapest, I had to deal with Nazi and Hungarian Fascist officials. Perhaps this activity has created false impressions in the minds of prison officials. My sole intent was to save lives. I could not always do this in ordinary diplomatic channels but had to improvise in order to deal with complex and rapidly changing circumstances. I realize that some of my Swedish protective passes that were designed to ultimately save the lives of Jews in Budapest fell into the wrong hands. There was some black market activity with respect to these documents. I suppose this was unavoidable considering the extreme situation of life or death that existed in Budapest.

Pause

WALLENBERG: My hope is that the Russians will finally come to the realization that I am a Swedish citizen, a diplomat, and that Sweden has been a neutral nation all during World War Two. My country has a long tradition of engaging in humanitarian missions; I am just one of many who have preceded me.

Pause

WALLENBERG: The interests of Sweden and America were identical in this case. Both governments wanted to save the Jewish population of Budapest. We became affiliated in this endeavor. It was a joint enterprise with the War Refugee Board in Washington, D. C. and the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Both Eichmann and the Hungarian Foreign Minister escaped from Budapest before the Red Army surrounded the city. I have no pity for Eichmann, but I do feel sorry about the Foreign Minister. He is young, and he made a tragic mistake in allowing himself to become a part of the Hungarian Fascist government which was so anti-semitic. I believe that eventually and inevitably both men will be apprehended and will then have to stand trial for their crimes against the Jewish people. Eichmann is a major war criminal and the Foreign Minister a minor one. I predict both will pay with their lives for these crimes.

Pause

WALLENBERG: The Foreign Minister's wife represented a brief and very pleasant interlude for me. We became friends. She was the bright light in an otherwise grim and very tragic environment. She was expecting a child and left for her home in Italy to give birth. I don't expect to see her again, but I will never forget her. She gave me help and encouragement when I needed it.

Pause

WALLENBERG: Whenever I think of Stalin, I become pessimistic about my chances of leaving this prison in the near future. Stalin has been so ruthless with his own people. A vast prison system has been constructed and maintained throughout the Soviet Union. It is easy to become imprisoned in this country, and very difficult to leave the system once committed. One can become lost in a bureaucratic nightmare.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I have tried to understand the German point of view. Hitler was a tragedy for the German people as he was for the Jewish people. His rise to power was phenomenal. He went from being an obscure politician in the early 1920s to being the leader of a modern, industrialized nation in the early 1930s. From that point, he created a police state, a dictatorship that combined propaganda with terror to control his people. His anti-semitism was violent and extreme. He used fantastic racial theories of Aryan supremacy to justify a campaign of persecution and then annihilation against the Jewish population of Europe unprecedented in human history. In addition, his invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 placed a burden upon his nation and his military that was clearly beyond their capacity to endure. This colossal error resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of young German men and the ultimate destruction of many German cities that will take years to rebuild. Hitler wasn't taken seriously at the beginning. When he finally became Chancellor in January 1933, it was then too late to stop him. Hitler wanted war, and he revealed his plans in his book "Mein Kampf" which again was not taken seriously when it was first published.

Pause

WALLENBERG:

Since my imprisonment, I have had the opportunity to think long and hard about the Final Solution and who is responsible for this horror. I believe that only Hitler and Himmler had the capacity and the authority to commit this crime against humanity. Everything that I know about Himmler indicates that he was completely subservient to Hitler. He began his career as Hitler's bodyguard with a small group of men who later became the SS. It is true that we have no written order or memorandum signed by Adolph Hitler directing Himmler to implement the Final Solution. Yet there is important evidence pointing to Hitler. Near the end of "Mein Kampf" there is a passage in which Hitler talks about the desirability of gassing Jews. The reference is to World War One. Hitler indicates that if twelve or fifteen thousand Jews had been subjected to poison gas at the beginning and during that war, a million Germans might have been saved. Perhaps even more important is the fact that Hitler was gassed in October 1918 in France on the Western Front and temporarily lost the sight of his eyes. Clearly, poison gas was a fact in Hitler's life and not just an abstract concept. More recent evidence is the speech that he gave before the German Reichstag in Berlin on January 30, 1939. In it, he predicted that if international Jewry should succeed in creating another world war then the result would not be victory for them but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe.

Pause

WALLENBERG:

I had a wonderful staff of Jewish volunteers in Budapest. They helped me to distribute my Swedish protective passes. Initially, I managed to get the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior to agree to distribute 4,500 passes to Jews who renounced their Hungarian citizenship. These people then acquired the status of Swedish citizens visiting Budapest. This created a great deal of paperwork, and my Jewish staff accomplished the task.

Pause

WALLENBERG:

Other neutral nations like Portugal and Switzerland and the International Red Cross also managed to issue their own protective passes. In addition, we acquired several buildings in the city which assumed Swedish neutral status and which flew our flag. These buildings became safe havens for thousands of additional Jewish residents.

Pause

WALLENBERG:

I am grateful that I was able to save some of the Jewish population in Budapest with our Swedish passes and neutral buildings. I deeply regret that I arrived too late in that city to save or assist any of the other 437,000 Jews from all regions of Hungary living outside of Budapest who were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau earlier that year. Most of these people lived in rural Hungary in the smaller locales. I have very little knowledge concerning their way of life. I would imagine that most were orthodox Jews living in accordance with the customs and traditions of many centuries of Judaism. The lives of these people were completely removed and had no relation whatsoever to the racial fantasies of Hitler and Himmler. They were innocent. Yet the spectre of annihilation confronted them after Eichmann and his SS unit moved into Hungary in the spring of 1944. Eichmann had divided the country into six zones. He proceeded to round up, detain and deport to Auschwitz-Birkenau all of the Jews living in zones one through five. I arrived in Budapest at the end of this vicious cycle just as he was beginning operations in that city which was zone number six, the final zone. The conditions under which the Jews in rural Hungary who had already been rounded up and deported were appalling. By the time they reached Auschwitz-Birkenau, hundreds had already died from lack of food and water, disease and exposure. The SS were waiting for them upon arrival. Most were then gassed and cremated within the first twenty four hours

Pause

WALLENBERG: It is difficult to convey the sorrow that I feel for these people. We cannot bring them back, but we can remember their immense tragedy. They were all victims of a profound and pathological hatred. (Pause) Life is so short, and death is so long. We must all find the capacity to love each other more.

Pause

WALLENBERG: I miss my family in Sweden especially my mother. We have always been close. The fact that I cannot communicate to her from this prison troubles me more than anything else. I know she will worry about me. I can almost feel her anxiety. If there is only a way I can reach her. I don't know how much longer I will be in captivity. The fact that Stalin is still head of state in this country casts a long shadow over whatever chance I may possess. I have no rights in this prison, and I am subject to the will of my captors. The longer I remain here the more uneasy I become. I hope that my government can do something for me. To be a part of Stalin's prison system weighs heavily upon me. I yearn to be home with my loved ones. Now I am just a number. I want to leave here a free man. (Pause) I can only wonder what my fate will be.

Silence.

End of Play.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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2004-03-09

(EC)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

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

Jarl-Adolf Malmstierna

Sockenvägen 34 B

132 42 Saltsjö-Boo

Vittnesuppgift om Raoul Wallenberg gällande Oxelösund 1971

Bäste Jarl-Adolf Malmstierna!

Tack för ditt brev av den 25 februari 2004, som jag läst med intresse. Jag bedömer det dock som omöjligt att gå vidare längs detta spår.

Med vänlig hälsning

Harald Hamrin



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARLIVEX

2004/14655

Stockholm, 11 March 2004

P 2 EU

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43
E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

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

EC

**Proposal to set up two one act plays on Raoul Wallenberg in Swedish
Government offices**

Dear Mr. Anastos,

Thank you for your letter of March 1, 2004 with your offer to set up
your two plays on Raoul Wallenberg in our Government offices.

I am sorry to hear that you have not received a positive reaction to your
idea of having your two plays played by theatres or drama schools in
Stockholm. Regarding your idea of setting up the two plays in the
premises of the Swedish Government I am sorry to inform you that we
do not any suitable facilities for this kind of activities.

Yours sincerely,

Harald Hamrin

Postal address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

E-mail
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Visitors' address
Fredsgatan 6

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

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Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ambassadör

Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

Telefax 08-723 11 76

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

Delges: enligt sändlista

Doktorsavhandling om Raoul Wallenbergs räddningsaktion i Ungern

1 bil.

Den 12 mars 2004 disputerade den ungerskfödde historikern Attila Lajos vid Växjö universitet på en avhandling om Raoul Wallenbergs verksamhet i Ungern andra halvåret 1944. Avhandlingens titel är "Hjälten och offren. Raoul Wallenberg och judarna i Budapest" (Svenska Emigrantinstitutets skriftserie, 15).

Attila Lajos föddes i Transsylvanien i Rumänien, men fick senare tillstånd att flytta till Ungern. År 1990 kom han till Sverige. Parallellt med sina doktorandstudier har han undervisat i historia vid Växjö universitet.

Den främsta förtjänsten med Lajos avhandling är att han, såsom varande ungersktalande, kunnat utnyttja tidigare okänt eller icke använt dokumentmaterial i det ungerska Riksarkivet. Därmed har han kunnat sätta in Wallenbergs och den svenska legationens räddningsaktioner i ett större sammanhang. Bl a har han kunnat studera växelspelet mellan den svenska legationen och de ungerska myndigheterna liksom samarbetet mellan den svenska legationen och övriga neutrala länders legationer i Budapest (Schweiz, Spanien, Portugal) och den påvliga nuntiaturen.

För den intresserade bifogar jag avhandlingens engelska sammanfattning. Nedan följer en ännu kortare redogörelse för huvudpunkterna i avhandlingen.

X X
X

1. Lajos skriver i sin avhandling drastiskt ner antalet judar som Wallenberg och den svenska legationen kan sägas ha räddat undan

deportation och utrotningsläger. Utrikesdepartementet har mig veterligt aldrig gått ut med den höga siffra – 100 000 räddade judar – som ibland förekommer i den övervägande icke-vetenskapliga litteraturen om Raoul Wallenberg, även om denna siffra förekommer i Svenska Institutets skrift om Wallenberg (Jan Larsson: "Raoul Wallenberg", flera upplagor och språk). I UD:s vitbok om Wallenberg från 1957 förekommer siffran 20 000 räddade judar, en siffra som också återges i "UD informerar: Raoul Wallenberg" från år 1987. Till denna siffra har olika författare till böcker om Wallenberg sannolikt lagt de ca. 70 000 judar som i början av 1945 alltjämt var vid liv i Budapests s.k. internationella ghetto. På så vis har det totala antalet av Wallenberg räddade judar blivit "uppemot 100 000".

Lajos visar dock att denna siffra inte är realistiskt. Antalet provisoriska pass och skyddspass, som utfärdades av svenska legationen, låg en god bit under Wallenbergglitteraturens höga siffra. Lajos vågar sig inte själv på en exakt uppskattning, men kommer – på grundval av antalet kända tryckta dokument, av vilka dock inte alla faktiskt utfärdades – fram till slutsatsen att under 1 000 provisoriska pass och under 10 000 skyddspass utfärdades mellan mars och december 1944. Vad gäller de 70 000 judarna i det internationella ghettot skriver Lajos att Wallenberg och den svenska legationen deltog i de olika diplomatiska ansträngningarna att rädda denna sista spillra av den ungerska judendomen. Men huvudrollerna här spelades av den påvlige nuntien Angelo Rotta och den schweiziske konsuln Charles Lutz.

För klarhetens skull vill jag här markera att varken Lajos eller jag själv med detta vill förringa Wallenbergs och den svenska legationens insatser: dessa kan naturligtvis inte mätas i kvantitativa termer.

2. Lajos laborerar, som framgår redan av avhandlingens titel, med två renodlade idealbilder eller idealbegrepp. Å ena sidan den ensamme hjälten, som kompromisslöst går sin väg fram, riskerande sitt eget liv, i kampen för människors liv och höga mänskliga värden. Å andra sidan de passiva offren, som motståndslöst låter sig slaktas av Ondskans representanter.

Vad offren beträffar nöjer jag mig här med att referera till Lajos konklusion att Ungerns judar inte utan undantag var passiva offer (även om där fanns mycken apati och uppgivenhet inför övermakten). Enskilda individer, grupper och organisationer bjöd motstånd eller sökte rädda vad som räddas kunde i förhandlingar med de ungerska myndigheterna.

Avhandlingens hjälte är naturligtvis Raoul Wallenberg. Men Lajos menar att Wallenberg inte var idealbildens ensamme, kompromisslöse hjälte. Han kunde kompromissa och offra en grupp av judar om han istället kunde rädda en annan. Framför allt arbetade "strukturerna" för Wallenberg. Med detta menar Lajos i hårt sammandrag ungefär följande.

När Wallenberg anlände till Budapest den 9 juli 1944 insåg alla nyktra bedömare att Tyskland i praktiken redan förlorat kriget. Riksföreståndaren Horthy och medlemmar i hans regering blickade redan framåt mot tiden efter kriget. Wallenberg och de neutrala legationerna möttes därför av en inte obetydlig samarbetsvilja från de ungerska myndigheternas sida i sina ansträngningar att rädda judar från deportation. Även inom den fascistregering (de s.k. pilkorsarna) som genom statskuppen den 15 oktober 1944 tog makten i Ungern fanns enskilda personer som inte var främmande för tanken att samarbeta med de utländska diplomaterna. Wallenberg behövde därför inte alltid arbeta mot "strukturerna", han kunde i många fall arbeta med "strukturerna". Vad som var anmärkningsvärt, skriver Lajos, var den konsekvens och den skicklighet varmed Wallenberg gjorde detta – och med vilken framgång det skedde. Denna bild av Wallenbergs insatser är väl i och för sig inte helt ny, men Lajos tecknar bilden med nya detaljer hämtade ur det ungerska arkivmaterialet.

3. Mot slutet av avhandlingen har Lajos ett kapitel där han ställer "verklighetens" Wallenberg mot den senare "hjältelitteraturens" Wallenberg. Han finner att "verklighetens" Wallenberg i denna senare litteratur antagit närmast mytiska proportioner och han förklarar detta med två omständigheter. Den tidiga "hjältelitteraturen" var enligt hans mening till stor del beställningslitteratur med uppgift att väcka opinion för efterforskningarna av den försvunne Wallenberg. Den senare "hjältelitteraturen" och olika internationella aktioner hade också en funktion i det kalla kriget – och då särskilt i Ronald Reagans och Margaret Thatchers storpolitiska kraftmätning med "ondskans imperium".

Harald Hamrin

Harald Hamrin

Sändlista:

SB (Danielsson)

Kabs

Ch UD-PIK

Ch UD-EC

Bitr. Ch UD-EC

Ch UD-EC2

Andreas Tuvevsson (UD-EC2)

Amb. Budapest

Amb. Moskva

Amb. Ottawa

Amb. Tel Aviv

Amb. Washington

via kabin

exp. 040319/Jul

The question that arose from the current state of research and the theory initially propounded have been posed to identify and apply the concepts of *Hero* and *Victims* to Raoul Wallenberg and the Jews of Budapest.

The first set of questions concerned the "hero": How and why Wallenberg given his mission in Budapest? What role did he himself play in this selection process? To what degree did the power structures that existed in Budapest work for or against him? To what degree did he act in concert with or against the wishes of the social, political and military power structures in Budapest after his arrival there on July 9, 1944? To what extent and in which ways did he act under adverse conditions when these structures turned against him? Did he follow certain uncompromising moral demands which he made on himself? Did he never give up? Did he ever find himself in situations which required heroic interventions of the nature of those mentioned above? Can the way in which he acted be reconciled with the model of the hero initially propounded, or is the figure of the hero a reconstruction after the event that can not be directly deduced from his actions?

The other set of questions concerned the "victims". Were the Jews totally helpless and at the mercy of the power structures that had been created by the combination of Hungarian anti-Semitism and the German occupation of the country? To what extent did they attempt actively to change these conditions? Were they purely and simply "victims" of a lethal power structure, or did they act more or less as free human beings and endeavour to make choices that would change or at least mitigate the effect of these adverse circumstances? To answer these questions, it is first necessary to summarize the investigation itself and the situation and conditions which existed both around Raoul Wallenberg and the Jews in Hungary during the period examined.

When conclusions are based on an investigation of documentary evidence, there are always certain considerations that must be taken into account. Written communication strives for efficiency: in concentrating what needs to be communicated, it omits important details which otherwise might serve as background information of the kind that aids understanding. Nor do the documents cover all aspects of, or every single incident in a series of events. The yawning gaps they leave need to be filled in with a "cement" that is created by the historians as they establish a context within which we can interpret these concentrated documentary sources. The historian constructs a foundation for interpretation, but it is one which rests heavily on his or her own personality and life experience. Such subjective factors will even affect the way in which

the documentary sources are analysed. Theoretical models also exert a strong influence. Consciously or subconsciously, we seek out certain aspects while neglecting others. The only solution is to leave open the door to other interpretations. But written sources do, at the same time, possess certain advantages. They are permanent, remaining open to examination and reinterpretation even after the information they contain has been communicated to the original recipient.

The aim of the theoretical model and the section with documentary texts was to facilitate a reliable examination of the relation between the main actors and the structure in these events, in this instance by searching for the conditions surrounding the figure of the main protagonist: the Hero. This figure of the protagonist could then be compared to the individual—or the collective individual—who had been robbed of all his characteristics as protagonist/actor: the Victim(s). According to the theoretical model, the hero assumes an active role and takes the initiative. He should act in accordance with the high moral values that he has and he may never choose not to act—not even when the structural circumstances are unfavourable. The Victim, on the other hand, is incapacitated by these unfavourable circumstances.

I searched for traces of evidence in the documentary sources that might show the degree to which Raoul Wallenberg was a free and unrestricted “actor”, a man who always acted in the interests of the weakest, driven by a firm inner conviction of morality. I also searched for documentary evidence which would enable me to discuss the degree to which the Jews allowed themselves to be victims of circumstance, acceding to the place they had been assigned in the (power) structure that had arisen, and deeming any action as futile given the remorselessness of the structural situation in which they found themselves.

The method I chose to adopt for source criticism and the search for truth fell—as I demonstrated in the method section—on a phenomenologically influenced analysis: in other words, I endeavoured to use the power of imagination to view the source documents from every angle and under every circumstance that I am able to envisage, and to draw (or rather construct) my conclusions after this operation.

From the documentary sources that I have examined, it is possible to reach certain fairly clear conclusions, but for these to become credible it is also necessary to analyse the general conditions under which the Swedish Legation and Raoul Wallenberg worked in Budapest. As far as Sweden's interests were concerned and the opportunities for initiating, or rather, supporting Raoul Wallenberg's rescue actions in Budapest, the Swedish and international situation during the second half of 1944 was especially favourable. But behind the question of whether these actions were the sequel to an already established

political stragem, or the result of public opinion in “The Jewish Question”, we can discern the contours of a rather different answer.

It is my opinion that every country's implementation of its foreign policy should be analysed against a deeper historical background. This applies equally to Swedish foreign policy. I believe that this was basically predicated upon a perception of the Swedish identity that was formulated at that particular time under those particular historical circumstances. Defining identity in a given historical situation is a powerful tool for organizing the world into different degrees of “us” and “them”, and the Swedish definition would seem to include both the racist-inspired opinions and the historical aspects of the 1930s and 1940s. Sweden's pre-war historical identity embraced an anti-Russian, pro-German attitude that continued to exert a strong presence during the first years of the Second World War. In the world of Swedish historical perceptions Germany was the country's foremost bulwark against the real threat—Russia, be it the Russia of the Czars or the Russia of the Soviets. It was this perceived historical role bestowed upon Germany that kept Sweden neutral in the conflict between the western allies and the Nazis, but ensured that Sweden sided with Germany in the early years of the conflict with the Soviet Union. This situation did not change until the course of the war made it apparent that maintaining a pro-German line would clearly no longer be in Sweden's future interests. The other aspect of this process of identity/identification was presumably an awareness of the Swedes' kinship with the German people, in contrast to the Slavs or Jews, who were perceived as “the others”. Germans could more readily be included in the category of “we”, whereas Slavs or Jews were excluded from this. This antagonism towards the Jews could be tempered if the term “Jew” was combined with epithets closely related to Swedishness, such as “Norwegian Jew”, “Danish Jew”, etc. It was an attitude that was not adequately offset by identification with the political democracies. Sweden was a young *democracy*, where a part of the nation, primarily among the upper classes, still did not identify with the new system. For that reason, many Swedes saw little to distinguish the *dictatorship* in Germany from the *democracies* in the West.

The pre-eminent political category with which Swedish politicians were able to identify in the circumstances was peace—with neutrality as a tool for maintaining peace. These categories were often used to conceal indifference towards the moral aspects that were involved in the other categories. I am tempted to say that the eagerness to keep Sweden out of the war, combined with the identity traits mentioned above, were such that they continued to eclipse universal values such as freedom and the fundamental equality of all human beings long after any real threat to Swedish peace had faded. “Racial identity” (or “ethnic identity”

as we prefer to call it today) and the notion of the value of a "pure race" complemented the historical-political identity and led thoughts and minds in the same direction. The consequence of this was that Sweden did not dissociate itself from the German representatives of this *weltanschauung* even when the full horror of their extreme brand of racism was revealed.

At the same time, we should not overlook the extraordinary ability that people have to find excuses for dismissing the facts and even to repress them. People could read about atrocities, but they could not see them. Moreover, there was counter-propaganda that repudiated these cruelties and a racist-inspired self-image coupled with a perception of Jews that provided both the will and the theoretical possibility to explain away these cruelties. The idea of the pure, healthy "race" as an object of aspiration existed in Sweden as well, as manifested in the country's restrictive policy towards refugees and in the shape of the Institute for Racial Biology. There were probably many Swedes for whom the presence of people of another race augured problems, and who therefore believed it was necessary to defend their country against this threat. This created the right climate for a certain, albeit limited, sympathy for the Nazi ambition of making Germany "*Judenfrei*" by ridding it of the Jews. It was only the means to this end that Swedes like these (including even the anti-Semites among them) refused to identify themselves with – but even such means could, for a time at least, be explained away or blotted out of the public consciousness. Indeed, that is precisely what Sweden's leading foreign policy-makers did. They either refused to recognize what was happening in Germany, or they made excuses for it, continuing to do business with the country's representatives and enjoying fairly good relationships with them right up until the end of the war. They did not change the course of Swedish foreign policy (even less so, trade policy) until they were subjected to strong pressure when it became apparent that an allied victory was inevitable. More so than a Germany victory had ever been!

There is one further aspect which revealed itself after the examination of Swedish-German relations and which was to be of decisive significance for my analysis and the conclusions I reached. During the final months of 1944 Germany was forced to show very great consideration for Sweden, leading to a degree of German compliance that had a highly positive effect on the circumstances surrounding the Swedish Legation and Raoul Wallenberg and the opportunities they had to defy the authority of the Hungarian Arrow Cross fascists.

In this way I believe that I have shown that the rescue actions in Budapest were not predicated on any historical tradition in Swedish foreign policy. On the contrary, it was the forward view, the notion of what was now to come,

which in 1944 laid the foundations for Sweden's readiness to take an active role in the rescue actions that by now had been set in motion in Budapest. They were the result of a pragmatic attitude to the future balance of power in the world, founded on a utilitarian attitude to morality. The most that could have been expected from a retrospective view of Swedish foreign policy was what one Swede expressed in a 1942 Gallup poll: "I'm certainly no friend of the Jews, but I don't want to be party to such horrors." However, taking the initiative by choosing sides and actively combating these "horrors" was not within the compass of Sweden's political culture. The Swedish government's action in "The Jewish Question" was the result of external initiatives and pressure from outside, combined with internal lobbying from Swedish citizens, other people living in Sweden and private companies that had a direct interest in extricating certain individuals from Budapest.

Raoul Wallenberg was singled out for the task by Iver Olsen, the Stockholm agent for the WRB and the OSS, at the suggestion of either the Hungarian businessman Koloman Lauer or the shipping magnate Sven Salén. Olsen's choice was then sanctioned by the US minister in Stockholm, Herschel Johnson, who also persuaded the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs to accept Wallenberg for the job. It was a surprising choice in many ways. There was nothing (as far as I can determine) to suggest that Raoul Wallenberg was a suitable candidate for such an assignment. Despite his name and his age (he was now 32) he had still not begun to carve out a successful civilian career for himself. He had not even been employed within the sphere of influence of the Wallenberg family. While his uncles led one of the nation's biggest business concerns, negotiating on Sweden's behalf with the then world's most powerful men, Raoul Wallenberg worked for a small firm managed by Koloman Lauer, an immigrant Jew from Hungary who did not even possess Swedish citizenship. And even this job had been arranged for him through the good agency of his uncle, Jakob Wallenberg. In other words, Raoul Wallenberg lacked not only a position which commanded respect but also, it would seem, the professionalism, initiative and powers of persuasion that were essential for such a responsible undertaking. It is true that he had visited Hungary on at least two occasions, but only for relatively short periods of time. He spoke no Hungarian at all. So there must have been other factors than his supposed suitability that clinched the choice. One of these was no less than Koloman Lauer himself, who lobbied hard for Wallenberg because he (Lauer) had strong, yet limited, personal reasons for persuading Wallenberg to travel to Hungary. Wallenberg was to bring Lauer's relatives to Sweden. But there were also business interests at stake, for which Wallenberg began to make preparations to travel to Hungary as early as in May 1944. He was prevented from doing so only by the fact that he did not

receive the necessary German transit visa. A close reading of Lauer's account of Wallenberg's journey implies that Wallenberg did not conclude his business dealings in Hungary during his first visit to Budapest in the autumn of 1943. Correspondence between Koloman Lauer and Raoul Wallenberg confirms that they had business interests that needed to be attended to in Hungary, business interests that coincided with those of Sven Salén. This led to the intervention of Salén, whose role in events would appear to be the factor that ultimately convinced both the Americans and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Wallenberg's suitability for the task. The Swedish Chief Rabbi, Ehrenpreis, expressed doubts to begin with, but in the end he probably had no choice but to accept Raoul Wallenberg.

Wallenberg was appointed Secretary to the Legation and was allowed to travel to Hungary. Being entrusted with such an important assignment – which brought with it diplomatic status – would no doubt have presented itself as a golden opportunity for Raoul Wallenberg in his relatively grey and anonymous existence. But while his willingness to go was one of the necessary prerequisites, that alone would seem to be insufficient reason to be given the task. This willingness was not linked to an ambition to organize a general rescue action for Jews, but sprung forth from a mixture of indirectly personal interests and business interests. It seems as if Raoul Wallenberg was the only person who could be considered and who was willing to take on the task in Budapest. That it was he who was chosen was a combination of happenstance and his interests and readiness to go.

Raoul Wallenberg's immediate task in Budapest was to lend the War Refugee Boards support to the work of saving Hungarian Jews.¹ This work was already under way in Budapest when Raoul Wallenberg arrived, both under the auspices of the Swedish Legation and other neutral countries as well as through the agency of the papal nuncio. His arrival heralded an expansion of this activity but also a tightening of the rules surrounding it at the Swedish Legation. The expansion was, in all probability, an emulation of the example set by the Swiss for whom every Palestine Certificate was regarded as a "family document": it is likely that this was an initiative of Jewish individuals who already worked with issuing Swedish protective passports at the Swedish Legation. The Hungarian authorities had limited these to a maximum of 4,500, presumably after they had approved the Swedes' definition of 649 Swedish entry visas as "family visas", with a corresponding increase in the number of protective documents.

It soon became well known that Wallenberg's mission had the backing of substantial financial resources. First and foremost this was revealed by the

way he succeeded in financing his actions via local Jewish funds. He had credit and could acquire considerable sums of money or quantities of goods against the promise that the money would be repaid into the relevant Swiss bank accounts. To a very great degree Wallenberg's influence hinged on this implicit knowledge of his background. He had been sent to Budapest at the behest of the WRB, but with the active involvement of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He was given Swedish diplomatic status with the rank of Legation Secretary, answering initially to the First Secretary of the Legation, Per Anger, but receiving his instructions directly from the WRB. These included a long list of people whom he should contact, and instructions for organizing a network to protect Jews and to prepare escape routes for them from Budapest. Wallenberg contacted some of the names of the list – along with others who did not figure there – and presumably was even allowed access on one occasion to Horthy Miklós junior, the son of the Hungarian regent. Apart from this, however, there is no documentary evidence that he became involved in the development and coordination of the general rescue efforts in Budapest, nor that he collaborated with or assisted the resistance. On the contrary, it was he who was assisted both by the government and by the resistance in order to protect his wards!

Raoul Wallenberg was – in comparison with the papal nuncio, other diplomats from neutral powers and other individuals, like Valdemar Langlet, who were already involved in saving Jews – both too young and too inexperienced when he arrived. His callowness was even more striking compared to leading Jews in the Jewish Council and those working at the Swedish Legation. He lacked their extensive network of contacts and influence, especially in high political circles, so it would have been unthinkable for him to have been in charge of the entire rescue operation. This supposition seems to be borne out throughout the entire Horthy regime, for all the documents witness that it was the Swedish Envoy, Ivan Danielsson, and the First Secretary to the Swedish Legation, Per Anger, who handled all the contacts between the Swedish Legation and the government. Nor was there any immediate change in this situation even when the substantial amounts of money that Wallenberg had at his disposal began to pave the way for him to extend his circle of acquaintances and influence. His reports and diaries reveal that he spent relatively heavily on wining and dining, and other forms of entertaining.

It is likely that he received much support from the group of influential Jews headed by Hugo Wohl who had congregated at the Swedish Legation. They had already embarked upon negotiations with the Hungarian authorities and reached some important conclusions with regard to the formalities surrounding their recognition of the temporary passports that were now being issued.

Raoul Wallenberg's work in Budapest was greatly facilitated by the fact that opinion was divided among Hungarian society at large with regard to the Jews. The Hungarian identity had been dramatically influenced by events following the Peace Treaty of Trianon, and the drift to the right, towards nationalism and xenophobia, had become progressively more emphatic. Hungarians in general believed that the other nationalities with whom they had been living as neighbours for hundreds of years were betraying the Thousand Year Reich and tearing it asunder. The Jews became the victims of this new xenophobia. Germany, the country which had consistently aroused love-hate feelings among many Hungarians ever since its unification, took an active role in fomenting Hungarian xenophobia and channelling it towards anti-Semitism. The overwhelming desire among Hungarians to revise the terms of the peace treaty and the gratitude they felt towards Germany for the help they received from that quarter when these terms were, at least in part, amended, smoothed the way for the Germans' advance in Hungary and had a severely effect on the plight of the Jews. Most of the assimilated Jews in Hungary remained, almost to the last, "good Hungarians" who cooperated with and retained their faith in those holding the reins of power in the country. Nor did this go unnoticed. Many Hungarians with Horthy in the front rank, regarded the assimilated, secular Jews of Budapest almost as "adequate Hungarians" and endeavoured to defend them. This did not, however, prevent them from harbouring anti-Semitic feelings and despising the unassimilated "Galicians" who fought to retain their uniquely Jewish identity.

There was a deep schism between the leadership in Hungary and Germany. The Hungarian aristocrats, or the "aristocratic" bourgeoisie, and a portion of the middle class never approved of the German Nazis' vulgar political populism and its brutal "*Judenpolitik*", and many of them refused to be a part of it. In this matter the German Nazis were instead always obliged to rely upon their likeminded Hungarian henchmen. At the same time, the Germans realized, however, that these kindred spirits of theirs were not capable of governing the country and that Germany would not be able to rule Hungary without an occupation force of a size which they could ill afford. So they allowed the elderly Horthy to remain at his post, collaborating with him while retaining some semblance of Hungarian autonomy.

Hungarian politics continued to be characterized by schizophrenia even after the German occupation. The fact that Horthy retained a modicum of power enabled anti-German elements in Hungary to support and to a certain degree even work together with the Jews. And when Horthy resolved to act to prevent the deportations, even some of the Hungarian politicians who previously had been indifferent to or positively hostile towards the Jews, began to adopt a

more helpful attitude to the rescue actions that the International Red Cross (IRC) and the neutral legations had initiated. Once Horthy had put a stop to the deportation orders, the Hungarian authorities did not only give their consent, but on occasions actively encouraged the Swedish Legation to extend its protection to larger numbers of Jews.

The Hungarian authorities had begun to recognize temporary passports even before Wallenberg arrived on the scene, and they were prepared to issue certificates to holders of such passports attesting to this. They also gave indications about which type of document they would accept as foreign identity documents and travel papers. Everything suggests that it was the negotiations between the Hungarian authorities and the Jews at the Swedish Legation that led, in Sweden's case, to the creation of the later so famous blue and yellow "protective passports".

Following the change of government in August 1944 Hungarian policy towards the Jews mellowed. The government in Budapest regarded a relaxation in the plight of the Jews as one step in the process of moving closer towards the western powers, and it showed a keen interest in alleviating the situation for them. As a result, the Hungarian authorities were easily persuaded to accept, consider and treat as foreigners thousands of Jews with Hungarian citizenship. However, the conditions that Jews were required to meet in order to apply for a Swedish protective passport were such that it was almost exclusively the well-to-do among them who qualified. The favourable Hungarian attitude was compounded by a more tractable disposition on the part of the Germans from August 1944 onwards and also by the enhanced bargaining strength of Sweden's position vis-à-vis Germany. By this time Germany had become increasingly dependent on Sweden's continued neutrality. The structures in Budapest were, therefore, singularly propitious for the Swedish attempt to exempt certain categories of Jews from the fate that so many of their fellow believers had suffered. No particularly great efforts were required in order to help well-to-do Jews in Budapest at this time. It was more a matter of "red tape" and issuing protective passports, a task which, to a great extent, was managed by the Jewish volunteers "employed" in the humanitarian section of the Swedish Legation. The good results that were achieved during this period proved to be of decisive significance even after the Fascists took power on October 15, 1944. The Szálasi government's accession to power marked the end of these favourable circumstances, even if the change in attitude was less abrupt than it first appeared. The new government's ambitions to acquire broad international recognition gave the neutral legations and the IRC an opportunity to continue their rescue activities in Budapest. The Szálasi government was prepared to recognize the same numbers of foreign protective passports under the same

conditions as the previous government in exchange for political recognition from the governments of the neutral states issuing such documentation. Raoul Wallenberg's good relations with Foreign Minister Kemény paved the way for face-to-face negotiations with him, and the result of this was that, in the first instance, it was the Swedish "wards" who were most favoured. However, the early discussions that were held directly between Szálasi and the papal nuncio and representatives of the other neutral legations ensured that all foreign papers were soon recognized by the Arrow Cross government. At the very highest level it was still the papal nuncio and the IRC representative Fredrik Born who exercised the greatest influence. It was their personal interventions that had the greatest effect on Szálasi and that saw that the favourable conditions were restored. The forthcoming rescue efforts were facilitated by the order that Szálasi issued on November 17 that all Jews with foreign documents should be handed over to the relevant legation.

Raoul Wallenberg's role in the process began to assume greater importance after October 15, but everything suggests that he continued to use his influence and his access to large sums of money primarily in order to protect those in possession of Swedish papers. This is the case in both instances where the documentary sources attest to his direct intervention to save Jews. However, Wallenberg did not risk coming into conflict with the Hungarian authorities, nor did he contravene the rules that had been laid down. In both documented cases where he directly led a rescue action, he first applied for permission to do so and received approval both from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the other authorities involved. He even received official assistance from the Hungarian authorities to carry out these rescue actions for as long as the Szálasi government continued to hope for Swedish recognition. The entire existence of the Swedish action rested upon the say-so of the Hungarian government – and, after October 15, 1944 the approval of the "Leader of the Nation", Szálasi. It would have been extremely imprudent to risk forfeiting the collaboration by conducting illicit actions that could be traced back to the Swedish Legation. Even Per Anger concedes this towards the end of his book, when he writes about the number of protective passports issued, despite the fact that he contradicts himself on the very same page and gives the wrong number of approved passports:

"We had an agreement with the Szálasi government for the approval of 5,000 such passports ... Of course, things did not stop there. Many times this number of passports were being issued in secret all the time, albeit limited to individuals who could prove that they had some kind of connection with Sweden. If we had succumbed to the temptation to issue

*passports to everyone from the ranks of the Jewish population, the papers would most certainly have lost their value. Moreover, it would not have taken long for the Nazis to understand that we were sabotaging the agreement we had reached with them about limiting numbers, and they would have seen to it that we could no longer be of help to anyone ... Wallenberg was as aware as we were that no one must jeopardize the legation's existence"*²

The situation deteriorated at the beginning of December when the Hungarian government understood that the conditions of the agreement were being flouted by the Swedish government and gave up hope of a Swedish recognition. This did not, however, herald any radical change in the situation for the Swedish legation and the Jews under its protection until the government had left Budapest. When that happened, respect for the Swedish diplomats' immunity evaporated, and the Swedish Legation was occupied by Arrow Cross forces. There are no documented rescue actions after the opportunities for legal intervention to help the Jews were exhausted, and Wallenberg himself gave up hope of being able to be of any assistance once the Swedish Legation had been occupied. The rescue actions were not revived until one of Wallenberg's assistants, Szabó Károly, succeeded in currying favour with the moderate Arrow Cross leader, Szalai Pál. But even that did not help. Despite Szalai's assistance the attacks against the "Swedish" houses and the terrorization of Jews nominally under the protection of the Swedes continued. Hundreds of Jews were executed in late December 1944 and early January 1945 by Arrow Cross mobs that by then were running out of control. The terror these mobs spread was not stilled until the Russians entered the city – and then only to be replaced by the terror conducted by the Red Army.

The final conclusion from my analysis of written sources is that none of the main actors could fully meet the criteria for bearing the descriptions that constitute the title of this thesis: Hero and Victim. We can not maintain that Raoul Wallenberg acted freely and in accordance with his own convictions *against* the structures that were in place. Instead, he skilfully exploited the favourable power structures that did exist for his rescue actions and, when these ceased, so too did his rescue actions.

Nor did the Jews fulfil the criteria for "out and out victims". Even if a large portion of the Jews in Budapest seemed to be severely restricted in their ability to act and therefore fell victim to the existing structures, a considerable number of individuals were saved as a result of their own efforts. Generally speaking, those who succeeded were those with the greatest financial resources and the

most ready access to the corridors of power. These people were already negotiating with the German and Hungarian authorities even before Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest. They made use of the power invested in them by the neutral legations to extend the rescue operations clandestinely, and they strove to change the adverse circumstances by allying individuals in positions of power with their cause. In other words, they tried to change the power structures. Even if the freedom with which they were able to act was drastically curtailed by the hostility of superior forces, they acted nevertheless, attempting to improve the conditions and increase their chances of survival. Many of them committed acts of heroism, endangering and even laying down their own lives to save those of their fellow believers.

The result of my investigation is perhaps not unexpected. Concepts often lack any direct equivalents in real life. What the analysis of the documents has not succeeded in showing is why Raoul Wallenberg was *perceived* as a hero even during his time in Budapest and has continued to be so perceived ever since. We can only form an opinion about this by studying interviews with Jews involved in the events in Budapest and by reading the literature about Wallenberg.

As a historian, one is inclined to believe that concepts are created after the event, either in the memories of the survivors or via literary manipulation. However, we must not forget that history and its structures are, first and foremost, human creations that must be repeatedly confirmed through human activity. Behind this activity lie both thought and myth. If we wish to pursue our analysis further in order to form an opinion of why Wallenberg was perceived as a hero, we must also look at these documents in the light of our human inclination to restructure certain incomprehensible situations in which we sometimes find ourselves in order to lend coherence to them. The extremity of the situation in which the Jews found themselves in Budapest during this time meant that it was, quite literally, a matter of life and death for them to know where the borderline between good and evil ran – and to respect the limits it demarcated.

It was a matter of survival, pure and simple, to be able to distinguish between those who belonged to the good side, and those who were on the side of evil. Wallenberg was, without doubt, a “good” figure, although this may have seemed inconceivable for most people at the time: an Aryan of high birth, who arrived from a country which, for the majority of Jews, was a place of almost mythical proportions and set about saving them. Employing the “hero template” to explain such a phenomenon seems almost inevitable, and maybe essential as well. The hopes of the victims and their willingness to act willed the hero into existence. They needed, at least in their own minds, to have something against which to balance the lethal structure that seemed to point inexorably to their annihilation.

They wanted to believe that it was possible to act and to change the circumstances, and that there were people who were in a position to do so. The victims yearned for a hero in whose limitless inner resources they were almost compelled to believe in order to keep that hope alive. And, in their minds, this hero must act unconditionally, prompted only by an unyielding inner conviction and moral strength. Only a figure like that could keep hope alive. In Budapest it was Wallenberg who was assigned this role, and the further away from what Bergman & Luckman call the “face-to-face meeting”, the more stereotyped he became and the greater dimensions his personality acquired. Herbert Mead summarized the phenomenon by explaining that, in certain frequently recurring situations, social behaviour patterns are stabilized in the force of mutual expectations, creating a social role that reflects an intentional orientation to the expectation rather than the actual act. The figure of Wallenberg the Hero existed, therefore, and acted his part in Budapest, but this figure was, to some degree, independent of Raoul Wallenberg – and it is this figure that the hagiographic literature has captured. The circumstances surrounding his disappearance have, however, prevented posterity from undertaking a more penetrating analysis of his work and deeds in Budapest.

One good example of the way in which the myth of Wallenberg was created occurs in the following excerpt from a story told by a Jewish academic who came to Sweden after the Second World War and who rose to a very elevated position in Swedish academic circles. He spoke among other things, of how Raoul Wallenberg intervened in events in the days immediately before the coup staged by the Arrow Cross forces on October 15, 1944, when the synagogue in which the Swedish group was housed, was surrounded by Arrow Cross members:

“... The door opened and in stepped Wallenberg, cool, calm and collected – but pale. Most of us knew him by sight. Every one of us stared at his face, as if he held our fate in his hands. Then suddenly the guards disappeared. At that moment everyone believed that the mere sight of Raoul had so terrified the infamous Arrow Cross legions that they had fled. That was the moment when this Swedish civilian became a magician in our eyes, a maestro. Later, we found out that his arrival and the disappearance of the guards was mere coincidence. The Arrow Cross were still not masters of the city. At that critical moment in time they had been forced to concentrate all of their small number of regular forces to key points in the city's defences. There was a barracks next to the synagogue and it was here that our guards had been ordered to appear.”³

This brief anecdote reveals a great deal about the creation of the mythical figure Raoul Wallenberg. It reveals the general mechanisms that set in motion the creation of myth: an inexplicable event is ascribed to the power of something or someone in whom individuals or a group want to believe without searching for any further explanations. If the retelling of the tale then meets certain "expectations" or satisfies (often unspoken) needs, the event is "refined" and adapted in accordance with archetypal templates that imbue it with ever greater dimensions the further away from the event that the subsequent retelling takes place.

The existing myth meant that the figure of Wallenberg also assumed exaggerated proportions in the eyes of the perpetrators of the crimes against the Jews and exerted a certain inhibiting effect on their activity. Presumably the regard in which Raoul Wallenberg was held also had an effect on the way he himself acted. His existence became radically different after his arrival in Budapest. He was transformed from a simple businessman into the only visible manifestation of hope for hundreds of people. He was given both money and influence – and by his own admission money was something that he had long yearned for. But at the same time, the demands made upon him were enormous. Even if, to begin with, he regarded himself as nothing more than an intermediary for the help being provided by the WRB, his standing grew immeasurably and his self-image and actions could not deny what he saw "in the eyes of others". We all identify ourselves with the reflected image we see in the eyes of those observing us and try to live up to this reflection. And when Wallenberg did the least of what he could be expected to do, his action immediately confirmed the myth of the almost independently existing, hope-inspiring hero. That what he did was merely the job he had been given and that he was actually paid to fulfil these very expectations was either unknown or forgotten.

The application of the "hero" label was also facilitated by the fact that this Wallenberg figure was multifaceted. It fit both of the basic "hero" templates, enabling whoever was telling the tale to choose to lay weight on either one aspect or the other. He fit the picture of the knight errant or the legendary prince, the leader figure who descended among the lowly oppressed victims and lifted them to their feet. He fought with the villains "from above" and sought support solely in the authority that his own status bestowed upon him. At the same time, with his rucksack and the worn-out windcheater that he is sometimes described as wearing, he also fits the role of the popular hero who emerges from the broad masses, allying himself with the victims and using his cunning, shrewdness and skills to hoodwink the powerful villains. He himself has no real power to back up what he says, but is forced constantly to refer to the powers that he represents in order to carry out his assignment. He exploits

the villains' fear of this power in order to strengthen his own authority. All these aspects combine to create the picture of Wallenberg that literature has later chosen to reproduce.

Lévai's summary of the importance of the presence of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest points, however, to yet another aspect. He wrote:

"The greatest significance lies in the fact that the Nazis and the Arrow Cross legions were not able to run riot as they pleased – they were forced to see that every step that they took was observed and followed by this young Swedish diplomat. For Wallenberg there were no secrets. The Arrow Cross fascists could not fool him. They could not act with impunity, but would be held accountable for the lives of the people whom they persecuted and sentenced to death. Wallenberg was 'the watchful eye of the world' that constantly brought the criminals to book. That is the greatest import of Wallenberg's struggle in Budapest".

Thus the third secretary at the Swedish Legation became the "watchful eye of the world", as if the papal nuncio, the numerous other neutral diplomats, thousands of Jews and the hundreds of thousands of other inhabitants in Budapest were incapable of fulfilling this role themselves. What was needed was a hero, someone who would not under any circumstances conceal the truth, someone who made sure that the perpetrators of the atrocities could harbour no hope that anything would be brushed under the carpet.

The hero was, in other words, conceived in the minds of the victims at the very moment when they came to regard themselves as mere victims, without hope beyond that afforded by an autocratic Saviour. It is not surprising that in many of the interviews with Jewish survivors – particularly women – the description of Wallenberg acquires messianic traits. Nor did the picture of this Saviour leave the perpetrators of the crimes unmoved. Raoul Wallenberg was "stigmatized" as a hero and the concrete characteristics disappeared – or were transformed – by this *a priori* "stigma".

I am convinced that myth has an extremely important part to play in the creation of history. Mythologization stems from a fundamental human need to explain and exercise control over one's surroundings. Although the myth may be imagination, it nevertheless possesses a creative power that can transform human reality. It forms the basis for the laws and rules that govern people's daily existence and influence their thoughts and ways of looking at the world. In everyday life these laws and rules become far more important and far more real than any ontological truth about the nature of the world. What is so very important in this respect is that the truth that the myth creates possesses a

significance both for the world and for the individual. At the same time it gives the individual an identity that resists the mutability of everyday life and reinvests the individual with the qualities of a "being" with an immense, unifying power around which the happenstances of life are centred. Myth lends meaning to what has happened (history) and what is yet to come, and the meaninglessness of everyday life is dissolved in the sense that the mythical story makes of one's own life. This is often to provide hope in hopeless situations. In this story there are always certain deep-rooted feelings and reactions to outward signs; these are "the active essence of identity" – almost unconscious, fundamental traits which form the source for all our spontaneous comments about ourselves.

These are "The Myths We Live by".⁴ But the literature had – and still has – a particular purpose. Initially the aim was a noble one: to galvanize public opinion, governments and authorities in order to liberate Raoul Wallenberg from his incarceration in the Soviet Union. Later this goal was modified, and the struggle for Raoul Wallenberg became one aspect of the fight against the newly appointed Evil that the Soviet Union represented in the dramaturgy on the Cold War.

* * *

In one sense my thesis deals with extremes. At the one extreme, the Hero, a historical figure who, in his purest incarnation is a symbol of Eternal Goodness. He is the human being – and a lonely human being at that – who acts in accordance with what Kant called the categorical imperative, namely in a way that ensures his actions could become a universal law. The Hero must therefore be able to recognize Universal Goodness – with the help of his powers of reasoning, if we are to follow in Kant's footsteps – and to act in accordance with it, regardless of the conditions and regardless of the consequences that this action can have for his own person. He must not act in his own interest, but only in the interest of others. These "others" are one of the three essential prerequisites for the existence of the Hero, as the Hero representing the force of goodness must have someone upon whom to exercise his goodness. And for this to happen, the person or people who form this focus for his goodness must find themselves in a specific situation: they must be in the grip of Evil, either the evil of nature or the evil of human violence. They must be in danger. Thus is established the necessary *ménage à trois*, where – paradoxically – the quintessential ingredients are Evil and its Victims. It is evil that creates victims and without victims there is no evil. And the more frequently the victims are subjected to the violence of evil, the easier it becomes for the hero to stand forth as a hero. True victims suffer in *extremis*, which precludes them from

doing anything themselves to combat evil. They lose all hope. The prime signal, that the emergence of a hero sends out to them is the rekindling of lost hope in their hearts. This does not take much: all that is required is to open their eyes to other alternative ways of acting or to demonstrate that something can be done by actually doing it, by letting the unexpected happen. The hero is the figure who acts in a situation in which others find themselves paralysed. When the balance of power is upset, the hero brings his power to bear on behalf of the weaker party and endeavours to restore what we all long for: harmony between hope and reality. If no hero exists, he has to be invented. It is possible to make a strong case for claiming that this is what happened in Budapest. Wallenberg helped the Jews of Budapest to help themselves, not least by serving as the basis for a universal hero figure. But the reciprocity between Hero and Victim is so strong that the ephemeral hero figure must often be transformed into a victim in order to be resurrected as a symbol, an eternal hero. That is what happened in the case of Raoul Wallenberg, and that is why he is perceived as one of the Second World War's greatest heroes.

(Footnotes)

¹ Details of his possible intelligence work are still uncertain, but it was quite likely that this was also part of his brief. See *Redovisning* p. 44.

² Per Anger, p. 151.

³ Quoted in Philippe, p. 107. Rudolph Philippe does not give a source.

⁴ See Raphael, Samuel & Thompson, Paul, "The Myths We Live by".



Susanne Berger

"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>

2004-03-21 12:45

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: question about Langfelder

Dear Goeran -

In your report you mention the 14 hour interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder [with Kartashov] on July 22/23. [Hans does so as well] I have never seen the actual documentation for this interrogation. All I have is a transfer order for both Katona and Langfelder on that date [in the time from 23:00 - 8:00am July 22/23], from Lefortovo to the Internal Prison, MGB [Lubianka] Could you tell me if there is an actual registry entry for these interrogations or do you have other additional documentation which confirms the event? The time written on the transfer order seems to be an indication of a certain workshift that lasted 13 Hours. So, I obviously wonder if there is a mistake or if there is an additional document. I assume the latter is the case. Also, you list Katona as being interrogated on July 22 - again, is there a formal document for this questioning? The reason I ask is because I am putting some information together for my trip to Moscow and I want to be clear that I am not misunderstanding things because I miss documentation.

Thanks very much, as always - Susanne

a. a
besvared
04-03-22 ✓
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ARK

INK. UD		
D.Nr. 2004/15987		
2004-03-22		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL. EU ¹

Lo.

T. a. a / ayz
Bes

V "CGMcKay" <cgmkay@telia.com>

04-03-
23

2004-03-22 10:38

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 2004/18019		
2004-03-22		
P 2 EU 1		
Avd. A	Gr 9	Mål G

A-ARK

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Bäste Göran! Tack för hjälpen som jag uppskattar mycket. Faktum är att det finns en kopia av Larssons bok i mitt bibliotek: det är väl värt att läsa- sidor 79-135 handlar om Ungern hösten 1941-hösten 1944- eftersom det ger vissa glimtar av hur det var då från en viss personlig vinkel. Hur pass pålitligt Larsson:s minne är, är en annan fråga. Jag antar att det är relativt lätt att skaffa en kopia av boken i Stockholm. Om inte, kan jag alltid göra en kopia av sidorna 79-135 och skicka dem till dig.

Det finns en sak till som jag vill helst ha klarhet om. Det gäller Ivan Danielssons tidigare tjänstgöring. Det har påståtts (a) att innan han blev minister i Budapest, tjänstgjorde han i Egypt (b) att han återkallades från Egypt i dunkla omständigheter. Vad jag vill veta är: (1) finns det handlingar i UD:s arkivet som belyser (a) och särskilt (b); (2) är de tillgängliga för forskning? Jag vill kolla detta eftersom Danielssons namn dök upp plötsligt helt oväntad i en annan sammanhang. Om han har faktiskt tjänstgjorde i Egypt, vore det intressant redan nu för mig att veta när han flyttades över till Ungern.

Sitter du i Wilhelm Carlgrens rum? Där har jag varit några gånger. Är Carlgren fortfarande i liv? Han måste vara rätt gammal nu.

Varma hälsningar. Craig

PS: När det gäller Wallenberg ärendet, antar jag att du noterade i McKay-Beckman, Swedish Signal Intelligence 1900-1945 (Document 13, sida 269), det tyska meddelandet om Raoul:s ansökan om visum året 1941. Det är bagatellartad men ändå intressant eftersom det finns mindre att hitta om RW:s verksamhet före 1944.

2004/15988

P 2 EU¹

a.u.
/cy2

Göran Rydeberg

2004-03-22 08:52

Susanne Berger

Till: "sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Ang: question about Langfelder

ARK

Dear Susanne,

As you know most of the information concerning the interrogations from July 1947 onwards are found in the systematic list of documentation that was given to Sweden in the early 90s (mostly from 1991 and 1993). The files from the KGB have got the letter A and A 59 contains a Spravka from the Soviet authorities of most of the dates of the "doproxy"=(interrogations). However the files about Wallenberg and Langfelder are not here and they are found in the *Dokumentsamling jämte kommentarer rörande hans fångenskap i Sovjetunionen*. UD II:9. Sthlm 1957. (Vitbok). From this source the information has been taken and the citation can be found in the *Raoul Wallenberg-documentation* from 2000 on p 146.

Best regards

Göran

"sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>



"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>
2004-03-21 12:45

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: question about Langfelder

Dear Goeran -

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Thanks very much, as always - Susanne

Lu

2004/16048

P 2 EU 1

Göran Rydeberg

2004-03-22 08:05

Till: cgmckay@telia.com

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Re: Ang: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Bäste Craig,

En f d kollega till mig lämnade på min förfrågan också nedanstående uppgifter. Hoppas de kan vara till någon nytta.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Göran Rydeberg

----- Vidarebefordrat av Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-03-22 08:02 -----



Jan Lundvik

<j.o.lundvik@compaqnet.se>

2004-03-19 14:33

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Re: Ang: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Göran,

Jag gjorde som så många gör nuförtiden, jag gick in på Google och hittade följande uppgifter om de memoarer som Lennart Larsson från Budapest en gång skrev. Per Anger brukade tala om honom som en av de framstående Budapest-svenskarna på den tiden, och det är tänkbart att också Margareta Bauer kan berätta något. RW träffade L L före sin avresa till Bp framgår det av RW:s fickkalender. Men kort sagt, skulle inte biblioteket kunna skaffa in boken, där kan ju finnas något av intresse även för oss.

Jan

1.
Larsson Lennart jr.

Ett brokigt liv som köpman i Stockholm-Budapest-Hongkong.

Uddevalla 1993. Stenströms förlag. Pappband med skyddsomslag. 320 s.
Bookseller Inventory #2809

Price: US\$ 10.23 (Convert Currency)

Bookseller: Pra Antikvariat , Stockholm, ., Sweden (Search this
Seller's Books) (Ask Bookseller a Question)
torsdagen den 18 mars 2004 kl 10.31 skrev
goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se:

>

> Bäste Jan,

>

> Jag tar mig friheten att kontakta Dig angående Craig McKays frågan
> nedan rörande Anton [Antal] Grundböck,
> Bela Grundböck och Streco AB [svenskt företag] = Swedish Trading
> Company. Daniel Larsson kunde inte finna något och uppenbarligen
> gällde detta alla som fått frågan.

>

A

> Känner Du möjligen igen något av detta?

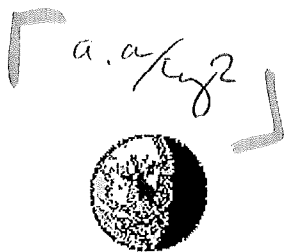
>

> Tack på förhand!

>

> Göran Rydeberg

>



"CGMcKay"
<cgmckay@telia.com>
2004-03-23 15:43

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Vissa handlingar

Bäste Göran, Det var en liten överaskning: jag hade antagit att Danielsson bara återkallades. Jag visste inte att det gick så långt att han faktiskt har förklarats p.n.g. Avstängning från chiffertrafiken är onekligen intressant: även om man ska akta sig för att dra för långtgående slutsatser, undrar man naturligtvis om det fanns någonting mer bakom det hela. Det är utan tvivel så att läget i Egypten var ytterst spånt under tiden 1941-42 på grund av Rommel:s framfart i Nord Afrika. Jag kan också nämna en pikant detalj. Under sommar 1942 fick den brittiska säkerhetstjänsten tag i två tyska agenter i Cairo som slussades in till Egypten från Libyen. Det visade sig att en av vederbörande hade varit i kontakt med en tysk (Viktor/Victor Hauer) som hade det påstås- något slags anställning vid den svenska legationen i Cairo (Om jag tolkar det rätt kan han ha haft något slags uppdrag för B-Avdelning:s räkning. Det kan vara värt att kolla om Sverige agerade som skyddsmakten åt Tyskland/Italien i Egypten) Hauer sades ha lämnat till agenten en radio som han hade tagit fram från legationen:s källaren. Agenten under förhör sade att radion visade sig inte fungera och den kastades i Nilen. Hauer själv verkar ha försvunnit: i alla fall har jag inte hittat någonting mer om honom. Det vore ytterst intressant att veta om hans namn - om nu "Hauer" är det rätta! - förekommer någonstans bland personal vid den svenska legationen i Cairo under 1942. (Vi får hoppas att "Hauer" är inte lika med den ökad "Grossheim-Krisko"/"Thomsen" men en liknande krumerlur kan han väl vara...). Förresten man ska notera att spionincidenten förekom några månader efter Danielsson:s png datum. Så till synes har det ingenting alls att göra med det. Varma hälsningar. Craig

PS. Jag vill anmäla mitt intresse att ta del av Danielsson:s akt . Om du behöver ett riktigt brev från mig, slå mig en signal och jag ska ansöka formellt. Samtidigt vill jag också meddela mitt intresse av att ta del av personakten beträffande Carl Ludwig Douglas (född 26.7. 1908:dögd 21.1. 1961) som slutade sin bana som svensk minister i Brasilien. Det är nämligen så att jag håller på att sammanfatta min mångårig forskning kring Krämer-fallet (Hektor-Josefin med mera) i en liten bok. Douglas förhöordes av säkerhetspolisen (Otto Danielsson) strax efter kriget (enligt min uppgift, 20 februari 1946) angående vissa uppgifter som kom fram i samband med den polisiära utredningen kring Krämer:s underrättsleverksamhet i Sverige under kriget. Det bör finnas ett protokoll över förhöret någonstans i UD:s dossierna beträffande Douglas. Det är främst detta --eller, i fall att protokollet själv är ej tillgänglig för forskning- en sammanfattning av protokollet, som intresserar mig. Jag kan tilläga att Sven Grafström som deltog i förhöret som UD:s representant torde ha avfärdat alla anklagelser mot Douglas som grundlösa. Otto Danielsson förblev misstänksam mestadels eftersom Douglas var Libertas Schulze-Boysen:s [Die Rote Kappele] svåger.....

Craig McKay

ARK

INK. UD		
D.Nr. 2004/17308		
2004-03-26		
23		
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P. 2 Eu 1

2004/18294
2004-03-23

P 2 Eu 1

ARK

Besamt
in mail
√ 30.3 2004
a-a/uz

Harald Hamrin

2004-03-23 15:31

P 2 Eu 1

Till:

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Fragen zu Raoul Wallenberg

Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

----- Vidarebefordrat av Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-03-23 15:31 -----



<klaus.dexel@bechert-dexelt
v.de>

2004-03-17 14:06

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Fragen zu Raoul Wallenberg

Sehr geehrter Herr Hamrin,

ich versuche nun seit mehreren Tagen, Sie telefonisch wegen einiger Rückfragen zu erreichen. Bitte teilen Sie mir doch kurz per email mit, wann ich Sie am besten persönlich erreichen kann.

Unter anderem haben wir bei unseren Dreharbeiten letztes Jahr in Schweden Fotos in Ihrem Archiv aufgenommen, die Madame Kollontai und Tage Erlander zeigen. Hierzu müsste ich Sie noch wegen der Rechtesituation sprechen. Hat das UD hier die Rechte? Da wir die Fotos aufnehmen durften, gehen ich davon aus, dass Sie die Rechte daran besitzen.

Viele Grüße und hoffentlich bis bald,
Klaus Dexel

fo

2004/18020

~~A 9 G~~ a
ARK P 2 Eu 1

Från: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se

Till: CGMcKay *Craig McKay*

Skickat: den 23 mars 2004 08:37

Ämne: Ang: Vissa handlingar om Wallenbergfallet

Bäste Craig, ✓

Tack för Ditt mail. Nej jag sitter inte längre kvar i Carlgrens fina rum. Berndt Fredriksson var den siste arkivchefen som (endast en kort tid) disponerade det. Idag är arkivet utspritt i tre byggnader. Vi sitter delvis kvar på Gustav Adolfs torg, en del har flyttat till lokalerna på Fredsgatan 6 medan jag och de flesta medarbetarna sitter i "bankpalatset" på Malm Morgsgatan 3.

Vad jag vet lever Carlgren fortfarande. Det var några år sedan jag senast träffade honom. Han är född 1922.

Beträffande Danielsson har Du alldeles rätt i att sortin från Egypten blev snöplig. Han förklarades "persona non grata" av den egyptiska regeringen den 31 mars 1942. Eftersom Kairo i samma veva vidtog den drastiska åtgärden att beröva svenskarna chiffereringsmöjligheter ifrån Egypten, kom ärendet att handläggas av londonbeskickningen som efter upprepade kontakter med Foreign Office och Orme Sargent där den 17 april orienterades om att åtgärden från Kairos sida inte föranleddes av någon specifik åtgärder, utan skulle ha orsakats av "några öppenhiärtliga uttal i defaitisk riktn vilka torde särskilt ha riktats mot Bolchev och Rysslands krigsutsikter. Det synes därför ej osannolikt att initiativet till Egypt/ iska/ demarschen kan ha kommit österifrån (UD P1 Danielsson, Dnr 22:B 641/1942. 3 dagar senare bekräftade London detta uttalande. I ett följdbrev s.d. från Sargent till envoyén Björn Prytz i London betonades att den brittiska regeringen inte uttalade sig på Egyptens vägnar, men att man ändå vb budskapet.

I början av maj var Danielsson åter i Stockholm och efter sommarledigheten förordnades han som sändebud i Budapest fr o m 15 okt 1942.

F ö finns anledning att notera att Danielsson när han lämnade Madrid (med sidoackreditering i Lissabon) för Kairo 1937 följdes av ett rykte om defaitism och att han uttalat sig tvetydigt under inbördeskriget. Detta är dock inte dokumenterat på samma sätt som i fallet med agerandet i Kairo.

Vill Du ta del av informationen, så finns den just i Danielssons P1:a dvs hans persondossier, ur vilken jag saxat uppgifterna. OBS! Om Du vill ha del av materialet kommer en sekretesssprövning att behöva genomföras, men den kan nog ske ganska snabbt.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Göran Rydeberg

PM-KULT/DIEDRICHS
Överlämnat till Hans Lepp,
Svenska institutet
2004-03-26

Ink 040324



JUDISKA MUSEET
STOCKHOLM

(PIK)

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 2004/18492		
2004-04-01 03-24		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL. Eu

Utrikesdepartementet
Att: Ann Diedrichs
Avdelning
UD-PIK-KULT
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM

2004-03-16

Re: Er förfrågan gällande Judiska Museets i Stockholm utställning
RAOUL WALLENBERG – one man can make a difference

Vid vårt gemensamma samtal i samband med Ert besök på Judiska Museet i Stockholm den 11 februari framkom ett intresse från Er sida att låta vår rubricerade utställning gå på turné till olika platser i världen. Eventuellt skulle ytterligare en eller flera uppsättningar av RAOUL WALLENBERG – one man can make a difference produceras, så att två likadana utställningar skulle kunna turnera parallellt och någon eventuellt visas som en permanent utställning.

Det uppdrogs därför åt undertecknad att presentera kostnadsberäkningar för ovanstående.

Jag ber om ursäkt att svaret dröjt, men ärendet har krävt viss utredning. Jag bifogar härmed kostnadsberäkningar för både en förflyttning av den befintliga utställningen och för en nyproduktion av densamma. I min budget ingår i princip allt utom kostnader för containrar och frakt. Vissa poster har varit omöjliga att precisera, då vi bl a inte vet var och på hur många platser utställningarna skall visas.

Jag vill därutöver informera om att jag i mina bifogade beräkningar inkluderat kostnader för belysningen. Den belysningsarmatur som ingår i vår befintliga Raoul Wallenberg-utställning är en permanent installation, som tillhör vårt utställningsrum.

Vid vårt samtal nämnde Fredrik Wetterqvist att han saknade en redovisning av Raoul Wallenberg-föreningar i världen mm. Ambassadör Jan Lundvik har lovat hjälpa till med detta arbete ifall så önskas. Även dessa kostnader finns inkluderade i bilagda sammanställningen.

Judiska Museet i Stockholm var det första museet i Sverige som valdes till "Årets Museum" av Svenska Museiföreningen 1994. Trots att museet är ett litet museum med ringa resurser har vi lyckats presentera ett både intressant och omtalat program- och utställningsutbud. Att detta är möjligt beror delvis på att museet stöds av många hängivna och engagerade människor som med stor kompetens och idealitet stöder museets verksamhet. Utställningen RAOUL WALLENBERG - one man can make a difference - har således möjliggjorts genom ett brett "team work". Det är med okuvlig vilja, stor kreativitet och kunskap som utställningskonceptet till utställningen vuxit fram.

Lo



JUDISKA MUSEET
STOCKHOLM

Som jag nämnde vid Ert besök på museet, kommer utställningen att visas på Kulturen i Lund 27 januari t o m maj 2005. Därefter skulle en turné kunna vara möjlig.

För Judiska Museet i Stockholm skulle det vara mycket glädjande och hedrande om utställningen RAOUL WALLENBERG – one man can make a difference även skulle kunna visas utanför vårt lands gränser. Vi står gärna till tjänst med ytterligare information.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Yvonne Jacobsson

Yvonne Jacobsson
Museichef

KOSTNADSBERÄKNING

för utställningen Raoul Wallenberg – one man can make a difference

Raoul Wallenberg – one man can make a difference

ca-priser

KOSTNADER FÖR FLYTTNING AV BEFINTLIG UTSTÄLLNING

Ned-och uppackning, emballering

Den befintliga utställningen har följande kostnader:

Ned- och uppackning av utställning,

Emballering, färdig i container 5.376 Euros x 2= 10.753 Euros

Byggnation på plats,

färdigmonterad 276 arbetstimmar 16.130 Euros

(7 dagar 3 snickare arbetsdagar)

*Belysning** om ej sådan finns

(lokal ljussättare är förutsättning) 12.904 Euros

Golvtexter

1.075 Euros

*Tekniken ljud- och ljuskostnader**

4.839 Euros

Nyttillverkning av 4 montrar à 860 Euros*

3.440 Euros

UDs önskemål om nya texter om RW-föreningar

1.075 Euros

i världen utarbetas av ambassadör Jan Lundvik

1.613 Euros

Behandling och montering av den ovanstående texten

5.376 Euros

Oförutsett

57.205 Euros

* Dessa kostnader ingår endast vid det första utställningstillfället, sedan följer belysningen, tekniken och montrarna med på turnén.

TILLÄGGSKOSTNADER

Ersättning för utställningskonceptet

Judiska Museet i Stockholm offererar härmed utställningen

RAOUL WALLENBERG – one man can make a difference

för 8.000 Euros per utställningstillfälle

8.000 Euros/
utställningstillfälle

Kostnader för containers och transporter

Utställningens väggar:

Tjugotvå stycken skärmväggar är

90 cm (bredd) x 2,50 (höjd) m x 5 cm (tjocklek)

Två stycken skärmväggar är 1,20 cm (bredd)

Utställningen ryms i en vanlig container: 2,3m x 5,9m x 2,30 m

För transportfrågor inom och utom Europa vänligen kontakta Lennart Börjesson på

Transart, tel 0340/67 57 25 (bilaga),

Kostnad för Kvalitets- och utställningskontroll:

För att bibehålla utställningens kvalitetskontroll erfordras att utställningens formgivare och ljudtekniker är närvarande vid uppbyggnadsskedet på respektive plats. Därtill *rekommenderar* vi att Ni anlitar K Å Westerlunds Byggnads AB för byggnationen av utställningen. I kostnadsberäkningen har byggnationen uppskattats till 7 dagar för 3 snickare, två från K Å Westerlunds Byggnads och en lokal (se ovan).

Således tillkommer följande kostnader:

Arkitekt SAR Gabriel Herdevalls

resa t o r samt logi

40 timmars arbetsinsats – 5 dagar à 538 Euros/diem

?

2.690 Euros

Ljudteknikern Jan Herdevalls

resa t o r samt logi

installationer 16 timmar – 2 dagar à 538 Euros/diem

?

1.076 Euros

Resor t o r för *två svenska snickare*

från K Å Westerlunds AB

samt logi på resp plats.

Arbetskostnad se ovan i kostnadsberäkningen.

?

Undertecknade utställningsansvariga museichefens, *Yvonne Jacobsson*,
ev närvaro i samband med invigningarna för introduktion och
genomgång med guider, ca *3 dagar*

Resor t o r samt logi

3 arbetsdagar à 538 Euros/diem

?

1.614 Euros

Judiska Museet i Stockholm kan tyvärr *inte åta sig att sköta administrationen* för ovanstående
externa tjänster.

Kataloger 3.000 ex

5.376 Euros

KOSTNADER NYPRODUKTION – YTTERLIGARE EN UPPSÄTTNING AV UTSTÄLLNINGEN

Nedanstående tillkommer vid översättning till annat språk: (ungefärliga kostnader)

Ev översättningar av svenska texter
till andra språk

3.226 Euros

Inläsning av brev till andra språk

538 Euros

Fotografering/Lay-out av Karl Gabor

för textmonteringar på väggarna

2.150 Euros

Tillverkning av väggar

16.130 Euros

Uppbyggnad, färdigmonterad 276 arbetstimmar
(se ovan)

16.130 Euros

Byggnation av 4 montrar MDF med glas,

Små montrar med glas 860 Euros x 4=

3.440 Euros

Vapor-Abaros

4.301 Euros

Bild- och textskärmar – Arkitektkopia

8.602 Euros

Arkitektkopia 8 st nytryck vid översättning till andra språk

2.150 Euros

Belysning och ljusarbeten

12.904 Euros

Bildrättigheter mm

1.075 Euros

Skulpturer:

Skulptur av Gustav Kraitz

2.688 Euros

Replik av skulptur Imre Varga (ej kommit i kontakt
med konstnären)

?

Skulptur i fängelset (ev silhuett i stället)

538 Euros

Medaljer och frimärken– inlån av ytterligare en omgång:

Visas for life (går att beställa)

215 Euros

Imre Varga (kan ev återbeställas – se ovan)

?

Silvermynt från Ungern (kan beställas)

108 Euros

Medalj - Kerstin Kjellberg-Jacobsson (kan lånas in)

?

Medalj - Marika Somogyi (ej lyckats få tag i)

?

Hemvärnsmedalj (ej funnit ny)

Frimärken, från USA (kan vi ordna och låna in)

och Israel (kan vi få fram)

Svenska frimärken (finns två – vi kan skicka en med varje utst.)

Kommentar: Vi kan i en parallellutställning klara oss med ovanstående medaljer. Vargas och Somogyi's medaljer förgyller utställningen men är inte nödvändiga.

Tekniken, ljud- och ljuskostnader från Jan Herdevall

4.839 Euros

4 TV-apparater, 2 DVD:s, 1 video

1.828 Euros

hörlurar, förstärkare

1.075 Euros

Nazistmaterial – flaggor och uniformer mm

gratis

Utlånare Bertil och Thomas Eriksson

Pengar i fängelset

Kopior (ev några äkta sedlar – Myntkabinettet)

Fotografier och ramar

Räcker till två utställningar

gratis

Raoul Wallenbergs leksaker – ytterligare finns på Nordiska Museet:
 Ifall en föremålsintendent/-expert på befintligt museum i resp land
 packar upp leksakerna kan Nordiska Museet eventuellt tänka sig att låna
 ut ytterligare en omgång leksaker – tennsoldater och en segelbåt finns.
 Förhandlingssak.

<i>Paketering/Emballering</i>	10.753 Euros
<i>Ned- och uppackning av utställning,</i> färdig i container 5.376 x 2	
<i>Byggnation på plats,</i> färdigmonterad 276 arbetstimmar (7 dagar 3 snickare arbetsdagar)	16.130 Euros
<i>Belysning om ej sådan finns</i> (lokal ljussättare är förutsättning)	<u>12.904 Euros</u>
	121.724 Euros
	<u>5.376 Euros</u>
Oförutsett	127.100 Euros

TILLÄGGSKOSTNADER:

Ersättning för utställningskonceptet

Judiska Museet i Stockholm offererar härmed utställningen
 RAOUL WALLENBERG – one man can make a difference
 för 8,000 Euros per utställningstillfälle

8.000 Euros/
utställningstillfälle

Kostnader för containers och transporter

Utställningens väggar:
 Tjugotvå stycken skärmväggar är
 90 cm (bredd) x 2,50 (höjd) m x 5 cm (tjocklek)
 Två stycken skärmväggar är 1,20 cm (bredd)

Utställningen ryms i en vanlig container: 2,5m x 6m x 2,20 m
 För transportfrågor inom och utom Europa vänligen kontakta Lennart Börjesson på
 Transart, tel 0340/67 57 25 (bilaga),

Kostnad för Kvalitets- och utställningskontroll:

För att bibehålla utställningens kvalitetskontroll erfordras att utställningens formgivare och
 ljudtekniker är närvarande vid uppbyggnadsskedet på respektive plats. Därtill *rekommenderar*
 vi att Ni anlitar K Å Westerlunds Byggnads AB för byggnationen av utställningen. I
 kostnadsberäkningen har byggnationen uppskattats till 7 dagar för 3 snickare (se ovan).

Således tillkommer följande kostnader:

<i>Arkitekt SAR Gabriel Herdevalls</i>	?
resa t o r samt logi	2.690 Euros
40 timmars arbetsinsats – 5 dagar à 538 Euros/diem	
Ljudteknikern Jan Herdevalls	?
resa t o r samt logi	1.076 Euros
installationer 16 timmar – 2 dagar à 538 Euros/diem	?
Resor t o r för två svenska snickare	?
samt logi på resp plats.	?

Den utställningsansvariga museichefens, *Yvonne Jacobsson*,
ev närvaro i samband med invigningarna; introduktion
och genomgång med guider, ca 3 dagar

Resa t o r samt logi

3 dagar à 538 Euros/diem

?

1.614 Euros

Judiska Museet i Stockholm kan tyvärr *inte* åta sig att sköta administrationen för ovanstående
externa tjänster.

Kataloger 3.000 ex

5.376 Euros

2004/17309

A 9 G
P 2 EU 1
ARK

Göran Rydeberg

2004-03-24 08:18

Till: Craig McKay
"CGMcKay" <cgmckay@telia.com>
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Ang: Vissa handlingar

Bäste Craig,

Tack för informationen, det var intressanta uppgifter. Har gått igenom Kairo-materialet, men har tyvärr inte funnit några spår efter Hauer. Har däremot plockat fram Danielssons och Douglas personakter och meddelar Dig så snart sekretessprövningen är klar.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Göran

"CGMcKay" <cgmckay@telia.com>



"CGMcKay"
<cgmckay@telia.com>
2004-03-23 15:43

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Vissa handlingar

Bäste Göran, Det var en liten överaskning: jag hade antagit att Danielsson bara återkallades. Jag visste inte att det gick så långt att han faktiskt har förklarats p.n.g. Avstängning från chiffertrafiken är oenkligen intressant: även om man ska akta sig för att dra för långtgående slutsatser, undrar man naturligtvis om det fanns någonting mer bakom det hela. Det är utan tvivel så att läget i Egypten var ytterst spånt under tiden 1941-42 på grund av Römmel:s framfart i Nord Afrika. Jag kan också nämna en pikant detalj. Under sommar 1942 fick den brittiska säkerhetstjänsten tag i två tyska agenter i Cairo som slussades in till Egypten från Libyen. Det visade sig att en av vederbörande hade varit i kontakt med en tysk (Viktor/Victor **Hauer**) som hade det påstås- något slags anställning vid den svenska legationen i Cairo (Om jag tolkar det rätt kan han ha haft något slags uppdrag för B-Avdelning:s räkning. Det kan vara värt att kolla om Sverige agerade som skyddsmakten åt Tyskland/Italien i Egypten) Hauer sades ha lämnat till agenten *en radio som han hade tagit fram från legationen:s källaren*. Agenten under förhör sade att radion visade sig inte fungera och den kastades i Nilen. Hauer själv verkar ha försvunnit: i alla fall har jag inte hittat någonting mer om honom. Det vore ytterst intressant att veta om hans namn - om nu "Hauer" är det rätta! - förekommer någonstans bland personal vid den svenska legationen i Cairo under 1942. (Vi får hoppas att "Hauer" är inte lika med den okänd "Grossheim-Krisko"/"Thomsen" men en liknande krumerlur kan han väl vara...). Förresten man ska notera att spionincidenten förekom några månader efter Danielsson:s png datum. Så till synes har det ingenting alls att göra med det. Varma hälsningar. Craig

PS. Jag vill anmäla mitt intresse att ta del av Danielsson:s akt. Om du behöver ett riktigt brev från mig, slå mig en signal och jag ska ansöka formellt. Samtidigt vill jag också meddela mitt intresse av att ta del av personakten beträffande Carl Ludwig Douglas (född 26.7. 1908; död 21.1. 1961) som slutade sin bana som svensk minister i Brasilien. Det är nämligen så att jag håller på att sammanfatta min mångårig forskning kring Krämer-fallet (Hektor-Josefin med mera) i en liten bok. Douglas förhöordes av säkerhetspolisen (Otto Danielsson) strax efter kriget (enligt min uppgift, 20 februari 1946) angående vissa uppgifter som kom fram i samband med den polisiära utredningen kring Krämer:s underrättelsesverksamhet i Sverige under kriget. Det bör finnas ett protokoll över förhöret någonstans i UD:s dossierna beträffande Douglas. Det är främst detta --eller, i fall att protokollet själv är ej tillgänglig för forskning- en sammanfattning av protokollet, som intresserar mig. Jag kan tilläga att Sven Grafström som deltog i förhöret som UD:s representant torde ha avfärdat alla anklagelser mot Douglas som grundlösa. Otto Danielsson förblev misstänksam mestadels eftersom Douglas var Libertas Schulze-Boysen:s [Die Rote Kappele] sväger.....

----- Ursprungligt meddelande -----



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2004-03-25 19:15

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: documents

INK. UD		
D.Nr. 2004/18081		
2004-03-30		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL
A	9	6

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:

<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I would greatly appreciate receiving copies of the following Russian documents referred to in the Swedish-Russian Working Group Report and the Eliasson Commission Report on Raoul Wallenberg:

- ✓ 1. A letter of Aleksandra Kollontai to Vladimir Dekanozov dated January 29, 1945;
- 2. A letter of Sysoev to Dekanozov (or Sergeev), February 15, 1944 (or 1945?) - a summary of Kollontai's materials;
- 3. A letter of Sysoev [?] to M. Sergeev (Head of the First European Department) on Marcus Wallenberg (evidently, dated May 21, 1941);
- ✓ 4. Kollontai's report on Marcus Wallenberg dated May 21, 1941.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein,
the author of *The Perversion of Knowledge: The True Story of Soviet Science* (Westview Press, 2001)
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019
USA
Fax: 1-212-504-8114
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

Besvärat med tit

30.3.2004

a.a/uz?

2004/18287

P 2 Eu¹

ARK

a.u.
/42

Göran Rydeberg
2004-03-30 12:39

Till: klaus.dexel@bechert-dexeltv.de
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Fragen zu Raoul Wallenberg

Sehr geehrter Herr Dexel,

Herr Hamrin hat mich gebeten, Ihre Frage zu beantworten. Die Fotos von Tage Erlander und Aleksandra Kollontai sind aus Büchern geholt und das UD besitzt wahrscheinlich keine Rechte daran. Die Bilder von Kollontai gehören Pressens Bild in Schweden, während wir über die Bilder von Erlander leider nichts aussagen können.

Viele Grüße

Göran Rydeberg

Leiter des Archivs, UD



<klaus.dexel@bechert-dexelt
v.de>

2004-03-17 14:06

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Fragen zu Raoul Wallenberg

Sehr geehrter Herr Hamrin,

ich versuche nun seit mehreren Tagen, Sie telefonisch wegen einiger Rückfragen zu erreichen. Bitte teilen Sie mir doch kurz per email mit, wann ich Sie am besten persönlich erreichen kann.

Unter anderem haben wir bei unseren Dreharbeiten letztes Jahr in Schweden Fotos in Ihrem Archiv aufgenommen, die Madame Kollontai und Tage Erlander zeigen. Hierzu müsste ich Sie noch wegen der Rechtesituation sprechen. Hat das UD hier die Rechte? Da wir die Fotos aufnehmen durften, gehen ich davon aus, dass Sie die Rechte daran besitzen.

Viele Grüße und hoffentlich bis bald,
Klaus Dexel

Ed

REGERINGSKANSLIET
Utrikesdepartementet

2004/18082

2004-03-30

~~A9G~~
P2 EU^L α

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

Delges:
Dr Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street #159
New York, NY 10019
USA

Requested documents concerning the Wallenberg case

E-mail from 2004-03-25

The Foreign Ministry hereby sends you copies of the the Nr 1-2 and 4 of the requested documents. Nr 3 actually does not exist. All these papers were sent to Sweden from the US authorities in 2000 and have been translated to Swedish, but not yet to English.


Göran Rydeberg

Head of the Archives

1 Bilaga
utskickat i arkivet.
Expat per
brev 04-03-30
a.a./lyz

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm
Besöksadress
Drottninggatan 2

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

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



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

**Sveriges Ambassad
London**

Ambassadören

Fax

1()

2004-04-02

| | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 2004/18996 | | |
| 2004-04-02 | | |
| AVD.
P | GR.
2 | MÅL
EU |

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 19 ✓

För: Harald Hamrin, UD-EC

Wallenberg

Härmed får jag rapportera att min hustru och jag tisdagen den 30 mars var närvarande då ett minnesmärke avtäcktes i Manchester över Raoul Wallenberg. En björk planterades därtill. Initiativet hade tagits av den judiska gemenskapen i Manchester. Minnesmärket, som hedrar den svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg är placerat alldeles utanför stadshuset, en imposant neogotisk byggnad från ca 1870.

Manchesters borgmästare och företrädare för den judiska gemenskapen åslog och åhörde den värdiga ceremonin vid avtäckandet. Denna föregicks av en lunch i stadshuset.

BERGQUIST

Postadress:
11, Montagu Place
London W1H 2AL
Storbritannien

www:
swedish-embassy.org.uk

Telefon:
+44 20 7917 6400

Telefax:
+44 20 7724 4174

E-post:
ambassaden.london@foreign.ministry.se



Martina Quicky amb. Moskva
2004-04-02 15:13

EC

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Besked till Ditinitj

Harald,

Jag kontaktade igår per telefon "Raoul Wallenbergs dotter" Nina Nikolajevna Ditinitj enligt instruktion i ditt mail från den 17 februari i år. Hon tog beskedet lugnt och sansat och tycktes ha väntat sig något sådant.

Vänliga hälsningar,

Martina

INK. UTRIKESDEP.
D.Nr. 04/24531
2004-05-04
07-02

| | | |
|------|-----|-----|
| AVD. | GR. | MÅL |
| 8 | 2 | Eu' |

EC

040414

Laa. / Jb

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

Telefax

1 (4)

2004-04-08

Tel Aviv

Erika Ferrer

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 04/20352 | | |
| 2004 -04- 08 | | |
| AVD. | GR. | Mm. |
| P | 2 | EU |

EC

HR 46 K

UD-EC (Hamrin), dnr 46 ✓
Kopia: MENA, SB (Kumlin), ambassaden Berlin

EC/Hamrin/JVB
040414

Fax i dnr 5 ✓

Homb. Tel Aviv

cup 14/4/JVB

Möte om Raoul Wallenberg i samband med OSCE konferens om anti-semitism

1 bilaga

Max Grundberg¹ vill resa till Berlin för OSCE's konferens om antisemitism, 27-29 april, för att bl.a. lansera appellen om Wallenberg som *Missing in Action*, som han fått svenskt stöd för att genomföra.

Han vill i samband med besöket försöka träffa den tyske förbunds-presidenten och företrädare för det tyska utrikesministeriet för att diskutera Tysklands engagemang i Wallenbergfallet genom bl.a. kontakter med Ryssland. Han har fått viss hjälp med att sätta upp dessa möten av härvarande tyska ambassad.

Förutom att Grundberg gärna vill att Sveriges ambassadör deltar i de eventuella mötena undrar han också om vi kan ge finansiellt stöd för att resan ska kunna bli av. Vi har sagt att det nog kan bli svårt, men kanske han ånyo kan söka pengar så som han gjort för appellen om *missing in action*. Vi har också tillbakavisat hans önskan om att ingå i den svenska delegationen för den händelse han inte får NGO-ackreditering. Han bör med fördel kunna vända sig till israelerna.

Vid ett möte på det israeliska utrikesministeriet nyligen liksom i korrespondens har Grundberg tagit upp frågan om svenskt-israeliskt samarbetsavtal för att intensifiera arbetet med Wallenbergfallet, något som han menar ska ha nämnts i Wallenbergutredningen. Vi kan inte

¹ Grundberg är israelisk medborgare och leder Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee som ägnar sig åt efterforskning av Raoul Wallenberg.

Adress:
4, Welzmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV
ISRAEL

Telefon:
+972 3 695 8111

E-post:
ambassaden.tel-aviv@foreign.ministry.se

Telefax:
+972 3 695 8116

Hemsida:
www.swedenabroad.com/telaviv

4\$veriges Ambassad

Telefax

2(4)

Tel Aviv

2004-04-08

finna en sådan hänvisning. Är detta en fråga som över huvud har varit uppe för diskussion?

Slutligen kan nämnas att Grundberg vill tillsammans med Wallenbergs syskon träffa FN:s högkommissarie för mänskliga rättigheter och sammanföra dem med de svenska och israeliska ambassadörerna i Genève. Vi har varit i kontakt med representationen i Genève om möjligheten att få tillstånd dessa möten i slutet av juni.

Tacksam snar reaktion på nämnda spørsmål.

RYDBERG

46
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL
Tel.: +(972) 54 953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7404292 E-mail: yarun@netvision.net.il

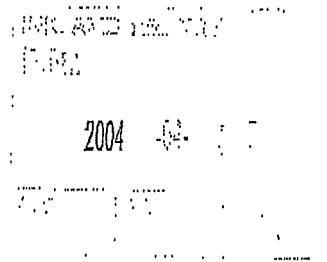
7 April 2004

Mrs. Erika Ferrer
First Secretary, Deputy Head of Mission
Royal Swedish Embassy
Tel Aviv



Mr. Yaron Sideman
Counsellor
World Jewish Affairs Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jerusalem

Mr. Akiva Tor
Advisor on World Jewish Affairs
Office of the President.
Jerusalem



Dear Erika, Yaron and Akiva:

Please find following an update on the latest developments regarding the meetings in
Geneva and Berlin.

Mrs Ferrer has conveyed to me that the Swedish Ambassador to Geneva is out of the
country during the proposed date. Therefore the suggestion is to wait with a visit to
Geneva to the end of June, as by that time also the new High Commissioner of Human
Rights will be in office.

Due to budgetary reasons I have only funds available to attend the meetings in Geneva,
therefore I kindly appeal to you for assistance for the trip to Berlin.

From the enclosed correspondence, you may derive that Dr. Nunn, Minister
Counselor of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Embassy of Germany in Tel-

Aviv welcomes my participation in the OSCE meeting and also tries to arrange different meetings for the Wallenberg case in Berlin.

I believe it is important for the advancement of the search of Raoul Wallenberg that I will be in Berlin. Therefore I appeal jointly to the Swedish and Israeli Governments to find the funds to cover my airfare and hotel expenses.

*vedan meddelat / mail
att inte
negot!
A*

As well I would like you to consider registering me as a member of the Swedish or Israeli 's delegation for the OSCE meeting as it is unlikely that all NGO's will be able to take part in the conference. So far I have not received a conformation that my registration is accepted. Another possibility is that if the organizers of the meeting between President Katsav and President Rau think that it is appropriate that I go to Germany as a part of President Katsav's delegation, I assume that I will be able to get access to the OSCE meeting through the assistance of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

May I thank you in advance for taking the time in trying to find a solution for me to perhaps be able to participate in the meetings in Berlin in order to advance Sweden's and Israel's joint interest in the search for Raoul Wallenberg. It speaks for itself, that if the Swedish and Israeli Ambassadors to Berlin would like to join me in these meetings, that I would welcome such a gesture.

Looking forward to hearing from you and wishing you a peaceful Easter and Passover.

~~Best wishes,~~

~~Max Grunberg~~

cc.: Prof. Guy Von Dardel, brother of Raoul Wallenberg

Nina Lagergren, sister of Raoul Wallenberg

Mrs. Nane Annan, niece of Raoul Wallenberg

Ms. Louise Von Dardel, niece of Raoul Wallenberg

INK. 040428 EC
INK 040413 sam fax

His Excellency Dr. Harald Hamrin
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Regeringskansliet
SE-103 39 Stockholm, Sweden

April 10, 2004

Dear Dr. Hamrin,

On behalf of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity, I send you our warmest greetings at Easter and best wishes for health, happiness and a great progress in the search for the truth about the fate of a heroic Swede, Raoul Wallenberg.

I hope, that our suggestion, humbly expressed in my letter to the Prime Minister of Sweden, the Right Honourable Göran Persson, concerning declaration of a Raoul Wallenberg Day in Sweden, being under your attention, will find a positive response.

We all appreciate highly that Swedish people mark 17 January, the day of Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and disappearance - though unofficially - and in such a way express their pride in his great deeds. But we are sure, that Wallenberg's heroism deserves an official declaration. The 60th anniversary of Wallenberg's rescue operations in Budapest is a good occasion for it.

I would be very thankful if you keep me informed in the course of events.

If anything additional to our proposal is necessary, please let me know. The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity considers the promotion of Raoul Wallenberg's recognition to be a task of utmost importance, especially now when the world is threatened by the evil of terrorism.

Sincerely yours,

V. Parnes
Dr. Vera Parnes
President

P.S. This October our joint Canadian-Hungarian Exhibition "Raoul Wallenberg - a Symbol of Justice and Humanity" will be shown in Ottawa. I hope that you will participate in the opening ceremony. The date is not fixed yet, I will send you a special invitation with all the details.

INK. UTRIKESDEP.
DNR 2004/20526
04-13
2004-05-05

| | | |
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| Avd. 7 | Gr 2 | Mål EU1 |
|--------|------|---------|

EC/Hamrin/TMB
040414 ✓
Besvarat via mail
040414



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ambassadör

Harald Hamrin

Telefon 08-405 33 43

Telefax 08-723 11 76

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

Telefax

2004-04-13

Amb. Tel Aviv (Rydberg, Ferrer) dnr 5

-(åsätts senare)-

Kopia: UD-MENA, Spekter (Kumlin),
amb. Berlin, repr. Geneve

Max Grunberg och möte om Raoul Wallenberg i Berlin

Ert telefax, 2004-04-08, dnr 46

Som svar på ert ovannämnda kan följande sägas:

1. Max Grunberg har redan fått svenskt stöd för sin appell om *missing in action*. Något ytterligare stöd för att lansera sin appell i Berlin kan han inte påräkna. Däremot står det honom naturligtvis fritt att använda den honom tilldelade summan, eller del därav, för en resa till Berlin. Det svenska stödet ingår som en del i den av honom presenterade budgeten för appellen och är inte förknippat med några villkor för hur stödet skall användas inom ramen för totalbudgeten.

2. Vi delar ambassadens uppfattning att Grunberg inte kan ingå i den svenska delegationen till Berlinkonferensen.

3. Något svensk-istraeliskt samarbetsavtal gällande det fortsatta arbetet med Wallenbergfallet, eller planer på ett sådant avtal, finns inte. Möjligen kan Grunberg syfta på en passus i 2001 års svenska rapport från den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen (s. 170) i vilken det talas om tillgång till ytterligare arkivmaterial i olika länder: "Det bör nämnas att flera regeringar, bl.a. Israels och Canadas, förklarat sig beredda att bistå på olika sätt."

4. Vill Grunberg få till stånd ett möte med FN:s högkommissarie för mänskliga rättigheter i Genève med deltagande av bl.a. en representant för den svenska delegationen där motsätter vi oss naturligtvis inte detta. Nämnas kan att ett sådant möte, i vilket ambassadör Johan Molander deltog, ägde rum redan i början av 2003.

Cabinet

Postadress
103 39 Stockholm

Besöksadress
Fredsgatan 6

Telefonväxel
08-405 10 00

Telefax
08-723 11 76

E-post: registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. 14/4
-04 / JB



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.

2004/21799

Stockholm, 14 April 2004

P 2 Eu¹

EC

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46 8 405 33 43
E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Dr. Vera Parnes
Raoul Wallenberg Int. Movement for
Humanity
fax: +1(514) 343 01 37

The 60th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue operation

Dear Dr. Parnes,

I thank you for your kind fax letter of April 10, 2004.

Let me first say that your suggestion to mark the anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's rescue operation with the declaration of a Raoul Wallenberg day is being processed in the Government offices. I'll let you know further details as they become available.

In the meantime I can inform you that we are planning for a two day seminar in Budapest in late September. The seminar, which will be attended by Swedish, Hungarian and international researchers, as well as by official Swedish representatives, will deal with the activities in 1944 of the Swedish legation in Budapest, the Swedish Red Cross and, of course, in particular with Raoul Wallenberg. Some kind of solemn ceremony will also be held in connection with the seminar. The details are still being worked out.

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
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. via
L mail 14/4 /LB



susanne berger

"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>

2004-04-27 21:32

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Langfelder

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.N. 2004/23877 | | |
| 2004-04-27 | | |
| AVD. P | GR. 2 | MAL EU! |

A. ARK

Dear Goeran -

Thanks very much for the prompt mailing of the copies you promised, but I am a bit surprised about the Langfelder material: The copy you forwarded is a record for an interrogation on July 22, 1947, but it clearly is not the one lasting 14 hours. This was lasted all of thirty minutes and was conducted by Kuzmishin, not Kartashov. So - could you please send me the correct document or tell me how to obtain it? Or is there perhaps a confusion of this supposed interrogation of July 22/23 of 14 hours with the transport order of the same day for both Katona and Langfelder, as I outlined in my previous e-mail? I would be grateful for a clarification.

Thanks again - Susanne

*Besvarat per
e-post 04-04-28 ✓
till Susanne Berger*

a.a / uz

Lo.



"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>
2004-04-28 01:20

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: additional questions
Raoul Wallenberg

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 2004-04-28 28895 | | |
| 2004 -04- 28 | | |
| AVD. 7 | GR. 2 | MAL. Eu 1 |

Dear Goeran -

I have studied the copy you forwarded re Langfelder's interrogation of July 22, 1947 and I noticed some strange things. First of all, his name is spelled "Latferder" in Russian literature and it looks like text is cut off above the name of Kuzmishin and also under Langfelder's signature. Did someone cut the copy of this particular entry out and place it under the register heading? Why not show the full register and the entry in context? And where did this document come from, from which register precisely? And when was it handed over and by whom? What does the note A 36 mean and the number 436 in the upper left hand corner? I would be grateful for your help in clarifying these issues.

No hurry, by any means. Thanks in advance --- Susanne

Bestvart per
e-post 04-04-28 ✓
till Susanne Berger
a.a / yz

76



<veronikamayer@bechert-de
xeltv.de>

2004-04-28 12:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Documentary about Raoul Wallenberg

| | | |
|------------------|-------|----------|
| INK. UTRIKESDER. | | |
| D.Nr. 9004/23860 | | |
| 2004-04-28ZE | | |
| AVD. P | GR. 2 | MÅL 1 EU |

Dear Mr. Rydeberg,

my name is Veronika Mayer and I'm working for Klaus Dexel and his documentary about Raoul Wallenberg. We are still working on the documentary, but finally, there seem to be an end...

As it is my job to find photographs and film materials which we would need for the film, Mr. Klaus Dexel forwarded me to you in order to probably get some information. we are still looking for some photos of former swedish politicians, as Rolf Sohlmann (former swedish ambassador in Moscow), Mr. Barck- Holst (swedish ambassador), Staffan Soederblom and Lars Berg. Mr. Harald Hamrin who we were contacting some weeks ago told us to ask Pressensbild and Scanpix. They now told us that they do not have photos of these politicians. So I would like to ask, if you probably da know, where we could get photos of these politicians. Maybe the UD does have some of them, as well as photos of the Elliasson Commission.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon, with best regards (especially from Klaus Dexel who is cutting and editing the film during day and night...)

Yours sincerely,
Veronika Mayer

Beskrivet

04-28 per ✓

e-post

a-a / yz

2.

2007/23862

A.A.R.K.

P2 Eu 1

Susanne Berger,

Sm hll

e-post -
meddelanden
04-04-27 028

Göran Rydeberg

2004-04-28 14:02

a-a /uz

Dear Susanne,

Till: "sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Ang: additional questions

Raoul Wallenberg

I passed the question to Harald before realizing that he was on a leave for more than 3 weeks. I now try to do my best.

You are totally right concerning the document and the name "Latferder".

If there has been a cut we can't tell because the file was passed to Sweden as a copy together with 187 others in 2000 (date of the file is July 7, 2000) as a result of the co-operation between our country and Russia in the joint group of investigation. It was left by the Russian group to their Swedish counterparts.

The names of the documents were given a letter and a number as classification.

A = Files (copies) from the former KGB

B = Files (copies) from the Soviet Central Committee

C = Files (copies) from the Soviet Ministry of Defence

D = Files (copies) from the Soviet Foreign Ministry

A36 = Notice in a diary on summoning prisoners in the Lefortovo to inquiries and in this particular time Vilmos Langfelder (Latfelder).

(The meaning of "436" is unfortunately unknown to me, but probably it's just the page of the diary.)

Concerning the question on Langfelder on July 22nd, the statement that he was interrogated for 14 hours by Kartashev can be found in the report "Raoul Wallenberg". Ministry for Foreign Affairs, New Series II:52 (Stockholm 2000) p.153. There are quotations from the "White Book (New Series II:9)" and other sources, but unfortunately -I also presented the information in my own report from 2002- but have not yet got it confirmed. Possibly Harald could give some more details when he arrives.

Best regards

Göran

"sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>



"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>

2004-04-28 01:20

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: additional questions

Dear Goeran -

I have studied the copy you forwarded re Langfelder's interrogation of July 22, 1947 and I noticed some strange things. First of all, his name is spelled "Latferder" in Russian literation and it looks like text is cut off above the name of Kuzmishin and also under Langfelder's signature. Did someone cut the copy of this particular entry out and place it under the register heading? Why not show the full register and the entry in context? And where did

26

this document come from, from which register precisely? And when was it handed over and by whom? What does the note A 36 mean and the number 436 in the upper left hand corner? I would be grateful for your help in clarifying these issues.

No hurry, by any means. Thanks in advance --- Susanne

2007/23903

ARK P2Eu1

Sven Hill

ex-post

04-04-28

α-α
/kz

Göran Rydeberg

2004-04-28 14:40

Till: <veronikamayer@bechert-dexeltv.de>

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Ang: Documentary about Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Ms Mayer,

It is quite strange that Pressens Bild claims that it don't have photos of the aforementioned Swedish diplomats.

In the book *Svenska diplomatprofiler under 1900-talet* (Profiles of Swedish Diplomats during the 20th Century), Ed Gunnar Artéus and Leif Leifland (2001) ISBN 91-87184-58-3 pp 255 and 301, there are pictures of both Staffan Söderblom and of Rolf Sohlman which Pressens Bild claims the right to.

Unfortunately we don't have any photos of the other diplomats, but I contacted other experts on that.

Do you want to have copies of "Söderblom and Sohlman" or can you find the books in a German library?

Looking very much forward to see the film.

Best regards

Göran Rydeberg

<veronikamayer@bechert-dexeltv.de>



<veronikamayer@bechert-de
xeltv.de>

2004-04-28 12:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Documentary about Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Rydeberg,

my name is Veronika Mayer and I'm working for Klaus Dixel and his documentary about Raoul Wallenberg. We are still working on the documentary, but finally, there seem to be an end...

As it is my job to find photographs and film materials which we would need for the film, Mr. Klaus Dixel forwarded me to you in order to probably get some information.

we are still looking for some photos of former swedish politicians, as Rolf Sohlmann (former swedish ambassador in Moscow), Mr. Barck- Holst (swedish ambassador), Staffan Soederblom and Lars Berg. Mr. Harald Hamrin who we were contacting some weeks ago told us to ask Pressensbild and Scanpix. They now told us that they do not have photos of these politicians. So I would like to ask, if you probably da know, where we could get photos of these politicians. Maybe the UD does have some of them, as well as photos of the Elliasson Commission.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon, with best regards (especially from Klaus Dixel who is cutting and editing the film during day and night...)

Yours sincerely,
Veronika Mayer

L



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2004-05-30 20:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: a request

Dear Mr. Rydeberg: <?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I would greatly appreciate receiving copies of the following Russian documents referred to in the Swedish-Russian Working Group Report "Raoul Wallenberg" (2000), pp. 55, 74-75:

1. A note indicating receipt of Vilmos Langfelder's suitcase dated 6.02.45; *A5*
2. A record about Sverchuk's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 8.02.45; *A8*
3. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 9.02.45; *A9*
4. A record on the transfer of Vilmos Langfelder to Lefortovo Prison from Lubyanka on 18.03.45;
5. A receipt for Vilmos Langfelder's personal effects in Lefortovo Prison dated 20.03.45; *A12*
6. A record about Yendovitsky's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 10.04.45; *A13*
7. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45; *A14*
8. Records about interrogations of Feller and Meier on March 4, 23 and April 10, 1945, and in January 1946;
9. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945. *DC*

Thank you in advance for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019
USA
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| INK. UD | | |
| D.Nr. 2004/29378 | | |
| 2004-06-07 | | |
| 05-30 | | |
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ARK

2

T Kopior på 9 dokument
ätn sända till VB

04-06-07

Cy2

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-05-30 20:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopla:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärendo: a request

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|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 2004/30899 | | |
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05-30 | | |
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ARK

Dear Mr. Rydeberg: <?xml:namespace prefix = o ns =
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I would greatly appreciate receiving copies of the following Russian documents referred to in
the Swedish-Russian Working Group Report "Raoul Wallenberg" (2000), pp. 55, 74-75:

1. A note indicating receipt of Vilmos Langfelder's suitcase dated 6.02.45;
2. A record about Sverchuk's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 8.02.45;
3. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 9.02.45;
4. A record on the transfer of Vilmos Langfelder to Lefortovo Prison from Lubyanka on 18.03.45;
5. A receipt for Vilmos Langfelder's personal effects in Lefortovo Prison dated 20.03.45;
6. A record about Yendovitsky's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 10.04.45;
7. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45;
8. Records about interrogations of Feller and Meier on March 4, 23 and April 10, 1945, and in January 1946;
9. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945.

Thank you in advance for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019
USA
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

Besvarad med ✓

e-post

04-06-01

/uz J

2004/30914

(ARJ)

ATT
P.2 Eu 1

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

From: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se]

Sent: Tuesday, June 01, 2004 1:58 AM

To: Vadim birstein

Subject: Ang: a-request Kopier Wallenberg rapport

Dear Mr Birstein,

I will send you nrs 1-3,4-7 and 9 immediately. Concerning nrs 4 and 8 I have to contact ambassador Hamrin and ask him for advice. I have notices about the interrogations of the Swiss diplomats from the book of the joint Swedish-Russian RW-group, but unfortunately I have never seen these documents.

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

✓
Svan till e-post

04-05-30

/cyz

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-06 18:13

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: RE: a-request

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 2004/30900 | | |
| 2004-06-08 06 | | |
| P 2 EU 1 | | |
| AVD. A | GR. 9 | MAL. G |

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns =
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I just received your package. Thank you very much.

Could you inform me, please, when the documents listed below were released to the Swedish Group?

1. A note indicating receipt of Vilmos Langfelder's suitcase dated 6.02.45 (A5);
2. A record about Sverchuk's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 8.02.45 (A8);
3. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 9.02.45 (A9);
4. A receipt for Vilmos Langfelder's personal effects in Lefortovo Prison dated 20.03.45 (A12);
5. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45 (A16);
6. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945 (D6).

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

✓
Besvaret med
e-post
04-06-07
/cy?

2004/30915

GRN

A46
p2 Eu 1
a

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

From: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se]

Sent: Monday, June 07, 2004 1:41 AM

To: Vadim birstein

Subject: Ang: RE: a request Wallenberg papper

Dear Mr Birstein,

A short answer.

1-5. Dec 12, 1991.

6. June 16, 1993.

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

✓
Svan till e-post
04-06-06 / lyz

all



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-08 04:51

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: ~~RE: RE: a request~~ Wallenberg-papper

ARK

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|------------------|-------|--------|
| NR. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 2004/30901 | | |
| 2004 -06- 08 | | |
| AVD. A | GR. 9 | MAL. G |
| P | 2 | Fu 1 |

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:

<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Thank you very much for your prompt answer. I have a couple more questions:

1) Does your answer mean that copies of records with the names of Wallenberg and Langfelder found in all types of MGB registration books, except that with the name "Latferder," were released by the Russian counterpart on September 4, October 30, and December 12, 1991? Or am I missing some records?

2) While looking through the report of the Swedish Group entitled "Raoul Wallenberg" (Stockholm 2000), I came across a phrase that struck me: "Normally, prisoners who died in Lubianka were sent to the graveyard at Suchanov Prison, but no trace of Raoul Wallenberg's name has been found in any register there" (pp. 132-133).

I've been collecting information on the most secret of the three Moscow MGB investigation prisons, Sukhanovo (or Sukhanovka), for years. Very little is known about it except that while having been NKVD Commissar, Lavrentii Beria had his own personal chambers for torture prisoners there. Also, a description of conditions in that prison just before WWII was published.

The information that a cemetery ever existed in that prison has never appeared in history publications or memoirs. However, according to some testimonies, Sukhanovka was equipped with a huge grinder for destroying bodies of prisoners who died there. A room full of grinded human remains was discovered during the reconstruction of the building in the 1990s.

Additionally, according to all known information, at least in the late 1940s-early 1950s, bodies of prisoners who died or were executed in Lubyanka, were cremated and/or buried at the Donskoi Cemetery.

Did members of the Swedish group in fact examine registers of Sukhanovo Prison? This would be really an extraordinary event.

And one more request. In my work I'm using the version of the Swedish Report published on the Internet. However, it does not have the Appendix containing copies of documents. Is it possible to receive a copy of the printed version of the report with the Appendix or a copy of the Appendix?

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein,
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019 USA

Besovud med

e-post 04-06-08

142

11/2

2004/30917

ARK A94
P2 Eu 1
a

Göran Rydeberg

2004-06-08 07:41

Till: birstein@pipeline.com

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: RE: RE: a request

Wallenberg papper

Dear Mr Birstein,

- 1) Your assumption is totally correct. All the documents regarding these aspects on Wallenberg and Langfelder were released on the dates mentioned in your letter.
- 2) I will pass this question to members of the Swedish group who are more able than me to give a correct answer.
- 3) A copy of the book Raoul Wallenberg. Report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group. UD II 52. ISBN 91-7496-230-2, can be ordered from Fritzes bokhandel i Stockholm. <order.fritzes@liber.se>

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

✓
Svan hil

e-post

04-06-08

/Lyz J

W

Avg.

04/49740

ARKIVEX.

EC:

(EC)

P 2 EU'

Harald Hamrin

2004-06-08 12:16

Till: "sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>
Kopia: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank: Susanne Berger, Arlington, USA
Fax till:
Ärende: Ang: E. Schubert — Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Ms. Berger,

I apologize for not having answered before, but as i think i have informed you I am in semi-retirement and do not come to my office every day any longer.

As to your request concerning Schubert's testimony we do not have such a document in our (Foreign Ministry) files. As far as SAEPO is concerned it is our rule that each researcher has to apply directly to SAEPO.

Best wishes --

Harald Hamrin
"sberger" <sberger@prodigy.net>



"sberger"
<sberger@prodigy.net>
2004-05-27 14:10

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: E. Schubert

Dear Mr. Hamrin -

I would like to ask you for your assistance in obtaining a copy of the testimony given by an "E. Schubert" to SAEPO on 23 January, 1954.

In the report by Goeran Rydeberg concerning future research in the Wallenberg case E.Schubert is mentioned as one of the individuals who was interrogated on July 22, 1947. Kartashov handled the questioning, for over three ours. Mr. Rydeberg identifies Schubert as one of RW's "cellgranne". The fact that Schubert was apparently questioned by the Russians on that particular date, combined with the fact that no other witness has ever mentioned an "E. Schubert" in his statements, makes that testimony of great interest to researchers, even if only to determine whether "Schubert" is a possibly a pseudonym and it represents a testimony we already know about. In any case, his statement warrants further investigation.

I asked Goeran Rydeberg for a copy of Schubert's testimony in Mary 2003. He refered me to SAEPO, since the testimony appears to be available only there. Mr. Rydeberg also refered me to Daniel Larsson, who also confirmed that he does not have access to the testimony. I can of course apply myself to SAEPO for the release of the documents re E. Schubert. However, it would require for me to travel to Stockholm to view the actual documents. Since UD is in the process of constructing a database of all testimonies in the Wallenberg case, it had been my hope that the UD archivist would make an application to SAEPO for release of Schubert's statement. If it is located in RW's case file at SAEPO, then it is technically accessible in any case.

I am hoping that you would be willing to expedite the release of this material, so that the questions about Schubert's testimony can be laid to rest.

Best wishes --

Susanne

2004/33487

Göran Rydeberg

2004-06-16 07:42

Till: "Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>
Kopia: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Ang: a request

Dear Dr Birstein,

Thank you for the information. I will bring you copies of the documents from the KGB that we received in 1991 (Nr A 59). A copy of this letter is sent to ambassador Hamrin.

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2004-06-15 21:52

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: a request

| | | |
|------------------|------|-------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| DNR 2004/334.86 | | |
| 2004-06-21
15 | | |
| Avd. A | Gr 9 | Mål 6 |

ARK

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:

<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Ms. Susanne Berger kindly forwarded me a list of interrogations of Ernst Huber that she had received from you. I would like to know, if possible, what type of a file it came from.

In my opinion, this list was, most probably, taken from Huber's Investigation File (*Sledstvennoe delo*). According to the MGB rules, such kind of *Spravka* (Informational Note) on the interrogations was prepared on the bases of the materials of the case (mostly *protocols*) after the case was closed and the investigator wrote an indictment. I've seen such *Spravki* in several Investigation Files. If I'm right, this means that Huber's Investigation File has been examined by the members of the Russian counterpart and they might know what Huber was interrogated about in July-November 1947, when his interrogations were definitely connected with the Wallenberg case.

Since I've seen Huber's Personal File (*Lichnoe delo*) at the Special (now a part of the Military) Archive in Moscow in 1990, I've noticed some discrepancies between the materials in it and in the list, which proves that the list was based on separate information. For instance, there were no requests from investigators Kabanov and Bychenkov (they did not belong to Sverchuk-Kuzmishin's section of Kartashov's department) for interrogations. Yendovitsky's interrogation was on April 29, 1945, and not April 19, as it was mentioned in the list. Also, Yendovitsky called Huber for an interrogation on October 23, 1945, while this interrogation was not included in the list; instead, there is an interrogation by Bychenkov on October 24, 1945.

But the main confusion the list introduced in Kartashov's interrogation of Huber on the crucial for the Wallenberg case July 22, 1947. Obviously, the typist made a mistake in the time of the interrogation: instead of 20.10-2.00 (see the list) it should be 20.10-21.00 (the materials of Huber's Personal File). On that date, at 20:50 Huber had already been back to his Cell 53 after the interrogation, and at 21:00 he was transferred to a new cell, No. 103. Therefore, a presentation of this event as a 6-hour interrogation in the Swedish Report 2000 (and, sorry, in your book *Raoul Wallenberg*) is misleading. In fact, Huber's

Sum till
e-post 04-06-15
/cy2

interrogation lasted for only about 40 minutes.

If the source of Huber's list is unknown, I would recommend the Swedish Group to make an insistent inquiry for this information from the Russian counterpart.

I would greatly appreciate receiving the similar lists (or other sources of information) of interrogations of the other persons mentioned in your book on pp. 66-69: J. Loyda, Gustav Richter, E. Scheuer (Schlitter), E. Schubert, R. Stigel (evidently, this was General Stahel), K. Supprian, O. Hatz, E. Hille, S. Katona, Horst Kitschmann, E. Krafft, V. Langfelder, E. Pelkonen, V. Rodde, and H. Grosshein (should be Grosheim since he wrote his name with one "s")-Krisko.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019, USA
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

Aug.

Harvix.
04/49742
P 2 EU¹

EC:

Harald Hamrin

2004-06-18 12:01

Till: birstein@pipeline.com,

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: Raoul wallenberg

Ans: Birstein, USA
(stad-ökänd)

Dear mr. Birstein,

Mr. Rydeberg has to me forwarded your e-mails and I shall try to answer (in some cases I cannot give you any good answer) some of the questions left open.

1. I was not able to find any record on the transfer of Vilmos Langfelder from Lubyanka to Lefortovo dated 18.03.1945.

2. On the records about the four interrogations of Feller and Meier: I realize that the paragraph in the Wallenberg report, where the interrogations are mentioned, does not contain a footnote indicating the source of the information. My understanding is that the person who wrote that section of the report, by mistake, forgot to write a note. The information was, probably, given to him orally by the Swiss (presumably the archive of the Swiss Foreign Ministry). Perhaps you could inquire with them?

3. Concerning Suchanovo: the Swedish members of the Swedish-Russian working group were never shown any registers from Suchanovo. The information was given orally to the Swedish side and was said to be based on a survey done by KGB/FSB. It should therefore be treated with due caution.

Yours sincerely,

Harald Hamrin

a.2.

H.H.

UD:s Arkiv

Datum

2004-09-30

Till

UD-EC

Harald Hamrin

Åter



Kvartersarkivet Lejonet

Her tyvrr ej
mer
H.H.

efter komplettering av

☐ Avs. Avd/Handl

☐ Behålles på avdelningen

☐ Dokumentdatum

☐ Exp. datum/paraff

☐ Mottagare

☐ Stadsnamn

☐ Åber. handling för regning

☐ Åtgärd + paraff

☐ Ärendemening (på svenska)

☐ Övrigt

Tacksam för ink e-mails från
Birstein, de är registrerade
men har ej kommit hit till oss.

Med vänlig hälsning

Cherrefledlund

Ankn.

Ev.

Göran Rydeberg

2004-06-01 07:53

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: a request

Bäste Harald,

Har erhållit följande förfrågan från Birstein. Jag sänder honom kopior på relevanta dokument, med undantag för nr 4 som jag inte känner till samt nr 8. Referens till de angivna förhören med Feller och Meier finns bl a i den svensk-ryska gruppens (UD II.52 s.75) redovisning, men jag vet inte var bakomliggande källmaterial kan återfinnas. Tacksam om Du hjälper mig och Birstein med detta. Jag kan ö h t inte minnas att jag ens skulle ha sett dessa dokument.

MVH

Göran

----- Vidarebefordrat av Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-06-01 07:34 -----



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-05-30 20:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: a request

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I would greatly appreciate receiving copies of the following Russian documents referred to in the Swedish-Russian Working Group Report "Raoul Wallenberg" (2000), pp. 55, 74-75:

1. A note indicating receipt of Vilmos Langfelder's suitcase dated 6.02.45;
2. A record about Sverchuk's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 8.02.45;
3. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 9.02.45;
- ④ A record on the transfer of Vilmos Langfelder to Lefortovo Prison from Lubyanka on 18.03.45;
5. A receipt for Vilmos Langfelder's personal effects in Lefortovo Prison dated 20.03.45;
6. A record about Yendovitsky's interrogation of Vilmos Langfelder on 10.04.45;
7. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45;
- ⑧ Records about interrogations of Feller and Meier on March 4, 23 and April 10, 1945, and in January 1946;
9. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945.

Thank you in advance for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019
USA
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

Hans Magnusson

2004-06-08 18:48

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: Ang: RE: RE: a request

Göran och Harald,

Kanske jag har lättare bistå på volley:

2. Vi fick förstås inte möjlighet att gå igenom några register från Suchanovo utan uppgifterna baseras på KGB:s/FSB:s egen genomgång, som avrapporterades muntligt i arbetsgruppen. Därför får man naturligtvis ta beskedet med viss reservation.

Hans

Göran Rydeberg

Göran Rydeberg

2004-06-08 07:43

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: RE: RE: a request

Bäste Harald,

Vidarebefordrar ett antal frågor samt viss information från Birstein. Jag har besvarat nr 1 och 3, men har inte kunskaper nog att ge mig i kast med hans fråga nr 2. Tacksam om Du har möjlighet att bistå.

MVH

Göran

----- Vidarebefordrat av Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-06-08 07:41 -----



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2004-06-08 04:51

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: RE: RE: a request

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:

<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Thank you very much for your prompt answer. I have a couple more questions:

1) Does your answer mean that copies of records with the names of Wallenberg and Langfelder found in all types of MGB registration books, except that with the name "Latferder," were released by the Russian counterpart on September 4, October 30, and December 12, 1991? Or am I missing some records?

2) While looking through the report of the Swedish Group entitled "Raoul Wallenberg" (Stockholm 2000), I came across a phrase that struck me: "Normally, prisoners who died in Lubianka were sent to the graveyard at Suchanov Prison, but no trace of Raoul Wallenberg's name has been found in any register there" (pp. 132-133).

I've been collecting information on the most secret of the three Moscow MGB investigation prisons, Sukhanovo (or Sukhanovka), for years. Very little is known about it except that while having been NKVD Commissar, Lavrentii Beria had his own personal chambers for torture prisoners there. Also, a description of conditions in that prison

just before WWII was published.

The information that a cemetery ever existed in that prison has never appeared in history publications or memoirs. However, according to some testimonies, Sukhanovka was equipped with a huge grinder for destroying bodies of prisoners who died there. A room full of grinded human remains was discovered during the reconstruction of the building in the 1990s.

Additionally, according to all known information, at least in the late 1940s-early 1950s, bodies of prisoners who died or were executed in Lubyanka, were cremated and/or buried at the Donskoi Cemetery.

Did members of the Swedish group in fact examine registers of Sukhanovo Prison? This would be really an extraordinary event.

And one more request. In my work I'm using the version of the Swedish Report published on the Internet. However, it does not have the Appendix containing copies of documents. Is it possible to receive a copy of the printed version of the report with the Appendix or a copy of the Appendix?

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein,
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019 USA

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

From: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se]

Sent: Monday, June 07, 2004 1:41 AM

To: Vadim birstein

Subject: Ang: RE: a request

Dear Mr Birstein,

A short answer.

1-5. Dec 12, 1991.

6. June 16, 1993.

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-06 18:13

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: RE: a request

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns =

"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

I just received your package. Thank you very much.

Could you inform me, please, when the documents listed below were released to the Swedish Group?

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4. A receipt for Vilmos Langfelder's personal effects in Lefortovo Prison dated 20.03.45 (A12);
5. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45 (A16);
6. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945 (D6).

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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

From: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se]

Sent: Tuesday, June 01, 2004 1:58 AM

To: Vadim birstein

Subject: Ang: a request

Dear Mr Birstein,

I will send you nrs 1-3,4-7 and 9 immediately. Concerning nrs 4 and 8 I have to contact ambassador Hamrin and ask him for advice. I have notices about the interrogations of the Swiss diplomats from the book of the joint Swedish-Russian RW-group, but unfortunately I never seen these documents.

Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-05-30 20:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: a request

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8. Records about interrogations of Feller and Meier on March 4, 23 and April 10, 1945, and in January 1946;
9. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945.

Thank you in advance for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
331 West 57th Street, #159
New York, NY 10019
USA
e-mail: birstein@pipeline.com

Göran Rydeberg

2004-06-08 07:43

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia: Hans Magnusson/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: RE: RE: a request

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MVH

Göran

----- Vidarebefordrat av Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2004-06-08 07:41 -----



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-08 04:51

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

Blank:

Fax till:

Ärende: RE: RE: a request

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besvarad
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ikket
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Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-06 18:13

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: RE: a request

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5. A record about Kuzmishin's interrogation of Raoul Wallenberg on 28.04.45 (A16);
6. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945 (D6).

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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Sent: Tuesday, June 01, 2004 1:58 AM

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Subject: Ang: a request

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Sincerely

Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-05-30 20:24

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:

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Fax till:

Ärende: a request

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9. Abakumov's memorandum to Molotov regarding Feller and Meier dated December 6, 1945.

Thank you in advance for your time and help.



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-21 02:39

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: RE: Raoul wallenberg

Inkom Arkivet den

2006 -07- 0 4

Handlingen har kommit in till Arkivet utan
åtgärdsanteckning men får ändå bindas.
Arkivchefen

Dear Mr. Hamrin:

Thank you very much for answering my questions.

Indeed, the information about Sukhanovo Prison should be treated with caution, especially because it was not supported by the facts known to historians. That is why I was very surprised to find out that it was included in the Swedish Report (2000) without questioning.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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

From: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se]

Sent: Friday, June 18, 2004 6:23 AM

To: birstein@pipeline.com

Cc: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se

Subject: Raoul wallenberg

Dear mr. Birstein,

Mr. Rydeberg has to me forwarded your e-mails and I shall try to answer (in some cases I cannot give you any good answer) some of the questions left open.

1. I was not able to find any record on the transfer of Vilmos Langfelder from Lubyanka to Lefortovo dated 18.03.1945.

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3. Concerning Suchanovo: the Swedish members of the Swedish-Russian working group were never shown any registers from Suchanovo. The information was given orally to the Swedish side and was said to be based on a survey done by KGB/FSB. It should therefore be treated with due caution.

Yours sincerely,

Harald Hamrin



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2004-06-22 23:16

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: RE: misc

Inkom Arkivet den
2006 -07- 0 4
Handlingen har kommit in till Arkivet utan
åtgärdsanteckning men får ändå bindas.
Arkivchefen

Dear Mr. Rydeberg:

Thanks. Sorry, but this answer does not explain why you included information about a mysterious person "E. Schubert" in your book.

Also, did you notice a serious difference between the information re Huber in the Swedish Report and your book and documents in Huber's Personal File I've pointed to in one of my previous e-mails? I'd like to know your opinion about this obvious mistake re Huber's interrogation on July 22, 1947.

After receiving copies of the lists of interrogations from you I'm finding much more discrepancies in other cases.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein
(the author of more than 150 scientific publications, including 5 books in biology and history)

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

From: goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se]
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2004 1:14 AM
To: Vadim birstein
Subject: Ang: misc

Dear Mr Birstein,

I have had exactly the same discussion with Ms Berger the last days and unfortunately we have to say that the only information on Schubert (or if this person actually is Huber) is the document A 59 (last page). This discussion I had with the Wallenberg secretary at the Foreign Ministry, ambassador Hamrin and also with the ambassador Hans Magnusson and the researcher Daniel Larsson. They unfortunately claim that they have nothing more to add to the "Schubert question".

Sincerely,

Göran Rydeberg

"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>

2004-06-22 04:00

Till: Göran Rydeberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: misc

Dear Mr.. Rydeberg:

Thank you very much - I've received your package. However, there was nothing about one person whom I also included from your book - E. Schubert. Could you additionally inform me about him?

Thankl you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

Regar, wik 23/6

Stockholm den 21 juni 2004
AM/MD

UTRIKESPOLITISKA INSTITUTET

| | | |
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| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 04/41216 | | |
| 2004-08-04
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EC

U

Utrikesdepartementet
attention ambassadör Harald Hamrin
103 39 STOCKHOLM

EC/Hamrin

W. A. H.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet och Raoul Wallenbergforskningen

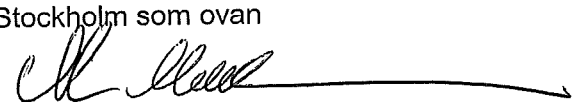
Utrikespolitiska Institutet vill härmed lämna en kort redogörelse för det arbete vi hittills inlett och planlagt med anledning av det anslag som UI beviljats för att närmare stimulera ny forskning kring Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Efter ett första idémöte på UI i februari som gav de viktigaste idéerna har förre ambassadören Jan Lundvik haft i uppdrag att hålla i arbetet för UIs räkning och hans redogörelse redovisas i det följande.

Utgångspunkten för UIs hittillsvarande överväganden i fråga om Raoul Wallenbergforskningen har varit Eliassonkommissionens konstaterande att ytterligare forskning krävs rörande det sovjetiska och det amerikanska agerandet i Wallenbergfallet samt därutöver även om Wallenbergs verksamhet i Budapest. Uppenbart är att sådan forskning helst bör bedrivas i samarbete med det berörda landets egna historiker och arkivforskare. På den första punkten är avsikten att under hösten vid besök i Moskva undersöka möjligheterna av nya forskningsinsatser i de ryska arkiven med anlitande av ryska historiker. Ambassadör Hirdman har ombetts ge synpunkter på lämpligt tillvägagångssätt. Vad det amerikanska forskningsfältet beträffar kommer en svensk forskare att i Washington till hösten göra en preliminär utvärdering av möjligheterna där.

Det är med avseende på Ungern som planerna på bilateralt forskningssamarbete tagit mest konkret form. I samarbete med Holocaustforskningsinstitutet i Budapest planeras ett svensk-ungerskt forskarsymposium i Budapest den 26-28 september i syfte att göra en gemensam genomgång av befintligt material och identifiera nya forskningsuppgifter rörande inte bara Raoul Wallenbergs verksamhet utan även andra svenska räddningsinsatser såsom Röda Korsets. Tanken är att sedan under två års tid bedriva koordinerad forskning avseende de frågeställningar som symposiet identifierar. Budapest stad ger aktivt stöd åt symposiet, som avses inledas med en minneshögtid i stadshuset med anledning av att det är 60 år sedan Raoul Wallenberg bedrev sin verksamhet.

Ett dussintal svenska forskare har anmält intresse av att delta i symposiet. Beträffande uppläggningsen av arbetet har de ungerska arrangörerna i dagarna tillhandahållit ett programutkast baserat på de diskussioner som Lundvik i våras som UI:s representant förde under den internationella Holocaustkonferensen i Budapest. Det bifogas här i översättning från ungerskan. De svenska deltagarna inkvarteras i den ungerska forskningsinstitutionen Collegium Budapests gästhus, det s k Raoul Wallenberg Guesthouse, som uppförts med hjälp av bl a medel från Wallenbergsstiftelsen. Symposiekostnaderna torde härmed kunna nedbringas väsentligt, även om någon slutgiltig uppgörelse med ungrarna om kostnadsfördelningen ännu inte föreligger.

Stockholm som ovan


Anders Mellbourn
Direktör

Arbetsplan för den ungerska forskargruppen för undersökning av den svenska räddningsverksamheten under kriget

Arbetsgruppen bildades den 19 mars 2004.

Medlemmar: Szabolcs Szita (ordförande), István Nuber (sekreterare), János Botos, Gábor Forgács, Iván Harsányi, László Kalakán, Tamás Kovács, Attila Novák

Forskningsuppgiften är att genomföra en objektiv undersökning av den svenska Budapestbeskickningens verksamhet under andra världskriget och granska dess roll under deportationerna från Ungern 1944, att i detalj utreda och analysera samarbetet mellan å ena sidan legationspersonalen, Svenska Röda Korset och andra organisationer och å andra sidan ungerska organ, privatpersoner och andra utländska diplomater för att rädda människoliv.

Resultaten av historiegranskningen utvärderas i arbetsplatsdiskussioner och på vetenskapliga konferenser och ställs därefter till forskningens, pedagogiska och andra institutioners förfogande.

Forskargruppen orienterar om sina planer vid en presskonferens klockan 11.00 den 9 juli 2004.
Plats: Országház utca 15.

Forskargruppens första internationella möte blir den 27-28 september i Budapest. Plats: Budapests borgmästarämbete.

27 september

10.00 – 10.05 Öppnande: Bitr. statssekreterare Iván Udvardi, utrikesministeriet (?)

10.05 – 10.10 Hälsningsord

10.10 – 10.30 RW – hedersmedborgare i Budapest Överborgmästare Gábor Demszky (?)

10.30 – 10.50 Perspektiv på svenska legationens verksamhet. Repr.för Eliassonkomm. (?)

10.50 – 11.00 József Sebes: Femton år med RW-föreningen

Symposium (halvannan dag)

11.20 – 11.30 Öppnande: Lajos Gecsényi, riksarkivarie

11.30 – 13.00 De svensk-ungerska förbindelserna under andra världskriget

Referenter. Péter Bajtai

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch

14.00 – 15.30 Svenska legationens verksamhet (1941 – 1945)

Referenter. Tamás Stark

15.30 – 16.00 Kaffepaus

16.00 – 17.30 Svenska Röda Korsets och makarna Langlets verksamhet

Referenter Björn Runberg Tamás Kovács

19.00 – Mottagning i stadshuset Överborgmästare Gábor Demszky

28 september

09.00 – 10.00 Raoul Wallenbergs mission

Referenter Christoph Gann László Kalakán

10.00 – 11.00 Raoul Wallenbergs ungerska kontakter fram till försvinnandet

Referenter Jan Lundvik Gábor Forgács

11.00 – 11.15 Kaffepaus

11.15 – 12.00 Raoul Wallenberg i den nyaste forskningens ljus

Referenter Szabolcs Szita

12.00 – 12.30 Antagande av arbetsplan gällande till juni 2006

12.30 – Lunch

Konferensspråk: ungerska, svenska och engelska

Andra programpunkter:

26 september

- Mottagande av den svenska forskargruppen (15 pers) och busstransport
- Minnesrundtur: besök på platserna för räddningsaktionerna
- Mottagning på svenska ambassaden

(Översättning Jan Lundvik)

TUD/EC/Amb. H. Hamrin
Sk. tit 0408057
✓

Reg. nr 28/6

Adressat:

Amb. Harold Hamrin
UD-EC



LSH

Livrustkammaren
Skoklosters slott
Hallwylska Museet

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| INK. UTRIKESDEP. | | |
| D.Nr. 04/41219 | | |
| 2004-08-04
06-28 | | |
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Hej

Här kommer nu en offert på den svenska flaggan från Budapest. Jag tror jag har kommit på en bra lösning för att kunna transportera flaggan. Det linnefoder som flaggan sys upp på har ett fäste eller sys som ett fodral till den pappskiva som är ett extra stöd för att flaggan ska kunna hängas upp. Fodralet kan öppnas och pappskivan dras ut. Därefter kan flaggan försiktigt rullas med sitt stöd tyg på en papprulle. Då kan rullen med flaggan och pappersskivan transporteras separat vilket mycket underlättar transporten.

Hoppas att du tycker att detta är ett bra förslag.

Jag återkommer från semestern måndagen den 9 augusti och kommer att kunna åtgärda flaggan under augusti månad.

Hälsningar

Rebecka Enhörning
Rebecka Enhörning
textilkonservator



REGERINGSKANSLIET

04/39/28

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Fax

Sid. 1 (3)

2004-06-30

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ledning

Hans Magnusson

Telefon 405 3273

E-post: hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se

Ambassaden Moskva dnr 27

Raoul Wallenberg

(2 bil)

Ambassaden ombedes överlämna aide memoire till MID med ungefär bifogade innehåll.

Cabinet

exp. 040630/jc

2004-06-29

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien
Ledning
Hans Magnusson
Telefon 08-405 3273
E-post: hans.magnusson@foreign.ministry.se

Delges:

Raoul Wallenberg - Aide-memoire

Under den tid den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen rörande Raoul Wallenbergs öde verkade och även därefter har vi på svensk sida tack vare MID:s, FSB:s och andra ryska myndigheters ansträngningar fått många uppgifter som bl a gäller förhör med Raoul Wallenberg och hans medfångar. En rad kopior från registerjournaler över förhör av fångar samt särskilda "spravkas" har också överlämnats. Vid en genomgång nyligen av det material som erhållits konstaterades några oklarheter. Det vore därför värdefullt att få definitivt klarläggande och även kompletterande kopior av journaler över förhör med fångar enligt nedan.

1. Enligt "spravka" från FSB förhörde Kuzmisjin Vilmosz Langfelder kl 21.30 – 22.00 den 22 juli 1947.

Enligt uppgift från MID den 16 maj 2002 förhörde Kuzmisjin Sandor Katona också på kvällen den 22 juli (Exakt tid har ej angivits; tacksam om möjligt få uppgift härom samt kopia av journal).

2. I ovannämnda "spravka" från FSB angavs också att Kartasjov förhörde Langfelder den 23 juli 1947 från kl 2.15 till 18.30.

Information gavs av MID den 16 maj 2002 att Kartasjov samma dag förhörde Sandor Katona (tacksam om möjligt få kopia registerutdrag härom).

3. I ett meddelande från MID den 5 december 2002 sägs dock att Kartasjov den 27 juli 1947 förhörde Langfelder från kl 2.15 till 18.30 samt Katona från kl 2.35 till 18.30.

Ambassaden utgår ifrån att det här rör sig om en felskrivning och att rätt datum skall vara den 23 juli, i enlighet med "spravka".

Tacksam bekräftelse och om möjligt kopia ur förhörsjournal.

С П Р А В К А

о вызовах на допросы Лангфелдера В.

| Дата | Время | Фамилии сотрудников |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 09.02.45 г. | 1 ³⁰ - 3 ⁴⁰ | Кузьмишин |
| 10.04.45 г. | 14 ⁰⁰ - 15 ⁰⁰ | Кузьмишин |
| 15.08.45 г. | 15 ⁰⁰ - 15 ⁴⁵ | Бубнов |
| 15.12.45 г. | 14 ³⁰ - 15 ⁰⁰ | Ливчак |
| 03.07.46 г. | 14 ⁵⁰ - 15 ³⁵ | Вайндорф |
| 17.07.46 г. | 12 ²⁰ - 13 ⁰⁰ | Копелянский |
| 22.07.47 г. | 21 ³⁰ - 22 ⁰⁰ | Кузьмишин |
| 23.07.47 г. | 21 ¹⁵ - 18 ³⁰ | Карташов |

Всего 7 вызовов
с 1945 по 1947 г.
Док.