

2005-02-02

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2005/2594
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Delges:

Amb. Moskva,

hp050202al

Besök av Rysslands ambassadör, Sadtjikov

Enhetschef *Hans Magnusson* tog i dag emot Rysslands ambassadör, *Sadtjikov*. Nedan följer en kort sammanfattning av de frågor som särskilt bör lyftas fram.

De förestående besöksutbytena mellan Sverige och Ryssland diskuterades. Ambassadör *Sadtjikov* meddelade att han hoppades på en snar respons på de datumförslag som förts fram från svensk sida vad gäller statsministerns besök i Moskva.

Angående datum för styrkommitténs nästa möte informerade *Sadtjikov* om ett tidigare möte med ss Lars-Olof Lindgren där *Sadtjikov* noterat att det fanns ett relativt begränsat antal konkreta ärenden på agendan. *Sadtjikovs* egen reflektion var att det kanske kunde bero på att den utvecklade marknadsekonomin medfört att enstaka ärenden i större utsträckning kunde lösas utan att behöva passera centrala myndigheter. Om så var fallet välkomnade *Magnusson* utvecklingen, en fungerande marknadsekonomi var den bästa förutsättningen för ett ekonomiskt samarbete. Icke desto mindre var vi från svensk sida beredda arrangera ett innovativt och framåtsyftande styrkommittémöte, fokuserat på de mest intressanta sektorerna för utveckling av samarbetet

Frågan om Raoul Wallenberg togs upp av *Magnusson* med anledning av att *Sadtjikov* nyligen till bland annat ambassadör *Hirdman* uttryckt missnöje över den planerade, men inställda ceremonin den 17/1 samt över pressmeddelandet samma dag (med anledning av 60-årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande), något som ryska ambassaden i Stockholm också rapporterat till Moskva om. *Magnusson* redogjorde för ärendet och klargjorde att ett missförstånd måste uppstått: utrikesministern hade inte uttalat sig om något som inte tidigare



SVERIGES AMBASSAD

2004-12-07

EC

Kiev

Ambassadören Harald Hamrin
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
EC-enheten
STOCKHOLM

La.a/v

*Kopia HM
Sieg HH*

INKOM UD		
2005-02-03		
Avd. <i>P</i>	Gr. <i>2</i>	Mål. <i>Eu'</i>

Uppgift om svensk på psykiatrisk klinik i Magadan 1964

3 bil.

Brs Se,

Insänder kopia jämte översättning till svenska av ett brev som inkom till ambassaden den 26 november. Kuvertet har uppgift om avsändare, en M.T.Sidljar från staden Vatutino i Tjerkasi-oblast. Närsluter också kopia av kuvertet.

Uppgifterna i brevet att vederbörande 1964 i Magadan sett en svensk på en psykiatrisk klinik som uppges varit svensk agent leder tankarna till Raoul Wallenberg.

Innan vi överväger någon kontakt med brevskrivaren är jag tacksam om Du ville granska de få uppgifter som ges och sätta dem i relation till andra uppgifter som är kända av departementet.

Harald Hamrin

John-Christer Åhlander
John-Christer Åhlander

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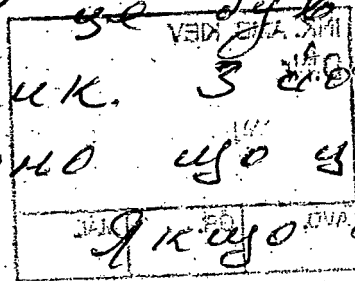
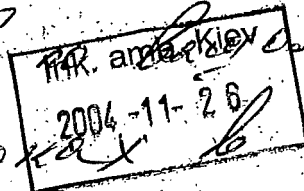
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Добрий день.
Весною я почув
радіо що у 50 роках в
Москві пропав Вася
Тессл. В 1964р. я закінчив
симуляцію в психіатричній
лікарні м. Магадан. Я не
говорив російською мовою
з скандинавським
діалектом. Я підтверджую
що він не був психічно
хворим. Це була абсолютно
здорова людина. За словами
лікарів це був шведський
розвідник. З його поведінки
було видно що це освічена
людина. Якщо б у тім
дозволили я думаю ви
його знайдете. ~~не вірите~~



B:1 2
hbr M. L. S. - Hamrin
2004-12-07

Добрий день.

Весною я почув по вашому радіо, що у 50-х роках в Москві пропав ваш Посол. В 1964 р. я бачив мужчину в психіатричній лікарні м. Магадан, який говорив російською мовою із скандинавським діалектом. Я підтверджую, що він не був психічно хворим. Це була абсолютно здорова людина. За словами лікарів, це був шведський розвідник. З його поведінки було видно, що це освічена людина. Якщо Путін дозволить, я думаю ви його знайдете.

Unofficial translation into English

Good day.

I heard on your radio in spring that your Ambassador had disappeared in Moscow in 1950s. In 1964 I saw a man in a mental hospital in Magadan city who spoke Russian with a Scandinavian dialect. I confirm that this man was not mentally ill. He was a very healthy person. According to doctors he was a Swedish secret service agent. You could see from his behavior that he was an educated person. If Putin allows it, I think that you can find him.

B173
hbr. M. A. S. - Kamm
2004-12-06

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Музей-садиба Юрія Федьковича смт Путьна



Адреса одержувача, індекс

Київ
вип. Івана Франка
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Послу.

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

2005-02-04

UTRIKESDEP.	
2005 / 7410	
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Tel Aviv

Utrikesdepartementet, Dnr 13 ✓

Ambassadören

För EC (Hamrin). Kopia till MENA, SB (Eduards) och amb Moskva (från UD)

Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

1. 60-årsdagen av Raoul Wallenbergs bortförande har givits ganska stor uppmärksamhet här i Israel, med ett flertal möten och ceremonier vid vilka ambassaden också medverkat.

Aktiviteterna kulminerade i knesset den 1 februari, med en ceremoni där bl.a. talmannen och oppositionsledaren Lapid (som tillsammans med sin mor räddades av Wallenberg) talade, ett symposium (där jag själv höll ett anförande) och ett särskilt möte i utskottet för immigrations- och diasporafrågor. Ett genomgående tema i flertalet anföranden var att Israel borde göra mer för att uppmärksamma Wallenberg i det egna undervisningssystemet, och internationellt för att hjälpa till att få klarhet i vad som inträffat. Ett lagförslag har framlagts som skulle ålägga den israeliska regeringen att driva fallet internationellt och att rapportera årligen till knesset.

2. Vid dessa andra och andra aktiviteter, bl.a. invigningen av Wallenbergsgatan i Jerusalem, deltog systerdöttrarna Louise von Dardel och Marie Dupuy. Den israeliska regeringen representerades genomgående av minister Natan Sharansky. Systerdöttrarnas program organiserades av den på departementet kände Max Grunberg. De togs emot av bl.a. president Katsav och premiärminister Sharon.

Presidenten åtog sig vid sitt möte med systerdöttrarna, Sharansky och Grunberg att ta upp Wallenbergfallet med president Putin när han besöker Moskva för segerfirandet i maj. Som framgår av bifogad artikel uttrycktes familjens kritik mot att den svenska regeringen inte skulle driva fallet tillräckligt beslutsamt, att man inte höll familjen informerad och att ett brev till statsministern skulle ha förblivit obesvarat.

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Sveriges Ambassad
Tel Aviv

2005-02-04

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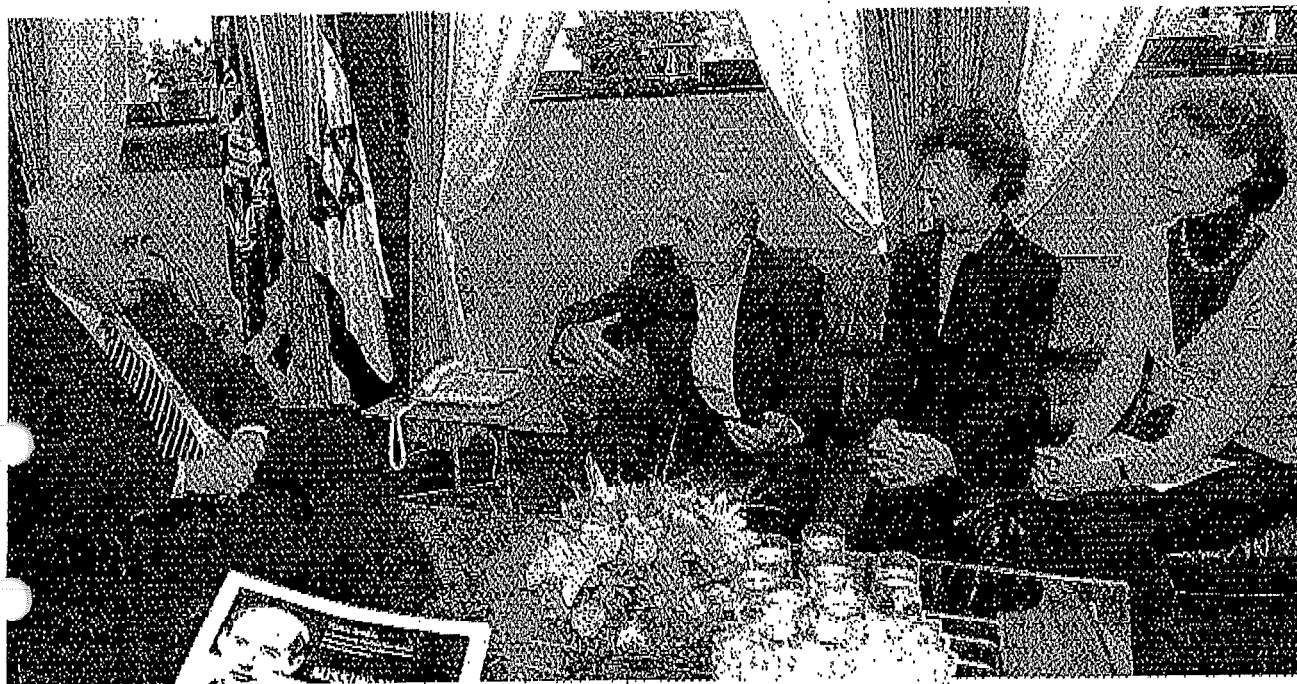
Grunberg förklarade för mig att presidenten varit positivt till förslag om att tala med statsministern om Wallenberg, och att förhöra sig om hur Sverige såg på fallet för att se hur ett samarbete mellan flera länder skulle var möjligt.

Jag har bett von Dardel om detaljer om hennes fars brev, och förklarade att det var osannolikt att ett sådant brev som inkommit inte skulle ha besvarats.

RYDBERG

NEWS

THE JERUSALEM POST FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2005



RESIDENT MOSHE KATSAV and Minister Natan Sharansky meet with Raul Wallenberg's nieces, Louise von Dardel (second from right) and Marie Dupuy in Beit Hanassi yesterday. (Ariel Jerozolimski/The Jerusalem Post)

Katsav promises to bring up fate of Wallenberg on Russian visit

• By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Calling the search for conclusive information about diplomat Raoul Wallenberg "an Israeli and Swedish obligation," President Moshe Katsav promised on Thursday to raise the matter with Russian President Vladimir Putin when he visits Moscow in May.

Katsav told Wallenberg's nieces, Louise von Dardel and Marie Dupuy, who are visiting Israel from Sweden, that he saw no justification for refusing to open all the Russian archives pertaining to their uncle.

It was time that everyone knew how, why, where and when Wallenberg, who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazis, was killed, he said. Wallenberg was kidnapped by the Russians in January 1945. After much disinformation and a very long delay, the Russians finally said that Wallenberg was killed in 1947.

"Everywhere we go we meet people who say that all their brothers and sisters were saved by Wallenberg," said Natan Sharansky, minister-without-portfolio responsible for Jerusalem and Diaspora Affairs, who was also at the meeting. "We have to make sure that this is an integral part of our history."

Sharansky pointed out that the KGB

had kept Wallenberg for two years, and that "it is impossible that there were no protocols during these two years. The archives of the KGB never disappear."

"The Russian authorities have no reason not to provide answers to these questions," said Sharansky. "We would also like to know who gave the order for his kidnapping."

As long as the family felt that not enough has been done, Israel and the Jewish people were obligated to do more, said Sharansky.

Wallenberg was declared a Righteous Gentile in 1963, and is also an honorary citizen of Israel.

Wallenberg's family asserts that not enough has been done to find out what happened to him, and why it happened.

The family is also upset that the Swedish government has not made a firmer stand on having Wallenberg repatriated. If he is alive, the family wants him brought home. If he is dead, they want his remains returned to Sweden for burial.

Von Dardel, whose father, a scientist, has made more than 50 visits to Russia to try to trace the truth about Wallenberg's fate, took not only the governments of Russia, the US and Israel to task, but also of Sweden, which she said had been strangely silent and had kept

the family uninformed for 10 years.

There have been testimonies that Wallenberg was seen in Russia until some time into the 1980s, she said, "but these were never followed up by the Swedish government."

Wallenberg was an important person, not just because of what he did but because he came from one of Sweden's most important banking families, she said.

There were many opportunities for prisoner exchanges, she noted, claiming that the Russians told the Swedes they had a hostage, "but the Swedes don't exchange hostages."

Her father wrote to the Swedish prime minister to ask why Wallenberg's body had not been brought home, she said, but had not received a reply.

Speaking of her uncle, she said: "He's a universal figure. He's not anymore Swedish. My uncle broke the rules for Jews in Hungary. We have to break the rules for him."

Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom, in an address to the Israel-British Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, also brought up the subject of Wallenberg. Israel has decided not only to name streets after him, he said, but to make it compulsory for high school students to study Wallenberg's history.

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Niklas Wiberg
2005-01-18 12:00
UD Budapest(amb)

Till: **Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK**
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Fax till:
Ärende: **Raoul Wallenberg Commemoration**

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDAPEST		
D.Nr. 2005/7420		
2005-02-04		
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Hej Harald,

Efter två dagar av minnesceremonier och besök av Louise von Dardel kan vi rapportera om ett gott resultat med fina evenemang och god uppslutning. Minneshögtiden 16 jan ägde rum i Holocaust Documentation Center med deltagande av talmannen Katalin Szili och presidenten i högsta domstolen och representanter från bla USA, Ryssland och Tyskland. Efter Szili höll Louise von Dardel ett personligt och uppskattat tal, sång och presentationer av Goldmark-kören och RW-skolan gav en bra inramning. Ceremonin fick bra täckning i ungersk TV och de största dagstidningarna, se bifogad artikel. RW-föreningen hade räknat med att ca. 150 personer skulle delta i Holocaust Documentation Center, men närmare 300 kom!

17 januari ägde rum en lunch rum i residenset med Louise von Dardel som hedersgäst, i övrigt deltog vice-borgmästare, MR-ombudsmannen, repr. från ungerska UM, RW-föreningen och RW-skolan och övriga med anknytning till RW. Dagen avslutade med ceremonier vid tre olika minnesplaketter i Budapest, två för RW och ett för Vilmos Langfelder, där Louise von Dardel, ambassaden och repr. från RW-föreningen deltog. Sammanlagt alltså ett värdigt uppmärksammande av 60-årsdagen.

Jag noterade uttalandet från Freivalds som var väl avvägt och framåtblickande.

Mvh Niklas

----- Forwarded by Niklas Wiberg/FOREIGN/MINISTRY on 2005-01-18 11:40 -----



Judit
Radnóczy/FOREIGN/MINISTR
Y

2005-01-17 11:04

To: Distributionlist with 4 recipients
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bcc:
Subject: **article today: Raoul Wallenberg Commemoration**

Dear All,

Please find enclosed the translation of the article in today's Népszabadság.

Judit



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a. a.
[Handwritten signature]

Raoul Wallenberg Commemoration

Népszabadság 17 January 2005, p. 8.

www.nol.hu/cikk/348501/

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the abduction of the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews, a commemorative evening was held at the Holocaust Documentation Centre in Páva utca.

I am sure Raoul Wallenberg was one of the 36 Righteous Ones, said Katalin Szili, President of Parliament, referring to the Jewish legend, according to which the moral values of the world are guarded by 36 Righteous Men.

Though Wallenberg was aware of the threatening dangers, he took the risk, she added. In Hungary, there were fortunately many more than 36 Righteous Men - human solidarity, religious and political convictions made people help the persecuted. Wallenberg tried to coordinate their work of individuals and small communities. Would the young diplomat have done only as much as his job required him to, he might still be living, as a 92-year-old gentleman, she said.

Katalin Szili is proud that beside the Budapest monument, we also contributed to the Raoul Wallenberg monument in Stockholm, which was made by Lenke Rothman, a Hungarian artist born in Kiskunfélegyháza, and saved from deportation.

On behalf of the Wallenberg family Louise von Dardel delivered a commemorative speech.

[Short biography of Raoul Wallenberg]

Megemlékezés Raoul Wallenberg-ről

Népszabadság • MTI • 2005. január 17.

A magyar zsidók ezreit megmentő svéd diplomata, Raoul Wallenberg eltűnésének 60. évfordulója alkalmából emlékestet tartottak vasárnap Budapesten a Páva utcai Holokauszt Dokumentációs Központban.

- Biztos vagyok abban, hogy Raoul Wallenberg a 36 igazak egyike volt - mondta az ünnepségen *Szili Katalin* házelnök - felidézve azt a zsidó legendát, amely szerint a világ erkölcsi rendjét 36 igaz ember vigyázza.

- Wallenberg, aki - bár tisztában volt a személyét fenyegető veszéllyel - vállalta a kockázatot - emlékezett az Országgyűlés elnöke. Hozzátette: Magyarországon szerencsére jóval több igaz ember volt a legendában szereplő 36-nál: sokan segítettek emberséggel, szolidaritásból, vallási vagy politikai meggyőződésből az üldözötteken. Wallenberg igyekezett integráló szerepet betölteni a segíteni kész egyének és kis csoportok között. - Ha a fiatal diplomata csak annyit tett volna meg, amennyit a beosztása feltétlenül megkíván, akár ma is élhetne, 92 éves szelíd öregúrként" - mondta.

Szili büszke arra, hogy a budapesti mellett - közvetve - Wallenberg stockholmi emlékművéhez is közünk van, hiszen a svéd parlamentben lévő emlékművet egy, a deportálásból Svédországba menekített kiskunfélegyházi születésű képzőművész, *Lenke Rothman* készítette.

A Wallenberg család nevében *Louise von Dardel* asszony emlékezett.

Raoul Wallenberg 1912. augusztus 4-én született Stockholmban. Az amerikai Michigan Egyetemen építészetet tanult, 1935-ben egy dél-afrikai svéd cégnél helyezkedett el. Néhány hónappal később egy holland banknál a palesztinai Haifában kezdett dolgozni, s ott került kapcsolatba Németországból menekült zsidókkal. 1942 elején járt először Magyarországon, majd 1944 júliusában a svéd követség titkáráként érkezett vissza. Zsidók ezreit mentette meg hamis útlevelekkel, menlevelekkel. 1945. január 17-én Budapestről Debrecenbe indult, ahová soha nem érkezett meg. A szovjet hatóságok elhurcolták, sorsáró máig nem tudni bizonyosat.



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AME

Ambassadens Raoul Wallenberg-dagar, 17-19 januari 2005

5 bilagor

I samband med den kanadensiska Raoul Wallenberg-dagen den 17 januari och det faktum att det denna dag var exakt sextio år sedan Wallenberg senast sågs i livet av västliga observatörer, anordnade ambassaden Ottawa ett flertal olika Wallenberg-relaterade aktiviteter under tiden 17-19 januari 2005. Förutom att ambassaden stod som medarrangör till två seminarier på universiteten McGill och Carleton (i Montreal respektive Ottawa) så anordnades också tre olika föreläsningar för högstadieelever i Montreal och Gatineau. Ambassaden var dessutom medsponsor av ett två dagars symposium vid York universitetet i Toronto. Sammantaget så kom ca 1000 personer i direktkontakt med någon av dessa olika aktiviteter och viss täckning förekom också i media (fr.a. etermedia). Ambassaden stod slutligen också som värd för en mottagning i Montreal och en buffermiddag för särskilt inbjudna gäster på residenset i Ottawa. Nedan följer en något mer detaljerad rapport om hur ambassaden i Ottawa valde att uppmärksamma Raoul Wallenberg.

Bakgrund

När man talar om Raoul Wallenberg i Kanada är det värdefullt att känna till att Wallenberg 1986 blev Kanadas första hedersmedborgare och att man sedan 2003 hedrar Wallenberg med en minnesdag, den 17 januari. Ambassadens tanke med årets hågkomst i Kanada var att den skulle innebära någonting extra, då det ju var sextio år sedan Raoul Wallenberg fördes bort av den Röda Armén. Vi hade tidigt klart för oss ett behov av att anlita talare från Sverige och lyckades också relativt snart få bekräftelse på Heléne Lööws (Generaldirektör för Levande Historia) deltagande. Som andre talare anlätades, på ambassadens initiativ, Paul A.

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2005-02-16

Levine från Uppsala universitet och tillika författare av boken "Om detta må ni berätta" samt faktabladet om de internationella konferenserna som publicerats på www.sweden.se. På förslag från Levande Historia anlätades även Jan Ahlberg från BRÅ, fr.a. i hans egenskap av ansvarig för den s.k. Intoleransrapporten som publicerades av BR och Levande Historia under hösten 2004. Ambassaden bekostade såväl de svenska deltagarnas resor som hotell, men också vissa andra aktiviteter, såsom mottagningen den 17 januari och buffetmiddagen den 19 januari.

En annan grundläggande tanke bakom samtliga dessa aktiviteter var att utnyttja Raoul Wallenberg och hans insatser i Budapest 1944-45 som en utgångspunkt för ett bredare samtal om dagens kamp mot rasism, antisemitism, intolerans och vikten av individens ansvar, både för att göra gott, men också för att inte göra ont.

I princip behandlade de tre svenska föreläsarna olika aspekter av dessa frågor, där Paul A. Levine hade ett mer historiskt perspektiv och talade om Sverige under Andra Världskriget och dess förhållande till Förintelsen och judiska flyktingar, men också om Raoul Wallenberg som person och den kontext han verkade i under tiden i Budapest. Heléne Lööw talade om svensk rasism och fascism ur ett historiskt perspektiv och fram till idag samt tillkomsten av och syftet med myndigheten Levande Historia. Jan Ahlberg tog en snävare approach och presenterade den Intoleransstudie som gjordes bland svenska skolungdomar under 2003-2004. Tyvärr lyckades han inte alltid sätta densamma i sitt sammanhang, varför ett flertal ledande frågor måste ställas för att inte ge en felaktig bild av situationen.

I huvudsak fungerande de svenska föredragshållarna bra, även om man kan resa vissa frågetecken kring rekommendationen att anlita en person vars engelska inte riktigt höll måttet. Detta skulle i andra sammanhang vara ett mindre problem, men då materialet i sig var ganska känsligt och komplicerat skapades stundtals vissa onödiga oklarheter.

Seminarium på McGill University, Montreal den 17 januari
Seminariet på McGill föregicks både av en kransnedläggning vid Raoul Wallenberg-monumentet i Montreal (ej ingående i de svenska deltagarnas program, se f.ö. bilaga 1 för en kopia av detsamma) och en lunch med värdskap av McGills juridiska fakultet för särskilt inbjudna

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2005-02-16

gäster. Själva seminariet, *Raoul Wallenberg Memorial Day – Honoring His Spirit of Humanity*, var välfyllt, med uppskattningsvis 200 åhörare och inkluderade en mängd talare, förutom de tre ovan nämnda svenskarna, även Sveriges ambassadör Lennart Alvin, Leslie Sela, en "överlevare" från Budapest som räddades av Wallenberg och den svenska legationen, ärkebiskopen för den Anglikanska kyrkan i Kanada, Andrew Hutchinson, Beryl Wajzman, från det Montrealbaserade Institutet för samhällsfrågor (en lobbyfirma/tankesmedja) samt Julius Grey, advokat och civilrättskämpe (i bilaga 2 återfinns programmet för själva seminariet). Efter seminariet stod ambassaden som värd för en mottagning.

I Montreal var det fr.a. etermedierna som uppmärksammade detta evenemang och det gjordes tre intervjuer med olika seminariedeltagare i CJAD (med Beryl Wajzman), CBC Television (med Paul A. Levine och Beryl Wajzman) samt Radio Canada International (med Heléne Löow och Beryl Wajzman).

Symposium på Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto den 17-18 januari

Symposiet, *Raoul Wallenberg Day – International Human Rights Symposium*, som behandlade mänskliga rättigheter och humanitär rätt, var inte öppet för allmänheten utan enbart för 400 särskilt inbjudna gäster, bland dem chefsdomarna från provinsernas högsta domstolar och ett urval studenter från hela landet. Bland talarna märktes bl.a. justitieminister Irwin Cotler, Rwandatribunalens åklagare Richard Goldstone och den sydafrikanska aktivisten och domaren Albie Sachs (se bilaga 3 för programmet). Därtill presenterades en av talarna av Sveriges honorärkonsul i Toronto Lars Henriksson. Ambassaden medfinansierade symposiet och representerades på plats av ambassadrådet Pontus Melander.

Seminarium på Carleton University, Ottawa den 19 januari

Två dagar efter den officiella Raoul Wallenberg-dagen anordnade ambassaden, tillsammans med Carleton University och dess Centre for European Studies, seminariet *The Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg: Resisting Intolerance and Racism in the 21st Century*. Även vid detta tillfälle höll de tre svenskarna samt ambassadör Alvin varsitt föredrag/anförande. Övriga talare var Edward Osei Kwadwo Prempeh, från Carleton och han talade bl.a. om rasism i dagens Kanada, samt David Pepper, från

Sveriges Ambassad
Ottawa

Telefax

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2005-02-16

Ottawapolisens grupp rörande hatbrott och intern rasism (se bilaga 4 för programmet). Seminariet var tyvärr inte särskilt välbesökt utan endast ca 80-talet åhörare var på plats, vilket var en missräkning.

En kortare notis i *Ottawa Citizen* uppmärksammade också seminariet (se bilaga 5).

Skolföreläsningar, FACE School (Montreal) och Darcy McGee High School (Gatineau)

När det gällde skolföreläsningar hade ambassaden viss otur. De engelskspråkiga allmänna skolorna i Ottawa hade examensperiod under denna tidpunkt och kunde därför ej stå som värd för de svenska föreläsarna som erbjudits. Dessutom drog sig en skola i Montreal ur endast dagarna innan varför de planerade två sessionerna där höll på att inte bli av alls. I Montreal så lyckades däremot McGill i sista stund få klartecken från en engelskspråkig artistskola, *FACE School*, för en föreläsning under tisdagen den 18 januari. Istället för att tala inför en hel årskurs som hade varit tanken med den skola som drog sig ur, blev det nu endast en klass, men resultatet blev bra och såväl läraren, som eleverna och de svenska talarna var mycket nöjda. Eleverna, som kom från en mängd olika etniska bakgrunder, hade alla funderat kring dessa frågor om rasism och intolerans och de var mycket engagerade i samtalet, mer så än vad svenska elever i samma ålder (14-16 år) brukar vara. Detsamma kan sägas för skolföreläsningarna på *Darcy McGee High School* i Gatineau, Quebec. Där föreläste man för två hela årskurser och gensvaret var också där bättre än väntat och mer diskussion än normen i svenska skolor. Flera av lärarna beslutade sig för att införa mer undervisning om Förintelsen etc i sitt curriculum och man beställde också femtiotalet exemplar av den engelska versionen av "Om detta må ni berätta". Sammantaget kan sägas att dessa skolföreläsningar var ett mycket uppskattat inslag i programmet och något som bör övervägas vid framtida Raoul Wallenberg-evenemang.

Alvin

RAOUL WALLENBERG MEMORIAL DAY

EVENTS IN CANADA, JANUARY 2005

Final program, 14 January 2005

SATURDAY, 15 JANUARY

- 10:40 (UA 9369) Departure Stockholm to Newark (operated by SK 0903)
- 15:30 (UA 8307) Departure Newark to Montreal (operated by AC 0779)
- 16:55 - Arrival Montreal. Pick-up arranged by car from the hotel. Check in at hotel Chateau Versailles, Embassy is paying.

SUNDAY, 16 JANUARY

- 18:00 - Meeting with Magnus Schöning and Dean C Barnes (going through program etc)

MONDAY, 17 JANUARY

- 11:00 - 11:45 Ceremony at the Wallenberg Memorial, Susan Wadney will put flowers on the memorial at Place de la Cathédrale, 600 Boul. de Maisonneuve West.
- 12:00 - 13:30 VIP-luncheon, hosted by Living Testimonies and Dean of Arts at McGill University, Council Room at the Faculty Club, 3450 McTavish. HE Lennart Alvin, Magnus Schöning, Jan Ahlberg, Dr. Paul A. Levine, Dr. Heléne Löw and twelve people from McGill University.
- 14:00 - 18:00 Raoul Wallenberg Memorial Day - Honoring His Spirit of Humanity Seminar at McGill University, Faculty Club, 3450 McTavish, Montreal
HE Lennart Alvin, Sweden's Ambassador to Canada
Leslie Sela, Montreal
Archbishop Andrew Hutchison, Primate of the Anglican Church, Canada
Dr. Heléne Löw, Living History Forum
Dr. Paul A. Levine, Uppsala University
Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)
Julius Grey, lawyer and Professor, McGill University, Montreal
Beryl Wasjman, President of the Institute for Public Affairs of Montreal
- 18:00 - Reception. Hosted by the Ambassador of Sweden to Canada

TUESDAY, 18 JANUARY

- 09:00 – 12:30 Seminars/lectures directed at schoolchildren, youth and educators.
Dr. Heléne Lööw, Living History Forum
Dr. Paul A. Levine, Uppsala University
Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)
- 13:00 – 14:00 Lunch - private
- 14:30 - Departure for Ottawa
- 17:00 - Check in at hotel Courtyard Downtown Ottawa

WEDNESDAY, 19 JANUARY

- 09:00 – 10:15 **A Celebration of Tolerance and Anti-Racism**
Seminar/lecture directed at schoolchildren, youth and educators (Darcy
McGee High School, 250 rue Gamelin, Gatineau, Grade 11, 125 students)
Dr. Heléne Lööw, Living History Forum
Dr. Paul A. Levine, Uppsala University
Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)
- 10:30 – 11:45 **A Celebration of Tolerance and Anti-Racism**
Seminar/lecture directed at schoolchildren, youth and educators (Darcy
McGee High School, 250 rue Gamelin, Gatineau, Grade 10, 150 students)
Dr. Heléne Lööw, Living History Forum
Dr. Paul A. Levine, Uppsala University
Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)
- 12:15 – 14:00 Lunch - private
- 15:30 – 18:00 **The Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg: Resisting Intolerance and Racism in the
21st Century**
Seminar/lecture at Carleton University (Azrieli Theatre 102)
HE Lennart Alvin, Sweden's Ambassador to Canada
Dr. Heléne Lööw, Living History Forum
Dr. Paul A. Levine, Uppsala University
Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ)
Edward Osei Kwadwo Prempeh, Professor, Department of Political Science,
Carleton University
David Pepper, Director of Community Development, Ottawa Police Service
- 19:30 - Buffet dinner at residence of Ambassador of Sweden to Canada

THURSDAY, 20 JANUARY

09:30 - Departure Courtyard Downtown Ottawa to airport
12:20 (UA 8491) Departure Ottawa - Chicago, (operated by AC 0529)
16:25 (UA 9358) Departure Chicago - Stockholm (operated by SK 0946)

FRIDAY, 21 JANUARY

07:45 Arrival Stockholm,

McGill University Coordinators:

Professor Marianne Stenbaek

phone: 514-398 6579

fax: 514-398 8146

email: mariannestenbaek@mcgill.ca or mariannestenbaek@yahoo.ca

Zoe Beenstock

phone: 514-843 4549

fax: 514-398 8146

email: zoe.beenstock@mail.mcgill.ca

Carleton University Coordinator:

Professor Robert Gould

phone: 613-520 2600 #2113

fax: 613-520 6691

email: RobertGould@pigeon.carleton.ca

School Contacts - Ottawa region:

Myra Borts, Darcy McGee High School, Gatineau

phone: 777 3121 #2191

email: mborts@wqsb.qc.ca

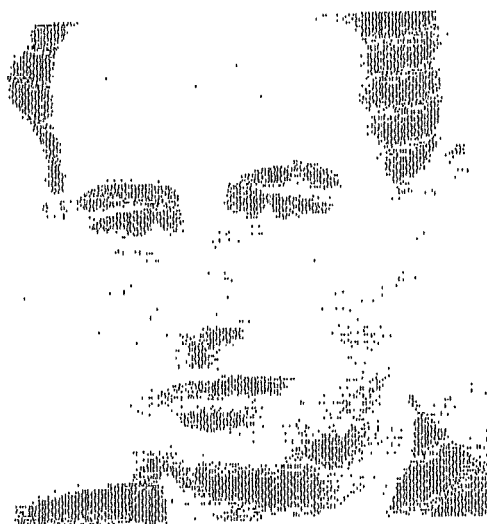
Swedish Embassy Coordinator:

Magnus Schöning, First Secretary

phone: 613-241 5142

fax: 613-241 2277

email: magnus.schonning@foreign.ministry.se



Raoul Wallenberg Memorial Day – Honoring His Spirit of Humanity

Monday January 17, 2:00 – 6:00
McGill Faculty Club McGill University
3450 McTavish, Montreal

*The seminar will be followed by a reception hosted by
H.E. Lennart Alvin, Ambassador of Sweden to Canada*

Living Testimonies at McGill University and the Swedish Embassy in Ottawa are honored to commemorate the Raoul Wallenberg Memorial Day here in Canada by hosting a seminar devoted to his legacy of humanity and tolerance. Bringing together internationally acclaimed Swedish and Canadian scholars, policy makers and community leaders, this seminar will debate how values of democracy, human rights and mutual acceptance can combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

Raoul Wallenberg is the first honorary citizen of Canada and the seminar is held on the 60th Anniversary of the date of his disappearance.

Speakers:

- Jan Ahlberg, Head of Crime Studies Division, National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden
- Julius Grey, Lawyer, Montreal
- Archbishop Andrew Hutchison, Primate of the Anglican Church, Canada
- Dr. Paul A. Levine, Director of the Uppsala Programme for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Uppsala University, Sweden
- Dr. Heléne Lödöw, Director of Living History Forum, Sweden
- Leslie Sela, Montreal
- Beryl Wajsbman, President of the Institute for Public Affairs of Montreal

Admission: Free and Open to the General Public



McGill



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

Program: Monday, January 17, 2005**MORNING CHAIR: NEIL FINKELSTEIN****8:00 a.m. Registration and Breakfast****9:00 a.m. Welcome and Introductory Remarks**

Speakers: **Dr. Lorna R. Marsden**
President and Vice-Chancellor
York University

The Honourable Peter Cory
Chancellor of York University

9:15 a.m. The Lessons of Raoul Wallenberg

- i) the man and his deeds
- ii) the fate of Raoul Wallenberg
- iii) the importance and impact of Raoul Wallenberg; i.e. the relationship of Raoul Wallenberg and the examples he set to the themes of this Symposium on war crimes, genocide, state-sponsored discrimination and terrorism
- iv) lessons going forward

Introduction: **Neil Finkelstein**
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP
Adjunct Professor, Osgoode Hall Law School

Speaker: **The Honourable Irwin Cotler**
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

9:45 a.m. Prevention and Intervention to Combat Mass Atrocity: Institutions of Accountability

Moderator: **J. Robert S. Prichard**
President & Chief Executive Officer
Torstar Corporation

Panelists: **The Honourable Allan Rock**
Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations
(rules governing humanitarian intervention)

Joel Richler
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP
Chair, Canadian Jewish Congress, Ontario Region
(role of non-governmental organizations)

Georgette Gagnon
Deputy Director, Human Rights Watch,
Africa Division
(role of non-governmental organizations)

10:45 a.m. Coffee Break**11:05 a.m. War, Terrorism, National Security and Human Rights: National Responses**

Moderator: **Chief Justice Roy McMurtry**
Court of Appeal of Ontario

Panelists: **The Honourable Frank Iacobucci**
Interim President, University of Toronto
Former Justice, Supreme Court of Canada (Canada)

Dean Harold Koh
Yale Law School (United States)

- 11:45 a.m. Balancing National Security Interests with Human Rights**
Moderator: **Neil Finkelstein**
Panelists: **Professor Ed Morgan**
University of Toronto Law School (right to freedom from torture)
Catherine Beagan Flood
Adjunct Professor, Osgoode Hall Law School
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP (right to privacy)
Stanley Cohen
Senior General Counsel, Justice Canada, Human Rights Law Section
(right to human security)
- 12:45 p.m. Lunch**
- AFTERNOON CHAIR: DEAN PATRICK MONAHAN**
- 2:00 p.m. War Crimes Courts and Tribunals and the International Criminal Court**
Moderator: **Dean Patrick Monahan**
Osgoode Hall Law School
Panelists: **The Honourable Richard Goldstone**
Former Chief Prosecutor of UN International War Crimes Tribunal for
the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda
Former Justice, Constitutional Court of South Africa
(War Crimes Courts and Tribunals)
The Honourable Claire L'Heureux-Dubé
Juge en résidence, Laval University Law School
Former Justice, Supreme Court of Canada
(International Criminal Court)
Professor Sharon Williams
Osgoode Hall Law School (International Criminal Court)
- 3:00 p.m. War, Terrorism, National Security and Human Rights: Key Court Decisions**
Panelists: **Neil Finkelstein**
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP
Adjunct Professor, Osgoode Hall Law School
Dean Patrick Monahan
Osgoode Hall Law School
- 3:45 p.m. Coffee Break**
- 4:05 p.m. Justice for Victims of War, Terrorism and Other Human Rights Violations**
Moderator: **Lori Spivak**
President, Federation of Law Societies of Canada
Panelists: **The Honourable Michel Proulx**
Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP
Former Justice, Court of Appeal of Quebec
(Transitional or traditional justice to avoid impunity in the wake of
massive violations of human rights)
Professor Irving Abella
York University (war criminals in Canada)
- 5:00 p.m. End of First Day of Symposium**

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

Tuesday, January 18, 2005**CHAIR: JUSTICE CLAIRE L'HEUREUX-DUBÉ****8:00 a.m. Registration and Breakfast****9:00 a.m. Human Rights Issues: Personal Perspectives**

Moderator: Mark L. Berlin
National Executive Director, Outreach and Partnerships
Department of Justice Canada

Panelists: Justice Albie Sachs
Constitutional Court of South Africa (Truth and Reconciliation Commission)
Natan Sharansky
Minister for Jerusalem and Diaspora Affairs (Prisoner of conscience)

10:00 a.m. The Role of the Media

Moderator: Simon Potter
Past President, Canadian Bar Association

Panelists: Edward Greenspon
Editor-in-Chief, Globe & Mail
Tony Burman
Editor-in-Chief, English Services Division
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

10:40 a.m. Coffee Break**11:00 a.m. Why Have We Failed, and What Have We Learned from Our Failures?**

Introduction: Lars Henriksson
Honorary Consul, Sweden

Panelist: Professor William Schabas
Director, Irish Centre for Human Rights
National University of Ireland

11:25 a.m. Combatting Racism, Intolerance and Human Right Violations

Moderator: David Matas
Author of *Bloody Words: Hate and Free Speech*
Lawyer, Winnipeg

Panelists: The Honourable Robert (Bob) Rae
Goodmans LLP
Former Premier of Ontario (the federal idea and human rights)
Zanana Akande
Chair, Urban Alliance on Race Relations
Former Minister of Community and Social Services, Province of Ontario

12:15 p.m. Efforts to Combat Racism, Hatred and Intolerance in Canada

Introduction: The Honourable Claire L'Heureux-Dubé
Juge en résidence, Laval University Law School
Justice (retired), Supreme Court of Canada

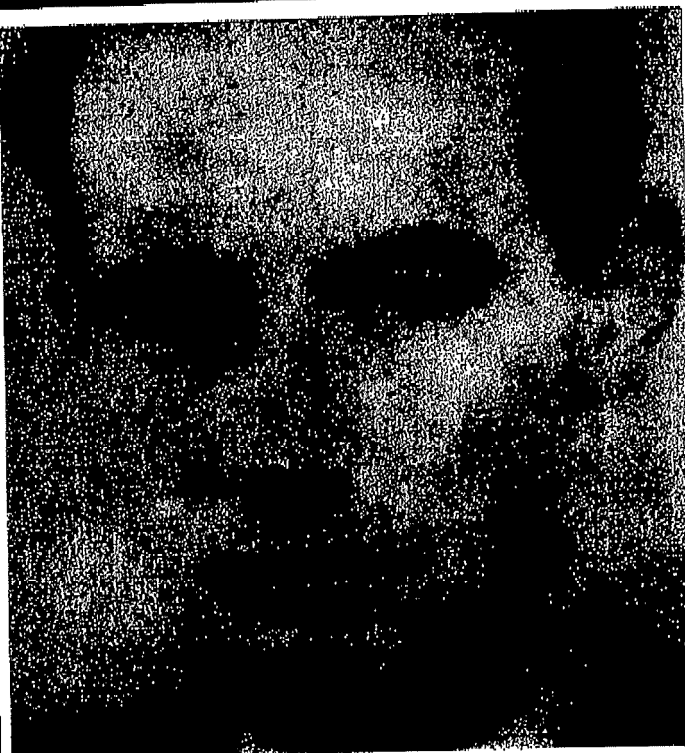
Speaker: The Honourable Raymond Chan
Minister of State (Multiculturalism)
Government of Canada

1:00 p.m. End of Symposium

PUBLIC SEMINAR

57%
of hate crimes
perpetrated in
Canada in
2001-2002 were
motivated by
race and ethnicity

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for
Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Pilot Survey, 2001-2002



The Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg:

**Resisting Intolerance and Racism
in the 21st Century**



Where: Azrieli Theatre, room 102,
Carleton University

When: Wednesday January 19th, 2005

Time: 3:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Panelists:

HE Lennart Alvin, Ambassador of Sweden

Helene Löfw, Living History Forum

Paul Levine, Uppsala University

Jan Ahlberg, National Council for Crime Prevention, (BRA)

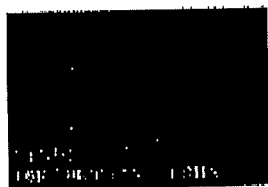
Edward Osei Kwadwo Prempeh, Carleton University

David Pepper, Director of Community Development, Ottawa Police Service

For further information contact:

Karin Bildam 520-2800 ext. 1179 ces@carleton.ca

or Robert Gould 520-2800, ext. 2113, Robert_Gould@carleton.ca



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

carleton.ca/ces

Sponsored by:

The Centre for European Studies, the Institute of European and Russian Studies, and the Embassy of Sweden.
The Event is supported, in part, by a grant from the European Commission.

Print Story - canada.com network

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JAN 20 2005

canada.com News



Wallenberg's heroism commemorated

Jennifer Campbell

Citizen Special

Wednesday, January 19, 2005

Between July 1944 and January 1945, a Swedish diplomat based in Budapest rescued 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazi-occupied capital. Raoul Wallenberg was first secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest and issued protective passports while renting safe houses for Jews to escape the Nazi genocide.

But his actions came to an end Jan. 17, 1945, after he is said to have met with members of the Soviet Red Army. He never returned from the meeting and no one knows if and when he died, although the Soviets claim he died in one of their prisons in 1947.

A four-day event to commemorate Mr. Wallenberg's courage, and the legacy of humanity and tolerance he represents, is taking place this week, with events starting at McGill University in Montreal on Monday and continuing at Carleton University this afternoon.

Between 3:30 and 6 p.m., Carleton's Centre for European Studies (CES) and the Embassy of Sweden are co-hosting a seminar and discussion titled: "The Spirit of Raoul Wallenberg: Resisting Intolerance and Racism in the 21st Century." Swedish Ambassador Lennart Alvin will be a panellist, along with a couple of local speakers and three guests who have come from Sweden for the event.

Magnus Schonning, first secretary at the Swedish Embassy, said they plan to honour Mr. Wallenberg every year, but this year, on the 60th anniversary of his disappearance, they decided to do it in a big way and were able to attract some Swedes to come to Canada and speak about him.

Robert Gould, associate director of the Centre for European Studies, said the seminars will also highlight the idea that the European Union, whose Ottawa delegation is also helping organize the event, is more than a trading entity: It also places a great deal of importance on human rights.

Heavy-Hitting Brits

British High Commissioner David Reddaway will be busy next week as he plays host to two important visitors. Lord David Hannay, a member of the UN High Level Panel that recently released a report detailing the need for institutional change at the UN, will speak about security and the prospects for UN reform on Jan. 26.

Earlier in the week, Ian Pearson, the parliamentary under-secretary for Northern Ireland, will visit Ottawa and Toronto.

Mr. Pearson is on a "fact-finding mission." As chairman of the Northern Ireland Organized Crime Task Force, he is looking for ideas and approaches to fighting organized crime.

Say It With a Stamp

It might be a little late, but the intentions are good. To commemorate the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Dominican Republic, the Dominican Post Institute has launched a stamp. Institute director Leonor Zacarias Metz unveiled the work at a joint announcement with Helene Guillot, trade commissioner of the Canadian Embassy in Santo Domingo.

Nearly 30,000 Dominicans live in Canada and the stamp, which commemorates relations that actually began in 1954, is meant to "enhance the fraternal ties" between the two countries. The work of artist Candido Bido, it depicts birds from the north and the south, flying toward each other.

<http://www.canada.com/components/printstory/printstory4.aspx?id=a62355d6-6cbd-4...> 2005-01-20



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Fax

2005-04-07

Sid. 1 (1)

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien

Ambassadör

Harald Hamrin

Telefon +46-(0)8-405 3343

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

Ambassaden Warszawa dnr 10✓

Instruktion rörande Katynmassakern

Den italienska tidningen Il Corriere della Sera hade nyligen en artikel med anknytning till Katynmassakern. Enligt artikeln hade man från polsk sida på nytt med de ryska myndigheterna tagit upp frågan om den sovjetiska dokumentationen rörande Katynmassakern och begärt att få ta del av ytterligare sovjetiska dokument i ärendet utöver de som publicerades i slutet av 1990-talet som ett resultat av den polsk-ryska arbetsgruppens arbete i ärendet. Exakt vilka dokument den polska sidan begärt att få ta del av framgick inte av artikeln. Från rysk sida hade, enligt tidningen, kommit ett nekande, inte motiverat, svar. Från rysk sida hade även kommit ett nekande svar på en polsk begäran att Katynmassakern skulle betecknas som ett folkmord.

Mot denna bakgrund instrueras ambassaden att hos polska myndigheter eftersöka närmare information om ovannämnda uppgifter. Av särskilt intresse är följande frågeställningar:

- + vad har ryssarna sagt om ev förekomst av ytterligare dokument?
- + vad är det för dokument man nu begärt att få se?
- + hur har man fått vetskap om dessa dokument?
- + vad har ryssarna svarat på polska framställningar?

Intresset från vår sida är naturligtvis motiverat av våra svårigheter att få ta del av ytterligare existerande dokument i fallet Raoul Wallenberg.

CABINET

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

cap. 7/4/jwb
(fax)

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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

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

Sent: Monday, May 02, 2005 6:48 AM

To: birstein@pipeline.com

Subject: Spisak

— Birstein, New York

P 2 Eu¹

Re R. Wallenberg

Dear Dr. Birstein,

we have now gone through the protocols from the meetings of the working group. We have found Spisak on three occasions. To me there seems to be nothing new or of interest in these protocols. Below, I shall summarize what the protocols say about Spisak. I shall be glad to send you photo copies of the relevant pages by mail, if you are interested in them. But bear in mind that they are in Swedish!

Meeting of April 14-15, 1993:

Vinogradov informs that Bulganin's telegram of January 17, 1945 has been found. He gives details of the dates of arrest and repatriation of Feller and Meyer. He then mentions Spisak, giving his date and place of birth, his date of arrest (February 8, 1945), sent to Lefortovo by Smersh, and "transferred to representatives of the Czechoslovak Republic on January 8, 1947".

Meeting of November 24, 1994:

Vinogradov again mentions Bulganin's telegram and the two Swiss diplomats. He then talks (6 lines) about the "Spisak case" saying that the Czech government in September 1945 asked the Soviet government to have "this criminal of Fascist Slovakia" transferred to Prague to stand trial. The issue, V. says, took 1.5 year to be processed and in February 1947 he was sent to Prague.

Meeting of March 20, 1996:

Guy von Dardel raised the issue of Bulganin's telegram saying that four persons were mentioned by name in the telegram: RW, Feller and Meyer, and Spisak. "Perhaps these four had something in common that led to their arrest?"

Vinogradov answers that questions related to Spisak had been addressed already last year. The Russian side, however, was ready to look at these persons again, perhaps in a memorandum to be given to the Swedish side by the Russian co-chairman Tatarintsev.

(We have not been able to find such a memorandum and Hans Magnusson cannot now recall having seen one.)

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin

050601
EC | Hamrin | JVB
aa.

Harald Hamrin
2005-05-23 11:30

Till: "Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline .com>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Ang. FW: Spisak

Dear Dr. Birstein,

I apologize for my silence, but I have been busy with a couple of business trips and I am leaving again in a few minutes. I promise to look into your questions early next week.

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin
"Vadim birstein" <birstein@pipeline.com>



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline .com>
2005-05-20 06:12

Till: <harald.hamrin@foreign .ministry .se>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: FW: Spisak

Dear Mr. Hamrin:

Since I haven't received any reply, I'm sending you my answer once again. Possibly, you did not get it

Also, I'd be extremely thankful to you for receiving photo copies of the protocols about Spisak in Swedish. I'll find a translator. My mailing address is:

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

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Dr Vadim Birstein

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

From: Vadim birstein [mailto:birstein@pipeline.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2005 12:13 AM
To: 'harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se'
Subject: RE: Spisak

Dear Mr. Hamrin:

Sorry for postponing the answer to your e-mail. I was out of New York

Thanks for this information. However, I believe that Ms. Mesinai wrote a report for the Swedish Group on Spisak's file that she had inspected in the Moscow archive. If I'm not mistaken, could I receive a copy of her report?

Sincerely,

(We have not been able to find such a memorandum and Hans Magnusson cannot now recall having seen one.)

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin



"Vadim birstein "
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2005-05-10 06:13

Till: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: RE: Spisak

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Dr. Vadim Birstein

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Sent: Monday, May 02, 2005 6:48 AM

To: birstein@pipeline.com

Subject: Spisak

Dear Dr. Birstein,

we have now gone through the protocols from the meetings of the working group. We have found Spisak on three occasions. To me there seems to be nothing new or of interest in these protocols. Below, I shall summarize what the protocols say about Spisak. I shall be glad to send you photo copies of the relevant pages by mail, if you are interested in them. But bear in mind that they are in Swedish!

Meeting of April 14-15, 1993:

Vinogradov informs that Bulganin's telegram of January 17, 1945 has been found. He gives details of the dates of arrest and repatriation of Feller and Meyer. He then mentions Spisak, giving his date and place of birth, his date of arrest (February 8, 1945), sent to Lefortovo by Smersh, and "transferred to representatives of the Czechoslovak Republic on January 8, 1947".

Meeting of November 24, 1994:

Vinogradov again mentions Bulganin's telegram and the two Swiss diplomats. He then talks (6 lines) about the "Spisak case" saying that the Czech government in September 1945 asked the Soviet government to have "this criminal of Fascist Slovakia" transferred to Prague to stand trial. The issue, V. says, took 1.5 year to be processed and in February 1947 he was sent to Prague.

Meeting of March 20, 1996:

Guy von Dardel raised the issue of Bulganin's telegram saying that four persons were mentioned by name in the telegram: RW, Feller and Meyer, and Spisak. "Perhaps these four had something in common that led to their arrest?"

Vinogradov answers that questions related to Spisak had been addressed already last year. The Russian side, however, was ready to look at these persons again, perhaps in a memorandum to be given to the Swedish side by the Russian co-chairman Tatarintsev.

Harald Hamrin
2005-05-02 12:22

Till: birstein@pipeline .com,
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Spisak

Dear Dr. Birstein,

we have now gone through the protocols from the meetings of the working group. We have found Spisak on three occasions. To me there seems to be nothing new or of interest in these protocols. Below, I shall summarize what the protocols say about Spisak. I shall be glad to send you photo copies of the relevant pages by mail, if you are interested in them. But bear in mind that they are in Swedish!

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(We have not been able to find such a memorandum and Hans Magnusson cannot now recall having seen one.)

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2005-02-25 05:03

Till: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: RE: Spisak

Dear Ambassador Hamrin:

Thank you and Ambassador Magnusson (I haven't seen him for years) for the reply. Let me address to both of your points.

1. I am aware of the extent of the involvement of the Russian historian in the work of the Swedish group and problems he experienced as a professional while working with the group.

I'm also aware of the fact that Ms. S. Mesinai, who primarily worked with the original Russian documents for the Swedish group, does not know Russian and cannot read Russian documents by herself. Unfortunately, the quotations from translations of Russian documents she used in her report (2001) are full of mistakes and misunderstandings.

As for the originals of the particular documents from the TsAMO that I referred to as "Bulganin's set" in my previous e-mail message, they have never been examined by independent scholars.

2. I would be very grateful to you if you could identify a young colleague to look further into the Spisak material. I think it would be a very rewarding project for a young scholar.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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

From: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se [mailto:harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 10:23 AM
To: birstein@pipeline.com
Subject: Spisak

Dear Mr. Birstein,

As to your questions and comments - after having checked with Ambassador Magnusson, who was Swedish chairman of the working group:

1. Many, but not all, originals were read by Ambassador Magnusson and/or other Swedish members of the working group. Furthermore a Russian historian, employed by the Swedish side, checked a very large part of the copies against the originals.

2. As to your additional points 1-3 it may, perhaps, be possible to find additional information about Spisak in the protocols from the meetings of the bilateral working group. These protocols - a kind of working material - are still secret but we are willing to see what can be found there about Spisak and forward the material to you. This is, however, a time consuming work, which I personally am not in a position to do. If you think the material could be of any use to you, please let me know and I will see if I can find some young colleague who could go through the material.

Harald Hamrin
2005-02-23 16:12

Till: birstein@pipeline.com
Kopia:
Blank:
Fax till:
Ärende: **Spisak**

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Best regards

Harald Hamrin

Harald Hamrin
2005-02-23 16:23

Till: birstein@pipeline .com
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Spisak

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Best regards

Harald Hamrin



"Vadim birstein"
<birstein@pipeline.com>
2005-02-15 19:13

Till: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
Kopia: <goran.rydeberg@foreign.ministry.se>
Blank:
Ärende: RE: Spisak

Dear Ambassador Hamrin:

I just received a copy of Bulganin's order regarding Feller, Meier, and Spisak that Mr. Rydeberg sent me two or three weeks ago; the international mail is so slow!

Let me explain in answer to your e-mail why I wanted to receive this copy. The text of Appendix 8 that you kindly mentioned was my reason. I hoped that the quality of the copy would be better than that reproduced in Appendix 8.

I have serious problems with the document reproduced as Appendix 8 (as well as with the other ones in the set of Bulganin's orders and the answers to them). Their content contradicts the subordination within the Soviet system of the time and information in the other documents – SMERSH, Abakumov's and Feller's reports, etc. Even if Bulganin order documents are authentic, according to the chain-of-command, he could issue them only on Stalin's order.

No independent researcher has ever inspected the originals - I mean a professional historian with the ability to read the Russian text in handwriting. At any rate, the Swedish group, unfortunately, did not include such an expert

Additional important points are:

1. Spisak was detained by the SMERSH Directorate of the 2nd Ukrainian Front by January 20, 1945, before Bulganin's alleged order dated January 27, 1945 (Appendix 8). He was still in custody of this directorate when on February 25, 1945, Feller and Meier were sent to the Main SMERSH Directorate in Moscow under NKVD guard.

2. Logically, Spisak should have been sent through the same SMERSH/NKVD channel to the Main SMERSH Directorate in Moscow - like Feller, Meier, and previously Wallenberg. Again, the army was not involved in dealing with POWs.

Therefore, the clarification of the situation with Spisak might help us to understand how Wallenberg really was transported to Moscow.

3. When I sent my questions to Mr. Rydeberg, I also presumed that your archive has Ms. Susan Mesinai's report on the archival Personal File of Spisak she saw in the Military (former Special) Archive in Moscow. That is why I thought it would be easy to find the data on Spisak's arrival in Moscow, his status (POW?), etc.

Finally, I was also puzzled by the archival reference regarding the set of Bulganin's documents the Russian sub-group released to the Working Group: TsAMO: Fond 240, Opis 2769. It is incomplete. Besides, in this archive materials from a sender from Moscow (Bulganin) and answers from the army units were not placed in the same folder (fond).

The Swedish group should have insisted on more detailed information on the archival origin of each document in this set.

As a researcher I was disappointed to hear from you that a deeper insight into the whole situation with these documents (the fate of Spisak) "has had no reason." It surely has.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Vadim Birstein

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

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

Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2005 5:38 AM

To: birstein@pipeline.com

Subject: Spisak

Dear Dr. Birstein,

Mr. Goran Rydeberg has forwarded to me your e-mail of 2005-01-25.

Regarding Jan Spisak:

1. The Swedish report of 2001 says (p. 49): "The same day, 17 January, Bulganin issued another arrest warrant. This was for the swiss diplomats Max Meier and Harald Feleir, and the Slovak envoy Jan Spisak. They were to be sent to Moscow 'in the same way as wallenberg', and Smersh was to carry out the order." The same report (p. 62) says: "The Slovak envoy, Spisak, was handed over to Czechoslovakia at their request in February 1947, tyo tsand trial in Prague." The relevant Bulganin document can be found in the repport as App. 8.

2-5. For these questions you would have to contact the pertinent archive(s) in Prague. We have had no reason to look deeper into them.

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin

DAVID MATAS

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

Ambassador Harald Hamrin
Department of Foreign Affairs
Government of Sweden

EC ✓

L.A.A./TD

5 March 2005

RECEIVED DEPT. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
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Re: Raoul Wallenberg

Thank you for your letter of January 27, 2005. You asked for my judgment on the feasibility of my proposal in light of the fact that access to Russian archives has become much more difficult during the recent years, in particular when it comes to sensitive issues such as the Raoul Wallenberg case.

In answering that question, we have to ask why access has become more difficult and how that difficulty can be feasibly countered. I take as essential to Wallenberg research that qualified Wallenberg researchers must have access to Russian archives. Without such access, the fate of Raoul Wallenberg may never be known. Giving up on gaining such access would mean giving up on solving the Wallenberg mystery.

So the issue becomes not whether access is feasible, but rather how does one make access feasible. While there may well be more than one answer to that question, the proposal I put forward was an attempt to answer that question.

Any attempt to get access to Russian archives for Wallenberg research has to deal with the concern that what Russia considers to be legitimate security information should not be disclosed. The proposal I made was an attempt to meet that concern head on by proposing access to Russian archives for Wallenberg research be given only to those foreign researchers who already have had access to Russian archives for war crimes research. Their past track record is likely to generate more confidence in Russian officials than the introduction of new and untested researchers into those archives would do. The fact that they would be government contracted researchers who have respected confidentiality commitments in the past would, I believe, assure the Russians. As well, my proposal to maintain a confidentiality provision for all discoveries not related to Raoul Wallenberg these researchers make when going through the archives to determine the fate of Raoul Wallenberg should deal directly with Russian concerns.

602-225 VAUGHAN STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
R3C 1T7

TEL: (204) 944-1831

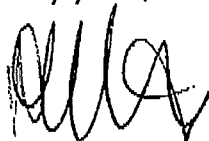
FAX: (204) 942-1494

E-MAIL: dmatas@mb.sympatico.ca

The ultimate feasibility of the proposal is unlikely to be determined until it is tried. No question is going to be answered unless it is asked.

As well, a concerted multinational request is more likely to have a positive answer than an isolated single country request. The ultimate goal is not necessarily acceptance of the proposal I have put forward but rather access of qualified Wallenberg researchers to Russian archives. Putting forward the proposal I have suggested at least engages the debate on how to achieve that ultimate goal. And unless that debate is engaged, Wallenberg research will be frustrated by the closed doors of Russian archives.

Sincerely yours,



David Matas



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEX.

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P 2 En I

EC

24 May 2005

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassadör
Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-mail harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Mr. David Matas
Barrister and Solicitor
602-225 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C1T7
Canada

RW - Mandet

Dear Mr. Matas,

I am finally responding to your letter of March 5, 2005.

Let me first of all apologize for my long silence. In the meantime I have consulted both our legal experts at the Ministry in Stockholm and our Embassy in Moscow. As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives.

On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding. Of course, we highly appreciate whatever is being done in other countries, including Canada, to throw light on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and we are willing to stay in contact and, if necessary, to consider more informal ideas of cooperation. There are still several important questions to be answered with regard to Wallenberg's arrest and his whereabouts after that. Let me assure you that we are doing whatever we can to find answers to these questions. For your information, we are also supporting independent research into the situation in Hungary in 1944, in the hope to get a clearer picture of the concrete work done by Wallenberg in Budapest after his arrival there in July.

Sincerely yours,

Harald Hamrin

Postal address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

E-mail: registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Visitors' address
Drottninggatan 2

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. 24/5/2005



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassadör
Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-mail harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

2005 / 30483
ARKIVEX.

1 June 2005

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

P 2 En'

(EC)

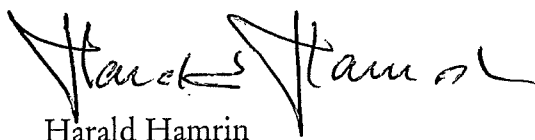
Re Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Dr. Birstein,

please find enclosed the few references to Jan Spisak that we have found in the records of the Swedish-Russian working group. These are the same references that I mentioned in my e-mail to you of 2005-05-02. ✓

As to a separate report by Ms. Mesinai on Spisak, I have not been able to find such a report. Maybe Spisak is mentioned in her final report, which I am sure you have a copy of.

Yours sincerely,


Harald Hamrin

Postal address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
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E-mail: registrator@foreign.ministry.se

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Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

exp. 1/6-05
/ME

Vinogradov sade att det ej fanns någon skiljaktighet mellan Dekanosovs noté och Vysjinskijs påstående att man ej lyckats påträffa officeraren som sänt telegrammet. Förmodligen hade ingen letat efter denna officerare.

Magnusson sade att man i Dekanosovs text kände igen formuleringarna från ett Budapesttelegram.

Vinogradov sade att Bulganins telegram av den 17 januari 1945 också återfunnits i säkerhetsministeriets arkiv. Det var en kopia av telegrammet som gjorts av den för gruppen bekanta Jendovitskij. Telegrammet innehöll emellertid i avskriften en del förvrängningar av de schweiziska diplomaternas efternamn.

I arkivet gick att utläsa att chefen för den schweiziska missionen i Budapest Feller, född 1913 i Bern den 16/1 anhöllits och sänts till Moskva av Smersj, hittills i Lefortovo och repatrierats på uppdrag av utrikeskommisariatet den 25 januari 1946. Den andra schweiziska diplomaten, Meyer född 1913 anhölls också enligt Bulganins order samt hölls i Lefortovo och repatrierades till hemlandet den 25 januari 1946. Någon annan information om schweizarna fanns till dags dato ej.

Den slovakiske ministern Jan Spisjak, född 1901 i Tjissko-Brezovo i Glutjinetskijs-området i Slovakien, anhölls den 8 februari 1945 sändes till Lefortovo av Smersj och överlämnades den 8 januari 1947 till representanter för den Tjeckoslovakiska republiken.

Vinogradov

sig närmare bekant med krigsfångarnas vittnesutsagor, samt att vinna tid för utarbetande av ett svar. Det var fråga om formulering av ett officiellt svar, och detta är förklaringen till ofrivilliga misstag som uppgiften i ett utkast att RW varit i Butyrka.

Smoltsovs rapport hade nyckelrollen. Den utgjorde ett särskilt problem som avhandlats många gånger och som Vinogradov inte avsåg diskutera närmare vid detta tillfälle.

Man måste också komma ihåg att svaret lämnades under en demokratiseringsperiod i Sovjetunionens historia, när Stalintidens massrepression uppmärksammades. RW hade, liksom många sovjetmedborgare och andra utlänningar, blivit offer för denna repressionspolitik.

Händelserna 1947 kan ha varit förknippade med fredskonferensen i Paris 1946, då segrarmakterna - däribland Sovjetunionen - hade överläggningar med Nazitysklands f.d. satellitstater samt andra makter som Japan och Italien. I februari 1947 skrev Sovjetunionen vid ett ministermöte i New York fredsavtal med Finland, Rumänien, Ungern och Bulgarien. Det gällde därefter bl a att lösa praktiska frågor rörande repatriering av människor, samt frågan om hanteringen av krigsfångarna. RW hade som bekant status som krigsfånge, och kunde som sådan känna till de pågående överläggningarna. Det fanns exempel på hur krigsfångar frigavs i detta sammanhang, såväl individuella frigivanden som repatriering av större grupper. Det var förmodligen denna process som RW beskrivit som "krigsfångekonferensen" i samtal som Bergemann senare återgav.

I anslutning till diskussionen om de schweiziska diplomaternas öde hade också preciseringar efterfrågats rörande slovakiske sändebudet i Ungern, Jan Spisjak. Denne nämndes som bekant i ett telegram från Bulganin, i vilket det också fanns referenser till RW. De schweiziska diplomaterna frigavs genom brittisk förmedling efter beslut av Stalin. Formellt utväxlades de mot sex "kriminella element" som hoppat av från Sovjetunionen i ockupationszonen.

I fallet Spisjak vände sig tjeckiska regeringen i september 1945 till den sovjetiska regeringen med en begäran om utlämnande för genomförande av rättegång mot denne "brottsling för det fascistiska Slovakien". Frågan behandlades i 1-5 år i Sovjetunionen och i februari 1947 överfördes Spisjak till Prag.

Repatrieringsfrågor väcktes i början av 1947 också vad gällde mer kända personer. Bl a hade man att lösa RW-fallet. Utöver de krigsfångevittnesmål som fick betraktas som mycket tillförlitliga kunde också kvarvarande dokument studeras, bl a den interna brevväxlingen i MID. Dokumenten vittnar om att de

dragits in i detta. Sovjetunionen kunde därför haft anledning att intressera sig för RW. Till detta torde också ha bidragit att han tillhörde Wallenberg-familjen.

Vinogradov sade sig inte känna till vad Donovan och Fitin gjort under 1943 och om de talat om motståndsrörelsen i Ungern eller signalplanen.

von Dardel framhöll att Iver Olsen varit RW:s kontaktman till World Refugee Board (WRB) men även representant för OSS. Det senare hade dock varit en tillfällighet och hade ingenting med RW att göra i sig. På Bulganins arresteringsorder hade fyra personer tagits upp, nämligen RW, de två schweizarna Meier och Feller samt slovaken Spisjak (vilken utlämnades till Prag 1947). Kanske fanns det något gemensamt för dessa personer som föranlett arresteringarna?

Vinogradov framhöll att man redan förra året svarat på frågor avseende Spisjak. Man var dock beredd att ta upp frågan igen om dessa personer. En lämplig form för svar torde vara en promemoria, som överlämnades via den ryske ordföranden Tatarintsev.

Beträffande Vladimir Bojarskij hade denne omtalats i en bok om KGB av Virginia Arbal. Bojarskij påstods i boken ha haft nära band med Abakumov.

Ziborov framhöll att man skulle försöka kontakta Bojarskij. Denne var dock gammal och sjuk. Journalister var journalister och man kunde inte utgå ifrån att det som omtalades i boken var hela sanningen. Under arbetets gång hade man talat med personer som stått Abakumov nära, däribland hans personlige assistent. Ingen hade därvid nämnt Bojarskijs namn. Man borde därför inte förvänta sig särskilt mycket. Magnusson bekräftade att man skulle ställa skriftliga frågor till Bojarskij.



UD Registrator
2005-06-09 14:24
UD A ARK

Till: UD-AME/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RKUD:S ARKIV
Kopia: UD-A-ARK-Kvartersarkiv -Brunkhuvudet /FOREIGN /MINISTRY@RK

Blank:
Ärende: Vb: i need your help (till Information Rosenbad , svar går till clarascarpetta@hotmail .com)

----- Vidarebefordrat av UD Registrator/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2005-06-09 14:25 -----

Webmaster
2005-06-09 14:14

Till: UD Registrator /FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Vb: i need your help (till Information Rosenbad , svar går till clarascarpetta@hotmail .com)

Med vänliga hälsningar
Webmaster
Information Rosenbad

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
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2005-06-09		
AVD. 7	GR. 2	MAL. 24

----- Vidarebefordrat av Webmaster/ADM/MINISTRY 2005-06-09 14:13 -----



e-post@regeringen .se
2005-06-09 11:55
Sänd svar till
clarascarpetta@hotmail.com

Till: webmaster@adm .ministry.se
Kopia: clarascarpetta@hotmail .com
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Ärende: i need your help (till Information Rosenbad , svar går till clarascarpetta@hotmail .com)

Be svarat, se
bitagad kopia
på e-mail.

AS

Från: Clara Inès Scarpetta Renza

E-postadress: clarascarpetta@hotmail.com

UD-AME
20050808

Meddelande: A los interesados:

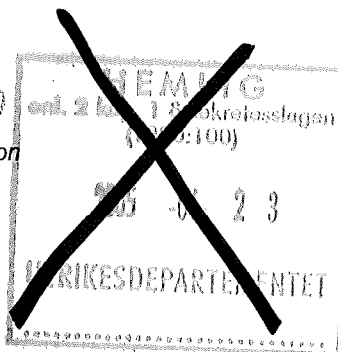
Mi nombre es Clara Scarpetta Renza, soy estudiante de derecho en la Universidad San Buenaventura de Cali- Colombia y me gustaria hacer en mi ciudad un monumento a Raúl Wallenberg. Ya que el fue un Heroe ademas un humanista y seria bueno que mi ciudad tuviera un monumento a tan grande hombre para que recuerde que con la violencia y la violacion a los derechos humanos no ganamos nada. seria un honor que hiciera parte de nuestra Ciudad y de nuestras vidas . La razon de este E-mail es saber si nos apoyarian Monetariamente ya que es una idea nacida personal, yo ayudare a contactar mas personas de todo el mundo para que nos ayuden si estan interesados en apoyarme escribanme. Con cariño para todo el pueblo Sueco de un Colombiana con nacionalidad Europea que ahor avive en Colombia y desea ayudarlo. Un abrazo de el pueblo Colombiano

26



Kiev

Ambassadråd Anders Troedsson



Ambassadör Harald Hamrin

EC-enheten

Utrikesdepartementet

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Vittnesmål om Raoul Wallenberg i fångläger i Perm-oblasten 1960-65: intervju med Grigoriy Sjvets, den 11 juni 2005

Handbrev Hamrin-Åhländer 2004-11-11, Hamrin-Troedsson 2005-01-31 ✓

✓ 2 bilagor

Broder!

Följande kan rapporteras från mitt möte den 11 juni med Grigoriy G. Sjvets, född 23 september 1940 och uppvuxen i Donbass, i dennes hem på Ulitsa Klisjtja 94 i byn Chatyn nordöst om staden Tjernivtsi, Ukraina.

Sammanfattningsvis kan sägas att Sjvets gjorde observationer av en person han är övertygad var Raoul Wallenberg (nedan RW) under två års militärtjänst plus ca tre års kontraktsanställning september 1960 – juni 1965 vid ett fångläger väster om staden Kizel i Perm-oblasten, Ryssland. Lägre hade ca 700 fångar, både grova brottslingar och politiska fångar, och hade en nedan delvis namngiven lägerledning. Sjvets gav vid mötet ett tämligen balanserat intryck. Han var dock tills nyligen okunnig om att RW var svensk – därav hans två brev till österrikiska myndigheter, det första redan på 70-talet.

- om påstådda observationer av Raoul Wallenberg

Sjvets främsta minnesbild av den person han menar var RW är att en person, som av andra fångar hade fått smeknamnet "Willy", "många gånger", ibland tre ggr per vecka, kom upp till vaktpersonalen vid "kontroll- och genomsläppspunkten" ("kontrollno-propuskonoj punkt", nedan KPP), där Sjvets under två år verkade, och sa ungefär: "Mitt namn är Raoul Wallenberg, och jag vill åka hem" (detta omnämns även i Sjvets ursprungliga brev, ref. handbrev ovan).

Det var inget denne person fick något svar på, mer än att han skulle gå tillbaka till de andra fångarna. Personen ifråga protesterade inte och det uppstod aldrig något

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samtal eller vidare meningsutbyte mellan fången ifråga och soldaterna, även som det var förbjudet för soldaterna att samtala med fångarna. Sjevts höll med om att fångens beteende var originellt, men hade i övrigt inte intrycket av att personen ifråga betedde sig onormalt.

Sjevts minns personen som tämligen kortvuxen – Sjevts var själv 178 cm vid den tiden, så personen ifråga kan ha varit kanske 160-65 cm lång. Det var en ganska mager person, dryga 50 år, kortklippt mellanblond, med smalt ansikte. Det fanns inga påtagliga tecken på sjukdom, och mannen ifråga verkade vara frisk då Sjevts lämnade lägret 1965. Sjevts sa att han skulle kunna känna igen personen på foto.

Som Sjevts också anger i sitt ursprungliga brev, var mannen med smeknamnet "Willy" respekterad av andra fångar, han mötte även respekt från lägerledningen, och var tydligt kapabel att svara för sig själv. Han sade tydligt föga om var han kom ifrån och verkade hålla sig lite för sig själv. Sjevts minns att mannen umgicks med en fånge som var f.d. marinofficer och tysklärare från Odessa; denne kunde Sjevts inte erinra sig namnet på. Litauiska och andra baltiska fångar sade att "Willy" inte var deras landsman. Sjevts bedömde att mannens ryska, som han talade relativt väl, hade en annan brytning än t.ex. balternas.

Fångarna hade rätt erhålla två brev utifrån per år, men denne person erhöll inga brev under de två år som Sjevts hade ansvar för kontrollen av detta (förmodligen som del i arbetet i KPP – jmf nedan).

Sjevts nämnde att mannen, troligen p.g.a. sin ålder, inte deltog i det tunga arbetet, utan ingick i den enhet som sysslade med "koncentrationsläger-tjänster", d.v.s. en slags inre underhållstjänst; han var även förlagd tillsammans med denna enhet.

Först i slutet av intervjun angav Sjevts ytterligare en grund till den egna slutsatsen om personens i fråga identitet. Vaktstyrkan gjorde särskilt nattetid regelbundna inspektionsbesök i barackerna för att kontrollera att fångarna var på plats. På båda sidor om mittgången i den barack där personen ifråga sov, tillsammans med ca 150 andra fångar, stod tvåvåningssängar i par med ett mindre bord emellan varandra. Varje fånge hade vid fotändan av sin säng en skylt med namn, straffperiod, och lagparagraf på basis av vilken straffet hade utfärdats. Mannen ifråga hade sin säng på övre vänster hand i det tredje eller fjärde tvåvåningssängsparet på vänster sida av mittgången. På skylten på hans säng stod det, sade Sjevts utan att tveka, "Raoul Wallenberg." Hur kunde Sjevts komma ihåg enstaka namn så långt efteråt? Han kom ihåg alla namn i lägret, sade Sjevts. Han hade ett minne av att mannen ifråga skulle sitta fängslad fram till -73.

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Man kände till inom ledningen och bland officerare vilka fångar som fanns i lägret, det hade någon gång t.o.m. hetat att det fanns diplomater på lägret (detta nämns även i Sjvets ursprungliga brev, jmf. ovancit.). Man diskuterade emellertid inte enskilda fångar med varandra, ställde inga nyfikna frågor till kollegor eller överordnade, man ville ju inte bli rapporterad till politruken och råka illa ut. Man hade heller få direkta kontakter med fångar och man samtalade aldrig med dem, bara fåordiga tillsägelser etc. Om det var en fånge som väckte särskilt intresse, vad det inget som man talade om med varandra.

- om fånglägret

Fånglägret låg i västlig riktning från staden Kizel i Perm-oblasten i en by som kallade "49:e kvartalen" efter kartkoordinater. Alla i byn ifråga, som låg en kort bit från lägret, jobbade på ett eller annat sätt för lägret. Sjvets hade via en bekant förstått att lägret var intakt en bit in på 70-talet.

Om jag tolkade Sjvets rätt, utgjorde lägret tillsammans med två andra läger i närheten 1:a avdelningen i 201:a enheten i det sovjetiska fånglägersystemet, benämndes därmed organisatoriskt 201/1.

Lägeradressen i Sjvets brev i ovancit. anges dock som "Permskaya obl. SSSR, g. Kizel, postlåda (?) vv 201/1". Detta kan innebära att själva lägret ifråga utgjorde en av tre lägerenheter underordnade 201-enheten, i så fall med högkvarter eller stab i Basjmaki (jmf. nedan).

Sjvets angav att totalt 22 läger ordnade under "Kizillag", d.v.s. en "upravleniye" i staden Kizel.

Vad gäller de två andra närliggande lägren (jmf. bilaga 1, vilket är Sjvets egen skiss av området): Ett låg ett ca 20 km österut från "49:e kvartalen" i byn Basjmaki, d.v.s. närmare Kizel. I denna by låg även staben. Ett "hemligt läger" låg i byn Usalka ca 20 km västerut från "49:e kvartalen", kallades Bur och var av en särskilt hård typ med alla fångar i isoleringsceller. De tre lägren låg längs en smalspårig järnväg som tog sin början i knutpunkten Rosik ca 50 km norr om Kizel.

Lägret i "49:e kvartalen" var ca 800 x 300 m, hade sju större baracker, i en av den en sjukstuga/"lasarett", i en annan matsal, i en separat byggnad ett torkrum för kläder som blivit våta under arbetsdagarna - jmf. bilaga 2, Sjvets egen skiss med mina

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förtydliganden. Barackerna stod på båda sidor av en öppen plats där t.ex. morgonsamling ägde rum, och mitt för denna plats fanns på ena långsidan portarna till lägret, och i anslutning till den "KPP" där in- och utsläpp skedde. I lägrets fyra hörn vaktorn a); senare, när det skedde en neddragning av styrkorna inrättades vaktorn b) mitt på kortsidorna. Lägret hade byggts för, liksom av, tyska krigsfångar 1945, men från 1947 tog det emot "osuzhdjonniye", d.v.s. inhemska "dömda."

I lägret fanns ca 700 fångar, såväl grova brottslingar, dödsdömda – varav många vid denna tiden fick dödsstraff omvandlade till 25-åriga straff - som politiska fångar, många av dem enl. lagparagraf 56, 58. Kanske var ca hälften politiska fångar. Man delade dock inte upp fångarna fysiskt eller på annat vis i politiska fångar och andra – det skedde en blandning och den plats man fick kunde man sedan inte ändra på.

I lägret fanns en "vor v zakone", Viktor Kapralo, som var chef bland fångarna, d.v.s. det var som vid andra läger – dels lägerledningens regler, dels reglerna fångarna emellan.

Det fanns många nationaliteter bland fångarna – vitryssar, benderer (d.v.s. östra Ukraina), polacker, litauer, finnar, kareler m fl.

Fångarna var organiserade i "otrjadi" med totalt kanske ca 100 personer, som i sin tur bestod av 10-15 brigader vars storlek berodde på bl.a. dess arbetsuppgift. Dessa bildade bas dels för det arbete som pågick i anslutning till anstalten - ofta t.ex. till skogs, ett arbete som kunde vara tungt men även i lägren fanns vid det här laget en viss nivå av mekanisering såsom traktorer etc. – dels för logering.

Vintrarna var långa och kalla – från september till maj – men fångarna hade det relativt bra i lägret, erhöll sina fastställda matransoner vilket motsvarade arméns, kunde ofta fritt röra sig inom lägret, hade tillgång till sjukstuga, en del kulturella aktiviteter etc.

Det var mycket ovanligt med flykt från lägret – det hade under 20 år bara skett en gång då två finnar som var elitsoldater vintertid flydde rakt ut i taigan m.h.a. förberedda skidor; finnarna kom aldrig tillrätta.

- militär personal vid lägret

Chef för den division som lägret ingick i var under en tid major Jurgerlevitj.

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En major Sjmerkin, som var från Kiev, var chef för lägret i "49:e kvartal" under 3-4 år, sedan en kapten Sorokin. Sjvets nämnde även en Silinkova som ngn form av chef.

Chef för Sjvets egen "podrazdelenie" i lägret var kapten Alexander Nikitin. I denna ingick dels "konvojnij vzvod" dels "karaolnij vzvod" vilka utgjorde en "kommanda", d.v.s. ett lag. Chef för "konvojnij vzvod" var "en armenier" vid namn Alik Djachvarov. Inom "konvojnij vzvod" fanns bl.a. en Mamatbekov från Centralasien, och en Antonov.

Sjvets nämnde även en Nikolaj Sjukov som hade graden "starsjina" och som var "kontroljor" vid lägret under ca 10 år, och som gifte sig i byn och fick barn där.

Sjvets verkade inom "karaolnyj" med 10 man som bemannade fyra posteringar. Under två år ingick han i den grupp som bemannade "KPP" i anslutning till ingången till lägret.

Totalt fanns ca 40 soldater i lägret, och 5-6 officerare, kontakten mellan de två nivåerna var sparsam. Soldater var förlagda i närheten av lägret, officerare i byn, en del med familjer.

Tidigare hade han haft adresserna till många av sina medsoldater, men sedan hade man ju rest åt olika håll, adresserna var nog förlorade.

- ytterligare om Sjvets

Efter tiden i Perm arbetade Sjvets fyra år som polis i hemtrakten i Donbass, sedan vid gruvorna, kom sedermera p.g.a. giftermål till Tjernovtsi-oblasten och Chatyn 1971 och hade bott här sedan dess.

Det var först efter 1971 som han fick veta om RW:s öde, detta via judiska grannar, och han gjorde snart kopplingen till sina observationer i Perm. Han verkade i övrigt ha följt frågan under åren och kände t.ex. till talet om rehabiliteringen av RW.

Sjvets sade att han ville berätta för att kanske bidra till att sanningen till slut skulle komma fram om RW som ju hade gått ett orättvist och hårt öde till mötes. Han sade ingenting om att vilja bli kompenserad för sin berättelse.

Varför hade det tagit så lång tid innan han hörde av sig? Han svar blev att han redan på 70-talet under Brezjnevtiden skrev om detta i ett brev till Österrikes ambassad i Moskva – till österrikarna eftersom han trodde RW var österrikare. Han hade dock

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aldrig fått något svar, och han trodde därför att det inte fanns något intresse för hans uppgifter. Trots Sovjettidens censur hade han inte varit orolig för att brevet skulle läsas eller konfiskeras av myndigheterna.

Sedan gick åren, och det var först när han på nytt diskuterade saken för med judiska bekanta i Chatyn som idén åter tog form att skriva i frågan. Han skrev om saken till tidskriften Fakti (en nationell veckotidning) i frågan, men alstret hade inte publicerats.

Då en person från den judiska grannfamiljen (sannolikt på Ulitsa Klisjtja 96) skulle resa till Wien, via Israel, fick denne ta med sig brevet och posta det där till österrikiska myndigheter – fortfarande trodde han att RW var österrikare. Brevet gick inte vanliga postvägen eftersom man fortfarande kunde vara säker på att strukturerna jobbade som förut och kontrollerade allt.

- övrigt; kommentar

Sjvets gav intryck av att vara en man vid god vigör för sin ålder, hade ett prydligt hem där han bodde med sin fru (som han sade f.n. var på tjänsteresa), men bodde i ett mindre hus på bakgården eftersom där var "svalare." Trädgården var välkött med blommor, körsbärsträd, grönsaksodlingar. Han verkade balanserad och säker på sina uppgifter.

En märklighet är att Sjvets först i slutet av samtalet tog upp den i sak viktiga namnuppgiften på sängen, något som han heller inte nämnde i sitt brev närslutet ovancit. handbrev.

Det kan vidare tyckas märkligt att Sjvets har dröjt så länge med sin berättelse. Å andra sidan skrev han till Österrikes ambassad i Moskva redan på 70-talet, och fick inget svar, och sedan gick tiden.

Man ska härvidlag kanske inte underskatta den känsla av avstånd och okontakthet som avlägsna ambassader, tidningar och myndigheter kan ha för en person som Sjvets med hans enkla bakgrund, uppväxt i ett totalitärt samhälle, och boende i en avlägsen by på ukrainska landsbygden.

Med tanke på Sjvets tidiga intresse för frågan, om vilket vittnar brevet till österrikiska ambassaden på 70-talet, bör det kanske inte förvåna att somliga minnen från episoden är detaljerade.

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Det får betraktas som märkligt att Sjvets intresse för fallet inte ackompanjeras av kunskap om att RW var svensk - inte förrän vår ambassad tog kontakt med honom gick detta upp för honom. Detta också trots att han tycktes känna till en del om frågans utveckling under åren. Å andra sidan demonstrerar detta möjligen att Sjvets inte ägnat fallet något "överdrivet" intresse, vilket torde minska sannolikheten för fabricerat vittnesmål.

Vidare röjer Sjvets en inkonsekvens i det att han idag var rädd för kontroll/censur idag medan så inte var fallet på 70-talet. En illustration av hans misstro mot myndigheterna: Dagen innan och samma dag som jag besökte Sjvets gick det inte att ringa på dennes telefon, d.v.s. signalerna gick fram, men Sjvets, som hade hållit sig hemma i väntan på besöket, hörde inga signaler från telefonen. Att signaler inte gick fram kunde jag bekräfta genom att i hemmet slå hans telefonnummer med mobilen. Sjvets var övertygad om att detta var myndigheternas verk för att om möjligt förhindra mitt besök.

Om uppgifterna ovan syns ha intresse, torde det finnas flera uppslag att forska vidare kring, i sht i arkiven för lägren i fråga.¹ Sjvets hade inget emot att vi hörde av oss igen med fler frågor. Han sade att det som man framför allt måste göra på basis av hans uppgifter var att kontrollera fakta.

Beste hälsningar,


Anders Troedsson

¹ Jag har vid internetsökning funnit några rapporter om amerikanska fångar i Gulag (t.ex. http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/sovietunion/gulag_study_20011120.pdf), och där inte funnit någon referens till ovan nämnda läger, vilket möjligen är ägnat att förvåna.

Всего 1.

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перезначи

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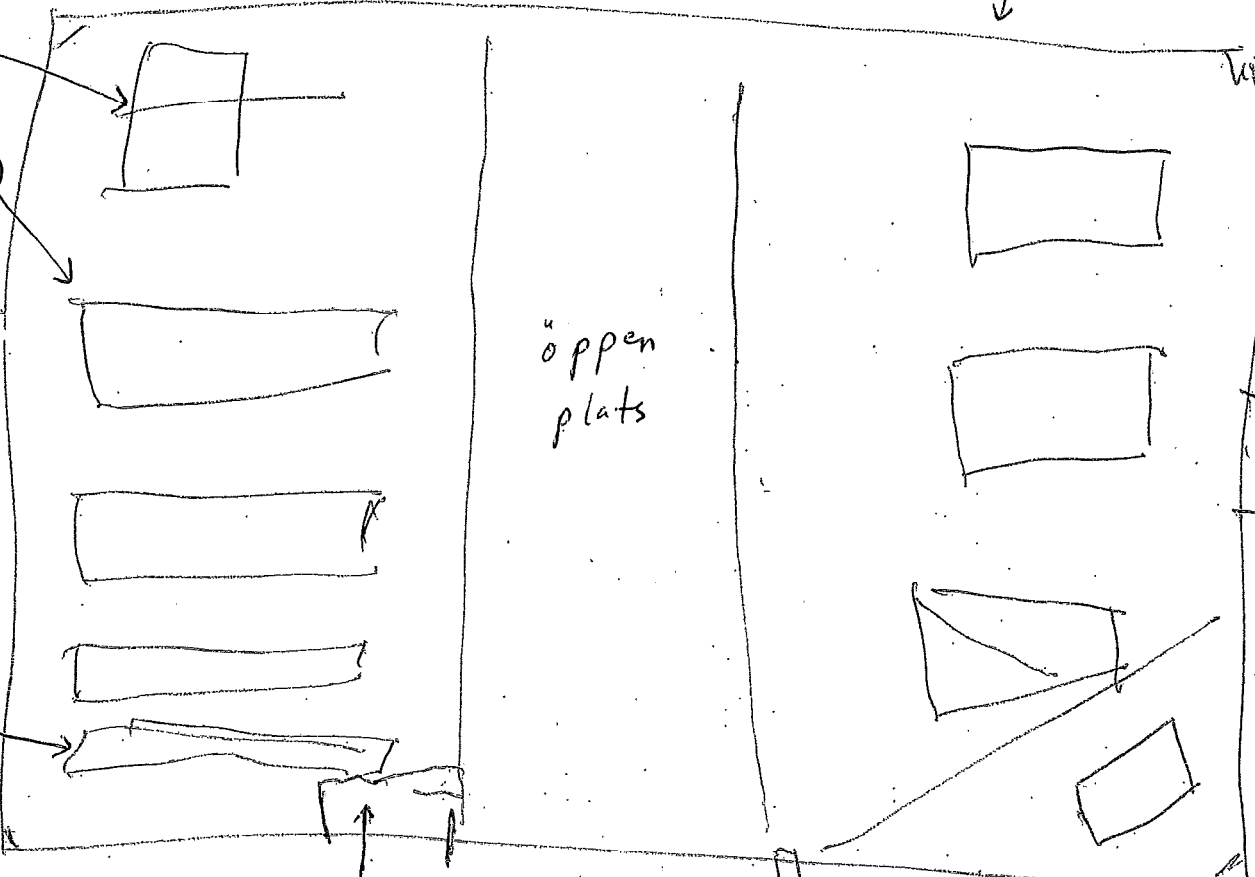
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Lägeret





SVERIGES AMBASSAD

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Pontus Melander

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06-30		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL
Ø	2	Eu

UD-EC Dnr 54 ✓

Wallenbergfallet och Kanada

Handbrev Hamrin-Melander 2005-01-27

I ljuset av ovannämnda handbrev har Melander talat med Foreign Affairs Canada (Director Howard Strauss) och Justice Canada (Council John McManus).

Det är korrekt att det finns ett MoU mellan Kanada och Ryssland (och f.ö. även mellan Kanada och andra "CIS-stater"). Nämda MoU med Ryssland reglerar i första hand hur kostnader och andra praktiska ting i samband med informationssamling om krigsförbrytare, skall hanteras. Det behandlar inte vilka arkiv man har rätt att leta i.

McManus var väl medveten om advokat Matas och hans aktivistiska läggning. Men McManus kände inte till Matas specifika förslag i Wallenbergfallet. McManus hade kontaktat de personer som letat i arkiven i Moskva. Dessa var mycket tydliga att deras mandat enbart berör misstänkta (kanadensiska) krigsförbrytare och inget annat. Man har heller inte - föga förvånande - stött på något om Wallenberg. Material av den känsligheten finns troligtvis i andra arkiv (KGB:s) och sådana arkiv har ingen fri tillgång till. Inte heller kanadensarna trots sitt MoU.

Vad gäller önskemålet i Matas brev, dvs. att Kanada skulle ha en mer proaktiv roll i eftersökandet av Wallenbergs öde, har inget hänt sedan Grahams brev. Frågan "ägs" i första hand av Justitiedepartementet och även om man nu har

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AVD P	CR 2	MÅL EW

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, dnr 221 ✓

För: EC (Ch, Hamrin, Löjdquist, Lyberg)

Artikel om Wallenbergs dubbelgångare och avskedsbrev

1 bilaga + översättning

mm

Bifogar artikel om Wallenberg ur lokaltidningen *Vedomosti Tjuvasjskoj Respubliki*. Som anges i artikeln finns det på ambassaden inga spår av något brev från Valerij Kudrjasjov.

MOLANDER

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MOSKVA

Samuel Persson

Administrativ vaktman

Inofficiell översättning från ryska:

Diplomatens spår

En dubbelgångare till svensken som räddade tusentals judar är begravd i

Tjeboksary

Julia Sokolova

Raoul Wallenberg, den svenske diplomat som under Stora Fosterländska kriget räddade mer än 120 tusen judar i Ungern, har ett öde där mycket är obegripligt och okänt. I januari 1945 försvann han oväntat. Det har gått 60 år men ännu är diplomatens öde okänt.

Versioner

Enligt en av versionerna dog Wallenberg 1947 i sin cell i Lubjanka, enligt en annan sågs han i lägren ända fram till 70-talet. För att undersöka ärendet skapades en särskild rysk-svensk kommitté som efter ett långt och fruktlöst sökande 2003 gav upp efterforskningsarna. Sedan dess har, som man förklarar för oss på Sveriges ambassad, ingenting nytt om Wallenbergs öde framkommit. Nuförtiden sysselsätter sig bara historieintresserade med frågan.

Valerij Kudrjasjov från Tjeboksary är inte historiker. Större delen av sitt liv arbetade han som kock och kunde inte ana att han någonsin skulle hamna på bibliotek och skriva tiotals brev till Sveriges ambassad, bara för att få reda på mer om den berömde svensken. Men det som förde honom dit var märkliga sammanträffanden...

Dubbelgångare

- 1969, på kajplatsen bredvid parken för Tjeboksarys 500-årsjubileum, där min far arbetade som vakt, träffade jag en man som kallade sig Raoul Wallenbergs dubbelgångare, Robert, berättar Valerij. - Han berättade att NKVD utbildade honom till Wallenbergs dubbelgångare i ca två år – till det yttre var likheten praktiskt taget absolut, men man var tvungen att ordna med talet och gången. För att kontrollera satte man honom i ett rum med de människor som kände diplomaten. Många, utom Wallenbergs chaufför, märkte inte utbytet. I vilket syfte man tränade en dubbelgångare är fortfarande oklart. Kanske för att han skulle avlägga de vittnesmål som behövdes i processerna...

Brev

- Den här mannen berättade praktiskt taget ingenting om sig själv. Och namnet Robert är förmodligen påhittat. 17 juli 1969 dog han av en hjärtattack. Och till mig efterlämnade han ett brev på franska som skulle förvaras till bättre tider. Då tillmätte jag inte detta någon större betydelse... En bekant som studerade utländska språk översatte delvis texten. Det visade sig vara Wallenbergs avskedsbrev. Tyvärr har jag inte kvar det – 1993

skickade jag det till Sveriges ambassad, utan att ha gjort en kopia. Efter det har jag varken sett brevet eller något svar.

Sammanträffanden

Efter att dubbelgångaren dött berättade min far att han, när han tjänstgjorde i Ungern, deltagit i arresterandet av Wallenberg! Märkligt att han många år senare åter råkade möta inte själva diplomaten utan dennes dubbelgångare och få höra hela hans historia. Också det att diplomatens och dubbelgångares dödsdatum sammanfaller är ovanligt (17 juli 1947 för Wallenberg och 17 juli 1969 för Robert).

Från redaktionen

Naturligtvis finns det mycket i historien som berättas av Kudrjasjov som är märkligt och oförståeligt: hur hamnade dubbelgångaren på kajplatsen? Varför förde ödet samman honom med just den person som tillfångatagit den riktige Wallenberg? Och fanns det verkligen ett avskedsbrev som diplomaten skrivit...

På Sveriges ambassad har man svarat oss med att det inte registrerats något brev från medborgare Kudrjasjov under de senaste tre åren. Och att finna dubbelgångarens grav kunde vi inte lyckas med, att göra detta enbart utifrån dödsdatum är ganska svårt. Och de människor som skulle kunna komma ihåg händelsen lever inte längre. Allt vi kunde utröna är att om det som Kudrjasjov berättar är sant är det möjligt att dubbelgångaren begravts på den gamla stadskyrkogården vid Botaniska trädgården.

Information från Vedomosti

Raoul Wallenberg föddes i augusti 1912 i Emil Wallenbergs – en av de rikaste svenska bankiernas – familj. Före Andra världskriget återvände den unge mannen till det neutrala Sverige och sysslade med att sälja livsmedelsprodukter. Raoul reste runt till olika länder, däribland de som ockuperats av Hitlertyskland. Efter att där ha sett den fascistiska varianten av "lösning på judefrågan" med hjälp av gaskammare, getton, koncentrationsläger och massarkebuseringar, blev svensken skakad och tog beslutet att göra det till sin uppgift att rädda judar.

Wallenberg och hans chaufför listade ut ett sätt att lura officerare som eskorterade konvojer av till synes redan dömda människor. I en svensk film rekonstrueras scenen när Wallenberg och hans chaufför med hjälp av fem pass lyckas få av 52 människor från tåget. "Hur många pass har vi? Fem. Fem? Och 52 människor... Detta är arbetslaget för renoveringen på Sveriges och Spaniens ambassader. Alla innehar svenskt pass." För att uppnå sina mål använde Raoul Wallenberg sin familjs kontakter, särskild de medlemmars som hade kontakter med nationalsocialistiska Tyskland. Hans farbror, Jakob Wallenberg, var affärspartner till tyska vapenfabrikörer. Wallenberg köpte hus i Budapest och förklarade dem vara den svenska beskickningens egendom. I dessa hus bosatte sig tusentals judar, till vilka han skickade svenska beskickningens skyddspass.

bildtoxter:

till vänster: Stepan Konistarkin, Kudrjashovas far i tjänst i Ungern
till höger, övre: Platsen vid kajplatsen där dubbelgångaren dog
t.h., nedre: Raoul Wallenberg

Inkom Utr. min

2005-07-11



UD Registrator
2005-07-11 08:50
UD A ARK

Till: UD-MK-U/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: UD-A-ARK-Kvartersarkiv -Lejonet/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK

Blank:
Ärende: Vb: Re: greetings

----- Vidarebefordrat av UD Registrator/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2005-07-11 08:50 -----



The Wallenberg International
Movement for Humanity
<Wallenberg@Videotron.ca>
2005-07-09 10:40

Till: Laila Freivalds
<ud.registrator@foreign.ministry.se>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Re: greetings



INK. UTRIKES DEP.		
D.Nr. 05/41103		
2005-07-13		
AVD P	GB 2	MÅL 1



Laila Freivalds
E-mail Address(es):
ud.registrator@foreign.ministry.se

EC/Hammir/fvb
050929

Svar t. Parnes, Hordal

exp. 29/9 - fvb

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity (RWIMH) is marking today the 61th anniversary of a great Swedish Hero, Raoul Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest and beginning of his heroic rescue operations. We are doing it together with many Raoul Wallenberg Committees and Associations and thousands of people saved by him and their children and grandchildren.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we are sending you our warm greetings
We hope that Sweden will have Raoul Wallenberg Day to mark him as a Symbol of Justice and Humanity as it has been already done in the United States and Canada.

With all the best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Vera Parnes
President and Founder

Dr. Vera Parnes
President

7

The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity
4845 Bourret Ave., Suite 34
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3W 1L2

Tel/Fax: (514) 343-0137
Wallenberg@Videotron.ca



2005-07-12

Utrikesdepartementet

Ministerkansliet

Anna Bihl

Telefon 08-405 35 52

E-post: anna.bihl@foreign.ministry.se

Under perioden 20 juni t o m den 15 juli har jag semester. Tacksam om enheterna under tiden skickar utkast på brevsvar m m till Camilla Lindström som under sommaren kommer att arbeta som brevsvareare här på kansliet. Camilla har telefon 51752.

BREV TILL UTRIKESMINISTERN

TILL ARKIVET FÖR REGISTRERING

ÖVERLÄMNAS TILL: UD/EC 2, Harald Hamrin

Kopia till:

Harald Hamrin

Diarienummer: 2005/

Inkommande datum: 2005- 07-11

Avsändare: Dr. Vera Parnes, ordf. Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

Ärendemening: Raoul Wallenberg

Åtgärdas enligt följande:

☐ Utkast till brevsvar i ministerns namn skall sändas via e-post till Anna Bihl och Camilla Lindström inom två veckor från dagens datum. Utkastet skall vara infogat i för ministern avsedd RK-mall.

☐ Brevsvar kan undertecknas av tjänsteman, men med referens till inkommet brev till ministern. Kopia av brevsvaret skall sändas via e-post till Anna Bihl och Camilla Lindström.

☐ För handläggning och eventuell föredragning. Information om handläggning av ärendet meddelas Anna Bihl och Camilla Lindström via e-post inom 2 veckor från dagens datum.

Fel! Hittar inte referensälla.

☐ För utlåtande till MK angående lämplig åtgärd. Utlåtandet skall sändas via e-post till Anna Bihl och Camilla Lindström inom två veckor från dagens datum.

☒ För kännedom och eventuell vidare handläggning.

☐ Övrigt:



Anna Sundström
2005-08-08 09:45
UD AME

2005/45244

Till: clarascarpetta@hotmail.com
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Monumento Raul Wallenberg

P 2 Eu¹

AME

Estimada Clara,

Ante todo, gracias por su correo electronico. Nos parece una interesante iniciativa, pero desafortunadamente la cancilleria no tiene fondos para apoyar semejante proyecto. El monumento en Nueva York a Raul Wallenberg, que igual conoce, se realizo con fondos privados.

Sentimos no poderle ayudar mas y le deseamos suerte con sus planes.

Le mando un cordial saludo.

Atentamente,

Anna Sundström

Subdirectora

UD / Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Amerikaenheten / Americas Department
103 39 Stockholm, Sweden
Phone: +46-8-405 28 81

24



UD Registrator
2005-08-10 12:05
UD A ARK

Till: Distributionslista med 2 mottagare
UD-EC/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK *HARALD HAMRIN*
UD-A-ARK-Kvartersarkiv -JohannesSt örre/FOREI
GN/MINISTRY@RK

Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Vb: From the depths of oblivion to the rejoicement
of freedom

----- Vidarebefordrat av UD Registrator/FOREIGN/MINISTRY 2005-08-10 12:05 -----



"International Raoul
Wallenberg Foundation "
<irwf@irwf.org>
2005-08-10 11:37

Till: *registrator@foreign .ministry.se*
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: From the depths of oblivion to the rejoicement of
freedom

YRK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 2005/45482		
2005-08-11 10		
AVD.	GR	MÅL
P	2	En!

From the depths of oblivion to the rejoicement of freedom

Last week two parallel events took place.

The Russian submarine, trapped in the depths of the ocean, was rescued and its crew freed from near death following a world-wide attempt to fight for the freedom and lives of the Russians trapped.

The same days, Raoul Wallenberg marked yet another birthday. He too is trapped. Trapped in the same country that saw its sons imprisoned by the ocean.

But while the forces of nature saw the victory of men when joined together in an international effort to rescue the trapped innocents; The forces of men need yet to find that victory, that effort that will finally rescue the trapped hero, Raoul Wallenberg.

It is somewhat ironic, a bitter-sweet coincidence that the Russian people were able to be rejoiced by the freeing of its countrymen while somewhere in Russia are the whereabouts of a hero whose family, the people he saved, and all those who fight for freedom, celebrate for the 60th time a birthday of oblivion. He cannot rejoice, his family, countrymen and the world are yet to have the sigh of relief when he, like those in the submarine, is free again.

Join us by signing our international campaign "100,000 names for 100,000 lives" to find out the destiny of the Swedish diplomat at <http://www.raoulwallenberg.net>. All the collected signatures will be presented to the Russian Government and the Secretary General of the United Nations to urge the solution of one of the most controversial cases in the history of humankind.

The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation
34 East 67 St. 2nd floor
New York, NY 10021
Tel 1 212 737 3275
Fax 1 212 535 6262
e-mail: irwf@irwf.org
Visit us at: www.raoulwallenberg.net

If you would like to be removed from our list, please send us an email with the word REMOVE in the subject line
The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation
34 East 67 St. New York, NY 10021 - USA
www.raoulwallenberg.net

ANKOM

2005 -08- 12

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL

Tel.: +(972) 54 4953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com

18 July 2005

H.E. Goran Persson
Prime Minister

H.E. Laila Freivalds
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party

H.E. Lars Leijonborg
Leader of the Liberal party

H.E. Göran Hägglund
Leader of the Christian Democrat party

H.E. Maud Olofsson
Leader of the Centre party

Ministers of the Swedish Government

Members of the Swedish Parliament

The Swedish People

Friends of Raoul Wallenberg

Efterforskning Raoul Wallenberg
Your Excellency, Hans Karlsson

This past January, we commemorated a dark day in history: The 60th anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union.

As time marches forward, the search for Raoul Wallenberg becomes ever more difficult. As of today, no decisive progress or breakthrough has been made in the case since 2001. Yet, the need to discover the fate of this courageous man is more crucial today than ever, as Raoul Wallenberg's brother and sister are of such an age that their anguish



REGERINGSKANSLIET	
Näringsdepartementet	
Registratören	
Ink	2005 -08- 23
Dnr.	

INK. UTMÄRKEDEL.		
D.Nr. 05/47104		
2005 -08- 24		
12		
AVB	GR	MAL
P	2	EU 1/8000

EC | *ajut se dnr. 05/53727*
Ink. 05-09-28

- II. Two excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case show that the Swedish government points as justification to a planned joint Swedish-Russian archival project which it intends to pursue in Moscow. However, by its own acknowledgement, this project in effect plans to exclude the Raoul Wallenberg case:

a. Letter Ambassador Harald Hamrin to Canadian lawyer and Wallenberg expert David Matas, January 27, 2005:

"I would like to inform you that we are presently discussing with a group of representatives of Swedish archives and researchers a possible Swedish initiative to establish a broader cooperation with Russian archives on issues related to Swedish-Russian relations during the second half of the 20th century - **i.e a much wider area of issues and not necessarily related to Raoul Wallenberg.**"

b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 – Swedish Ambassador Hamrin-Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas – "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

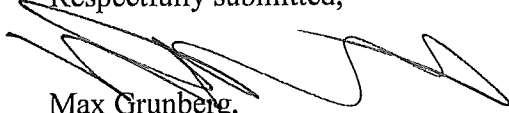
- III. Excerpt from a rejection letter dated 1 December 2004, involving the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Hamrin-Grunberg:

"We would, however, not want to involve other parties, such as the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the handling of the Appeal by, as you write in your letter, coordinating the distribution of the Appeal between the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and your Committee".

- IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

"As far as your suggestions are concerned to establish contact with the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and with the

Respectfully submitted,



Max Grunberg,

2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the
Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Affairs, claiming to have important information about Raoul Wallenberg. Why did the Foreign Ministry request the KGB to silence Shiryagin on this issue? Where is the letter and what are its contents?

4. Who was Sandor Katona and why was he transferred as a prisoner with Wallenberg's assistant in Budapest, Vilmos Langfelder, from the Lefortovo Prison to the Lubianka Prison on July 22, 1947? What are the dates of Katona's imprisonment and where is the documentation related to his case?

5. The Soviet and Russian governments claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. Yet the currency in his possession at the time of arrest was not confiscated within six months of his alleged death, as stipulated by Soviet prison regulation at that time, but was returned to the family in 1989. Why was the currency not confiscated but still available to be returned? Also, Soviet authorities in 1989 may not have returned the original bills taken from Raoul Wallenberg, but may simply have issued authentic World War II currency to reimburse Wallenberg's family. In that case, how did Soviet authorities know what amount they should return? A receipt stating the precise amount taken from Wallenberg should have been placed in his prisoner file when he arrived in prison. Does this mean that this receipt and possibly Raoul Wallenberg's personal or investigative files were available in 1989?

6. What possessions did Raoul Wallenberg take with him from the Lefortovo Prison to the Lubianka Prison in March 1947? The relevant entry in the official registry of possessions of prisoners in the Lubianka Prison remains censored. When did this censorship occur?

7. Zigurds Kruminsh, the former cellmate of Francis Gary Powers and of Marvin W. Makinen in the Vladimir Prison, stated that he met a Swedish prisoner in Vladimir. List all of Kruminsh's cellmates in the Vladimir Prison, particularly those in Korpus 1 at the time the Gromyko Memorandum was released in February 1957.

8. To ensure that other Swedish prisoners could not be a source of confusion with Raoul Wallenberg, please provide a list of all Swedish nationals imprisoned in the Soviet Union, their personal data, with dates of incarceration in prisons, labor camps, and psychiatric hospitals.

9. Former Soviet Intelligence official Igor Prelin and other former Soviet officials have repeatedly alluded to information that they claim originates directly from the interrogations of Raoul Wallenberg's assistant, Vilmos Langfelder. Where are these interrogation records and why have they not been shared with Swedish officials? In a reply to the Hungarian government in 1957 the Soviet government claimed that Langfelder had died in March 1948. What were the circumstances of his death?

10. The Soviet and Russian governments claim that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Lubianka Prison from myocardial infarct on July 17, 1947. The report was supposedly written by A. Smoltsov, head of the Lubianka Medical Services. However, it is known that as of March 21, 1947 Smoltsov was on medical leave because of illness. This information was given by Smoltsov's son, whom Swedish officials were not allowed to interview. What are the precise dates and circumstances of Smoltsov's illness and employment in 1947?

11. While the American Esav I. Oggins was in a Moscow prison, the head of MGB, Viktor Abakumov, suggested to Stalin in May 1947 that the U.S. be informed that Oggins had died of tuberculosis in Norilsk. However, researchers learned that Oggins was actually transferred from Moscow in late 1946, and died in the Internal Prison in Penza. Soviet and Russian officials have repeatedly pointed to similarities between the Oggins and Wallenberg cases. Therefore, please provide all proof of transport of Oggins from Moscow to Penza, including all relevant Convoy Troop records. Also, provide the correct cause and



PUBLIC APPEAL

to individuals who may have factual
information about the whereabouts
of Raoul Wallenberg

MISSING IN ACTION

Raoul Wallenberg

Age Progressed Photo
(courtesy of National Center for Missing and
Exploited Children – Horace Heafner – USA)

DETAILS ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG:

Among the few rays of light during the Holocaust/Shoah, were the actions of the "Righteous Among the Nations", men and women who risked their lives to save the lives of Jews from the Nazis and their collaborators.

Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, was born in 1912 and risked his life to save thousands of Jewish people in Hungary during World War II.

Raoul Wallenberg was therefore officially recognized by "Yad Vashem" in Israel as one of those "Righteous Among the Nations". Raoul Wallenberg is an Honorary Citizen of Israel, United States and Canada.

He was detained in Hungary in January 1945 by the Soviet Army and imprisoned in the former Soviet Union.

Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts since then are unknown.

GOAL:

**To bring Raoul Wallenberg home
to be united with his family.**

Despite various official declarations and rumors about his fate, the civilized world at large and human rights activists in particular, are determined to find the whereabouts and fate of this great fighter for humanity.

A joint Swedish-Russian Working Group was formed in 1991 with the task of examining evidence from Russian archives and from people who may have knowledge about Raoul Wallenberg's detention in Soviet prisons and camps. The conclusion of the official Swedish report, which was published in January of 2001, is that there is still no conclusive evidence in regard to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

It is hoped that this public appeal will stimulate the quest for Raoul Wallenberg.

**If you have any information as to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg
or are able to assist in the search, please contact:**

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL

Tel: +972-544-953039 Fax: +972-9-7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com

All information will be forwarded to the brother and sister of Raoul Wallenberg and the Swedish and Israeli Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

2005-08-31

05/48447
P 2 EU

(EC)

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien
Ambassadör
Harald Hamrin
Telefon +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Delges: SB (Maria Danielsson)

Ch UD-PIK

Ch UD-EC

Ch UD-EC 2

Ch UD-MENA

Amb Moskva

Amb Ottawa

Amb Tel Aviv

} via krypto - o.nr.
exp. 31/8/jvB
a.a.



Läget i fallet Raoul Wallenberg

1. I januari 2001 offentliggjordes den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppens rapport "Raoul Wallenberg". Den officiella ryska positionen har därefter varit att fallet RW inte längre figurerar på den bilaterala agendan ("fråga för historiker"). Den svenska positionen: RW är kvar på bilaterala agendan. OBS! att ovannämnda rapport av oss definieras som slutrapport från arbetsgruppens arbete, inte som slutrapport i fallet RW.
2. Därefter offentlig ursäkt från statsministern till RW:s familj för det svenska agerandet i fallet.
3. I mars 2003: "Eliasson-kommissionens" rapport "Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande".
4. Arkivsamarbetet med Moskva mycket kärvt. Enstaka begränsade frågor från RW-forskare och från UD besvaras knapphändigt och efter upprepade påstötningar. Vi känner till vissa dokumentkategorier som skulle kunna vara av intresse (t.ex. kryptotrafiken mellan Moskva och Sovjets ambassad i Stockholm, persondossierna för RW-medarbetaren och KGB-agenten Tolstoj-Kutuzov). Från rysk sida erkänns existensen av dessa dokument, som dock sägs lyda under "speciella regler".

2005-08-31

5. Sedan några år finns ett regeringsanslag på 750 000 SEK för "oberoende forskning om RW". Pengarna har använts för:
- a) bidrag till enskilda forskare,
 - b) svensk-ungerskt historikerseminarium i Budapest september 2004,
 - c) uppbyggandet av databas om RW med samtliga sovjetiska dokument som lämnats ut till Sverige samt samtliga vittnesmål om RW, totalt ca. 1000 dokument och ca 10 000 sidor; klar hösten 2005.
6. Sedan många år finns på UD en särskild tjänst (halvtid) för handläggning av fallet RW (f.n. amb. Harald Hamrin).

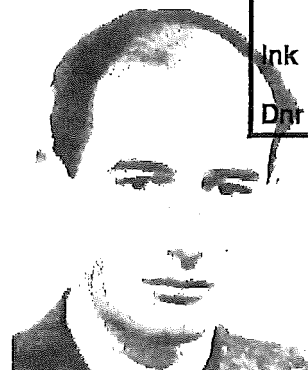
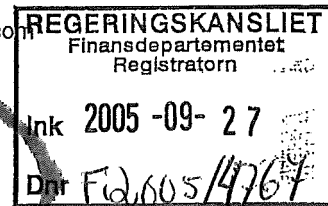
OBS! Politiskt känsligt:

Från flera olika håll (bl.a. RW-organisationer i Israel och Kanada, och i inlindade ordalag av premiärminister Sharon i samtal med statsministern i mars 2005) har kommit propåer om samarbete med Sverige i fallet RW. Den svenska positionen är att a) Sverige "äger" frågan, b) vi är tacksamma för allt vad andra kan göra, c) ett formaliserat samarbete med andra länder/organisationer utesluts inte helt, men måste bedömas från fall till fall. – Den israeliske RW-aktivisten Max Grunberg gör i olika skrivelser (med kopia till bl.a. Nina Lagergren och Guy von Dardel) gällande att Sverige tackat nej till en officiell kanadensisk propå om samarbete. Detta stämmer inte med verkligheten. En sådan propå har kommit från en enskild RW-aktivist (advokaten David Matas). Vår ambassad i Ottawa har tvärtom inhämtat från Kanadas UD och Justitiedepartement, att man där ställer sig avvisande till förslaget.

Harald Hamrin

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL
Tel.: +(972) 54 4953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com



*Due/Amman
HU UD
Capn Willydm
050928*

18 July 2005

H.E. Goran Persson
Prime Minister

H.E. Laila Freivalds
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party

H.E. Lars Leijonborg
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Ministers of the Swedish Government

Members of the Swedish Parliament

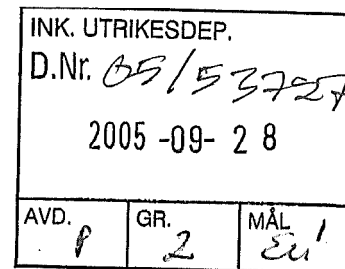
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Friends of Raoul Wallenberg

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(EC)

*EC/Hammar/TvB
✓051013
Svan t. Grunberg,
Ra'anana (RW/HCC)
aa./TvB*

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cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)

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

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Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)

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

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the Swedish-Russian working group, USA

Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada

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PUBLIC APPEAL

to individuals who may have factual
information about the whereabouts
of Raoul Wallenberg

MISSING IN ACTION

Raoul Wallenberg

Age Progressed Photo
(courtesy of National Center for Missing and
Exploited Children – Horace Heafner – USA)

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He was detained in Hungary in January 1945 by the Soviet Army and imprisoned in the former Soviet Union.

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Despite various official declarations and rumors about his fate, the civilized world at large and human rights activists in particular, are determined to find the whereabouts and fate of this great fighter for humanity.

A joint Swedish-Russian Working Group was formed in 1991 with the task of examining evidence from Russian archives and from people who may have knowledge about Raoul Wallenberg's detention in Soviet prisons and camps. The conclusion of the official Swedish report, which was published in January of 2001, is that there is still no conclusive evidence in regard to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

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**If you have any information as to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg
or are able to assist in the search, please contact:**

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL

Tel: +972-544-953039 Fax: +972-9-7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com

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18 July 2005

H.E. Goran Persson
Prime Minister

H.E. Laila Freivalds
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party

H.E. Lars Leijonborg
Leader of the Liberal party

H.E. Göran Hägglund
Leader of the Christian Democrat party

H.E. Maud Olofsson
Leader of the Centre party

Ministers of the Swedish Government

Members of the Swedish Parliament

The Swedish People

Friends of Raoul Wallenberg

Your Excellency, Sven-Erik Österberg

This past January, we commemorated a dark day in history: The 60th anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union.

As time marches forward, the search for Raoul Wallenberg becomes ever more difficult. As of today, no decisive progress or breakthrough has been made in the case since 2001. Yet, the need to discover the fate of this courageous man is more crucial today than ever, as Raoul Wallenberg's brother and sister are of such an age that their anguish



- II. Two excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case show that the Swedish government points as justification to a planned joint Swedish-Russian archival project which it intends to pursue in Moscow. However, by its own acknowledgement, this project in effect plans to exclude the Raoul Wallenberg case:

a. Letter Ambassador Harald Hamrin to Canadian lawyer and Wallenberg expert David Matas, January 27, 2005:

"I would like to inform you that we are presently discussing with a group of representatives of Swedish archives and researchers a possible Swedish initiative to establish a broader cooperation with Russian archives on issues related to Swedish-Russian relations during the second half of the 20th century - i.e a much wider area of issues and not necessarily related to Raoul Wallenberg."

b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 – Swedish Ambassador Hamrin-Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas – "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

- III. Excerpt from a rejection letter dated 1 December 2004, involving the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Hamrin-Grunberg:

"We would, however, not want to involve other parties, such as the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the handling of the Appeal by, as you write in your letter, coordinating the distribution of the Appeal between the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and your Committee".

- IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

"As far as your suggestions are concerned to establish contact with the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and with the

Respectfully submitted,



Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the
Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Affairs, claiming to have important information about Raoul Wallenberg. Why did the Foreign Ministry request the KGB to silence Shiryagin on this issue? Where is the letter and what are its contents?

4. Who was Sandor Katona and why was he transferred as a prisoner with Wallenberg's assistant in Budapest, Vilmos Langfelder, from the Lefortovo Prison to the Lubianka Prison on July 22, 1947? What are the dates of Katona's imprisonment and where is the documentation related to his case?

5. The Soviet and Russian governments claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. Yet the currency in his possession at the time of arrest was not confiscated within six months of his alleged death, as stipulated by Soviet prison regulation at that time, but was returned to the family in 1989. Why was the currency not confiscated but still available to be returned? Also, Soviet authorities in 1989 may not have returned the original bills taken from Raoul Wallenberg, but may simply have issued authentic World War II currency to reimburse Wallenberg's family. In that case, how did Soviet authorities know what amount they should return? A receipt stating the precise amount taken from Wallenberg should have been placed in his prisoner file when he arrived in prison. Does this mean that this receipt and possibly Raoul Wallenberg's personal or investigative files were available in 1989?

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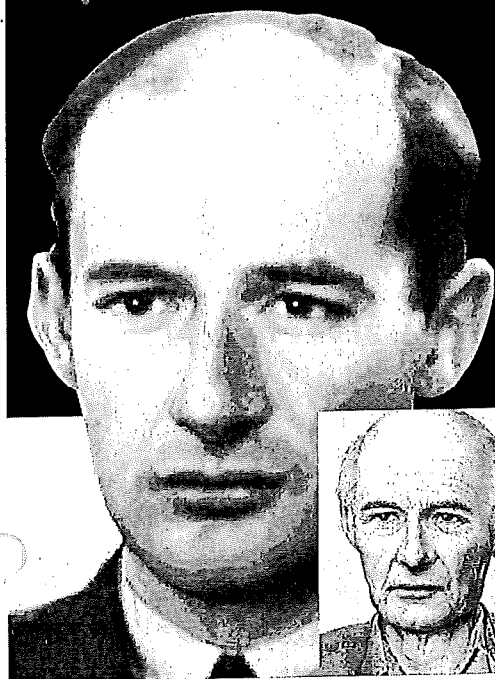
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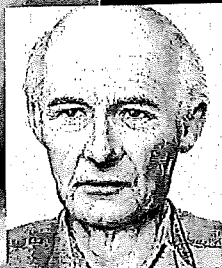


PUBLIC APPEAL

to individuals who may have factual
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Raoul Wallenberg



Age Progressed Photo
(courtesy of National Center for Missing and
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REGERINGSKANSLIET

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien
Ambassadör
Harald Hamrin
Telefon +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

ArchivEX

05/54877

P 2 Eu'

2005-09-29

EC

Dr. Vera Parnes
The Raoul Wallenberg International
Movement for Humanity
4845 Bourret Ave., Suite 34
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3W 1L2

aa./JB

Dear Dr. Parnes,

✓
thank you for your letter of 2005-07-09 addressed to Foreign Minister
Laila Freivalds.

Let me first of all apologize for the long delay in answering your letter,
which is due in part to the Swedish vacation period and in part to the
fact that I wanted to look thoroughly into the question of a "Raoul
Wallenberg Day" and consult with our legal experts.

As I think I have written to you before, we have no tradition in Sweden
of honoring individual citizens with a "Day". We have a number of
official holidays such as New Year's Day, Easter Day, our National Day
etc. In addition to that we have a number of "Days", which are not
official holidays, such as the Holocaust Day, the UN Day etc.
However, we have no existing format for honoring individual persons.
Other countries may have different legislation or rules.

This, of course, does not mean that we do not honor Raoul Wallenberg
and his mission in Budapest.

On the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of his arrest, on January 17,
2005, we had planned a ceremony with the participation of the Speaker
of the Swedish Parliament, Prime Minister Göran Persson, Foreign
Minister Laila Freivalds, members of Raoul's family, members of the
Diplomatic Corps, of the Jewish Community and of various Human

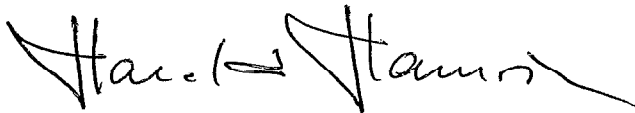
exp. 29/9/2005

2005-09-29

Rights' and other organizations. Prime Minister Persson was due to give a speech and we had planned a small exhibition of objects related to Raoul. Against the background of the Tsunami catastrophe, which cost the lives of several hundreds of Swedes, and at the suggestion of members of the Raoul Wallenberg family, the ceremony, unfortunately, was cancelled.

On Holocaust Day, January 27, Prime Minister Göran Persson participated in a solemn ceremony in the Stockholm Synagogue. On that occasion he gave a speech in which he dwelt in length on Raoul Wallenberg and his mission in Budapest.

Sincerely yours,

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

Harald Hamrin

Ambassador



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2005/57169 ARKIVEX.

2005-10-13

EC

P 2 EU¹

Utrikesdepartementet

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien
Ambassador
Harald Hamrin
Telefon +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

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

Re Efterforskning R. Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

You have written a letter addressed to Prime Minister Göran Persson, Foreign Minister Laila Freivalds and other members of the Government, and also to the Speaker of the Swedish Parliament, members of the Parliament and leaders of the opposition parties.

Since all of your requests – points 1-8 – are related to actions that you are asking the Swedish Parliament to undertake I am not, as a representative of the Foreign Ministry and the Swedish Government, in a position to either endorse or oppose them. However, I would like to make a few comments related to your statement that the Swedish Government has rejected offers by various countries and organizations to cooperate in the matter of Raoul Wallenberg. I restrict myself to the cases in which I have been personally involved.

1. Point 3:II. You are quoting the correspondence between myself and the Canadian lawyer David Matas. I want to stress that there has not (rpt not) been any, as you write, "official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case".

2. Point 3:III. Concerns the Appeal "Missing in Action". Sweden has contributed financially to the Appeal launched by the "Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee", to which you have stated in letters to me that you would ask contributions from other sources as well. I, in turn, have stated in a letter to you that, apart from the Swedish contribution to the Appeal, the responsibility for the further handling of the Appeal lies with the "Citizen Committee". Sweden

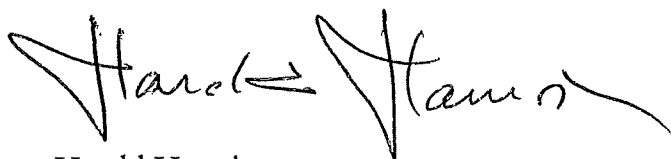
aa
exp. 13/10/2005

2005-10-13

cannot both partially fund the initiative and take the responsibility for the further handling of it.

3. Point 3:IV. Concerns the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and the United Nations' Human Rights Commissioner. As I have written previously to you "we highly appreciate your recent initiative in connection with the Missing Persons Conference in Geneva". Our then Ambassador in Geneva, Mr. Johan Molander, and myself met with you on that occasion. We think, however, that the most effective way of action would be an initiative of these two organizations, at the suggestion of independent Raoul Wallenberg associations/committees, to promote our common interest in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

Sincerely yours,



Harald Hamrin

Ambassador

cc: Prof Guy von Dardel, 6 A Chemin Adolph Pasteur,
CH-1209 Genève, Schweiz
Nina Lagergren, Dahlbergsvägen 22, 182 62 Djursholm
Ambassdör Robert Rydberg, Amb. Tel Aviv

L exp. 13/10-05/TWB

hbr.

05/62721
P2 EU'

(EC)

Harald Hamrin
2005-10-26 12:48

Till: Christoffer Berg /FOREIGN/MINISTRY - del. Geneve
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Ang. Re: Ang. Wallenberg - Högkommissarien för
mänskliga rättigheter uppvaktad

Hej!

Du tolkar mitt svar rätt. Inget svenskt utspel nu, men hålla kanalen öppen.

För din info kan jag nämna att jag i ett brevsvar till Max Grunberg (RW-aktivist i Israel), som klagat över att Sverige inte engagerat Högkommissarien, sagt att vi självfallet uppskattar allt som kan göras av olika RW-organisationer och/eller enskilda personer (underförstått att vi fn inte tänker ta något initiativ i av honom önskad riktning.

MVH

Harald
Christoffer Berg

Christoffer Berg
2005-10-21 16:34

Till: Harald Hamrin /FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK - UD-EC
Kopia: Distributionslista med 5 mottagare
Ärende: Re: Ang. Wallenberg - Högkommissarien för
mänskliga rättigheter uppvaktad

Hej Harald,

tack för nedan. Det börjar kanske dra ihop sig till att ge Högkommissariens kontor en indikation underhand på hur vi skulle ställa oss och jag tolkar Ditt svar nedan som att vi just för ögonblicket inte ser en roll för Högkommissarien men uppskattar hennes beredvillighet och gärna håller kanalen till henne öppen.

Vi är naturligtvis medvetna om att såväl Sverige som anhängiga har den *teoretiska* möjligheten att - om vi så skulle vilja - anmäla ärendet till MRK:s arbetsgrupp om försvinnanden (eller för den delen Röda Korset).

Mvh,

Christoffer

Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY

Harald
Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY

To: Christoffer Berg /FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
cc:
Subject: Ang. Wallenberg - Högkommissarien för mänskliga rättigheter
uppvaktad

2005-10-10 10:25

Christoffer!

Tack för info!

1. Sharonsky är Natan Sharansky - f.d. sovjetisk dissident, emigrerade till Israel och är nu minister för diasporan (?) och immigration (?), en bra bit ute på högerkanten.

2. När Louise von Dardel var i Israel i mars och fick träffa både pm Sharon och pres. Katzev åtföljdes hon under hela tvådagarsprogrammet av Sharansky.

3. Undrar vad det kan vara för två **israeliska** släktingar???

4. Jag kan inte just nu se vad FN/HCHR kan göra. Jag lägger frågan i b akhuvudet och funderar ett tag.

2-6

Hälsningar

Harald
Christoffer Berg

Christoffer Berg
2005-10-10 09:23

Till: Harald Hamrin/FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
Kopia: Distributionslista med 3 mottagare
Ärende: Wallenberg - Högkommissarien för mänskliga
rättigheter uppvaktad

Harald,

med hänvisning till vårt telefonsamtal för drygt en vecka sedan kan följande rapporteras:

I våras - förmodligen april - hade israeliske statsrådet med ansvar för Diasporan, *Sharonsky(?)*, tillsammans med två israeliska släktingar till Wallenberg uppvaktat Högkommissarien för mänskliga rättigheter, Louise Arbour. Frågan var om högkommissarien var villig att hjälpa till att nå klarhet i Wallenberg-ärendet.

Under samtalet i onsdags förra veckan med ansvarige rådgivaren hos Arbour framkom att Arbour i första hand ville förvissa sig om att allt som går att göra i Wallenberg-ärendet görs. I sådana fall hade Arbour ingen önskan att skapa sig en roll - fanns det emellertid något hon kunde bidra med var hon givetvis beredd att göra så.

Jag använde den språkregel jag fått av Dig men jag utgår ifrån att departementet vill återkomma om hur vi skall hantera Arbours erbjudande. Det är för oss oklart huruvida FN har eller kan spela en roll i ärendet och om tidpunkten i så fall är lämplig.

För kännedom hade Elisabet regelbundna kontakter med Israels ambassadör under den tid den israeliska delegationen var i Genève (samtidigt med vårens MRK). Vid inget tillfälle togs emellertid Wallenberg-frågan upp.

Mvh,

Christoffer

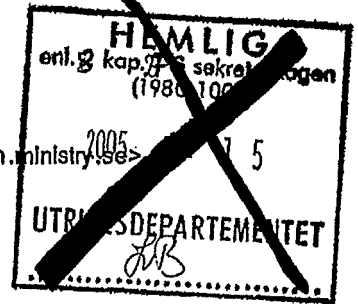
Arkivex.

Avs. Craig McKay, Uppsala

"CGMcKay"
<cgmckay@tella.com>
2005-11-15 15:39

UD-EC

Till: <harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se>
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Re: Wallenberg



a.r.
JH
Bäste Harald! Jag har hört från (se nedanstående email). Det är naturligtvis en besvikelse- jag hade trots allt vissa förhoppningar. Samtidigt är det knappast en överraskning- alla hemliga tjänster ju ämnar att förbli hemliga! Jag får tillägga att när jag skickade ett brev till MUST vid Högkvarteret och frågade om de hade handlingar beträffande bl.a. Raoul Wallenberg och Lauer blev svaret "nej". Ett problem är bristande sökmeter när det gäller äldre arkivmaterial. Ett annat problem är naturligtvis gallring. I ett parallellt fall har det berättats för mig från officiellt håll att ett annat myndighetsarkiv utsattes för långtgående gallring vid slutet av kriget så att många detaljer som bedömdes sakna betydelse för myndighetens framtidsverksamhet rensades bort. Tyvärr - som vi vet- kan många sådana detaljer ha stor betydelse för historiker. Till sist, kan det finnas "raisons d'état" som kan förklara svaret men om sådana kan man bara spekulera. "Time will tell".

Hur som helst kommer jag att skriva upp min rapport och ska presentera alla detaljer [vissa viktiga saker som jag har hittat om Lauer är inte med i mitt PM] för offentligheten. Sedan får andra bedöma. För mig själv är det kristallklart att det fanns en konspirativ* förbindelse mellan Ches och herrarna RW och Lauer och jag kan bevisa hur Lauer har ansträngt sig efteråt att dölja det. Men för närvarande när det gäller vad förbindelsen gick ut på, kan vi bara gissa .

Jag pratade med Leif Leifland i telefonen i söndags. Då visste jag ingenting om Salmons svar. Leif ansåg att arkivfyndet är högst intressant.

Vänliga hälsningar,

Craig

INK. UTRIKESDEP.
D.Nr. 05/64632
2005-11-17
15
AVD. p GR. 2 MÅL 1 Su

* Jag menar naturligtvis i teknisk bemärkelse dvs. en förbindelse som vederbörande försöker dölja för andra.

den 14 november 2005.11:46

Dear Craig,

I received a reply on Friday.

This won't be what you wanted, but I believe it is authoritative.

Best wishes,

L.
neb

Swedlänens H.E. UD
051213
Nilsen Böberg

EC



e-post@regeringen.se
2005-12-11 10:15

Sänd svar till
offices@inter.net.il

Till: registrator@finance.ministry.se

Kopia:

Blank:

Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal (till Sven-Erik Österberg, svar
går till offices@inter.net.il)

Från: Max Grunberg

E-postadress: offices@inter.net.il

Meddelande: 11 December 2005

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 2005/62289		
2005-12-15		
AVD.	EN	VAL
P	2	Eu

REGERINGSKANSLIET	
Finansdepartementet	
Registratörn	
Ink	2005-12-12
Dnr	Fi 2005/6247

(EC)

Your Excellency, Sven-Erik Österberg,

aa. / lb

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes:

"The responsibility for establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia".

On January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds said in a statement:

"Sweden continues its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad.

Thus it is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs".

The Russian government has an opposite policy to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov, Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003:

"At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians".

Although Ambassador Hamrin has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy.

The time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate.

Prime Minister Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large:

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"I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:

1. Since 2001, after your promises, what new facts have surfaced, what actions have been taken and what are the results of the research on anything that concerns Raoul Wallenberg's fate after his abduction in 1945?

2. Since 2001, what specific efforts has Sweden undertaken to gain access to special Russian archive collections, especially those which are known to hold information about Raoul Wallenberg or individuals connected to the case and which so far have remained inaccessible to researchers?

3. Since 2001, what specific questions has the Swedish government posed to the Russian government and which answers have you received? In particular, what answers, if any, has the Swedish side received to the seventeen outstanding questions in the Raoul Wallenberg case which are listed at the end of the official Swedish Working Group Report?

4. In 2001, the independent consultants to the Swedish-Russian Working Group - Susan Ellen Mesinai, Dr. Marvin Makinen, Ari Kaplan and Susanne Berger - issued separate reports on their respective research findings. These reports raised very specific questions which until today have remained unanswered. What have you done to obtain meaningful answers from the Russian side to the questions posed by the independent consultants?

5. I have received confirmation that my letter of July 18th has been received by the Prime Minister's office. When may I expect a response?

Although some work has been done by the Swedish government after 2001, in order to fulfill its promise of doing everything it can to determine what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, ALL AVENUES have to be explored, including international diplomatic efforts on an Head of State level.

Prime Minister Persson - May I respectfully solicit your personal involvement in trying to arrange a meeting between yourself, the nearest family members of Raoul Wallenberg and President Putin. Such a meeting is intended to promote detailed discussion of how to seek more effective Russian cooperation and compliance to Swedish demands, since both have fallen far short of even the most reasonable expectations and obligations. I am aware of your personal intervention with President Putin in the year 2001 in order to advance research in Russian archives. This gesture was an important step in ensuring that an active investigation can continue in Russia and your action was greatly appreciated by the members of Raoul Wallenberg's family

Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

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Below Please find additional information:

14 November 2005

Respectfully submitted to H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to
Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Laila Freivalds

RAOUL WALLENBERG - FACT SHEET

In my letter July 18th Minister Freivalds, Prime Minister Persson and other Ministers and Parliamentarians, I have included the following points, with Sweden's and Ambassador Hamrin's remark in green to what has been done about it, or not done, and my response in red:

1) To consider the possibility of the Swedish Parliament asking the Swedish government and the Foreign Minister to facilitate a meeting between President Vladimir Putin and the immediate members of the Wallenberg family (von Dardel and Lagergren families). President Putin, as Head of State, has the authority to open key archives, as we have strong indications that highly relevant records are available in these archives. Russia now needs to provide access to these records. (see attached press release, Questions for President Putin) Furthermore, President Putin also has the authority to instruct one of his government agencies to circulate the Missing in Action appeal.

So far no response

2) To issue a statement that the search for Raoul Wallenberg and the clarification of his fate remains a matter of high priority and has the support of Swedish lawmakers.

So far no response

3) To convene public hearings to investigate why Sweden openly rejects offers of international assistance and continues to insist on sole control of the Wallenberg case. In short, Sweden is not fulfilling its obligations to its citizen, Raoul Wallenberg, and this transgresses international human rights law. Following are some excerpts from letters which illustrate Sweden's consistency in rejecting offers for international assistance, most recently a formal approach from the government of Canada:

I. Excerpt from an internal e-mail of the U.S. State Department dated February 10, 1992 showing that, contrary to general belief, the U.S. vigorously pursued the question of Raoul Wallenberg's fate with the Russian government; and that Sweden at that time in fact requested the U.S. government to refrain from further inquiries:

"The Swedish government has asked the U.S. to ease up on inquiries about Wallenberg, since the Swedes are satisfied with the Russian government's cooperation in the joint Swedish-Russian Wallenberg commission"

II. Two excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case show that the Swedish government points as justification to a planned joint Swedish-Russian archival project which it intends to pursue in Moscow. However, by its own acknowledgement, this project in effect plans to exclude the Raoul Wallenberg case:

a. Letter Ambassador Harald Hamrin to Canadian lawyer and Wallenberg expert David Matas, January 27, 2005:

"I would like to inform you that we are presently discussing with a group of representatives of Swedish archives and researchers a possible Swedish initiative to establish a broader cooperation with Russian archives on issues related to Swedish-Russian relations during the second half of the 20th century - i.e a much wider area of issues and not necessarily related to Raoul Wallenberg."

b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 - Swedish Ambassador Hamrin- Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas - "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical

gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

1. Point 3:II. You are quoting the correspondence between myself and Canadian lawyer David Matas. I want to stress that there has not (rpt not) been any, as you write, "official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case". My response:

1. Point 3:II. In the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated Stockholm 2000, page 180, it states: "It should be mentioned that several governments, including that of Canada, have declared themselves ready to assist in various ways". I believe that therefore that Ambassador Hamrin should clarify his concern with the authors of the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Just the mere fact that Ambassador Hamrin discussed Mr. Matas's proposal indicates that there was a real proposal to be discussed, otherwise why would Ambassador Hamrin engage in this correspondence in the first place? As it is known, Mr. Matas is a well-respected human rights lawyer who has been involved for many years in the Wallenberg case and has liasoned in this case between the Canadian Government and Ambassador Hamrin. Another indication of Mr. Matas's involvement with the Canadian Government and their willingness to help includes: "The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Government of Canada on September 5, 1996 announced that the Government would assist in defraying the cost of my research activities to be conducted to determine the fate and whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg", (What Happened to Raoul Wallenberg, Matas).

III. Excerpt from a rejection letter dated 1 December 2004, involving the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Hamrin-Grunberg:

"We would, however, not want to involve other parties, such as the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the handling of the Appeal by, as you write in your letter, coordinating the distribution of the Appeal between the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and your Committee".

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

2. Point 3:III.. Concerns the Appeal "Missing in Action". Sweden has contributed financially to the Appeal launched by the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, to which you have stated in letters to me that you would ask contributions from other sources as well. I, in turn, have stated in a letter to you that, apart from the Swedish contributions to the Appeal, the responsibility for the further handling of the Appeal lies with the "Citizen Committee". Sweden cannot both partially fund the initiative and take the responsibility for the further handling of it.

My response:

Ambassador Liden and First Secretary / Deputy Head of Mission Ferrer personally took part in discussions at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem. There were no objections made on a distinction of that Sweden cannot be both partially fund the "Missing in Action" appeal and take responsibility for the further handling of it. As well in an e-mail of January 14th, 2005 Ambassador Hamrin wrote: "As I have told you before we are quite willing to help you with the distribution of the Appeal through Swedish Embassies"

IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

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

To the best of my knowledge Sweden has not officially asked for the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, although they do have a Missing Persons division.

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

3. Point 3:IV. Concerns the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and the United Nations' Human Rights Commissioner. As I have written previously to you "we highly appreciate your recent initiative in connection with the Missing Persons Conference in Geneva". Our then Ambassador in Geneva, Mr. Johan Molander, and myself met with you on that occasion. We think, however, that the most effective way of action would be an initiative of these two organizations, at the suggestion of indepent Raoul Wallenberg associations / committees, to promote our common interest in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

My response:

"It is vital that disappearances cease and that the families' right to know the fate and whereabouts of their relatives, which is recognized by the entire international community, be upheld", Pamphlet from Conference "The Missing", 2003. According to international humanitarian law and human rights law, the primary state actor responsible for trying to obtain information about the missing person, and to relate that to the family of the missing person, is the state of which the person is a citizen. Therefore the primary responsibility lies, for these two points, directly with Sweden. In addition to the primary state actor, other state actors or non-profit organizations, may be able to assist them in the search.

4) To request the assistance of international Human Rights organizations to use all means at their disposal to seek out information regarding Raoul Wallenberg.

So far no answer

5) To issue a clear and unequivocal statement asking all countries in which Russian or former Soviet citizens live, as well as the Russian government to intensify the search for Wallenberg, urging all citizens with knowledge of Wallenberg's fate to come forward.

So far no response

6) To call on foreign ambassadors stationed in Sweden to review the Wallenberg case and to request to allow full access to their countries' files, especially those which up until now remain classified, and to urge them to pursue any action in the case that facilitates the clarification of Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

So far no response

7) To urge the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convene and sponsor an annual meeting of international researchers and those involved in the search in order to review progress and coordinate ongoing efforts.

So far no response

8) To examine the possibility of the Swedish parliament or the Swedish government to honor Raoul Wallenberg himself, and his brother and sister with the Illis Quorum Medal distinction.

So far no response

Yours truly,

Max Grunberg

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

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6 December 2005

H.E. Goran Persson Prime Minister H.E. Laila Freivalds Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Bjorn von Sydow Speaker of the Swedish Parliament H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party H.E. Lars Leijonborg Leader of the Liberal party
H.E. Göran Hågglund

Leader of the Christian Democrat party H.E. Maud Olofsson Leader of the Centre party
Ministers of the Swedish Government Members of the Swedish Parliament
The Swedish People Friends of Raoul Wallenberg Your Excellencies, and friends of Raoul Wallenberg,
Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel. I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you. In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes: "The responsibility for establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia". On January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds says in a statement: "Sweden continues its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad. Thus it is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs". The Russian government has an opposite policy to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov, Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003: "At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians". Although Ambassador Hamrin has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy. The time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate. Prime Minister Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large: "I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:
1. Since 2001, after your promises, what new facts have surfaced, what actions have been taken and what are the results of the research on anything that concerns Raoul Wallenberg's fate after his abduction in 1945? 2. Since 2001, what specific efforts has Sweden undertaken to gain access to special Russian archive collections, especially those which are known to hold information about Raoul Wallenberg or individuals connected to the case and which so far have remained inaccessible to researchers? 3. Since 2001, what specific questions has the Swedish government posed to the Russian government and which answers have you received? In particular, what answers, if any, has the Swedish side received to the seventeen outstanding questions in the Raoul Wallenberg case which are listed at the end of the official Swedish Working Group Report? 4. In 2001, the independent consultants to the Swedish-Russian Working Group - Susan Ellen Mesinai, Dr. Marvin Mäkinen, Ari Kaplan and Susanne Berger - issued separate reports on their respective research findings. These reports raised very specific questions which until today have remained unanswered. What have you done to obtain meaningful answers from the Russian side to the questions posed by the independent consultants? 5. I have

received confirmation that my letter of July 18th has been received by the Prime Minister's office. When may I expect a response? Although some work has been done by the Swedish government after 2001, in order to fulfill its promise of doing everything it can to determine what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, ALL AVENUES have to be explored, including international diplomatic efforts on an Head of State level. Prime Minister Persson - May I respectfully solicit your personal involvement in trying to arrange a meeting between yourself, the nearest family members of Raoul Wallenberg and President Putin. Such a meeting is intended to promote detailed discussion of how to seek more effective Russian cooperation and compliance to Swedish demands, since both have fallen far short of even the most reasonable expectations and obligations. I am aware of your personal intervention with President Putin in the year 2001 in order to advance research in Russian archives. This gesture was an important step in ensuring that an active investigation can continue in Russia and your action was greatly appreciated by the members of Raoul Wallenberg's family. Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to Minister Freivalds



e-post@regeringen.se
2005-12-11 10:09

Sänd svar till
offices@inter.net.il

Till: registrator@justice.ministry.se

Kopia:
Blank:

Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal (till Jens Orback, svar går till
offices@inter.net.il)

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DNR 2005/69503		
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7/20

Från: Max Grunberg

E-postadress: offices@inter.net.il

Meddelande: 11 December 2005

Your Excellency, Jens Orback,

*Over
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SM*

REGERINGSKANSLIET JUSTITIEDEPARTEMENTET Registratör	
Ink	2005-12-12
Dnr	<i>2005/11270</i>

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes:
"The responsibility for establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia".

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P.O. Box 38

Ra'anana 43100

Israel

Below Please find additional information:

14 November 2005

Respectfully submitted to H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to
Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Laila Freivalds

RAOUL WALLENBERG - FACT SHEET

In my letter July 18th Minister Freivalds, Prime Minister Persson and other Ministers and Parliamentarians, I have included the following points, with Sweden's and Ambassador Hamrin's remark in green to what has been done about it, or not done, and my response in red:

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So far no response

2) To issue a statement that the search for Raoul Wallenberg and the clarification of his fate remains a matter of high priority and has the support of Swedish lawmakers.

So far no response

3) To convene public hearings to investigate why Sweden openly rejects offers of international assistance and continues to insist on sole control of the Wallenberg case. In short, Sweden is not fulfilling its obligations to its citizen, Raoul Wallenberg, and this transgresses international human rights law. Following are some excerpts from letters which illustrate Sweden's consistency in rejecting offers for international assistance, most recently a formal approach from the government of Canada:

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b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 - Swedish Ambassador Hamrin- Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas - "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical

gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

1. Point 3:II. You are quoting the correspondence between myself and Canadian lawyer David Matas. I want to stress that there has not (rpt not) been any, as you write, "official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case". My response:

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My response:

Ambassador Liden and First Secretary / Deputy Head of Mission Ferrer personally took part in discussions at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem. There were no objections made on a distinction of that Sweden cannot be both partially fund the "Missing in Action" appeal and take responsibility for the further handling of it. As well in an e-mail of January 14th, 2005 Ambassador Hamrin wrote: "As I have told you before we are quite willing to help you with the distribution of the Appeal through Swedish Embassies"

IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

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To the best of my knowledge Sweden has not officially asked for the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, although they do have a Missing Persons division.

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My response:

"It is vital that disappearances cease and that the families' right to know the fate and whereabouts of their relatives, which is recognized by the entire international community, be upheld", Pamphlet from Conference "The Missing", 2003. According to international humanitarian law and human rights law, the primary state actor responsible for trying to obtain information about the missing person, and to relate that to the family of the missing person, is the state of which the person is a citizen. Therefore the primary responsibility lies, for these two points, directly with Sweden. In addition to the primary state actor, other state actors or non-profit organizations, may be able to assist them in the search.

4) To request the assistance of international Human Rights organizations to use all means at their disposal to seek out information regarding Raoul Wallenberg.

So far no answer

5) To issue a clear and unequivocal statement asking all countries in which Russian or former Soviet citizens live, as well as the Russian government to intensify the search for Wallenberg, urging all citizens with knowledge of Wallenberg's fate to come forward.

So far no response

6) To call on foreign ambassadors stationed in Sweden to review the Wallenberg case and to request to allow full access to their countries' files, especially those which up until now remain classified, and to urge them to pursue any action in the case that facilitates the clarification of Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

So far no response

7) To urge the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convene and sponsor an annual meeting of international researchers and those involved in the search in order to review progress and coordinate ongoing efforts.

So far no response

8) To examine the possibility of the Swedish parliament or the Swedish government to honor Raoul Wallenberg himself, and his brother and sister with the Illis Quorum Medal distinction.

So far no response

Yours truly,

Max Grunberg

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

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6 December 2005

H.E. Goran Persson Prime Minister H.E. Laila Freivalds Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Bjorn von Sydow Speaker of the Swedish Parliament H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party H.E. Lars Leijonborg Leader of the Liberal party
H.E. Göran Hägglund
Leader of the Christian Democrat party H.E. Maud Olofsson Leader of the Centre
party Ministers of the Swedish Government Members of the Swedish Parliament
The Swedish People Friends of Raoul Wallenberg Your Excellencies, and friends of
Raoul Wallenberg, Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to
have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds,
during his visit to Israel. I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in
the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter,
13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have
not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you. In its report "A Failure of
Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes: "The
responsibility for establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991
with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia". On
January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds says in a statement: "Sweden continues
its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being
done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level
when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports
independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad. Thus it
is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It
remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at
the Ministry for Foreign Affairs". The Russian government has an opposite policy
to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov,
Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003: "At this
stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has been removed from the
agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at
the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side
continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional
information about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further
work on this issue is to be conducted by historians". Although Ambassador Hamrin
has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy. The
time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the
primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions
directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the
International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the
family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate. Prime Minister
Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large:
"I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to
extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I
promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will
be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:
1. Since 2001, after your promises, what new facts have surfaced, what actions have
been taken and what are the results of the research on anything that concerns Raoul
Wallenberg's fate after his abduction in 1945? 2. Since 2001, what specific
efforts has Sweden undertaken to gain access to special Russian archive collections,
especially those which are known to hold information about Raoul Wallenberg or
individuals connected to the case and which so far have remained inaccessible to
researchers? 3. Since 2001, what specific questions has the Swedish government
posed to the Russian government and which answers have you received? In particular,
what answers, if any, has the Swedish side received to the seventeen outstanding
questions in the Raoul Wallenberg case which are listed at the end of the official
Swedish Working Group Report? 4. In 2001, the independent consultants to
the Swedish-Russian Working Group - Susan Ellen Mesinai, Dr. Marvin Makinen, Ari
Kaplan and Susanne Berger - issued separate reports on their respective research
findings. These reports raised very specific questions which until today have
remained unanswered. What have you done to obtain meaningful answers from the
Russian side to the questions posed by the independent consultants? 5. I have

received confirmation that my letter of July 18th has been received by the Prime Minister's office. When may I expect a response? Although some work has been done by the Swedish government after 2001, in order to fulfill its promise of doing everything it can to determine what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, ALL AVENUES have to be explored, including international diplomatic efforts on an Head of State level. Prime Minister Persson - May I respectfully solicit your personal involvement in trying to arrange a meeting between yourself, the nearest family members of Raoul Wallenberg and President Putin. Such a meeting is intended to promote detailed discussion of how to seek more effective Russian cooperation and compliance to Swedish demands, since both have fallen far short of even the most reasonable expectations and obligations. I am aware of your personal intervention with President Putin in the year 2001 in order to advance research in Russian archives. This gesture was an important step in ensuring that an active investigation can continue in Russia and your action was greatly appreciated by the members of Raoul Wallenberg's family. Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to Minister Freivalds



Max Grunberg
<max@maxgrunberg.com>
2005-12-09 07:24

Till: sb.registrator@primeminister.ministry.se
Kopia: Distributionslista med 3 mottagare
Blank:
Ärende: Human Rights day Raoul Wallenberg appeal
Till SB2005/7992 Påminnelse

2005/7/216		
2005-12-27		
23		
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Dear Sir or Madam:

Please find attached a launch for International Human Rights Day, asking the Swedish Government for their assistance in the search for Raoul Wallenberg, a champion of Human Rights.

Yours truly.

Max Grunberg

Max Grunberg
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee
P.O. Box 38
43000 Ra'anana
Israel
tel: ++ 972 544 953039
fax: ++ 972 9 7404292
e-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com



Hamrin-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc

STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN	
2005-12-22	
Skrivelsen överlämnas till	
UD	MS

Ulf Nordmar

[Handwritten signature]

to

Redan registrerad (via Ju) 2005-12-16

P 2 Eu 1



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<max@maxgrunberg.com>
2005-12-09 07:24

Till: sb.registrator@primeminister.ministry.se
Kopia: Distributionslista med 3 mottagare
Blank:
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Hamrin-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc

STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN
2005-12-14
Skrivelsen överlämnas till
UD /KS

Harald Hamrin UD EC 22W



"Offices" <offices@inter.net.il>

2005-12-11 09:31

Till: <sb.registrator@primeminister.ministry.se>

Kopia:

Blank:

Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal Till SB 2005/7992

11 December 2005

Your Excellency, Göran Persson

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes: "The responsibility for establishing the *entire* truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia".

On January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds said in a statement:

"Sweden continues its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad.

Thus it is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs".

The Russian government has an opposite policy to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov, Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003:

"At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians".

Although Ambassador Hamrin has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy.

The time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate.

Prime Minister Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large:

"I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:

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3. Since 2001, what specific questions has the Swedish government posed to the Russian government and which answers have you received? In particular, what answers, if any, has the Swedish side received to the seventeen outstanding questions in the Raoul Wallenberg case which are listed at the end of the official Swedish Working Group Report?
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Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

Tel: + (972) 544 953039
Fax: + (972) 9 7749495

P.O. Box 38
Ra'anana 43100
Israel



P.S. Please note attachments for additional information. Hamrin-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2005-12-14

SB2005/7992

Prime Minister's Office
Sweden

Max Grunberg
max@maxgrunberg.com

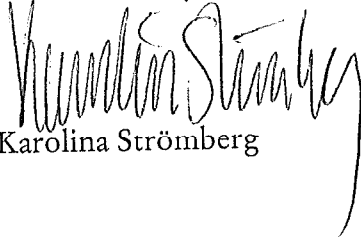
Assistant
Karolina Strömberg

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

On behalf of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Göran Persson, I wish to thank you for your letters.

With this short letter I wish to inform you that your letters has been referred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Yours sincerely,



Karolina Strömberg

54804

*Redan registrerat
se diplomaten
(bif.)*



e-post@regeringen.se

2005-12-11 10:07

Sänd svar till
offices@inter.net.il

EC

Till: *P 2 EU*
registrator@industry.ministry.se

Kopia:

Blank:

Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal (till Hans Karlsson, svar går till
offices@inter.net.il)

Överlämnas
departementet
2005 -12- 14

Fredrik Bredberg

Från: Max Grunberg

E-postadress: offices@inter.net.il

Meddelande: 11 December 2005

REGERINGSKANSLIET
Näringsdepartementet
Registratören
Ink 2005 -12- 12
Dnr. N2005/9976/B22

Your Excellency, Hans Karlsson,

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P.O. Box 38

Ra'anana 43100

Israel

Below Please find additional information:

14 November 2005

Respectfully submitted to H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to
Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Laila Freivalds

RAOUL WALLENBERG - FACT SHEET

In my letter July 18th Minister Freivalds, Prime Minister Persson and other Ministers and Parliamentarians, I have included the following points, with Sweden's and Ambassador Hamrin's remark in green to what has been done about it, or not done, and my response in red:

1) To consider the possibility of the Swedish Parliament asking the Swedish government and the Foreign Minister to facilitate a meeting between President Vladimir Putin and the immediate members of the Wallenberg family (von Dardel and Lagergren families). President Putin, as Head of State, has the authority to open key archives, as we have strong indications that highly relevant records are available in these archives. Russia now needs to provide access to these records. (see attached press release, Questions for President Putin) Furthermore, President Putin also has the authority to instruct one of his government agencies to circulate the Missing in Action appeal.

So far no response

2) To issue a statement that the search for Raoul Wallenberg and the clarification of his fate remains a matter of high priority and has the support of Swedish lawmakers.

So far no response

3) To convene public hearings to investigate why Sweden openly rejects offers of international assistance and continues to insist on sole control of the Wallenberg case. In short, Sweden is not fulfilling its obligations to its citizen, Raoul Wallenberg, and this transgresses international human rights law. Following are some excerpts from letters which illustrate Sweden's consistency in rejecting offers for international assistance, most recently a formal approach from the government of Canada:

I. Excerpt from an internal e-mail of the U.S. State Department dated February 10, 1992 showing that, contrary to general belief, the U.S. vigorously pursued the question of Raoul Wallenberg's fate with the Russian government; and that Sweden at that time in fact requested the U.S. government to refrain from further inquiries:

"The Swedish government has asked the U.S. to ease up on inquiries about Wallenberg, since the Swedes are satisfied with the Russian government's cooperation in the joint Swedish-Russian Wallenberg commission"

II. Two excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case show that the Swedish government points as justification to a planned joint Swedish-Russian archival project which it intends to pursue in Moscow. However, by its own acknowledgement, this project in effect plans to exclude the Raoul Wallenberg case:

a. Letter Ambassador Harald Hamrin to Canadian lawyer and Wallenberg expert David Matas, January 27, 2005:

"I would like to inform you that we are presently discussing with a group of representatives of Swedish archives and researchers a possible Swedish initiative to establish a broader cooperation with Russian archives on issues related to Swedish-Russian relations during the second half of the 20th century - i.e a much wider area of issues and not necessarily related to Raoul Wallenberg."

b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 - Swedish Ambassador Hamrin- Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas - "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical

gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

1. Point 3:II. You are quoting the correspondence between myself and Canadian lawyer David Matas. I want to stress that there has not (rpt not) been any, as you write, "official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case". My response:

1. Point 3:II. In the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated Stockholm 2000, page 180, it states: "It should be mentioned that several governments, including that of Canada, have declared themselves ready to assist in various ways". I believe that therefore that Ambassador Hamrin should clarify his concern with the authors of the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Just the mere fact that Ambassador Hamrin discussed Mr. Matas's proposal indicates that there was a real proposal to be discussed, otherwise why would Ambassador Hamrin engage in this correspondence in the first place? As it is known, Mr. Matas is a well-respected human rights lawyer who has been involved for many years in the Wallenberg case and has liasoned in this case between the Canadian Government and Ambassador Hamrin. Another indication of Mr. Matas's involvement with the Canadian Government and their willingness to help includes: "The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Government of Canada on September 5, 1996 announced that the Government would assist in defraying the cost of my research activities to be conducted to determine the fate and whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg", (What Happened to Raoul Wallenberg, Matas).

III. Excerpt from a rejection letter dated 1 December 2004, involving the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Hamrin-Grunberg:

"We would, however, not want to involve other parties, such as the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the handling of the Appeal by, as you write in your letter, coordinating the distribution of the Appeal between the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and your Committee".

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

2. Point 3:III.. Concerns the Appeal "Missing in Action". Sweden has contributed financially to the Appeal launched by the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, to which you have stated in letters to me that you would ask contributions from other sources as well. I, in turn, have stated in a letter to you that, apart from the Swedish contributions to the Appeal, the responsibility for the further handling of the Appeal lies with the "Citizen Committee". Sweden cannot both partially fund the initiative and take the responsibility for the further handling of it.

My response:

Ambassador Liden and First Secretary / Deputy Head of Mission Ferrer personally took part in discussions at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem. There were no objections made on a distinction of that Sweden cannot be both partially fund the "Missing in Action" appeal and take responsibility for the further handling of it. As well in an e-mail of January 14th, 2005 Ambassador Hamrin wrote: "As I have told you before we are quite willing to help you with the distribution of the Appeal through Swedish Embassies"

IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

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

To the best of my knowledge Sweden has not officially asked for the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, although they do have a Missing Persons division.

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

3. Point 3:IV. Concerns the International Red Cross Missing Persons Division and the United Nations' Human Rights Commissioner. As I have written previously to you "we highly appreciate your recent initiative in connection with the Missing Persons Conference in Geneva". Our then Ambassador in Geneva, Mr. Johan Molander, and myself met with you on that occasion. We think, however, that the most effective way of action would be an initiative of these two organizations, at the suggestion of independent Raoul Wallenberg associations / committees, to promote our common interest in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

My response:

"It is vital that disappearances cease and that the families' right to know the fate and whereabouts of their relatives, which is recognized by the entire international community, be upheld", Pamphlet from Conference "The Missing", 2003. According to international humanitarian law and human rights law, the primary state actor responsible for trying to obtain information about the missing person, and to relate that to the family of the missing person, is the state of which the person is a citizen. Therefore the primary responsibility lies, for these two points, directly with Sweden. In addition to the primary state actor, other state actors or non-profit organizations, may be able to assist them in the search.

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So far no answer

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7) To urge the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convene and sponsor an annual meeting of international researchers and those involved in the search in order to review progress and coordinate ongoing efforts.

So far no response

8) To examine the possibility of the Swedish parliament or the Swedish government to honor Raoul Wallenberg himself, and his brother and sister with the Illis Quorum Medal distinction.

So far no response

Yours truly,

Max Grunberg

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H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6 December 2005

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H.E. Bjorn von Sydow Speaker of the Swedish Parliament H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party H.E. Lars Leijonborg Leader of the Liberal party
H.E. Göran Hägglund

Leader of the Christian Democrat party H.E. Maud Olofsson Leader of the Centre party Ministers of the Swedish Government Members of the Swedish Parliament
The Swedish People Friends of Raoul Wallenberg Your Excellencies, and friends of Raoul Wallenberg, Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel. I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you. In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes: "The responsibility for establishing the entire truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia". On January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds says in a statement: "Sweden continues its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad. Thus it is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs". The Russian government has an opposite policy to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov, Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003: "At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians". Although Ambassador Hamrin has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy. The time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate. Prime Minister Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large: "I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:
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Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to the Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to Minister Freivalds

Government Offices of Sweden
SE-103 33 Stockholm
Sweden

To whom it may concern:

My name is Hannah Wright. I am in the tenth grade at Wichita High School East in Wichita, Kansas.

I am researching Raoul Wallenberg for National History Day. National History Day is an annual nationwide contest in which students create a project or write a paper relating to the year's theme. The theme for this year is "Taking a Stand in History: People, Ideas, Events". I have decided to write a historical paper about Wallenberg; specifically how he took a stand in Budapest.

This is where your government can help. I am looking for primary sources to include in my paper. Primary sources can be letters, diaries, documents, or any type of first-hand account. I would like Wallenberg's account, the views of those who worked with him, and of those he saved. Please help me by providing primary sources or by simply pointing me in the right direction. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Hannah Wright
Hannah Wright

(ink. UD-EC
10/1 -65??)

Hannah Wright
1933 Dallas
Wichita, KS 67217
violinah@cox.net
INK: LITHIKESDEP.
December 27, 2005

D.Nr. 2006/2608/10 2006-01-18		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL. ECU

(EC)

EC/Hammar/TVB
060117
Susan L. Wright
a.c.

Government Offices of Sweden
SE-103 33 Stockholm
Sweden

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December 27, 2005

D.Nr. 2006/2608/10 2006-01-18		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL. Ea ¹

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December 27, 2005

(ink. UD-EC
10/1 -05??)

(EC)

D.Nr. 2006/2608/10 2006-01-18		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL. Ed

EC/Hammar/TJB
060117

Sven t. Wright
a a.



u.a. / 1364 (EC)

"Offices" <offices@inter.net.il>

INK. UTRIKESDEP. 2006-01-04 10:13		
D.Nr. 06/1364		
2006-01-11		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL. EU 1

Till: <registrator@industry.ministry.se>

Kopia:

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Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal

REGERINGSKANSLIET Näringsdepartementet Registratören	
Ink.	2006-01-04
Dnr. N2006/68/622	

Överlämnas
departement
2006-01-05

January, 2006 4

Your Excellency, Ulrica Messing,

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, ~~I was able to have a meeting~~ with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

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"I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest

70

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Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee
P.O. Box 38
43000 Ra'anana
Israel
tel: ++ 972 544 953039
fax: ++ 972 9 7749495

e-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com



Hamrin-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc

Harald Hamrin , EC
2006-01-16 14:33

Till: Ildikó Bubor /FOREIGN/MINISTRY
Kopia:
Blank:
Ärende: Ang. New Wallenberg memorial plaque in
Budapest

sv. amb. i
Budapest

Dear Mr. Bubor,

thank you very much for your e-mail concerning the unveiling of a plaque in memory of Raoul Wallenberg. We certainly appreciate all that is being done to spread information about Raoul Wallenberg. Of special importance and worth of noticing, of course, are initiatives and actions taking place in Budapest - the city that saw Raoul Wallenberg's endeavors to save the lives of innumerable Jews.

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin
Ambassador
Ildikó Bubor

Hbr

INK. UTRIKESDER		
D.Nr. 06/2685		
2006-01-18 16		
AVD.	GN	MAL
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(EC)

Ildikó Bubor amb. Budapest Till: Harald Hamrin /FOREIGN/MINISTRY@RK
2006-01-16 13:50
Kopia: (IN 18 N)
Ärende: New Wallenberg memorial plaque in Budapest



Dear Mr Hamrin,

At the request of Ambassador Bengt Lundborg I would like to inform you that a new plaque will be unveiled in memory of Raoul Wallenberg at the Józsefváros railway station in Budapest tomorrow, 17 January, 2006, at 14.00 hrs. The plaque is a donation by the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation. Ambassador Lundborg and Second Secretary Johan Berglund will represent the Embassy. Please find below the letter written by the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation and a photo of the memorial plaque.

Yours Sincerely,

Ildikó Bubor
Embassy of Sweden, Budapest

la.a.
H. H.

"The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation" <irwf@irwf.org.ar>

HISTORIC LANDMARK DONATED BY THE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION TO BE UNVEILED IN BUDAPEST

On January 17th 2006 a commemorative plaque created by the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation (IRWF) will be unveiled in Budapest at the "Józsefvárosi pályaudvar" train station where the Swedish diplomat saved thousands of lives between July 1944 and January 1945. On January 17th 1945 Wallenberg was taken prisoner by the Soviet Army. His whereabouts are still unknown.

The plaque, a donation of Natalio Wengrower, Vice President of the IRWF, is made out of

Lo

bronze and mounted on a cedar board. Its measurements are 60 cms length by 50 cms wide. It weights 10 kilograms. (A photograph is attached).

A text, engraved in Hungarian and English, reads:

Tribute to the "Hero Without a Grave"

In late 1944 the Hungarian collaborators with the Nazis were deporting the remaining thousands of Jews to the death camps from this station.

On three occasions, in November and December 1944, the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg courageously saved several hundreds Jews from the death trains by forcing their release through the use of Swedish documents.

*Maria and Natalio Wengrower
The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation
United States * Argentina * Israel*

*Jane and Martin Sugarman
Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület és Alapítvány*

Mr. Martin Sugarman was the initiator of the commemoration. The Hungarian Raoul Wallenberg Association of Hungary joins in the organization of the event.

About the Foundation

The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation is an educational Non Governmental Organization founded by Baruch Tenenbaum. Its mission is to develop educational programs and foster public awareness campaigns based on the values of solidarity and civic courage, ethical cornerstones of the Saviors of the Holocaust behaviour. The Foundation is supported by 138 Heads of State and 80 Nobel Prize Laureates.

A worldwide campaign launched by the IRWF to definitively discover Raoul Wallenberg's final destiny has been already endorsed by more than 20,000 persons. To endorse the campaign just visit the IRWF website at:

www.raoulwallenberg.net

TISZTELGÉS A „SÍR NÉLKÜLI HŐS” ELŐTT

1944 végén a náci magyar büntérsei erről az állomásról indították útnak a haláltáborok felé a még megmaradt zsidók ezreit.

1944 novemberében és decemberében Raoul Wallenberg svéd diplomata három alkalommal, személyes, bátor fellépésével zsidók százait mentette ki a halálvonatokból, svéd okmányok segítségével kényszerítve ki a szabadon engedésüket.

Marla és Natalio Wengrower
Nemzetközi Raoul Wallenberg Alapítvány
USA • Argentina • Izrael

Jane és Martin Sugarman
Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület és Alapítvány
Budapest, 2006. január 17.

TRIBUTE TO THE "HERO WITHOUT A GRAVE"

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The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation
United States • Argentina • Israel

Jane and Martin Sugarman
Raoul Wallenberg Egyesület és Alapítvány
Budapest, January 17, 2006



"Offices" <offices@inter.net.il>

Till: <registrator@primeminister.ministry.se>

2006-01-04 10:43

Kopia:

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Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal SB 2006/80

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
D.Nr. 06/2041		
2006-01-16		
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STATSRÄDSBEREDNINGEN	
2006-01-04	
Skrivelsen överlämnas till	
UD-EC 2RW	
Harald Hamrin	

January, 2006 4

(EC)
Your Excellency, Göran Persson,

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Hamrin-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

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Tel.: +(972) 544 953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com

14 November 2005

Respectfully submitted to H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to
Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Laila Freivalds



RAOUL WALLENBERG – FACT SHEET

In my letter July 18th Minister Freivalds, Prime Minister Persson and other Ministers and Parliamentarians, I have included the following points, with Sweden's and Ambassador Hamrin's remark in green to what has been done about it, or not done, and my response in red:

- 1) To consider the possibility of the Swedish Parliament asking the Swedish government and the Foreign Minister to facilitate a meeting between President Vladimir Putin and the immediate members of the Wallenberg family (von Dardel and Lagergren families). President Putin, as Head of State, has the authority to open key archives, as we have strong indications that highly relevant records are available in these archives. Russia now needs to provide access to these records. (see attached press release, Questions for President Putin) Furthermore, President Putin also has the authority to instruct one of his government agencies to circulate the Missing in Action appeal.
So far no response
- 2) To issue a statement that the search for Raoul Wallenberg and the clarification of his fate remains a matter of high priority and has the support of Swedish lawmakers.
So far no response
- 3) To convene public hearings to investigate why Sweden openly rejects offers of international assistance and continues to insist on sole control of the Wallenberg case. In short, Sweden is not fulfilling its obligations to its citizen, Raoul Wallenberg, and this transgresses international human rights law.
Following are some excerpts from letters which illustrate Sweden's consistency in rejecting offers for international assistance, most recently a formal approach from the government of Canada:

- I. Excerpt from an internal e-mail of the U.S. State Department dated February 10, 1992 showing that, contrary to general belief, the U.S. vigorously pursued the question of Raoul Wallenberg's fate with the Russian government; and that Sweden at that time in fact requested the U.S. government to refrain from further inquiries:

"The Swedish government has asked the U.S. to ease up on inquiries about Wallenberg, since the Swedes are satisfied with

the Russian government's cooperation in the joint Swedish/Russian Wallenberg commission"

- II. Two excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case show that the Swedish government points as justification to a planned joint Swedish-Russian archival project which it intends to pursue in Moscow. However, by its own acknowledgement, this project in effect plans to exclude the Raoul Wallenberg case:

a. Letter Ambassador Harald Hamrin to Canadian lawyer and Wallenberg expert David Matas, January 27, 2005:

"I would like to inform you that we are presently discussing with a group of representatives of Swedish archives and researchers a possible Swedish initiative to establish a broader cooperation with Russian archives on issues related to Swedish-Russian relations during the second half of the 20th century - **i.e a much wider area of issues and not necessarily related to Raoul Wallenberg.**"

b. Letter dated 24 May 2005 – Swedish Ambassador Hamrin-Canadian Wallenberg expert Matas – "As I mentioned in my letter of January 27, 2005 we are also looking into the question of a broader Swedish-Russian cooperation related to archival documents in Swedish and Russian archives. On the basis of these considerations we have come to the conclusion that we should not, at least at this stage, enter into a formal cooperation of the kind that you have proposed with regard to the Russian-Canadian Memorandum of Understanding".

Why is Sweden rejecting Canadian assistance when it in effect would fill a critical gap in Sweden's official Wallenberg research?

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

1. Point 3:II. You are quoting the correspondence between myself and Canadian lawyer David Matas. I want to stress that there has not (rpt not) been any, as you write, "official Canadian offer of assistance in the Raoul Wallenberg case".

My response:

1. Point 3:II. In the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated Stockholm 2000, page 180, it states: "It should be mentioned that several governments, including that of Canada, have declared themselves ready to assist in various ways". I believe that therefore that Ambassador Hamrin should clarify his concern with the authors of the report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Just the mere fact that Ambassador Hamrin discussed Mr. Matas's proposal indicates that there was a real proposal to be discussed, otherwise why would Ambassador Hamrin engage in this correspondence in the first place? As it is known, Mr. Matas is a well-respected human rights lawyer who has been involved for many years in the Wallenberg case and has liasoned in this case between the Canadian Government and Ambassador Hamrin. Another indication of Mr. Matas's involvement

with the Canadian Government and their willingness to help includes:
"The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Government of Canada on September 5, 1996 announced that the Government would assist in defraying the cost of my research activities to be conducted to determine the fate and whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg", (What Happened to Raoul Wallenberg, Matas).

- III. Excerpt from a rejection letter dated 1 December 2004, involving the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Hamrin-Grunberg:

"We would, however, not want to involve other parties, such as the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the handling of the Appeal by, as you write in your letter, coordinating the distribution of the Appeal between the Israeli Foreign Ministry, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and your Committee".

Ambassador Hamrin's response 13th October 2005:

2. Point 3:III.. Concerns the Appeal "Missing in Action". Sweden has contributed financially to the Appeal launched by the Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee, to which you have stated in letters to me that you would ask contributions from other sources as well. I, in turn, have stated in a letter to you that, apart from the Swedish contributions to the Appeal, the responsibility for the further handling of the Appeal lies with the "Citizen Committee". Sweden cannot both partially fund the initiative and take the responsibility for the further handling of it.

My response:

Ambassador Liden and First Secretary / Deputy Head of Mission Ferrer personally took part in discussions at the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem. There were no objections made on a distinction of that Sweden cannot be both partially fund the "Missing in Action" appeal and take responsibility for the further handling of it. As well in an e-mail of January 14th, 2005 Ambassador Hamrin wrote: "As I have told you before we are quite willing to help you with the distribution of the Appeal through Swedish Embassies"

- IV. With reference to asking the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, please see answer in letter dated 30 April 2004, Hamrin-Grunberg:

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

To the best of my knowledge Sweden has not officially asked for the assistance of the International Red Cross and the High

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

P.O. Box 38, Ra'anana 43100, ISRAEL

Tel.: +(972) 544 953039 Fax: +(972) 9 7749495 E-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com

6 December 2005

H.E. Goran Persson
Prime Minister

H.E. Laila Freivalds
Minister of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Bjorn von Sydow
Speaker of the Swedish Parliament

H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt
Leader of the Conservative party

H.E. Lars Leijonborg
Leader of the Liberal party

H.E. Göran Hägglund
Leader of the Christian Democrat party

H.E. Maud Olofsson
Leader of the Centre party

Ministers of the Swedish Government

Members of the Swedish Parliament

The Swedish People

Friends of Raoul Wallenberg

Your Excellencies, and friends of Raoul Wallenberg,

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

In its report "A Failure of Diplomacy" (4 March 2003), an independent commission concludes:

"The responsibility for establishing the *entire* truth about Wallenberg rested until 1991 with the Soviet leadership and rests today with the leadership of Russia".



On January 18th 2005, Minister Laila Freivalds says in a statement:
"Sweden continues its efforts, therefore to bring clarity to the Raoul Wallenberg case. This is being done through contacts with the Russian authorities at the highest political level when necessary and through Russian archives. The Government also supports independent research into the case of Raoul Wallenberg in Sweden and abroad. Thus it is important to emphasize that the case of Raoul Wallenberg is not closed. It remains on the Swedish-Russian agenda and continues to be part of the daily work at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs".

The Russian government has an opposite policy to the before mentioned points, as indicated in a letter to me by Victor Smirnov, Minister Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Tel Aviv, February 6, 2003:

"At this stage the issue of clarifying the fate of Raul Wallenberg has been removed from the agenda of the Russian-Swedish relations. Work on this issue has been completed at the official level and has become a matter of historical research. The Russian side continues to assist Sweden in replying to specific requests for additional information about the fate of Raul Wallenberg proceeding from the fact that further work on this issue is to be conducted by historians".

Although Ambassador Hamrin has protested against this, the Russian government has not altered its policy.

The time has come for the Swedish government's policy to change. Sweden has to take the primary obligation for actions on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf and report its actions directly to Wallenberg's family, according to the policy accepted at the International Conference of "The Missing" in which Sweden participated, that the family of a missing person has the right to know his or her fate.

Prime Minister Persson - on January 12, 2001, you said in your statement to the world at large:

"I should like today, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Swedish Government, to extend our deepest regrets to his relatives for these mistakes. At the same time, I promise that our efforts to obtain an answer on what really happened to Raoul will be continued". May I therefore ask you for a response to the following questions:

1. Since 2001, after your promises, what new facts have surfaced, what actions have been taken and what are the results of the research on anything that concerns Raoul Wallenberg's fate after his abduction in 1945?
2. Since 2001, what specific efforts has Sweden undertaken to gain access to special Russian archive collections, especially those which are known to hold information about Raoul Wallenberg or individuals connected to the case and which so far have remained inaccessible to researchers?
3. Since 2001, what specific questions has the Swedish government posed to the Russian government and which answers have you received? In particular, what answers, if any, has the Swedish side received to the seventeen outstanding questions in the Raoul Wallenberg case which are listed at the end of the official Swedish

Working Group Report?

4. In 2001, the independent consultants to the Swedish-Russian Working Group - Susan Ellen Mesinaï, Dr. Marvin Makinen, Ari Kaplan and Susanne Berger - issued separate reports on their respective research findings. These reports raised very specific questions which until today have remained unanswered. What have you done to obtain meaningful answers from the Russian side to the questions posed by the independent consultants?

5. I have received confirmation that my letter of July 18th has been received by the Prime Minister's office. When may I expect a response?

Although some work has been done by the Swedish government after 2001, in order to fulfill its promise of doing everything it can to determine what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, ALL AVENUES have to be explored, including international diplomatic efforts on an Head of State level.

Prime Minister Persson - May I respectfully solicit your personal involvement in trying to arrange a meeting between yourself, the nearest family members of Raoul Wallenberg and President Putin. Such a meeting is intended to promote detailed discussion of how to seek more effective Russian cooperation and compliance to Swedish demands, since both have fallen far short of even the most reasonable expectations and obligations. I am aware of your personal intervention with President Putin in the year 2001 in order to advance research in Russian archives. This gesture was an important step in ensuring that an active investigation can continue in Russia and your action was greatly appreciated by the members of Raoul Wallenberg's family.

Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

cc: Professor Guy von Dardel (brother of Raoul Wallenberg, Switzerland)
Mrs. Nina Lagergren (sister of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden)

Ms. Louise von Dardel (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Marie Dupuy (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, France)
Mrs. Nane Annan (niece of Raoul Wallenberg, United Nations)

Mrs. Susanne Berger, Wallenberg expert and Former Independent Consultant to
the Swedish-Russian working group, USA
Mr. David Matas, Wallenberg expert and Barrister and Solicitor, Canada
Mr. Baruch Tenenbaum, Founder International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation,
USA

H.E. Robert Rydberg, Swedish Ambassador to Israel
H.E. Harald Hamrin, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Stefan Amer, Political Advisor to Minister Freivalds



REGERINGSKANSLIET

2006-01-04

SB2006/80

Prime Minister's Office
Sweden

Assistant
Karolina Strömberg

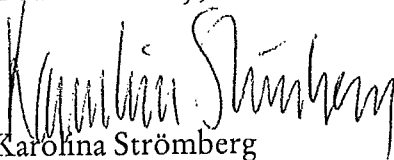
Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen
Committee
Max Grunberg
P.O. Box 38
43000 Ra'anana
ISRAEL

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

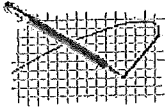
On behalf of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Göran Persson, I wish to thank you for your letter.

With this letter I wish to inform you that the reason why you have not received an answer from the Prime Minister is that your letter has been referred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Since your letter concern an issue, which is under the responsibility of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, you can address them directly in this matter.

Yours sincerely,


Karolina Strömberg

Harald Hamrin UD/EC
2006-01-04
VM



Helene Lassi
2006-01-04 10:53
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Till: U Registrator /EDUCULT/MINISTRY@RK
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Ärende: Vb: Wallenberg Appeal

----- Vidarebefordrat av Helene Lassi/INDUSTRY/MINISTRY 2006-01-04 10:53 -----



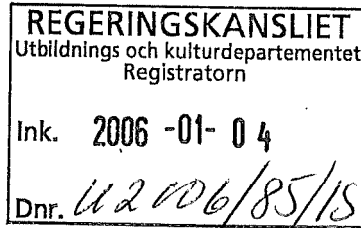
"Offices" <offices@inter.net.il>

Till: <registrator@industry.ministry.se>

2006-01-04 10:40

Kopia:

Ärende: Wallenberg Appeal



January, 2006 4

Your Excellency, Leif Pagrotsky,

Through the assistance of H.E. Robert Rydberg, I was able to have a meeting with H.E. Stefan Amer, political advisor to Minister Freivalds, during his visit to Israel.

I am grateful to H.E. Amer for his sincere interest in the case, and I presented Mr. Amer with a response to Ambassador Hamrin's letter, 13-10-2005. So far, except for the response of Ambassador Hamrin's letter, I have not received a reply to my July 18th letter to you.

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Respectfully submitted,

Max Grunberg,
2002 Recipient, Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star

Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee

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e-mail: max@maxgrunberg.com



Hamir-response-Nov05.doc Letter-Ministers-Parliamentarians.doc



2006/2499
P. 2 EU 1
ARKIVEX.

Stockholm, 17 January 2006

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Sweden

Department for Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Ambassador
Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-mail: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Hannah Wright
1933 Dallas
Wichita, KS 67217
USA

(EC)

Dear Hannah Wright,

Re:

thank you for your letter asking for information about Raoul Wallenberg. I suggest you go to the Swedish Foreign Ministry's web-site where you will find plenty of information. There is one report (1.) from 2001 (in English) and another one (2.) from 2003 (in Swedish, but with a summary in English:

1. www.ud.se - click English language flag - write Raoul Wallenberg in the search box - go to 3. Investigation on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

2. www.ud.se - click Swedish language flag (or the Swedish language version will come up automatically) - write Raoul Wallenberg in the search box - click on 5. Ett diplomatiskt misslyckande etc (in the right box) - click on Missiv till och med kap. 5, where you will find the summary.

I hope this will give you enough background.

Best regards,

Harald Hamrin

Postal address
SE-103 39 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Telephone
+46 8 405 10 00

E-mail
registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Visitors' address
Drottninggatan 2

Fax
+46 8 723 11 76

exp. 17/1/h
a.a.

2006/3089

ARLIVEX.

2006-01-18

P 2 Eu¹

Enheten för Östeuropa och Centralasien
Ambassador
Harald Hamrin
Telephone +46-(0)8-405 3343
E-post: harald.hamrin@foreign.ministry.se

Mr. Max Grunberg
P.O. Box 38
43000 Ra'anana
Israel

EL

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Grunberg,

You have written to PM Göran Persson, Foreign Minister Laila Freivalds, Mr. Stefan Amér, Ministers of the Cabinet, Leaders of Political Parties, Parliamentarians, The Swedish People, Friends of Raoul Wallenberg, etc.

Taking into consideration that I can respond only on behalf of the Swedish government I shall try to answer your various questions.

1. "To consider the possibility of the Swedish Parliament asking the government and the Foreign Minister to facilitate a meeting between President Vladimir Putin and the immediate members of the Wallenberg family etc."

Response: Please address your request to the Swedish Parliament. As far as the Swedish government is concerned, we are in repeated contact with the Russian government.

2. "To issue a statement... remains a matter of high priority ... lawmakers."

Response: Please address your request to the Swedish Parliament.

3. "To convene public hearings..."

a.a. exp. 19/1 JVB

I. Reference to a 1992 e-mail of US State Department etc.

Response: The Swedish response reflects the position of the Swedish side of the bilateral working group at that particular point of time, i.e. 1992.

II. "...excerpts from the rejection of a recent official Canadian offer of assistance.."

Response: I can only repeat that no official Canadian offer along the lines suggested by Mr. Matas is known to us. The fact that I have engaged, as you write, "in this correspondence (with Mr. Matas) in the first place" is only natural – it would have been quite unpolite not to answer his letters. You are referring to the official 2001 report on Raoul Wallenberg, p 180, as an indication that Sweden has received an official Canadian offer of assistance. As I read the report the offer of assistance at that time (i.e. before the publication of the report in 2001) refers primarily to the release by "other countries", including Canada, of "all their material in their archives concerning Raoul Wallenberg" and has nothing to do with Mr. Matas. I fully share your feelings of respect for Mr. Matas and his work to shed light on Raul Wallenberg's fate, but based on information we have received from various sources we do not think that the ideas put forward by Mr. Matas in letters to me would lead anywhere at this point of time.

III. "Excerpts from a rejection letter..."

Response: We have helped you with the distribution of the "Appeal" by asking some of our Embassies to contribute, based on their own judgment as to the best way to do so, to the spreading of information about the "Appeal". But the further responsibility for the "Appeal" remains, as I have stated to you before, with The Honorary Citizen Committee.

IV. Reference to IRC and HCHR.

Response: We appreciate all endeavours by third parties. Sweden being, as you write, "the primary state actor" in this case, remains in direct contact with Russian authorities in the Raoul Wallenberg case.

4. See above.

5. Raoul Wallenberg remains on the bilateral Swedish-Russian agenda. All information about Raoul Wallenberg remains vital.

6. Access to files in various countries has been asked over the past several decades. Many requests have been granted and the Swedish government is, as you know, supporting further research.

7. See also point 6: Sweden endorses and finances research about Raoul Wallenberg. Sweden has financed a Swedish-Hungarian seminar on Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in September of 2004 and we hope to organize another seminar in a not too distant future. To convene annual meetings of researchers, if nothing of substance can be presented and discussed, does not seem to be a fruitful way of progressing.

8. Illis Quorum: The Swedish Parliament has nothing to do with the Illis Quorum medal, which is awarded by the Swedish Government. No nomination process, involving outside actors, is envisaged. Nomination is by the Cabinet or individual Cabinet members.

In addition to this, and specifically in response to points 1-5 in your e-mail of 2005-12-11 I would like to say:

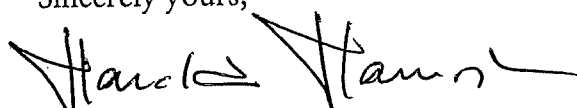
1-3. Exactly what Sweden has done on some of the questions that you raise is covered by the rules of confidentiality governing our relations with foreign countries. However, let me say that the case of Raoul Wallenberg has been raised on several occasions and on various levels, including the highest political one, with representatives of Russia and, also, of other countries. In addition to this, let me repeat what I have said before: the Swedish government is financing research by individual independent researchers. Their results will be published in due time.

4. Sweden has contributed to further follow-up research by Ms Mesina and Ms Berger and we have assisted them in getting access to relevant files. We are looking forward to studying the results of their research.

5. I realize that this may not fully satisfy you, but I hope that my letter answers some of the questions raised by you in your various letters to Prime Minister Göran Persson and other members of the Swedish Cabinet.

Don't hesitate to write me again, if there is anything I can help you to clarify further!

Sincerely yours,



Harald Hamrin

cc.: Professor Guy von Dardel
Mrs. Nina Lagergren
Ambassador Robert Rydberg

exp. 19/1 JvB



Kristdemokraterna

FRÅGA TILL STATSRAÐ

2006-01-19

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STATSRÅDSBEREDNINGEN	
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2006-01-19	
Ink	2006-01-20
SB2006/434	
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Till statsminister Göran Persson (s)

Överlämnas till
sr Freivalds, UD
060120
Gunn Ert

KK information
2011-06

2005/06:821 Uppföljning av Raoul Wallenberg-rapport

Det har nu gått fem år sedan den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen presenterade sin rapport kring Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande, efter tio års efterforskningar i Ryssland. Eftersom man inte slutgiltigt kunde fastställa Raoul Wallenbergs öde, kom Sverige och Ryssland överens om att ytterligare efterforskningarna skulle göras.

Den svenska rapporten redogjorde för sjutton viktiga frågor som återstår att besvaras. Tyvärr har varken Sverige eller Ryssland presenterat någon ny information i fallet sedan 2001.

Målet måste nu vara att forskare får direkt och fungerande tillgång till information i de ryska arkiv som hittills varit svåråtkomliga. Det vore också önskvärt att såväl president Vladimir Putin som statsminister Göran Persson mer aktivt stöttade detta mål, samt att Sverige genom sina kontakter med Ryssland verkade för att Raoul Wallenbergs familj fick träffa president Putin för att diskutera läget.

Vid två tillfällen har Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee vänt sig till Sverige för att uppmärksamma regeringen på utfästelser den inte levtt upp till. Varken Göran Persson eller Laila Freivalds har då varit intresserade att besvara kommitténs frågor.

Vad ämnar statsministern göra för att ett möte mellan president Vladimir Putin och Raoul Wallenbergs närmaste släktingar, samt statsminister Göran Perssons själv, kan hållas i syfte att möjliggöra ytterligare efterforskningar i denna viktiga fråga?

.....
Tuve Skånberg (kd)

Överlämnas enligt uppdrag

Per Persson

2006/4289



REGERINGSKANSLIET

mk.u

P 2 Eu'

Utrikesdepartementet
Utrikesministern

Till riksdagen

Svar på fråga 2005/06:821 av Tuve Skånberg (kd) Uppföljning av Raoul Wallenberg-rapport

Tuve Skånberg har till statsministern ställt en fråga angående uppföljningen av det arbete som utfördes av den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen under 1990-talet och som resulterade i en svensk rapport i januari 2001. Frågan har överlämnats till mig.

Det är viktigt att understryka att 2001 års svenska rapport inte skall ses som en slutrapport i fallet Raoul Wallenberg, utan endast som en slutrapport från den bilaterala arbetsgruppens efterforskningar. Detta betonas också i rapporten.

Fallet Raoul Wallenberg finns därför alltjämt kvar på den bilaterala svensk-ryska agendan. Det har vid flera tillfällen tagits upp på såväl politisk som tjänstemannanivå i Sveriges kontakter med Ryssland. Fallet har också tagits upp i samtal med företrädare för andra länder.

Utrikesdepartementet och Sveriges ambassad i Moskva har också vid ett stort antal tillfällen bistått enskilda forskare då det gäller att förmedla frågor rörande ryskt arkivmaterial i fallet Wallenberg. I vissa fall har svar erhållits. Många frågor förblir dock obesvarade. Det gäller även de 17 frågor som omnämns i den svenska rapporten, trots upprepade efterfrågningar från Utrikesdepartementet.

Det kan i sammanhanget vidare förtjäna påpekas att regeringen bidrar med stöd till olika forskningsprojekt, som rör Wallenberg. Jag ser fram emot resultaten av denna forskning. Ett seminarium anordnades dessutom i september 2004 i Budapest med deltagande av svenska och ungerska och andra länders historiker. En omfattande databas – innehållande samtliga sovjetiska dokument, som erhållits under årens lopp, liksom samtliga vittnesmål rörande Wallenberg - kommer slutligen att presenteras inom kort. Databasen kommer att tjäna som ett viktigt instrument för enskilda forskares vidare arbete, och för regeringens eget arbete.

ex p. 27/1-06/Kp

Det är riktigt att The Raoul Wallenberg Honorary Citizen Committee vänt sig till riksdagen, samtliga partiledare och enskilda riksdagsledamöter, liksom till statsministern och övriga statsråd, med synpunkter på hanteringen av fallet Wallenberg. De frågor som berör regeringen har besvarats av utrikesdepartementet.

Den svenska regeringen avser självfallet att fortsatt med den ryska sidan ta upp frågan om vilka ytterligare åtgärder som kan vidtas för att leda vidare i efterforskningarna kring Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Stockholm den 27 januari 2006

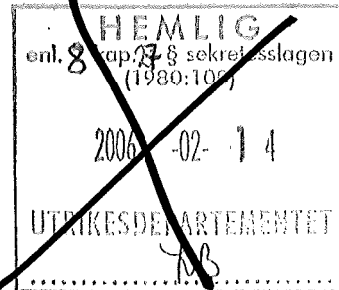


Laila Freivalds

~~P 2 Eu~~

(EC)

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(EC)

Raoul Wallenberg and the Man Who Wasn't There

New Light on An Old Subject

AVS: By C.G.McKay

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§6. The Cheshire connection: its possible repercussions for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg

§7. Conclusions

Appendix A: A note on Dr. Lauer.

Appendix B: C-Bureau in Turkey and the Balkans

Appendix C: Remarks on a supposed visit of Raoul Wallenberg to Stockholm in Autumn 1944

Documentary Appendix

§1. Background

At the close of 2004, I was awarded a small grant by the Swedish Government to undertake independent research on the case of Raoul Wallenberg. My interest focussed on the *prehistory* to the case, i.e. with events before his disappearance into the jaws of Abakumov's security *apparat*.

My plan was to work fairly rapidly but intensively over a shorter period of time, concentrating on various security, intelligence and diplomatic archives in Sweden which, it seemed to me, might hold clues which had passed unnoticed. The archive material involved is of course enormous but I was relying on the fact that previous experience with these archives and a certain *fingerspitzengefühl* would lighten my task appreciably.¹ In actual fact, my hunches did not always pay off. For example, I had initially thought it might be profitable to comb through a large block of wartime German diplomatic traffic intercepted and broken by the Swedish National Defence Radio Establishment (FRA) to track down *inter alia* Raoul Wallenberg's visa applications. If I discovered a number of these applications, I would then go to the German archives and see what the German authorities had noted down about them. So I began duly working my way through some 60 boxes of intercepts in Krigsarkivet. Since each box, contained 400 to 500 telegrams, that

¹ For help with practical questions connected with the archives, I am grateful to Tommy Eriksson, his predecessor Leif Persson, and their colleagues at *Riksarkivet*, *Arninge*; to Thomas Lundgren, Lars Hallberg and their colleagues at *Riksarkivet*, *Marieberg*; and to Per Clason and his colleagues at *Krigsarkivet*. In historical matters, I owe a special debt to Göran Rydeberg at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs for both feedback and general insights. His own report, *Raoul Wallenberg, Historik och nya forskningsfält*, provides an indispensable introduction to the subject as a whole from the viewpoint of modern historical research.

meant a total of between twenty-four and thirty thousand telegrams. At the end of this, I had spotted only three documents which were wholly new to me², in which Raoul Wallenberg's name appeared. Moreover, when I embarked on the second stage of the enquiry, it turned out that the German side of the cupboard was bare.³ It is true that, apart from the information about Wallenberg's visa applications, my search yielded other fascinating historical material but the plain truth was that almost none of this was directly relevant to the task in hand.⁴

Fortunately this was not to be the end of the story. It was just a matter of continuing patiently with my search and trying to discover other paths through the maze. Then one day, quite suddenly out of the blue, I found myself face to face with a wholly new and fascinating perspective on the case of Raoul Wallenberg, based on evidence which had lain unnoticed in Sweden for over half a century.

§2. The man who wore three hats

Once it became known that Mr. Iver Olsen was a man who wore three hats- one as representative of the US Treasury, one as representative of the War Refugee Board and one as a representative of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), there was lively public speculation about Raoul Wallenberg's possible links with the last-mentioned American wartime intelligence organisation and forerunner to the CIA. This speculation was understandable for two reasons. First of all, Olsen had played a key role in the original appointment of Wallenberg to the

² I had already identified one visa application in the name of Raoul Wallenberg in the course of my research on Swedish code-breaking. See Document 13 on p. 269 of C. G. McKay and Bengt Beckman, *Swedish Signal Intelligence 1900-1945* (London: Frank Cass, 2003),

³ My thanks to Dr. Maria Kiepert at *Auswärtiges Amt*, in Berlin, Dr. Menzel at Bundesarchiv, Militärarchiv in Freiburg and K. Weller at the Bundesarchiv in Berlin for answering my questions about possible material relating to Raoul Wallenberg's visa applications.

⁴ Among miscellaneous finds was the identification of a curious Wallenberg "doppelganger" who has probably created some confusion. (See e.g. Gustav Richter's testimony, on page 72 of the 1957 Swedish Ministry for

Swedish Legation in Budapest and in the funding of his humanitarian mission on behalf of the Jews. Secondly, Olsen was also involved in operations in 1944 designed to bring people from the Baltic States to Sweden. Although these latter operations were humanitarian in character, they were also known to have an intelligence aspect. Apart from the debriefing of new arrivals, agents and confidential reporters could be reinserted on the other side of the Baltic by making use of this sea-link.

Few of those who speculated about the relationship between Wallenberg and the OSS were aware that when Olsen himself was quizzed by the CIA at the end of 1955, he had insisted that he had no intelligence connection whatsoever with the young Swede in Budapest.

Subject's contact with Wallenberg was only in his capacity as a representative of the War refugee Board. Subject was extremely emphatic on this point and returned to it on several occasions during the course of the meeting, apparently wishing to ensure that there was no misunderstanding on this score.⁵

The archival evidence for Wallenberg's role as an American intelligence agent was reduced to the statement that his name appeared in a list of putative OSS intelligence assets.

In contrast to the vast interest in the OSS connection, much less attention was paid to Wallenberg's possible links with other Western clandestine agencies, in particular with Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, SIS. This comparative neglect seemed largely due to a lack of historical awareness. As an imperial power, Britain had greater

Foreign Affairs Report, Raoul Wallenberg, dokumentinsamling). The person in question was a Swedish businessman, by the name of Wallenberg, who carried on commercial operations in both Rumania and Hungary.
⁵ Copies of CIA documents are to be found in the Wallenberg dossier, P 4856 Löp Nr. 40. See pages 3929- 3915 (numbered in reverse order) in RA.

motivation to develop a global intelligence network than isolationist America. It was also forgotten that partly because the United States had entered the European war long after the British and partly because it had failed to develop any great capacity in the field of Humint to match its economic muscle, the OSS inevitably often found itself initially playing second fiddle to its more self-confident and experienced London cousin. In short, the relationship tended to be the exact opposite of that which prevails today.

§3. The man who wasn't there

Although there has been relatively little research on "the British angle", previous investigators managed to identify three concrete links between Raoul Wallenberg (RW) and the British:

- (i) Before RW went to Budapest, he conferred with Vilmos Böhm, a Hungarian then employed in the so-called "Parrot House" i.e. the Stockholm British Legation's Press Reading Bureau (PRB) then headed by Cecil Parrot.⁶
- (ii) A number of reports from RW in Budapest to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD) in Stockholm were forwarded to the PRB. In the case of Wallenberg's last report in December 1944, H.C. North, the deputy head of the PRB, was named as the formal recipient of the report.
- (iii) RW's name occurs in a telegram of 7 November 1944 concerning an operating schedule⁷ for Geza Sóos, a junior member of the

⁶ For more about the PRB, See my book *From Information to Intrigue, Studies in Secret Service based on the Swedish Experience 1939-1945* (Cass:London), 1993, pp 101-106. Parrot's dossier P3143 in the Swedish Security Service's archive at Riksarkivet (Arninge) contains little of interest except for one tantalising telephone intercept (dated 20/9/1944) of a conversation between Parrot and one Nagy. Nagy mentions the arrival in Stockholm of a woman working in Wallenberg's department at the Swedish Legation in Budapest. He then adds that the woman "was well acquainted with the Englishmen there and in Bucharest" !

⁷ I.e. for maintaining contact by clandestine transmitter. An operator was supplied with a strict schedule which specified the days of the week and the hours when the base station would be listening, as well as the transmission

Hungarian Ministry for Foreign affairs and a member of an Hungarian oppositional group⁸. It was further said that the Swedes had organised the whole set-up and the name of Ternberg⁹ is noted as the contact. Eventually the operating schedule was sent to the British Embassy in Moscow which in turn informed the Russians about it.¹⁰

Although points (i)-(iii) are interesting pieces of information in themselves, they are quite insufficient to point to any unequivocal kind of contact between Raoul Wallenberg and SIS. The only thing that one can say, is that the evidence points to some general link between Wallenberg and the British authorities, which is no great deal.

As far as (iii) is concerned, RW's role is merely to know if Sóos is in Budapest or not. With regard to (i) and (ii) it is striking that the contacts were always via PRB. The reports were forwarded from UD to PRB and Messrs. Böhm and North were employed by PRB. But what was PRB? It was an office in Stockholm employing a number of foreign nationals who were primarily engaged in reading newspapers and magazines from German occupied Europe. Although this was an extremely valuable source of intelligence, it was hardly something particularly secret. Clearly it is possible to *speculate* that Böhm and North acted as intermediaries (so-called 'cut-outs') in a link which went from RW to a person, Mr. X, within the SIS in Stockholm. The problem is simply that nobody among the relatively few people who have considered a possible link between RW and SIS have ever managed to identify a plausible Mr. X.

frequencies. This telegram is mentioned for example in Göran Rydeberg's *Raoul Wallenberg, Historik och nya forskningsfält*

⁸ Sóos is cited by Wallenberg as a source of information for a memorandum to the Swedish Foreign Office, dated 19 July 1944. See Jenő Lévai, *Raoul Wallenberg- hjälten i Budapest*, Stockholm 1948, p. 70. Sóos also had his own cover-name- "herr Syllberg"- in the code used by Lauer and Wallenberg.

⁹ Deputy head of C-Bureau, the Swedish Secret Service and counterpart to SIS.

¹⁰ See Göran Rydeberg, *Raoul Wallenberg, Historik och nya forskningsfält*, p. 21

There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on the stair---
But it's useless to investigate –Macavity's not there!¹¹

The historian- detective's answer to the poet is that scraps of paper are important. It is now time to see why.

In *Raoul Wallenberg- Föreningens arkiv* in RA, there is a collection of letters between RW and his business associate Koloman¹² Lauer. In one addressed to Legationssekreterare Raoul Wallenberg, Budapest, dated 28 October 1944, we find the following passage:

We are also in contact with Pharaoh, Gane and Mr. Cheshire is now on a visit to his home country. We hope that he returns next week with good news. But as I have already said several times, the biggest handicap is that I cannot look after Meropa's affairs adequately and we run the risk of being taken off the interesting and profitable business.

This is a somewhat strange and oddly punctuated text with its reference to Pharaoh and the odd word Gane. Is there a hidden meaning to it? But for the time being, it is not the problem of interpretation which is important. It is something else.

When I first read Lauer's letter, I immediately seized upon the name Cheshire because I knew that this was also the name of the head of the British Passport Office in Stockholm. The appointment was largely cover. In reality, Cheshire was the SIS Head of Station in Stockholm.¹³ However, my first task was to check if there was independent support for Lauer's assertion that Cheshire was in England at the end of October 1944. If I could show that the Head of the British Passport Office had

¹¹ T.S. Eliot, Macavity in *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*.

¹² Lauer's forename has various spellings. I have chosen Koloman and skipped any accents involved.

¹³ See my book *From Information to Intrigue, Studies in Secret Service based on the Swedish Experience 1939-1945* (Cass:London), 1993, pp 116-117.

been in England during this period and had returned to Sweden at the beginning of November, I could immediately draw two important conclusions: first, the Cheshire named by Lauer in his letter to Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest was indeed most probably identical with the Cheshire who was head of the Passport Office and SIS Head of Station. Second, Lauer must have been extremely well informed if he was familiar with the spymaster's travel plans.

As one might expect, there was a dossier¹⁴ devoted to Cheshire in the archives of the Swedish Security Police, now deposited at *Riksarkivet*, Arninge. Even if we can assume that the file has been weeded to some extent, it nevertheless still contains a number of remarkable surprises.

Before looking at these surprises, it is useful to say a little about Cheshire himself. According to the file, Cyril Cheshire had been born on 25 February 1909 in St. Petersburg.¹⁵ Apparently he had visited Sweden in April 1941 but it was first at the end of 1942 that he was permanently stationed in the country. According to the police, he had flown in on 15 November 1942 and there is in the file a communication from Victor Mallet, the British Minister, to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, announcing Cheshire's formal appointment as "Head of the Passport Office of His Majesty's Legation" from December 1, 1942. Despite this imposing title, the Swedish authorities were in no doubt about Cheshire's real assignment. Via a confidential source, "Kalle", at the Polish legation, who was able to feed back useful information about Polish covert activities, including contacts with the British special services, the police

¹⁴ P4538.

¹⁵ In the file, Cheshire's birthplace is given as Leningrad. On the basis of certain other information in my possession, the particulars given on Cheshire's passport may not be entirely accurate. This matter requires further investigation.

knew that the man who had landed at Bromma Airport was Commander Martin's successor as chief of the spies.

As a neutral capital, Stockholm formed an important node in the British wartime intelligence network. The Stockholm Station ran its own agents in Norway and Denmark and had operational groups in Berlin, Hamburg, Bonn, Königsberg and Vienna. One of its star turns was Stephan von Szanasy, the representative of a number of Hungarian companies in Berlin, who was able to provide important information about German rocket development. Another branch of SIS Stockholm, under Harry Carr, looked after operations in Finland and the Baltic States. This side of the business naturally expanded in the Cold War period and British involvement in Baltic resistance movements like the Estonian Forest Brothers, proved a constant irritant to the Soviet Union. Apart from the work of its own agents, the Stockholm Station served as a convenient liaison office for contacts with other intelligence services, above all the Norwegians, the Danes and the Poles.

My initial interest in Cheshire's file was the desire to check if he had been in England on the day (28 October 1944) when Koloman Lauer had written his letter to Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. I was in luck because the police had registered Cheshire's movements in and out of the country and, in that list, I found what I had been looking for. There in black and white, as recorded by the police, was an entry to the effect that Cheshire had flown from Stockholm to Britain on 4 October 1944 and had returned to Sweden on 4 November 1944. So now I had proof that Lauer was indeed a well-informed person who knew the SIS Head of Station sufficiently well to be able to say where the spymaster was at a given date.

But Cheshire's file contained more than a list of his movements in and out of Sweden. Because there was evidence to suggest that the

British Passport Office at Birger Jarlsgatan was a centre of espionage, the Swedish authorities had routinely monitored its telephone traffic. There among these old papers, I found transcripts of the following four conversations.

(See also the Documentary Appendix).

A)

Transcript Secret

From Sthlm 621329 Brit Leg Passport Office- Mr. Cheshire

To Sthlm. Company Director Raoul Gustaf Wallenberg

1943 12/8 15.23

Monitored by Kad

English

Ch. I received a letter from X but there was nothing definite yet. Can we meet sometime?

W. Yes. When and where should we meet? Can you come to us here.

Ch. Yes.

W. Can you come today sometime before noon?

Ch. No I can't but tomorrow evening.

W. What time

Ch. Half five.

W. It's Strandvägen 7A.¹⁶

B)

Transcript Secret

From Sthlm. Mr. Wallenberg

To Sthlm 670140 Brit. Leg. Cheshire

1943 28/8 12.15

Monitored by Kls

English

Both the Mr. Wallenbergs are to meet C in Riche's bar at half seven tomorrow.

C)

Transcript Secret

From Sthlm 62 13 29 Brit. Leg. Cheshire

To Sthlm- Dr. Lauer, Koloman

1943 14/10 10.40

Monitored by Sen

German

C. Can we meet today?

L. Yes, would it be convenient if I come to you at eleven today?

C. Yes, that would be fine.

D)

Transcript Secret

From Sthlm- dr. Koloman Lauer (German)

To Sthlm 620984 Brit. Leg. Passport Section. Mr. Cheshire

1944 28/8 15.57

Monitored by HOP

German

Dr. Lauer and Mr. Rosenthal will call on C tomorrow at eleven and chat about some firm.

The main participants- Cheshire, Raoul Wallenberg and Lauer- were all extremely careful about what they said on the telephone. But in any case, what is actually said is of less consequence than the fact that the contacts have taken place. The recorded conversations and Lauer's letter of October 1944 show clearly and indisputably, that Cyril Cheshire, SIS Head of Station Stockholm had direct contact with both Lauer and Raoul Wallenberg (2) that the contact was maintained under a longer period (12/8/43- 28/10/44) and was still active when Wallenberg was in

¹⁶ Mellaneuropeiska Handelsaktiebolaget, the company with which Lauer and Wallenberg were associated, was

Budapest. A further highly important piece of evidence bearing this out will be produced shortly. It should be noted that the first three conversations took place in the autumn of 1943. In other words, the contacts with Cheshire had taken place before the arrival of the American diplomat, Iver Olsen, in December 1943.

Up to now, I have spoken entirely of unpublished evidence in confidential archives, whether Lauer's private correspondence or the once highly secret files of the Swedish security service. Yet, not the least astonishing thing about the Cheshire connection, which offers a wholly new and unanticipated perspective on the Wallenberg case, is that that self-same connection had already made an *appearance in the public domain*: but only if one knew where to look, and had, like Sherlock Holmes, a magnifying glass handy !

§4. The book that “disappeared “

At one point in his book *Affären Raoul Wallenberg*, the journalist Eric Sjöqvist, who has written extensively about the subject, noted the strange fate of Jenő Lévai's book *Raoul Wallenberg- hjälten i Budapest* [Raoul Wallenberg- the hero in Budapest] which was published by Saxon & Lindströms Förlag in Stockholm in 1948. In the original Hungarian version, Lévai had maintained that Wallenberg had been killed on his way to Debrecen by either German Nazis or Hungarian Arrowhead supporters. When the Swedish publishers read this section, they demanded its removal. Lévai had gone along with this. But this was not to be the end of the story. Hardly before the book had had time to reach the shelves of the bookshops, it was withdrawn and the whole edition

was pulped by the publishers.¹⁷ According to Sjöqvist the action had been brought about at the insistence of Raoul Wallenberg's closest relatives and their supporters, who feared that the book might otherwise help to perpetuate the idea that Raoul Wallenberg was dead.

Whatever the truth behind Sjöqvist's general account, not all the books were pulped and, as it happens, I have my own copy to prove it and a very interesting book it turns out to be.

In contrast to many modern accounts of Wallenberg's mission in Budapest, Lévai does not treat it as the mere consequence of an American War Refugee Board initiative but sets it rather within a broader framework of the efforts of Jewish groups to do something about their fellow Jews in peril. Thus he duly notes the early part played by Norbert Masur- later to become Himmler's Jewish visitor- and Professor Hugo Valentin in Sweden and Dr. Zwi Taubes in Zürich in promoting the idea of a special Swedish mission to Hungary. Not less interesting at a quite different level, is the rich collection of illustrations in the book: this includes not only interesting material from Hungary itself during this dark time but also photographs of various people who were involved in the various steps leading up to Raoul Wallenberg's mission: Vilmos Böhm, Koloman Lauer, Iver C. Olsen, Herschel Johnson the American Minister in Stockholm, Norbert Masur, Carl Ivan Danielson, the Swedish Minister in Budapest and Sven Salén¹⁸, owner of the Salén shipping line.

Perhaps most interesting of all, however, - and certainly for us here - are the documents which Lévai manages to produce to give a historical basis to his account. I want to focus on one particular

¹⁷ Some books clearly escaped destruction since the present author possesses his own copy and has seen another copy in the Wallenberg Personal File P3654, in the archives of the Swedish Security Police, now in Riksarkivet, Arninge,

¹⁸ Salén was included by virtue of the fact that he was the financial power behind Lauer and the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company and can be assumed to have given his tacit support to the non-commercial activities of Lauer and Wallenberg on behalf of Hungarian Jews.

document which appears on page 65 of his book: it is reproduced in the documentary appendix (see document F). The document in question is a telegram of 22 July 1944 which was sent from Raoul Wallenberg, by then already at the Swedish legation in Budapest¹⁹, to the *Mellaneuropeiska* trading company (telegram address MEROPA) in Stockholm. Note that it is non-encyphered and has been passed from Budapest to Stockholm by radio, in effect as an ordinary commercial telegram. The intended recipient is Koloman Lauer, Wallenberg's business associate. The German text reads in translation as follows:

request larsson intervenes with his sister company, *ostfirma josephson*, to ensure that in the event of an agreement with plauen & co about the division of the market, josephson makes the suspension of the hungarian goose liver market a fundamental requirement stop ludo has arrived antonio kleo antoinette are still at biro's hopefully [they will] soon travel via kekes to koloman.

This telegram was formulated in accord with a prearranged code known to both Wallenberg and Lauer. Its real meaning is quite different:

request the americans [Iver Olsen] to intervene with their sister company *ostfirma josephson* to ensure that in the event of a peace agreement with the germans, josephson makes the suspension of the deportation of hungarian jews a fundamental requirement. stop. ludo has arrived antonio kleo antoinette are still at biro's hopefully [they will] soon travel via germany to koloman. ²⁰

All that remains is the crucial question: who is "ostfirma josephson". In the telegram reproduced in Lévai's bok, one can see that there is a

¹⁹ He arrived in Berlin on 9 July 1944 after a two day stop-over in Berlin.

scribbled identification in the margin in answer to a couple of faintly scribbled question marks over the words “ostfirma” and “josephson”. It is very hard to make out what the words are with the naked eye, unless one has some idea of what the answer might be: but if we in fact scan in the document and enlarge the resulting JPEG- image of the signature, using some appropriate software, the writing becomes legible and unequivocal (see documentary appendix) : “Ostfirma Josephson” is none other than “Mr. Cheshire”; in short the British! ²¹

In his gloss on this telegram, it is interesting to see that Lévai gives the correct interpretation of the telegram and at the same time offers an explanation for its contents. He writes as follows:

On 22 July Wallenberg sends a telegram to Dr. Lauer in Stockholm. In the telegram which is in German and making use of the agreed code, he asks messrs Johnson and Olsen, in the event that a German *Anglo-Saxon* [my italics] peace were to come about – rumours of this kind, inspired by the Germans, circulated in the neutral press- not to forget to seek a felicitous solution of the Hungarian Jewish problem.

In Budapest, there was a rumour going around about separate peace negotiations in connection with the attempted assassination of Hitler on 20 July.

It is to be noted that Cheshire’s name, apart from its appearance as an illegible scribble on an illustration, nowhere occurs in the actual printed

²⁰ The names Ludo, Antonio, Kleo, Antoinette and Biro presumably denote various individuals. Kekes, in the code, denoted Germany. “Plauen & Co” denotes the Germans.

²¹ The phrase “Ostfirma Josephson” involves an ambiguity. In German, Ostfirma would mean a “firm based in the East”. However, if the phrase is interpreted as a Swedish one, then it would mean a “firm dealing with cheese”. Despite the fact that the telegram as a whole is in German, I suspect that it is the second interpretation which is the correct one for the simple reason: say “Cheshire” and what do you think of? Indeed, it may well have been Cheshire himself who proposed this covername since it is a verbal association which comes more naturally for an English person than it would for most non- English speaking people.

text of Lévai's book, far less does his photograph appear alongside those of Iver Olsen, Herschel Johnson and the others.

It is not too difficult to guess where Lévai obtained this document.²² In Lauer's correspondence, now in Riksarkivet, one finds a copy of the selfsame telegram, which forms part of an appendix to his 8 page account of *Wallenbergaktionen*. Equally interesting is the fact that in that account, Lauer gives a completely different interpretation of the telegram.

If one reads this telegram, nobody can understand what it's about. It was namely so that a rumour circulated in Budapest that there would be peace negotiations between the Americans, the Russians and the Nazis. The rumour was presumably put about by the Nazis or the Hungarian Arrowheads. Raoul said that we should contact the American Embassy so that they persuade the Nazis to stop further deportation of Jews, if it was the case that negotiations were taking place. The peace negotiations were called "Stillhalteabkommen" in this telegram. *The Russians he denoted by Ostfirman Josephson.* [my italics]²³

If we assume that Lauer still had use of his full mental powers when he wrote²⁴ his account *Wallenbergaktionen*, it is tempting to see the foregoing "elucidation" as conscious obfuscation since the copy of the telegram in the Lauer papers also carries the scribbled name of Cheshire in the margin identifying him as Ostfirman Josephson. But if the object is to protect Cheshire and hide the contact with the SIS, why did Lauer scribble the identification of Cheshire as Ostfirman Josephson on the

²² Independent confirmation that Lauer helped to supply Lévai with documents is cited in Bernt Schiller, *Varför ryssarna tog Raoul Wallenberg*, (Natur och Kultur: Borås), 1991. See p. 195, note 15. According to Rudolph Philipp, Lauer had financed Lévai's book. See P.M. angående svenske medborgaren, affärs mannen Koloman Lauer, 28 /1/ 1950. This is to be found in Lauers Security Service P-Akt 3030 now in Riksarkivet, Arninge.

²³ See Document O, Paragraph 1 in the documentary appendix.

²⁴ There is no date showing when this account was written.

telegram in the first place²⁵ and why secondly did he allow it to remain there for posterity?

The most intriguing question is naturally what lay behind the contacts. What was discussed when they met? The obvious place to start looking was London. But although a vast quantity of British intelligence and security records have been transferred to the Public Record Office (now the British National Archives) at Kew, I considered it exceedingly unlikely that any material about the Cheshire- Lauer- Wallenberg contacts would be found there. Virtually all secret services— and certainly the British Secret Intelligence Service- who make use of informants, are duty bound not to disclose the identities of their sources. Although informants may choose to disclose themselves or journalists or historians may make claims about Mr. X or Mrs.Y, the services themselves, with an eye to their future ability to collect information, are committed- with few if any exceptions- to concealing the identities of those who assist them.

It seemed therefore likely that if any record had been preserved, then the chances were that it was to be found in some closed archive in London. As a scholar, I felt that I could not simply let matters rest there. In order to try to disperse the mystery surrounding the contacts between Cheshire on the one hand and Lauer / Wallenberg on the other, I took the matter up with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office Historical Section in London. Even if no documents could be produced, perhaps some guidance could be given in the form of a briefing. While I waited with mounting excitement, a careful examination of the relevant files was undertaken at the request of the Section.

²⁵ A comparison between one of Lauer's corrections and the text scribbled in the margin of the telegram suggests that the writer was one and the same person, although this would have to be checked by an expert. My own view is that at some stage in correspondence with Lévai and in response to the author's queries, Lauer has scribbled in Cheshire's name and identified him with Ostfirma Josephson.

The result of this search dispelled my hopes of further enlightenment from official British sources. It was firmly stated that there were no documents throwing any light whatsoever on Wallenberg's or his associates' connections with British Intelligence during the Second World War. The documents on Raoul Wallenberg on file dealt exclusively with SIS interest in monitoring Soviet discomfiture over postwar enquiries into the missing Swedish diplomat's fate.²⁶

§5. Dissecting the fragments: a second look at the contacts

Cheshire- Lauer/Wallenberg

The evidence which exists relating to the contacts between Cheshire and Lauer/Wallenberg consists of three distinct things (i) the occurrence of Cheshire's name in the letter of 28 October 1944 from Lauer to Wallenberg (ii) the Swedish Security Service telephone intercepts and (iii) the scribbled name of Cheshire on a telegram sent from Wallenberg to Lauer, identifying him as the cover-name "ostfirma josephson".

With regard to (i) we recall that the text in translation²⁷ is as follows:

We are also in contact with Pharaoh, Gane and Mr. Cheshire is now on a visit to his home country. We hope that he returns next week with good news.

For some time, I was entirely convinced that this text was a coded message, where *Pharaoh* signified some high potentate in the Nazi hierarchy, for example Himmler, with the power of life and death over the unfortunate Jews. The word *Gane*, by contrast, remained a complete

²⁶ I am particularly grateful to Professor Patrick Salmon, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, for his efforts on my behalf.

²⁷ One further features of Lauer's text in Swedish should be noted. For the word "news", Lauer employs the word "underrättelser", not "nyheter". In Swedish, this also carries the connotation of "intelligence" in the sense of "information". Thus the expression for "intelligence service" in Swedish is "underrättelsetjänst" and Cheshire would be described as "en underrättelseman"/ "underrättelseofficer".

enigma to me, as was the punctuation of the opening sentence.²⁸ It has subsequently emerged – as a simple Google search of the web soon reveals- that a much more prosaic interpretation is at hand.²⁹ It turns out that Pharaoh Gane was a British company which acted as brokers for manufacturers and shippers of timber and plywood. Since Cheshire had a background in the timber trade, it is natural to conclude that the contact with Cheshire mentioned in the Lauer letter was a commercial one related to Meropa.

Turning next to the telephone intercepts, Group I consists of the two calls between Cheshire and Lauer. They provide no clues whatsoever though perhaps some headway might be made if one could identify the Rosenthal mentioned in the call of 28 August 1944.

Group II consists of the telegram of 24 August 1943. Somewhat anomalously and presumably contrary to instructions one would have thought, the person monitoring the call has failed to note the number from which the person was ringing to Cheshire. This means that we do NOT know for certain that the caller was Raoul Wallenberg.

Finally, in Group III, we have the very first telephone call of Cheshire to Raoul Wallenberg on 12 August 1943. This is superficially the most “compromising” of all the telephone conversations. Whereas in the other conversations, nothing arises to make one prick up one’s ears, this particular conversation has Cheshire speaking of an unidentified person X from whom he has received a letter. The formulation in the sentence - “there was nothing definite yet” - suggests that Cheshire was waiting for some kind of go-ahead or approval but what this approval pertained to, we have no way of knowing. In my view, the fact that the conversations between Cheshire and Raoul Wallenberg on 12 August 1943, and that

²⁸ Namely the juxtaposition of “Pharaoh” and “Gane”, separated by a comma.

²⁹ I am greatly indebted to Susanne Berger for pointing this out to me.

between 'Mr. Wallenberg' and Cheshire on 24 August 1943, occur relatively close together strengthens the hypothesis that the caller in the latter conversation was probably Raoul Wallenberg.

Taken by themselves³⁰ and examined dispassionately, it has to be said that the evidence under headings (i) and (ii) offer very little to support the theory of a clandestine contact between Cheshire and Lauer/Wallenberg. The one anomaly is that Cheshire chose to speak of a certain unidentified person as X. A case can undoubtedly be made for saying that the connection between Cheshire and the Meropa men was based on some shared business interest.³¹

The key issue, however, is not whether there may have been some shared commercial interest but whether the relationship between Lauer/Wallenberg on the one hand and Cheshire on the other was *simply and exclusively* a commercial one? Connoisseurs of the art of secret service know that the ideal sought is that the clandestine life and ordinary life should form a seamless weave.

Those who believe that the contacts were purely commercial, must ask themselves the following questions. How had the relationship between Cheshire on the one hand and Wallenberg and Lauer come about in the first place? Why should Cheshire who was the head of the Stockholm SIS station devote his valuable time in wartime to promoting the commercial interests of a company like Meropa situated in a neutral

³⁰ There is an important methodological problem involved here: namely to what extent should pieces of evidence of this kind be "taken by themselves" rather than analysed in conjunction with other pieces of information already known to the investigator? Here, curiously enough, a pertinent example is available from Cheshire's P-Dossier. Among other telephone taps in the file is the record of a conversation between Cheshire and a certain Stockholm businessman called Ludwig Matthias in which the latter invites Cheshire to come to dinner and play bridge afterwards. Nothing could seem more innocent. It is only if one knows that Ludwig Matthias played a small but crucial role in the Tyler Kent spy affair in London at the beginning of the war that one begins to wonder if this invitation is as innocent as it appears.

³¹ Thus it could be argued that the absence of documents in the Foreign Office in London which throw light on any intelligence connection between Cheshire and Raoul Wallenberg, further supports the view that the relationship was entirely on a commercial footing.

country? ³² Why was Meropa placed on the British Black List at the beginning of 1942 only to be taken off it again at the end of the same year? ³³ Above all, how come that Cheshire – “a mere commercial contact”- is linked explicitly to what is a political-strategic issue of some importance in the telegram from Wallenberg to Lauer of 22 July 1944? Just as it can be argued that a possible commercial relationship between Cheshire and the Swedish company offers a natural explanation of the relationship between the actors concerned, by neatly turning the table it can be argued just as persuasively that the commercial relationship offers an elegant and natural cover for some underlying clandestine connection.

After all, there were very definite intelligence reasons for a man like Cheshire to cultivate such a connection with the men at Meropa.

First of all, both Lauer and Wallenberg were undoubtedly often in a position to furnish useful economic information both about firms and people in Sweden and in those European countries where Meropa conducted its business. From their own perspective, why indeed should they have refrained from offering Cheshire a helping hand in this way? By temperament and ideology, both Lauer and Wallenberg, although citizens in a neutral country, belonged to the Allied camp. Even at a crass commercial level, as the progress of the war turned in favour of the Allies, the two men stood to gain from positioning themselves well with the likely victors.

Both as a neutral businessman sympathetic to the allied cause, who was able to travel through German-occupied Europe, and as a young man of spirit and adventure, Raoul Wallenberg must have been seen as a suitable recruit, not simply as a potential collector of

³² There is a possible answer here and in fairness it should be given. Might Cheshire with an eye to his own career after the war been tempted to indulge in “doing a little business” on the side?

³³ See the appendix on Koloman Lauer.

information but as a person who could be reliably entrusted with some of those small but vital tasks – passing on something, collecting something, finding something out, keeping something etc-- which forms the routine of the secret world. Doubtless this is also part of the explanation for the coupling of his name with that of Sóos, later on when he was stationed in Budapest.

But of course Raoul Wallenberg was not simply just another businessman. He was the bearer of the magic name Wallenberg which could open so many doors, not only in his native Sweden, but elsewhere as well. His second cousins, the bankers Jacob and Marcus moved effortlessly in that heady world where international high finance merges with secret diplomacy. As we know, there were important high-level contacts between Jacob Wallenberg and Carl Goerdeler of the German Resistance in Berlin and between Marcus Wallenberg and the British (Desmond Morton, Charles Hambro) with the banker brothers acting as confidential intermediaries between the belligerents. On 29 September, 1943, Hambro sent the following message to Marcus Wallenberg:

You will recollect that when you were last here you spoke to someone in high circles about certain plans of some of the professional warriors in a neighbouring country unfriendly to mine. Following this conversation you wrote a letter. You should (or more likely your contact should) reply to their officers to the effect that they should certainly go on with their plans and take the action they contemplate. Action will be construed as an act of good faith and proof that they are serious people with standing in their country. *No undertaking* of any kind should be given or expected. *No one* must know that you and I are in touch on this matter and above all *no one* at H.M. Legation. From now on you will send all communications in regard to this matter to me by the same route as you receive this letter. The

bearer of it knows nothing and must know nothing. He has instructions to receive and transmit your letters.³⁴

Might Cheshire have served as the secret postman in question? While it is true that Hambro was formally attached to SOE, it should not be forgotten that Desmond Morton was also involved in what was happening. For that reason and perhaps others, an SIS line of communication may have been preferred. It should also not be forgotten that the British Passport Office was housed in independent premises in Stockholm, quite separate from the Legation.

But how does all this relate to Raoul Wallenberg?

One of the most astonishing statements in the Lauer correspondence now in Riksarkivet, in Stockholm, is to be found in his account, *Wallenbergaktionen*. He writes quite casually as follows:

His [Raoul's] idol was his Uncle³⁵, bank director Jacob Wallenberg. He was the latter's private secretary during the time he was at Meropa³⁶.

If it is true that Raoul Wallenberg was indeed Jacob Wallenberg's private secretary during his years at the Mellaneuropeiska company, then everything has to be seen in a completely new light. A private secretary to such a man would automatically be privy to many secrets and would naturally become a target for intelligence service study and possible recruitment. At one fell swoop, Lauer's assertion, if true, also overturns

³⁴ Quoted in Ulf Olsson, *Att förvalta sitt pund, Marcus Wallenberg 1899-1982*, (Fkerlids Förlag: Stockholm), 2001. See page 207. The emphases are as given in the original text cited.

³⁵ Strictly speaking, Raoul was Jacob's second cousin.

³⁶ See the last paragraph in the page from Lauer's account, *Wallenbergaktionen*, which appears in the documentary appendix. See document O, last paragraph. Meropa was the telegram address of the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company.

the accepted picture of Raoul Wallenberg as a talented young man who had still not quite found his feet with regard to a career. At the same time, it raises questions about the Mellaneuropeiska trading company. How would it have been possible for Raoul Wallenberg to combine his work on behalf of Mellaneuropeiska with his position as Jacob Wallenberg's private secretary? It is as though Mellaneuropeiska functioned merely in this instance as a cover for other, undisclosed activities

The problem is simply that there is no independent confirmation of Lauer's statement. Although serious economic historians have dealt with the activities of both the Wallenberg brothers and of SEB, nothing has emerged to show that Raoul Wallenberg ever held such a position. The only document known to me which points remotely in that direction, is a letter from Raoul to Jacob on 26 September 1939:

Dear Jacob,

At our last meeting you told me that the war would possibly lead to a number of problems and that you might be willing to use my services in connection with the solving of these problems. Since I anticipated that this would not mean immediate work for me and that, in addition, there would probably be breaks in between the assignments I asked you for a permanent employment, which you promised to consider.

I would now be grateful if you could let me know what you have decided

.....³⁷

What exactly were the problems which Jacob Wallenberg anticipated during the war and how did he envisage that Raoul could assist him in solving them? To these questions like so many others, we have at present no answer.

³⁷ See Document 37 in tG. Nylander & A. Perlinge, Raoul Wallenberg in Documents 1927-1947, Banking & Enterprise, No. 3 Stockholm 2000.

§6. The Cheshire connection: its possible repercussions for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg

The official Russian position is that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 while in Soviet custody. In making this statement, the Russians have accepted full responsibility for the death of the Swede and, having done so, I cannot see what is to be gained by them in this matter by any further obfuscation in the post-1991 era.

But I am interested, not in Wallenberg's death, over which all men and women of good will must grieve, but in the circumstances of his arrest and more specifically in the question of whether the Wallenberg/Lauer- Cheshire relationship can have played some role in this arrest. For this to be the case, it would have to be shown first of all that the Soviet authorities were aware of this relationship. Hitherto there is not the slightest evidence to show that this is the case. It will be interesting to see if in due course when the findings of the present report become available to a wider public, any details about Cheshire emerge from the Russian secret archives.

Let us assume for a moment that at the time of Wallenberg's initial detention, the Russians genuinely believed that Wallenberg might have been involved in espionage against them or in other anti-Soviet activities, then what was it that aroused their suspicions? When one examines the testimony of Henry Thomsen³⁸, later presented to the Swedes, and the Russian notes on the interrogation of the same man, one gleans some concrete insight into *Smersh* attitudes about the Swedish humanitarian efforts in Budapest.

³⁸ See his statement in German in the Wallenberg Personal File, P4856, Löp nr. 12, pp 1130-1117 (reverse ordering) in the archive of the Swedish Security Police now preserved at Riksarkivet (Arninge). Grosheim-Krisko on his release from Russia returned to Germany and made contact with the Swedish authorities in January 1952.

After arrival in Budapest, the Smersh operative group on this front has obtained information which compromises the activity of the Swedish Embassy and the Swedish Red Cross in Hungary.

The Swedish Embassy has lent its protection to a considerable number of the civilian population in Budapest, people who have not the slightest connection with Sweden, and provided them with various types of document such as passport, identity documents and "letters of protection".

Among this category are to be found known members of Fascist organisations in Hungary, certain members and agents of the enemy intelligence service and counterespionage as well as other counter-revolutionary elements which are hiding from the Soviet organs.³⁹

In Thomsen's own later account to the Swedish authorities, he further specifies the Russian accusations with respect to the Swedish Legation: that the legation was in special radio contact with Sweden; that one of the attachés, Berg, was a friend of Ribbentrop and had come in a special aircraft to Budapest to work in conjunction with the Germans against Russia, and that the issue of various protective documents to people in Budapest had merely been a method of concealing spies and agents.

These remarks tend to show that *Smersh* suspicions first arose AFTER they had arrived in Budapest, not before, and the central object of their concern seems to have been the issue of Swedish documents to anti-Soviet elements in Budapest, and its extent. This is in itself not surprising.⁴⁰ The policy of issuing such documents ran a certain risk in practice of being abused. It is scarcely standard diplomatic practice. It is therefore hardly surprising that when

³⁹ See Appendix 12, p. 227, Raoul Wallenberg Redovisning från den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen, Aktstycken utgivna av utrikesdepartementet Ny Serie II:52, Stockholm, 2000.

⁴⁰ This point is also emphasized in an article on the Wallenberg case which appeared in the summer 1981 edition of the CIA journal, *Studies in Intelligence*.

Wallenberg joined the Russians in Budapest, he found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of SMERSH.

If this account is correct then one can conclude that the main evidence which could initially be used against Wallenberg, was local intelligence collected on the spot in Budapest or furnished by a confidential agent such as Count Tolstoy- Kutuzov, within the Swedish Legation in the Hungarian capital. The prolonged *Smersh* "gloves- off" interrogation of Henry Thomsen provided further grist to the mill. There is one further "on-the-spot" piece of evidence which may have played a role. In the desire to identify secret informants who may have betrayed Wallenberg to the Russians, conspiracy theorists and amateur spymasters have failed to note the existence of something much more significant, which in itself would most certainly have aroused the suspicions of any security service, Russian or non-Russian. I refer of course to the pseudo-commercial telegrams passing between Wallenberg in Budapest and Lauer in Stockholm. In commenting on this traffic, Lévai has the following to say:

Wallenberg who, true to habit, brooded on the smallest detail, said that in his view the Gestapo certainly knew UD:s secret code. It was also possible that the Germans would forbid cypher telegrams. He therefore produced a more suitable code made up from commercial expressions which he handed over to Dr. Lauer.

This decision was wrong-headed and potentially dangerous in every sense. Whatever the certainty that Wallenberg and Lauer might have about the security of the system employed, the truth was

that it offered almost the worst of all possible worlds.⁴¹ Since the telegrams were sent by radio, they could be intercepted by any number of intelligence services. Irrespective of the true meaning of the message involved, the interceptors knew immediately that something was being hidden from them. The approach adopted by Wallenberg and Lauer contradicts the first principle of secrecy: in order to act secretly, do not appear secretive. Ironically, Wallenberg's starting assumption that the Germans had managed to break Swedish diplomatic communications was incorrect.⁴²

What was worse, however, was the material sent. If the telegram of 22 July 1944 had been intercepted by the Russians and even if they did not ultimately manage to establish the real identity of *Ostfirma Josephson*, the mere fact that the telegram apparently linked the halting of Jewish deportation to some separate peace deal promoted by the West, would have rung alarm bells at *Smersh* headquarters. The question is not whether there was in reality such a deal: the whole thing may, as Lévai and Lauer suggest, be based on rumours going about in Budapest at the time that Wallenberg sent the message to Lauer. The question is rather: what did *Smersh* believe and suspect?

To summarize, I do not believe that there is anything which shows great foresight on the part of *Smersh* when Wallenberg first entered their orbit in January, 1945. When they realized the prize that had fallen in their lap – Raoul's relationship to Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg and thus to the world of international finance – things may have begun to look very different. The various accounts

⁴¹ It is a great mystery to me why the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs ever permitted this kind of traffic between Wallenberg and Lauer.

⁴² C. G. McKay and Bengt Beckman, *Swedish Signal Intelligence 1900-1945* (London: Frank Cass, 2003). See the discussion on pages 247-248.

offered by people like Sudoplatov⁴³, Sinitsyn⁴⁴ and Gordievsky⁴⁵, which speak of attempts to recruit Raoul Wallenberg, although differing in detail, would seem to bear this out. During this later Moscow phase, it would seem natural that reports from the Residents in Stockholm and elsewhere, filling in what was known about Wallenberg and his connections, would stream in. Did Cheshire's name ever crop up? It is certainly reasonable to suppose that the Soviet Resident in Stockholm would have routinely compiled a dossier on his British counterpart.⁴⁶ Yet when all is said and done, what the Soviets did -or did not- *know* about Cheshire and his agents and still more what they *believed* or *imagined* to be the case, can only be established when the material from the relevant Soviet archives finally becomes available.

In general, Soviet sources in discussing possible intelligence aspects of the Wallenberg case have tended to concentrate on Raoul Wallenberg's known association with the Americans, notably Olsen. Sudoplatov, on the other hand, cites an *orientkova* to the residents of Smersh, identifying Wallenberg as "an established asset of German, American and *British* intelligence"⁴⁷. However, the very broadness of this characterization suggests that it was based more on rumour and innuendo than upon exact information.

There is one last matter to consider. What did the Swedish authorities know of the Cheshire- Wallenberg connection?

⁴³ Special Tasks, (London-St.Ives:Little,Brown and Comany, 1994). See pp. 265-284

⁴⁴ Rezident Svidetel'stvet, (Moskva: Geya, 1996). See pp. 255- 267.

⁴⁵ (with Christopher Andrew) KGB, The Inside Story, (New York: Harper Collins, 1990). See pp 643-644.

⁴⁶ The Swedish historian, Wilhelm Agrell's speculations about the role of Vilmos Böhm who had intimate contacts with members of both the British and Soviet Legations, may have relevance here. See Agrell, Venona, Historiska Media, Lund, 2003, Chapter 31. It should also be remembered, of course, moving from the purely local field, that Soviet intelligence obtained a stream of information from Philby in London about incoming SIS reports.

⁴⁷ P. Sudoplatov, Special Tasks (London: Little, Brown and Company, 1994), p268.

First of all, the transcripts of the telephone taps lie in the wartime archives of the Swedish security service. Furthermore, a careful examination of the intercepts shows that copies were sent to other Swedish government departments, notably the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Defence Staff.

It is conceivable that the contacts between Wallenberg and Cheshire were merely written off as of little importance. But even if they were considered of interest, one still has to contend with the vagaries of the bureaucratic process. It is entirely possible that snippets of information like this may simply have dropped out of the reckoning somewhere along the line. It is more remarkable that people like the old spycatcher, Otto Danielsson, who was often consulted in postwar investigations concerned with the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, later failed to register that there had been some sort of connection between Cheshire and Wallenberg and Lauer in Stockholm. He wrote several PMs on Lauer but in them there is no mention of the contact with Cheshire.

Yet even if the postwar Foreign Minister Östen Undén had at some stage learned of this contact and puzzled over it, it is unlikely that he would have chosen to take the matter further. Quite the opposite. He might legitimately ask what good it would do Raoul Wallenberg in Russian hands, to start investigating some kind of British connection. That was one side of the matter. But there were also more general considerations of Swedish foreign policy to be considered. Undén was personally dedicated to improving and strengthening Sweden's relationship with Russia, as the controversial repatriation of the Balts from Sweden at the end of the war and the Swedish-Soviet Trade Agreement were to show. From this perspective, the case of Raoul Wallenberg was an

embarrassment and an impediment. It risked disturbing the friction-free diplomatic contacts to the East that he sought. In any case, why open what might turn out to be a can of worms?⁴⁸ From the wartime activities of the Swedish Secret Service (C-Bureau) in Turkey and the Balkans, it was clear that secret services had a way of going behind the backs of Foreign Offices in prosecuting their own goals.⁴⁹ That was the caution that came from the past. But there was also a caution tied to the future. In the postwar period, the T-Office (C-Bureau's successor organisation) would be involved in delicate cooperation with SIS principally with respect to the Baltic States.⁵⁰ That too was something that had to be borne in mind.

§7 Conclusions

People like simple ideas and are right to like them.

Unfortunately, the simplicity they seek is only to be found in elementary things.⁵¹

The quotation from Proudhon serves fittingly to remind us that the search for historical truth is never altogether easy. Instead of the straightforward tale, we can often only supply a number of facts fascinating in themselves, but hedged round with qualifications and reservations. This is particularly true about matters concerned with the shadowy world of the secret services.

⁴⁸ It is perhaps significant that the Swedish government discreetly paid Henry Thomsen 20,000 crowns and that he never published his story.

⁴⁹ See Appendix B and documents K-N in the Documentary Appendix.

⁵⁰ Thede Palm, *Några Studier till T-Kontorets historia*, (Stockholm: Kungl. Samfundet för utgivande av handskrifter rörande Skandinaviens historia Handlingar del 21, 1999) p. 77-78.

⁵¹ P.-J. Proudhon, *The Theory of Taxation* (1861).

In the present report, I have presented new archival evidence testifying to contacts between Raoul Wallenberg and the SIS Head of Station in Stockholm, Cyril Cheshire. There is absolutely no doubt that these contacts took place. The reason for them, however, remains a matter of speculation and a subject for future research. I have tried to give both sides of the argument. One view would be that the contacts were purely casual and probably commercial in nature. The other view which I personally find more plausible, is that the contacts also involved an intelligence component. Future research should also be focussed on Lauer's claim that Raoul Wallenberg while working at Meropa, served as Jacob Wallenberg's private secretary. This claim is extremely interesting, given Jacob Wallenberg's role in finance and secret diplomacy during the Second World War.

There is as yet nothing to suggest that the Soviet Secret Services were aware of the contacts between Cheshire and Raoul Wallenberg. Their seizure of the diplomat appears to have been occasioned, initially at least, by their concern about the possible abuse of the distribution of Swedish protective documents in Budapest and Wallenberg's role in this.

While certain other scholars have speculated about how far Wallenberg may have been compromised by the reports of possible Soviet confidential informants - the names of Tolstoy-Kutuzov and Böhm have been cited - I have chosen to draw attention instead to the patent insecurity and danger of the telegram correspondence carried on between Wallenberg and Lauer which employed commercial language to disguise the real matter under discussion.

The report contains a great deal of new information relating to Raoul Wallenberg's associate, Koloman. Finally I have also

unearthed some interesting material relating to the wartime activities of the Swedish Secret Service in Europe.

Appendix A. Who exactly was Dr. Lauer? ⁵²

One of the strange features of nearly everything that has been written about Raoul Wallenberg is the paucity of information that they contain about Dr. Lauer, Wallenberg's business colleague and one of the chief sponsors of his mission to Budapest. The impression often conveyed, is that Lauer was the owner of the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company and that Wallenberg was his employee. The truth was rather different.⁵³

The fact is that whereas by the end of September 1941, Raoul Wallenberg had become a board member and shareholder of the trading company, Lauer neither owned shares nor sat on the board at this time. It was only at the end of June 1944, shortly before he was granted Swedish citizenship, that Lauer was appointed to the board of Mellaneuropeiska Handelsbolag. Nonetheless it is clear that it was Lauer who from the start was practically responsible for the day to day running of the company and possessed the trade contacts and branch knowledge which was necessary for running the business successfully.

The history of Mellaneuropeiska is itself not without interest. In the beginning was the Banana line [*Bananlinjen*], a company with a share capital of 30,000 crowns presided over by a three man board, consisting of Carl Mathiessen, Ernst Holmström and Sven Salén, the shipping line owner. The latter can be considered the real power behind the throne. According to the Register of Joint Stock Companies, Banana Line Ltd. aimed at being a shipping and freight company involved in trade and

⁵² The information in this appendix, unless otherwise stated, comes from the files P 3030 (Lauer) and P 792 (Ivan) in the archives of the Swedish security service, RA (Arninge).

⁵³ Patent- och registreringsverket, RA, Stockholm. See File 39279 dealing with Aktiebolaget Bananlinjen, and Mellaneuropeiska Handelsaktiebolaget

related commercial activities. But on 25 July 1941, perhaps as a consequence of the difficulties involved in shipping bananas in wartime, the company metamorphosed into the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company, which sought, according to its articles, "to engage in import and export between Sweden and the Central European countries, particularly Hungary". Shortly before the launch of the transfigured company,— on 21 June 1941 according to the Police Register of the movements of aliens —, Dr. Koloman Lauer had travelled to Leksand to meet Sven Salén, presumably with the object of confirming his position as the person entrusted with the day-to-day running of the enterprise and discussing the trading possibilities which lay ahead.

Kóloman Lauer was born on 5 July 1899 at Szinerválja, Hungary (now Seini in Rumania). The Swedish archives have very little to say about his career prior to his arrival in Sweden. According to one source of information (Rudolph Philipp), Lauer who was said to have been a communist in his youth, had for a time worked in Hamburg as a lawyer involved in various commercial ventures before moving first to Holland and later to Sweden. These later moves had been orchestrated with the help of one of Lauer's friends and fellow countrymen, Stefan Iván and it was partly because of his association with Iván, that Lauer first became of interest to the Swedish security service.

Stefan Iván had arrived in Sweden in the mid 1930s, seeking political sanctuary, after running foul of the Gestapo in Germany, where he had apparently been in the habit of writing for various Social Democratic publications. But no sooner had he arrived in Sweden than he was off again on 4 November 1936, first to Paris and then to Spain to participate actively against Franco in the Civil War, serving first as a mechanic in the International Brigade's air division in Northern Spain and latterly in the infantry. Ivan's period in the army was short. Wounded in

battle shortly after Christmas 1936, he was hospitalized in Valencia until his return to Sweden in 1937 where he was treated at Sabbatsberg Hospital in Stockholm.

Once back in Sweden, Iván worked for a time at an institution for the crippled and toyed with an idea, suggested apparently by the lawyer George Branting⁵⁴, of establishing a similar kind of establishment in Barcelona. This idea was dropped after the fall of that city to Franco. Iván was then forced to look for alternatives and eventually became involved in a series of small import-export ventures in the game and poultry branch where he was responsible for foreign correspondence and contacts. Under Swedish law, as a stateless refugee, Iván was in no position to be the legal owner of these firms. However the security police who clearly kept an eye on Iván, had an interesting comment to make about these commercial exploits:

It would not seem to be an exaggeration to say that the aforementioned firms of Skandinaviska Export och Import and Elisabeth Lundgren's firm are owned by Iván and Lauer, where it is probably Lauer who is the principal party.

Thus Lauer enters the Swedish scene as a man involved in a less than transparent commercial operation involving dummy placeholders. He was essentially a man living outside the country, paying occasional visits to Sweden and making use of Iván and others as commercial fronts inside the country. The police noted that

⁵⁴ George Branting, the son of Sweden's first Social Democratic Prime Minister, was well to the left of social democracy and he often acted as a legal counsellor both for communists who got in trouble with the Swedish authorities and for the Soviet Legation in Stockholm. For more on Branting, see Wilhelm Agrell, *op.cit.*, Chap 28, "Senator- det ambivalenta förråderiet".

Lauer has an extensive telegram correspondence and several of these telegrams are sent with the telegram address "Dunord"⁵⁵ by Iván. Investigation shows that Lauer's commercial operations are extensive.

In connection with this telegram traffic, there was another small but interesting feature noted by the security service.

It has been observed that Ivan at the telegram address "Dunord"has received a telegram from Åbo which consists purely of numbers.⁵⁶

At the beginning of 1940, Iván's wife who was a Swedish citizen, started up yet another new company called Divarex, which was involved in the import-export trade between Sweden on the one hand and Hungary/ Rumania on the other. It is reasonable to suppose that Lauer was behind this venture as well. A year later, Divarex was bought up by the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company, the Salén company with which both Lauer and Raoul Wallenberg would be connected.

What are we to make of all this? There is little doubt from his dossier that the Security Service considered Iván as a possible Comintern agent posing as a social democrat and working simultaneously under commercial cover. On several occasions Ivan had declared himself to be a communist "fighting for the cause". He had given proof of this by his active engagement in the Spanish Civil War. In addition, there was his association with Georg Branting; and

⁵⁵ This was the telegram address of Skandinaviska Export och Import.

⁵⁶ The assumption of the Security Service was undoubtedly that this was a cypher telegram from a possible (Soviet) controller based in Finland.

there was the numbers telegram from Finland. After the war, a further interesting fact would emerge. It transpired that in 1940, Iván had acquired a property on the outskirts of Stockholm where he had some kind of mysterious radio. This radio was later lent to an unnamed acquaintance in 1943, only to be returned when the war was over.

If the Swedish Security Service looked upon Iván as a possible Soviet asset, their picture of Ivan's associate Lauer was rather different. One is left in little doubt that Otto Danielsson, the spycatcher, took a very negative view of Lauer as his memoranda on the subject make abundantly clear. To Danielsson, Lauer was essentially a smart, Central European businessman, who was happiest when earning money through a shady deal. But was this an unbiased assessment or did it feed on Danielsson's own prejudices when confronting a man like Lauer? Was there an element of envy precipitated by Lauer's income⁵⁷ and undoubted commercial abilities? No doubt Lauer was prepared to bend the rules somewhat and chance his arm in clinching a deal, but was he so very different from many of his Swedish counterparts in the same line of business?

Whatever the truth of the matter, Otto Danielsson's suspicions were strengthened and eagerly confirmed by one of his sources, Rudolph Philipp⁵⁸, who was only too pleased to feed the policeman one snippet of information after the other, designed to chip away at

⁵⁷ In 1943, his taxable income was 21, 200 crowns. In 1949, it was 50,900 and two years later it had risen to 52, 580. According to Professor Lars Magnusson, Department of Economic History, Uppsala, a person having such an income can be described as being "extremely well-off". By comparison, a lower civil servant in 1943 had to make do with 500-600 crowns per month before deductions.

⁵⁸ Philipp wrote the first major article about Wallenberg's humanitarian work in Budapest and his disappearance. In the postwar period, he operated in close cooperation with Raoul Wallenberg's closest relatives to bring pressure on the Swedish Government to take more vigorous action on behalf of the missing Swedish diplomat. Although a learned and often insightful man, Philipp's personality was such that he often alienated the very

Lauer's reputation. Not the least of Lauer's sins in Philipp's eyes was that he had tried to put a stop to Philipp's attempt to find out the truth about Raoul Wallenberg and had even gone so far as to offer Philipp twenty thousand crowns if he were prepared to do so.

But back to the war. After Lauer's appointment as day to day manager of the Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company in 1941, his relations with Ivan seem to have faded away. He become engrossed in his business affairs, undertaking visits to Budapest.

However, a new problem was about to arise. On 7 December 1941, Britain, mainly as a sop to its Russian ally, declared war on Hungary, Rumania and Finland. This meant that Mellaneuropeiska Trading Company ran the risk of ending up on the British Statutory List - commonly called the Black List - on account of its trading with the enemy. Indeed this happened on 2 March 1942. But then something interesting happened. Lauer explained the circumstances to the Allied High Commission Permit Office for Germany in January 1950 after his application for an entry permit to Germany had been turned down.

[in] 1942 it came to a gentlemen's agreement between Mr. L.C. S. Barber⁵⁹ of the British legation, Stockholm, and myself that AB MEROPA should carry on business in the most loyal way and in accordance with the regulations of war. This agreement has been strictly observed by us, and Mr. Barber expressed his thanks for our loyal co-operation during the war time, which you will see from the two letters

people whose assistance he required. Through his role as 'expert' on the Wallenberg case, Philipp found himself on several occasions brought into contact with spycatcher Otto Danielsson.

⁵⁹ Leslie Barber was Commercial Attaché at the British Legation. His security police file P2819 reveals nothing of interest.

from Mr. Barber attached to our letter of April 29, 1946 to the British Legation, Stockholm, attention Mr. Berner.

According to the Swedish Security Service, Meropa was removed from the Black List on 11 December 1942. In effect, the company was officially on the Statutory List for almost a year. The question which naturally arises is simply this: how did MEROPA show its loyalty to the Allied Cause? What kind of *quid pro quo* was demanded in return for removing the company from the Black List? It is at this stage, one imagines, that the likely solution would have been to allow MEROPA to continue with its trade connections with Hungary in return for providing economic and other information of use to the Allies in their prosecution of the war.

Moving forward to the end of the war, it is interesting to note that Lauer was seeking to establish business contacts with Russia at the end of 1944. In a letter to Raoul Wallenberg, dated 28 November 1944⁶⁰, he writes as follows:

We [presumably MEROPA] have conducted several negotiations with the Russian Trade Delegation here in Stockholm. If you are unable to leave in time, you will have to travel via Russia, Moscow and it would be fine if you could carry out some investigations for us there. I enclose copies of our correspondence with the Russian Trade Delegation. In the meanwhile, I have ordered 1000 kg of caviare for Christmas if the order be guaranteed to reach us in time.

⁶⁰ In Vol I:6 of the Wallenbergföreningarkivet in RA, Marieberg.

It is not entirely out of the question that I too may come to Moscow when you are there, but I cannot promise anything definite since the formalities involve certain difficulties.

These trade discussions between Lauer and the Russian Trade Delegation also figure in a long letter from Lauer to Marcus Wallenberg on 20 March 1945, designed to clarify for the recipient the background to Raoul's mission and also to offer reassurance regarding his disappearance. Lauer notes that a telegram from the Russians has been sent to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, saying that Raoul is under Russian protection and adds:

From the above, one can conclude that Raoul has arrived in good shape at the Russians who are not going to allow him to come to any harm since both he personally and his mission have aroused their deepest sympathy. An official at the Russian Trade Delegation told me this in November last year.

One naturally wonders what Lauer told the Russians about Wallenberg and his mission. Is it possible for example that in his general enthusiasm to do business, he might have confided more than was prudent about Wallenberg and his various connections?

Finally, in the immediate postwar period, there was a rumour recorded by the Swedish security service to the effect that Lauer had provided material support in chartering a plane to enable certain Hungarian communist refugees to return to their native land from Sweden in order to participate in the restructuring of their country. It is not easy to evaluate what there was of actual substance in this claim. Other rumours, studiously recorded by Otto Danielsson,

charged Lauer with having smuggled out various valuables from Hungary to South America⁶¹ and of having made, through Red Cross contacts, huge and unreasonable profits in transporting food and assistance to refugees in postwar Europe⁶². Lauer's answer to all this was that he had merely been the object of ill-willed gossip by commercial competitors, intended to damage his reputation in the eyes of Swedish and foreign governments. For his implacable opponent, Rudolph Philipp, he remained a man "who was prepared to serve any government, whether red, black or no colour at all, provided that he Lauer could make money on the deal".⁶³

Appendix B: C-Bureau in Turkey and the Balkans

In the last quarter of 1939, a new branch of the Swedish intelligence services came into being with the creation of what in due course would be known as C-Bureau. Its chief was Major Carl Petersén – 'Petter' to his intimates - an officer with international experience and an impressive network of contacts. Like the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) and the German Abwehr - albeit on a much smaller scale – the primary task of the new Bureau was the collection via confidential informants of information which was of importance for Swedish foreign policy and defence. The staff of C-Bureau remained small. In the period 1943/44 there were around 10 to 15 people employed at the Stockholm office. Petersén's deputy was Captain Hellmuth Ternberg who took personal charge of some of the more important activities of the Bureau in the field.

⁶¹ Danielsson, PM. 28 January 1950 in Lauer's dossier.

⁶² Danielsson, PM. 28 January 1950 in Lauer's dossier. This is a separate PM, not identical to the immediately foregoing one,

⁶³ Danielsson, PM. 28 January 1950 in Lauer's dossier. Identical with PM of note 48.

It is fair to say that C-Bureau's standing in the Swedish bureaucratic pyramid was hardly strong. For a start, it was a small, low budget operation. But even among its customers – above all at the Defence Staff and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs – its position was rather weak. Its intelligence product could in no way compete in value with the kilometres of intercepted cables rolling in from the Swedish Sigint agency (FRA). Moreover the Defence Staff tended to place much greater credence in the reports of its Military Attachés and in certain quarters there was a view of the people at C-Bureau as at best, a bunch of civilian amateurs.

Not unnaturally, C-Bureau's main focus of attention concerned countries in Sweden's immediate neighbourhood and where Sweden had a natural and long-established security interest: Finland, Norway, Denmark and the Baltic States. But it also operated farther afield.

Although it has been known for some time that C-Bureau had clandestine radio transmitters at various points in the Balkans, very little concrete information has emerged about this. The documents K-N reproduced here in the documentary appendix are therefore of some importance in pinpointing how the clumsy behaviour of the Swedish Secret Service when trying to arrange intelligence cooperation with the Turks via the Finns ran the risk of compromising Sweden's own foreign policy in the eyes of the Russians. This is clearly brought out in the third last paragraph of Einar Modig's most secret letter of 17 May 1944 to Erik Boheman.

In its reply⁶⁴ to Modig, the Ministry for Foreign affairs in Stockholm made its position entirely clear on this matter:

⁶⁴ BUD telegram from Boheman to Modig, dated 7/6/44 in the file HP731, UD:arkiv,1920 Dossiersystem, RA-

In reply to your letter to Boheman of 17 May. The attempts to establish contacts were carried out entirely without the permission of the Swedish authorities and every kind of intelligence activity in cooperation with the Finns is absolutely forbidden. You should make this clear to the relevant people as well as insisting that the subordinates involved have clearly taken matters into their own hands without the proper authorization of their superiors.

The intelligence cooperation envisaged in the foregoing Turkish incident has a certain piquant relevance for the Wallenberg case. Presumably a similar arrangement had been sought and agreed on with the Hungarians. It will be remembered that Grosheim-Krisko, an employee of the Swedish Legation in Budapest who fell into Russian hands about the same time as Raoul Wallenberg and was later charged with espionage, related that the Russians were particularly interested in certain radio transmissions from the Swedish Legation in Budapest. The extent to which Raoul Wallenberg himself may have made use of special transmitter facilities for his mission and for his contacts with Stockholm remains unclear.

Appendix C: Remarks on a supposed visit of Raoul Wallenberg to Stockholm in Autumn 1944

At a Wallenberg Hearing in 1981, Marcus Wallenberg asserted that Raoul Wallenberg had lunched with him in Stockholm when Raoul was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.⁶⁵ Although some independent support for such a visit is to be found in the testimony of Baroness Kemeny-Fuchs, hard evidence is lacking. This latter fact can

naturally be explained in two ways: the first possibility is that Marcus Wallenberg was simply mistaken or confused, a phenomenon not uncommon in recalling events from the past. The second possibility is that the visit did indeed take place but for some reason or other was shrouded in secrecy. With the discovery of the Cheshire connection, the latter possibility naturally gains in interest.

Among the Lauer papers in the Wallenberg-förening's archive in Riksarkivet, there are three telegrams between Lauer and Wallenberg in September 1944 which show that Raoul Wallenberg did intend to return to Stockholm at the end of that month.⁶⁵ In the first telegram, dated 9 September, Lauer intimates that he is taking over the management of the Banana Company together with another board member Malmström, during Sven Salén's absence abroad. The telegram ends with Lauer asking Wallenberg "to telegraph immediately when he reckons to complete the assignment". In his reply to this telegram, written in German and dated 11 September, Wallenberg congratulates Lauer on his new appointment and intimates that he hopes to be home in two weeks time. This would take us to the 25th of the month. In the third telegram dated 12 September, Lauer acknowledges his receipt of Wallenberg's telegram and says that he will not make any agreement with Sven until he has personally spoken with Wallenberg. He then adds that since he himself is to be in Malmö on the 17th and then in Helsinki on the 25th, Wallenberg should come *before* the 25th. But did this visit take place? The answer would seem to be "no". In his book, *Raoul Wallenberg- hjälten i Budapest*, Jenő Lévai quotes a letter from Wallenberg to Lauer, dated 29 September 1944, in which Wallenberg writes the following:

⁶⁵ Report of the Swedish-Russian Working Group, Stockholm 2000. See pages 38-39.

⁶⁶ It is interesting to note that this tallies with a British document cited by the Swedish-Russian Working Group (see page 38) which speaks of Raoul Wallenberg being expected to visit Stockholm at the end of September 1944.

I am doing what I can to come home soon. [My italics] But you certainly are aware that it is not too easy to run down such a very large organisation like this one. The moment the invasion comes, it will occur violently. But as long as the invasion has not taken place, our activities are desirable and necessary. It is very difficult simply to call a halt to them. I shall try to come home some days before the Russians arrive.

It is hard to see how Wallenberg could have written in this way if he had in fact been able to visit Stockholm at the end of September as he had undoubtedly originally planned.

As far as some possible rendezvous with Cheshire in Stockholm is concerned, we have already seen that Cheshire was in Britain from 4 October to 4 November which would rule out this period. The letter of 29 September quoted by Lévai underlines the fact that Wallenberg was far too busy in Budapest to visit Stockholm, just prior to Cheshire's departure for England on 4 October. It is tempting to suppose that Wallenberg might have conceivably met Cheshire upon his return from Britain on 4 November. However from Lévai's book⁶⁷, it is clear that Wallenberg was equally active in Budapest also at this period.

In summary, I have found nothing to show that any meeting took place between Cheshire and Wallenberg in Stockholm in the autumn of 1944.

Note on the author: Dr. C.G. McKay is the author of two books on the history of the secret services, namely *From Information to Intrigue*, *Studies in Secret Service based on the Swedish Experience, 1939-1945*

⁶⁷ See pp 110-111

(London: Cass, 1993) and (with Bengt Beckman) *Swedish Signal Intelligence 1900-1945* (London; Cass,2003). He has also written numerous articles and reviews dealing with intelligence history which have appeared in *Kungl. Krigsvetenskapshandlingar och tidskrift*, *Intelligence and National Security*, *The Journal of Intelligence History*, *The Historical Journal* and other learned journals. He is the author of a chapter on Swedish codebreaking in a forthcoming volume on Colossus, *The First Computer* edited by Professor Jack Copeland,scheduled for publication by Oxford University Press in 2006.

For further information, see

http://intellit.muskingum.edu/alpha_folder/M_folder/mckay.html

13 AUG. 1943

Avskrift.

Lk31 S

HEMLIG

del. 1478/19

UD	Stab	Sto	Arb.	Och
12/8		roteln		
Dag				
11				
Kop	1	2	1	
nr				

Från Sthlm. 62 13 29 Britt, leg. passbyrå - herr
Cheshire

Till Sthlm. dir. Raoul Wallenberg

1943 12/8 15.23

Avl. av Kad

Engelska

Ch: Jag fick brev från X, men det var ingenting definitivt ännu. Kan vi inte träffas någon gång?

W: Ja, var och när skall vi träffas? Kan ni inte komma hit till oss?

Ch: Jo.

W: Kan ni komma i dag före middagen?

Ch: Det kan jag inte, men i morgon e.m.

W: Vilken tid?

Ch: Kl. 15.

W: Det är Strandvägen 7 A.

Avskrift,

Lka 1 S

HEMLIG
24. AUG. 1943

Dag	UD	Stab	Öre	Avd.	Öck
24/8					
Utg.					
Kop.					

Från Sthlm. hr Wallenberg
Till Sthlm. 67 01 40 Brit. leg. Cheshire
1943 24/8 12.15
Avl. av Kls
Engelska

Båda herrarna Wallenberg skola träffa C. i Riche's bar kl. 17 i morgon.

Monitored call from Mr. Wallenberg to Cheshire on 24 August 1943 arranging a meeting between Cheshire and "both Mr. Wallenbergs"

DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

C

[LRA 3] 14. OKT. 1943

Avskrift.

Från Sthlm 62 13 29. Britt. leg. - Cheshire
Till Sthlm - Dr Lauer, *H. Lauer*
1943 14/10 10.40
Avl. av Sen
Tyska

Page	UD	Stat	Ans	Ans	Ans
1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1

- C. Kan vi träffas idag?
L. Ja, passar det att jag kommer till er kl. 11 idag.
C. Ja, det passar bra.

Avskrift. Finnes i Hs. 1978/42 sng. Lauer.

Monitored telephone call on 14 October 1943 between Cheshire and Lauer

29. AUG. 1944

Avskrift.

Lka 1 S

HEMLIG

4073

Rosenthal
 Från Sthlm - dr Lauer (tysk)
 Till Sthlm 62 09 84 Britt. leg. passgavd. Mr Cheshire
 1944 28/8 15,57
 Avl. av HOP
 Tyska.

1944/48

Dag	UD	Stab	Öst	Avd.	Och
1944	10	10	10	10	10
11					
12					

Dr. Lauer och herr Rosenthal skall komma upp till G. i morgon kl.
 11 och prata om någon firma.

Cyph. f. inv. i Wd 4073/11 aug
Lauer

Monitored telephone call between Lauer and Cheshire arrang ing for Lauer and Mr. Rosenthal to discuss a firm.

4 28/10 1944 Legationsssekreterare Raoul Wallenberg, Budapest

Med Pharaoh, Gane stå vi ävenledes i förbindelse, och Mr. Cheshire är nu på besök i sitt hemland. Vi hoppas, att han återvänder nästa vecka med goda underrättelser. Men som jag redan flera gånger sagt, så är det största hindret att jag inte kan sköta Meropas angelägenheter tillräckligt och vi löpa risken att kopplas av från de intressanta och vinstgivande affärerna.

Privat. Jag måste meddela Dig, att min fru alltjämt är otröstlig och att alla mina försök att hjälpa henne över sorgen slagit fel. Ingen av hennes anhöriga har kunnat spåras upp.

Jag ber Dig att ge min syster så mycket pengar, som hon önskar, vilket dock inte gäller för min sväger.

Och så ber jag Dig att betala till herr Reichwalds familj, Julius Kallos eller Elisabeth Bodor etthundratusen pengö. Motvärdet deponeras genast efter att jag erhållit ett telegram från Dig "Angelägenheit Rolf erledigt". Jag har gjort upp en kurs på sextusen kronor.

Till Schwarz' släktingar, familj Nathan Weiss, kan Du lämna så mycket pengar som den gamla mannen önskar, vilket också gäller Ibola Schwarz. Som Du vet är den gamle herr Weiss sjuk; om Du på något sätt kan hjälpa honom med livsmedel, så gör det! Givetvis skall det icke betyda någon välgörenhet, utan Du kan ta betalt för varorna.

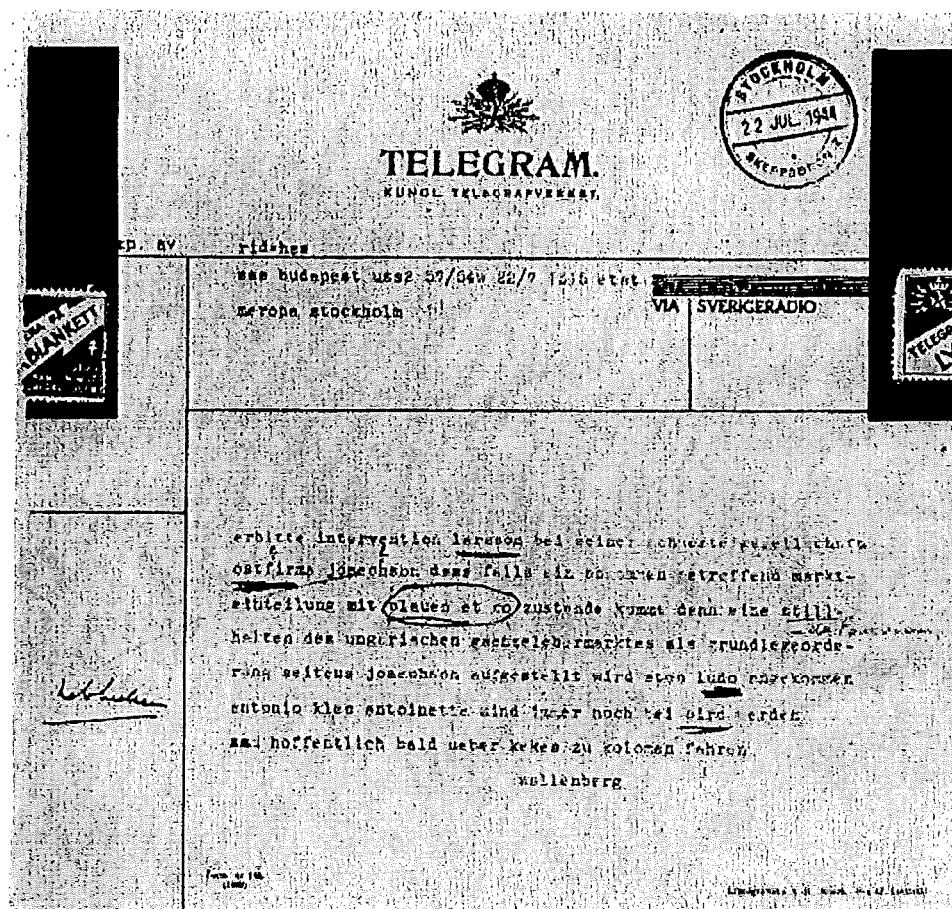
Just nu hör jag att 500 personer skall få resa från Ungern till Sverige. Vi be Dig att inte bara tänka på familj Mihaly utan också på de gamla Kallos och särskilt på Nathan Weiss och hans fru.

Sistast vill jag be Dig om följande: om Du kan anställa fru Bodor i Din organisation, så gör det, är Du snäll! Hon är mycket duktig, en framstående arbetskraft och givetvis tillförläpplig i varje hänseende.

Med hjärtliga hälsningar

Din tillgivne

Letter, dated 28 October 1944, from Lauer to Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest, referring to contact with Pharaoh and explicitly mentioning Cheshire.



Wallenbergs telegram till Lauer.

c) Man skall vidare försöka att på officiell väg få en transport till Sverige eller Palestina till stånd utan att betala därför. Mosaiska församlingen i Stockholm vill ta hand om 200 barn. Undersök om detta stämmer. Langlet har fått ett telegram om det den 17 juli.

d) Om möjligheten att verkligen framgångsrikt muta ungerska eller tyska officiella personer kommer jag att skriva senare. Jag tror, att sådana försök till närmanden av vederbörande kan utnyttjas i utpressningssyfte.

Bristen på betalningsmedel är stor. Det är därför svårt att skaffa pengö.

En utförlig officiell rapport om läget avgår samtidigt. Jag skall försöka att komma hem för rapport inom den närmaste tiden.

Med hjärtliga hälsningar

Budapest den 18 juli 1944.

Raoul Wallenberg.

Bilaga 4.

Paris 17. July

TELEGRAM.
KUNGL. TELEGRAFVERKET.

STOCKHOLM
22 JUL 1944
SKEPPSBRONN

ad. av rid=has

sss budapest uss2 57/54w 22/7 1515 etat
meropa stockholm (2)

VIA SVERIGERADIO

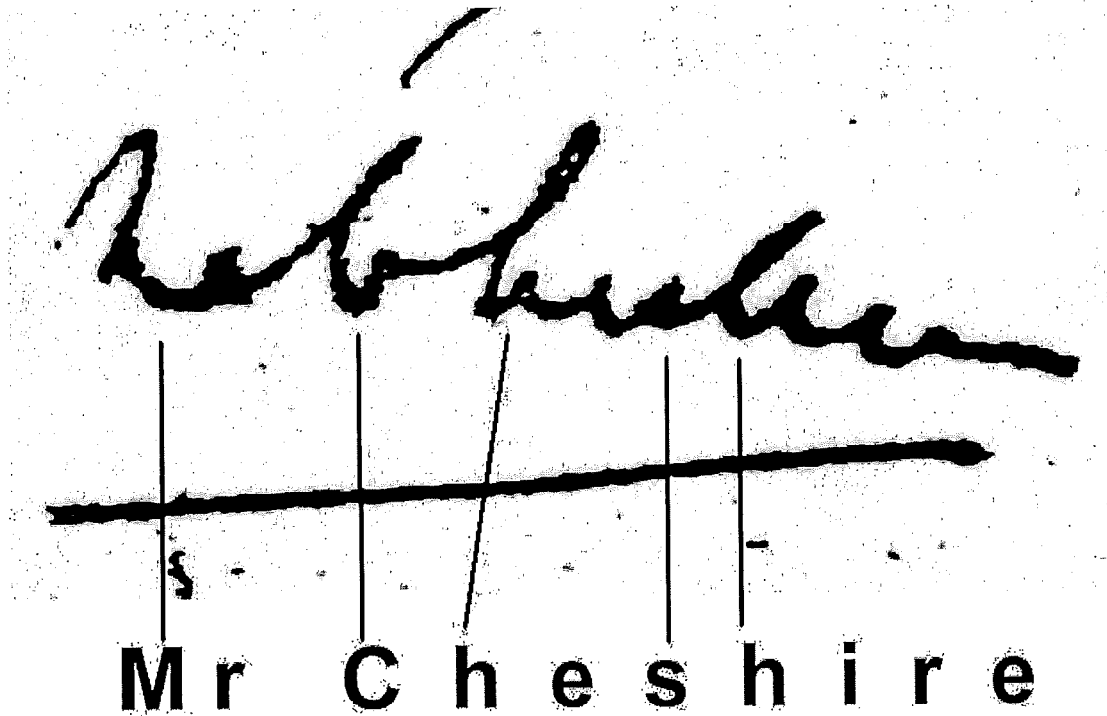
erbitte intervention larsson bei seiner schwestergesellschaft
ostfirma josephson dass falls ein abkommen betreffend markt-
einteilung mit plauen et co zustande kommt dann eine still-
halten des ungarischen gänselebermarktes als grundlegeorde-
nung seitens josephson aufgestellt wird stop ludo angekommen
antonio kleo antoinette sind immer noch bei biro werden
am horrentlich bald ueber kekas zu koloman fahren
wallenberg

Reb. h. h. h.

Form. 11. 11. 11.
(111)

Librogr. H. A. S. Nord. 16 1/2 G. 1,000.000

A copy of the same telegram among Lauer's correspondence

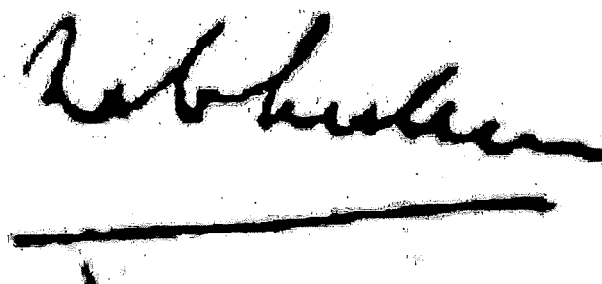


Mr Chesire

The handwritten note to the telegram
identifying the man who wasn't there.

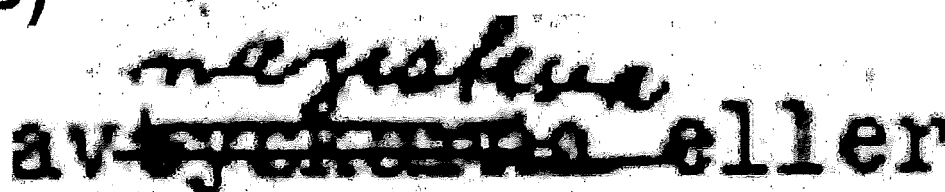
A "blow-up" of the signature

A)



Rebhusen

B)



nazisterna
avtryckarna eller

Comparison of handwriting. A) shows Cheshire's name as it appears in the telegram shown in Léval's book published in Sweden in 1948. B) shows a correction of a typewritten text by Lauer.



**Kóloman Lauer, Raoul Wallenberg's business
colleague.**

LÉGATION DE SUÈDE
À BUCAREST, À SOFIA ET À ANKARA
L'ATTACHÉ MILITAIRE

No. 24.

Hbr nr 8.

Personligt. Bukarest den 1.2.1944.

Strängt förtroligt.

FÖRSVARSTABEN

UTRIKESAVDELNINGEN

Ink 17/2 1944 H/14

Broder,

härmedagen passerades Bukarest av en ung man

mycket travlig herr Törneman, som i enrum hos mig avslöjade sig såsom löjtnant och tjänstgörande i fst hos major Petersens. Han skulle till Ankara och begärde få vet namn osv. v. på oh för därvarande utrikesavd.

Jag vill - helt oss emellan - bringa till Din kännedom, att unga män utan titlar och ställning absolut icke få några som helst upplysningar av värde i de balkanska generalstaberna. Vad de på annat håll få, är i de flesta fall av noll och intet värde. Det förvånade mig också, att av hans frågor kunna förstå, att han icke ägde någon kännedom om de rapporter, som skickats härifrån ang exvis ryska förhållanden. Jag nämner detta, eftersom han kom in på det området. Hans kunskaper i övrigt om förhållandena i dessa trakter känner jag icke till. Jag beder Dig icke uppfatta detta som kritik mot den unge mannen, som var mycket sympatisk. Vad jag reagerar mot, det är, att en sådan mission, som den han tycks utrustad med kan vara mig till skada i mitt legala arbete. Man kommer i Turkiet att draga helt andra slutsatser av den unge mans mission, än vad man där hemma tror.

Med bästa hälsningar.

Din tillgivne

Överste C. Kempff.

Nils B. Kempff

*Skicka
brev till*
LÉGATION DE SUÈDE

Ankara den 17 maj 1944.

Strängt förtroligt.

HP 731

9
(1 gm Ankara)
7
6

67

Ink.	4/6	1944
Ans.	HP	2 28

REG.

Broder,

För ett par månader sedan ankom hit som kurir till mig med Backlund en advokat Törneman, vilken så vitt jag förmår var inkallad för tjänstgöring i Förvarastaben. Han hade ett slags uppdrag till turkiska generalstaben, om vars art han icke underrättade mig; jag antog att det var fråga om någon hälsning från Brunsson, som befann sig i Bukarest och reflekterade inte närmare över saken.

Vid Backlunds senaste hitkomst medföljde honom en gammal herre från Förvarastaben, denna gång kapten Ternberg, som ävenledes medförde ett brev från Brunsson och begärde att tillvisad till Generalstaben. Efter återkomsten därifrån uppsökte han mig och meddelade att han sammanträffat med vederbörande avdelningschef i staben, men att resultatet av deras samtal blivit negativt, varför han anhöll om min medverkan. På min fråga vad det gällde uppgav han att han tillhörde den "illegala underrättelse-avdelningen" hemma och att meningen var att söka åstadkomma ett utbyte av informationer mellan motsvarande svenska och turkiska organisationer genom kodmeddelanden över källiga radiosändare. Meddelandena skulle i främsta rummet avse militära informationer från och om Ryssland, vilka borde intressera båda parterna. Om detta ämne hade herr Törneman redan underhållit sig med vederbörande men tydligen icke uppnått

Herr Kabinettssekreteraren

Eric BOHEMAN,

Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet.

V. 5. v.

resultat (för den som känner de turkiska vederbörandes ytterliga
oförmåga och misslyckande för att de ska ingå i en över-
enskomst, men hela aktionen tämligen fantastisk). Nu hade Ternberg
tagit upp saken igen och fått ett svar med artiga fraser, men i
sak helt undvikande; man hade sagt sig ingenting kunde göra utan
både regeringens godkännande. Ternberg bad mig nu uppstå någon
av spetsarna i utrikesministeriet för att på den vägen få saken
på rätt köl. Uter någon större förklaring att hanne varit ingenting
sagade jag att det var en fråga om att man skulle kunna ge
vad AOKALIN. De upplysningar han gav mig var så pass förbluffande,
att jag inte kan underlåta att föra dem vidare. Han var fullt un-
derrättad om den tidigare demarchen och visste även att jag var
okunnig om den; han sade sig länge och väl övertygt om han borde
tala med mig om den men slutligen stannat för att det var bättre
att låta saken själv dö. Vad saksfrågan angår sade han att ett dy-
likt informationsutbyte var främmande för den turkiska generalsta-
bens kutym och kunde leda till allmogens komplikationer och oför-
väntade konsekvenser, varför man under alla förhållanden måste
ställa sig avvisande. Vid som omedelbart mer än själva förslaget
företogs och utrikesministeriets avvisan generalstabschefens för-
sättning var att herr Törneman's förslag framställdes genom den finske
militärattachén, överste Wiltanen med begäran om skriftligt (!)
och till denne. Aokalin skrattade när han omtalade detta och
sagade: "Ni kanske förstår att vi blev en smula överraskade och
inte reflekterade på förslaget". Jag svarade att jag mer än väl
förstod hans känslor, att vederbörande säkerligen haft de bästa
avsikter men inte visat något större omdöme och att jag förstod
det så att den turkiska regeringen önskade att hela uppslaget skul-
le falla. Han bejakade detta och sade: "Ja, Ni ser själv hur
absolut det är att inlåta sig på sådana här operationer."

Att en representant för försvarsstaben i ett ärende som an-
sås så hemligt att inte ens hans egen minister underrättats, som
sällan hand anlitat en främmande, och därtill krigförande, stats
militärattaché är verkligen så häpnadsväckande att man inte skulle
våga något sådant möjligt. Brunsson var som bekant frånvarande, då
han nu, men ehuru båda herrarna sammanträffat med honom på vägen

- 2 -

och fått rekommendationer till Viitanen och schweiziske militärattachén, kan jag inte tänka mig att Brunsson haft kännedom om uppdragets art eller, om han haft det, kunde kommit på den barocka idén att anlita finnen för en sådan ytterst ömtålig sak. Det hör ju till pjesen att denne är känd som kritiklöst tyskvänlig och trycktroende (över huvud taget anses han här som en hygglig och lagsam karl, men mycket litet begåvad, varför turkarna inte gärna kunde föreställa sig annat än att hela aktionen var tillkommen i tryckt intresse. I varje fall måste de förutsett att den tyske ambassadens militärer omedelbart underrättats om saken av Viitanen. Visserligen har turkarna ingen kännedom till ryssarna, men de äro i alla fall allierade med England, som befinner sig i krig med Finland, och kunde redan därför om möjligt inlåta sig på ett företag, som presenterades på ett sådant sätt (även om de eljest skulle velat göra det).

Hela saken är verklig och ägnad att ställa Sveriges arbetsvetenskap som neutralt land i en ganska underlig dager. Om turkarna, vilket jag hoppas inte är fallet, skulle underrätta sina allierade om vad som förefallit och dessa i sin tur ryssarna, vore episoden inte ägnad att öka förtroendet för oss i Moskva.

Skall ett sådant förslag som det man här velat få igenom kunna realiseras kan det naturligtvis endast ske genom att en person som länge vistats på platsen och fått intima vänskapsförbindelser i turkiska militära kretsar (om detta över huvud är möjligt) så småningom kan vinna dessas förtroende och uppnå kontakt med härvarande informationsofficerare; inte genom att skicka ner en person på ett par dagar som utan stöd från sin minister kommer stickande med ett förslag, ännu till genom utländsk medelhand.

För min egen del finner jag det hela litet kusligt. Är man i den svenska försvarsstaben så inställd på att arbeta ihop med finnarna att man finner det naturligt att anförtro dem sina innersta hemligheter? I så fall är vi verkligen inne på farliga vägar.

Om Eugén
P. S. M. S.

-4-

Bil. 3.

När man i dag läser igenom denna kod, verkar den kanske naiv, men när vi i Stockholm före Raouls avresa gjorde upp koden, utgick vi ifrån, att vi kunde komma längst med en sådan naiv kod utan regler. Det visade sig också, att koden fungerade förvånansvärt bra. Raoul och jag hade arbetat tillsammans så länge, att vi förstod varandra, även om man måste kodbeteckna saker, som vi icke kommit överens om. Här har jag t.ex. ett telegram från Raoul den 22/7. Om man läser detta telegram, kan ingen människa förstå, vad det gäller. Det var så, att det cirkulerade rykten i Budapest, att det skulle bli fredsförhandlingar mellan amerikanerna, ryssarna och nazisterna. Ryktet var troligtvis utspritt av ^{marjatta} ~~ryssarna~~ eller de ungerska pilkorsmännen. Raoul bad, att vi skulle sätta oss i förbindelse med amerikanska ambassaden, att de skulle få nazisterna att stoppa ytterligare deportation av judar, om det var så att förhandlingar var igång. Fredsförhandlingarna kallades i detta telegram "stillhalteabkommen". Ryssarna betecknade han Ostfirman Josephson.

När Raouls utnämning blev känd, fick vi många uppvaktningar både skriftligen och muntligen, inte bara från ungrare i Sverige, som hade gläntingar kvar utan också från ungrare i andra länder framför allt i USA. En av de första var Miklos Rosza, som var mycket känd i Hollywood. Han vände sig till oss för att få hjälp till sin mor och syster. Sedan kom bankdirektör Björkman i Skandinaviska Banken med en lista på sina vänner. Undan för undan kom flera svenska affärsföretag ~~från Baltiska Skinkompaniet~~.

Bil. 4

På det här gula papperet har vi gjort noteringar över alla personer, som behövde hjälp, så att Raoul kunde ta med sig.

Som jag nämnde var Raoul mycket noggrann. Hans idol var farbrodern, bankdirektör Jakob Wallenberg. Han var dennes privatsekreterare under den tid han var hos Meropa. Raoul var också mycket ekonomisk. När han fick licens att köpa en revolver, köpte han inte en ny, utan vi gick till ett par affärer i gamla stan, där vi kunde köpa en begagnad billigare. När jag skämtade med honom, vad det var för mening att spara på en revolver, svarade han, att eftersom staten skall betala, så måste man tänka på att spara.

Showing (i) Lauer's interpretation (see first paragraph) of the telegram dated 22 July 1944 from Wallenberg (ii) his assertion (see last paragraph) that Raoul Wallenberg was Jacob Wallenberg's private secretary during his time at Meropa.