

# TV's Resurrection of A Holocaust Hero

WALLENBERG, From DF

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He emphasizes that Wallenberg's heroism was not simply in buying up the houses but in physically defending them and in actually going to the railroad station to drag Jews out of the hands of their captors.

"When we see a child drowning, we're all heroes," said Lantos. "The thing about Wallenberg is that he sought out danger and probable death. He volunteered. He went in there and did something about what was happening to the Jews."

After the Russians took Pest, the east side of the city, in January 1945, Wallenberg was summoned to the Soviet headquarters on the 17th. He told aides he didn't know whether he was a guest or a prisoner. He never returned.

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Meanwhile, the governments of the world belatedly began pressing the Soviets for word of Wallenberg. The Swedes, whose earlier requests for information had been timid, now began to speak more loudly. Simon Wiesenthal, the famous nemesis of Nazi criminals, learned of more sightings of Wallenberg. Just in the past few months, committees have been springing up around the world and rallies have been held demanding news of Wallenberg. And on Jan. 15, an international seminar honoring the man will be held at Stockholm.

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Raoul Wallenberg

# Hunt for a Lost Hero

<sup>Wall</sup>  
PBS' Haunting Tale  
Of Raoul Wallenberg

By Michael Kernan <sup>WR</sup>

At long last, the astounding story of Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust, has reached the vast American television audience.

Tonight, the hour-long story will be presented on Channel 26 at 10. Titled "Missing Hero," the film is a model of documentary technique, intercutting real pictures from the past with present-day interviews in Israel, in Sweden, in Canada, in England.

The black and white newsreels and stills—some of them taken by Wallenberg himself—are perhaps familiar to us now. But they still yank us out of our daily lives and haunt us—those faces, those people clambering onto trains to nowhere. Rarely has one

See **WALLENBERG**, D13, Col. 1

Novel of a Washington family in the '60s, D10.

CBS wins ratings week; NBC second, D13.

1/11/81. OBS.  
NWE 5

## 'Trial' to prove hero is alive

from CHRIS MOSEY  
in Stockholm

A TWO-DAY 'trial' in Stockholm this week will attempt to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Raoul Wallenberg, who saved the lives of at least 20,000 Hungarian Jews during the war, is still alive and imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

Wallenberg was detained by the Red Army when it marched into Budapest in 1945, accused of spying, and taken to Moscow. The Soviet authorities claim he died there in 1947, but there have been persistent reports since that he is still alive.

The Raoul Wallenberg Hearing, on Thursday and Friday, has been arranged by the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association and the International Sakharov Committee of Copenhagen.

The most interesting will be testimony by former inmates of the Soviet prison system who say they have seen Wallenberg and that he is detained in a special camp for prisoners officially declared dead by the Russians. Ingrid Garde Widemar, chairman of the Wallenberg association, says that in the past year it has sent several letters addressed to Wallenberg at three Soviet prisons. None has been sent back. "We take this as a further sign that Wallenberg is still alive," she says.

## WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST

Memories of the War Years in  
Hungary

Per Anger

Preface by Elie Wiesel

Translated by David Mel Paul and  
Margareta Paul

With 2 Maps and 15 Photographs

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During the Second World War, Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede, was sent to Budapest by the American Refugee Board. There he saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the "Final Solution." He stopped deportation trains and death marches to hand over protective Swedish passes to the deportees; he organized a section of "international houses" which flew the Swedish flag and protected thousands of Jews; twice during these dramatic days he confronted Adolf Eichmann face to face.

In 1945, Wallenberg was taken prisoner by the Soviets; he disappeared without a trace. An International Wallenberg Association in Stockholm is trying to shed light on his fate.

Per Anger, then a young attaché at the Swedish embassy in Budapest, was Wallenberg's close collaborator and friend.

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(3)

## WLB Book Reviews

*With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest* by Per Anger. Translated by David and Margareta Paul. Holocaust Library; dist. by Schocken Books, 1981. 192p. illus. \$8.95.

Thirty-seven years ago one man, with the assistance of a small group of diplomats and volunteers, personally confronted Adolph Eichmann's "final solution" and in a six-month period saved the lives of an estimated 25,000 Jews. Today, according to all available testimony, that same man is being held somewhere in the Soviet Union, a political prisoner since 1945. The man is Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish legation to Budapest in 1944, and this memoir, written by an attaché to that embassy, is the first English-language eyewitness account of the Wallenberg story.

Raoul Wallenberg, a member of Sweden's prominent banking family, arrived in Budapest in July 1944 with a single mission: to save the Jews of Hungary's capital city. In the six weeks that preceded his arrival, from May 15 to July 7, about 600,000 Jews were deported from the Hungarian countryside and provinces directly to the extermination camps at Auschwitz, where most were immediately gassed. At the height of the deportations, the Nazis were sending four trains a day, containing a total of 12,000 people, across the Czechoslovakian border into Poland. By July the special unit headed by Eichmann, with the cooperation of the Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross Party, were ready to move on their final target: the Jews of Budapest.

Wallenberg's rescue mission was audacious, tireless, and heroic. At his first meeting with Per Anger, who had served in the Swedish embassy since before the Nazi takeover of Hungary, Wallenberg outlined a scheme that was to protect the lives of tens of thousands of Jews: the embassy would issue so-called protective passports, identification papers in blue and yellow with the three crowns emblem of Sweden. By increasing his own staff to 400 people (who were thus protected as well), Wallenberg's mission worked around the clock to produce and distribute these papers. Those Jews fortunate enough to receive the docu-



Raoul Wallenberg

ments were moved into "protected" houses—overcrowded, ill-equipped, but outside the Nazi-mandated Jewish ghetto.

Had the mission accomplished only this much—and it far exceeded the efforts of the Swiss and Danish legations—it would have been notable. But Wallenberg's personal efforts to save individual Jews, regardless of their "protected" status, is legendary. Per Anger recalls:

Wallenberg always had people on watch who could warn him in time to get to the station before the train's departure. On one occasion, he arrived with several long lists of the holders of protective passports and demanded in an authoritative tone to check whether any such persons had by mistake been taken aboard.

The Germans were taken by surprise and, right under their noses, Wallenberg pulled out a large number of Jews. Many of them had no passport at all, only various papers in the Hungarian language—drivers licenses, vaccination records or tax receipts—that the Germans did not understand. The bluff succeeded.

Scenes such as this one were repeated at other train stations, in the protected houses, in the sealed ghetto, and during the final 125-mile

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For Release Wednesday, August 3, (Upon Delivery)

Washington, DC....A renewed American effort to secure from the Soviet Union information on the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat arrested by the Russians after he saved approximately 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II, was proposed today to a Congressional subcommittee.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, Mrs. Rachel Gestreicher Haspel, president of The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, urged that:

- All branches of the U.S. government, when communicating with the Soviets on official matters, raise the issue of Wallenberg and press for his release from prison;
- Radio Free Europe and Voice of America broadcasts to the Soviet Union be used to aid in establishing Wallenberg's whereabouts;
- Soviet immigrants to the U.S. be asked about any information they may have concerning Wallenberg.

The Wallenberg Committee has as its goal securing the release of Wallenberg, whom the Soviets seized in 1945, and making known "his extraordinary deeds in Hungary...so that the name Raoul Wallenberg will become synonymous with heroism and humanitarianism throughout the world," she testified.

In her comments before the subcommittee, Mrs. Haspel said her organization will again place ads in Russian-language newspapers in an effort to reach Soviet immigrants to this country who may have information on Wallenberg.

Mrs. Haspel testified that, in spite of Soviet claims that Wallenberg died in a prison in the U.S.S.R. in 1947, there is a great deal of evidence that he is still alive. In fact, she said, "based on very con-

(more)



crete information, it is our opinion that Wallenberg has been given preferential treatment by Soviet jailers. Never in all the thousands of pages of testimony released (last summer) by the Swedish government concerning his imprisonment has hard labor ever been mentioned."

The Swedish government, she continued, has made representations to the Soviet Union about Wallenberg as recently as last January and has assured the Wallenberg Committee that it will continue to pursue the case with the U.S.S.R.

In her testimony, Mrs. Haspel urged that each of the 50 states in this country should include the Wallenberg story in their school curricula and that each state declare October 5 as "Raoul Wallenberg Day." She pointed out that Wallenberg "is the only living honorary citizen of the United States," a designation made on October 5, 1981, in legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan.

On a national basis, Mrs. Haspel urged that an American stamp be issued to honor Wallenberg, even though past postal policy has not been to commemorate the living. She also recommended that the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council consider naming a wing of the new Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington after Wallenberg.

On Wallenberg's 71st birthday, Thursday, Aug. 4, public observances will be held in New York City, Stockholm, London, Jerusalem and Philadelphia, Mrs. Haspel said. The New York City ceremony will begin at 2 p.m. with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Holocaust Memorial Wall on Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza (47th Street and First Avenue) to honor those whom Wallenberg was unable to save.

# Wallenberg — a Swedish hero whose cause lives on

By Chris Mosey

Stockholm

Raoul Wallenberg lives — as a cause. This much was proved beyond reasonable doubt at an emotionally charged, chaotic two-day public hearing into the mystery of Sweden's "lost hero of the Holocaust."

And on Saturday night a torchlight on the Soviet Embassy marked the 30th anniversary of Wallenberg's capture by the Red Army.

Whether Wallenberg is actually alive — now aged 69, after 33 years in the Soviet prison system — remains a matter of speculation. If he is, whether the hearing has done anything to improve his chances of release is problematical.

The Soviet news agency Tass described the proceedings in the Swedish capital as "a provocation."

Commenting on this, Dr. Gideon Hausner, chairman of the Israel Raoul Wallenberg Association and one of an international panel of "experts" hearing evidence aimed at proving Wallenberg is still alive, said: "We regret that they see it in this light. No provocation was intended."

Greville Janner, British member of Parliament who chaired the second day of the hearing, admitted that not all the evidence produced at the hearing was reliable.

"None of us here would like to have to rely on such evidence in a court of law," said Mr. Janner, a Queen's Counsel. "Each individual strand of evidence is weak. But put all the strands together and you have a powerful case."

The most powerful strand was Andrei Shinkovitch, an insurance salesman from Paris, Shinkovitch, a surprise witness, was jailed for anti-Soviet activities while living in the Soviet Union in 1936. He was released in 1937.

In December 1947, Shinkovitch said, he shared a cell in Moscow's Lubyanka prison with Raoul Wallenberg. The only official Soviet statement on Wallenberg says he died in July 1947.

Wallenberg was attached to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest with a special mission to save the lives of Jews doomed under Adolf Eichmann's extermination program. In the final year of the German occupation of Hungary, Wallenberg used American

## Focus

money and Swedish passports to save the lives of an estimated 100,000 Jews.

The dazzling young Swede, member of a wealthy banking family, rapidly became a legend in the Jewish community for his daring in facing up to Eichmann and the German SS. But when the Red Army marched into Budapest in 1945, Wallenberg was arrested and taken to Moscow. He was accused of spying but never put on trial.

Initial United attempts by the Swedish Foreign Ministry to clarify his fate met with little success. As pressure mounted and as Wallenberg slowly became a "cause célèbre" in the West, the Soviet Union in 1957 put out its statement that he had died of a heart attack.

"Weak strands" of evidence were produced at the hearing, claiming that Wallenberg is, in fact, still alive after having been smuggled through 13 prisons and large psychiatric hospitals.

A conversation with "T. L.," produced by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, claimed a Soviet general named Gerasimov, N. Kuryavov died under questioning by the KGB after being quizzed in the West as having said he had met Wallenberg on two occasions in the 1950s in the Soviet prison system.

An anonymous statement from another former Soviet citizen claimed that in 1970 Wallenberg was kept in total isolation in cell No. 77 in Spets Korpus jail in the Grand prison area.

Credif Laborsky, a Russian dissident now living in West Germany, said a reliable source in Moscow had told him: "In 1973 in Blagoveshchensk special psychiatric hospital one old Swede was held. His physical state was very bad."

Dr. Hausner told me after the hearing: "Wallenberg was not killed by the Russians because after Stalin's death things changed. Extermination was no longer used. He has been kept in jail instead. Why? Who knows? Perhaps the Russians are afraid they will lose face if they have to admit that they made a mistake in declaring him dead."

The hearing asked Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to raise the Raoul Wallenberg case once again with the Russians.

DWB

# Swedish Hero Is in Soviet, Panel Says

By JOHN VINOCUR

Special to The New York Times

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15 — An international panel called on the Soviet Union today to reopen the case of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat presumed to have disappeared in Soviet prisons after saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis in the final days of World War II.

After a hearing in which the panel was told that Mr. Wallenberg had been seen alive in the Soviet Union after the Soviet authorities reported him dead, the group concluded that the original Soviet statement could not have been true and that "tragic misinformation" had been advanced about the diplomat's fate.

"We have every reason to believe that he is still alive," said a resolution adopted by the panel, which was headed by Ingrid Garde Widemar, a Justice of the Swedish Supreme Court and chairman of the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association, which sponsored the meeting.

The Soviet Embassy here described the hearing as an anti-Soviet provocation.

## Bluff and Heroism

A member of a prominent family of bankers and industrialists, Mr. Wallenberg would be 69 years old today. The Swedish Government sent him to Budapest in mid-1944 at the request of the

United States War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress to try to save Hungarian Jews from deportation to Nazi extermination camps. With what was described as bluff, heroism and contempt for convention, Mr. Wallenberg managed to issue protective passes to about 20,000 Jews and to assist indirectly perhaps 100,000 more.

When Soviet troops entered Budapest in January 1945, Mr. Wallenberg and his driver were placed under what was described to the Swedish Foreign Ministry a month later as Soviet protection. It was assumed that the Soviet Union regarded him as a possible spy for the United States.

But in 1947, Andrei V. Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister at the time, told the Swedish Government that the diplomat was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to the Soviet authorities.

However, the Russians changed their story in 1957, when reports from returning prisoners of war mentioned Mr. Wallenberg. Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko reported that a search of prison archives showed that Mr. Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in his cell in July 1947 at the age of 35.

## 'I Met Raoul Wallenberg'

The most unusual testimony presented to the panel today was a report from Andrei Shimkevich, who said that he served 27 years for espionage in Soviet jails from 1930 to 1957.

"I met Raoul Wallenberg in December 1947," Mr. Shimkevich said. "Nothing is forgotten in prison."

He said that they shared the same cell for two days, five months after the diplomat's reported death. Mr. Wallenberg, the witness said, told him that he was a diplomat under investigation for spying. Mr. Shimkevich declined to reply to reporters' questions about whether he had told of the meeting before, and, if not, why he had withheld the information.

Other testimony came from Simon Wiesenthal, who runs the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna. He said that Gennadi N. Kupryuzov, a Soviet general sentenced to prison for participation in an alleged plot, told a reliable informant now in the West that he had spent time with Mr. Wallenberg in 1953, 1955 and 1956.

## General Is Reportedly Hounded

The name of the informant was not disclosed at his request, Mr. Wiesenthal said, but according to one account, the



Raoul Wallenberg

general, who had been released from prison, died in 1979 after being hounded by the Soviet secret police for discussing his acquaintance with the Swede.

An American, Marvin W. Makinen, a professor of biophysics at the University of Chicago, who was arrested by the Soviet authorities in 1961 and served 28 months in prison on espionage charges, told the panel a cell mate spoke to him of the presence of a Swede at a time when officials in Stockholm knew of no other possible Swedish prisoners in the Soviet Union except Mr. Wallenberg.

"We've had no satisfactory evidence from the Soviets about his fate, and considerable material indicating that Raoul Wallenberg did not die as we've been told," said a member of the panel, Gideon Hausner, the chief Israeli prosecutor in the trial of Adolf Eichmann. "Therefore, we cling to the idea that he is alive."

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST

По просьбе американского консулата создано бюро в Вашингтоне для вынесения решения по делу Валленберга, а в эти дни в посольстве или консульстве в Стокгольме находится министр иностранных дел СССР В. Абдульманов, по окончании от 6 февраля 1977 года, по-видимому назначенный министром иностранных дел страны.

Со своей стороны правительство Швеции также не раз высказывало свое несогласие с решением шведского правительства относительно Валленберга, и в частности в отношении его 6 февраля 1977 года, по-видимому назначенный министром иностранных дел страны.

Иосиф Ицков

# СУДЬБА РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

Большая международная дискуссия и уныние сталинских терзаний и контртеррора И. Ицкова, прожимающий в настоящее время в Западном Берлине, обретенный в результате нашей глупости с помощью такого соглашения:

"Л. Феликс Русском Слово" за 24 XI 83 г. в своем сообщении о контртерре, состоявшемся в Кванте (Нью-Йорк) с целью сбора средств для продолжения шведского движения Р. Валленберга, "по сути, все еще находится в одном из этапов Сидней".

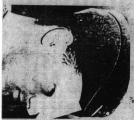
К сожалению, мне не известны ни устройство конюрга, ни то, каковы обиды или обиды разглагольств. Р. Валленберга, однако хочу сказать, что это мероприятие, в основу которого положены доводы "высших тактических соображений" могут в дальнейшем мирно объединиться, интересующая судьбой Р. Валленберга."

К счастью, пропавшая страна, прожимающая свет на историю, объединившаяся с Р. Валленберга в советских структурах. Мы полагаем, что она представляет существующий интерес для читателей.

ра иностранных дел, несколько упирается от признания очевидной обретенности, связанных с "делом Валленберга" организации международных международных организаций.

Единственный "интерес", в котором сталкиваются автор "Правдой" Ицков, — это "качество" от Р. Валленберга, который самозванец Лудвигский

террора "Сююююю" на имя министра Голландии, не представляет серьезной критики.



(СМЕЯЮСЬ) \* и он был признан в пользу Лудвигский, как это стало предметом разговора "при активном участии" Р. Валленберга (как утверждает сам Соломон, он "лично видел" в Валленберга?), именно поэтому, чтобы скрывать сотрудничество, как оговорка утверждает Соломон, "было признано" при передаче без возврата.

Не подумайте ошибочно, что "качество" от Р. Валленберга "антанта" сфер Р. Валленберга, предположительно (?) от инфантила, который был сфигуровал другим членом.

Секреторство является и становится, Р. Валленберга на его же радио, сообщая, что он об этом "ЧП" якобы "должен министру".

Я знаю Соломона. Мне доверно ставилась с ним полтора десятилетия в течение длительного времени, когда он "руководит" операцией по некачественному, являясь после объяснения, меня толкало не безграмотный толпач (как она тогда извещалась): никак как поперечный сдвигом это не находил, но он был слишком легкой соулкой на лубякских ладунках, тогда

даль какой-то мизантропу и дилетанту дождать. К тому же, высокое участие к какому-то отходится с презрением,

еще явлю, что он до сих пор ждал. Как это ни прискорбно, но брать на веру, эти случаи не были хотя бы потому, что такая версия, как шведский дипломат, ни при каких обстоятельствах не мог отыскать в Европе. Местом его пребывания, если бы он получил "спас", могла быть лишь Вальденбургская тюрьма, где наряду с бывшими советскими партизанами и государственными деятелями, сотрудничавшими в Австралии и Германии находились С. Ицковом, но из них мне довольно интересно, — в частности, с бывшим французским консулом в Веймаре Ицковом, Ле д'Ам.

В духе установившейся традиции в деле поворота гражданских Соломоновых Штатов Америки Р. Валленберга администрация президента Рейгана могла бы потребовать от советского правительства доступа к соответствующему делу Валленберга, хранящемуся в архивах КГБ СССР, создав над этого международную комиссию из компетентных лиц.

Поскольку советское правительство, как известно из "Темной истории", являлось "созданием по поводу случая" родственником Р. Валленберга следует незамедлительно потребовать от советских властей выдачи официальной документации о подделке



Журналисты в Стокгольме ломали себе головы: с какой целью прибыл в столицу Швеции Паасикиви? Он кратко отвечал на вопросы: прибыл навестить своего давнего друга банкира Валленберга. Его заявление никто не поверил, но только тогда не смог и дознаться о подлинной цели его визита в Стокгольм.

В конце августа 1944 года финский посол в Стокгольме Гриппенберг вручил Колдонтгай письмо для советского правительства с просьбой принять

делегацию для переговоров о перемирии или мире. Через четыре дня Москва дала ответ, подтвердив свои уже известные условия о разрыве отношений с нацистской Германией и выводе немецких войск из Финляндии в двухнедельный срок. Финское правительство приняло эти условия, и 30 сентября 1944 года было заявлено об окончании войны между СССР и Финляндией.

Таким образом, при посредничестве и содействии банкира М. Валленберга советское ру-

ководство вступило в контакт и нашло "общий язык" с Паасикиви, будущим президентом Финляндии, установившим и до конца своей жизни поддерживавшим дружественные отношения со страшным соседом.

А всего через несколько месяцев после этого советскими органами госбезопасности был "задержан" кузен Маркуса Валленберга — молодой шведский дипломат Рауль Валленберг, жизненный путь которого оборвался в возрасте 35-ти лет в застенках Лубянки.

SHOC

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## Notes on People

### Sister of Missing Hero of Holocaust Accepts an Award

Perennial gratitude sweetened painful memories at yesterday's ceremony in Temple Emanu-el awarding the \$10,000 Roger Joseph Prize to Raoul Wallenberg, the missing Swedish hero of the Holocaust. Mr. Wallenberg is credited with saving 20,000 Hungarian Jews directly and many others indirectly.

Mr. Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren of Stockholm, accepted the award at the annual ordination ceremonies of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Next to her on the podium, representing scores of Hungarian Jewish survivors in the audience, was Susan Taber, librarian at the college. Presenting the prize, named for his brother, was Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, board chairman of the college.

Miss Taber, who was meeting Mrs. Lagergren for the first time, was with

her mother on a 1944 death-march of Budapest Jews when Mr. Wallenberg arrived with trucks, medicine, food and Swedish passports, of which he had distributed thousands to ghetto residents.

A member of a Lutheran banking family, Mr. Wallenberg had been sent by Swedish authorities on the plea of the United States War Refugee Board and the World Zionist Organization.

Last seen with Soviet officers in Budapest in 1945, Mr. Wallenberg was reported by the Kremlin in 1967 to have died in a Soviet prison in 1947. Mrs. Lagergren said she was "absolutely convinced" by persistent reports that he was alive. She said the prize money would go toward the continuing investigation. This week she will testify in Washington on a House bill that would make her brother an honorary United States citizen, opening the way for possible State Department inquiries into his fate.



B Wallenberg

### **U.S. House Panel Votes To Honor Wallenberg**

WASHINGTON, June 4 (Reuters) — A special subcommittee of the House of Representatives voted today to confer honorary United States citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, a Swede credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jews at the end of World War II.

Proponents of the measure said they believe Mr. Wallenberg, who disappeared after his arrest by Soviet troops in Budapest in 1945, is alive in a Soviet prison. They said conferring the title of honorary United States citizen would give Washington more leverage in seeking his release.

Mr. Wallenberg printed thousands of bogus Swedish passports and slipped them to Jews awaiting shipment to Nazi extermination camps.

6/5/71 MWT

*R Wallenberg*

THE SUN, Friday, June 5, 1961

## People in the news

### Wallenberg closer to U.S. citizenship

Washington (Reuter)—A special subcommittee of the House of Representatives voted yesterday to confer honorary U.S. citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, a Swede credited with saving the lives of 106,000 Hungarian Jews at the end of World War II.

Proponents of the measure said they believe Mr. Wallenberg, who disappeared after his arrest by Soviet troops in Budapest in 1945, is alive in a Soviet prison. They said conferring the rare title of honorary U.S. citizen would give Washington more leverage in seeking his release.

Mr. Wallenberg, an architect from a wealthy Swedish family, volunteered for a rescue mission on behalf of Hungarian Jews slated for extermination after the American government asked Sweden, a neutral country, to cooperate.

Armed only with Swedish diplomatic

identification and funded by the United States, the 32-year-old humanitarian arrived in Hungary in 1944 and began a tireless effort to save lives, according to State Department documents.

Mr. Wallenberg printed thousands of bogus Swedish passports and slipped them to Jews awaiting shipment to Nazi extermination camps.

The scheme worked for many, according to Jewish survivors of the Holocaust—including Tom Lantos, who emigrated to the United States and is now a Democratic congressman from California. It was Mr. Lantos who sponsored the Wallenberg citizenship bill.

The citizenship bill, sponsored jointly by 272 members of the House of Representatives, now moves to the conservative Judiciary Committee.

The only person previously to have received honorary U.S. citizenship was Sir Winston Churchill.

(B) Wallenberg

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additional 800,000 head. Furthermore, by using reserve fodder, livestock can be kept at the 1983 level.

Laszlo Rasko

- 1 Nepszabadsag, 18 December 1982.
- 2 Magyarorszag, 12 February 1984.
- 3 Nepszabadsag, 10 February 1984.
- 4 Dunantuli Naplo, 31 January 1984.
- 5 Nepszabadsag, 5 February 1984.
- 6 Hajdu Bihari Naplo, 7 January 1984.
- 7 Dunantuli Naplo, 31 January 1984.
- 8 Kepes Ujsag, 11 February 1984.
- 9 Nepszava, 17 January 1984.
- 10 Dolgosok Lapja, 31 December 1983.
- 11 Radio Budapest, 31 December 1983, 1330 hours.
- 12 Nepszabadsag, 28 December 1983.
- 13 Esti Hirlap, 13 December 1983.
- 14 Dunantuli Naplo, 10 September 1983; Budapesti Rundschau, 19 September 1983.

HISTORY

6. Overdue Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg?

"Luckily we are living in an age that considers it a pre-eminent duty to carry out its historic obligations."<sup>1</sup> These words in the Patriotic People's Front daily refer to a recent article in the bimonthly review of the Hungarian Historical society urging that the statue of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest be restored to its original site.<sup>2</sup>

The young Swedish diplomat came to Hungary in the summer of 1944 in order to save, with the help of funds from the US, about 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination camps. He did so by issuing Swedish passports and false papers, setting up "Swedish houses" protected by the Swedish government, and showing great courage and determination in dealing with the German and

the Hungarian Arrowcross (Nazi) Party members. On 17 January 1945, after six months of heroic aid, he disappeared while on his way to Debrecen, under soviet military escort, to join the seat of the newly established provisional Hungarian government and the Russian Army headquarters. According to the official Hungarian view, Wallenberg's whereabouts are still a mystery. The Soviets claim that he is dead. In February 1957 Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister at the time Andrei Gromyko announced that Wallenberg had died of "heart failure" in Lubyanka prison on 17 July 1947,<sup>3</sup> thus supporting the suspicion that Wallenberg had been arrested by the NKVD. Eyewitnesses, however, have repeatedly reported seeing him, not only in the period from 1945-1947 but also much later, in 1961 and in 1972, in various Soviet prisons. He would be 72 today.

The Wallenberg affair is an extremely sensitive subject for the Soviet Union and has cast a shadow over Swedish-Soviet relations over the past decades, with Moscow apparently still unwilling to resolve the mystery. Although Gromyko's 1957 memorandum blamed Wallenberg's alleged death on the "criminal activities" of the Stalinist past and closed with an apology, the Swedish government, after a rather slow start in the 1950s, has continued its efforts to find out whether Wallenberg is still alive in a Soviet prison or labor camp.

Swedish efforts have been aided by those of the US, Great Britain, Canada, and other Western countries, who brought up the matter at the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid in November 1980. In January 1983 an American-Jewish organization urged Soviet party leader Yurii Andropov to provide information about Wallenberg, and another Swedish petition was sent to Gromyko in January 1984. Tom Lantos (D., California), an American Congressman of Hungarian origin, who as a boy was saved by Wallenberg in Budapest, has been at the forefront of the American efforts to find Wallenberg. He visited Hungary in January 1983 and may have taken the opportunity to discuss the Wallenberg case with his Hungarian hosts.<sup>4</sup> In October 1983 President Reagan signed a bill making Wallenberg an honorary US citizen, the second foreigner so honored since Winston Churchill. At the opening of the European security conference in Stockholm on 17 January 1984 Secretary of State George Shultz paid tribute in his opening speech to Wallenberg and raised the issue at his first meeting with Gromyko.

The suggestion of erecting a monument in his honor was raised as early as 1945. The Hungarian artist Pal Patzay was commissioned for the statue, and a Wallenberg committee was set up to solicit donations and supervise the project. Cast in bronze, the 28-meter-high statue set atop a granite pedestal depicts a nude battling with a serpent and symbolizes Wallenberg's fight against Nazi terror. The head bears the inscription:

Raoul Wallenberg, delegate of the Swedish people. From July 1944 to January 1945, he led the courageous and noble humanitarian activity of the Swedish Royal Embassy in Budapest. He became our hero in the dark period of destruction! May this memorial proclaim our undying gratitude, here . . . where the persecuted were protected by his staunchly vigilant humanity during the dark night of an inhuman era.

Inflation and economic difficulties reduced the contributions, from private banks, factory managers, surgeons, hospital directors, shop owners, attorneys, and others who could afford donations. With support from the office of the Mayor of Budapest, however, the statue was erected in the spring of 1949 in St. Stephen Park in Budapest, the site of the former Jewish ghetto. Official ceremonies marking the event, though, never took place, since the statue was demolished during the night of April 8. According to an article published in the West,<sup>5</sup> "Passers-by reported seeing Russian soldiers with ropes and horses removing the statue."

Another version of what happened appeared recently in *Historia* (which also suggested the restoration of the original Wallenberg statue for 1985, the 40th anniversary of his disappearance). The article quotes Elenore Lester, whose book about Wallenberg was published in the US in 1982:

One April Sunday hundreds of spectators, leaders of the Jewish community, and representatives of the Swedish embassy appeared for the unveiling of the statue, but they found neither statue nor pedestal. Both had vanished during the night. . . . Gusmano Vignali, the man who had cast the statue, was of the view that it had been demolished the same way many other statues had been during the nights following [Budapest's] liberation.

According to Janos Poto, the author of the *Historia* article, the fact that the statue was destroyed cannot be questioned, despite the claim made by the Memorial Committee in February 1950 that "the city of Budapest had the statue of a male figure with a serpent [the Wallenberg memorial] removed. In the course of the removal it was damaged." An official removal, however, could not have damaged it to the extent described in a cost estimate for its repair in January 1950.

After being repaired in 1950, the statue lost its specific significance as a memorial to Wallenberg and was intended as an "antifascist memorial" to be erected in an arbitrarily chosen square. The sculptor himself referred to it in June 1950 as *Victory over Fascism*, only to change the title in September for the first Hungarian Exhibition of the Fine Arts, to *Figure with a Snake*. Gradually, people forgot the original meaning of the

sculpture. In 1953 the statue was placed next to a pharmaceutical factory in Debrecen, where it stands today and is known as the *Serpent Killer*. (A replica was even taken to Djakarta by Sukarno to adorn his presidential palace.) Magyar Nemzet has urged the restoration of the Wallenberg statue to its original site, saying "it would be a worthy gesture for our . . . remembrance of the 40th anniversary of his death [sic]." The reinstallation of the Wallenberg statue has found resonance in the West, too; a West German newspaper concluded that "noteworthy matters are in the air in Hungary this spring."<sup>6</sup> As pressure on Moscow from many national and international (including the UN) quarters mounts, the Hungarian authorities, who for years have ignored Wallenberg, must be following the developments with somewhat mixed feelings. They would prefer not to take sides, but their relations with Sweden have improved to the point where remaining silent on The Wallenberg case would constitute a serious setback in Hungarian-Swedish relations.

Relations have gained momentum through a variety of bilateral meetings. Deputy Prime Minister and National Plan Office Chairman Lajos Faluvegi held extensive economic and financial talks in Sweden from 3 to 7 October 1983 (bilateral trade and economic cooperation, though not insignificant, are to be expanded). Faluvegi was followed in November by HSWP CC member Janos Berecz, editor-in-chief of the party paper *Nepszabadsag*. Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi was in Stockholm in January 1984 to attend the opening of the European security conference and, like Faluvegi and Berecz before him, was received by Swedish Premier Olof Palme. One month later Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstroem came to Budapest for official talks with Varkonyi and was cordially received by HSWP leader Janos Kadar.

The article in *Historia* and comments in *Magyar Nemzet* are the first discreet signals that Hungary may now be ready to pay a long-overdue official tribute to the memory of Raoul Wallenberg. Since Hungary cannot be held responsible for Wallenberg's fate in the Soviet Union, the erection of a memorial statue in the country where his heroic deeds took place is a gesture that is unlikely to provoke the ire of Soviets and will undoubtedly cast the Kadar regime in a favorable light in the West.

Eva Lengyel and Alfred Reisch

1 *Magyar Nemzet*, 9 March 1984.

2 Janos Poto, "The Wallenberg Monument," *Historia*, no. 1, 1984, pp. 17-19.

3 In a May 1980 conversation with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, Gromyko stood by his 1957 memorandum.

- 4 See Hungarian SR/2, RFER, 24 January 1983, item 2. After his visit Lantos came out in support of a much-sought Hungarian aim, namely, US legislation granting a multiyear MFN trade status to Hungary — a move not yet made final by the American Congress.
- 5 Kati Marton, "The Wallenberg Mystery," *The Atlantic Monthly*, November 1980, pp. 33-40.
- 6 Carl Gustaf Strohm, in *Die Welt*, 27 March 1984.

### IDEOLOGY

#### 7. Marxist-Christian Dialogue in Budapest

"The Responsibility of Man in the Contemporary World" was the subject of an international conference of the same name that took place in Budapest on 28 February-1 March 1984. The conference was organized by the Institute of Philosophy at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Interinstitutional Peace Research Center.

Attended by 60 Marxist and Christian philosophers and theologians from 15 countries, the conference represented a new effort to revive a Marxist-Christian dialogue on an international level. Cultivating a dialogue was first suggested in the 1960s by Christians and Marxists who sought cooperation between the two groups as the only way of surmounting mankind's problems. In the 1960s participants had emphasized the search for ideological convergence; at the latest conference emphasis was placed on ethical questions about peace and the threat of nuclear war.

The conference tried to establish guidelines for a dialogue between Marxists and Christians and between Marxists and followers of other ideologies and concluded that no one could consider himself the exclusive holder of truth and that trust was an essential part of cooperation.<sup>1</sup> As the weekly of the Reformed Church pointed out, Hungary's experience attested to the wisdom of assuming the goodwill of the other side.<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the HSWP's policy of national unity among all citizens, atheists and believers alike, who are joining together to build "socialism," the official view regards relations between the regime and the Churches as being properly "settled." State Secretary Imre Miklos, Chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, stated in an interview that relations between Church and state had greatly improved in recent years and were based on efforts to cooperate without sacrificing either group's principles.<sup>3</sup>

A television program in 1981 entitled "Dialogue About the Dialogue," about relations between Marxists and Christians; the Protestant-Marxist dialogue in Debrecen in 1981; and the conference in Sopron on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of

UPI FILE PHOTO



Raoul Wallenberg; missing since 1945

## Soviets quash a Hungarian proposal to honor Wallenberg

### Plan to reinstate statue draws Soviet displeasure

By Eric Bourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A new page has just been added to the "Wallenberg mystery." This is the case of the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Hitler's death camps — and then disappeared in Soviet-liberated eastern Hungary.

Although almost 40 years have passed, it still is a sensitive and embarrassing issue for the Soviets. They have coldly brushed off repeated Swedish attempts to learn more about his fate.

In 1957, they asserted that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier in Moscow's Lubyanka prison. But reports surfacing periodically since then suggest he lived on at least into the early '70s.

Now, according to recent information from Budapest, the Soviet leadership has

vetoed a Hungarian move to restore a statue commemorating Wallenberg to its originally intended site in the Hungarian capital. The statue was commissioned soon after the war, but it disappeared on the eve of its unveiling — to reappear in altered form in the town of Debrecen, in eastern Hungary.

The statue's restoration to its former location in Budapest was first suggested in January in a review of the Hungarian Historical Society, which urged that it be returned next year. That will be the 44th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance while on his way in January 1945 to the seat of the newly created Hungarian provisional government at Debrecen, where Soviet Army headquarters were also located.

That journey was the last the outside world was to see of Wallenberg.

Official Hungarian approval of the proposal to restore the statue was evident in Budapest's Magyar Nemzet, the newspaper of the communist-led Patriotic Peo-

ple's Front. The newspaper hailed it as a "worthy gesture" of remembrance.

Official acquiescence may have been encouraged by the recent advance in relations between Budapest and Stockholm, date in part to the growing economic cooperation between Hungary and Western Europe. But there seems to be no doubt about Budapest's genuine regard for Wallenberg and his record.

Apparently, the Hungarians presumed that, since they were in no way responsible for what happened to him in the Soviet Union after the war, there could be no objection from that quarter to their wish to do belated justice to his memory.

Events have proved them wrong. When Magyar Nemzet's article appeared last March, sources in Budapest say, the Hungarians lost little time in making the Russians aware of their disapproval.

They did so not by way of formal diplomatic demarche or protest, but through party channels, i.e., through the contacts

Please see WALLENBERG next page



## WALLENBERG from preceding page

maintained between the apparatus of the Soviet Communist Party and all the party committees of Eastern Europe. It is through such channels that Moscow's influence is brought to bear on all decisions made by its allies in sensitive policy questions.

Even official Hungarian accounts still tend to obscure precisely what happened to the original Wallenberg statue — a 90-foot-high bronze in "St. George and the dragon" style on a granite plinth.

It stood briefly in Budapest's St. Stephen's Park — site of the former Jewish ghetto — in the spring of 1949. But on the very eve of the official unveiling, it simply disappeared. Some people who claimed to be eyewitnesses said it was removed by the Russians and badly "damaged" in the process.

Since 1953, a much-modified version of the statue has stood in the little town of Debrecen, which was Wallenberg's destination when he was picked up by the Russians. The Debrecen statue is a standard anti-Fascist memorial. There is no trace of the character intended in the original sculpture, nor does the original's inscription of "undying gratitude" to Raoul Wallenberg appear.

But however much its meaning might have been lost in this substitute version, the older Hungarian generation's regard for Wallenberg clearly remains.

"It is time to honor him for what he did," an official source commented recently to a Western journalist.

Ever since the 1956 uprising, the Budapest leaders have combined domestic reform with an understandable political prudence in their relations with Moscow and with fellow members of the Warsaw Pact.

For example, Budapest has been careful not to openly

identify with either the persistent endeavors of the Swedish government to persuade the Russians to throw light on Raoul Wallenberg's fate or with the support given those efforts by the United States and other Western countries.

(Those latter efforts have included President Reagan's step in 1981 of making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary US citizen — Winston Churchill is the only other foreigner to be so honored. Secretary of State George Shultz also raised the issue with Andrei Gromyko at the opening of the Stockholm conference in January.)

Privately, nonetheless, the Hungarians have left Swedish and other diplomats with little doubt of their feeling for the young diplomat who, for six months in 1944, was responsible for saving the lives of as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews.

He daily exposed himself to great danger, snatching Jews to safety from under the very noses of the Nazis and their domestic Hungarian Nazi Party. He provided many with Swedish passports and forged documents.

Others he protected in "safe" Swedish houses until they could be taken out of the country.

His activities were supported by funds from the American Joint Relief Organization and other US agencies. In Soviet eyes, this was probably enough to make him suspect of being something more than a humanitarian, neutral diplomat.

It could be that, given the current state of East-West relations, the Russians are going to do nothing that might seem to be a concession to the US or to the West as a whole, even on a humanitarian issue.

In the process, the more generously inclined Hungarians have apparently been snubbed, and the statue of Raoul Wallenberg seems destined to stay in its provincial obscurity at least for some time to come.

**The statue stood briefly on the site of Budapest's former Jewish ghetto in the spring of 1949, but on the very eve of the official unveiling, it simply disappeared.**

## Soviet story of Wallenberg challenged

LONDON (JTA) — A Hungarian magazine has challenged the Soviet Union's official explanation of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat imprisoned in the USSR after saving tens of thousands of Jews in wartime Budapest.

The official Soviet line is that Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in July, 1947, two years after being brought to the Soviet Union from the Hungarian capital. However, the Budapest historical review, *Historia*, published earlier this year, asserts that Wallenberg's fate "has still not been cleared up" following his disappearance Jan. 17, 1945.

The statement is made in an article by Janos Poto, which investigates the equally curious story of a Budapest statue erected in Wallenberg's honor in 1949 but which was removed mysteriously on the eve of its public unveiling on the banks of the Danube.

The statue showing a man killing a serpent reappeared many years later outside a penicillin factory

in the city of Debrecen. It was stripped of its inscription about Wallenberg and now officially symbolizes the fight against disease.

According to Poto, two more casts of the same statue exist — one in Budapest and one in Jakarta, Indonesia. Both are erected out-

side medical establishments and there is nothing to suggest the reason why it was commissioned. Poto notes that the statue shared the same fate as its young inspirer and he describes as "most shocking" the way its identity was later altered.

*R Wallenberg*

### Hungary Reported to Agree To a Memorial to Wallenberg

BUDAPEST, May 19 (UPI) — The Hungarian authorities have agreed to establish a memorial to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from death at the hands of the Nazis in World War II, a Jewish delegation said Friday.

A spokesman for 25 United States and Canadian Jews representing the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which is based in Los Angeles, said five group members met with Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarios on Friday and received assurances that a permanent memorial would be established.

"What I can promise you," the

spokesman, Lydia Triantopoulou, quoted Mr. Sarios as saying, "is a memorial place where a wreath or a bouquet can be laid or a candle can be lit."

She said Mr. Sarios said the memorial would be placed on the Budapest street already named for Mr. Wallenberg.

*NYT*

*5/20/64*

Wallenberg

### Hungarian magazine doubts Swede's fate

JERUSALEM — A Hungarian magazine has challenged the official Soviet explanation of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat imprisoned in the Soviet Union after saving thousands of Jews in wartime Budapest, it was reported in Israel this week.

The Soviet line is that Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in July 1947, 2 years after being brought to the Soviet Union from Budapest. However, the Budapest historical review, *Historia*, asserts that Wallenberg's fate "has still not been cleared up" following his disappearance on Jan. 17, 1945, according to a report of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA), a Jewish news service.

The *Historia* article also investigates the story of a Budapest statue erected in Wallenberg's honor in 1949 but which was removed mysteriously on the eve of its public unveiling on the banks of the Danube. The statue, representing a man killing a serpent, reappeared many years later outside a penicillin factory in the city of Debrecen. It was stripped of its inscription about Wallenberg, and now officially symbolizes the fight against disease, the report said.

Swedish relatives of Wallenberg, who also dispute the official Soviet version of Wallenberg's death, earlier this year began legal proceedings to try to obtain further evidence of Wallenberg's whereabouts and fate.

Ny Tribune 5/17/64

Wallenberg

2/2/74

## Soviet Union Sued by Family Of Missing Swedish Diplomat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI) — The family of Ransel Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of at least 100,000 Jews in World War II, filed a \$39 million lawsuit against the Soviet Union today, demanding that the Russians tell what happened to him.

The suit was filed in Federal District Court by lawyers for Guy von Dardel, the half brother of Mr. Wallenberg. The diplomat was imprisoned by the Russians in 1945 after carrying out his life-saving mission in Nazi-occupied Hungary.

The suit asks that the Soviet Union either release Mr. Wallenberg or supply definitive proof that he is dead, and in either case pay \$39 million in damages to the family.

The Soviet Union said Mr. Wallenberg died in prison in 1947, but the diplomat's family believes he is alive.

"I know my brother is still alive today," Mr. von Dardel said at a news conference after the suit was filed. "I have evidence even after 1979 that he is still alive but I can't release it. We must get him out."

### 1977 Act Allowed Suit

The suit was filed under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1977, which makes foreign governments liable to lawsuits in United States courts for wrongful acts, according to Mr. von Dardel's lawyer, Morris Wolff.

In 1944 the United States and Swedish Governments sent Mr. Wallenberg to Budapest to help save Jews still under occupation by Nazi Germany. He carried with him a large but unspecified

amount of money supplied by the United States for his mission. Officials from both governments credit Mr. Wallenberg with saving the lives of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews by supplying false identity papers to some and smuggling food to others.

On Jan. 17, 1945, Soviet Union troops, who had moved into Hungary, took Mr. Wallenberg into custody, purportedly to protect him. For years the Russians denied holding Mr. Wallenberg.

In 1967, Andrei A. Gromyko, then the Soviet Union's Deputy Foreign Minister, told the Swedish Government that Mr. Wallenberg died in prison of a heart attack 10 years earlier. The United States and Swedish Governments have been unsuccessfully seeking information about Mr. Wallenberg ever since.

### 'It Opens a New Channel'

Of the suit, Mr. von Dardel said: "I think it could well affect the case positively. It opens a new channel of information because all other channels have been exhausted."

With Mr. von Dardel was Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and his wife, both of whom were saved from Nazi death camps through Mr. Wallenberg's efforts.

"We have tried the diplomatic route," Mr. Lantos said. "We have tried the publicity route. We are now exploring the legal avenue. As a matter of fact, given the very unfriendly state of Soviet-U.S. relations at the moment, we view this lawsuit as opening the door for Soviet cooperation."

## A New American Hero, An Old Russian Prisoner

by Sam Greenberg



**President Ronald Reagan**, on October 5, 1981, signed a bill into law making Raoul Wallenberg, a Swede, an **Honorary American Citizen**. (Our only other honorary citizen is Winston Churchill.) Wallenberg's courageous activities for heroism are legendary beyond belief: in just six months—near the end of World War II—20,000 Hungarian Jews were saved from certain Nazi extermination as a direct result of Wallenberg and his collaborators' efforts! Saving of an additional 100,000 lives also has been attributed to them. The accounts of their exploits make an incredible story, and Wallenberg should quite naturally have hero status in any "civilized" society; but not the Soviets! Their response can only be described as bizarre.

**Early in January 1945**, Russian troops entered Budapest, and Wallenberg contacted their commander. On January 16, 1945, the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Swedish delegation in Moscow that Wallenberg was "under their protection." The following day he was arrested and transported to imprisonment in the Soviet Union. This was confirmed a month later by the Soviet minister in Stockholm.

**Since Wallenberg's arrest in 1945** there have been numerous (officially unconfirmed) sightings of Wallenberg in various Soviet prisons, the most recent in 1975 (when he would have been about 65 years old). Each time the Soviets have been asked for further information, they have dismissed the subject by referring to a 1957 statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko saying that Wallenberg had reportedly died ten years earlier (July 1947) in a Moscow prison. This report, incidentally,

contradicts an August 1947 report by then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky that Wallenberg not only was not in the Soviet Union but was unknown to authorities.

**The Soviets' repeated** enigmatic refusals to provide any further information on Wallenberg's fate seems at best to be irrational. It has only served to unify and strengthen those who correctly extol Wallenberg. Indeed, their actions again draw the attention of the free world to the Soviet penchant for barbarism.

**As Americans**, we can be justly proud of our new citizen, a humanitarian hero of epic proportions. We also can glean from the Soviets' behavior how they value human life. We add our voice to the growing world demand for a satisfactory explanation of his fate. ▲

Wakenberg  
R.

## На телеэкране — Рауль Валленберг

Одна из трех крупнейших американских телекомпаний — Эн-Би-Эс — в марте следующего года планирует фильм под названием «Валленберг».

Судьба шведского дипломата, который в 1944—45 гг. спас более 100 тысяч венгерских евреев и был арестован советскими властями, уже много лет занимала режиссеров. Несколько лет назад компания Си-Би-Эс собралась снимать фильм о Валленберге с участием известного актера Джона Войта, однако проект не состоялся по финансовым причинам. Но вот теперь твердо решено, что картина о Валленберге будет. Съемки начнутся в августе. Сначала создатели фильма (автор сценария — Джеральд Грин, автор телесериала «Холокост», режиссер — Ламонт Джонсон) хотели снимать картину в Венгрии, но местные власти не дали разрешения, так как в сценарии предусмотрен вариант, что Валленберг еще жив и томится в советских лагерях, что противоречит официальной версии Москвы. Поэтому съемки будут производиться в Загреб (Югославия).

Роль Валленберга исполнит знаменитый актер Ричард Чемберлен. Важное место в фильме займут Адольф Эйхман — главный противник Валленберга в Венгрии, и венгерская баронесса, находившаяся в близких отношениях со шведом.

## Заботы Татьяны Мамоновой

Недавно «Нью-Йорк таймс» опубликовала большую статью Джуди Клеменсруд о видной советской феминистке Татьяне Мамоновой, которая в 1980 году

вместе с двумя другими активными участницами женского движения была выдворена за пределы Советского Союза. Основной причиной высылки женщин было их участие в феминистском самиздатском журнале «Женщина и Россия».

Татьяна Мамонова с мужем и сыном поселилась в Париже. В Нью-Йорк она приехала в связи с выходом из издательства «Бикон пресс» книги «Женщины и Россия: голоса феминисток из Советского Союза». Книга напечатана по-английски под редакцией Т. Мамоновой. Три самые резкие статьи, включенные в нее, также написаны ею.

В разговоре с корреспондентом «Нью-Йорк таймс» Мамонова указала на следующие проблемы женщин в советском обществе: алкоголизм среди мужского населения, ведущий к побоям и изнасилованиям женщин; сансуальные табу и невежество в результате которых женщины боются даже пожаловаться; абсо-



ты, наносящие урон здоровью женщин, поскольку они до сих пор являются основным средством контроля рождаемости.

Татьяна Мамонова также описала плачевное состояние советских родильных домов и детских домов.

Неравенство полов в СССР, по мнению Мамоновой, наглядно проявляется в отношении властей и лесбиянок. Их могут отправить в психиатрическую или исправительную, уполить от работы или лишить материнства. Но они, в отличие от мужчин-гомосексуалистов, не находятся за законами. «Это демонстрирует, что к женщинам относятся куда менее серьезно, чем к мужчинам», — утверждает Мамонова.

Однако, как выствует из рассказа Татьяны Мамоновой, власти не делают различия между полами, когда дело касается политики. Мамонову и других участников подпольного альманаха «Женщина и Россия» подвергали преследованиям. Часть их эмигрировала, другие находятся в тюрьмах.

Татьяна Мамонова недавно получила приглашение от исследовательского института Бантинг в Радклифф-колледже (Гарвардский университет), где она проведет следующий год, работая над сравнительной историей американского и советского женских движений. Она также планирует основать эмигрантское феминистское издательство, обращенное к СССР. До сих пор ни одно из существующих изданий эмиграции не согласилось опубликовать ее материалы. «Советские диссиденты всегда относились критически к феминистскому движению в СССР. Они не сочувствуют нашим целям. В этом смысле их неконформизм, когда дело касается женщин, сменяется на конформизм», — заявила Татьяна Мамонова.

Wallenberg

#### HUNGARY

### Chief rabbi delivers tribute to Wallenberg

Hungary's state news agency has broken a long official silence on Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Soviet-occupied Hungary after saving the lives of thousands of Jews in World War II.

The MTI news agency, in a dispatch received in Vienna yesterday, quoted a tribute from Chief Rabbi Laszlo Salgo to Mr. Wallenberg, who he described as playing a key role in saving Hungarian Jews.

Rabbi Salgo was speaking at ceremonies in Budapest's Jewish cemetery Sunday, the 40th anniversary of the start of Jewish transports from Hungary to Hitler's concentration camps.

MTI quoted Rabbi Salgo as saying: "Among those who raised their voices against the persecution of Jews were ... also foreigners, among them the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who saved the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews."

B. J. 5/15/84



B Wallenberg

**CAMERA ON COURAGE**

Thomas Veres, a photographer, followed Raoul Wallenberg around Nazi-controlled Hungary during World War II with a small Leica hidden under a shawl. He photographed Mr. Wallenberg as the Swedish diplomat courageously crisscrossed the country saving tens of thousands of Jews from the Nazis with an impressive-looking but worthless document called a "schutzpass" that granted them Swedish emigrant status and government protection. An exhibition of Mr. Veres's photographs opens today at the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. Hours are 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. today and Saturday. Information: 221-7670.

NWT 3/15/15

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## WLB Book Reviews

*With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest* by Per Anger. Translated by David and Margareta Paul. Holocaust Library; dist. by Schocken Books, 1981. 192p. illus. \$8.95.

Thirty-seven years ago one man, with the assistance of a small group of diplomats and volunteers, personally confronted Adolph Eichmann's "final solution" and in a six-month period saved the lives of an estimated 25,000 Jews. Today, according to all available testimony, that same man is being held somewhere in the Soviet Union, a political prisoner since 1945. The man is Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish legation to Budapest in 1944, and this memoir, written by an attaché to that embassy, is the first English-language eyewitness account of the Wallenberg story.

Raoul Wallenberg, a member of Sweden's prominent banking family, arrived in Budapest in July 1944 with a single mission: to save the Jews of Hungary's capital city. In the six weeks that preceded his arrival, from May 15 to July 7, about 600,000 Jews were deported from the Hungarian countryside and provinces directly to the extermination camps at Auschwitz, where most were immediately gassed. At the height of the deportations, the Nazis were sending four trains a day, containing a total of 12,000 people, across the Czechoslovakian border into Poland. By July the special unit headed by Eichmann, with the cooperation of the Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross Party, were ready to move on their final target: the Jews of Budapest.

Wallenberg's rescue mission was audacious, tireless, and heroic. At his first meeting with Per Anger, who had served in the Swedish embassy since before the Nazi takeover of Hungary, Wallenberg outlined a scheme that was to protect the lives of tens of thousands of Jews: the embassy would issue so-called protective passports, identification papers in blue and yellow with the three crowns emblem of Sweden. By increasing his own staff to 400 people (who were thus protected as well), Wallenberg's mission worked around the clock to produce and distribute these papers. Those Jews fortunate enough to receive the docu-



Raoul Wallenberg

ments were moved into "protected" houses—overcrowded, ill-equipped, but outside the Nazi-mandated Jewish ghetto.

Had the mission accomplished only this much—and it far exceeded the efforts of the Swiss and Danish legations—it would have been notable. But Wallenberg's personal efforts to save individual Jews, regardless of their "protected" status, is legendary. Per Anger recalls:

Wallenberg always had people on watch who could warn him in time to get to the station before the train's departure. On one occasion, he arrived with several long lists of the holders of protective passports and demanded in an authoritative tone to check whether any such persons had by mistake been taken aboard.

The Germans were taken by surprise and, right under their noses, Wallenberg pulled out a large number of Jews. Many of them had no passport at all, only various papers in the Hungarian language—drivers licenses, vaccination records or tax receipts—that the Germans did not understand. The bluff succeeded.

Scenes such as this one were repeated at other train stations, in the protected houses, in the sealed ghetto, and during the final 125-mile

forced march of Jews to the Austrian border when German railroad transport failed at the end of 1944. This thirty-two-year-old Christian diplomat, who had arrived in Budapest equipped only with two knapsacks, a sleeping bag, a windbreaker, and a revolver "to give me courage," singlehandedly confronted the Nazi extermination units, the Arrow Crossmen, and Eichmann's personal order for his assassination, day after day, for six months.

In late December 1944, the Russian army began the bombardment of Budapest, and by mid-January they had secured most of the city. According to representatives of the Soviets, Wallenberg was taken into "protective custody" by the Russian army on January 17--no member of the Swedish delegation had seen him for several days prior; no one, except for a handful of people who have since escaped from Soviet prisons and whose testimony is contradictory, has seen or heard from him since.

Thus began the second, and unfinished, part of the Wallenberg story. Wallenberg has never been listed as a political prisoner by the Soviet authorities. In the thirty-six years that have ensued, many attempts have been made by the Swedish government, by Wallenberg's family and friends (including Per Anger), and by some of the Jews whom Wallenberg saved to secure information on his condition and to ensure his release from Soviet imprisonment.

Yet there is still hope that Wallenberg has survived, and the appearance of this memoir, which was originally published in Sweden in 1979, denotes increased international interest in the case. This slender volume, published by the nonprofit Holocaust Library and part of a series that documents the experiences of victims and survivors of Nazi persecution, as well as the other books that are sure to follow will, hopefully, bring the Wallenberg case the attention it deserves.

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Walker says 8.83  
B

## ИЗРАИЛЬ ЧЕСТВУЕТ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

Тель-Авив, 7 мая — В Израиле планируют провести празднование 70-летия Рауля Валленберга, человека, который спас жизнь 100 тысячам венгерских евреев во время Второй мировой войны.

На специальной сессии Кнессета, на которой будут присутствовать официальные лица из Швеции, будет рассказано о Рауле Валленберге. Люди лично знавшие его, выступят с воспоминаниями о нем.

Как известно, Рауль Валленберг был схвачен советским командованием в Будапеште, после того как советские войска вошли в город. С тех пор судьба его неизвестна. Однако многие бывшие узники ГУЛАГа утверждают, что Валленберг еще жив и томится в одном из советских концлагерей.

M.R.S.  
1.16.83

Леонид Махлис

## Быть человеком на земле...

4 августа 1982 года исполнилось 70 лет со дня рождения Рука Валленберга — шведского дипломата, которому обман своим спонсором принес гибель, взбешавшая тысячелетней лагерь. Так случилось, что последние годы мирная жизнь Валленберга проходила в изгнании: последние годы он жил в Швеции, а последние годы — в Швеции.

Недавно мы встретились с Рукой Валленбергом. Он сидел в кресле, и его лицо было так светло, что даже в самом конце войны, несмотря на трудности жизни, он не потерял надежды на будущее. В мае 1944 года в Вулленберга произошел Ашвард Эдвин, который был заключенником в лагере. Когда он вернулся в Швецию, он был в лагере, а его имя было в списке.

Венгерским путешественником, известным своим именем "Сэр Рикард Валленберга" по имени своего отца, который был в лагере, а его имя было в списке. Он был в лагере, а его имя было в списке.

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Рука Валленберг

судачивые в этом деле и бравые дельцы за услугу.

Но вернулся к Валленбергу. Вскоре о нем уже шла молва по всему городу. Он оставался все больше и больше спонсором своих друзей "дурных" как было принято в то время. Когда Валленберг пришел по своим делам, уже загрузившись документами, подождал, пока Валленберг выйдет из кабинета, и незаметно перешел на соседнюю квартиру. После этого он подошел к Валленбергу и потребовал освобождения из тюрьмы.



Козлов Евгений Иванович

Козлов Евгений Иванович

ров. В порте росла пшеница. Далеко в поле высились колоса. Слышалось шуршание, шелест, шум ветра в колосьях. Далеко в поле слышалась работа плуга. Надлежало пахать усадьбу. Там свои факты уже деловито агитировали. Там факты раскрывали, факты, свидетели о преступлениях, в котором сама провинция и провинциальное население преследовали в поисках колдовства. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал.

Наступила Сталина в ответ на многомесячные запросы, начинающиеся на этой неделе. Однако в последующие годы также продолжались в поисках колдовства. Валентин жаждал, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал.

15 октября 1944 года на совещании Будапешта окончено рассмотрение дела Валентина. В заключение на присутствии в суде венгерских высокопоставленных лиц еще раз привели доказательства в отношении Валентина. Провинство Венгрии и президент Венгрии Гортис пригласили в Будапешт Валентина, чтобы он мог присутствовать на процессе. Валентин отказался от участия в процессе, которое закончилось 31 октября.

это противно тяжести владения. Их отравили двое вооруженных людей. Я сбавила цену и спросила у владельца, кто они такие. "Это евреи", — услышала я в ответ. — Их выдворили из страны, чтобы они не работали". Я сразу попросила владельца, справки, чтобы эти евреи могли работать. Владелец ответил, что эти евреи не могут работать. Я спросила, почему не могут работать. Владелец ответил, что эти евреи не могут работать. Я спросила, почему не могут работать. Владелец ответил, что эти евреи не могут работать.

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передавал им сведения на пути. После этого он пошел к колхозам и требовал свободную землю. "Кто же вы? Хотите ли вы работать?" — У нас нет колхозов!

— У нас нет колхозов! профессиональный "диктатор", который велел Валентину, чтобы он пошел к колхозам и требовал свободную землю. "Кто же вы? Хотите ли вы работать?" — У нас нет колхозов!

Валентин был обвинен в измене. Колхозники обвинили Валентина в измене. Колхозники обвинили Валентина в измене. Колхозники обвинили Валентина в измене. Колхозники обвинили Валентина в измене. Колхозники обвинили Валентина в измене.

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Бракосудительный процесс в 1944 году

Венгрия, как провозгласил Валентин. Чуть бы отступ, чтобы не было Валентина через него. Валентин жаждал, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал. Там факты раскрывали, свидетели того, что Валентин жаждал.

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e/w wallenberg cause gains widespread support in u.s.

washington, march 16 (special/winter)-- a new street sign went up in new york city friday, designating a sidewalk across from united nations headquarters as "raoul wallenberg walk."

the new york public library will be opening a wallenberg study center. wallenberg scholarships are being established with voluntary donations, and next month a special program telling the story of wallenberg's heroism will be aired on national television.

these and other campaigns honoring the swedish diplomat who saved the lives of some 100,000 hungarian jews in the closing months of world war two reflect increasing interest among americans in wallenberg's story. even the organizers say they are astonished.

wallenberg was taken prisoner by soviet forces advancing into budapest in january 1945 and disappeared into the desolation of the gulag never to return. the soviet government claimed in 1957 that wallenberg had died in prison of a heart attack ten years earlier, but many people believe he might still be alive somewhere in a soviet labor camp.

it is now 40 years since wallenberg disappeared, and to americans he has become a symbol of courageous resistance to tyranny. people from all walks of life are participating in the effort to keep his memory alive for the younger generation and to bring pressure on the soviet government to give a full accounting of his fate.

new york city mayor edward koch signed legislation friday that names part of first avenue, one of new york's busiest thoroughfares, after wallenberg. during the ceremony, koch described wallenberg as "one of the great martyrs of our age" and said his life was "a tribute to courage and righteousness in the face of evil and terror".

thursday night the raoul wallenberg committee in the united states hosted a dinner to raise money for the new york public library's raoul wallenberg center. originally planned for 250 people, the idea met with such overwhelming response that it turned into a gala occasion attended by 1,200.

in a single night, half a million dollars was raised for the center, which will house a permanent collection of documents, photographs and memorabilia. part of the money will be used for scholarships to continue the search into wallenberg's disappearance.

the dinner guests included politicians, leaders of business and industry, musicians, writers and a group of 40 jews whose lives had been saved by wallenberg in budapest. some of the survivors came from germany and sweden and as far away as australia.

among those present was former u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger. asked about the possibility of the new soviet leadership responding more positively to attempts to find out what really happened to wallenberg, kissinger was not optimistic. he said: "it's pretty much the same group."

kissinger said that, according to all published sources, it was soviet foreign minister andrei gromyko who signed the documents alleging that wallenberg was dead. "it would be difficult for them to reverse," he said, "but one can hope".

the soviet government has so far ignored the public outcry and never expanded on the gromyko statement issued in 1957.

commemorating the 40th anniversary of wallenberg's arrest, president ronald reagan said: "the u.s. government has repeatedly raised raoul wallenberg's case with the soviet government, and has requested a full and satisfactory clarification of his fate...no explanation has been given of the circumstances of his arrest and subsequent disappearance".

(pto)



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e/w - (1) wallenberg cause gains widespread support in u.s.

wallenberg was made an honorary citizen of the united states in 1981, the only non-american besides british prime minister winston churchill to be honored in this way.

the details of wallenberg's humanitarian mission in the seven months leading up to his arrest will be presented to the american public in a four-hour television drama series to be aired april 8 and 9. called "wallenberg: a hero's story," it stars british actor richard chamberlain in the title role with swedish actress bibi andersson as wallenberg's mother.

wallenberg's sister, nina lagren, and a number of the people he saved in budapest helped with advice and facts in the writing of the teleplay, which was filmed in yugoslavia.

commenting on the outpouring of affection and admiration for her brother, who would be 72 this year, lagren said: "it is just as important today as it was then to fight oppression and to help people who are persecuted".

the u.s. wallenberg committee is continuing to promote these sentiments with lectures and debates in schools, churches and community centers across the united states. formed in may 1981, the committee now has 20 affiliates in all major u.s. cities. tb/

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## 'RIGHTEOUS GENTILES'

# Rescuer of Hungarian Jews has been missing for 40 years

From Wire Services

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Forty years ago this week, when the Soviet army began tearing down the walls the Nazis had erected to keep Jews penned inside the Pest ghetto, they found 69,000 Jews alive.

During the next few weeks, when they liberated a second ghetto and the Buda side of the city, another 50,000 Jews were found. After seven years of Nazi terror aimed at ridding the continent of Jews, the roughly 120,000 in Budapest represented the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe.

The Budapest Jews owed their survival largely to the courage of one man, a young Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg.

Per Anger, a colleague of Mr. Wallenberg at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, credited him with saving the 69,000 Jews in the General Ghetto and 25,000 in the International Ghetto from extermination in the last desperate days when the Nazis fled before the Soviet army. The other 25,000 emerged from hiding in gentile homes, monasteries, convents and church cellars after the Soviet army occupied Budapest.

On January 17, 1945, Mr. Wallenberg disappeared while in the hands of the Soviet army. According to the Soviet Union, he died in 1947 in Moscow's notorious Lubyanka prison, but witnesses reported having seen him in Soviet prison camps as recently as 1972.

Because some people believed he still lived, Mr. Wallenberg was among 79 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1982.

Mr. Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family, was 31 in the summer of 1944 when the neutral Swedish government selected him for a special assignment.

Backed by a seemingly limitless supply of money from Sweden and the United States, he was to save as many Budapest Jews as possible from the German extermination camps by issuing Swedish passports and establishing houses, protected by the Swedish government, for Jews.

Mr. Wallenberg, chosen for that unusual job because he was not a career diplomat, designed his own yellow and blue Swedish passport, an impressive document that had no validity but averted German and Hungarian bureaucrats, as intended.

When Mr. Wallenberg arrived in Budapest, Adolf Eichmann's Jewish Affairs Department of the Gestapo had begun to exterminate the last pocket of Jews in Nazi Germany's occupied territories.



ASSOCIATED PRESS  
**RAOUL WALLEBERG**  
Arrested by Soviets in 1945.

The Gestapo, supported by a new government of Hungarian fascists known as the Arrow Cross, was ready to begin deporting Budapest's Jews. Eichmann earlier had been able to get priority over the German army in requisitioning train cars to ship Jews to Auschwitz. But that now was impossible.

Undaunted, he decided to march 27,000 Jews through freezing rain 120 miles to Austria, where they would be used as slave laborers.

Mr. Wallenberg managed to bully and bluff Nazi guards on those death marches into releasing thousands of Jews with Swedish passports, even if the passports were issued on the spot.

In December, 1945, with the Soviets on the outskirts of Budapest, Eichmann decided to massacre the Jews in the General Ghetto and those in the International Ghetto — protected by Sweden, Switzerland and the International Red Cross — before fleeing to Germany.

He did not have time to carry out his plans but abandoned the Jews to the Arrow Cross men and women.

Mr. Wallenberg, who had moved from the Swedish mission on the Buda side of the Danube River to the lawless streets of Pest to be closer to "his" Jews, bribed and bullied Hungarian fascists into refraining from a general massacre along the lines planned by Eichmann.

Two days after Mr. Wallenberg's last showdown with the fascists, the Soviet army reached the gates of the General Ghetto.

But Mr. Wallenberg wasn't there January 18, 1945, to see the freeing of the Jews. He had gone to meet the

Soviet army to discuss his ambitious plan to rebuild Hungary with American aid.

Mr. Wallenberg and his Swedish driver disappeared into the Lubyanka, interrogation headquarters of the Soviet secret police, who presumably thought he was a spy.

The Soviet Union at first said he had been killed by the Gestapo and had never reached the Soviet Union. But in 1957, Andrei A. Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the Swedish government that Mr. Wallenberg had died of heart failure in July, 1947, in Lubyanka.

However, prisoners returning to the West from Soviet prisons reported seeing him alive in 1961 and 1972. He would be 72 today. Sweden and the United States annually question the Soviet government about Mr. Wallenberg. The United States in 1983 made him an honorary U.S. citizen. He and Winston Churchill are the only foreigners so honored.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Olof Palme marked the 40th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance with a pledge that Sweden would continue its efforts to find out what happened to him.

"We still have no clear picture of what happened to Raoul Wallenberg," Mr. Palme said in a statement. "As long as this uncertainty remains, the Swedish government will continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity to discover his fate."

President Reagan said in a statement that "the world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man, and the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

In Los Angeles, a newly formed Raoul Wallenberg Institute offered a reward of \$100,000 for proof the former Swedish diplomat is still alive.

The institute's director, Jack Maples, said the proof could take the form of photographs, fingerprints or anything else that could be verified by the FBI.

Mr. Wallenberg's half-sister, Nina Lagergren, believes he was arrested because the Russians thought he was an American spy.

She told a reporter the Swedish government at the time had not pressed his case so as not to jeopardize good relations with Moscow.

"In those days the government obviously considered good relations with the Russians as more important than my brother's life," Ms. Lagergren said. "One could say that Raoul was a victim of Sweden's policy of neutrality."

*P. Wallenberg*

3-11-85

# To the Missing Hero

By Paula Sporn  
Special to The Washington Post

*Reprinted from yesterday's last edition.*

**NEW YORK**—The Royal Wallenberg Committee of the United States was calling the evening a tribute in absentia to the Swedish diplomat who saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Adolf Eichmann, then disappeared into Russian prisons 40 years ago this year. Wallenberg would now be 72. But the question that circulated Thursday night was whether the black-dinner for 1,100 at the Sheraton Centre was an honor or a memorial.

"It's both," said author Dale Wisnand. "I hope that he is alive. I fear that is not. This is a double activity to keep the campaign for his freedom alive and to remember what he did."

The evening's proceeds will help fund a permanent Wallenberg exhibition and exhibit at the New York Public Library, provide scholarships and continue the search.

The Soviet government has maintained that Wallenberg died of a heart every minute of it. It was so powerful, prisoners have insisted that Wallenberg, who in six tedious months rescued half the Jewish population of

Budapest, was alive and in good health as late as the 1970s.

"None of us knows what really happened to him," said Agnes Aschik, who worked with Wallenberg in Budapest. "He was very quick-thinking and resourceful. My associates said, 'Don't worry about Kacof; he always turns up.' But he didn't."

Wallenberg's family—represented Thursday night by his sister Nina Lagergren, who had flown in from Sweden for a round of circumstances and television appearances—believes he survives. "A great deal is happening all the time on many levels to find out where Ronald is," she said without elaborating.

Her visit included an emotional screening the night before of "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story," the mini-series NBC will air next month with Richard Crampton in the title role.

Marianne Almqvist, the actress who plays Wallenberg's secretary, also saw the film for the first time this week. "Everyone was sobbing," she reported. "Me, too, even though I know he's alive. I hope it will help get him out."

But Henry Kissinger, finding ques-



Nina Lagergren and Swedish Ambassador Per Anger with Wallenberg's portrait.

tion about the impact of the change in Soviet leadership, was not optimistic. "It's pretty much the same game, and according to all the published sources it was Gennady who signed the documents alleging that Wallenberg was dead. It would be difficult for them to reverse. But one can hope."

Fridolf Almqvist, Edward L. Koch declared seven blocks of sidewalk across from the United Nations the Royal Wallenberg Walk. "It's incredible that this man in 40 years," declared Alan Greenberg, chairman of Bear, Stearns & Co. and the event's co-chairman, "has been forgotten. He's one of the great heroes of the 20th century."

But some of the participants paid a more personal tribute. Businessman Thomas Svend and his wife Hazel had flown in from Toronto. Svend was 5 years old when the Nazis murdered and exiled off the Budapest ghetto. "History says that the Germans had all the intentions of blowing up the ghetto," Svend said.

But Wallenberg—who spoke perfect German, by the way—met with the German general and told him that if he were to blow up the ghetto, he, Wallenberg, would see him hanged after the war. My mother and sister said I lived in the ghetto at the time. It's a safe assumption that Wallenberg saved my life.

# A Tribute to a Hero, Raoul Wallenberg

By CHARL LAMSON

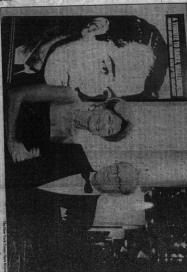
In an emotional endorsement of the Swedish Government's decision to grant Raoul Wallenberg the Swedish Order of the Star of the North on Feb. 11, 1,200 people gathered at the American Opera last night to honor the Swedish hero.

Mr. Wallenberg himself has been attending since the late 1940's. The Swedish Order of the Star of the North is the highest Swedish honor, which is given to Swedish citizens for services to the nation. Mr. Wallenberg was awarded the Order of the Star of the North in 1945 for his heroic actions in Budapest during the war.

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Marianne Balshone and Victor Alby, when Raoul Wallenberg frequented.

United States Government, the man who was the first to see the Swedish hero. He was the first to see the Swedish hero. He was the first to see the Swedish hero. He was the first to see the Swedish hero.



Henry A. Kissinger, Peter Wallenberg, center, a cousin, and Count Wilhelm Wachtensperger.

Nina Lagergren and Edla Wiesel at the black-tie tribute to Mrs. Lagergren's brother.

There is a Swedish Order of the Star of the North, which is given to Swedish citizens for services to the nation. Mr. Wallenberg was awarded the Order of the Star of the North in 1945 for his heroic actions in Budapest during the war.



**RAOUL WALLENBERG**

**Honorary Citizen  
of the  
United States**

**Righteous  
Gentile**

**The Raoul Wallenberg Committee  
of the United States — ADL  
823 United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York 10017  
(212) 490-2525, ext. 106**

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Nikita Krushchev requested permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. But Krushchev was annoyed by the incident and Myasnikov withdrew his statement.

Professor Svartz met Myasnikov another three more times, the last time in 1965 some months before Myasnikov's death, to remind him about what he said at their first talk, but Myasnikov maintained his denial. He had been misunderstood; he did not know Wallenberg. Nanna Svartz is, however, sure of having understood him correctly.

#### **New Information: Wallenberg Was Alive in 1975**

Further information about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment continues to reach the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Raoul's family.

In December 1978 a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, now residing in Israel, related a detailed story about Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the fifties. In Vladimir he had himself seen Wallenberg in the prison yard. Furthermore, he stated that in 1975 a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had been imprisoned for thirty years but still seemed healthy.

Now for the first time in 14 years, the Swedish government requested a new investigation in Moscow, but the reply was the usual: Wallenberg died in 1947.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm knows through several sources that Jan Kaplan has succeeded in sending his information about the Swede in Butyrka to several contacts in the West. The last phase is sensational. In a letter that reached her daughter in Israel by undercover means, Mrs. Kaplan confirmed her husband's story. The Soviet authorities punished Kaplan by imprisoning him again.

#### **October 5, 1982**

The story of Raoul Wallenberg has, in the last years, begun to be known throughout the world.

A first fruit of these efforts is that the United States Administration, with the approval of the Swedish government, has engaged itself in the matter directly. In November, 1980, the American delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe raised the question of Raoul Wallenberg in Madrid. The American support for Raoul Wallenberg was further confirmed when on October 5, 1981, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill making Raoul an honorary citizen of The United States. This act commits our government to take a leadership position to secure the release of our only living honorary citizen.

It has taken the world 35 years to truly recognize the greatness of Raoul Wallenberg — a man who acted when the rest watched. The survivors of the Holocaust have a slogan "NEVER AGAIN." Let us take these words and apply them further: Let us apply them to those who have let Raoul down and stood silently as he disappeared into the horrors of the Gulag without acting. It is this failure that has made Raoul Wallenberg not only a symbol of injustice but also a symbol of indifference. Let us act now.

#### **The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States**

The Committee has two goals:

- (1) To free Raoul Wallenberg and allow him to return to his home and family in Sweden.
- (2) To make his extraordinary deeds in Hungary known, so that the name Raoul Wallenberg will become synonymous with heroism and humanitarianism.

The Committee is a non-profit organization whose funds go towards carrying out its goals through lectures, publications, audio-visual materials, prizes and the development of school curricula. The Committee intends to make Raoul Wallenberg's name instantly recognizable so that he will become a hero-model for our youth and a cause which will inspire the American public to demand his release from cruel imprisonment in the Soviet Union after almost 40 years.

As an affiliate of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States has become the focal point for Wallenberg efforts throughout the world. Assisted by the 29 ADL regional offices in the United States and the ADL offices in Paris and Jerusalem, we are able to carry out both parts of our program in a meaningful way.

To find out more about the work of The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States and how you can become involved, please fill out the coupon.

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### The Mission - Budapest

Raoul Wallenberg, age 32, arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944 on a life and death mission. The Swedish government had appointed him First Secretary at the Legation, and his only assignment was to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps. The decision to send him to Hungary was the result of a request to the neutral government of Sweden from the American War Refugee Board.

Hungary, which was cooperating with Hitler's Germany, was an inferno for Jews. By the time Wallenberg arrived in Budapest all the Jewish men, women, and children - 437,000 - living outside of the capital had already been deported to concentration camps. The remaining Jewish community consisted of the 230,000 Jews still living in Budapest. Wallenberg's primary adversary, SS Lt. Col. Adolf Eichmann was determined that none of them should be left alive.

### Careful Planning

Before agreeing to go to Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg had stipulated the following points:

- 1) He should have a free hand to use any methods he saw fit, including bribery
- 2) If the need arose for personal consultation with the Foreign Office, he should be free to return to Stockholm without going through the lengthy procedure of getting permission
- 3) If his financial resources proved insufficient, a propaganda campaign would be launched in Sweden to raise more money
- 4) He should have adequate status to do the job, so he should be appointed First Secretary at the legation with a salary of 2,000 crowns a month
- 5) He should have the right to contact any persons he wished in Budapest, including avowed enemies of the regime
- 6) He should be empowered to deal directly with the Prime Minister or any other member of the Hungarian government without requiring the Ambassador's permission
- 7) He should be able to send dispatches direct to Stockholm via diplomatic courier and without using normal channels
- 8) He might officially seek an interview with the Regent, Horthy, to ask for his intercession on behalf of the Jews
- 9) He should be authorized to give asylum in buildings belonging to the legation to persons holding Swedish protective passes.

The Prime Minister and the King of Sweden agreed with these demands thus allowing for tremendous freedom with which to carry out his mission and accomplish his goals.

### **A Man of Action**

A special department was created in the Swedish embassy with Wallenberg as its head. He and his co-workers, primarily Jewish volunteers to whom he issued special passports, performed miracles. His approach was unorthodox and his methods unconventional, but he was extraordinarily successful.

### **The "Schutzpass"**

He redesigned the Swedish protective passport so that it became a formidable official looking document calculated to impress the Nazis and their Hungarian counterparts, frequently persons of little education. He used the blue and yellow of the Swedish flag and emblazoned the document with the symbol of the triple crown of Sweden. This "Schutzpass" saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews, as well as a great number of anti-Nazi Hungarian partisans.

### **An Angel in Hell**

Wallenberg set up protected housing for the Jews of Budapest, he also set up soup kitchens, hospitals, orphanages, and schools. He pulled Jews off of trains already sealed and heading for the border; he provided blankets, food, water and care to the thousands being marched on foot to their death hundreds of miles away in the depth of winter. Finally, in one night he saved 70,000 persons by convincing the German General, Schmidhuber, to countermand Eichmann's final orders.

### **A Final Accounting**

When the Russian Army liberated Budapest in early January 1945 there were 120,000 Jews still living in the city, the largest surviving Jewish population in all of occupied Europe. The persons' lives are directly attributable to Raoul Wallenberg's stupendous efforts. In six short months he had made possible the most major rescue of Jews during the entire history of World War II.

### **The Reward of the Russians**

In return for his unmatched courage and humanitarianism, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into protective custody by the Russians on January 17, 1945. Since that date, he has never again been seen as a free man.

The government of Sweden, concerned perhaps about the fierce strength of their northern neighbor, did not at first take any strong action on Wallenberg's behalf.

The Russian Government in 1957 informed the government of Sweden that in July 1947, at the age of 35, a prisoner named "Wallenberg" (sic) died suddenly of a heart attack and was cremated without an autopsy. The note to Sweden was signed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. The Russians have given out no further information.

### **He Was in Vladimir during the Fifties**

Gromyko's statement that Wallenberg died in 1947 was contradicted by testimonies from returning prisoners of war. His memorandum is, however, illuminating in one respect. Moscow has never given any explanation of why Wallenberg was seized. Other prisoners have stated that it was known that he was accused of having been an anti-Soviet spy. Gromyko's memorandum shows that the Soviet government does not approve of these accusations. Subsequently the entire responsibility is laid on an executed Soviet minister who is, however, known to have been close to Stalin.

During the fifties, a large number of witnesses told about Wallenberg's imprisonment after 1947. Finnish, French, Swiss, German and Austrian citizens as well as stateless persons have either met him, communicated with him or heard others tell about him in the prison in the city of Vladimir. On the basis of this definite information the Swedish government made new approaches to Moscow.

In 1960, two Swedish Supreme Court justices, Ragnar Gyllensward and Per Santesson, examined the material available. They arrived at the following conclusion: "The statements contain a large amount of information, the correctness of which it has been possible to check and they support each other. In our opinion, according to Swedish law, the present report must be considered to make it probable — although it does not contain full evidence in this report — that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950s and at that time in prison in Vladimir."

### **What Nanna Svartz Heard in 1961**

In January 1961 Professor Nanna Svartz, on a visit to Moscow, took up the Wallenberg case with a Russian colleague Professor A.L. Myasnikov, whom she had known for several years. He answered that he knew about Wallenberg and that the Swede was ill and was in a mental hospital. He offered to allow Dr. Svartz to visit him. She declined.

On the basis of this sensational information, Prime Minister Tage Erlander in a letter to Minister President



# Tribute to a vanished hero

**RAOUL WALLENBERG: BURIED ALIVE**

Directed by David Harel

Only two people have ever received honorary citizenship in the United States. One is Winston Churchill. The other is Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved as many as 100,000 Jews from Nazi death camps during the Second World War and afterward disappeared into the Soviet prison system. *Raoul Wallenberg: Buried Alive* tells the story of an extraordinary hero with clarity and urgency. A fast-moving assembly of interviews and rare archival footage, the documentary was a labor of love for its Toronto-based director and producer, David Harel, whose father was among those saved by Wallenberg. Earlier this month his film was screened to enthusiastic applause at the White House; it is rapidly gaining recognition as a comprehensive and moving summation of one of the century's most remarkable men.

*Buried Alive* follows the young aristocrat to Nazi-occupied Budapest, where, in 1944, at the age of 32, he became first secretary of the Swedish legation. Outraged at the German and Hungarian Nazis' systematic destruction of the last remaining Jewish community in Europe, Wallenberg, a Christian, began distributing thousands of false Swedish passports to Jews, preventing the formalities-conscious Germans from transporting them to the death camps.

Those daring efforts earned him the undying enmity of Adolph Eichmann, the Nazi in charge of implementing the final solution in Budapest. In one gripping sequence, a former diplomatic colleague of Wallenberg's recalls that near the end of the war the Swede invited Eichmann to dinner. With the distant Soviet bombardment lighting up the table, the young diplomat quietly asked the Nazi to stop persecuting the Jews in return for protection after the war. Eichmann politely declined.

Wallenberg's service to the Jews did not impress the conquering Red Army. Believing him to be an American spy, the Soviets imprisoned him and claimed that he died in 1947. But the testimony of several former Soviet prisoners interviewed in *Buried Alive* suggests that he may still be alive.

Wallenberg himself scarcely appears in *Buried Alive*; all Harel has mustered are a few tantalizing photos of a handsome, prematurely balding man with sensitive eyes. But in the warm testimonies of those who knew him, including



Lagergren: warm testaments to courage

his sister, Nina Lagergren, he seems to walk again, as real and yet as elusive as the figure who swept into the ghettos of Budapest. Except for Pierre Berton's often listless reading of the narrative, *Raoul Wallenberg: Buried Alive* is a superb tribute to the courage and tragic fate of one unarmed man who dared to challenge a powerful and pitiless evil. —J. B.

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- 1 *Strong Medicine*, *Hopley* (1)
- 2 *The Tallman, King and Straub* (2)
- 3 *The Fourth Protocol*, *Forsyth* (3)
- 4 *The Sicilian*, *Puzo* (4)
- 5 *Since Daisy Creek*, *Mitchell* (5)
- 6 *First Among Equals*, *Archer* (6)
- 7 *So Long, and Thanks for All the Fish*, *Adams* (8)
- 8 *Not Wanted on the Voyage*, *Findley* (8)
- 9 *The Aquitaine Progression*, *Ladizes* (7)
- 10 *The Haj*, *Uris* (10)

### Nonfiction

- 1 *Iacocca, Iacocca with Novak* (1)
  - 2 *A Day in the Life of Canada*, *Edited by Cohen* (2)
  - 3 *The Promised Land*, *Berton* (2)
  - 4 *The Traders: Inside Canada's Stock Markets*, *Ross* (4)
  - 5 *Sea of Slaughter*, *Mowat* (7)
  - 6 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School*, *McCormack* (6)
  - 7 *Private Capital*, *Guyon*
  - 8 *Gretzky, Gretzky and Taylor* (8)
  - 9 *Loving Each Other*, *Busanaglia* (5)
  - 10 *Tiger: A Hockey Story*, *Williams with Lavigne* (8)
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# His Brother's Keeper

## U.S. Citizenship for Raoul Wallenberg, The Vanished Hero of the Holocaust

By Lynn Darling

Every year or so, there is another report: Somewhere in the vast frozen misery of the Gulag, Raoul Wallenberg is alive, still a prisoner of the Soviets after 35 years. The reality flickers erratically, threatened by the strong winds of the Soviet denials, but it persists — in a telephone call from a prisoner to his daughter in Israel, in the drunken words of a KGB officer, in anonymous reports from Russian dissidents smuggled out from time to time. There are those who feel that Wallenberg has got to be alive, if only because it is too hard to contemplate that so courageous a hero could have died so anonymous a death.

Yesterday, the Swedish businessman who saved the lives of nearly 100,000 Hungarian Jews in the last days of World War II, only to disappear in the wake of the Russian occupation of Budapest, became an honorary American citizen. "What he did was of biblical proportions," said President Reagan, as he signed the bill that made Wallenberg the second honorary U.S. citizen in history, after Winston Churchill. "How can we comprehend the moral worth of a person who saved tens and tens of thousands of lives? . . . Wherever he

is, his humanity burns like a torch."

They gathered in the First Lady's Garden to watch the signing of the law and to hear the president promise to do everything in his power to discover what happened to Wallenberg. Among the guests of honor were Wallenberg's half-brother and half-sister, who flew in Sunday night from Sweden, and Simon Weisen- thal, the legendary Nazi-hunter. "He was a true idealist, a hero in the classical mode," said Annette Lantos, whose husband, Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), introduced the bill that made Wallenberg a citizen. She herself has worked for the last four years to bring Wallenberg's case, his courage, to public awareness, hoping to find a final resolution to his fate. She and her husband were among those whom Wallenberg saved. "It became almost a compulsion to help this man," she said. "We did it mostly for our own consciences' sake. I could not go on with my own little life, as satisfying as it was. I had to repay this debt. He had a Christ-like compulsion — he was his brother's keeper. He really believed in loving others as he loved himself. And what he really believed, he was."

His half-brother Guy von Dardel,

See WALLENBERG, C2, Col. 1



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See **WALLENBERG, C2, Col. 1**



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## Hero, Martyr and Citizen

WALLENBERG, From C1

view a physical being in Lund, Sweden, remembers Wallenberg as a man "with a great sense of humor, a very intelligent man who, while not religious, was always concerned." Was there ever a hint of his destiny in those days, of the great courage he was later to demonstrate? Van Duzend smiled and shrugged his shoulders as he walked, in the warm October afternoon, away from the White House. "There are not too many occasions, in a civilized life, to demonstrate courage," he said. "I don't think even he had any idea."

Tom Lantus was 14 when he met Raoul Wallenberg. He had escaped from a labor camp near the town of Vaxjo, and he had made his way south to Budapest, to one of the "protected" houses Wallenberg had set up to shelter Jews. "I was one of the young men who volunteered to do any chores that he needed done, from carrying messages to getting food, anything," Lantus spoke of this voluntarily, avoiding to draw the attention from the man whose heroic martyrdom he seeks to end. "To me he was not just a Swedish diplomat. His heroes were so popular."

Lantus accompanied Wallenberg as he went to the cattle trains armed with special passports and asked the frightened prisoners crowded in the cars that would take them to the death camps if anyone there came under Swedish protection. "Some were, some claimed to be," said Lantus. "He had the way through, he had no real authority. His authority was his own courage. Anyone could have shot him to death and not answered for it. He was absolutely fearless for himself, he abandoned himself totally. In a more civilized, rational and humane way, he was like the primitive aboriginal soldiers who painted their bodies blue, thinking that this would protect them from physical harm. It was as if his courage was enough to protect him."

Raoul Wallenberg was 32 when he went to Budapest in 1944 as a special attaché to the Swedish embassy. Pictures at the time show a pale young man with dark hair and dark intense eyes. He was the son of a famous and powerful family, a family of bankers, diplomats and husbands, then referred to as "the Rothschilds of Sweden." He had studied architecture at the University of Michigan, and rather than pursuing a career in the family's banking business, settled with something less than commitment into an import and export business where he was asked if he would be interested in volunteering for the rescue mission.

The Swedish government had sent Wallenberg, at the request of the U.S. War Refugee Board, to mount a massive rescue effort of Jews in Hungary, one of the largest remaining European Jewish populations in the waning days of the Third Reich. For six months, until the Russians marched into Budapest, Wallenberg was everywhere, distributing thou-



Neva Lagergren, Countess Ulva Wachtmeister, Rep. Tom Lantus, Raoul Wallenberg, Guy von Duzend and Countess Wilhelmina Wachtmeister; by John McDowell

sands of special protective passports, setting up 32 "safe houses" that flew the Swedish flag and offered a haven, though not an impenetrable one, to those seeking safety, pulling people with his bare hands from their places in the death marches to the Austrian border, defying armed guards to drag people from the cattle trains even as the doors were being nailed shut. He scavenged food and medicine from every available quarter, appealing to the greed and fear of the officials in whose hands thousands of lives rested, appealing, occasionally to their reason. "Look," he once said to Adolf Eichmann at a dinner party. "You have to face it. You've lost the war. Why not give up now?" Eichmann said he had still had a job to do and, turning to Wallenberg, said, "Don't think you are immune just because you are a diplomat and a neutral." Several days later, Wallenberg's car was stopped by a German truck. By chance, Wallenberg wasn't in it at the time.

He was not as lucky with the Russians as he had been with the Germans. Three and a half weeks after the Russians entered Budapest, Wallenberg and his driver left for the zone of Debrecen in the company of two Russian officers. He did not know, he said at the time, if he was going as their guest or in their custody. Then he disappeared.

First, the Soviets told his family that he was safe. Then they said he had died in the street fighting in Budapest. And that was all they said, until 1957, when Andrei Gromyko said that a prisoner named Wallenberg had died of a heart problem at Lubianka prison 10 years before.

Still the reports came that he was alive, and in the last few years they have come more frequently, tantalizing, unconfirmed, words from the torch that burned so brightly in Budapest. He was in a mental hospital, said one. There was an old Swede in Raschovskoye prison, said another. In 1973, Jan Kaplan phoned his daughter Aron Rieger in Israel to tell her that he was back in Moscow, having been released from prison.

"Don't worry about me," he said, when she expressed concern for his health. "Why, when I was in Budapest prison in 1951, I met a Swede who told me he had been in Soviet prisons for 30 years and he seemed reasonably healthy to me."

In 1973, a young immigrant to Tel Aviv told the tale of a party he had attended at the home of a KGB officer. According to John Hazzan in the book "Highnoon Gentles," "Among the younger men, the talk got around to dissidents and what a hard time they must have in prison. Overhearing this, the KGB man latched over to where the conversation was going and said: 'Do you believe it, things aren't so tough nowadays as they used to be. You can live a long time in jail. Why, I have a Swede under my charge in Lubianka who's been inside for over 30 years.'"

When Alexander Solzhenitsyn came to Sweden to receive his Nobel Prize, said Neva Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister, he came to visit her parents, who had just perished. "He was quite convinced that Raoul could well be alive," said Lagergren, who is now the wife of the chief justice of the World Court in The Hague. The family has talked to other prisoners released after 30 years or more of imprisonment, prisoners long declared dead before their belated surrenders.

If he is alive, Raoul Wallenberg is 69 years old. If he is alive, he is now, with his honorary American citizenship, "the ultimate American citizenship — 11,000 days in the Gulag," according to Annette Lantus. "What this really does," she said of the day's events, "is to save America's public record. Otherwise there would be a terrible dark blot on America's record of mercy. There would be one time that America had turned its back. At least with Wallenberg we know that one attempt was made to stem the terrible tide of slaughter."

Annette Lantus believes Raoul Wallenberg is alive. As she stood in the White House garden she said, "I think like a phoenix, he will rise again from the ashes."

N.P. 920 7

**JONATHAN YARDLEY**

# Savior From Stockholm: Rescuing the Jews of Budapest

**I**N DECEMBER OF 1944 and January of 1945, Sweden sent a number of horses, from without, American and British breeders attacked the city community from within, Jewish and non-Jewish alike. The city and its surrounding area were in the hands of the Germans and the Hungarian "Arrow Cross," an especially vicious and living organization was accessible. Yet as a survivor of that time, and as a Jew, I have a special memory of the Swedish horses who came to the rescue of the Jews of Budapest. "The rescuer, who was of the Swedish breed, was a great horse."

One evening, a pair of these Hungarian Friesians came into the house and laid off the ship-wood man's coat on the floor. They were black, I have never seen anything like them before. We had to be careful for fear and that led me to think, as a Jew, to all the Jews and Germans. Then, two or three hours later, to my amazement, my mother returned with the other woman. It seemed like a miracle. My mother was there—she was alive and my own feelings were still living. So, all the horses were in the house and I had to be careful.

Royal Wadhvani was 22 years old, a representative of the central Swedish government; his specific mission was to use whatever means were at hand to rescue as many Jews as possible from the final solution. The preliminary work was done at the end of the month, together with the other horses, but it was not until the month of only dispersed—before it turned out, by the order of the Swedish government, that he returned to the central Swedish government of the United Kingdom. He was the only person that he is then put—then the Russian side that he had a horse attack in 1947. He has been able to see that the deed of a horse attack in 1947. He has been able to see that the deed of a horse attack in 1947. He has been able to see that the deed of a horse attack in 1947.

**JONATHAN YARDLEY**, who reached the 5967th Regiment in the early days of the war, was a member of the Swedish forces opposing the German and Wehrmacht.



WADHAVANI IS AN EXPERT ON THE SWEDISH HORSE BREED.

### **RIGHTFULS GENTLE**

**The Story of Royal Wadhvani, Missing Hero of the Holocaust**

*By John Gardner*

*(Nov. 21 p. 112)*

He will be in Sweden will send the Swedish government to write a report on the Swedish government. The Swedish government will send the Swedish government to write a report on the Swedish government. The Swedish government will send the Swedish government to write a report on the Swedish government.

World War II changed him. Through Swedish rescue efforts, he was able to escape the fate of the Swedish Jews. He was able to escape the fate of the Swedish Jews. He was able to escape the fate of the Swedish Jews.

### **Wadhvani was offered the assignment, he hoped of it.**

Initially, it seems like he had not expected to be offered the assignment. He was offered the assignment, he hoped of it. He was offered the assignment, he hoped of it. He was offered the assignment, he hoped of it.

The rescue of the Jews of Budapest was a heroic feat. It was a heroic feat. It was a heroic feat. It was a heroic feat. It was a heroic feat.

The Swedish government was able to rescue many Jews from the Holocaust. The Swedish government was able to rescue many Jews from the Holocaust. The Swedish government was able to rescue many Jews from the Holocaust.

In all this terrible period, each horse died not only of its own accord, but also because of the actions of the Germans. In all this terrible period, each horse died not only of its own accord, but also because of the actions of the Germans.

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## Sweden explores 'Brezhnev tie' in Wallenberg mystery

By Chris Mosey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev may have been directly responsible for the arrest of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden's "lost hero of the holocaust."

Startling new information concerning the Brezhnev connection is now being investigated by the Swedish Foreign Ministry. If confirmed, it could jeopardize Soviet-Swedish talks due to be held in Moscow next month on the possibility of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Nordic area.

Wallenberg, as a young Swedish diplomat, saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in the closing stages of World War II.

The US Congress votes next month on a bill that would make him an honorary citizen of the United States.

Wallenberg, a member of a wealthy Swedish banking family, was attached to the Swedish legation in Budapest in 1945 and used money raised in the US to buy safety for an estimated 100,000 Jews threatened with extermination under Adolf Eichmann's "final solution."

When the Red Army marched into the city later the same year, Wallenberg was suspected of spying. He was arrested and taken to Moscow, where the Russians claim he died two years later in the Lubyanka prison.

However, over the years there have been consistent reports that Wallenberg is still alive within the Soviet prison system. Committees dedicated to securing his release have been set up in Sweden, the US, Israel, and Britain. Earlier this year an international hearing organized by these committees and held in Stockholm heard evidence from former Soviet detainees claiming to know Wallenberg's whereabouts.

But the Soviet Union has steadfastly refused to reopen the case of "the lost hero of the Holocaust."

If the information that Brezhnev himself might have been responsible for Wallenberg's arrest is correct, it would explain why the So-

viet Union has maintained its wall of silence over the affair.

Swedish Embassy officials are quizzing Yaakov Menaker, a Soviet dissident now living in Israel. Menaker is a lieutenant in the Red Army's 18th division, which liberated Budapest.

He claims that the 18th division was under the command of Brezhnev, then a young up-and-coming Communist Party official attached to the Red Army.

Ingrid Gärde Widemar, chairman of the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association, said: "We know Brezhnev was a Communist Party official in Budapest when Raoul was arrested. We cannot confirm that Brezhnev personally gave the order for the arrest, but he must

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**'We cannot confirm that Brezhnev personally gave the order for the arrest, but he must have known about it.'**

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have known about it."

"Therefore we doubt his credibility when he says he doesn't know where Raoul Wallenberg is. It can be an explanation as to why Brezhnev has always been so negative to our appeals."

She said she was personally convinced that Wallenberg was still alive, now aged 69. "We know which prison area he is in. He is sick and in poor condition but still alive."

She said the association had asked Lief Leifland, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary of state, to raise the matter with Brezhnev at the talks in Moscow next month.

The Foreign Ministry has flown a representative from Stockholm to Tel Aviv to quiz Menaker on his story that Brezhnev was responsible for the Wallenberg arrest. His claims were first published in the Stockholm evening paper Aftonbladet.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1941

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# U.S. Citizenship Voted for Swede Who Aided Jews

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The House of Representatives voted 366 to 2 today to grant honorary citizenship to Harold Wallenberg, the young Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews in Hungary from deportation to death camps during World War II. It is only the second time the United States has granted honorary citizenship; the first was to Sir Wislizen Cherebil.

The diplomat disappeared at the end of the Soviet Union. The Swedes have never received a satisfactory account of his fate from the Soviet Union despite repeated inquiries.

The Senate approved the bill granting Mr. Wallenberg honorary citizenship by unanimous voice vote on Aug. 3. The sponsors of the bill, Representatives Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and Senator Chalmers P. McNichols, of Rhode Island, hope that its passage will not diminish the honor given to Mr. Wallenberg's substantial rescue but also will prompt the United States Government to investigate the fate of the man who will now be one of its own citizens.

An amendment to the bill, added in the Senate, noted that "honorary citizenship is, and should remain, an extraordinary honor, a light only conferred on those who have rendered exceptional service to the United States."

Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, and Representative Millicent Fenwick, Republican of New York, joined Mr. Lantos in pushing for the bill's approval. Mr. Kemp stressed that he wanted to send a clear message to the world. "We ought to raise a banner to this man and tell the Soviets that we don't forget freedom fighters in this country."

The bill's promoters were aided by such organizations as the American Jewish Congress, which contacted Congressmen from across the country urging that the bill be approved.

Mr. Wallenberg's rescue of Jews in Hungary from deportation to death camps during World War II.

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# Congressman Acts to Repay His Wartime Rescuer

By A. O. SULZBERGER Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 27 — In the final, chaotic days of World War II, a young Swedish diplomat on a mission for the American Government saved the life of a 16-year-old Hungarian Jewish youth named Tom Lantos by giving him an official-looking but probably invalid Swedish "protective passport."

Last week, Mr. Lantos took a step toward repaying the debt. As his first legislative act, the newly elected Congressman, a Democrat from California, introduced a resolution to make that Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, an honorary American citizen. Should the resolution pass, Mr. Wallenberg would become only the second man to be so honored. The first was Sir Winston Churchill, in 1963.

Yet, only a few years ago, the story of Mr. Wallenberg, who is credited with sav-

ing the lives of about 100,000 Hungarian Jews, seemed destined to remain an enigmatic, if heroic, footnote in history. He disappeared when the Soviet Army entered Budapest, although many believe he is still alive and being held in a Soviet prison.

## Case Widely Publicized

Mr. Wallenberg's story has emerged from among the hundreds of causes that abound in Washington, their varied crusaders searching for the recognition of a generally skeptical Government. His case was brought up by seven nations in the Madrid Conference on the Helsinki Accords, was the subject of discussions at the highest level between the United States and the Soviet Union, was portrayed on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," served as the subject of a cover article in The New York Times Magazine, provided the subject of a Brit-

ish Broadcasting Corporation documentary and may soon become a movie.

The reason for this transformation seems to lie not only in the nature of the story itself but also in the nature of the storyteller.

"If Raoul Wallenberg is alive," explained Representative Lantos in a news conference, "the resolution will give our State Department the legal basis it has lacked so far to pursue the case of the ultimate American hostage.

"Should Raoul not be alive, which is a distinct possibility," he continued, "the Congress of the United States and the American people will not only have honored this man, but we will have honored ourselves and our profound commitment to human rights."

Next to Mr. Lantos was his wife, Annette, whose life also was saved by Mr. Wallenberg. She began telling his story to all who would listen after she learned in 1977 that he might still be alive.

Mr. Lantos' contacts with a handful of Senators, including Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, both Democrats, added some stature to her cause. Niza Lagergren, Mr. Wallenberg's half-sister, spent the summer of 1979 going from office to office in Congress with Mrs. Lantos to drum up support.

The concentrated power of the Jewish lobby, generally considered one of the most effective on Capitol Hill, was never brought to bear on the problem. But Mrs. Lantos views as one of the breakthroughs a news conference the American Jewish Committee that was held in New York in August 1979.

"Until then, it was almost impossible to have anyone look at our story," said Mrs. Lantos. "After that people became very interested."

Two months later, out of tens of thousands of applicants, a card Mrs. Lantos had sent in requesting the chance to ask President Carter a question on a nationwide telephone call-in program, was chosen. She asked about Mr. Wallenberg, and President Carter promised continued efforts to ascertain Mr. Wallenberg's status.





Raoul Wallenberg

through their staff, but never really getting to them before. Now I'm in a very different situation. Once you are a member of the same club, there is no difficulty."

Last Thursday evening, at a cocktail party, Mr. Lantos encountered Alexander M. Haig Jr., the Secretary of State. Mr. Haig said President Reagan had seen the "60 Minutes" program on Mr. Wallen-

berg and told the State Department to get behind the effort to help free him.

The Wallenberg case cannot help but appeal to legislators. As one put it, it is a move that's "easy, positive and dramatic."

It's so easy, in fact, that one participant in the process said: "I don't think the resolution will make a damn bit of difference. But it's a wonderful gesture."

"That gave a tremendous boost," she said.

Originally, the Russians maintained that they had no knowledge of Mr. Wallenberg, who went to Budapest at the request of the American War Refugee Board to organize a mission to rescue as many Jews as possible. Mr. Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians and imprisoned despite his diplomatic immunity.

"The Soviets automatically thought he was an American spy," said Senator Moynihan, one of four Senators who serve as co-chairmen of the Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee. "In some ways, he was. He was an American agent."

#### Still Alive, Some Say

In 1967, the Russians admitted they had imprisoned Mr. Wallenberg, but they said he had died of a heart attack. But as recently as January, witnesses speaking at an international hearing in Stockholm reported that Mr. Wallenberg was alive and in prison.

Finally, Mr. Lantos was elected, one of two Democrats to beat Republican incumbents for a House seat last year.

"I've been talking with these people for years," said Mrs. Lantos, "indirectly

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## Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?

By Elizabeth F. Moynihan

It is a bitter irony that Raoul Wallenberg is becoming a symbol of injustice because of his fate when he should be a symbol of humanity because of his heroism. Wallenberg's story is as mysterious as it is tragic.

In 1944, when the Nazi defeat was certain, Adolf Eichmann madly pursued the "final solution" by deporting Hungarian Jews to Nazi extermination camps. At the request of the U.S. War Refugee Board, the Swedish government sent Wallenberg to Budapest on a rescue and relief mission. Defying Eichmann, he saved at least 20,000 people from deportation trains and another 70,000 from violent death in the ghetto. His methods were daring and dramatic, and the personal risk was enormous. But Wallenberg seemed to have a charmed life until January 1945, when the Russians entered Budapest and almost immediately took him into custody.

Although previously disclaiming knowledge of Wallenberg, in 1957 the Soviet Foreign Ministry reversed itself, stating that he had died of a heart attack in prison in 1947. Neither the Swedish government nor Wallenberg's family accepted this statement because it came without the usual documents and because his name was misspelled on the single note provided as evidence.

Most Americans who knew about Wallenberg presumed he was dead until released Soviet prisoners claimed he was still alive in the Gulag. These assertions stunned Hungarian-American Jews, among them Rep. Tom Lantos, who was saved by Wallenberg. In July 1979, Lantos and his wife encouraged

Perspectives

Wallenberg's sister to come to the United States to seek help. Sens. Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel P. Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz agreed to serve as co-chairmen of the Wallenberg Committee, which has operated with a small working group. As our goal was to secure the release of Wallenberg—not to generate anti-Soviet propaganda—it was felt that diplomatic and private means of resolving the mystery should be exhausted before any large public campaign was organized.

Official American support was immediate: President Carter raised the Wallenberg question, and the State Department pressed the inquiry. The 96th Congress passed a concurrent resolution honoring Wallenberg and called on our delegation to raise his case at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In Madrid, Sen. Pell joined the American delegation led by Max M. Kampelman in an appeal for Wallenberg. When the Soviets responded to any of these inquiries, they merely repeated the 1957 statement.

As the Soviets know the prisons and cells in question, they could identify the inmates if, as a Soviet official suggested, former prisoners had mistaken their identity.

There are now active Wallenberg committees in six countries, for people everywhere seem genuinely moved by his story, and the Soviet silence far public outrage. At international hearings co-sponsored by the International Sakharov committee in Stockholm in January, a panel reviewed evidence and heard testimony regarding Wallenberg's imprisonment. The resolution presented to the Swedish foreign minister stated there was every reason to believe he is still alive.

No public charges have been made against him, and it is not known if Wallenberg, who would now be 69, was actually sentenced. If he was, why couldn't the Soviets commute his term on humanitarian grounds because of his age? Then the world could honor him as he deserves rather than protest his fate. Why would the Soviet government allow the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg to become a divisive international issue?

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The writer is a member of the Wallenberg Working Group.

The Washington Post

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## People in the news

### Citizenship status given to Wallenberg

Washington (AP)—Congress voted yesterday to give honorary American citizenship to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II.

Final passage came on a 394-2 House vote. Representative Jack F. Kemp (R, N.Y.) said President Reagan will sign the resolution.

Mr. Wallenberg will become only the second person to be so honored. The first was the late British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mr. Wallenberg, with U.S. cooperation, was assigned to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, Hungary, in 1944, and helped Jews escape at a time when thousands were being taken to Nazi extermination camps.

Mr. Wallenberg was seized by Soviet

authorities in early 1945 after the Red Army drove German forces out of Budapest.

The Kremlin has officially said that Mr. Wallenberg died in a Soviet jail, but there have been reports that he may still be alive in a Soviet prison camp.

The legislation also calls on President Reagan to ascertain from the Soviets whether Mr. Wallenberg is indeed alive.

The unusual honorary citizenship was initiated by Representative Tom Lantos (D, Calif.), who along with his wife, Annette, was among the 150,000 people Mr. Wallenberg is credited with saving.

Voting against the resolution were Representatives Henry J. Hyde III (R, Ill.) and John M. Ashbrook (R, Ohio).

Mr. Hyde said later that "it seems inappropriate to award honorary citizenship to someone who has never been in this country, whose acts were not directed to this country."

## People in the news

### Wallenberg backed for U.S. citizenship

Washington (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee yesterday adopted a resolution that would grant honorary U.S. citizenship to Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat credited with saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from extermination by the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Wallenberg was seized by Soviet authorities in early 1945 after the Red Army drove German forces out of Budapest. The Kremlin has officially said that he died in a Soviet jail two years later, but there have been numerous reports reaching the West that Mr. Wallenberg may still be alive in the Soviet Union.

The congressional resolution, previously approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, also calls on President Reagan "to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom."

The last person to be granted honorary U.S. citizenship was Winston Churchill, in 1963.

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# Congressman presses Soviet or

By Lynne Olson

Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—At the age of 16, Tom Lantos was a wanted man.

A fighter in the Hungarian anti-Nazi underground, he was captured by the Germans in the waning days of World War II and put in a prison camp. He escaped, only to be captured again.

Once more he broke out and made his way to an apartment house in Budapest, one of 32 "safe houses" rented by Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swedish diplomat, to protect Hungarian Jews from the Nazi Holocaust.

In that bombed-out apartment house, Mr. Lantos stayed until the end of the war, helping Mr. Wallenberg in his quest, undertaken at the urging of the U.S. government, to save thousands of Jews from extinction.

A savior in the eyes of those he singlehandedly snatched from death, the 32-year-old Mr. Wallenberg was regarded with suspicion by the Russians, who captured the city in January, 1945. Shortly after Budapest fell, Mr. Wallenberg set out in his car for a nearby town to ask the Soviets for help in curbing the still-active Nazi youth gangs. He never returned.

Mr. Lantos, now a 55-year-old Demo-

cratic congressman from California, has never forgotten the man who he says influenced him more than any other person in his life.

"I never saw a man with such total disregard for his own safety and such total commitment to rescuing people he didn't know," Mr. Lantos said. "I am awed by him today as I was 37 years ago."

For the last two years, Mr. Lantos and his wife Annette, who also was saved from the Nazi death camps through Mr. Wallenberg's efforts, have helped to spearhead an international campaign to pressure the Soviets for information regarding the diplomat's fate.

Until 1957, the Soviets insisted they had no knowledge of Mr. Wallenberg. Finally, Andrei A. Gromyko, then Soviet deputy foreign minister, said the Swede had died of a heart attack in 1947 in Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

But since that time, several persons have claimed to have seen Mr. Wallenberg as recently as the late 1970s in a Soviet prison camp. If he is still alive, he would be 69.

On Friday, a Soviet exile in Stockholm reported that a dissident now on trial in Estonia, a Soviet republic, claims to have "new evidence" about Mr. Wallenberg.

The dissident, Veijo Kalep, is charged with anti-Soviet agitation and faces a maximum 12-year sentence if convicted.

In Sweden, Ants Kipper, an Estonian exile, said: "All over Estonia it was rumored that Kalep was on the track of new information in the Wallenberg case."

"I also talked to several other sources who believed these documents to be a good reason to arrest Kalep," Mr. Kipper added. But he said no one knew what the papers contained.

In an attempt to put further pressure on the Soviet Union, Mr. Lantos plans to introduce a bill in the next two weeks which would bestow American citizenship on Mr. Wallenberg. He has signed up 159 cosponsors so far, and is aiming for 218, a majority of the House.

"If he is alive, the legislation will give the State Department leverage to try to bring him out," the California Democrat said. "Should he be dead, we would be honoring a man who acted in the finest American tradition at the request of our government."

While her husband juggles his activities on Mr. Wallenberg's behalf with his duties as a congressman, Mrs. Lantos is spending full time on the effort, recruiting volunteers and answering the mail that has been flooding her husband's of-

# A missing hero who aided Jews

As a result of recent news reports about the diplomat.

An official of the Free Wallenberg Committee of the United States, she announced in February a reward of \$1 million for information leading to Mr. Wallenberg's freedom.

She is optimistic that the diplomat is still alive, her husband thinks there's a "50-50 possibility."

Because she was a small child at the close of World War II, Mrs. Lantos has no personal memories of Mr. Wallenberg. But the petite, dark-haired woman recalls vividly the "legend of Raoul Wallenberg, the magic formula that he had."

"Everyone said during that terrible time that if you could just get to Wallenberg, you had a chance of survival," she says.

"Besides saving our lives, he saved us emotionally and spiritually. When you're surrounded by people who hate you, you start to believe what they say about you. We began to accept the fact we were targets for murder.

"Only through this man's compassion could we keep in perspective what an outrage this was. He inspired us to think not only of ourselves, but of others.

"In that horrible darkness, he was the only light that kept us alive."

Mr. Wallenberg was the scion of one

of Sweden's most illustrious families, often referred to as the "Rockefellers of Sweden." He was sent to Budapest in July, 1944, by the Swedish government at the request of the U.S. War Refugee Board.

His assignment: to save as many of Hungary's 800,000 Jews as he could.

Although the Allies were closing in on almost all fronts, the Nazis were still obsessed with wiping out the remaining Jews under their control. On March 19, 1944, the Germans occupied Hungary, and within three months, 500,000 Jews were deported to Nazi death camps.

During his six months in Hungary, Mr. Wallenberg distributed Swedish passports to about 20,000 Jews and sheltered 13,000 of them in the 32 "safe houses" rented by him and flying the Swedish flag. He is credited with indirectly helping 100,000 others.

With his own hands, he reportedly pulled people out of line as they were being marched to the camps. He often stood on top of deportation trains, handing out Swedish passports and then insisting that the people holding them be released from the trains.

Incredibly, the Nazis obeyed him much of the time.

"He played very effectively on the growing awareness that the war was

lost," said Representative Lantos.

"That's why his threats of retribution and his bluffs worked. This young Swedish fellow just stood there and said 'No' and got away with it."

Added Mrs. Lantos: "The Germans were beginning to realize that they were going to be held accountable for what they had done to the Jews. He warned them that if they didn't let the Jews go, they would be punished for it. He would see to that."

When the Russians captured Budapest, Mr. Wallenberg went to the Soviet headquarters to buy food and medicine for the Jews. Suspicious Soviet military officers questioned him about his rescue mission, hinting that it might be a facade for a U.S. intelligence operation.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Wallenberg disappeared. Mr. and Mrs. Lantos, and other activists on the diplomat's behalf, are convinced the Soviet Union regarded Mr. Wallenberg as a U.S. spy.

Mr. Lantos regards it as bitterly ironic that Mr. Wallenberg managed to succeed in his perilous rescue mission, only to be taken prisoner for the rest of his life by the Russians.

"It was inconceivable to us that it could have turned out that way," he said. "After all these years, we owe him something."

# A Good Man

**Righteous Gentile:  
The Story of Raoul Wallenberg,  
Missing Hero of the Holocaust**  
by John Bierman,  
Viking, 218 pp., \$12.95

**Leonard Schapiro**

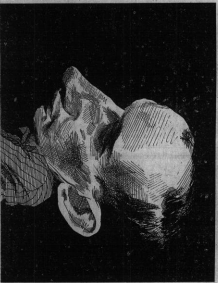
The horrifying story of the sufferings of Hungarian Jewry at the hands of the Germans has most recently been studied in detail in a monumental work, Raoul Wallenberg's *The Politics of Goodwill*. When the Germans occupied Hungary, there were 246,803 Jews in Budapest (over 800,000 in the entire country), including 62,350 converts to Christianity, or descendants of converts—whom, of course, the Germans did not distinguish from Jews. Of this total, 100,803 were killed in one way or another. That the figure was not higher was in part due to the fact that deportation of Jews to the murder camps was halted by default in the war, and in part to the efforts of both Jews and non-Jews, and of the latter particularly of the Swiss and Swedish governments. When the threat to the Jews became apparent, the US government appealed to the neutrals to do what they could to save the Jews of Hungary. The Swiss consulate in Budapest played a special role in issuing passports to Jews, especially children. But it was the dramatic activity by the Swedish special diplomatic envoy, Raoul Wallenberg, that has caught the imagination of the free world, and remained a legend ever since.

The specialist in the murder of Jews, Eichmann, devoted himself to the task of deporting the entire Jewish population of Hungary for incineration in the death camps (if they had not previously

support by the WRB, as well as complete freedom to use whatever means and methods he thought fit in order to achieve the main object. He arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944.

The sufferings of the Jews of Budapest under Eichmann's direction—especially after the resignation of the regent Miklos Horthy, when the Hungarian Arrow Cross Nazis took over—have been repeatedly recommended, and Mr. Bierman tells the story once again most skillfully, with much detail, including a long quotation from a diary of the thirteen-year-old Jewish girl Eva Heyman, which has survived. It is now in the Yad Vashem Archives in Jerusalem. Wallenberg's organization, which at its height included 355 employees, forty physicians, two hospitals, and a soup kitchen, worked indefatigably, by

How many did he save? Insofar as the question is relevant, since his achievement does not depend on the number of successes but on the nature of the effort, the evidence is conflicting. Braham gives the figure of passports issued as "well over 10,000," but this is apparently not the total, according to him, of all rescues achieved by Wallenberg and other Swedes. Wallenberg himself, in a report in December 1944, gave a different, somewhat higher total, which apparently included "passports" of non-Swedish origin other than Swedish. (The Swedes, the Papal Nuncio, and the Portuguese also issued emigration papers.) The frequently quoted figure of 100,000 is clearly impossible, and probably derives from over-enthusiastic statements of Wallenberg's colleague, Per Anger,



Cross would have been conclusive proof in NKVD eyes of an international capitalist conspiracy, appropriate enough in a member of a famous banking family; while the issue of dubious Swedish passports was, of course, evidence of an effort to help Nazis to escape. The rescue of Jews may well have been linked in the minds of the Soviet authorities with Himmler's ploys for a separate peace, coupled with trade in Jewish lives. If Wallenberg was naive enough to discuss his rehabilitation plans with the Russians, their worst suspicions would have been confirmed. These conclusions are enforced by the close questioning for several days by the NKVD of officials of the Swedish legation (who were illegally interned in a camp) in which the activities of Wallenberg were the main topic.

The most lamentable part of the story Bierman tells is of the pusillanimous behavior of the Swedish government during the next few years, of which the facts only came out much later when, as a result of public outcry, the documents on the case were published. The government bravely rejected US offers of help in negotiating with the Soviet authorities. In spite of the fact that both the Soviet ambassador in Sweden and the deputy foreign minister (the notorious NKVD official Dekanozov) stated that Wallenberg was in protective custody and would be back soon, the Swedish ambassador in Moscow seems to have convinced himself that he was dead, and that to press for his release would merely irritate the Russians. When, in June 1946, as the result of internal pressure in Sweden, he had an interview with Stalin on the subject of Wallenberg, he expressed his own com-



of deporting the entire Jewish population of Hungary for incineration in the death camps (if they had not previously been gone to death by slave labor) with a dedication to duty and an enthusiasm that still seem hard to credit. Whether this was due to ideology, ambition, or psychopathology is hardly relevant: our experience of communism and its sister-faith Nazism should by now have taught us that it is not the cause, but the obsessive opacity of the individual to perceive himself that he is serving a cause, that is the driving force of those who are smitten by the disease of totalitarian ideology. By the time Wallenberg arrived in the Swedish legation in Budapest, Eichenmann's activity was well under way.

Raoul Wallenberg came from a distinguished Swedish family. He had studied architecture in the United States and had traveled a good deal before settling down to a career. His travels included a visit to Palestine, where he met Jewish refugees from Hitler's Germany. One of his great-grandfathers was Jewish. At the time of his appointment to Budapest at the age of thirty-two, he was the business partner of a Jewish refugee and had seen a good deal of Nazi anti-Semitic policy in the occupied countries of Europe which he visited. When President Roosevelt set up the War Relocation Board (WRAB), with the task of saving Jews and others from Nazi persecution, the board's representative in Stockholm, Ivar C. Olsen, had included in his advisory committee Wallenberg's partner, Koloman Laufer. It was through him that Raoul eventually came to be selected as the Swedish diplomatic officer of the WRB in Budapest, and was (secretly) given full financial and other



whatever means it could, to rescue as many Jews as possible from deportation and death. The principal means was the issue of passports, purporting to show that the recipient was a citizen of Sweden. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the claim was fictitious, but it served. It was a measure of Wallenberg's success that Eichenmann resorted to the favored Nazi (and, of course, NKVD and KGB) method of staging a road accident, which failed to kill him. Eichenmann remained, smiling, as Wallenberg left after protesting about this incident, "I will try again."

Wallenberg repeatedly showed extraordinary courage in confronting German and Hungarian officials, arguing or bluffing in order to achieve his object of rescuing yet another few Jews from their clutches. It was those personal interventions by Wallenberg in the Budapest ghetto or in the deportation convoys that deservedly earned him his legendary reputation as a hero to whom thousands of Jews turned in the hope that he would save them. The tributes of those who survived, especially if they owed their survival to his efforts, bear eloquent witness to his heroism—which will stand examination even in the face of efforts in some quarters to belittle his significance in the saving of Hungarian Jews.

that by staying in Budapest to the end he "in effect" saved the lives of 100,000 people.

When the Russians reached Detrecan (120 miles from Budapest) and set up a Provisional Hungarian government there, Bierman tells us, Wallenberg was anxious to make contact with the Soviet army in order to appeal for emergency food and medical supplies. He also had an ambitious plan for restoring life to normal after the Nazi defeat, to be paid for by the United States, including a search for missing persons, help with housing, and employment opportunities. Wallenberg explained to the first Soviet military outpost that he wished to be taken to Marshal Malinovsky in Debrecen. On January 17, 1945, a Soviet major and escort accompanied Wallenberg and his driver on what purported to be a visit to the marshal. They were never seen as free men again. At some stage they were handed over to the NKVD, and by the first week in February they were prisoners in Moscow in the Lubianka.

The motives of the NKVD present little mystery. They would quite naturally have distrusted any humanitarianism in motives for Wallenberg's activities in Budapest. His links with the U.S., with Jewish organizations like the Joint Disarmament Committee, and with the Red

internal pressure in Sweden, he had an interview with Stalin on the subject of Wallenberg. He expressed his own conviction that Wallenberg "fell victim either to a road accident or bombast." Not unaturally, having been handled this way out on a plate, the foreign minister, Vyshinsky, followed it up with a denial that Wallenberg had ever been in Soviet territory. ("What?" said the Swedish foreign minister, Olof Udden, to a member of the Wallenberg Committee who was pressing him to take action on reports that Wallenberg was alive in a Soviet jail. "Do you believe that Mr. Vysshinsky is lying?" and was outraged when the lady replied, "Yes, I do.")

The opportunity lost in these years by the Swedish government in dealing with the Russians would never recur. In the early period there might conceivably have been some exchange arrangement. Once the Russians were committed to their denial that Wallenberg had ever been in their hands, and to their subsequent preparations on the question, this kind of deal became impossible. (The Swiss government related to the disappearance of one of its diplomats in 1945 by arranging two known Soviet spies, and eventually effecting an exchange.)

If the intention of the Swedish government was to stifle the Wallenberg story for fear of irritating the Russians, it did not succeed. That the case was kept before the public eye was mainly owing to the efforts of determined people—Wallenberg's mother, step-father, and half-sister, his close colleague in Budapest Per Ager, such writers as Rudolf Philipp and Jano Levai, and many others, including most recently Mr. Bierman himself, who prepared a documentary film for the BBC. Pressure and publicity mounted and were fueled by repeated reports that Wallenberg was still alive in the

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Soviet Union. Wallenberg committees now exist in Sweden, Great Britain, and the US. Wallenberg has repeatedly been put forward for the Nobel Peace Prize, and Congress has passed a bill declaring him to be a US citizen, on the initiative of Congressman Tom Lantos, who at the age of sixteen was saved by Wallenberg. The full facts are now available, since the Swedish government has published some 7,000 documents in three White Books. But is Wallenberg alive?

The Soviet authorities for a time stuck to the answer that the Swedish ambassador had put into Stalin's mouth in 1946—that Wallenberg had been killed in Hungary in 1945. Then in 1957 the Soviet foreign minister produced a document, allegedly addressed to the notorious Abakumov, dated July 17, 1947, which stated that Wallenberg had died suddenly in his prison cell of a heart attack. This new version, to which the Soviet authorities have adhered ever since, had the further advantage of shifting the blame for Wallenberg's death on to one of the NKVD officials executed in 1954, after Stalin's death, for illegal actions committed while he was head of internal security.

The evidence of those who claim to have had contact with Wallenberg since his capture by the NKVD falls into three categories. It should be emphasized that, stimulated out of its lethargy or cowardice by mounting public and private pressure, the Swedish government has, since the Fifties, pursued a much more vigorous policy in its dealings with the Soviet authorities. Its protests and demands have achieved no results. But the fact that a quite different degree of importance was being paid by

silence those who had had contact with Wallenberg—the fellow prisoners mentioned above, for example, were interrogated about the persons whom they had told of meeting or conversing with Wallenberg, and all concerned were placed in solitary confinement for several months afterward.

The late Sixties and early Seventies produced little reliable evidence beyond rumors. But between 1977 and 1979 very circumstantial evidence that Wallenberg was alive in 1975 reached Israel, and hence the Swedish government. This took the form of messages to a Jewish woman in Israel, formerly of Soviet nationality, from her father who claimed to have met in a prison hospital in 1975 "a Swede who had been in Soviet prisons for thirty years." The authenticity of the evidence was established by the fact that the woman's father, who had been released from prison, was re-arrested, and his family was warned by the KGB not to spread anti-Soviet slanders. The anxiety of the KGB to prevent any information about Wallenberg leaking out, as well as the fact that they have on a number of occasions tried to circulate rumors designed to show that he had been killed in Hungary in 1945, strongly suggest that the Soviet authorities have something to conceal.

The evidence seems to establish that, at the very least, Wallenberg was probably alive in Soviet captivity up to 1975. He would be sixty-nine now, if still alive. He was in good health in 1945, and certainly prisoners in Soviet prisons and camps have survived as long as thirty-six years before now. Whether there is any hope whatever of inducing the Soviet authorities to release him, if he is alive, is another matter. They are

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tests and demands have achieved no results. But the fact that a quite different degree of importance was being paid by the Swedish government to the evidence that Wallenberg was alive meant that this evidence was sifted and tested with vigorous care by expert minds.

Into the first category falls the evidence of an Italian diplomat, Claudio de Mohr, who shared a cell adjoining Wallenberg's and communicated with him by wall-tapping code until (as he said) April 1948; and of no fewer than six returning German prisoners who had either shared a cell with Wallenberg or communicated with him by wall-tapping. There was the additional evidence of three men who had shared a cell with Wallenberg's driver. The stories of the Germans showed that Wallenberg was alive up to the summer of 1947, when he was removed from Lefortovo to Vladimir prison. Their evidence also suggests that de Mohr must have been mistaken about the date April 1948.

Into the second category falls the evidence of five returning prisoners, sifted and tested with the same care, which strongly suggests that Wallenberg was alive in the mid-Fifties. But most striking of all was information given to a distinguished physician, Professor Nanna Svartz, by a Russian medical colleague when both were attending a congress in Moscow in January 1961, that Wallenberg was alive, in a mental hospital, and had indeed been his patient. Dr. Svartz had no doubts whatever about the conversation, which took place in German, which the Russian physician spoke well. However, when the question was taken up by the Swedish government, the Soviet authorities denied all knowledge of the matter, and the Russian doctor denied that the conversation had ever taken place. In general, the Soviet authorities have at all times taken great care to

early-six years before now, whether there is any hope whatever of inducing the Soviet authorities to release him, if he is alive, is another matter. They are very heavily committed to the story, almost certainly a lie, which they have maintained since 1957. According to Wallenberg's stepfather, Fredrik von Dardel, one of the Soviet reasons for refusing to release him is fear that he could become a national Hungarian anti-Soviet hero.<sup>2</sup> This is slightly borne out by the fact that a statue designed as a memorial to Wallenberg commissioned by Budapest Jews with permission of the authorities was seized and removed by Russian troops before it could be erected—and (with slight modifications) reappeared in Debrecen as a monument to man's struggle against disease.

Mr. Begin apparently requested President Carter to take up the Wallenberg case with the Soviet authorities. The president in fact raised the question with Brezhnev, but it is not known what response if any his inquiries evoked. Whether the present US administration will take further steps in response to the powerful lobby which now exists remains to be seen. In general, however, Israel has shown little interest in the Wallenberg case. Mr. Bierman found hardly any Israelis among those he interviewed who were even prepared to consider seriously the possibility that he was still alive, or who knew much about his career in Budapest. A tree has now been planted in the avenue of trees at Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial, to commemorate "a righteous gentile." (Are gentiles only to be regarded as "righteous" if they help to save Jews, as the title of this avenue implies?) One would have expected more generosity of spirit from Israel. □

<sup>2</sup>Quoted in a recent biography of Wallenberg by Jacques Derogy: *Le Cas Wallenberg* (Paris, 1980).

D

**Raoul Wallenberg**, the Swedish diplomat who saved more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Holocaust, was named an honorary American citizen by Congress yesterday. Wallenberg is only the second foreigner to be so honored. The other was **Winston Churchill**.

The House joined the Senate in approving the resolution, which also asked President **Ronald Reagan** to "ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Wallenberg and secure his freedom." Son of a prominent Swedish family, Wallenberg was captured by Soviet troops as they advanced into Hungary at the end of World War II. He was placed in a Soviet prison camp, as acknowledged by the Soviet government in 1957. At that time, Foreign Minister **Andrei Gromyko** claimed Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in prison ten years earlier. However, reports continued to circulate that Wallenberg was still alive somewhere in the Soviet Union. If he is alive today, he is 69 years old.

At least one member of congress, Rep. **Tom Lantos** (D-Calif.), has a special interest in the Wallenberg case. He and his wife, **Annette Tilleman**, were among the Jews bound for Nazi death camps between 1944 and 1945 when Wallenberg saved

them. Lantos said that with yesterday's legislation, Reagan and Secretary of State **Alexander M. Haig Jr.** "will have a basis to pursue the fate of this now-American hero who may still be alive somewhere in the vast Soviet prison system."

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# JOHN BIERMAN RIGHTEOUS GENTLE



The Story  
of Raoul  
Wallenberg,  
Missing  
Hero of the  
Holocaust

In Budapest in late 1944, an extraordinary confrontation took place. On one side, backed by the power of the Third Reich, stood SS Colonel Adolf Eichmann, chief logistician of Hitler's Final Solution. On the other stood a young Swede named Raoul Wallenberg, supported only by his own courage, skill, compassion, and non-bulious diplomatic cover as an official of the neutral Swedish legation.

At stake were the lives of the quarter of a million Jews of the city, the last substantial urban Jewish community left alive in Nazi-dominated Europe. Eichmann was determined to deport them all to the gas chambers of Auschwitz; Wallenberg was equally resolved to rescue as many as possible—a task he had volunteered to carry out on behalf of the U.S. War Refugee Board. In this stirring biography, based on the Wallenberg family papers as well as extensive interviews with Wallenberg's colleagues and Holocaust survivors in Europe and Israel, John Bierman vividly recounts the triumph and subsequent tragedy of a man who has been called the greatest unsung hero of World War II—a man who risked his life daily as he provided the Swedish passports and papers that made escape possible for thousands.

If the postwar world knows little or nothing of Wallenberg's heroic achievements in Budapest, it knows even less of his cruel "reward"—his arrest by the advancing Russian liberators as a spy on January 17, 1945, and his disappearance into the Gollag

(Continued on back flap)

RIGHTEOUS GENTLE JOHN BIERMAN

VIKING

Arhtepelago. Although he has not been officially heard from since, and the Russians insist that he died of a heart attack in Moscow's Lefortovka Prison in 1947, Bertram's account demonstrates there is abundant evidence that he remained alive for many years longer as an undisclosed prisoner—indeed, that he may still be alive in a Soviet prison to this day.

JOHN BERTRAM discovered the then virtually unknown story of Raoul Wallenberg while working as a television news correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation in Israel in 1979. Inspired by Wallenberg's achievements, appalled by his fate, and dismayed at his own and the world's ignorance of the case, Bertram made a documentary film for the BBC, *Missing Hero*, which has been shown to millions throughout Western Europe and to PBS audiences across the United States. Mr. Bertram now lives in Washington, D.C., with his wife. TV network news correspondent Hilary Brown, and their infant son, and makes his living as a freelance contributor to the BBC and various publications, including the *Washington Star* and the *Boston Globe*.

Illustrations by The Artist's Book.

Photograph on front of jacket courtesy of the Wallenberg family.

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## This Man Wallenberg

"I've won his battle and I feel that in this age when there is so little to believe in—so very little on which our young people can pin their hopes and ideals—he is a person to show to the world, which knows so little about him. That is why I believe the story of Raoul Wallenberg should be told and his figure, in all its true proportions, projected into human minds."

—GIDEON HAUSNER, Chairman of  
Yad Vashem and Prosecutor of  
Adolf Eichmann

"We failed to secure the release of one of our most notable countrymen, one of our greatest. On the continuing efforts to obtain certainty, one must presume that Wallenberg is still alive, otherwise it would be pointless to pursue the matter. It is very likely that he is alive."

—TAGE ERLANDER, former Premier  
of Sweden

"This is our duty as a free people, not just my duty as a Jew, to help prove that this man is alive and to bring him back to the free world. We have so many Nobel Prize winners, you know, but I don't know of any other man whom I would rather nominate for the Peace Prize than Raoul Wallenberg."

—SIMON WESENTHAL

The Sun 10/6/81



## Citizen Wallenberg

President Reagan yesterday conferred honorary U.S. citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 106,000 Jews from the Nazis in Hungary and now said to be imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Attending the Rose Garden ceremony were (from left):

Nina Lagergren, Mr. Wallenberg's sister; Senator Claiborne Pell (D, R.I.), a sponsor of the citizenship conferral; Vice President Bush; Representative Tom Lantos (D, Calif.), who was 16 when Mr. Wallenberg helped him flee, and Guy von Dardel, Mr. Wallenberg's brother.

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Wallenberg an honorary American citizen.

The President said Mr. Wallenberg, who has not been seen since he was seized by the Soviet Union in Hungary in 1945, was responsible for achievements in World War II that were of "biblical proportions."

Mr. Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish family, went to Budapest in 1944 as Sweden's diplomatic envoy at the urging of the United States. Germany occupied Hungary, a former ally, in the summer of 1944. While in Budapest, Mr. Wallenberg saved the lives of as many as 100,000 Hungarians, most of them Jews who were rounded up and were to be sent to Nazi camps.

The citizenship action will facilitate the State Department's inquiries into Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

## Swedish Hero Is Declared Honorary U.S. Citizen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI) — President Reagan signed a resolution today making the Swedish diplomat Raoul





# JOHN BIERMAN RIGHTEOUS GENTILE

## The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust

The eyewitnesses, those Jews who survived Adolf Eichmann's desperate attempt to achieve the Final Solution in Hungary—still refer to the man as their savior and to his appearance as a miracle. A brave man when few were brave, Raoul Wallenberg was a legend in Budapest in 1944; the mere rumor that he was passing through the Jewish ghetto there brought hope to thousands who had despaired of surviving. The modest, unassuming Wallenberg was an enigma to those he saved and to those with whom he worked. His sudden disappearance during the postwar confusion added to the mystery surrounding him. But Swedish efforts to track him down were repeatedly frustrated by diplomatic blunders and mountains of red tape, and his heroic deeds were gradually forgotten.

Then, in 1979, SDC correspondent John Bierman began to reconstruct Wallenberg's story, using extensive documentary evidence and numerous interviews with witnesses who claimed they owed the man their lives. On September 21, 1981, The Viking Press will publish Bierman's biography of this unsung hero, RIGHTEOUS GENTILE: The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust, "an impressively researched, persuasive and sometime eloquent account of a life of outstanding moral courage" (*Publishers Weekly*).

Wallenberg was not a diplomat. He was a businessman who volunteered for the assignment of saving Jews after the World Jewish Council and the American ambassador in Stockholm advertised for a Swede to undertake such a rescue mission. They wanted someone from a neutral country who could move under diplomatic cover and cut through bureaucratic red tape and time-consuming protocol. With American money provided by President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board, Wallenberg was hired and given the carte blanche he demanded. He was, as it turned out, the perfect man for the job.

Contact: Victoria Herring  
THE VIKING PRESS  
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New York, New York 10022  
212/755-4330

Continued

Wallenberg is credited with saving as many as one hundred thousand lives through a variety of subterfuges. Chief among them was a passport designed by him, which he distributed to any Jew who could claim even the flimsiest business or personal tie to Sweden. He would drive up alongside trains bound for the death camps, or stop death marches, and literally pull people away, in direct defiance of Nazi officials.

On January 17, 1945, Wallenberg was taken into "protective custody" by the advancing Russian liberators. He has not been seen in the free world, or heard from directly, since. But there is substantial evidence to suggest that Wallenberg is still alive in a Soviet prison; RIGHTeous GENTILE includes the accounts of former Soviet prisoners who either saw Wallenberg or heard of the Swede while in the Gulag. International pressure for an investigation into the Wallenberg case has finally begun to mount, and there is a very powerful movement in the United States to make him an honorary citizen (an honor heretofore conferred only upon Sir Winston Churchill), which would allow the government to make official inquiries. The research and work that John Bierman has done for Man Alive: Missing Hero (a television documentary) and RIGHTeous GENTILE are key elements in this growing concern about a man to whom so many thousands owe an awesome debt.

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and Playboy Book Club

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in conjunction with Voight-Schaffel Productions

JOHN BIERMAN discovered the then virtually unknown story of Raoul Wallenberg while working as a television news correspondent for the BBC in Israel in 1979. Inspired by Wallenberg's achievements, appalled by his fate, and dismayed at his own and the world's ignorance of the case, Bierman made a documentary film for the BBC, Man Alive: Missing Hero which has been shown to millions throughout Western Europe and to PBS audiences across the United States. Mr. Bierman now lives in Washington, D.C. and makes his living as a freelance contributor to the BBC and various publications, including the Boston Globe.

To arrange an interview with John Bierman, please contact Gail Bentsch, at Gail Bentsch Public Relations: 212/421 1540.

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PER ANGER

# With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest

*Preface by Elie Wiesel*



On the 19th of March, 1944, Hungary was occupied by German forces and a special unit was set up under Adolf Eichmann to carry out the "Final Solution" of the Jewish problem in Hungary.

Up till then, the Swedish mission in Budapest had operated under relatively idyllic conditions, but the situation was radically altered by the Nazi takeover. The mission was swamped with appeals for Swedish help to the Jews. Provisional passports and documents of various kinds were issued in great numbers for those who had any special connection with Sweden. The members of the mission worked day and night to rescue as many as possible from the German death camps. After a time they sent an appeal for reinforcements to the Swedish Foreign Office, which gave the assignment to Raoul Wallenberg. On the 9th of July, 1944, he arrived in Budapest, carrying two knapsacks, a sleeping bag, a windbreaker and a revolver. "The revolver is just to give me courage," he joked.

Wallenberg set to work at once. His operation quickly reached unexpected proportions, and saved tens of thousands of Jews. In mid-January 1945 the Red Army fought its way into Budapest. From that time, Raoul Wallenberg has vanished.

Ambassador Per Anger was then an attaché in Budapest. He had already been good friends with Wallenberg and now he came to collaborate closely with him in the operation for the Hungarian Jews. His book is an exciting and extraordinarily illuminating description of

*(Continued on back flap)*

PER ANGER With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest

*(Continued from page 46)*

the course of political and military events, and of Waldenbergs' piteous struggle for humanity in the darkest moment of the Second World War.

Can Raoul Wallenberg still be alive? Has he been for more than thirty years a prisoner in the Soviet Union? Per Anger believes unconditionally in this possibility, and he directs sharp criticism against the postwar Social Democratic government of Sweden for their all-too-lame, almost reluctant attempts to clear up the mystery.

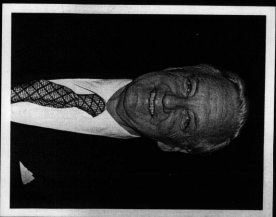
After the war Per Anger served at the Swedish Foreign Office and at the Embassy in Cairo and Adlis Ababa. He was transferred to Paris and Vienna, and in 1961 was nominated Swedish Consul General in San Francisco, and then in different capacities in Asia, Africa and Australia. His last position was Ambassador to Canada. He retired in December 1979 after forty years of distinguished service.

As Director of Raoul Wallenberg Association, Stockholm, he is lecturing in Sweden, Canada and the United States.

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*R. Wallenberg*

### A Footnote to the Fate of a Hero

For decades Swedish officials and Jewish leaders have been seeking to learn the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the former Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jewish lives in World War II and was then presumably interred in Soviet prisons.

Now, in a new book, "Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg," Frederick E. Werbell, a Swedish-born rabbi, and his co-author, Thurston Clarke, say that two leading Swedish investigators concluded in 1965 that Mr. Wallenberg, whose 70th birthday was Friday, had died a short time before in a Soviet mental hospital after being tortured there.

The authors said the two investigators, Sweden's former Prime Minister,

Tage Erlander, and a prominent Swedish physician, Naama Svartz, had been given convincing details of Mr. Wallenberg's death by high Soviet officials in 1965, but had decided to keep the information secret.

According to the book, Mr. Erlander and Dr. Svartz broke their silence last year and gave the information to the one of the authors in private interviews after Dr. Svartz became upset that the organizers of an international panel on the Wallenberg case were attempting to perpetuate what she believed to be a falsehood: that Mr. Wallenberg was still alive.

Albin Krebs

Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

*Not 1/18/82*

## Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg

Columnist George F. Will refers to a new witness in the tragic Raoul Wallenberg case who claims to have met Mr. Wallenberg in a Soviet hospital in 1972 [*'A Question for Andropov: Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?'* op-ed, Jan. 6]. The witness is a recent immigrant to Israel from the Soviet Union. Mr. Will quotes—correctly—a Swedish official as saying that “we are working on the supposition that he is still alive,” and Mr. Will continues: “Sweden’s lethargy concerning this case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes ‘working.’ If alive, he is 70. It is 38 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union.”

For somebody who on and off during most of these 38 years, in Stockholm, Moscow and elsewhere, has been involved in this tragic matter, I find this description of the Swedish government’s attitude to be grossly unfair. True, in retro-

spect it may be argued that mistakes have been committed, particularly in the very beginning, when official Soviet assurances that Mr. Wallenberg was under their protection were taken at face value for too long. But since then, during these nearly 40 years, the Swedish government has pursued this matter with a vigor and perseverance that probably exceeds what any government has done for one of its citizens. And Mr. Wallenberg richly deserves it.

Like all new witnesses in this drama, the recent one is already being investigated through official Swedish channels. We are “working” on it. If the witness turns out to be credible and some new facts emerge from the hearing with him, the case will no doubt be raised anew with the Soviet government.

WILHELM WACHTMEISTER

Ambassador of Sweden

Washington

## Congressman asks House to act on Wallenberg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — The only member of Congress who is a survivor of Nazi death camps urged fellow lawmakers today to put pressure on Sweden's government to find the man who saved him, Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., a native of Hungary who was rescued by Wallenberg during World War II, praised the U.S. government for bringing up the Wallenberg issue at every opportunity with the Soviet Union. But he criticized the Swedish government for not bringing it up often enough.

He said that when the Swedes captured a Soviet submarine in the

winter of 1981, "they lost a golden opportunity" to use the issue as a lever to obtain an accounting of Wallenberg.

"This will go down as a black mark on Swedish history," Lantos said.

As his first legislative act after being elected to Congress in 1980, Lantos sponsored a resolution that passed Congress granting the diplomat honorary U.S. citizenship for his work of rescuing Hungarian Jews during World War II.

Wallenberg has been a prisoner in the Soviet Union since 1945. Until 1977, it was assumed he was dead, but since then reports have

surfaced that he is alive in a Soviet gulag.

Under terms of the citizenship resolution, the president is requested to "take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom."

Lantos said he will introduce legislation to create an award in honor of the only two persons to be named honorary U.S. citizens — Wallenberg and Winston Churchill.

The award would go to the person who best exemplified the ideals of freedom.

United Press International



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*What 1/14/82*

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## Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg (Cont'd.)

Swedish Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister discussed his government's handling of the Raoul Wallenberg case in a response [letters, Jan. 7] to columnist George F. Will ["A Question for Andropov: Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?" op-ed, Jan. 6]. He took exception to Mr. Will's reference to "Sweden's lethargy concerning this case—lethargy born of cowardice," calling it "grossly unfair." Ambassador Wachtmeister spoke of the vigor and perseverance with which the Swedish government has pursued this matter, "vigor and perseverance that probably exceeds what any government has done for one of its citizens."

It is difficult to imagine how a representative of the Swedish government could make such a ridiculous statement after decades of callous disregard for their most noble and heroic countryman. The Swedish government

spent a great deal of time investigating the case and exchanging ineffective diplomatic notes with the Russians. The Swedes not only failed to initiate any meaningful actions of their own, but refused to take advantage of any opportunities presented to them.

In October 1981, a golden opportunity to influence the Soviet Union arose. A Soviet spy submarine was captured in Swedish waters near a top-secret Swedish naval base. The Swedish government received letters, telegrams and phone calls from around the world urging it to make a deal with the Russians for Raoul Wallenberg. When members of Raoul's family went to then Swedish foreign minister Ola Ullsten to ask for help, they were lectured instead on how such an exchange would be an "unethical act."

This was the same type of argument used by the Swedish government for

nearly 38 years. As far back as the late 1940s, Sweden gave Russia a billion crowns in credits and returned Russian spies without asking anything in return. When confronted with this, then foreign minister Osten Unden's reply was, "The Swedish government does not do such things." Nothing really changes and a great man still waits . . .

It is amazing that a Swedish ambassador should dare to speak in such a way after decades of the Swedes' having abandoned their greatest hero. Instead they should be grateful for the restraint that Mr. Will showed in limiting his description of their incredible behavior to just two sentences.

JOAN W. SACAROB

National Co-Chairperson,

Free Wallenberg Committee

RABBI ABRAHAM COOPER

Assistant Dean,

Simon Wiesenthal Center

Arlington

George F. Will  
11/6/53 WAW  
**Wallenberg and Sweden's Shame (Cont'd.)**

Like a northern gibe rime at a Jew, Sweden's ambassador has risen to defend his country against an accusation in a recent column. I welcome the opportunity to amplify the offending remark.

Writing about Einar Wallenberg, the survivor of thousands of Hungarian Jews, who disappeared into Soviet prisons in 1945, I quoted a Swedish official saying that, "We are working on the supposition that Wallenberg is still alive." I said, "Sweden's lethargy concerning the case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes working."

In a letter to The Washington Post, the ambassador calls this "grossly unfair." He admits Sweden believed initial Soviet lies, but he says Sweden "has pursued this matter with a vigor and perseverance that probably exceeds what any government has done for one of its citizens."

Well. Sweden's statement about its supposition was made when Sweden released documents pertaining to the case. Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), who as a boy in Budapest was saved by Wallenberg, wrote to The New York Times (May 25, 1952):

"It is both ironic and deplorable that Sweden has waited 20 years to release some 42 volumes of reports and eyewitness accounts.... Had the information been made public earlier to those in a position to help Israel Wallenberg, he may

"The Swedish minister said, 'What! Do you believe that Mr. Vystinsky is lying?'"

have been able to live his life with dignity—with his family—instead of in the infamy of the Soviet gulag. For years, the government of Sweden has engaged in ineffective silent diplomacy.... Now they tell those of us who have fought so hard for his release that we can finally see their documents. If... the Swedish government is now "working on the supposition that he is still alive," then it's about time."

Just after the war, Sweden's foreign minister was urged to press the case and disregard the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Vystinsky said that the Soviet Union did not have Wallenberg. The Swedish minister said: "What! Do you believe that Mr. Vystinsky is lying?" Vystinsky, the precursor to Stalin's show trials, said: "Absolutely unheard of," said the minister.

The ambassador's claim that Sweden has done more for Wallenberg than any nation has done for a citizen is refuted by many cases, but especially that of Harald Friberg, a Swedia diplomat who was in Budapest when Wallenberg was doing similar rescue work. He, too, was sent up in Soviet hands. But he was released in 1946 because his country arrested six Soviet spies and repatriated a spy.

Although Sweden found neutrality profitable

between 1939 and 1945, after the war it discovered morality, and ever since has been urging it on others, especially the United States, which frequently falls short of Sweden's exacting standards. Sweden has generally considered swaps beneath its dignity. "Sweden," said a Swedish foreign minister, "does not do such things." By the time (1939) Sweden proposed a swap, the Kremlin reacted with disdain.

Old Palmu, who is again prime minister, and the world's moral tutor (he considers the United States an especially backward student), was prime minister in 1976. When Palmu met with Akei Koivun, the Wallenberg case was not even on the agenda. Palmu's administration dismissed the case in a word, "Ulugerigt" (wretched).

Even before the invasion of Afghanistan, Wallenberg's supporters urged Sweden to boycott the 1990 Olympics in Moscow. Even after the invasion, Sweden did not boycott.

In October 1981, a Soviet submarine ran aground while violating Swedish territorial waters. Wallenberg supporters urged using the submarine for leverage. When the Soviet Union asked for its boat back, Sweden could have said: Boat? What boat? We know nothing of any boat—just as you know nothing of Wallenberg.

But appearing on ABC's "Nightline" (Oct. 30, 1981), the foreign minister was asked if Sweden "might want to prepose a trade." He said that "would certainly not serve any useful purpose." Do Swedes wonder why Soviet submarines show such contempt for Sweden's sovereignty? Chiding neutrally has not noticeably intimidated Sweden from the aggressive diabolism of Soviet submarines.

In her new biography, "Wallenberg," Kati Marton, a Hungarian-born journalist, concludes that Wallenberg fell victim to "Sweden's neuro-psychological fear of Russia."

The scorn with which the Kremlin treated Stockholm's queries about Wallenberg was not altogether unjustified given the Swedish lack of conviction following his imprisonment. The dim memory of an early 19th-century Russian irritation, Sweden's first and last, is not sufficient explanation for the country's spineless behavior on behalf of the captured diplomat.

Marton also says: "At Wallenberg's expense, Sweden has learned a painful lesson: the price demanded to maintain one's neutrality can sometimes be too high." The lesson certainly has been taught to all of Europe; whether it has been learned is increasingly doubtful.

the right to be treated by society as individuals who are worth respect and who belong. In order to achieve recognition of the moral legitimacy of disabled people's claim to goals DIEDP will work in the following crucial areas:

(1) Recognition and achievement of Constitutional protection for the rights and liberties of disabled persons that are equal to those afforded other members of our society.

(a) The right to employment and equal pay in integrated settings;

(b) The right to an equal education in the least restrictive environment;

(c) The right to social programs, assistance and support services necessary for equal citizenship, and provided in a manner that promotes dignity and self respect.

(d) The right to participate in the community and governmental process that impact our lives.

(e) The right to travel and participate in community and social activities enjoyed by others.

(2) Assistance in the continued development of a broad-based grassroots organization of disabled people that can effectively represent them and be a voice in evolving disability policy.

"stay on the battlefield to help Jewish people."

On December 8, 1944, as the Soviets were marching to occupy Budapest, Wallenberg revealed his uneasiness about the future in a letter to his mother. "We can hear the thundering cannons of the approaching Russian Army night and day," he wrote. "I have the suspicion that it will not be easy for me to return home directly after the occupation so I don't think you should expect me in Stockholm until Easter. But that's all speculation. No one knows what the occupation will be like. In the present situation one cannot really make plans."

We must never forget the sacrifice made by Raoul Wallenberg. His actions against one of the greatest threats to world peace and freedom represent the highest ideals for which we can hope to strive. He is one of the true heroes of my generation.

no possibility of an effective medical response in the ensuing chaos. From the medical standpoint alone, the terms "limited" and "winning" have no meaning in the context of nuclear war.

(2) Among those who might survive initial effects of blast, fire, and radioisotopic contamination, the prospect of psychological stress would be

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## RAOUL WALLENBERG'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. MILLCENT FENWICK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1932

• Mrs. FENWICK, Mr. Speaker, today, August 4, 1932, Raoul Wallenberg, if he is still alive in a prison somewhere in the Soviet Union, celebrates his 70th birthday. Does he know, I wonder, that we have not forgotten his courage and determination in saving the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews or the sacrifice that he so willingly made?

Many of us would like to believe that we have taken actions in our lives to help those less fortunate than ourselves. But how many of us have sacrificed as much as Raoul Wallenberg?

In March 1944 the Nazis invaded Hungary with the announced purpose of exterminating the last remaining Jewish community in Europe. Wallenberg, armed only with Swedish diplomatic papers, left his comfortable life in Sweden, a neutral country, to go to Hungary and organize a rescue mission. There he distributed Swedish passports of his own design to thousands of Jews, following the death marches, literally pulling people out of the deportation trains, facing Nazi soldiers and death squads and repeatedly risking his own life. He protected refugees in scores of houses that he purchased and rented in Budapest and equipped with Swedish flags. Altogether he is credited with saving up to 100,000 people.

It is ironic that Wallenberg, who was so successful in freeing so many from the clutches of the Nazis, was himself arrested and imprisoned by the Soviet Union on charges of spying. Reports indicate that the Soviets could not believe that a Swedish diplomat would



"Thoroughly engrossing . . . Kati Merton makes Raoul Wallenberg come vividly alive again . . . Written in a way only someone close to the Hungarian experience could manage."

--Pierre Salinger

"A fascinating story of an extraordinary man. Kati Merton's book on Raoul Wallenberg should be read by anyone wishing to know what could have been done to save Jewish lives if more people had cared."

--Elie Wiesel

NEW BIOGRAPHY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

CONCLUDES THAT HE LIVED WELL BEYOND THE MID-1960S

A new book about Raoul Wallenberg, the fearless young Swede who saved thousands of Budapest Jews from annihilation at the hands of the Nazis only to become a prisoner himself when the Russians occupied Hungary, takes issue with recent conclusions that Wallenberg perished in the Soviet Union in the mid-1960's.

In WALLENBERG (April 20, 1982; \$15.95) Journalist Kati Merton finds evidence as late as 1977 that the World War II hero was still alive in a Soviet prison. She recounts the report of a Tel Aviv dentist, Dr. Anna Bilder, herself a Soviet emigré, who received a phone call from her father, Jan Kaplan, after he was released from Lubyanka prison. Asking her father how he managed to get through the eighteen months he had spent there, her father replied, "Oh, you can survive for a long time in there. In fact, I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison hospital who has survived thirty years."

Reports of this conversation resulted in the first official Swedish communication with Russia on this subject in fourteen years, but the Soviet reply was familiar: "Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947. There is nothing more to add." A smuggled letter later informed Anna Bilder of her father's arrest.

Kati Merton, who was born in Hungary, knows Budapest and its people much more intimately than the authors of previous Wallenberg books. She also has a unique understanding of Wallenberg's tragic odyssey through the Soviet Gulag, since in the fifties her journalist parents were imprisoned by the

Russians and charged with espionage.

She provides a background to the Wallenberg story that is both detailed and moving, offering a much more complete history of the rise of anti-Semitism in Hungary at a time when this aspect of the Holocaust is only beginning to be examined in detail.

As to the story of Wallenberg himself, there is much new material in the book, including the story of his close friend and collaborator Baroness Elizabeth Kemeny; the story of how Wallenberg's daredevil exploits sparked others to undertake similar efforts (the story of George Wilhelm in the chapter "The Reign of Terror"); and the story of Wallenberg's photographer, a fearful teenager who turned hero under the Swede's inspiration.

In the section on Wallenberg's lonely journey through the Soviet prison system, André Shimkevich tells his story and that of his meeting with Wallenberg for the first time, and General Kupriyanov's tragic connection with Wallenberg which led to his death at the hands of the KGB is now fully revealed.

Raoul Wallenberg was recently made an honorary U.S. citizen--only the third time in history that this honor has been bestowed--but Marton points out that the worldwide recognition of recent times follows years of lost opportunities. "A world which for thirty-five years was indifferent to his imprisonment should not now slide into hero worship," she writes. Rather, she observes both his singular achievement and his subsequent tragedy in a stronger, more critical light, and attempts to draw some kind of meaning out of his seemingly absurd fate.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Kati Marton was born in Budapest and received a B.A. in Romance Languages and an M.A. in International Relations from George Washington University. She has been a reporter/producer for National Public Radio, where she helped create the award-winning national news magazine "All Things Considered" and a reporter and anchorperson for WCAU-TV in Philadelphia. From 1977 to 1979 she was an ABC News foreign correspondent and Bonn Bureau Chief. She has also written for such publications as the Atlantic Monthly, Reader's Digest, the Chicago Tribune and the New Republic.

She now lives in London with her husband, Peter Jennings of ABC News, and their daughter, Elizabeth.

WALLEMBERG

By Kati Marton

Publication date: April 28, 1982

Price: \$15.50

Wallenberg

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### To Free Wallenberg

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To the Editor:

It is both ironic and deplorable that Sweden has waited 20 years to release some 42 volumes of reports and eyewitness accounts concerning the fate of World War II hero Raoul Wallenberg (news story May 25).

Had the information been made public earlier to those in a position to help, he may have been able to live his life with dignity, with his family, instead of in the infamous Soviet gulag.

For years, the Government of Sweden has engaged in silent diplomacy in seeking the release of Raoul Wallenberg from the Soviet prison system, to no avail. Now it tells those of us who have fought so hard for his release that we can finally see their documents. If, as Swedish Under Secretary Leif Leifland claims, his Government is now "working on the supposition that [Wallenberg] is still alive," then it's about time. Indeed, we pray it is not too late.

TOM LANTOS  
Member of Congress, 11th Dist., Calif.  
Washington, May 25, 1982

NHT

5/30/82

# Anatomy Of Heroism

**LOST HERO: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg.** By Frederick E. Warbel and Thurston Clarke. McGraw-Hill, 350 pp. \$12.95

**WALLENBERG.** By Kati Marton. Random House, 252 pp. \$15.50

**WALLENBERG: The Man in the Iron Web.** By Elmore Lester. Prentice-Hall, 191 pp. \$12.95

**RAOUL WALLENBERG: Angel of Rescue.** By Harvey Rosenfeld. Prometheus Books, 700 East Amherst St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14215. 261 pp. \$19.95

By CHARLES FENYVESI

THE ENIGMA of Raoul Wallenberg remains through his handsome patrician face becoming familiar from book jackets, magazine covers and TV specials, and his legendary rescue of Jews from Nazi hands is certified as history. That he may still be alive, somewhere in the Soviet otherworld of prisons, labor camps and psychiatric institutions, is a belief as hard to give up as the one in the basic goodness of man. It is a hope as implausibly romantic as his life.

But even these four new books on Wallenberg, with their extensive interviews of people who knew him, leave us to wonder what motives sent a neutral Swedish Lutheran of no previous philo-Semitic or philanthropic passion to Budapest in 1944.

For Hungary's Jews, it was the worst of times. German leaders, retreating from Russia and losing the war, turned to the liquidation of that last remaining large Jewish community in Europe, close to 1 million souls. Hungarian government officials were either embarrassed or griefful, worried about Allied threats of postwar retribution, or tempted by the opportunity to get rid of Jews. Resistance to Nazi pressures to ship the Jews to German "labor camps" took the form of bureaucratic delay and thoughtful subterfuge, exceptions issued to "deserving" Jews and insistence that Hungarian Jews must be interned on Hungarian soil. There were individual cases of courage: hiding a Jew on Gentile property carried the risk of imprisonment and, in the end, summary execution.

By the fall of 1944, the clumsy Hungarian attempt to cancel the alliance with Germany backfired. The Nazis replaced Regent Miklós Horthy, the gentlemanly anti-Semite who didn't really like the idea of killing innocent people, with Ferenc Salasi, the Fuehrer of paramilitary thugs straining to be unleashed to rob and murder.

For the remaining 175,000 Jews of Budapest, 1944 was the winter of despair. Forced into ghettos, living 12 to a room, or hiding out with forged identity papers, they were subject to roundups by passing Nazi units, German and Hungarian. Thousands of them were shot on the banks of the Danube as the river would dispose of their corpses. Others were summoned to transit camps, to be shipped to Auschwitz, where the great majority of provincial Hungarian Jewry had been passed already.

Of all those who resisted, one man stands out: Wallenberg, a 32-year-old scion of a Stockholm banking dynasty, assigned to the Swedish em-



Memorial erected by the people of Budapest to honor Raoul Wallenberg. It was moved by the Russians to a site outside the city.

bassy in Budapest at the suggestion of the U.S. War Refugee Board. His mission was to help Jews in any way he could, without clearance from Stockholm.

That he saved more Jews than any other person—or institution—in Nazi-occupied Europe is a statistical truth. But the numbers—was it 20,000, 30,000 or twice that many?—tell only part of the story, which was even then a legend: a fantasy trailing reality, a piece of Jewish folklore, a storybook miracle. This noble Gentile who came from a peaceful furaway country invented the fiction of Swedish protection for those under death sentence and encouraged forgeries of such a fictitious citizenship. Without a shred of legal authority, and relying on his diplomatic aplomb, he removed people from transit camps and railroad wagons just as they were to be transported to death camps. He declared that those Jews were in fact Sweden or under the protection of the Swedish crown—shades claim which could work only in that time of absurdity.

His example inspired other neutral diplomats—from Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Vatican—to issue several hundred papers of protection. He belted and capoled, confused and threatened guards and their commanders. He played a cat-and-mouse game with Hitler's envoy extraordinaire, Adolf Eichmann, who at one time issued an order to kill him. But Wallenberg was not in his automobile when Eichmann's agents destroyed it.

It is hard to believe that there really was such a man.

But Wallenberg did exist, and perhaps still exists. It makes a kind of perfect crazy sense that as the Red Army besieged Budapest, Wallenberg was on the list of people the secret police had orders to capture immediately. To the Soviet way of thinking, there were too many houses in Budapest flying the Swedish flag, too many people claiming to be Swedish citizens. Wasn't this a Western conspiracy, headed by a member of a prominent Swedish capitalist family which had connections to pro-Western Germans and to the United States and Britain?

And it was not Dostoevski—or a Hollywood director—who put a political officer by the name of Leonid Brezhnev in command of the Red Army unit responsible for all security operations in Hungary. In those days Brezhnev was a dashing young man, with a fondness for well-cut uniforms and long cigarette holders.

Wallenberg is Upperson Number One in the world courted by Hitler and Stalin. According to the tablet on a shabby Budapest street bearing his name, he "saved tens of thousands of people" and "disappeared during the siege of Budapest." No books or articles about him are permitted in the Soviet bloc. In 1948 the Budapest Jewish community erected in his honor a statue of a man slaying a snake, but it vanished the night before it was to be dedicated; a Red

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

CHARLES FENYVESI is a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine.

# Anatomy of Heroism

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8)

Army unit trucked it to the provincial town of Debrecen. The statue now stands in front of a penicillin factory, and a tablet identifies its meaning as science defeating sickness. Debrecen happens to be the same provincial town where the Soviet authorities invited Wallenberg for a meeting prior to his imprisonment.

Soviet officials speak of him as a victim of a minor bureaucratic slip-up. At various times, they have claimed that the Nazis killed him, that he died in 1947 while under investigation in Moscow's Lubyanka prison, or possibly in the 1950s. Sweden did not press hard for his return. When in 1947 Ambassador Steffan Soderblom had the rare privilege of an audience with Josef Stalin, he inquired about Wallenberg but quickly added that he himself believed Wallenberg to have been killed by the Nazis.

Soderblom's explanation was that he didn't want to offend the Russians. But posterity's judgment is that Soderblom's offer of an excuse to Stalin convinced the dictator of Sweden's indifference and sealed Wallenberg's fate.

The possibility that Wallenberg may still be alive somewhere in the Gulag archipelago is a hope kept going by all his recent biographers, including Per Anger and John Bierman, whose books appeared last year. *Last Hero*, by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston Clarke, has the most extensive documentation

on sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet prisons, and the most detailed analysis of the Swedish government's search for him.

Elenore Lester's *Wallenberg: The Man in the Iron Web* is a fast-moving narrative, and it reflects a New Yorker's amazement at the complexities of Hungarian and Swedish societies, then and now.

Kati Marton, in *Wallenberg*, excels in descriptions of her native Hungary and the Soviet gulag; her book has the most sensitive treatment of the personalities involved. It is the best written of the four and may well become the standard Wallenberg biography.

The authors did their research in the archives of Jerusalem, Stockholm, New York and Budapest, and they interviewed scores of people who knew Wallenberg. They seemed to have received the same editorial advice: Don't overwhelm the reader with too many documents and individual recollections, but blend them into docudrama.

Harvey Rosenfeld's contribution is a series of interviews with people who knew Wallenberg as an architecture student at the University of Michigan. He is described as a smart student and a good dancer, "a loner who got around a lot." One professor's comment is worth noting: "Raoul had extremely normal instincts."

Perhaps the men and women who had known Wallenberg were reluctant to talk about his foibles. It is whispered that he was a lady's man and shallow intellectually, a bit dull in fact, and that he had a weakness for champagne. It seems

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



# Heroism

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

reasonable to assume that those interviewed could not bring themselves to say anything critical about him. He was superhuman, after all; isn't it ungrateful to say that he was also human in some ways? We may be prepared to accept the banality of evil, but not the banality of good.

Might something as simple and unsophisticated as belief in justice and goodness serve as an explanation for Wallenberg's motives? This is what all four books suggest. Lester calls Wallenberg "a practical man who cared about decency. His soul was forged in two centuries of enlightenment, in the ideals of humanism, fraternity and progress. It was his passion for those values that trapped him into the new age of darkness." Marton finds that "an excess of hubris" might have been Wallenberg's only fault. "He had observed his own miracles and in the end perhaps he had begun to believe them," Marton writes. "He had lost a sense of his own mortality." Rosenfeld's explanation is a quotation from Winston Churchill: "There are no great men, only ordinary men facing a great challenge."

Could there be an obverse of the frenzy of murder and pillage? Is there perhaps such a thing as righteous drunkenness in challenging a superior force of evil?

"I did what I did because that was the only thing to do," was the laconic explanation from another savior of Jews I knew in the same city. "I couldn't do otherwise." He didn't want to be questioned and probed and explained; my hunch is that Wallenberg would not, either. For the hero, heroism is a simple matter of doing what needs to be done. Yet the hero is an enigma inherent in his rejection of conventional wisdom, in his unconcern for his own survival.

Wallenberg's lack of an ulterior motive baffled the Soviets. Marxism-Leninism concedes no possibility of selflessness or classlessness; and Stalin's own folk wisdom posited the corruptibility of man. Had Wallenberg admitted to having been after Jewish money or spying for Sweden or the United States, or even Germany, the Soviets would have understood him, and might have released him, eventually. It may well be that his insistence on his innocence guaranteed his punishment.

Confronted with the evidence of Wallenberg's achievement, one Soviet diplomat, recently, reported that perhaps Wallenberg was a rescuer of

Jews and not a spy, but isn't it "indecently disproportionate" to insist on talking about one man while millions perished? Isn't it "unjust" to the millions who were killed to raise above them a single individual and make a hero out of him? Isn't such an exercise a "gross distortion of history?"

It's precisely that one man who mattered and matters. It's always one man. It's his reckless contempt for *Realpolitik*—a private, puzzling folly—that redeems the routine and the nightmare of history. □

NYT Magazine

March 30, 1980

agments and this choice stays in effect until the benefits cease or a new law is established.

According to the article, "of the Senate bill provides that retirement payments to the 10-percent withholding tax plan a Government electing not to be fully follow to comply with the 10-percent withholding tax plan."

HONORABLE

MEMBER

OF THE

HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND

CHIEF CLERK

for an exemption for pensions of \$7,400 a year per retired couple.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 2, 1952.

HON. DAN RUFFENBERG,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
Lawnorth Office Building, Washington,  
D.C.

DEAR SIR: In your capacity as Chairman of the House subcommittee on the bill H.R. 4961, I am writing you to urge for the repeal of the provision in the Senate passed bill which would impose a new Federal withholding tax requirement on private pensions.

It is my understanding that the provision requires retirees to file a government form specifically declining a 10 percent withholding rate from their pensions. Failure to do so would result in a 10 percent withholding rate beginning January 1, 1953. Estimates indicate that as many as 10 million senior citizens covered by private pension plans could be adversely affected by this change in the law.

As a critical member of the House Select Committee on Aging, I consider this provision to be patently unfair and in fact, will make many senior citizens even more vulnerable to the ravages of inflation. As you know, less than 4 percent of private pension plans today are currently indexed to inflation. If a new 10 percent withholding tax is added on, this will produce intolerable hardships for many elderly citizens.

As you receive the enclosure this afternoon, I hope that you can look favorably upon my request.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

MARIO BAZZO, Chairman.

HONORING RAOUŁ  
WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1952

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on this day, August 4, 1952, Raouł Wallenberg's 60th birthday, I would like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues a statement made by Dr. Bernard Berenson, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, on June 25, 1952 at the interfaith tribute to Raouł Wallenberg.

Raouł Wallenberg's heroism on behalf of those oppressed during World War II shines forth as a tribute to humanity in mankind's darkest hours. It is an impossible task to properly pay tribute to Wallenberg's contributions, yet Dr. Berenson has so eloquently captured the light and spirit of Raouł Wallenberg in the following statement, which I commend to my colleagues:

We are gathered here to remember, to recall the acts of a man, whose courage and whose imagination illuminated a world of almost total darkness.

One rare individual, a Swedish diplomat, a junior member of the delegation decided that he could not remain a bystander. He knew and by his actions he taught us that silence in the face of evil is acquiescence, that inaction is tacit compliance if not active support of the crime. Raouł Wallen-

berg, who is now 70 years old, was born to a family of stature and wealth. This is not the sort of background one would expect for the champion of the downtrodden, for one who completely identified with the oppressed. Wallenberg's actions read like the story book romance of action comics. He rented buildings and flew the Swedish flag over these buildings; thus, they became extensions of the embassy, providing diplomatic immunity for the Jews warehoused in these premises. He printed passports and provided papers for additional thousands of Jews, at a period of time when one's fate depended upon identity papers when the state would define the individual as a statistic and proceed to punish and ultimately kill him as such. European Jews were then without a state and with recognized citizenship in the countries of their birth.

Sweden became the adopted homeland of these Hungarian Jews and Wallenberg's passports, their ticket, their documents for life.

So powerful is the tale of his deeds that they have entered the domain of legend. We hear of documented stories of Wallenberg chasing trains to the Hungarian border, stopping them in just the nick of time, and declaring the passengers Swedish citizens, thus rescuing these Jews from the flames of Auschwitz; an aristocratic super-man to the rescue.

Wallenberg represented the power of the imagination to determine that things could be otherwise, the commitment of a man not to stand aside and see others perish and suffer, but to use and perhaps even to abuse the power of his office and the possibilities afforded him by his wealth to change the fate of those destined to perish. Of Wallenberg it could be said that he fought a solitary war for the Jews against a Nazi machine that fought a war against the Jews. But more than that, he dared to dream and to act in solidarity with his fellow person. He chose the path of active resistance, stretching the potentials of his office to their maximum.

We know that when the Soviets liberated Budapest in 1945, Wallenberg wanted to see them with a plan to restore Jews to their villages and their homes, to allow them to repossess their material belongings and resume their normal life. For his efforts, he was arrested and deported to the Soviet Union. After a prolonged delay of close to a decade the Soviet Union admitted that he was held in prison and had died there in 1948. Yet reports continue to surface, as recently as last year that Wallenberg is still alive. We must remember Wallenberg and spare no effort to free him.

We remember a man who chose to say yes to solidarity with the oppressed, who dared to dream and who used his imagination to save the lives of 100,000 men, women and children, who gave in turn given birth to more life, human creativity, joy and beauty in this world.

Were we to forget, our own humanity would be diminished.

## WALLENBERG, THE JEWS, AND THE POPE

THE REVIEW of the Wallenberg books (*Book World*, June 20) shows Charles Fenyvesi's unfamiliarity with the complexities of Wallenberg's heroism and his disappearance. But more serious is his unfamiliarity with the books he reviewed.

On this latter point, Fenyvesi writes that hopes for Wallenberg still being alive can be found in the books of "all his recent biographers." Frederick Werbell and Thurston Clarke, [in *Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg*], however, maintain that Wallenberg died in 1965 after being tortured in a Russian mental hospital. The sources that Werbell and Clarke cite have refuted the information. In the ensuing controversy, the authors have stuck to this story.

Fenyvesi also speaks of "several hundred papers of protection." If Fenyvesi had read the books he reviewed carefully, he would have learned that thousands of protective passes were issued by Switzerland's Charles Lutz and the Papal Nuncio Angelo Rotta. In fact, Harvey Rosenfeld cites [in *Raoul Wallenberg: Angel of Rescue*] newly released documents which show that Rotta gave out more than 13,000 passes.

Having read all the Wallenberg books, I am amazed at Fenyvesi's reference to Rosenfeld's "contribution" of a series of interviews with Wallenberg's classmates and professors at Ann Arbor. Rosenfeld's chapter on the role of the Vatican, based on never-before published document, is a revealing episode in the Holocaust and a striking challenge to *The Deputy*, written exactly 20 years ago in condemnation of the pope.

Jozsef Madaras  
New York, N.Y.

### *Charles Fenyvesi replies:*

I wrote that "the possibility that Wallenberg may still be alive" is "a hope kept going" by his biographers. The biographers have different assessments of that possibility, with the Werbell-Clarke team being the most pessimistic. But whatever they may now say in public, the operative statement in their book is that there is no conclusive evidence that Wallenberg is still alive—which is not the same thing as declaring Wallenberg dead.

I make the point in my review that the number of people Wallenberg saved tells only part of the story—"was it 20,000, 30,000 or twice that many?" The authors disagree on the figures and they do not settle the argument how many protective papers were issued by other diplomats. Perhaps Harvey Rosenfeld is right that Rotta gave out 13,000 passes.

All four books on Wallenberg claim much in the way of using never-before-published documents; I thought Rosenfeld's book excelled in his exploration of Wallenberg's stay in America.

*with the author*

B Wallenberg

\* \* \*  
A Swedish diplomat missing since 1945 was reported alive by a man who said he spoke to him in 1971. The Israeli newspaper Haaretz said Soviet emigrant Asher Hane-kalev met Raoul Wallenberg in a prison in eastern Russia. Wallenberg reportedly said he had been arrested by the Soviets for helping save Jews from the Nazis.  
\* \* \*

VFA Journal 12/27/12

*B Wallenberg*

### *Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg (Cont'd.)*

George F. Will ["Wallenberg and Sweden's Shame (Cont'd.)," op-ed, Jan. 16] continues his polemics against Sweden by suggesting—in apparent seriousness—that the Swedish government should have kept an intruding Soviet submarine and—supposedly—its crew in order to extract information about Raoul Wallenberg. We do not believe that hostage-taking as a means of foreign policy is either legal or effective. Mr. Udden's wise words still stand: "Sweden does not do such things."

Mr. Will widens the attack against Sweden, calling our prime minister the world's moral tutor. The context suggests that it is not meant as a compliment. Olof Palme is a strong advocate of policies that have a long tradition as cornerstones of Swedish foreign policy:

- Neutrality, backed by a strong military and civilian defense;
- International disarmament, primarily in the nuclear field;
- Promotion of the right of self-determination of peoples;
- Aid to developing nations;
- Protection of the environment;
- Respect for human rights.

We are rather proud of our record in the defense of these principles. They will continue to guide Swedish foreign policy. They will be actively and persistently pursued. And, I repeat, the efforts to clarify Raoul Wallenberg's fate will continue.

**WILHELM WACHTMEISTER**  
Ambassador of Sweden

Washington

*W.P. 1/10/83*

## FREE FOR

## We Need a Wallenberg—to Save Wallenberg

I thank George F. Will and Swedish Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister for bringing to the public's attention once again the case of Raoul Wallenberg. But before we degenerate into further finger-pointing, let us be reminded that there are always three more fingers pointing back at ourselves.

Nearly everyone connected with the Wallenberg case at least publicly says something to the effect that "we are working on the assumption that he is alive." This is the gist of the official response you will receive when you call either the State Department or the Swedish Embassy. But actually there is little being done by either government, mainly because the case is considered "settled."

Despite a fine public gesture by President Reagan when he promised Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's sister, in the Rose Garden, Oct. 5, 1981, that "we will do everything in our power" to aid her brother, the efforts so far indicate we are in fact very weak. Although we have "brought up" the case with the Soviets in Madrid, what else are we doing? Call the State Department and see.

The paltry official position is that Wallenberg is a Swedish problem, and we must wait for the Swedes to ask us for assistance before we can act. Interesting-

by, the Swedish position is that it is their problem, and they are taking care of it and will ask for help if they need it—but they don't need it.

As Will pointed out, Ashur Hamukaiev, a Jewish immigrant from Russia says that he had spent four days with Wallenberg in March 1972. The Swedish government will not make public its conclusions as to whether or not this individual is reliable, but the Swedish Wallenberg Committee, which has interviewed him, reports that he is not well educated but seems "on the level." Our State Department thinks he's seen another "UFO"; it has not made an effort to talk to him.

The question arises: why does there not exist a bilateral commission made up of both U.S. and Swedish governments to pursue the case seriously with the Soviet government?

One reason, even at this late stage, is the definition of the nature of Wallenberg's mission. Sweden admits that Wallenberg was using U.S. dollars in Budapest but will not accept the documented proof that he was an indirect agent of the U.S. War Refugee Board (and without that agency's efforts Wallenberg would not have been in Budapest at all). Our State Department admits he was a Swed-

ish diplomat but will not take credit for putting him in Budapest.

The Russians must be very amused at this point to see the Americans and the Swedes publicly scrapping over who did not do what when. Will speaks of Sweden's paranoia of Russia as if we do not wallow in it daily ourselves. And of course the Russians are justified in their mistrust of our Defense Department. In fact, all three of us would be fools indeed if we were not at least a little uneasy about loaded guns pointed at us.

And so, the Cold War lingers on as Wallenberg, now 70 years old, having spent more than half his life a prisoner, has probably stopped wondering if he will be freed. But, if he is alive, we have to ask ourselves: what could have kept him going after 38 years? Could it be that he has not forgotten?

During the Nazi occupation of Budapest, most of the world had considered the remnant of Jews left to be a lost cause. Indeed, today it seems the remnant of the life of Raoul Wallenberg, imprisoned for "saving Jews," probably is too far gone to save anyway. Would that there was another Swedish Raoul Wallenberg, or even an American or Russian one, to save the remnant of the original.

—David Neal

# Publishing: The Swedish Hero Who Disappeared

By EDWIN McDOWELL

**T**HE House of Representatives voted on Tuesday to make Raul Wallenberg, an honorary American citizen, a distinction that the former Swedish diplomat will share with only Sir Winston Churchill.

On Monday, Viking Press published "Righteous Gentle: The Story of Raul Wallenberg," by John Bierman. Mr. Wallenberg, a member of a Lutheran banking family who volunteered to serve with the Red Cross in Budapest in 1944, was arrested with having saved during World War II, among other things, he distributed bogus Swedish passports to Jews awaiting shipment to death camps and he even drove up alongside trains bound for their Nazi captors.

In January 1945, Mr. Wallenberg was taken into "protective custody" by the Soviet Army. He was never heard from again. The Red Cross said Mr. Wallenberg's fate of heart attack. Bierman, who said other prisoners say they saw him in the Gulag Archipelago or that he was in the prison system.

John Bierman learned about Raul Wallenberg while working as a freelance correspondent for the BBC in Israel in 1975. His subsequent documentary film, "Raul Wallenberg: Hero of the Holocaust," was shown throughout Sweden. In his book, he says he has seen the bones of Raul Wallenberg in a "grave possibly" still alive in prison at age 68.

Among those who were saved from extinction by Mr. Wallenberg are Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and his wife, Annette, who were both born in Hungary. "We survived as a result of the protective passports he invested," said Mrs. Lantos, founder of the International Free Wallenberg Committees. She said that she and her husband worked very closely with Mr. Bierman in the book.

At about the time the Bierman telephone documentary was being shown in Britain, a manuscript that, discussed Mr. Wallenberg, was submitted to A. Richard Barter, an editor at Viking. He eventually decided against publishing it, but, he said, "As a result of reading it, I got very much wrapped up in the Raul Wallenberg story."

Shortly after, a proposal for the



Union Press International

Raul Wallenberg

Bierman book, submitted by a Swiss literary agent, showed up at Viking and was jointly purchased by the

American publisher and by Penguin, Viking's corporate parent in Britain. Mr. Barter, appropriately enough, is the editor of the Bierman book, which has been bought by CBS Television Films for a film to star Tom Volpelt.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—THE LOST  
HERO

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1983

• Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, syndicated columnist George F. Will recently wrote an article, entitled "a Question for Andropov: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?" I wish to join Mr. Will in demanding a full accounting of the Raoul Wallenberg case from new Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov.

Raoul Wallenberg, often referred to as "the lost hero of the Holocaust," singlehandedly saved over 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi death squads during World War II. Tragically, this Swedish-born hero was later taken prisoner by the Soviet Union in 1945 and has never been heard from again.

Instead, we have been forced to endure what Mr. Will refers to as "a long series of tormenting reports" about Mr. Wallenberg's fate. At first, the Soviet Union denied that Wallenberg was ever taken prisoner. In 1957, the story changed. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko admitted that Mr. Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union, but that he had died of a heart attack in 1947.

For good reason, the Soviet Union's claim that Raoul Wallenberg died long ago is viewed with much skepticism. In fact, many former Soviet prisoners have reported meeting Raoul Wallenberg in prison well beyond the 1947 date Soviet officials say he died. A report out of Eastern Europe indicates that Mr. Wallenberg was alive in a Soviet prison hospital near Leningrad just 2 years ago.

In 1981, I joined a number of my congressional colleagues in cosponsoring a law (Public Law 97-54) making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States and requesting the President to determine his whereabouts and secure his freedom. But, unfortunately, there are still no answers to the question, where is Raoul Wallenberg? I urge my colleagues to join me in continuing to press for those answers.

At this time Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert the text of Mr. Will's column about "the lost hero of the Holocaust," Raoul Wallenberg:

A QUESTION FOR ANDROPOV: WHERE IS RAOUL  
WALLENBERG?

(By George F. Will)

The gaze of lies that the Soviet regime  
throws around reality has never been thick  
enough to muffle this question: Where is  
Raoul Wallenberg?



Now it is asked again, in the wake of the most recent in a long series of tormenting reports, A Russian immigrant in Israel says that when he was hospitalized in 1973 on the way to prison, he met a man who "looked Jewish, so I asked who he was. He answered in accented Russian that he was Swedish and was there because he helped the Jews. He said his name was Raoul Wallenberg." That occurred a quarter of a century after 1947, the year the Kremlin says Wallenberg died.

Last May, when tardily releasing documents about the Wallenberg case, a Swedish official said, "We are working on the supposition that he is still alive." Sweden's lethargy concerning the case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes "working." If alive, he is 70. It is 36 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union.

On Jan. 17, 1945, he was seized by Soviet forces that were "liberating" Hungary from their former allies, the Nazis. Three weeks later he was in the emblematic institution of the Soviet regime, Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

At 32, representing neutral Sweden, Wallenberg was in Budapest at America's request, working with breathtaking bravery and saving scores of thousands of Jews from Adolf Eichmann's final chapter of the "final solution," the destruction of Hungarian Jews. He bought buildings and draped them with Swedish flags as diplomatically protected territory. He dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish men in SS uniforms to protect Jewish havens. He distributed fake passports, and used sheer audacity to intimidate Nazi soldiers into opening the doors of cattle cars. Thanks to him, the 120,000 Jews in Budapest were the most substantial Jewish community surviving in Europe when the war ended.

One certainty is that Andrei Gromyko lied in the 1957 memorandum asserting that Wallenberg's "deportation in the Soviet Union"—Gromyko's words—ended with a heart attack in prison in 1947. This memorandum came after 12 years of Kremlin denials that Wallenberg had ever been in Soviet hands. Gromyko cited the evidence of two Soviet functionaries, both conveniently dead, and said the body had been cremated—a transparent fabrication, given Soviet practices.

There has been a steady trickle of reports about Wallenberg, first from returning German prisoners of war, then from released political prisoners and Jewish emigrants. The reports give dates and places—prisons, cell numbers—that trace a tantalizing trail across the years and through the gulags.

For example, in 1961 a Soviet professor of medicine told a visiting Swedish physician that he had recently examined Wallenberg in a "mental hospital." In 1977 a Muscovite just released from the gulag called his daughter in Israel and mentioned meeting in a Moscow prison a Swede "who had served 39 years." Two years later the Muscovite was back in prison because, his wife said, he wrote a letter about Wallenberg. Sources in Eastern Europe report that in 1981 Wallenberg was moved to a prison hospital near Leningrad.

Why was he arrested in the first place? The Soviet machinery of brutality operates so automatically it leaves little room for, and certainly does not require, much mind. But Soviet repressors certainly did not want brave witnesses to the breaking of Eastern Europe. Why was he kept? Perhaps, in part, to show contempt for Western disapproval. Why did Soviet troops using horses and ropes drag away the statue erected to him in Budapest in 1948? Because the Kremlin disapproved of what he did.

It is prudent that we insistently ask what happened when Wallenberg ended his dance of death with the Third Reich and fell into the hands of its moral twin. When the Soviet Union gets away with such acts—acts that are as contemptuous as they are contemptible—it gets the idea that it can unleash "yellow rain" and can shoot the pope with little to fear from the West's fitful disapproval.

Besides, if this case is not America's business, what is? On Oct. 5, 1981, Wallenberg became only the second person (Winston Churchill was the first) to be made an honorary American citizen.

Signing the bill conferring this honor, President Reagan said "we're going to do everything in our power" to locate Wallenberg. But we have not done that. So before Reagan agrees to meet with Yuri Andropov, he should receive an answer, beyond the routine mendacity, to this question: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

STATEMENT ON PRIVACY  
TELEPHONE RECORDS LITIGATION

HON. TED WEISS  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 2, 1983

Mr. WEISS.  
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Will  
1/6/15

## INTELLIGENCE

### Is Raoul Wallenberg Dead?

In the closing days of World War II, a gallant Swedish businessman named Raoul Wallenberg volunteered to go to Budapest as an accredited diplomat. His mission: to save as many Jews as possible from the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

In five months, by bribing and bamboozling Hitler's murderers—especially Adolf Eichmann, who was obsessed with exterminating Hungary's 800,000 Jews before Germany lost the war—Wallenberg created a special passport and managed to save 30,000 Jews from the "Final Solution."

When the Russian troops took Budapest in January 1945, they arrested Wallenberg for no announced reason and shipped him back to Moscow as a spy. No one has heard from him since. The Russians, after a series of lies, finally said he died of a heart attack in Lubyanka Prison in 1947. Several returning prisoners, however, say they talked to Wallenberg as recently as 1975.

What is the truth about Wallenberg, one of the heroic figures of the war? If alive—as his half-sister, Nina Lagergren of Stockholm, believes—he would be 70. But is he alive?

A new book, "Lost Hero, the Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg" by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston Clarke, presents considerable evidence that he was tortured by the Russians "by mistake" and died in a Moscow hospital in the mid-'60s.

On Oct. 19, 1965, the Swedish court validated Wallenberg's 1939 will. In a secret meeting on April 14, 1980, Wolfgang Vogel, the East German attorney who played a key role in exchanging East-West spies and prisoners (it was he who helped arrange the exchange of our U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers in 1962 for Col. Rudolf Abel), also confessed that Wallenberg was dead.

Many people dedicated to the search for Raoul Wallenberg will not believe the circumstantial evidence in "Lost Hero." They will believe nothing less than an admission by Moscow that Wallenberg was unjustly imprisoned and is alive somewhere in the Soviet Union—an admission that is not likely to be soon forthcoming.



Oscar-winner Jon Voight with wartime photo of Raoul Wallenberg, whom he'll portray in a forthcoming film

# Raoul Wallenberg House Honors the Memory of Man Who Saved Jews

By Rosa Michzyn  
Washington Post Staff Writer

During the last days of the Third Reich, the name Raoul Wallenberg meant salvation to thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary. Now the same name, etched on a simple wooden sign affixed this week to a house in Northwest Washington, will mean shelter to some of the city's homeless.

The Raoul Wallenberg House, a newly renovated three-story brick building on the corner of 14th and N streets NW, is the latest addition to a block-long "village" owned by Luther Place Memorial Church. On the block, about 2,000 people a week find food, clothing, medical care or other assistance—taking sustenance from what the pastor, the Rev. John Steinbeck, calls an "oasis in the urban asphalt desert."

Whoever moves into Raoul Wallenberg House—tentative plans call for several families to settle in by mid-April—will, in effect, be adopted by Steinbeck's congregation of 350. With the help of numerous other individuals and religious groups that have long supported the N Street Village, the families will stay until they are

able once again to make it on their own.

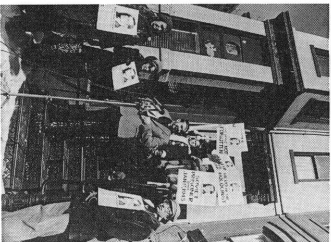
The house was dedicated this past Sunday in ceremonies sponsored by Luther Place Church and the American Jewish Congress and attended by about 75 people, representatives of many faiths. They came to honor Wallenberg, the young Swede who braved or bribed his way past countless SS troops to save between 30,000 and 100,000 Hungarian Jews at the close of World War II. Wallenberg and his assistants issued thousands of Swedish passports to Jewish refugees and hid many in a network of "protected houses."

The occasion also marked the 57th anniversary of his arrest and disappearance at the hands of Soviet troops.

Some believe Wallenberg is still alive, possibly imprisoned somewhere in the vast tracts of the Golan Archipelago. The Soviet Union says he died of a heart attack in 1947.

Following last Sunday's ceremony, participants marched to the Soviet Embassy at 1115 16th St. NW to present a letter requesting Wallenberg's release or information about his whereabouts.

Steinbeck, who has made dozens of such trips in the past de-



Mr. Steinbeck opens ceremonies dedicating the Raoul Wallenberg House.

ca, said the group received "the standard rejection." As usual, Steinbeck said, the letter was not accepted and an "embassy spokesman" said, "I understand your problem... [but told] us to go to the

State Department... or use standard methods of communication, namely the mails.... But for some in the heart of Washington, his name and the hope he offered, live on.

## NONFICTION IN BRIEF

By Walter Goodman

NYT 2/7/82

### LOST HERO

*The Mystery of  
Raoul Wallenberg.*  
By Frederick E. Werbell and  
Thurston Clarke.  
Illustrated. 284 pp. New York:  
McGraw-Hill. \$12.95.

Raoul Wallenberg was made for legend: a man of shining character and great courage defying the forces of evil to rescue innocents and then vanishing, still young, into the mists of history. In "Lost Hero" his story is told again in most readable form. When the authors must speculate, they give the grounds for their speculations; they do not claim to know more than the evidence permits.

Wallenberg, for the reader who has somehow missed the past 36 years of charges and denials, was a 31-year-old Swede of impeccable background who was turned into an instant diplomat in 1944 and sent to Budapest with the blessings of President Roosevelt. He was, in the authors' words, "the only American agent sent into an Axis country for the sole and express purpose of saving the last remnants of European Jewry."

Hungary's Jews had been largely spared until late in World War II, but in the spring of 1944 they drew the attention of Adolf Eichmann. In the following months, Eichmann and Wallenberg seemed to be the two people in the world who cared most passionately about what happened to them. Wallenberg waged his fight for their lives with a combination of diplomatic gobbledygook, strategic bribery and sheer bravado, distributing Swedish passes first to Jews who actually had family or business connections in Sweden and then to any Jews within reach. The writers estimate that he helped save 40,000 people, a fraction of the number that fell to Eichmann and Hungary's fascists.

Early in 1945, as the Russian saviors marched through Hungary, Wallenberg disappeared into a Soviet gulag. The reports cited here indicate that he was held on suspicion of being a German or American spy and died after 20 years in captivity. His own Government is criticized for being slow to press the Rus-



Raoul Wallenberg.

sians for information concerning his fate, but it is unlikely that much could have been got out of the Stalin regime. As one Soviet official is reported to have reasoned, "It is totally illogical for someone like Wallenberg to leave peaceful Sweden to come and risk his life in Budapest to save strangers." Quite so; that's what makes legends.

Wallenberg

### Press Honors Wallenberg

By the Associated Press

Raul Wallenberg, the Swede credited with saving thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps in World War II, was granted the President's Award of the Overseas Press Club in New York last night. Mr. Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Bardel, was to accept the award on behalf of Mr. Wallenberg, who was imprisoned by the Russians at the end of the war. His fate is a subject of debate. The Russians say he died in 1947, but people who say they have seen him assert he may be still alive.

NYS 4/29/12

NY 3-14-82

point out serious misstatements of fact by the authors which led to the erroneous conclusion that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1965.

Mr. Wertheil and Mr. Clarke seem to base their conclusions on conversations Mr. Wertheil had with Nanna Svartz and former Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander. Both have denied the veracity of the conversations as reported by the authors. In fact, in a signed statement, Prime Minister Erlander wrote:

"When I read Wertheil's description of my conversation with him, I was upset. There are in his report hardly any traces of truth. He is right in one respect only: In 1965 I met with Premier Kosygin in Moscow and brought up the case of Raoul Wallenberg, as I used to do in talks with Soviet leaders, in order to clarify his fate.

"There is no truth either in the author's assertion that Nanna Svartz should have mentioned to me anything about Raoul Wallenberg's having died in

1965. Professor Svartz and I have met and talked many times about this remarkable man and his fate, but on no occasion did she say anything about his having died."

Moreover, it appears obvious that the Swedish Government does not believe that Wallenberg has died. In 1979, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ola Ullsten, issued a statement calling the Soviet silence over Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts deplorable, and this charge was repeated in 1980 at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which reviewed the Helsinki Agreements. Also, in 1981, Mr. Ullsten stated:

"In the last few years new information has prompted the Swedish Government on two occasions to direct inquiries to the Soviet Government. Furthermore, I have personally raised Raoul Wallenberg's case with the Soviet Foreign Minister. The widespread Soviet attitude is all the more unacceptable when

we consider the humanitarian mission which Raoul Wallenberg performed so splendidly in saving the lives of thousands and thousands of human beings from Nazi concentration camps."

There is, indeed, much evidence, well beyond 1965, that Wallenberg is languishing deep within the bowels of the Soviet Gulag. This evidence comes from those within the Soviet Union as well as those fortunate to have been given exit visas and who have left Russia.

The negative impact of Wertheil's and Clarke's book is most unfortunate. As there is no conclusive evidence whatsoever that Wallenberg has died, the book's thesis does an injustice to the thousands of people of good will throughout the world who are working day and night for Raoul Wallenberg's release.

LENA BONDIC KAPRAY  
President,  
The Raoul Wallenberg  
Committee of the United States  
New York City

### Raoul Wallenberg

To the Editor:

In reference to the book "Last Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg," by Frederick E. Wertheil and Thurston Clarke, which was reviewed by Walter Goodman (Feb. 7), we wish to

B. Wallenberg

Raoul Wallenberg saved the lives of thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II, when he was a Swedish diplomat in Budapest. Then he was arrested by the Red Army and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Congress made him an honorary United States citizen last fall, and three books about him have already appeared, with at least one other on the way.

The first book, published last September, is "Righteous Gentile" (Viking) by John Bierman, which concluded that Mr. Wallenberg is "quite possibly" still alive in the Soviet prison, although Moscow insists he died there in 1947. "Lost Hero" (McGraw-Hill) by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston Clarke, published this year, concluded that Mr. Wallenberg died in a Soviet mental hospital in 1965 after having been tortured. "Wallenberg" (Random House) by Kati Marton, published this week, presents what the author says is evidence that the diplomat was still alive in a Soviet prison as late as 1977. "Wallenberg: The Man in the Iron Web" (Prentice-Hall) by Eleanor Lester, scheduled for publication next month, concludes that it "is possible"

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that Mr. Wallenberg is alive and "not impossible" that he will return from the Soviet prison.

Among other things, the Marton book maintains that Gen. Gennadi Kuprianov died in 1979 while in the custody of the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence and internal-security agency, for refusing to deny publicly Western news accounts that said he knew Wallenberg in Vladimir Prison as late as 1955. The general's wife was informed, Miss Marton writes, that he had died of heart failure -- "the same cause given for Wallenberg's death 22 years earlier."

Miss Marton, incidentally, was born in Budapest, and during the 1960's her journalist parents were imprisoned by the Soviets. She is a former ABC News foreign correspondent and is married to Peter Jennings of ABC News.

NWT  
4/30/82



# For Wallenberg Author, 2-Year, 10-Nation Quest

By EDWIN McDOWELL

**W**HEN she was 9 years old in Budapest in the mid-1950's, Kati Marton asked her father whom Wallenberg Street was named after, because it was obviously not a Hungarian name. "I remember getting a highly unsatisfactory answer about this Wallenberg hero who came to Budapest and then vanished," she recalled recently. "But I didn't think anything more about it for almost 25 years."

Eventually, Miss Marton discovered that, in fact, she had grown up from the home street, only a few blocks from the home street of the Communist Party, was named after the Communist hero, young Swedish diplomat who had helped rescue thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis during World War II. In January 1960, he was taken into custody by the advancing Russian army, and years later the Soviet Union contended that he had died of a heart attack in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison in 1947.

## Respected Alive in 1977

Miss Marton's interest in Wallenberg was renewed a few years ago, when in London she read a brief item in a British newspaper that someone who had just returned from Siberia reported having seen Wallenberg alive. "It was the first time I had seen the name in all those years," said Miss Marton, a naturalized American citizen who lives in London with her husband, Peter Jennings of ABC News. "I immediately picked up the phone and called my father in Washington and ruminated. Then I began corresponding with news agencies, trying to know something about Wallenberg. The result was a two-year libation

quest that resulted in the recently published "Wallenberg" (Simon

Hoar), which presents what the diplomat says is evidence that the diplomat was still alive in a Soviet prison as late as 1977. There are at least a half-dozen recent books about the Swedish diplomat, but Miss Marton was given access to the family correspondence by Nina Lagergren, Mr. Wallenberg's half sister. Moreover, in Munich, West Germany, she sought out the Baroness Elisabeth Kennerly, the widow of the Foreign Minister in the Hungarian Nazi Government, who explained how Wallenberg had been able to operate in Budapest under the aegis of the Nazis.

Miss Marton, who was in the United States for the past several years, even though she had published her book and child noncommercially, was now a journalistic family. Her father, Eodre, was The Associated Press correspondent in Eastern Europe at the same time that her mother, Ilona, held a similar position with United Press, both of them working out of the Marton apartment in Budapest. "It was not the most baroqueous household," Miss Marton recalled with a laugh, "with both of them racing for the telephone."

## Parents' Whereabouts Unknown

Because her parents were the only Hungarian nationals who continued to be employed by an American news agency during the Stalin era, Miss Marton said, "My sister and I were brought up with the understanding that some day my parents would just not be around." That prophecy proved to be chillingly accurate after both parents were accused of having been agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and were sentenced to lengthy



Peter Jennings

## Kati Marton

The two Marton children ended up in the home of a family that means his living taking in the child, in this case, prisoners, for which, in this case, the family was paid by The Associated Press. For two years as a child, Miss Marton did not know where her parents were. When she finally received a letter from her father from prison, he "wrote about the importance of keeping up our tennis lessons and reading Dickens."

The older Martons were released from prison during the brief political thaw just before the 1956 Hungarian revolution, and the family came to the United States in 1957 after a brief

After two years at Welles College and two at the Sorbonne, Miss Marton received a master's degree in international relations at the Sino-Soviet Institute at George Washington University. "But I always intended to be a journalist," she said. "Having grown up with the cliché of 'opportunity is made by the hand,' I thought that was the way to go." She was hired by Public Radio and the CBS affiliate in Philadelphia, Miss Marton became bureau chief for ABC News in Bonn in 1973. She married the next year and moved to London in 1980. She still does an occasional assignment for ABC News, and she has been back to Hungary twice, the last time last October, to produce a program about the 25th anniversary of the revolution, which her husband narrated. Hungarian officials were not very pleased, and thus were less than helpful — "I was the child of former spies," remember. "The day just set still hopes to remain for a novel set in the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, though Miss Marton is enjoying her program, and the thrill of authorship, "It's a great feeling," she said, "giving birth to two babies at once."

Wallenberg

## Sweden Recounts Effort To Locate Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (UPI) — Sweden released documents today detailing its efforts over 20 years to discover the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazi holocaust and was captured by the Soviet Union.

"We are working on the supposition that he is still alive," said the permanent Under Secretary of State for For-

eign Affairs, Leif Leifland, in introducing 42 volumes of evidence containing over 13,000 pages.

Mr. Wallenberg, who would be 70 in August, disappeared into Soviet "protective custody" in Budapest in 1945. Moscow says he died in 1947.

The newly released documents, covering the period from 1950 to 1970, include reports from Swedish diplomats as well as prisoners of war returning from the Soviet Union.

"We simply cannot believe the Soviet statement in 1957 that Wallenberg died in 1947," Mr. Leifland said.

"I think it's quite clear they suspected him of being a spy of the Western countries. They simply couldn't believe that he, a non-Jew, a Swede, was sent to Budapest to save Jews. They felt they had to investigate the case."

NW 5/25/82

# Book says baroness helped envoy save Jews

New York (Reuters)—Rosal Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Hitler's death camps, had a secret ally—a pregnant Austrian baroness who risked her marriage to help him.

The key role played by Baroness Elisabeth Kemezy, wife of Hungary's fascist Foreign Minister Gábor Kemezy, in saving Jews is revealed for the first time in a new book, entitled "Wallenberg," about the long-missing diplomat. It was written by Hungarian-born Kati Marton and published here this month.

According to the book, Baroness Kemezy developed a close friendship with Mr. Wallenberg in October, 1944, and as a result got enormous pressure on her husband to permit Mr. Wallenberg's scheme of issuing Swedish passports to Budapest's Jews.

The passports gave a vital measure of safety to almost 100,000 Jews in a country where their co-religionists were being herded into cattle cars headed for death camps.

"She daily threatened to leave her husband unless he did as Mr. Wallenberg asked," Miss Marton said in a recent interview.

Baron Kemezy, to save his marriage, ordered Hungarian radio to issue instructions that the Swedish passports be respected and their bearers not be deported to camps.

"From mid-October, 1944, to mid-December, Wallenberg was able to use these radio announcements as the legal thread on which to hang his operation. When anyone tried to stop him, he would ask, 'Did you not hear the Foreign Ministry's announcement?'" Miss Marton said.

The baroness, who was six months pregnant when she first met Mr. Wallenberg, left Budapest for Austria in December.

After the war her husband was executed in Hungary for criminal activities along with other members of that country's Arrow Cross fascist government. His claim of mitigating circumstances was ignored.

Miss Marton said the baroness, now living in Munich, kept silent on her friendship with Mr. Wallenberg until last year, when the author approached her after having heard her name mentioned several times in researching the book.

"She wanted to set the record straight. She thought it unjust that her husband was executed and that people thought of her as the wife of a collaborator."

The revelation of the aid Mr. Wallenberg received from the baroness explains in part the success he had.

For six months until the Russians reached Budapest and Mr. Wallenberg disappeared in their hands as a captive, the then 33-year-old Swedish diplomat acted as a one-man savior of Hungarian Jews.

With Hungarian Arrow Cross and German soldiers routinely rounding up Jews for either transport to Auschwitz or outright murder by firing squad on the banks of the Danube, Mr. Wallenberg, specially dispatched from Sweden, set up a staff of hundreds producing thousands of Swedish passports to protect them.

When the Hungarian government realized what he was doing, it ordered that Swedish telephone books available in Budapest be confiscated to prevent Jews from looking up names of people with whom they could then claim a relationship.

Mr. Wallenberg set up safe houses that flew the Swedish flag and even dragged Jews from cattle cars and off death marches, claiming they were

Swedish citizens.

Miss Marton contradicts recently published reports that claim that Mr. Wallenberg died in a Soviet prison camp in the 1940s. She says that the last reported sighting of him was in 1950 at a Soviet

mental-hospital prison on the Manchurian border.

"If he is still alive, the chances are that he has returned out the world," she said, referring to persistent reports that Mr. Wallenberg is suffering from mental illness brought on by his long imprisonment.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 3, 1952

● Mr. GREEN, Mr. Speaker, this morning the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights held a well-attended hearing on Raoul Wallenberg. The purpose of this hearing

11/24/71

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# People in the news

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## Missing Wallenberg honored at dinner

Los Angeles (AP)—Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who vanished 36 years ago, was the absent guest of honor at a tribute to focus attention on a worldwide movement to find out what became of him.

Actor Jon Voight, who will star in a movie on Mr. Wallenberg's life, urged an audience of about 1,200 Sunday night to push for a United States appeal to the Soviet Union "to either release this innocent man or tell his family the truth about his fate."

Mr. Wallenberg is credited with saving 100,000 Hungarian Jews destined for extermination by the Nazis in the waning days of World War II. He went to Hungary on a mission assigned by the American War Refugee Board.

The diplomat, a non-Jew, was last seen in 1945, apparently under arrest by Russian forces during the liberation of Budapest.

Simon Wiesenthal, the famed Nazi hunter who fled from his home in Vienna to attend the \$500-a-plate dinner, said he is focusing most of his current work on the Wallenberg case.

Among those on hand were celebrities Barbra Streisand, Red Buttons, Milton Berle, Dinah Shore, Jane Lockhart and Joel Grey, who performed for the assembled group.

was to continue to ask questions which have yet to be answered on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. I would like to commend the subcommittee for undertaking this worthwhile and necessary task.

As I am sure my distinguished colleagues know, Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat during World War II who went to Budapest and single-handedly saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination. Unfortunately, Wallenberg's heroic deeds were barely done when the Russians advanced and captured this righteous gentile. His fate after that is unclear. The Soviets claim that he died in 1947 but many others—including today's hearing witnesses—insist that there is evidence that he is still alive.

Thursday, August 4, 1963 is the 71st anniversary of Wallenberg's birth. The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, which is headquartered in my district in Manhattan and which is affiliated with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, will be hosting a celebration in his honor.

The president of this committee, Mrs. Rachel Ostreicher Haspel, gave eloquent testimony at this morning's subcommittee hearing, which I would like to enter here into the Record.

The testimony follows:

#### RAOUL WALLEBERG

Gentlemen, my name is Rachel Ostreicher Haspel. I am extremely pleased to be here today as the spokesperson for the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. This is a committee of volunteer members who are deeply concerned both the heroic actions of Mr. Wallenberg in 1944 and 1945 in Hungary and about his subsequent incarceration in the Soviet Union. We join with all of us here in seeking his freedom. We who are involved in this work, feel that Mr. Wallenberg's ingenuitism and present condition is a Human Rights issue of the highest magnitude.

I am most appreciative that the Foreign Affairs Committee's Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Organizations is allowing me to appear before it on behalf of our committee. For all of us who are so deeply about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, an Honorary Citizen of the United States since October 5, 1961, I should particularly like to thank the chairman, Congressman Gus Yalson, for converting this sub-committee. I would also like to single out a member of this sub-committee, Congressman Tom Lantos, for his selfless early efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg and his continued vigilance on this issue.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States has two goals: (1) To free Raoul Wallenberg and allow him to return to his home and family in Sweden.

(2) To make his extraordinary deeds in Hungary known, so that the name Raoul Wallenberg will be one recognized throughout the world.

As to freeing Svend Wallenberg from prison in the Soviet Gulag, let me say here and now that I do absolutely believe that there is indeed a strong possibility that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. Based on very concrete information, it is my opinion that Mr. Wallenberg has been given prefer-

ential treatment by his Soviet jailers. Never in all the thousands of pages of testimony released by the Swedish government has hard labor ever been mentioned. More significant, however, is the testimony of a now elderly Swedish doctor, Professor Nana Svartz.

Professor Svartz was told on January 27, 1961 by a Russian physician, Professor Aleksandr Miasnikov, that he had examined Raoul Wallenberg at a prison hospital in Moscow and even offered, at the time, to allow Dr. Svartz to see him.

This in itself is not the remarkable thing; what is staggering is that Professor Miasnikov was the personal physician of Nikita Khrushchev. How often, in any country, Kirushchev, now often, in any country, or of a Prime Minister examine an ordinary prisoner? Unfortunately, Professor Miasnikov later denied having told Dr. Svartz about Raoul Wallenberg, and then died suddenly in 1963, but I offer this testimony as a means of establishing a point-of-view. Mr. Wallenberg, as compared to the ordinary prisoner in the Soviet Gulag.

Because we believe he is alive, and to help ascertain his whereabouts in the Soviet Union, we have run ads in Russian language newspapers to see if recent Soviet immigration might help shed new light on Raoul Wallenberg. As I need not explain, this is very expensive and almost impossible for a non-profit group to maintain, particularly on the day-to-day basis that would make it successful. To add all of us in this effort, I would like to suggest that the following actions be considered:

- (1) That the feasibility of a question pertaining to Raoul Wallenberg and his whereabouts be asked of all immigrants from the Soviet Union applying for residence in the United States.
- (2) That the use of the enormous Russian language resources of both Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America be used on a daily basis to aid in locating Mr. Wallenberg.
- (3) That all branches of the government, when communicating with the Soviets, on the official matters, automatically bring up the fate and case of Raoul Wallenberg as a part of any dialogue.

We commend Secretary Shultz and the Department of State for what they have done thus far both on a bilateral basis and at international forums, such as the CSCE Review Conference in Madrid and the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva. We ask only that the effort be more constant, as every day that passes is one day more of freedom lost to this extraordinary man.

It will perhaps be of interest to this panel to know that in April 1963, I wrote to the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme, urging that Sweden take a stronger position regarding the case of Mr. Wallenberg. I received a letter sometime after that from Ambassador Lennart Eckerberg, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. I am submitting a copy of that letter to the Sub-Committee. I would like to quote briefly from that letter:

"In addition to many previous contacts on high level, Raoul Wallenberg's case was taken up by Swedish Ministers for Foreign Affairs during his visit to Sweden in 1960, by Swedish King and Queen in Stockholm's visit to Moscow in 1961 and by Swedish Minister of State at the Swedish Embassy for Foreign Affairs in September 1961 and January 1963."

It is particularly heartening to see that the last date given was as recent as January of this year, and does, in fact, indicate that the government of Sweden will also contin-

ue to pursue the case of this most heroic Swede under Mr. Olof Palme's leadership.

As I mentioned before, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States has two goals. In a very personal way, I feel strongly that the second goal: "To make Raoul Wallenberg's extraordinary deeds in Hungary known, so that his name will become synonymous with heroism and humanitarianism throughout the world," is of equal importance as the first.

I ask your indulgence; I should like to be personal for a moment. I appear before you today as the President of a national organization, but I originally became interested in Raoul Wallenberg because I am the mother of two young children who are growing up in what today appears to be a very hostile world. When I first heard Raoul Wallenberg's story, I was staggered by the enormity of his deeds. Many persons in this century have taken far too many precious lives, but I can think of no other man who has saved so many of his kind. He lives by his direct action and intervention. Mr. Wallenberg is not a media hero (though he should be); he is flesh and blood like each of us here. Our children have few heroes not created by script writers; if they are going to survive, they must all know that they and others carry within themselves the same possibility for kindness, selflessness and courage that Raoul Wallenberg showed. Only because he is a flesh and blood hero—and because of his flesh, vulnerable like all of us—will our children know they, too, are capable of facing evil and danger with courage. We need Raoul Wallenberg as a role model for these trying times.

Let me illustrate this with another true story that I also consider extraordinary. About a year ago I spoke to eight hundred students at West Rowan High School in Mount Uila, North Carolina. I had been asked to speak at a school where I know Miss Libby Edmondson and Mrs. Joyce Miss Libby are two gifted teachers, and this is a public school located in a rural section of North Carolina and its students come from families whose incomes are earned primarily from farming or mill work in either the textile or furniture factories in the area. I can assure you that extra dollars are few and far between in the majority of homes that these wonderful students come from.

I was the first Jew that most of these eight hundred boys and girls had ever met, but the response to the story of this hero who risked his own life in order to save Jews, and as we know saved so many tens of thousands, was overwhelming. The students responded to this story with voluntary contributions to the Wallenberg effort. Getting a letter of Mrs. Edmondson and Mrs. Miss Libby, they wanted to be a part of bringing recognition and freedom to this noble man and decided that the only worthy means was to donate money obtained from personal effort and sacrifice.

"Although most of the students sacrificed money from their allowances, there are two contributions of special interest. Two Advanced Placement English students, Tommy Stevie and Tim Webb, attempted what amounted to a Herculean effort for them. With a total absence of experience, they located a tree deep within a forest, cut it down after many attempts, sawed it, befirewooded, transported it by axons, befirewooded, transported it to the wood, cut a truck was used to reach the wood, and finally the load for forty dollars, and finally a student who sells firewood to supplement the family income, cut a special load for twenty dollars as his contribution. We are proud of their drive and ingenuity."

"The effect Mrs. Haspel had on our students cannot be measured by the four hundred dollars they contributed, there may be a great deal more. It was the respect she showed for them, the respect she made it this respect to Wallenberg's life, the respect of men and women, that we will be proud to have preserved and passed on to us. They have preserved the spirit of men and have honored it. For this elevation of consciousness we shall always be indebted to her."

I am submitting the full text of Mrs. Sloop and Miss Edmondson's letter along with an article about the students by Rose Post, a writer for the Salisbury Evening Post of Salisbury, North Carolina. The article, written on April 3, 1962, is entitled, "West Students Learn Valuable Lesson from 'World War II Hero,'" and it further elucidates the impact that Raoul Wallenberg's story has on these students.

In the face of this overwhelming response and commitment by our young people to the heroic ideal that Raoul Wallenberg represents, how can we not respond in turn? We are requesting that all State governments enact the following legislation:

(1) We urge the states to include Raoul Wallenberg's story in their school curriculum. He is, after all, our only living honorary citizen.

(2) We are also asking that all fifty (50) states designate October 5th as a day honoring Raoul Wallenberg as his honorary citizenship is a uniquely American tribute.

On a national basis we suggest two actions:

(1) The issuance of a United States Stamp to honor our only living Honorary Citizen, a uniquely fitting tribute to Raoul Wallenberg. I have been told that stamps are issued only to honor persons no longer living. Perhaps for this exceptional hero an exception can be made.

(2) Finally, I would like to express the hope that the United States Holocaust Memorial Council will consider naming a wing of the new Holocaust Memorial Museum now being planned, in honor of Raoul Wallenberg, our only living Honorary American Citizen.

He was the One shining light in all that darkness. How different our world might have been today had there been a few more heroes like Raoul Wallenberg.

It has taken the world more than thirty-five years to truly recognize the greatness of Raoul Wallenberg—a man who acted while the rest of the world watched. The survivors of the Holocaust have a slogan "Never Again." Let us take these words and apply them further. Never again will we allow the name Raoul Wallenberg or the deeds that this name stands for to be overlooked. Never again will we allow the horrors of the Gulag to totally engulf him. Never again will we remain silent until the true reasons for his imprisonment and his actual whereabouts are made known to his family and to the world. ●

## ARTS &amp; LEISURE

# Raoul Wallenberg's story of courage and selflessness

Also on PBS: an inside view of White House, and help with all that high-tech

by Arthur Berger

PBS continues to fill the air time with diverse and diverting programming. Three shows — a special, a pilot for a possible series, and a preview of a new series — air this week, and all are well worth watching.

One of them — Hitler's No. 1 Forestry: Buried Alive (PBS, Wednesday, 8:30 p.m., check local listings for premiere and repeat) — is an instant classic, mainly by dint of its riveting subject matter. The program, which will undoubtedly be repeated many times in the weeks and years ahead, is the story of an almost mythical figure in recent history: Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

Toward the end of World War II in Hungary, Wallenberg, son of a wealthy Protestant Swedish family, risked his life over and over again to confront Nazi official Adolf Eichmann and save the lives of thousands of Jews. Wallenberg issued thousands of locally illegal "protection passports," which identified the holders as Swedish citizens under the protection of the Swedish crown, and boldly marched dozens of Jews from under the eyes of both Germans and Hungarians through involved in transporting them to Nazi concentration camps.

When the war ended, Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Russians and never officially seen again, although several former inmates of Russian prison camps say he has been in Soviet prisons. The USSR insists he died in 1947 in

prison, although there are many who claim to have seen him after that date. It has never been explained by the Russians why he was in custody at all, although this film makes it clear that the Russians regarded him first as an advocate of a separate peace between the Western Allies and Germany, then as an American spy during the cold war period.

"Hitler's No. 1 Enemy" features Wallenberg's family and friends, diplomats on all sides of the conflict, survivors, and firsthand observers. Intercut with a variety of period footage and still photos, the interviewees reveal a unique story about an understated man who chose to risk everything for his fellow man. The film gives us a hint as to secondary motivations when his sister explains that as a young man Raoul was much impressed by the "Seattle Pilgrimage" story and later variations of the tale.

Director/producer David Hinton considers the film his major mission in life — his father was among those rescued by Wallenberg in Budapest. And he has spent many years tracking the story. Even now, there remains a faint hope that Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive in a Russian prison camp. Recently, President Reagan, with much congressional urging, made Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States so that the country may legally demand information about him from the Russians.

Produced by Rubicon Films in Canada, "Hitler's No. 1 Enemy" is an extraordinary film about an extraordinary man. It tells a story of incredible selflessness and compassion — the spirit of humanity. If there are those who may be ashamed to have lived through the era of Hitler without having done more to stop the genocide, they can at

least be proud of Raoul Wallenberg, a man who recognized what was happening — and did something about it. One hopes the film will help in the battle to discover once and for all what happened to this modern-day martyr, and, perhaps, even to rescue him from Russia where he has been "buried alive" for more than 33 years.

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— E. B. B.

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tween Turkish, Greek, and U.S. officials that an appropriate compromise can be achieved.

#### HANDICAPPED EDUCATION

HON. SAM GREENBERG

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 1953

Mr. GREENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3435, a bill which would authorize and strengthen the Education of the Handicapped Act. More than any other single piece of legislation, this law has contributed to increasing the opportunities available to handicapped Americans.

I commend Chairman MURPHY and his subcommittee for the provisions they have built into the act which would prevent any further attempts to weaken the statutes that guarantee handicapped students their right to a free and appropriate education.

Clearly, there is room for refinement in the Education of the Handicapped Act as it is now written. But to simply try to eliminate requirements that might be difficult to implement does a grave disservice to the handicapped students and their parents who look to this law and to this Congress for the protection of their rights as American citizens.

Over the past decade, great strides have been made in educating handicapped students. I urge my colleagues to continue the commitment we have made by casting a vote in favor of H.R. 3435.

#### THE RAOUŁ WALLENBERG NEW LEADERSHIP SOCIETY

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 1953

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues news of an important new organization—The Raoul Wallenberg New Leadership Society. The Wallenberg Society has been established in honor of Raoul Wallenberg, the Christian Swedish national, who saved more than 30,000 Hungarian Jews from German concentration camps during World War II. Wallenberg is believed to be a prisoner in the Soviet Union today.

According to Mr. Arthur Sanders, chairman of the society, the group's goals are "to preserve the memory of victims of Nazi persecution and to destroy the foundations for similar tides of barbarism." The society hopes to use educational and social-action programs to ignite a compelling desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of dignity and mutual respect that even the Nazis, in all their inhumanity, could not extinguish. The group

has been forced to address what many have seen as a surprising lack of awareness of high school students of the facts about the destruction of European Jewry. I believe the organization's declaration of purpose will underline their goal:

To preserve the memory of the victims of Nazi persecution, and to destroy the foundations for similar tides of barbarism.

We chose the honor ourselves with the name of Raoul Wallenberg because of the ideals which his life epitomizes.

A Swedish national, a Christian, Wallenberg could have lived through the days of the war in complicity and comfort.

Instead, he chose to jeopardize his life-time and time again—to save more than 30,000 Hungarian Jews.

We seek to stimulate young men and women, whose understanding of the Holocaust is, for the most part, limited to stories told by willing survivors and recorded history.

Through education and social-action programs, we shall ignite a desire to perpetuate the fundamental human principles that even the Nazis could not extinguish.

We wish to learn from the past, and to take that knowledge with us into the future.

We wish not to incite one new foe of our generation against another—but to understand how hatred, especially anti-Semitism, can deteriorate into unimaginable horror.

We must warn ourselves, and our children, that we ignore history only at our own risk.

And we ignore the need to educate—and to caution—only at our own peril.

In 1946, in the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany Robert M. Jackson, then a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, declared:

The suspended judgment with which we opened this case is no longer appropriate. The time has come for final judgment, and if the case I present seems hard and uncompromising, it is because the evidence makes it so.

It is our determination that the Raoul Wallenberg New Leadership Society will continue to adjudicate the case against Nazism, and combat the destructive fires of racial hatred in all its forms—as a memorial for the dead—and a lesson for the living.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take note of this new and dedicated initiative. Headquarters of the Raoul Wallenberg Society is at the Simon Wiesenthal Center, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

#### TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

HON. LES A. COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 1953

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 220. The announcement earlier this week of the creation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is an illegal and provocative action—with severe consequences for U.S. security interests in the Mediterranean. It is an action which further increases the tension between Greece and Turkey, and undermines the stability of NATO's southern flank.

Since 1974, when Turkish forces invaded, Turkish Cypriots have laid claim to over 40 percent of the island of Cyprus. The Turks have refused to comply with a unanimous U.N. resolution calling for the removal of all troops from Cyprus, have impeded progress toward a negotiated settlement to the situation and have refused to provide an accounting of the 2,000 missing persons last seen in Turkish-occupied Cyprus.

While I applaud the U.S. State Department for so quickly and strongly condemning the action of the Turkish Cypriots, I submit that we must go further. Over the last several years, the State Department has advocated large increases in U.S. military aid to Turkey—increases that would have upset the delicate military balance in the Mediterranean. Congressional action has worked to keep military aid to Greece and Turkey at the historic 7-10-10 ratio, but has not halted the overall military escalation in the region.

The actions of Tuesday make it clear that the administration policy of increased military aid has not been effective in moving the Turks toward a more conciliatory policy regarding Cyprus. The action by the Turkish Cypriots took place on the very day that President Reagan signed legislation approving nearly \$1 billion in security and economic assistance for Turkey in the coming year. Legislation that included language mandating that Turkey work to forge a solution to the problem of Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, the situation on Cyprus has been allowed to fester for 19 years. Precisely because of vital U.S. security interests in the region, we must make a commitment to working more strongly for the reunification of the island.

We must do everything that we can to assure that the line now dividing north and south Cyprus does not become a permanent border. Passage of this resolution is one step. Subsequent actions may be necessary in the future.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, NY, July 22....A "71-balloon" salute and a massive birthday cake -- both "symbols of life" -- will be among the highlights of a public observance on Thursday, August 4, to mark the 71st birthday of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved an estimated 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II and then disappeared after being arrested by Soviet forces in 1945.

The birthday party will take place opposite the United Nations headquarters, easily visible to diplomats from the Soviet Union. The Soviet government contends that Wallenberg died in a Soviet prison in 1947, despite the release of 14,000 pages of documentation by the Swedish government last summer which maintain that Wallenberg is still alive in Soviet custody.

Sponsored by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the observance will begin at 2 p.m. with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Holocaust Memorial Wall on Dag Hammarskjold Plaza (47th Street and First Avenue) to honor those whom Wallenberg was unable to save.

The participants will then proceed to the Isaiah Wall in Ralph Bunche Square, across from the U.N., for a public vigil followed by

(more)

the cake-cutting and the release of the 71 yellow balloons on which will be inscribed in blue the words "Happy Birthday Raoul Wallenberg."

Mrs. Rachel Oestreicher Haspel, president of the Committee, who said similar public Wallenberg birthday observances are being held August 4 in Stockholm, London, Jerusalem and Philadelphia, stated that the yellow and blue of the balloons are not only the colors of the Swedish flag but also the colors on "shutzpass" (safe passage) documents Wallenberg issued to Hungarian Jews.

"We are releasing the balloons, one at a time for each year of Raoul Wallenberg's life. We firmly believe that he is alive and we are celebrating his 71st birthday," Mrs. Haspel said.

The day before, on August 3, Mrs. Haspel and others connected with the international effort to persuade the Soviet Union to release Wallenberg, will testify in Washington, DC, before the Congressional Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Affairs. Dr. Guy von Dardle, a relative of Wallenberg, will be among those giving testimony.

Additional information on Wallenberg and the public birthday parties honoring him may be obtained by writing the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States or to ADL at 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, or by phoning (212) 490-2525.

TRIBUTE TO RAOUL  
WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1984

• Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week in a moving and wrenching cere-

mon., a symbolic ground breaking for the Holocaust Museum was held here in Washington. As we remember and commemorate this year the 40th anniversary of the Nazi occupation of Hungary and the beginning of the Holocaust in Hungary, it is significant and appropriate that we take note of Raoul Wallenberg.

Ailan Kiran, himself a survivor of Auschwitz and now an American, has proposed a Wallenberg Watch to remember and remind ourselves of the unspeakable horror of that event and the spirit of compassion and humanity exemplified by Raoul Wallenberg.

For the benefit of my colleagues in the House, I place in the Record the proposal of Mr. Kiran. It deserves our serious consideration.

#### THE HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

The proposal to build a Holocaust Museum in our nation's capital faces a difficult challenge. As a survivor of Auschwitz, let me explain. The greatest crimes and atrocities committed against humanity did not occur inside the concentration camps; they occurred outside in the hearts and minds of people who were silent and indifferent.

The tragedy of self-delusion for those who were silent and indifferent was best described by Pastor Martin Niemöller, who wrote:

"In Germany, the Nazis came for the Communists, and I did not speak up because I was not a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak up because I was not a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak up because I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I did not speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me. By that time there was no one to speak up for anyone."

Yes, we suffered from unspeakable atrocities, barbarism and degradation. Even death, the supreme freedom, can be denied under the rule of tyranny. When at one camp my 18-year-old body could no longer bear the hours and work under inhuman conditions, I asked the guard to shoot me. He replied that a bullet was too expensive for me. I was told I must die from exhaustion.

And yet, the bleeding fish can heal, the broken bone can mend, but the torment of the mind suffering from the silence and indifference of others never heals and never mends. This torment, like a dagger, cut our last means of survival, hope. With no one willing to speak up, hope becomes hopeless; your perception of humanity is shattered and your will to live dies, because there is nothing left to live for. In a concentration camp you first die inside and then the body follows. The silence and indifference of the world at large killed the inside of most victims in the camps. The Nazis just destroyed their bodies. That is the legacy of silence and indifference.

The lessons of the Holocaust must not be limited to the question of memory: whether it is "well to forget" or "is it necessary to remember?" These are naive questions.

The question of memory is naive because to remember one must first understand what one is remembering. The Holocaust cannot be understood at the present time. To remember without understanding is like painting without a canvas. It does not stick to anything.

The crucial question we must deal with is the understanding of who we are and what we are. The Holocaust, like space-time, re-

vealed a new dimension of human nature: organized madness, unparalleled in the history of mankind. We are faced with a painful moral dilemma: bandage our wounds and learn to walk with degree silence and indifference are part of this organized madness.

Goethe once stated: "With only the slightest shift in my character there is no crime that I could not commit".

Is there something in our psyche or genes, which individually or collectively can be triggered to breakdown our ability to judge humanely and reason with compassion?

Is it possible our lofty ideals about man's grandeur spawned and honed for centuries by philosophy and religion, are merely wishful thoughts floating on the sewers of human experience?

During the Nuremberg trials, the French prosecutor, Francois De Menthon asked:

"How can one explain how Germany, fertilized by the centuries by classic antiquity and by Christianity, by the ideals of liberty, equality and social justice, by the common heritage of Western humanism to which she has brought such noble and precious contributions, could have come to this atrocious return to primitive barbarism?"

If it could happen in Germany what country is immune to suffer another Holocaust?

Only recently has the public been informed of the gruesome atrocities committed during World War II by Japan's Devil Brigade, which almost rivals the bestiality of the Nazi medical experiments.

Here, too, we have a nation steeped in culture and tradition fertilized by centuries of Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism; and yet capable of organizing and employing scientific resources to carry the most bestial medical experiments on innocent victims. How is this possible?

It is this universal quest to learn and understand ourselves and our past, more than anything else, which provides the basic legitimacy for establishing the Holocaust museum.

Another lesson of the Holocaust is the question of allocating responsibility. There could be no greater desecration of the memory of those who suffered and died than to blame exclusively the German people, or, even worse, the Nazis. The allocations of responsibility only to the actual perpetrators of crimes against humanity, absolves those who were silent and indifferent. Otherwise it would be a tragedy of Holocaust proportions if we fail to deal with the problems of silence and indifference, its causes and consequences and any possible solutions. Otherwise we would only reap an arid memorial for victims whose only hope before they died was that the lessons of the Holocaust be understood and not forgotten.

We already cannot afford again to abdicate our responsibility and let silence and indifference stand unaccounted together with the missing elements of simple courage and common decency. Courage and decency are the high flying banners of free and responsible people, who made a covenant to keep and protect the standards of humanity.

Whenever I have a chance to speak up, I always stress the crucial importance of fighting silence and indifference. I urge people to live by one simple commandment, and if the other will follow: My commandment is to alleviate human suffering. The alleviation of human suffering is a universal mission that encompasses all noble virtues and ideals of the human spirit and beats little room for excuses. It requires acts and deeds.

For example, to what degree and how can we reinvigorate our collective voice and effort to temper tyrants and madness from creating hell on earth?

Suppose periodically on a specific day at 4 p.m., we no longer choose apathy and instead turn off all our lights for 60 seconds, to honor an individual, group or some specific event especially deserving of our support because of enormous injustice or persecution. I believe this device would light up the hearts and boxes of those who suffer, and set a precedent for collective concern and responsibility. Perhaps this periodic warning or proclamation could be one of the responsibilities, a of the proposed new museum or some other institution.

We could call each proclamation the Wallenberg Watch in honor of a man, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, who probably saved more lives during the Holocaust than any other human being.

The momentary darkness would be symbolic of the potential threat to mankind. The participation of people and institutions in the darkness and deeds on leading to the proclamation of the Wallenberg Watch would give flesh and bones to Thomas Jefferson's admonition and pledge for "eternal vigilance against all forms of tyranny".

Another benefit provided by the Wallenberg Watch would be the needed lessons in compassion. Our daily media exposure to all kinds of crimes and atrocities places our society in danger of being desensitized to human suffering. Hopefully, the decision making process leading to the Wallenberg Watch would offer explicit discussion and participation by the public to make sure that the spirit of compassion does not become estranged and does not die.

There are many other and probably more effective ways we could deal with our collective voice and effort. But the Wallenberg Watch could be a good beginning because it would provide all individuals with a simple means to participate.

Imagine the fantastic power a simple flick of the light could produce. There is the potential of momentary total darkness throughout the entire world. Like a total eclipse it would have the force and the sobering effect to be observed and noticed by all, especially the leaders of each country. Perhaps we could even measure an area's enlightenment and the effectiveness of our efforts, by the amount of darkness produced on a specific day at 4 p.m. This could be easily done by satellite pictures or a simply reading of any variations in electric power output. With dedication and determination, I am convinced we could succeed in breaking up some of the curtain of despotism throughout the world and prevent future ones from happening again.

No doubt a great deal of thought and work will need to be done by all of us. We may never be called upon to sacrifice some of our thoughts and deeds. But let me remind you that the most precious gift we enjoy in this shining land, is our freedom. And therefore whatever sacrifice we must make for our freedom to endure we shall endure it freely. This is what freedom is all about.

Finally, I would like to suggest that the following inscription be placed at the entrance to the newly proposed Holocaust museum:

Look and ponder, learn and pray  
Above all remember well  
That silence and indifference  
Fuel the fires of living hell

# Is Raoul Wallenberg Alive? <sup>WNT</sup> <sub>11/11/82</sub>

I read with excitement Bill Paul's Oct. 5 editorial-page article "Gorbachev Could Be the One to Find Wallenberg." I join my voice with Mr. Paul's and with millions of caring people the world over to urge General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to seize the moment. In January 1988, Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov during an official visit to Sweden said that Raoul Wallenberg was "a great humanitarian." The world is unlikely to disagree with Mr. Ryzhkov's assessment. The time for Mr. Wallenberg's release is long overdue.

In spite of repeated official denials, powerful evidence indicates that Mr. Wallenberg did not die in July 1947, at the age of 35, of a heart infarction. Many people of honor have given evidence to the Swedish government indicating that they have had contact with Mr. Wallenberg in the years since 1947. Mounting evidence and current information point to the fact that he is yet alive. As an innocent victim of Stalinist excesses, Mr. Wallenberg deserves his freedom.

Mr. Paul aptly pointed out that Mr. Wallenberg was not a spy, not for his own neutral Sweden and not for the U.S., which funded his humanitarian work in Budapest, where he saved more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis.

Mr. Gorbachev was a youngster when

Mr. Wallenberg was illegally arrested. We do not hold Mr. Gorbachev or the current Soviet government responsible for Mr. Wallenberg's arrest. We do hold Mr. Gorbachev responsible for each and every day that this extraordinary humanitarian remains in prison. If Mr. Gorbachev can find it in his heart to join in an international effort to save two trapped whales, then perhaps he will now also find it in his heart to do what none of his predecessors would or could: to give this hero of World War II the freedom to which he has always been entitled.

The children of this world badly need heroes. This quiet Swede who saved 100,000 of his fellow human beings from almost certain death is a hero to whom we can point with fierce pride. Our children—Russian, American, Swedish, Chinese, African, black, white, red, yellow and brown—need this man. All of us need his courage, his strength, his compassion, his concerns, his commitment. In short, we need his example and we need him. Our children the world over must not grow up believing that goodness and mercy's only rewards are injustice and pain.

RACHEL OSTRECHER HANDEL  
President, The Raoul Wallenberg  
Committee of the United States

New York

## LETTERS

## LET GORBACHEV COME CLEAN ON WALLENBERG

DEAR President Gorbachev:

Last year, during the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, you made some remarkable statements about Stalin's "enormous and unforgivable crimes." But your historians have completely ignored your call for "a book with no blank pages."

Now, Mr. Gorbachev, having ascended recently to the presidency of the Soviet Union and having pressed your predecessor, Andrei Gromyko, into retirement, couldn't you wake your recalcitrant historians and give them a brief but stern lesson in *glasnost*?

More than 40 years after Auschwitz, and 47 years after the heinous Nazi massacres of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews at Babi Yar and elsewhere, your historians have not yet introduced the word "Holocaust" into the Russian vocabulary, nor have they acknowledged the Jewish identity of the Holocaust victims.

President Gorbachev, we all realize the monumental agenda you have set yourself. You may therefore at first consider my plea trivial. But the subject I wish to address — part of what you called "Stalin's real crimes" — has been perceived in the West for four decades as a festering sore on the image of the Soviet Union.

I refer here to the abduction in 1945 by the Soviet army in Hungary of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, the hero of the Holocaust.

Wallenberg, the Righteous Gentle, saved nearly 100,000 Jews of Budapest from deportation to the Auschwitz death camp. With his exemplary courage, compassion and daring, he literally snatched the victims off the trains, provided them

with Swedish passes and placed them in protective houses flying the neutral Swedish flag.

With humanitarian passion, Wallenberg risked his life daily in encounters with the SS and its Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross collaborators.

For 12 years after Wallenberg was thrown into Lubyanka prison in Moscow in January 1945, Soviet high officials stubbornly denied any knowledge of his arrest. In 1957, however, Andrei Gromyko shocked the world by announcing in his stone-faced manner that Wallenberg had indeed been imprisoned at Lubyanka and that he had died in 1947. This was a lie.

There is now undeniable evidence of Wallenberg having been seen alive in Soviet prisons at least as late as 1980. For all we know, he may still be languishing in the Mordvinia prison complex, where inmates officially declared "dead" are being kept.

As a survivor of the Holocaust, I am driven by the obligation to remember and to speak for this extraordinary man who is certain to serve as a symbol of rescue for generations to come.

I, therefore, appeal to you, Mr. President: Find Wallenberg — dead or alive — and send him home to his family in honor and dignity!

Better yet, in a symbolic gesture of atonement for his lies and deceptions, send Gromyko to accompany Wallenberg — or his coffin — to Sweden. And let your historians fill in another blank page in the history of your country.

ALFRED LIPSON, Research Associate,  
Holocaust Center & Archives,  
Queensborough College, Queens



Gromyko



Wallenberg

# Wallenberg reportedly seen in '72

Or Akiva, Israel (Reuter)—A Russian immigrant says he is sure that 10 years ago in a Soviet prison hospital he met Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who helped save thousands of Jews from the Nazis and has been missing nearly 33 years.

But the immigrant's son is upset at his father for speaking. "My family has already suffered enough because he couldn't keep his mouth shut," he said.

"I met him in Sverdlovsk in 1972," the 64-year-old immigrant, Asher Hanukaev, said in an interview. "I was on my way to Siberia for a five-year prison stretch when I fell ill.

"They took me to hospital and then brought in another man on a stretcher. I thought he looked Jewish, so I asked if he was. He answered in accented Russian that he was Swedish and he was there because he helped the Jews. He said his name was Raoul Wallenberg."

Mr. Wallenberg, who wasn't Jewish, served as a diplomat in Hungary during World War II. At great personal risk, he used his diplomatic status to protect Jews and is credited with saving almost 10,000 from extermination at the hands of the Nazis.

When the Soviet army entered Budapest, Mr. Wallenberg disappeared. He was last seen January 17, 1945, traveling with a Russian officer and his driver to the town of Debrecen to report to Soviet army headquarters.

Mr. Wallenberg's fate and the reason for his arrest have never been established for certain. In 1952, after newly released German prisoners of war reported seeing him in Russian prisons, the Soviets announced he had died of a heart attack in his cell July 17, 1947.

Other reports that he has been seen in Soviet prisons over the years have been followed by Soviet denials.

Mr. Hanukaev said Mr. Wallenberg was wearing the striped uniform of a habitual offender. "He was completely bald and quite weak. I had to help him eat his food," he said.

He said they did not speak much during the four days they were together because prison authorities were watching through a peep-hole.

"Also, all he wanted to do was sleep. He was suffering from a kidney disease, I think. I do not think it possible that he has survived until today. He was in a bad way," he said.

Mr. Hanukaev's son Tushan said



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Mr. Hanukaiev's son, Tudhon, said his father only realized who Raoul Wallenberg was two years ago when he read an article about him in an Israeli Russian-language newspaper.

"He told me he had seen that man in prison. I told him to keep his mouth shut. What do we need to talk to newspapers for?" he said.

Last week, the elder Mr. Hanukaiev did tell his story to a local newspaper. "Since then, we've had television people here and yesterday the Swedish ambassador came. Now, the whole family is afraid the Soviets will do something to our family in Russia," Tudhon said.

"I remember as a child how they sent him to Siberia for five years because he told everyone he was a Zionist. My mother was alone with six children. She did other people's laundry by hand to make ends meet," he said.

Tudhon said the five years broke his father's health. "But he didn't learn and in the 1970s, they sent him away for another few years."

Mr. Hanukaiev immigrated to Israel in 1977, leaving his wife behind to look after three grandchildren.

"We have not received any letters from her for three years. Now my father has been in the newspapers. I don't think we ever will," Tudhon said.

A Swedish Embassy official in Tel Aviv said his government has never accepted the Soviet report that Mr. Wallenberg died in 1947 as final and continues to follow up any new clues.

## E/W - HOLOCAUST SURVIVER RECALLS HEROISM OF SWEDISH ENVOY

By LYNN SIMROSS  
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES, April 7 - The subject, his survival of the Holocaust, was painful for Tibor Vayda to talk about, but as the conversation turned to Raoul Wallenberg, that pain did not prevent him from speaking of "the only one real hero, the one who risked his life for us every day."

For Vayda and his fellow Jews of Budapest, their roundup, from the spring of 1944 to January 1945 was the last Nazi atrocity during World War II, the end of Hitler's "Final Solution."

In May and June, before they turned their attentions to Jewish families in Budapest, the Nazis shipped 435,000 Jews who lived elsewhere in Hungary to Auschwitz and other death camps.

Those 225,000 still living in Budapest represented the last major settlement of European Jewry.

And were it not for Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat from neutral Sweden sent to their ancient city in the closing years of World War II to help them, at least 30,000 Budapest Jews, among them Tibor Vayda, would not be alive today. Wallenberg is credited personally with saving those 30,000, and was instrumental in assisting in the rescue of about 90,000 through efforts of the Swiss, Red Cross and the underground.

On a recent afternoon, Vayda, 72, sat in a room at the Simon Wiesenthal Center in West Los Angeles, videotaping his remembrances of the Nazi occupation of Budapest. The interview would be a part of the center's ongoing program, "Testimony to the Truth," a series of interviews with European Jews who survived the Holocaust.

Vayda and many other Holocaust survivors contacted officials at the center after reading about the "Testimony to the Truth" series in the Jewish press. According to Richard Frank, coordinator of the project, about 100 hours of interviews already have been videotaped.

The two-hour interview would leave Vayda, a retired Los Angeles art dealer, "tired and sad," as would seeing a preview that evening of the Monday and Tuesday television miniseries, "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story," starring Richard Chamberlain. (The programs will be broadcast both days by NBC).

The tale Vayda has to tell is more unusual than most because all of his family survived - all six of his brothers and sisters and their families, his mother and mother-in-law; his wife, Klari (Claire) Reiss Vayda, and daughter; and his wife's brother, Stephen Reiss and his family.

The Vaydas survived through diversified efforts, but it is Wallenberg who yet commands much of Vayda's recollections. He was saved by the Swedish diplomat, and later ended up working for him, assisting in the rescue of other Jewish citizens of Budapest from deportation by Adolf Eichmann, Adolph Hitler's chief exterminator of the Jews.

"It is very sad," Vayda said several times, "a true hero as Raoul Wallenberg ended up in a Soviet prison and has never been heard from again. We admired Wallenberg greatly. We knew he was a Gentile, not Jewish, but he saved Jews. We wish we would have a chance to kiss his hand."

Wallenberg's efforts on behalf of the Jews of Budapest were sanctioned by his own government. He was an official diplomat assigned to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, where he arrived July 9, 1944. But his operation actually was financed by the War Refugee Board of the United States. He was arrested by the Russians on Jan. 17, 1945, shortly after they liberated Budapest from the Nazis.

e/w - (1) holocaust survivor recalls heroism of swedish envoy

There are many accounts from men once incarcerated in Russian prisons who claimed over the years to have seen Wallenberg, one as late as 1965. But in an official communique in 1957, Soviet officials declared that Wallenberg had died in 1947. Previously they said he had never been in the Soviet Union.

Vayda's remembrances of Wallenberg often mirror scenes from the television production, although Vayda maintained that the TV show does not depict the true brutality of the Arrow Cross, Hungary's fascist soldiers.

"They were worse than the Nazis, far more horrible and violent than the movie shows," Vayda said afterward. "They were shooting Jewish people like dogs in the street."

Tibor Vayda first learned of Raoul Wallenberg's efforts to rescue the Jews in late October 1944 when Vayda had been sent back to Budapest from a Jewish work battalion in Czechoslovakia, where he had been injured in the shoulder by flying shrapnel.

Vayda, along with 55,000 other young Jewish men of Budapest, had been sent by the Hungarian government in 1940 to the Jewish work forces, which built airports and roads, laid train tracks and repaired war-damaged factories. Sometimes the Jewish labor battalions worked in Hungary, other times in the Ukraine and parts of Romania and Czechoslovakia.

"I had been in the Hungarian army from 1937 to 1939," Vayda said in his Hungarian accent. "You had to be in for two years. But then they passed a law saying Jews couldn't be in the army. Jewish people are not trustable anymore with guns. The atmosphere for Jews began to change in Hungary in 1935 or '36. We heard about Hitler. He was a politician, a voice on the radio.

"But after many years, he had many admirers in Hungary and we started feeling different because we were Jewish and many people hated us. We later felt we are not Hungarian, we are Jews."

Even before that, Vayda said, "it was difficult to be Jewish and serve in the army. There weren't many in the army. There were only three Jewish people in my regiment. People didn't say 'stinky Jew' to me, but you got the feeling we were second-type citizens. But in the work battalion you began feeling a prisoner. You had not the same freedom as in the army."

When they were sent to the labor battalions, Jewish men were required by the Hungarian government to wear yellow armbands to denote their ancestry. Later, when the Nazis occupied Hungary in March of 1944, each Jewish person had to wear a yellow star on the left breast pocket of his or her garment.

During 1940 and '41, members of the Jewish labor forces were allowed to go home for Christmas and New Year's holidays, according to Vayda, but later the men went months at a time without news of their families back in Budapest.

"Things were relatively normal in Hungary through the winter of 1940," Vayda continued. "We would escape every week or so to see our wives. But then it began to change. In June, 1941, the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. The Hungarian government said Jewish people could not own factories anymore (Vayda's father, Herman, had operated a small shoe factory and store), and began reducing what the Jewish community could have."

Vayda believes he would never have seen his family again had he not been injured and brought back to Budapest. Most of the men of the Jewish labor forces who were working in the countryside were deported to Auschwitz and had perished before the purge of Budapest began.

While in the hospital, Vayda was able to contact his wife through his brother-in-law, Stephen Reiss. When Claire Vayda came to see her husband, she brought a special document with her." (more)

It was one of Wallenberg's schutz-passes, an official-looking paper with the three Swedish crowns on it, a photo of Vayda and information stating that he was under the protection of Sweden.

Vayda recalled: "She said, 'Tibor, I have to tell you we are Swedish now.'"

But Vayda was a prisoner in the hospital and couldn't use the protective pass unless he escaped, which he did soon after hearing in November that with the Red Army advancing toward Hungary, all the people in the hospital were to be moved to a hospital in Germany. Vayda went to a "Swedish safe house" at 4 Ulloi Street to join his wife and daughter. By that time, Wallenberg had established many such houses throughout the city.

"There were about 300 Jewish people living in the safe house at the time," Vayda remembered. "And Wallenberg came to visit us almost every day. One day he ordered me to come meet with him. He took about eight of us with him to be a 'protocol group.'"

Vayda believes Wallenberg picked him because he "didn't look Jewish and had a little military background."

Some members of the protocol group were to pretend that they were officials from the Swedish embassy, others Wallenberg dressed as monsignors.

"He had a big diplomatic car and he came each morning to give us our instructions for the day," Vayda said. "We were to pick up these people here or there. A typical case would be very early in the morning we would go to the railway station and get people out of line and issue the schutz-passes. There were Swiss passes and Spanish and Red Cross, too. Then we would take the people home and hide them. "Wallenberg never gave up," Vayda said. "He was there everyday, at the risk of his own life.

"One day we went to the station at 4 a.m., and we were supposed to go in and say we are from the Swedish embassy and are here to pick up people with schutz-passes. Wallenberg was supposed to be there, but he was late. It was almost 9 o'clock and they were ready to take the Jewish group. We were afraid something had happened to him. We had about 50 people to be saved when three German jeeps arrived and the SS started screaming and beating on us. Then Wallenberg shows up and he goes to the officer in charge and says out those 50 people back in the wagon. Then he got the three of us, and we all left. We thought our jobs were finished (because of the incident), but the day after that we went out again."

Wallenberg, Vayda said, intervened like this every day, often bribing the Hungarian fascist soldiers as well as Nazis, or simply intimidating their officers into releasing some of the "Swedish Jews."

"Wallenberg did many brave things every day, many more than the movie has time to show," Vayda said. "But he suffered with the defeats."

Perhaps the worst defeat, Vayda recalled, came on Christmas Eve 1944 when Arrow Cross soldiers came into the Swedish safe houses and took Jewish children to the banks of the Danube River and shot them.

"There was much bad news then," he said, tears welling up in his eyes. "They were killing everybody. There were dead bodies all over the streets of Budapest."

Vayda continued his graphic descriptions of the horrors, emphasizing the extreme brutality of the Arrow Cross soldiers. "Wallenberg was working night and day then, and was depressed from the strain of it all," Vayda said. "He rescued everyone he could, but he couldn't save them all. And less than a month later, when the Russians came in, he was gone."

Eleven years would pass before Tibor and Claire Vayda would be gone from Hungary, too, walking out of their little apartment into a snow-covered Budapest street, each with a suitcase, and holding onto their children, Susan, 15, and Thomas, 10. (oto)

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Eleven years would pass before Tibor and Claire Vayda would be gone from Hungary, too, walking out of their little apartment into a snow-covered Budapest street, each with a suitcase, and holding onto their children, Susan, 15, and Thomas, 10. (oto)

(THE ABOVE WILL APPEAR IN THE FEATURES FILE.)

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a/w - (3) holocaust survivor recalls heroism of swedish envoy

The Vaydas eventually made their way via Austria to Paris, where they lived for a year and a half before emigrating to Canada. In 1962, the Vaydas were permitted American citizenship.

"I don't want to be born again and have to live through that experience," Claire Vayda said of the Holocaust and the Russian occupation. "But I wish that Wallenberg would be here and the whole world would celebrate with him for what he did. But I am 100 percent sure that he couldn't live through 40 years in the Russian gulag. It would be impossible."

Tibor Vayda smiled at his petite wife and said: "No, there is a 1 percent possibility that he is still alive. We have heard of people who saw him who said he exercised in prison every day. He was always a very strong person."

"But even if he is still alive, the Russians will never let him out. First of all, he was famous for saving Jewish lives, and the Russians don't like Jews. And he was from a world-famous capitalist family, a rich family in Sweden. Even if he's still alive, we'll never see him again." am/

(THE ABOVE WILL APPEAR IN THE FEATURES FILE.)



(B)

«Русская Мысль»

3.17.83

## Судьба Валленберга обсуждается в комиссии ООН по правам человека

Вопрос о судьбе Руге Валленберга был затронут при обсуждении комиссией ООН проблемы бесследного исчезновения лиц, чья политическая или гражданская деятельность становится известной правительству их стран.

Американский представитель в Комиссии по правам человека Организации Объединенных Наций, Уолтер Бернс, внес на рассмотрение комиссии предложение о широкое привлечение Руге Валленберга. Как известно, в годы Второй мировой войны Руге Валленберг, будучи сотрудником шведской эмиграции в Финляндии, спас от депортации в концентрационные лагеря свыше тысячи венгерских евреев. 17-го января 1945 года Валленберг был задержан в Финляндии советскими военными агентами и с тех

пор бесследно исчез. Через 12 лет после ареста Валленберга советское правительство сообщило, что он умер в тюрьме в Москве в 1947 году. Однако, подчеркнул Уолтер Бернс на заседании Комиссии по правам человека, Руге Валленберга видели в советской тюрьме после 47-го года. Есть основания предполагать, что он жив и по сей день.

Американский делегат предложил, чтобы комиссия ООН по правам человека начала активные расследования об ответственности чиновников и должностных лиц за судьбу Руге Валленберга. «Если Руге Валленберг жив, — закончил американский делегат свое выступление, — такое расследование Комиссия Организации Объединенных Наций могла бы одобрить и его освобождение.»

С. Марков

# КАК ПОХИТИЛИ ВАЛЕНБЕРГА

В Иранде авиационного дивизиона Рауля Валленберга записаны так же, как и другие болгарские десант, славянские десанты в Европе в годы Второй мировой войны, истребительного полка маршал Египта героически убили по приказу — авиационный десант известен у нас, каждому.

В 1936 году Валленберг арестован власти Швеции в Кабуле. Три недели арестован в Бомбейе и в индийской Германии. В июле 1944 года по МИД Швеция по просьбе переписки организации спасения Валленберга в Бразилии в качестве атташе посольства. Деятельность его заключалась в выдаче шведских документов — «паспортов Валленберга». Первоначально эти документы выдавались только, выехавшим также себе сами со Швеции, и обслуживали покровительство авиационных властей. В октябре 1944 года, во время перелета в Петербург, болгарский истребитель Валленберг 23 тысячи самолетов — том числе 7 тысяч со шведскими документами — направили убегавшим под знаменем флагам войскам шведской армии. В ноябре 1944 года, когда известны результаты на тысячи бухгалтерских карт, в том числе женщины и детей, пленных наци в австралийской тюрьме, Валленберг и секретарь авиационного посольства Пету Андер поспешили за границу, пытаясь обеспечить их проезд и освобождение. Валленберг удалось спасти более 500 человек, сумевших вернуться в Бразилию.

Как известно, после вступления советских войск в Берлин, полковник Валленберг был помещен в Пленарный рай со всеми 17 января 1945 года в советской тюрьме. По свидетельству начальника заключенных, освобожденных в 1952 году от советского заключения, Валленберг сотрудничал в одном из советских пленных лагерей. На заре МИД Швеции советские органы отметили, что Валленберг умер 17 июня 1947 года от разрыва сердца. Между тем, на Западе появились все новые свидетельства того, что Валленберг все еще жив — в колонии в Бразилии.

Именно разнотравием

записан в Иранде бывший советский офицер Яков Мехриером Валленбергом, но по его показаниям подстрелен тот факт ареста авиационного дивизиона советской авиации.

— Филипп Валленберг, — рассказывает Яков Мехриер, — в апреле улетел в СССР по поручению задания разведывательной группой командира И. Яковлева. В 1936 году в авиационном городе Златоуст проходила встреча ветеранов второй гвардейской воздушно-десантной дивизии. Местом сбора был Чарбинск, куда приглашали ветеранов дивизии, живущих во всех странах. Превратил туда я в. Из Челябинска в Златоуст мы ехали в специальном вагоне. Везде в вагоне, в обратном направлении на человека моих лет с одиозным Александром Невским на груди. Этим человек во время войны награждался немцами. Когда через два дня мы возвращались в Челябинск, оказалось в вагоне рядом с председателем совета ветеранов дивизии Иваном Иваненком Ивановым и спросил что он человек с орденом Александра Невского на груди. Иванов ответил, что это капитан Аняма, бывший разведчик второй гвардейской воздушно-десантной дивизии, потом разведчик воюющей пехоты и впоследствии разведчик Четвертого Украинского фронта. Я заинтересовался, до чего Аняма получил награду, и Иванов ответил: «Он участвовал в ликвидации военного авиационного дивизиона Валленберга». Иванов добавил, что это операция — до сих пор военная тайна. Он рассказал, что предводитель совета ветеранов командиром армии Радзиевским, собирав материал о ветеранах, пытался узнать у капитана Аняма подробности операции, но тот отказался отвечать, сказав, что операция тайна.

Второй раз, — продолжает Яков Мехриер, — некая Аняма я узнал в Харькове, куда приезжал для сбора материалов об истории 317-й стрелковой дивизии, в которой воювал в Карелии, и во время штурма Будапешта. Приглашил меня в Харьков бывший

командир моего батальона, капитан в отставке Пантелеймон Яковлев Колотовский. Ему исполнилось 62 года, и своей жизнью рождение он признался неким авиационником 18-й армии. Среди них был и бывший начальник складского отдела полковника армии, полковник в отставке Лев Левин. Он рассказывал мне о вторичных войнах, вступивших в Челябинск, в я отменил, что среди них есть капитан Аняма, награжденный орденом Александра Невского, Полковник Левин сказал: «Да, да, пропавшим этого капитана, отпущенный был человек. Он участвовал в ликвидации Валленберга. И тут же спросил: «А, может быть, у того человека была другая фамилия». Я почувствовал, что некоторым скроменным за столом капитан Аняма короче замолчал. Я остался у Колотовского на несколько дней и мне по стрелкам его «кто был этот Валленберг?» Пантелеймон Яковлев ответил: «Он был авиационным дивизионом и представлял большой интерес для советской разведки, потому что у него были связи с гестапо. За немцами злобу отпустили и потом все-таки встали. Колотовский тоже презирал, да, что все это между нами, что nadie об этом не следует упоминать, ибо это и сегодня военная тайна.

В 1978 году вышла книга Брежнев «Матча Земля», по этому поводу был собран советский и партийный актив Челябинской области, в котором был я. Там в этот вечер капитан Аняма, Олег из выступившим, которого представлял как ветерана военнопленных армии, но которого никто из нас — военным призываемых встретил — разведал, видел, сказал, показывая на нас: «Вы видите этих людей, слышите в шепоте в первом ряду? Среди нас есть люди разведывательной службы, о которых еще не вышло время говорить, но они известны, и об этом раньше будет рассказано.

Когда собрание актировано среди нас заблудил, мы оказались один у себя, одна партия в центре города. Все были голодные, и один

из нас, бывший летчик, майор, пригласил нас к себе домой в рабочий поселок. Забыл нам у него квартиру, а потому после промучить так, когда делов было мало. По дороге в поселок в Аляску я спросил: «А неужели мне, капитан, как вы видите этого человека живым и кто он такой был?» Аняма ответил: «Мы брали его мало и когда надо, надо было маленькое, старому или пленарному из Москвы, а мы эшелоном, собором с «обстоятельствами». — «А кто же этот человек был?» — «Обыкновенный». — «Меня не интересует, кто был этот Аняма», — ответил Аняма. — «Мы за него этого человека взяли, и поэтому, потому что Олег не был честным, а истинным, в белой рубашке, при гестапо. Бразилия, там кто захотели, в рот клеп заблудил и доставили на место. Кто-то из нас полагался Александровича, мы, выжили». Он добавил, стал быть еще кутавом в галав авиационном дивизионе и представлял большой интерес для советской разведки, потому что у него были связи с гестапо. За немцами злобу отпустили и потом все-таки встали. Колотовский тоже презирал, да, что все это между нами, что nadie об этом не следует упоминать, ибо это и сегодня военная тайна.

Аняма не производит впечатление честного, заборот, он человек скромный, и очевидно честный. Работает он консультантом в Челябинской области.

Об операции, в которой он участвовал, конечно, «белая тайна» и разумеется 18-й армии и командование 4-го Украинского фронта, и немаленьким делом: наше присутствие завета не могло бы перейти линию фронта. Пленарными и судами авиационные операции по пленарному человеку — это операция сложная. Ребята в Будапеште находились еще тогда, когда советские войска находились в Карелии. Я думаю, что тогда была задумана и операция по пленарному Валленбергу.

Тел.-Андр



Wallenberg

**Prayer for Raoul Wallenberg**

A menorah was set on a card table on a sidewalk near the United Nations yesterday for a ceremony honoring Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps and who disappeared after being seized by the Russians in 1945.

"We light this menorah, the candle of hope," Rabbi Bruce Cole of the Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said in a prayer. "His life is personal with me," said

Assemblyman Alan G. Hevesi of Queens, co-sponsor with Senator Donald M. Halperin of Brooklyn of a new law setting Oct. 5 as Raoul Wallenberg Day in New York State. "I'm a Hungarian. Wallenberg saved my uncle and aunt."

The seven candles were lit by Name Crossed, a niece of Mr. Wallenberg's, and Rachel Haspel, president of the Wallenberg Committee of the United States.

It was "fitting and appropriate," said Rabbi Cole, that the ceremony was just before the start of Yom Kippur, "when we remember all the great martyrs, the great heroes."

Sunlight played through the yellowing trees in front of the Holocaust Memorial Wall on 47th Street. The candles flickered in a fitful breeze from the east and, one by one, started to sputter out. A lone candle continued bravely to burn.

Susan Heller Anderson  
Maurice Carroll

NW 10/6/84

**В ЧЕСТЬ  
РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА**

17 января исполняется сорок лет с того дня, как шведский дипломат Рауль Валленберг, спаситель десятков тысяч венгерских евреев, был увезен из Будапешта советскими органами государственной безопасности. С тех пор его следы затерялись в советском ГУЛаге.

В честь Валленберга и в память об его подвиге Валленберговский комитет Большой Филадельфии устраивает 17 января публичное бдение с зажженными свечами, которое будет длиться от 7 до 8 часов вечера. Место бдения — северная сторона Маркет стрит, прямо напротив Колокола Независимости. Всех участников просят

принести с собой свечи.

В подзель того же дня печальная годовщина будет ознаменована сорока ударами колокола Столетия (Independence Hall) и Колокола Двухсотлетия. Валленберговский комитет Большой Филадельфии призывает церковные власти и городские управления других городов последовать примеру Филадельфии и отметить 40-летие похищения Рауля Валленберга советскими властями сорока ударами колокола в своих городах.

**РОЖДЕСТВЕНСКИЙ СБОР**

В Рождественский сбор пожертвований для нуждающихся эмигрантов поступили следующие суммы:

NRS  
1/15/85

В

## В ЧЕСТЬ РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

NRS  
1/19/85

НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 18 янв. — В церемонии в здании нью-йоркского городского управления состоялась церемония в честь шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, похищенного советскими в 1945 году в Будапеште. Валленберг прославился спасением от нацистов около 100 тысяч венгерских евреев. За время своего пребывания в шведском посольстве в Венгрии (около года) Валленберг создал много убежищ для евреев, которых он затем переправил в Швецию с фальшивыми шведскими удостоверениями личности. После его ареста советскими властями след Валленберга был потерян, и получить о нем какие-либо сведения не было возможности. Советское правительство уклонно отрицало, что шведский дипломат находится у них в плену. Только через 12 лет Громико признал, что Валленберг был действительно увезен в Советский Союз и там скончался в 1947 году в одном из концлагерей.

Однако, по показаниям некоторых бывших заключенных в советских лагерях, его видели там еще в 1970-х годах. Проверить эти сведения не удалось.

Церемония в Сити Холле открыл мэр Эдвард Коч, сказавший, что Рауль Валленберг — яркий пример подлинного гуманиста.

"Обстоятельства его исчезновения, — заявил мэр Нью-Йорка, — олицетворяют всю горькую правду о Второй мировой войне. Для миллионов людей после разгрома нацистской тирании наступила тирания иного рода. Одна чудовищная тоталитарная система сменялась другой. Рауль Валленберг стал жертвой этого нового вида тирании. Он был арестован без каких бы то ни было причин и без всяких объяснений заключен в тюрьму.

Жестокая ирония заключена в том, что Рауль Валленберг, с риском для жизни спасавший людей от лагерей смерти, сам исчез в одном из лагерей "Архипелага ГУЛАГ".

Эдвард Коч зачитал декларацию, объявляющую 17 января Днем Рауля Валленберга, и обратился с призывом ко всем, кому небезразлична его судьба, послать в советскую миссию при ООН почтовую открытку с одним лишь вопросом: "Где Рауль Валленберг?"

Постоянный представитель США в ООН Джон Керкватрик, выступая на церемонии, сказал: "Соединенные Штаты далеко не одиноки в своем намерении увековечить память о заслугах Валленберга. Память о нем должна сохраниться, пото-

му что он больше, чем герой. Его жизнь и его судьба символизируют главный конфликт нашего века. Арестован и заключен в тюрьму Рауль Валленберг, советские власти не только нарушили законы дипломатического и международного права, они продемонстрировали свое презрение к той благородной миссии, которую он выполнял, находясь на посту секретаря шведского посольства в здании нацистами Будапеште.

"Мы помним о Рауле Валленберге, потому что это был человек исключительного мужества" — сказала Джин Керкпатрик. — Его действия доказали, что один человек "может бросить вызов целому режиму".

На церемонии выступили также генеральный консул шведского посольства в США Магнус Факсиме, член Палаты представителей Конгресса США, индийский американский общественный деятель Билл Грин и другие официальные лица. Присутствовали также родственники Валленберга и люди, оказавшие ему своим спасением.

В заключение церемонии торжественно прозвучали сорок ударов колокола в ознаменование 40-й годовщины со дня ареста шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, свидетеля десятков тысяч людей обреченных на смерть.

ЮЛИЯ ТРОЛД

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**ЗАПРОС О СУДЬБЕ  
 РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА**

СТОКГОЛЬМ, 17 января (ЮПИ) — В связи с 40-й годовщиной похищения советскими войсками в Венгрии шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, ряд западных держав обратился к советскому правительству с требованием сообщить о его судьбе.

Во время Второй мировой войны Рауль Валленберг, прикомандированный к шведскому посольству, спас около ста тысяч венгерских евреев, которым угрожал гибель в нацистских лагерях смерти.

В Вашингтоне президент Рэйган заявил: "Во мраке ужасов Второй мировой войны Рауль Валленберг был тем лу-

чом света, который утверждал человеческое достоинство."

Шведский премьер-министр Улаф Пальме сказал, что его правительство воспользуется любой возможностью, чтобы получать от Москвы сведения о судьбе Валленберга.

По всей Западной Европе и на других материках, включая Австралию, была отмечена годовщина похищения Валленберга.

В Филадельфии "День Рауля Валленберга" отмечался 40 ударом молота в Зале независимости. Городской совет Лос-Анджелеса требует посмертного награждения шведского дипломата Нобелевской премией мира.

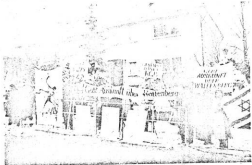


Рауль Валленберг

*В* 40 лет со дня исчезновения *Русская*  
Рауля Валленберга *Misel*  
*1/31/85*

Общество «Континент» сообщает из Бонна, что 17 января, в 40-ю годовщину похищения шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга в будущем, оно организовало мирную демонстрацию перед советским посольством в Бонне. Как и ожидало, Валленберг был арестован советскими оккупационными властями в Бонне. (где он спас от отправки в гитлеровские лагеря уничтожения тысячи евреев, выданных им шведским паспорт и укрыв в

Советские Союз, где бесследно исчез, и по сей день ничего толкового не известно о его судьбе. «Жив ли или мертв, — заявили представители Общества «Континент» — во всяком случае в его лице не задыхается человек и добрый, рискуя своей жизнью ради свободы и человечности, спасая тысячи человеческих жизней, ставший борющимся против фашизма. Взаимодействием системы диктатуры не только никого не спас, но и человеческая история возмужала».



Перед советским посольством в Бонне.

## Russia asked to reveal fate of diplomat

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (UPI) — Western nations yesterday called on the Soviet Union to account for the fate of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who was captured 40 years ago by Soviet troops after being credited with saving 100,000 Jews from Nazi extermination.

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," President Reagan said in Washington on the 40th anniversary of the diplomat's disappearance in Budapest, Hungary, on Jan. 17, 1945.

"The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man. And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said his government "will continue to avail itself of every suitable opportunity" to seek an explanation from Moscow on Mr. Wallenberg's disappearance.

Ceremonies marking "Raoul Wallenberg Day" were held from Western Europe to Australia. Witnesses indicated the Swedish diplomat, who would now be 72 years old, could still be alive in a Soviet prison or mental institution.

Bishop Krister Stendahl addressed a solemn evening ceremony in a Stockholm cathedral after a torchlight rally called on the Kremlin to free the missing diplomat "in the name of mankind."

"Wallenberg disappeared into the



Raoul Wallenberg

Soviet labyrinth of prisons and camps, psychiatric clinics and whatever else," Bishop Stendahl told a capacity audience of 2,000, including government officials and members of the Wallenberg family.

"Raoul Wallenberg," the bishop said, "we shall never forget you, nor shall we allow you to be forgotten."

Mr. Wallenberg was sent to Budapest by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Jews from Nazi death camps. He distributed Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews and persuaded the Nazis not to blow up the Jewish ghetto in Budapest.

He was arrested by a Soviet Red Army patrol on suspicion of being a Western spy. He was taken to a Soviet prison and never heard from again.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied holding Mr. Wallenberg. But in 1957, then Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko declared the diplomat had died in a Moscow prison 10 years earlier, a version Moscow has stuck to since.

W. K. T. M. 1. 11. 11

## Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

U-R Time  
1-22-88

Church bells throughout the metro area, indeed throughout the country, tolled 40 times last Thursday in memory of an honorary American citizen who has not been seen since he accompanied a Soviet officer to Red Army headquarters in Debrecen, Hungary, in 1945. His name is Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Wallenberg, who would be 72 if still alive, was sent by the Swedish government to its legation in Budapest in 1944. His mission: to save as many Jewish lives as possible in the closing days of World War II. A man of indomitable courage, he set up safe houses for Jews and even dragged them from cattle trucks bound for death camps. Waving fictitious Swedish papers in the faces of startled Nazi guards, he claimed the wretched men, women, and children were Swedish citizens.

The ploy worked, at least for an estimated 100,000 Hungarian Jews who owe their lives to this audacious, inspired Swede. But the "liberation" of Hungary by the Soviets

resulted in Mr. Wallenberg's disappearance. Frequent reports suggest that he is still alive in a Soviet prison. But the Kremlin has stuck to the tale it put out in 1957, namely that he died of a "heart attack" while in the custody of the KGB in 1947.

It was not credible then and isn't now. Persistent rumors, substantiated by inmates of the Gulag, allege that Mr. Wallenberg is alive and languishing in a Soviet labor camp. Recently, underground Ukrainian sources report having seen him in a Soviet psychiatric hospital in 1962.

No explanation has ever been offered as to why Mr. Wallenberg was arrested or why he disappeared. President Reagan was among those demanding an explanation last week. "The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man," the president said, "and the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate." At the very least.

*R Wallenberg*

## **Moscow Urged to Tell Swede's Wartime Fate**

*Diplomat Seized 40 Years Ago*

Associated Press

President Reagan called on Moscow yesterday to provide "a full and complete accounting" of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat seized by Soviet soldiers 40 years ago after he helped save thousands of Jews from death in Nazi extermination camps.

"In the depths of the horrors of World War II, Raoul Wallenberg was one shining light of inspiration, upholding the honor of the human race," Reagan said in a written statement.

"The world owes a tremendous and eternal debt to this great man," Reagan said. "And the Soviet Union owes the world a full and complete accounting of his fate."

*WPOK 1-18-88*



*Library*

REMARKS BY MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH  
AT PRESS CONFERENCE MARKING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG  
BLUE ROOM, CITY HALL, MANHATTAN  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1985, 11:30 A.M.

GOOD MORNING.

BEFORE I BEGIN MY FORMAL REMARKS, I WOULD LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE  
THE MANY DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE WHO ARE HERE TODAY. TO MY RIGHT,  
THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK;  
THE CONSUL GENERAL FROM SWEDEN, MR. MAGNUS FAXEN, AND CONGRESSMAN BILL GREEN.

TO MY LEFT, THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE  
UNITED STATES, RACHEL OESTREICHER HASPEL; AND ASSEMBLYMAN ALAN HEVESI.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO ACKNOWLEDGE, SEATED TO MY LEFT,  
COMPTROLLER JAY GOLDIN; CITY COUNCIL MAJORITY LEADER TOM CUITE;  
COUNCIL MEMBERS ED SADOWSKY, AND MORTON POVMAN; ASSEMBLYMAN HOWARD LASHER;  
AND CANTOR HOWARD NEVISON OF TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

SEATED TO MY RIGHT ARE THE CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE TRIBUTE TO  
RAOUL WALLENBERG THAT WILL BE HELD AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ON  
MARCH 14TH:

(MORE)

0012 662

ALAN C. GREENBERG; LENA BJORCK KAPLAN; AND MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY  
OF RAOUL WALLENBERG: NAME CRONSTEDT, CARL NISSER AND JACOB AND BARBARA  
WALLENBERG.

WE ARE ALSO FORTUNATE TO HAVE WITH US ON THIS OCCASION  
SEVERAL PEOPLE WHO WORKED WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG ON HIS RESCUE EFFORTS  
AS WELL AS A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WERE AMONG THOSE RESCUED, AND WHO  
OWE THEIR LIVES TO HIM.

IT WAS 40 YEARS AGO TODAY, WHILE ON ONE LAST MISSION TO SAVE  
THE JEWS OF BUDAPEST FROM NAZI GAS CHAMBERS, THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG  
VANISHED INTO THE SO-CALLED "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES.  
BUT HE DID NOT VANISH WITHOUT A TRACE.

FOR ONE THING, HE HAS LEFT US THE LEGACY OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS,  
THE SHINING EXAMPLE OF A HUMANITARIAN WHO WOULD NOT STAND IDLY BY  
WHILE THE JEWS OF EUROPE WERE BEING SLAUGHTERED. RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS  
AS COURAGEOUS AS THE BRAVEST SOLDIER IN THE FIERCEST BATTLE OF THAT WAR.  
HIS MEMORY WILL ENDURE LONG AFTER MILITARY CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN.

( MORE )

RAOUL WALLENBERG  
JANUARY 17, 1985

3.

RAOUL WALLENBERG LEFT US WITH SOMETHING ELSE, TOO. THE NATURE OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE MAKES HIM A PERSONAL METAPHOR FOR A BITTER TRUTH ABOUT WORLD WAR II. ( FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, VICTORY OVER NAZI TYRANNY WAS FOLLOWED BY TYRANNY OF ANOTHER KIND. ONE VICIOUS TOTALITARIAN SYSTEM WAS OVERTHROWN. ANOTHER ROSE TO TAKE ITS PLACE.

RAOUL WALLENBERG BECAME A VICTIM OF THIS NEW TYRANNY. HE WAS DETAINED WITHOUT CAUSE AND IMPRISONED WITHOUT EXPLANATION. HE WAS NEVER CHARGED WITH ANY CRIME. HIS SOVIET CAPTORS LATER CLAIMED HE DIED AS THEIR PRISONER, AND HAVE NEVER OFFERED SO MUCH AS A WORD OF APOLOGY OR REMORSE FOR WHAT THEY DID. )

IT IS A CRUEL IRONY THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS FROM THE DEATH CAMPS, ONLY TO BE LOST HIMSELF IN THE CAMPS OF THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO.

( THOSE WHO TRIED TO SILENCE RAOUL WALLENBERG HAVE FAILED. FORTY YEARS AFTER HIS DISAPPEARANCE, HIS MEMORY AND THE MEANING OF HIS LIFE LIVE ON. THROUGH EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US, HIS VOICE GROWS STRONGER WITH EACH PASSING YEAR.

FREE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL NEVER YIELD IN THE EFFORT TO FIND HIM, KNOW HIS FATE, AND FORCE HIS CAPTORS TO ADMIT THE FULL EXTENT OF THEIR SHAME.

IN CLOSING, I HAVE A SPECIFIC SUGGESTION AS TO JUST HOW I THINK THAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED. (THE RUSSIANS DESPISE PUBLIC OPINION, BECAUSE THEY DESPISE PERSONAL FREEDOM. NO MATTER WHAT THE RUSSIANS CLAIM, HOWEVER, THEY LISTEN TO WHAT THE WORLD IS SAYING, ESPECIALLY WHEN ATTENTION IS FOCUSED ON SOMETHING THAT EMBARRASSES THEM. WELL, I PROPOSE THAT WE EMBARRASS THEM. I PROPOSE THAT ALL OF US HERE TODAY BEGIN A VERY SIMPLE CAMPAIGN IN WHICH OUR WEAPON WILL BE POSTCARDS -- SENDING ONE OURSELVES, AND ASKING OTHERS TO DO THE SAME. THESE POSTCARDS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE SOVIET UNION'S MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, LOCATED AT 136 EAST 67TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021. AND ON THOSE POSTCARDS SHOULD BE WRITTEN THESE FOUR WORDS:

"WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?"

AND NOW I GIVE YOU AMERICA'S BRILLIANT AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THE HONORABLE JEANE J. KIRKPATRICK.

(KIRKPATRICK SPEAKS.)

( MORE )

NEXT, WE WILL HEAR FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL FROM SWEDEN,  
MR. MAGNUS FAXEN.

(FAXEN SPEAKS.)

NOW A FEW WORDS FROM CONGRESSMAN BILL GREEN.

(GREEN SPEAKS.)

ASSEMBLYMAN ALAN HEVESI.

(HEVESI SPEAKS.)

FINALLY, I WOULD ASK RACHEL HASPEL TO COME FORWARD TO ACCEPT  
THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(READ PROCLAMATION; HASPEL SPEAKS.)

SINCE EARLY THIS MORNING OUR TIME, BELLS HAVE BEEN RINGING  
IN CITIES ALL OVER EUROPE, AT EXACTLY NOON IN EACH PLACE, TO MARK THIS DAY -  
THE DAY RAOUL WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED. THE SOUND OF THE BELLS WILL TRAVEL  
ALL OVER THE WORLD BEFORE THIS DAY IS OVER.

( MORE )

RAOUL WALLENBERG  
JANUARY 17, 1965

6.

AND NOW THE HOUR APPROACHES WHEN IT IS NEW YORK'S TURN.  
SO I WOULD ASK EVERYONE TO PROCEED INTO THE ROTUNDA AT THIS TIME,  
WHERE WE WILL RING THE BELL OF LIBERTY FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG.

# # #

# Tale of Horror Breathes Life Into Bill-Signing Ceremony

By JOYCE PURNICK

The event in the Blue Room of City Hall began as a routine bill-signing ceremony. Rev. Wendell Foster, a Congregationalist minister from west Bronx, drew the microphone toward him to speak about a bill naming a sidewalk near the United Nations after Rasool Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis during World War II.

**Saw Lynching at 10**  
He began to talk of a place that was very far from Nazi-occupied Europe in one way, but, in another way, was not so very far away at all. And as he spoke, the Blue Room seemed as silent as it has ever been.

"When I was 10 years of age, in the state of Alabama, I saw my

first biblical lynching with my own eyes," he began, "when the Ku Klux Klan and the white Citizens' Council marched every black in the community out in the town square and held guns on us while we saw a black man lynched and a black mother have a baby removed from her body with a knife. And as the mob began to play with this unborn child, blacks with guns to their head were made to applaud with the children, and we were made to throw up and turn our heads from the awful sight. She went back and took that child by the hair and pulled her up and said, 'See it, look at it. I want you to see it because I want you never to forget that good will always overcome hatred.'"

That woman, Mr. Foster said, was his mother, Aminia Pearl Foster.

"She snatched one of the shot-guns from one of the men that was hooded, and shot the gun at the mob, and pulled the sheet off the head of the very man that she cooked for every day, who was leading the mob. And she reminded us that as long as you stand for that which is right, God will stand with you, that you don't have to run."

**'Individual Against a Mob'**

It was 1939 in Coffee County, Ala., Mr. Foster said later. The wife was fanned by the white police chief, until she became pregnant by her own husband. "I stood today did my mother, as an individual against a mob," Mr. Foster said, "and pulled the sheet of Adolf Hitler and his hordes, and

said to the world: 'Look at it, see for yourself what they were doing. Never let it happen again.'

His reason for co-sponsoring the bill with 19 others to name the sidewalk after Rasool Wallenberg, 67, 4th Street, Rensselaer, N.Y., was not political, Mr. Foster explained, "as there aren't many Jews in my district."

"I did it," he said, "because I had to, because I believe in freedom and believe in the rights of all people to self-expression."

He turned to Mayor Koch, "This day should be remembered in the history of New York City as not just another beautiful day, but as a day when freedom and the dignity of mankind lifted its head and said: 'So be it.'"

"Thank you," the Mayor said. "And the two shook hands."



The Rev. Wendell Foster

*Handwritten notes:*  
3/6/85  
New  
P. W. Berkley

# Holocaust Hero on TV

By MARTHA BAYLES

Few topics seem less well-suited to network television than the Nazi Holocaust. The medium is small-scale, homely and constantly interrupted by advertisements; how can it possibly suggest the horror of six million state-decreed murders? And how can the purveyor of plastic, three-to-five heroes possibly convey the magnificence of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish aristocrat who went to Hungary in 1944 to rescue thousands of Jews from the final, deadly convulsions of the Hitler death machine?

It seems a ludicrously long shot, especially when we consider all the popular



novels and movies such as "Exodus," "Soble's Choice," "The Winds of War" and "Holocaust" that tend to reduce the subject to a mawkishness, peopled with predictable characters: the smugging U.S. officer, the self-deluded "good German," the quaint, innocent victim, the daring Zionist resistance fighter. Some of these stock figures crop up in "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story," starring Richard Chamberlain and airing on NBC tonight and Tuesday 9-11 p.m. EST. But the film goes well beyond them—perhaps because it is based on a story that, while true, is anything but a cliché.

"Wallenberg" was made with the cooperation and approval of Per Anger, a member of the Swedish legation in Budapest who was already attempting, with the aid of other neutral countries and the Red Cross, to distribute protective documents (such as Swedish passports) to Jews. When Mr. Wallenberg arrived as head of another rescue operation backed by the American War Refugee Board, Mr. Anger became his colleague in an effort that was all the more heroic for being so rare. The first year the Western powers intervened in the slaughter was 1944; the operation focused on Hungarian Jews for the strictly simple reason that they were the only ones left.

According to Mr. Anger, Mr. Wallenberg's organization was responsible for saving 20,000 to 25,000 people by providing them with passports and sanctuary, and Mr. Wallenberg himself saved another 70,000 by persuading the German commander to call off the massacre of all those Jews who remained in the city's sealed ghetto. His did whatever was necessary: from bowing low, brandy and aristocratic charm on the lips of Adolf Eichmann and Ferenc Szalad, to bluffing his way onto de-

portation trains and pretending to recognize Jews he had never seen before.

I had a chance to speak with Mr. Anger recently, as well as with Mr. Wallenberg's half-sister, Nina Lagergren. Not only did they both approve of the film, they laud it as heroic. For example, Mr. Anger was impressed with Kenneth Colley's portrayal of Eichmann: "He was very much like that—a truly, Raoul flattered him and got a lot out of him." They and other supporters also hope the film will activate public concern for Mr. Wallenberg himself, who was arrested by the Soviets in 1945, and is believed by many to be still alive somewhere in a gulag.

Perhaps because of these hopes, Mr. Anger and Mrs. Lagergren expressed only mild reservations about the film's most fictionalized element: an ardent, if uncorroborated, love interest between Mr. Wallenberg and the wife of the Hungarian foreign minister, Baroness Elizabeth Kemény (Alice Krige). Like the rest of us, Mr. Anger and Mrs. Lagergren seem resigned to the fact that Hollywood will inject hearts and flowers into any story.

I personally wouldn't be surprised if somebody at NBC recalled that Mr. Chamberlain took ABC through the 1963 ratings roof by playing a loveless Catholic priest in "The Thorn Birds," and decided to recycle that winning combination: moral purity vs. lust.

The trouble is, it doesn't work. Confronted with the cool, alabaster Miss Krige, Mr. Chamberlain drops his quite marvelous portrayal of Raoul Wallenberg and becomes faecal Cardboard, the straightest of straight leading men. The real Baroness Kemény tried to influence her husband to help Mr. Wallenberg, but why should the lady's concern lead to a scene where the two impeccably dressed aristocrats sit in a well-stocked cafe and make goo-goo eyes at each other while exploring "the stretch of death" all around? Can't people be good without having to be sexy?

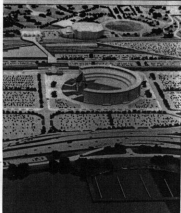
It is one thing to show Mr. Wallenberg manipulating Nazis with smooth manners, quite another to roll in this high-gloss flattery, as though Mr. Wallenberg had nothing better to do in 1944 but play a scene from "Masterpiece Theatre."

One other gripe is the use of conventional TV music. Certainly it's heartwarming to see terrified people find asylum in the Swedish "safe houses," or to watch the gates of the ghetto creak open at the end. But should the music sound like "Little House on the Prairie"? And when a Jewish underground leader flees the Hungarian fascists, should the band strike up a car-chase theme?

Despite this Hollywood drama, I recommend this film because it contains pure gold—the heroism of Raoul Wallenberg. Too often television reduces heroism to the unselfish antics of an unsmiling mannequin. And let's face it, Mr. Chamberlain has played his share of mannequins. But here he is wonderful—perhaps because he has fashioned Mr. Wallenberg's enjoyment, by which I do not mean pleasure, Mr. Wallenberg left pleasure behind in Sweden, along with his riches. What Mr. Chamberlain brings out is the spiritual joy Mr. Wallenberg must have experienced by simply doing what was right. Heroes on that scale transcend seriousness, which may be why they can intimidate Nazis. This film offers a gleam of what Mr. Wallenberg must have been like whenever he blattered his way onto a death train: not a stony ray of hope, but a real one.







Stadium in Flushing (above, left) was abandoned this week

## Local Woman Who Aided Wallenberg

By VERA WINITCH

"I want Raoul Wallenberg's name to be a household word for what he has done for all mankind. He is one man who made the difference. He showed us how we can get involved," said Agnes Adachi, a former aid to Wallenberg, during a ceremony Monday paying tribute to the Swedish diplomat and businessman who saved more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews in World War II.

Adachi worked with Wallenberg in the Swedish embassy in Budapest for five months, risking her life to free her Jewish countrymen.

"When you are young and know you can help, you forget you can die, too. No one is cut out to be a hero. Heroes are made on the spur of the moment," she said. She recalls one time working through the night by candlelight to prepare Schutz passes (protective passes issued by the Swedish government) and deliver them before dawn when the Nazis would be rounding up several thousand Jewish women.

"Raoul came in and casually mentioned that the house next door was the Gestapo headquarters. He smiled and said we must continue our work and not be alarmed. I remember going out on the street with 500 Schutz passes, hand delivering them. It was very cold and very dark. No one stopped me. I did not even question then that no one came up to me to stop me," said Adachi.

Wallenberg was "very brainy with piercing brown eyes," who watched and studied the Nazis and then acted "like a marvelous chess player whose move would be the right one," said Adachi.

"His intelligence and fantastic memory helped save lives many times," she added. When three young Hungarian Nazis invaded a Jewish hospital that was protected by the Swedish flag flying over it,

Wallenberg demanded to see their leader. It had been snowing out, yet the three had no snow on their jackets, nor did their leader, whom they had fetched. To Wallenberg, this meant their headquarters were near-by. Wallenberg surmised they were locals and since he had memorized many of the local officials names, he guessed the leader's name.

He correctly addressed the man, by name, offering to protect him from the Gestapo, who Wallenberg knew wanted him for killing one of their officers. The man ran out in search of medicine, said Adachi, her eyes wide in wonderment as she recalled the story.

"Only once did Raoul personally ask for our help. The Nazis were tying Jews in threes near the Danube River, then shooting one of them. When he fell into the river, the others fell in with him and drowned. I could swim so I went with Raoul. We had to dive into cold Danube in the dark at the same time the victims fell into the water so we wouldn't make any extra noise. But we only saved 50 or 60," said Adachi.

Another time when Adachi had become ill, she was treated by a doctor who gave her a sulphur injection which made her gravely ill. "He wanted to kill me," she said, "because I was working for Raoul." Someone was found who gave her an antidote and instructed her to remember his name. "He knew I was working for Raoul and wanted me to protect him when the Russians entered Budapest," she said.

After the war, Adachi and others tried to sell their families and friends about Wallenberg, "but no one believed us. And the Swedish ambassador in Moscow said we should keep quiet. So we stopped talking," she said.

"Oh my honeymoon, twenty-five years ago this month, I told my husband about Wallenberg and what he had done for the Jews. He

Continued on page 4

## For A Dome

to relocate the least amount," and that relocate the Bronx and under consideration.

had previously building an open-air stadium. Real estate Donald Trump, condominiums which spectators and own seats for

if the state would taxes on the site. UDC had not re-proposal, but additionally seeking other

developer asks for d," Tese said, "the city and state to go as if there are any

at the announce-Planning Commis-Sturz and Queens nt Donald Manes. e jointly issued the rtiptex proposal. here would be no

requirements that the stadium employ Queens residents, but the stadium's construction would undoubtedly be an employment boom for the borough.

The developers must demonstrate that they are financially sound companies with experience in planning, building and managing sites of comparable size as the stadium project, then they must submit construction proposals.

Tese, Sturz and Manes refused to name prospective football tenants other than the New York Jets that have been contacted about moving to the new stadium. Jets owner Leon Hess has publicly said he would move his team if the stadium is completed by the 1989 season, since his contract with the Meadowlands Stadium in New Jersey allows him to break that contract next February.

"Construction of the stadium is at least three years away," Sturz said. "It would hardly be wise for a team playing in another city to saynow that in three years it will move to New York."

ng to use it," said Mark Schienberg, a r of CANT present at Monday's

ederal Department of Transportation ving a city application to reroute the its, but a decision is not expected

ween the state's Commissioner of Health, Dr. David Axelrod and officials in Connecticut. That meeting was held to discuss the possibility of barging the waste across Long Island Sound into Connecticut. Schienberg said that state officials indicated that there

The road in question is U.S. 17 in Westchester County. State officials at Monday's meeting said they "didn't realize Route 17 was being used," but that they would look into the matter, Schienberg said. The route

## of Nuclear Shipments Unlikely

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... suspects in the case. They have ruled out robbery as a possible motive.

# Raoul Wallenberg

**Continued from page 3**

believed me. He cried for weeks. Only in the last few years were efforts undertaken to find out what happened to Wallenberg, who was last seen by his staff on January 17, 1945 in the "protective custody" of a Russian officer and two soldiers on motorcycles, according to information released by The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, to which Adachi serves as vice-president. She also heads the Queens Raoul Wallenberg Committee. Such committees have sprung up across the country.

Adachi was a consultant to Paramount Pictures for the mini-series aired on NBC this week in which Richard Chamberlain portrayed Wallenberg. "I could have kissed

tection water use inspector \$200 in return for reduction of his water bill.

Chamberlain when he barked and meowed for the children in one of the scenes. He remembered when I told him how Raoul used to do this," she said.

"In our three-hour meeting at the St. Moritz, Chamberlain was very fascinating, very quiet, yet very powerful, like Raoul Wallenberg. But, he is taller than Raoul."

Adachi lives in Kew Gardens with her husband, Masazumi, a scientist who is involved in cancer research. Their sons, Taro John and Jiro Paul, are both studying to be doctors. They help their mother in her quest to find out what happened to Wallenberg.

"Raoul used to say, 'I want to save a nation.' I didn't understand it then, but I do now. By a nation he meant young people holding hands around the world in peace."

Horoscope



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# The Scene: Wartime Budapest. The Hero

4-7-85 OMT



Richard Chamberlain portrays the Swedish diplomat in the NBC mini-series that begins tomorrow at 9 P.M.

By ELENORE LESTER

**T**he story of how Raoul Wallenberg, scion of Sweden's most influential banking family, saved nearly 100,000 Budapest Jews from the Nazi murder machine in 1944 and was then arrested and imprisoned by the Russians occupying the Hungarian capital has been told in thousands of newspaper and magazine articles over the world, as well as in chapters of history books and in 39 complete books in four languages.

Yet, when Wallenberg was made an honorary American citizen by a special act of Congress on Oct. 5, 1961—the second person after Winston Churchill to be accorded such a place in history—few Americans knew who he was. Comparatively few are certain of the facts of his sorry today.

A considerable amount of the general ignorance on the subject is likely to be dispelled tomorrow evening at 9 when the first half of a two-part mini-series, "Wallenberg: A Hero's

Elenore Lester is the author of "Wallenberg: The Man in the Iron Web," published by Prentice-Hall.

Story," starring Richard Chamberlain, will be broadcast by NBC-TV. Filmed on locations in Sweden and Yugoslavia, the project was produced by Dick Berg of Stonehenge Productions in association with Paramount Television; Lamont Johnson co-produced and directed.

The initial two-hour segment, featuring Bibi Andersson as Raoul's mother, focuses on Wallenberg's life in Sweden and his preparation for the Budapest rescue mission. The conclusion, to be shown Tuesday evening at the same hour, describes how Wallenberg, using diplomatic subterfuge and displaying immense personal courage, managed to out-manoeuvre the Nazis, who occupied Hungary in the final year of the war. It shows Wallenberg in direct confrontation with Lieke, Col. Adolf Eichmann (played by Kenneth Colley), Eichmann personally supervised the deportation of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz and attempted to have Wallenberg "accidentally" killed.

Gerald Green, author of the teleplay, said in a recent interview that "Wallenberg" is an entirely different type of television drama from the 1976 NBC mini-series "Holocaust,"



The real Wallenberg in Hungary in 1944. Adolf Eichmann tried to have him "accidentally" killed.

which he also wrote. He further explained some of the reasons why his script veers slightly from the historical record.

"Holocaust" was about fictional people set in real historical events. "Wallenberg" was, in a real person, and his story is a true one," Mr. Green said. "A few changes had to be made in the interest of moving the narrative along. From the time of Hemer, writers have always used fictional characters in real historical situations or mixed up real characters with fictional ones, as Tolstoy does in "War and Peace." In "Wallenberg" there are no fictional characters, but there are a couple of composites or representative characters, like Sonja Kahn [played by Melanie

Mayrle], a woman who works on Wallenberg's staff."

Mr. Green was talking in the Manhattan offices of Present Tense, a magazine published by the American Jewish Committee. He had driven from his home in Connecticut to be guest speaker at an authors' awards luncheon at which one of the winners was David S. Wyman, author of the best-selling "The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-45." Professor Wyman devotes several pages of his book to Wallenberg's exploits in Budapest and states his belief that similar rescue missions could have been initiated in many cases and started earlier than 1944. Although Wallenberg carried Swedish diplomatic papers as Second Secretary in the Swedish legation in Budapest, his mission had actually been instigated by the American War Refugee Board, set up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the final year of the war.

Wallenberg was not a career diplomat but an architect and businessman who had developed a strong personal interest in what was happening to the Jews of Europe. He had always taken a certain pride in the fact that he had a Jewish great-great-grandfather.

"Wallenberg was one person who did not abandon the Jews," Mr. Green said. "His true story is so dramatic that the difficulty was in crowding in all of the facts. Some very dramatic things had to be left out, such as Wallenberg's going into the Danube in a rowboat in midwinter to look for people who may have survived after having been shot by Hungarian fascists."

Mr. Green said he had based his script primarily on one of the six books written in English on Wallenberg's life, "Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg" by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston Clark. He supplemented this with scholarly reading, and he interviewed a number of individuals who had been close to Wallenberg, as well as survivors of World War II Budapest. One of the latter was Susan Taber, who showed him pictures of the bodies of children killed on Christmas Day during a fascist massacre in an orphanage.

"Even more than I wonder about the righteous gentiles who saved Jews, and there were, after all, quite a few of them—the Italians, the Danes, the Bulgarians, the Dutch, all helped—I wonder who were the people who would commit the horrors described by these survivors," Mr. Green said. "What rock did they crawl out from? At one point I have Wallenberg ask the question, 'Who are these people? What does our religion have to say about them?' I feel that such a question must have gone through Wallenberg's mind."

Although the "Wallenberg" mini-series is essentially faithful to the facts, one detail is somewhat fanciful. It is the relationship between Wallenberg and the Baroness Elizabeth Komaromy, the young and beautiful wife of the Hungarian fascist Minister for

Foreign Affairs between Baroness Wallenberg help him I husband, that is I than five very much husband start at the "In my relationship Green exj stances I can't ebye ple need a for. And I did bring roses who

At the I rived, as n that Mr. historical strophic I said for t lenberg") "As far apologies a MASS I

# Wartime Budapest. The Hero: Wallenberg



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Foreign Affairs, Gábor Kemény. In the film, there is a budding romance between the two. In actuality, the Baroness was sympathetic to what Wallenberg was doing and was able to help him in a crisis by influencing her husband, but it is extremely unlikely that the relationship involved more than friendship. The Baroness was very much in love with her handsome husband and was six months pregnant at the time Wallenberg met her.

"In my original script, I kept the relationship quite platonic," Mr. Green explained. "It was made a bit stronger by the producers. I really can't object to that because I feel people need some relief from all the horror. And the fact is that Wallenberg did bring the Baroness a bouquet of roses when she left Budapest."

At the time "Holocaust" was televised, a number of critics complained that Mr. Green's popularization of historical material trivialized a catastrophic event. Night the same he said for the liberties taken in "Wallenberg."

"As far as I'm concerned, I have no apologies to make for trying to reach a mass audience," Mr. Green re-

sponded. "My test is, is it truthful as the basic historical material? In both cases, I think it is. I am delighted to have the scholars and the theologians come in afterward and correct me if need be, and raise consciousness and heighten sensitivity."

Mr. Green noted that a generation of young Germans, as well as others who had not known about the Holocaust, learned about it from the mini-series. "Germans have told me," he said, "that it was because of the impact of the mini-series that the Statute of Limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals was extended. It was supposed to have gone into effect in 1960, and now it has been lifted indefinitely."

The real Wallenberg story continues to this day with the efforts of Wallenberg's family and friends and Wallenberg committees all over the world, as well as the Swedish and American Governments to get the Russians to acknowledge that their 1967 report of Wallenberg's death in a Moscow jail cell in 1947 was false. There is a considerable body of evidence that Wallenberg lived long. *Continued on Page 29*



The real Wallenberg in Hungary in 1944. Adolf Eichmann tried to have him "accidentally" killed.

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ber-TV, and food fascist oo- tea's life the cla-g at im-age real ner y in ous tion sun job- i to ave l. sic- that rest the st."

В

## Американский телефильм о Рауле Валленберге

Американское телевидение недавно показало юным и дружеским фильмом «Валленберг», в котором героиней, олицетворяющей трагическую судьбу шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, сплелась история смерти во время Второй мировой войны высшего венгерского аристократа и политика сикомы в немецком концлагере, а затем — в советский лагерь.

— Жаль, что мы опоздали на срок лет рассказать людям о том, что он был, кто он был, — сказал исполнитель главной роли, известный английский актер Ричард Чейберлен. — Конечно, в советской России, ему должно бы исполниться 72 года. Советки знали, что он ушел в 1947 году, но есть сведения, что его видели сравнительно недавно — в 1978-м.

Главным идеологическим противником Валленберга в фильме выступил Адольф Эйманн (эту роль мастерски исполнил Кеннет Колли). В основу телевизионной киноленты легла книга Фредерика Уэрболла и Терстена Клар-



Кеннет Колли и Ричард Чейберлен в телефильме «Валленберг: история героя».

на «Потерянный герой: тайна Рауля Валленберга». Съёмочная площадка для фильма послужил югославский город Загреб. Главным режиссером фильма Ламонт Джонсон является одновременно (вместе с Дунком Бергом) соавтором сценария.

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# ПОСВЯЩАЕТСЯ РАУЛИО ВАЛЕНБЕРГУ



Фотка вестра Марьяна Беншун и Виктор Жиде — адепт кт оваксенок Раулен Валенбергот — сенир на фотк попоргет самото идангенге

фотк на галери "Шан Вирс табес"

Иль-Дюрк, 15 марта — В четверг в органе "Шарпан-сен тэр" состоялась вечер, посвященный шестидесятилетию Раулен Валенбергу, с помощью которого в том же Витропй менте-копй холбон было списано около 20 тысяч вагн германскй евреен. Валенберг был назначен в Бунашште оообана четврки еста сингерте, интелектне его

в лагерях и тюрьмах в 60-е годы.

На вечер, посвященном Валенбергу, присутствовали 40 человек, которым удалось посетить благодаря Валенбергу, а также сенатор-демократ Девиль Патрик Мобинкен, бывший государственный секретарь Генри Киссинджер и представитель немецкой общины в штате Нью-Йорк. В ходе вечера были представлены кадры из его организации, в которой он руководил сбором 500 тысяч долларов. Весь сбор пойдет в фонд Национального центра по изучению деятельности Валенберга, который создает Нью-Йоркские публикации биографического характера.

Выступая на вечер, сенатор Мобинкен сказал, что Валенберг боролся с одной "величайшей триггерной силой" (нацистской Иегуантеи) и получил от нее "лучший величайший триггер" (Советского Союза). Мобинкен подчеркнул, что только для информации — Уинстон Черчилль и Раулен Валенберг — были избраны Конгрессом почетными гражданами Соединенных Штатов.

Бывший госсекретарь Киссинджер сказал на вечер, что, хотя Валенберг не прошёл подготовку как дипломат, но может служить примером для всех профессиональных дипломатов.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10 1985

NY 4/10/85

## ИМЕНИ РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА



Мэр Нью-Йорка Элвара Коч на митинге, посвященном переименованию отрезка Первой авеню в честь Рауля Валленберга

НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 9 апр. (ЮПИ)

— Отныне расстояние в семь кварталов на Первой авеню — напротив штаб-квартиры Организации Объединенных Наций — будет носить имя Рауля Валленберга — шведского дипломата, который в годы Второй мировой войны спас от смерти сто тысяч венгерских евреев.

Валленберг был захвачен советскими карателями из отрядов СМЕРШ, когда Красная армия взяла Будапешт. По утверждению советского правительства, Валленберг умер от разрыва сердца в Лубянской тюрьме в 1947 году. Однако есть свидетели, встречавшие Валленберга в советских лагерях в 60-е годы.



CNOSO

A-WIRE

23-NOV-85 15:38

E/W -- U.S. ENVOY HONORS WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST. NOV. 23 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) --- THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM, WALTER STOESSEL, TODAY LAID A WREATH IN HONOR OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS.

STOESSEL PLACED THE WREATH OF RED ROSES ON A WALL IN WALLENBERG STREET, WHICH IS NEAR THE MARGARETOE BRIDGE IN CENTRAL BUDAPEST.

A RIBBON ON THE WREATH SAID: FROM AMBASSADOR STOESSEL TO A GREAT HERO

IN A BRIEF ADDRESS, STOESSEL SAID WALLENBERG BELONGED TO ALL MANKIND. HE SAID NO-ONE KNEW HOW MANY PEOPLE WERE SAVED BY WALLENBERG IN 1944 BUT THEY NUMBERED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS.

THIS COURAGEOUS MAN ACCOMPLISHED MORE IN THE SPACE OF A FEW MONTHS THAN MOST DO IN A LIFETIME, STOESSEL SAID.

OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BUDAPEST SAYS THE WREATH WAS HUNG UNDER A PLAQUE ON THE WALL WHICH DESCRIBES WHAT WALLENBERG DID AND ADDS THAT HE DISAPPEARED IN THE FINAL SIEGE OF BUDAPEST.

WALLENBERG WAS DETAINED BY SOVIET TROOPS WHEN THEY CAPTURED BUDAPEST IN 1945. THE SOVIETS CLAIM WALLENBERG DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947 BUT THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF REPORTS THAT HE WAS SEEN ALIVE LONG AFTER THAT DATE.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS NEVER EXPLAINED WHY WALLENBERG WAS DETAINED.

TV

## Reported Wallenberg offer denied

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (UPI) — The Foreign Ministry yesterday flatly denied claims by an American lawyer that in 1962 the Soviet Union offered to swap Raoul Wallenberg in a prisoner exchange.

"We have found no truth whatsoever to these allegations," said Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Birgitta Ahlen.

Philadelphia attorney Morris Wolff, a lawyer for Mr. Wallenberg's half-brother and sister, said the deal fell through because Sweden did not offer enough Soviet prisoners in exchange. The claim was reported in Atlantic City, N.J., in an interview

published in the current issue of The Jewish Record, a South Jersey weekly.

"The Soviet Union has never admitted or even hinted at Wallenberg being alive after 1947," Ms. Ahlen said.

Mr. Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps by issuing them Swedish passports, vanished in 1945 after being taken into "protective custody" by the Russians. The Soviets said in 1957 that Mr. Wallenberg had died in jail 10 years before — a claim rejected by Sweden.

6/10/85



## HISTORY

4. The Wallenberg Anniversary

On January 17 ceremonies were held around the world to focus attention on Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Hungary after saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis.

In Hungary a ceremony was held in Budapest's Jewish synagogue to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Jewish ghetto. In the presence of state, party, and Soviet Embassy officials, Imre Heber, Chairman of Budapest's Jewish Community, said that the Jews would "never forget the glorious Soviet Army for saving the inhabitants of the ghetto and for liberating our country."<sup>1</sup> He never once mentioned Wallenberg's role in saving Hungary's Jews. The Hungarian authorities were most likely too embarrassed by the part the Soviet Union played in Wallenberg's disappearance.

Wallenberg was arrested forty years ago in Hungary by invading Soviet troops, who apparently thought he was a spy. He had told colleagues in Budapest earlier that he expected to be away only for a few hours. In fact, he was never seen in public again. The reasons for his disappearance have never been clear. One version of the affair that has recently reached the West in an unofficial Ukrainian publication says it was a cover-up of a blunder by the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Writing in the summer 1984 issue of the samizdat journal *A Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine*, religious and national rights campaigner Iosyp Terelya says a Soviet officer who actually took part in the arrest had told him it was ordered by Brezhnev—who was serving as a political officer in the invading Red Army in Hungary—without the knowledge of the supreme command. Terelya quotes the officer as saying that Wallenberg had been robbed and his car confiscated. According to this story, Brezhnev lodged the spying charges against Wallenberg when it became clear that the diplomat would make a fuss about the incident.<sup>2</sup>

For years the Soviets denied all knowledge of Wallenberg's fate. They finally said more than a decade later, in a brief and unsatisfactory statement by Andrei Gromyko—Deputy Foreign Minister at the time—in 1957, that Wallenberg had died in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison in 1947. Reports still persist, however, that he may be alive. Successive Swedish governments and Wallenberg's own family have refused to accept the official Soviet version of Wallenberg's fate. Wallenberg's half-brother Guy von Dardel, who took part in anniversary events in Britain, says he remains "totally convinced" Wallenberg is alive. Von Dardel told a news conference in London on January 16 that there had been reports of several recent sightings in Soviet prisons and hospitals, but he said he would not name the sources of the most recent sightings, because he did not want to compromise anyone inside the Soviet

Union. He accused Soviet officials of covering up the case. He said he hoped a new generation of Soviet leaders would emerge who would recognize that it was in their best interests to tell the truth.

Von Dardel planted a commemorative tree in London's Hyde Park on January 17 and delivered a special address to the British Parliament. His visit was part of a long campaign to persuade Western governments into pressuring the Soviets to release Wallenberg. He said: "All I want is that my brother, who is now 72, be allowed to spend the last years of his life in freedom." The events in London were part of a series being staged by Raoul Wallenberg Committees around the world in their continuing efforts to focus public attention on the case. A memorial service was held at the cathedral in Stockholm, a statue was unveiled in the Australian city of Melbourne, Israel honored Wallenberg, and bells were rung in many cities across the United States. In New York, the city hall bell was rung 40 times by--among others--the US Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick. There was also a commemorative program at the White House, at which assistant US Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Elliott Abrams spoke.

In 1981 President Ronald Reagan made Wallenberg an honorary American citizen--an honor conferred on only one other foreigner, Britain's wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The move came at the instigation of a Hungarian-born congressman, Thomas Lantos (D., California), who, together with his wife Annette, was among the Hungarian Jews rescued by Wallenberg. Lantos said the aim was to ensure that Washington could legitimately involve itself in efforts on Wallenberg's behalf. He says the Swede's continued imprisonment is an "outrageous injustice."

Correspondents in Stockholm say Wallenberg is Sweden's "lost hero of the Holocaust" and they describe him as one of the most heroic and tragic figures in the nation's history. In a modern thriller, he would be a secret agent, but Wallenberg was a 31-year-old businessman when he was sent to Budapest by neutral Sweden in July 1944 on a special mission--to direct the work of saving Hungarian Jews from extermination. The wealthy son of a leading Swedish family, he went at his own request with the backing of the US War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress. His courage and audacity in snatching Jews from the Gestapo are legendary. He even dragged them from cattle trucks bound for death camps, claiming they were Swedish citizens. In a little over 6 months, Wallenberg and his assistants protected some 20,000 Jews in Budapest with special passports. He also played a large role in ensuring that a further 100,000 Hungarian Jews escaped the Holocaust.

Grateful survivors have testified to his methods. He smuggled Jewish families through Nazi controls, set up protected houses for them flying the Swedish flag, threatened Nazi persecutors with postwar repercussions, and even resorted to bribery.

One account tells of his standing on top of a deportation train handing out Swedish papers to all the hands that could reach them.

In December 1944, when it was already clear that Germany had lost the war, Wallenberg reportedly persuaded the Nazi general in command of Budapest to spare the Jewish ghetto, where 70,000 Jews were to have been massacred.<sup>3</sup> Wallenberg is already commemorated in Israel as the most outstanding of the so-called "righteous Gentiles," non-Jews who saved intended Holocaust victims, and he has a special place of honor at Jerusalem's Yad Vashem memorial to the six million Jews killed by the Nazis. Budapest's only memorial to the man who saved thousands of Jews from the Holocaust is an enamel plaque on the wall of a run-down block of flats in a side street named after Wallenberg near the banks of the Danube.

A Western correspondent who went there in August last year reported that the only indication of the plaque's significance was two dusty wreaths of artificial laurels, bearing faded, illegible inscriptions, hung beside it. They were placed there by Jewish representatives when Hungary remembered the 40th anniversary of the Jewish deportations after the Nazi occupation of March 1944. Swedish and American Lutherans attending the Budapest assembly of the Lutheran World Federation in August paid tribute to Wallenberg's heroism on what would have been his 72nd birthday, but there was no similar commemoration by the Hungarian Lutheran Church.

Wallenberg's role in rescuing the Hungarian Jews was to have been commemorated in April 1948, with a statue in Budapest's, St. Steven's Park. But Swedish sources say the statue was removed from its plinth by Red Army soldiers the night before the dedication ceremony was to have taken place. It now stands, shorn of its inscription, in front of a pharmaceutical factory in the eastern city of Debrecen. Last March, the Hungarian daily *Magyar Nemzet*, urged that it should be returned to the capital as a fitting gesture in time for what it termed the "40th anniversary of Wallenberg's death." Today's commemorative events round the world, however, are not to mark his death. They are intended to bring pressure on the Soviets to either admit at last that he is still alive or to give a more satisfactory account of his fate.

Brian Mullins

- 1 Radio Budapest, 18 January 1985, 12:00 A.M.; and *Nepszabadsag*, 19 January 1985.
- 2 See Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, 16 January 1985, item 15.
- 3 See Hungarian Situation Report/5, *Radio Free Europe Research*, 13 April 1985, item 6.

PN Wallenberg

# House panel votes to name city street for Holocaust hero

By Jacqueline Adams  
and Rupert Welch  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday agreed to rename a one-block stretch of a District street in honor of World War II Swedish hero Raoul Wallenberg.

In an amendment to the District's fiscal 1986 appropriation bill offered by Rep. Bill Lowery, R-Calif., the committee agreed to rename a block of 15th Street SW, between Maine and Independence avenues, as "Raoul Wallenberg Avenue."

Rep. Steen Hoyer, D-Md., a member of the committee, said the amendment was passed unanimously and is "an attempt to honor Mr. Wallenberg, who was single-handedly able to save a large number of Nazi concentration camp prisoners from a certain death."

"The committee felt that it was an appropriate action done with respect to the fact that an individual gave, perhaps his life, to preserve life and humanity," Mr. Hoyer said.

The street, which approaches the 14th Street Bridge behind the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is close to the site of the planned Holocaust Memorial.

The missing hero, who would now be 72, was similarly honored in March when New York Mayor Edward I. Koch declared seven blocks of sidewalk across from the United Nations the Raoul Wallenberg Walk.

Mr. Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat in Budapest, Hungary, during World War II. He was sent to Budapest by the Swedish and U.S. governments in 1944 to save Jews from Nazi concentration camps. He has been credited with saving hundreds of thousands of Jews and others from shipment to Nazi death camps during the waning days of the

war as the Germans retreated before the advancing Red Army.

He set up "safe houses" for the Jews and dragged them from cattle trucks bound for the death camps. Using such ploys as phony Swedish passports, he was able to save the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews.

But the death marches to the Austrian border continued.

As the Russians closed in on Budapest, the Nazis prepared to blow up the Jewish ghetto there, but Mr. Wallenberg bravely intervened and persuaded the SS general not to go through with his plans. Mr. Wallenberg then set out to present the Russians with a relief plan for Budapest. His car was stopped on the way and he was "taken into protective custody" by the Soviet Union on Jan. 17, 1945.

It has been widely speculated that he was either shot by the Russians immediately or languished for years in a Soviet prison camp.

The Soviets denied having him for 12 years. Then, on Feb. 2, 1957, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Swedish government in a memorandum that Mr. Wallenberg's "sojourn in the Soviet Union" ended with a heart attack in a Moscow prison cell in 1945.

Many reports of sightings of Mr. Wallenberg surfaced between 1948 and 1979. An Italian diplomat released from Soviet prison said that from 1945 to 1948 he communicated with Mr. Wallenberg in a cell next to his by tapping coded messages on the wall. In 1977, a Moscow man just released from a prison there mentioned meeting a Swede "who had served 30 years." In 1979, another Soviet prisoner said he saw Mr. Wallenberg in the Lubianka prison. Other sightings have been reported that include dates, places, prisons and cell numbers.

B

## Wallenberg Search Leads to a Soviet Dead End

To the Editor:

C. A. Griffin (letter, July 8) says: "Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat and honorary United States citizen, is believed to be alive and imprisoned since 1945 in the Soviet Union. A concentrated effort to determine his fate and whereabouts is long overdue."

The mission to find and free Raoul Wallenberg has been one of the most intense and most publicized rescue missions in world history, spanning three decades and involving hundreds of people, resuits of newspapers and numerous television broadcasts.

Recently, an international convocation was held in Sweden to review the case and bring additional pressure on the Russians, whose admissions about the case have not changed since the 1960's: Wallenberg was arrested and held ostensibly as a spy in prison, where he later died.

The Russians have stated that the Russian official responsible for the

act, which they themselves regard as a misdeed, has been executed. This writer's attempts, as a member of the Free Wallenberg Committee, to interrogate the Russians further by long-distance telephone have been unavailing.

The consensus is that the Russians killed Wallenberg either intentionally or by clumsy mishandling of the case. It has been a source of official embarrassment, and the regime prefers a wall of silence.

But the effort to find and free Wallenberg has not been silenced, although hopes flicker lower as time passes. Representative Tom Lantos of California who, with his wife, was saved by Wallenberg, led the Congressional move to confer honorary citizenship on him. As a strategy to put more pressure on the Russians to open up, however, this did not succeed.

HAROLD LEVINSON  
Chicago, July 9, 1985

Not 7-9-85



E/W - WREATH PLACED AT WALLENBERG MEMORIAL IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, NOV. 15 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) - REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH STUDIES PLACED A WREATH IN BUDAPEST TODAY HONORING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS.

TWO WOMEN TOOK THE WREATH TO A MEMORIAL IN RAOUL WALLENBERG STREET, WHICH IS NEAR THE MARGARET BRIDGE IN CENTRAL BUDAPEST.

THE WREATH, PLACED BY THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH STUDIES, DR. JANE GERBER, BORE THE HEBREW WORD ZACHOR, MEANING REMEMBER.

OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BUDAPEST SAYS TWO OTHER WREATHS AND A SMALL BOUQUET OF FLOWERS WERE ALREADY AT THE MEMORIAL. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHO HAD LEFT THEM.

WALLENBERG SAVED JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PAPERS. HE WAS DETAINED BY SOVIET TROOPS WHEN THEY CAPTURED THE CAPITAL IN 1945 AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN IN PUBLIC.

SEVERAL YEARS LATER ANDREI GROMYKO, WHO WAS THEN A DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON. THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF REPORTS THAT HE WAS SEEN ALIVE IN DETENTION AFTER GROMYKO'S STATEMENT, BUT NONE HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED.

THE SOVIETS HAS NEVER EXPLAINED WHY WALLENBERG WAS DETAINED.

CB/

Калинский

# Смерть Рауля Валленберга

Автор этой статьи — многолетний узник советских тюрем А.М. Калинский, арестованный в 1944 году в Москве, где он был представителем польской армии, и прошедший в заключении пятнадцать лет. Он уже не раз писал в НРСлове о судьбе шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, защитника и спасителя тысяч будущих евреев в конце войны, с которым находился когда-то в одной тюрьме.

Герой и великомученик Рауль Валленберг умер.

Смерть его последовала не в июле 1947 года, как официально объявило в свое время советское правительство, отвечая на запрос шведов, а в 1985 году — между 13-м и 15-м февраля. Он томился в советских тюрьмах более сорока лет.

Напомню кратко историю Рауля Валленберга. Никому не известной тогда молодой шведский дипломат (ему было 32 года) в июне 1944 года был направлен в Будапешт первым секретарем шведского посольства в Венгрии. Ему удалось спасти от уничтожения несколько тысяч будапештских евреев, — удалось отчасти потому, что нацистский режим уже агонизировал, гитлеровская Германия доживала последние месяцы, на территорию Венгрии вступили советские войска. Однако и в этих условиях от Валленберга требовались незаурядное личное мужество и самоотверженное мужество, без чего его миссия не могла быть успешной.

В Будапеште еще шли бои, когда Валленберг внезапно исчез. На запросы о его судьбе со стороны правительства Швеции, а также США и Англии Сталин отмахивался. А когда, наконец, сонливый заговорить, то сообщал только, что «советским органам ничего не известно о человеке по фамилии Валленберг».

Прошло более десяти лет. В 1956 г. в Швеции побывал Ни-

массовое похищение людей с оккупированных Советами территорий европейских стран. Среди них был «импортированный», как выражались гебисты, и шведский дипломат.

Со слов самого Валленберга Вендровский рассказал мне, как это выглядело. К Валленбергу явился в Будапеште пять или шесть советских офицеров и пригласили «на переговоры к командующему». У него сразу же возникло нехорошее предчувствие: ведь приглашение мог передать какой-нибудь посыльный, зачем же тут целая группа? Доставив дипломата в расположение какой-то советской части, его без всяких объяснений заперли в пустом и холодном помещении, а 20 января 1945 г. с группой других лиц, схваченных в Венгрии, отправили самолетом в Москву.

На Лубянке Валленберг просидел «под следствием» около года. Затем ему объявили заочное решение Особого совещания: 25 лет тюремного заключения «за шпионаж», и отправили в Челябинскую область, в Верхнеуральскую тюрьму.

Позже судьба свела меня в заключении с Музггерсом, вторым из сокамерников Валленберга, и он подвел все услышанное мной от Вендровского.

В 1953 году Музггерса, Валленберга и бывшего первого секретаря ЦК компартии Карело-Финской ССР Курьянко-



Рауль Валленберг перед похищением

ли немцам эти смертные рыи в Катынском лесу. Когда немцы отступили, советская «следственная комиссия» во главе Ляликова и, несмотря на то, что он под диктовку комиссии не только отказался от своих показаний немцам, но и «показало то, что требовалось советским властям, его все же посадили в тюрьму — конечно же, бесечно. Теперь ему уже 55 лет, а сидит он, напомню, с 14-ти.

Именно к Ляликову в 17-ю

Не на высоте оказались и лица, возглавлявшие в последнее время правительство Швеции — Таге Эрланнер, а затем Улоф Пальме. Их отношение к судьбе Валленберга можно было бы охарактеризовать одним словом: равнодушные.

В 1979 году в Новом Русском Слове сообщалось о возмутительном отношении шведских властей к гражданину ФРГ Кривою, который работал в Будапеште у Валленберга петербургском с

Прошло более десяти лет. В 1956 г. в Швеции побывал Никита Хрущев. Здесь ему передали петицию от матери Валленберга и населения страны с просьбой вернуть пропавшего дипломата. Хрущев обещал «выяснить этот вопрос», и действительно через 4 месяца пришел ответ: тогдашний министр иностранных дел СССР Громыко официально сообщил, что Рауль Валленберг «умер в июле 1947 года во внутренней тюрьме НКГБ СССР от сердечного приступа». Когда же шведы потребовали выдать останки покойного, последовал ответ: «Кремлянов»...

Исполняется, уже при Брежнев, КГБ выдвинула новую версию: Валленберг не похищен советскими «органами», а был убит там же, в Будапеште, нацистами или венгерскими фашистами в отместку за спасение евреев. Этой версии советская сторона придерживается по сей день.

Тем же месее, во Европе продолжали бродить слухи о том, что Валленберг жив. Его якобы вывели уже в 50-х годах в какой-то советский «спецлагерь для иностранцев» лица, освобожденные из этих лагерей при Хрущеве и получившие тогда же возможность выехать за границу, а те страны, откуда они попали в Советский Союз. К сожалению, к этим слухам отнеслись с доверием и в Швеции, а том числе — и близкие Валленберга. Между тем, в СССР не было и нет никаких спецлагерей для иностранцев. Все задержанные заключенные сидят исключительно в спецтюрьмах — Владимирской, Орловской, Воронежской, Новоочерской, Александровской, Новоочерской, и других, — в которых сидят 15 с половиной лет и я. Ни один лагер не обеспечивает такой надежной изоляции, такого полного соблюдения секретности, как закрытая тюрьма.

Я впервые услышал о Валленберге от шведского писателя Давида Вендровского в ноябре 1951 года, в Воронежской тюрьме. Вендровский перевел в мою камеру из той, где он сидел с бывшим министром иностранных дел свободной Латвии Мунтерсом и Раулем Валленбергом.

Валленберг стал жертвой созданного в конце войны 8-го спецотдела СМЕРШа. Этот отдел по мере продвижения советских войск осуществлял

секретаря ЦК компартии Карело-Финской ССР Кузнецова переехал в Александровский централ, в Иркутской области. Туда же попал и я. Говорили, что Воронежская тюрьма «освобождается для бериевцев». А в 1955 году последовала новая перебриска — во Владимирскую тюрьму. Здесь я издали увидел Валленберга в прогулочном дворике: он был в обществе своего соамериканца Мамулова, в недавнем прошлом одного из паричух Берия.

29 октября 1959 года, через два с половиной года после своей полной реабилитации (о которой я тогда ничего не знал), я был освобожден из тюрьмы — без права возвращения на родину, в Польшу. А Валленберг продолжал отбывать свой невероятный срок, который должен был закончиться только в 1970 году.

В 1967 году мне стало известно, что он жив и сидит все в той же 23-й камере Владимирской тюрьмы. В 1975 году его вывели в больницу Бутырской тюрьмы в Москве, значит, он не был освобожден и по отбытии 25-летнего срока. Мне стало очевидно ясно, что советские власти и не думают его освобождать.

В декабре 1982 года Рауль Валленберг был переведен из 23-й камеры второго этажа, который своно отапливается, в 17-ю камеру того же корпуса, только на первом этаже. Здесь температура зимой опускается до 8-10 градусов Цельсия. На этом этаже обычно содержат уголовников, приговоренных к смертной казни. Они сидят здесь в ожидании помилования (и отправки на урановые рудники) или исполнения приговора. Как правило, «государственных преступников» (так в СССР именовали политических заключенных) в камерах первого этажа не держат. Исключение составляли только двое заключенных: Меньшигин, бывший бургомистром Смоленска при немцах, и Николай Ляликюв, арестованный в 1944 году в четырнадцатилетнем возрасте.

Ляликюв содержится во Владимирской тюрьме уже 41-й год. Он имел несчастье в апреле 1940 года, десятилетним мальчиком, из укрытия подсмотреть, как вошел НКВД в расстреливали в Катинском лесу польских офицеров, подвизимых на грузовиках.

После прихода немцев Ляликюв в какой-то лесник указал

мню, с 14-ти. Именно к Ляликюву в 17-ю камеру я попал в конце 1962 года Рауль Валленберг.

6 февраля нынешнего года он заболел воспалением легких. Целых три дня его сокамерник требовал, чтобы больного перевели в тюремную больницу. Наконец, 9 февраля Валленберга в бессознательном состоянии перевели на второй этаж, в 24-ю камеру, где через несколько дней (13-го, а может быть — 14-го или 15-го февраля) он скончался. День его кончины точно не известен, но поскольку его вынесли из камеры 15-го, то не исключено, что смерть наступила за день или два до выноса тела в помещение так называемой «трансформаторной подстанции» (мертвешки, внешне напоминающей трансформаторную будку).

18 июля с.г. передали эту достоверную информацию, оказавшуюся в моем распоряжении, послу Швеции в Израиле г-ну Хираману.

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Кто виноват в трагедии и мучительстве Рауля Валленберга — трагедии, продолжавшейся сорок лет и закончившейся смертью в тюремной камере, вдали от родины, от родных и близких?

Конечно, главный виновник бесчеловечного и бессмысленного преступления — это кремлевская мафия, политизация, судившая на поживенное заключение и в конце концов убившая ни в чем не повинного человека. Однако немалая вина лежит и на правительствах стран свободного мира.

Долгие годы они принимали на веру лживые, противоречивые друг другу версии судьбы Валленберга, кем-ли бы потчевали и советский посол в Швеции Александр Коллонтай, и печально знаменитый «жесток» московских процессов 30-х годов, в дальнейшем министр иностранных дел СССР Андрей Вышинский, и ныне здравствующий Громыко, официальное заявление которого о мнимой смерти Валленберга в 1947 году основывалось, как потом стало известно, на липовом «поручении» начальника санчасти Лубянской тюрьмы А.Смолякова министру государственной безопасности Абакумову (оба в крупнейшие времена распространялись).

гражданина ФРГ Криско, который работал в Будапеште Валленберга переводчиком русского и был арестован там же в 1945 году. Криско освобожден из заключения СССР в конце 1955 года, министром для граждан Ф. Прибыл во Франкфурт-на-Майне, он связался с американскими учреждениями и общался во, что знал о позиции Валленберга гестапо. Американцы записали его показания, но порекомендовали ему повторить их непосредственно шведским властям, которые очень, дескать, интересуются этим вопросом.

Однако, побывав в Стгольме, Криско уехал оттуда отгорченным и разочарованным: интереса к его сообщению шведские официальные инстанции не проявили. Поже, там придерживались лживогого приговора — бы не рассердить Кремль Стремекс, по-видимому, скорее спроводит запросы ко свидетелям, шведские влади заявили Криско, что по «д Валленберга» пришло к же в Гамбург, где он посетил «специальную следственную комиссию» как и следовало ожидать, никакая комиссия никогда не заглядывала. В 1974 году Криско скончался его жена Елена Основина дочь Кристалль-Александра живут и сейчас в Гамбург Кстади, во время посещения Валленберга в Криско его друга тоже находилась Будапеште.

В првале международных акции — кампания по спанию Валленберга, начатой конце 1976 года на основании появившихся в то время новых свидетельств, что он жив и ходит в заключении в Советском Союзе, — отчасти инициированы и ближайшие родственники Рауля Валленберга: госпожа Нина Лагергрэн, профессор Г. Дарьель. Их в ну я вижу в том, что они не ко дали забыть себе с толку с тайными, непроверенными, по существу абсолютно ложными слухами, расстроены являются некоторые «оппоненты» близкие родственники, бездарными фальсификации или фабрикованными, во можно, не без участия КГБ Кампания по спасению Валленберга вылилась в пустые шумные рекламные мероприятия и, как следовало ожидать, кончилась ничем.

Увы, сейчас уже поздно с этим говорить. Рауль Валленберга нет в живых.

## The Wallenberg Cover-Up

The weekend announcement that the Soviets may release some Americans' spouses now held behind the Iron Curtain will be good news when it happens. There's rarely been any apparent political reason for the Soviet practice of dividing American and Russian spouses. It's important, however, that some distinction be made between such welcome gestures and human-rights issues that raise more acute questions about the nature of the Soviet system.

One profoundly symbolic human-rights case is especially poignant. In World War II, the Russians took Hungary from the Nazis. They also took political prisoners in order to make the country safe for communism. One of those imprisoned was Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who managed to save 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis by granting them Swedish passports and otherwise whisking them out of Nazi control. Such a human-rights campaigner would have caused trouble for the totalitarianism being implemented in Hungary.

Mr. Wallenberg was taken prisoner by the Soviets in 1945, but in 1947 they denied any knowledge of his case. In 1967, the Soviets admitted he had been imprisoned (by a Stalinist, they said) but claimed he had died in 1947. Dozens of citations by gulag survivors have raised hope in the West that Mr. Wallenberg might still be alive. The Research Center for Soviet Concentration Camps, an Israel-based group, contacts all Soviet emigres coming into Israel, and reports citations of Mr. Wallenberg up to 1982. He would be 73 years old if alive.

The Soviets consider the case closed. They refuse to accept inquiries made by Sweden or the U.S., which

granted Mr. Wallenberg honorary citizenship in 1981. Out of desperation, Mr. Wallenberg's half brother and legal guardian asked a U.S. court to get the Soviets to account for Mr. Wallenberg. Despite the usual rules about immunity for sovereign nations, U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker recently ruled that "while the U.S.S.R. has continuously represented that Wallenberg died in 1947, those representations are inconsistent with and at odds with credible and uncontroverted evidence."

Judge Parker found that the Soviet Union "has always had knowledge and information about Wallenberg; that it has failed to disclose and has concealed that information; and that otherwise, defendant's representations are suspect and should be given little, if any, credit." The Soviets were told to explain their "gross violation" of international law.

The judge may have to wait a long time for the Soviets to comply with a report on who's languishing where in the gulag. For one thing, unaccounted-for prisoners are an extremely touchy subject for the Soviets' Eastern European "allies." The exact figures are hard to come by, but in 1972 the Senate Judiciary Committee reported there were tens, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of Eastern Europeans in Soviet gulags. Poles were sent during World War II, Hungarians after their 1956 revolt, Czechs after theirs in 1968 and Poles during the Solidarity era.

Nonetheless, the Soviets still even deny the 1940 Katyn Forest massacre of 15,000 Polish officers and servicemen. So it's entirely unlikely that the Soviets will ever tell the full story of what happened to Mr. Wallenberg. It would be encouraging to see this week's summit prove otherwise.

## Asides

### Rocky Reagan

At the risk of suggesting that it's over before it's over, one key piece of summit-related news has trickled in on the all-important issue of How It Plays in the Polls. According to a New York Times-CBS poll, 75% of Americans now believe Ronald Reagan "really wants an arms-control

agreement." Some 49% feel the same way about Mr. Gorbachev. Under assault for four years as aggressive and belligerent, Mr. Reagan has somehow got the whole country declaring him the winner of the heavyweight peace championship before he even steps into the ring with the Soviet Union's challenger.

3

### Judge Says Soviet Violated Law in the Wallenberg Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — A Federal judge ruled today that the Soviet Union violated international law by seizing Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, in Budapest in 1945.

United States District Judge Barrington D. Parker made the ruling in a suit filed on behalf of Mr. Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel, and his legal guardian, Sven Hagstromer, seeking either Mr. Wallenberg's release or the return of his remains.

NMT 10-17-PT

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# Soviets Lose Ruling In Wallenberg Case

## *Detention Violated Law, U.S. Judge Says*

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal judge has ruled that the Soviet Union violated international law by seizing and detaining Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, and termed "suspect" Soviet assertions that Wallenberg, credited with saving as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II, died in prison in 1947.

The ruling by U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker came in a lawsuit brought on behalf of Wallenberg by his half-brother and his legal guardian. They asked for \$39 million in damages and an order that the Soviet Union either produce Wallenberg or, if he is dead, his remains.

Wallenberg was seized by the Soviets as they occupied Budapest in 1945, and, according to Soviet authorities, died of natural causes in prison two years later. The lawsuit charged that testimony of former Soviet prisoners and other evidence "establishes that Raoul Wallenberg did not die in 1947 and may in fact be alive today."

Parker granted a default judgment to the plaintiffs after Soviet representatives refused to appear in the case, claiming immunity from suit in a non-Soviet country.

In a 40-page opinion filed Tuesday, Parker said he found "insufficient evidence . . . to support a definitive finding as to whether at this time, Wallenberg is dead or alive." But he called Soviet assertions that Wallenberg died in 1947 "inconsis-

tent with and at odds with credible and uncontroverted evidence presented by the plaintiffs. . . ."

Soviet Embassy spokesman Boris Malakhov said he had no comment on Parker's ruling. But, he said, "I think that the case of Raoul Wallenberg was closed in 1957 when it was stated that Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack." As to reports that Wallenberg, who would now be 73, is still alive, Malakhov said, "There is no evidence except of rumors."

The Soviet Union denied in 1947 having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Wallenberg, whose efforts to save Hungarian Jews from extermination at the hands of the Nazis were funded by the U.S. In 1957, however, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko admitted that Wallenberg had been a Soviet prisoner and said he had died 10 years earlier.

Parker found that the Soviet Union had engaged in a "gross violation of the personal immunity of a diplomat, one of the oldest and most universally recognized principles of international law."

Although foreign governments generally are not subject to lawsuits in U.S. courts, Parker said, there are exceptions when there have been "clear violations of universally recognized principles of international law. The violation of the diplomatic immunity of Raoul Wallenberg is such a violation."

Morris H. Wolff, a lawyer for the plaintiffs, hailed Parker's decision.



B

### Raoul Wallenberg Is Granted Honorary Israeli Citizenship

JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II, became the first person today to receive honorary Israeli citizenship under a law to honor non-Jews.

The Israeli Parliament enacted a bill last March to give honorary citizenship to non-Jews recognized as "righteous gentiles" by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial.

"Thousands of Israelis and their descendants owe their lives to his daring and nobility of spirit," President Chaim Herzog said in presenting the Swedish Ambassador, Sven Hirdman, the citizenship certificate for Wallenberg, whose fate is unclear.

Wallenberg was first secretary of the Swedish legation in Nazi-occupied Budapest in 1944. When the Nazis threatened to liquidate the Jewish ghetto in November 1944, he intervened and forced the order to be withdrawn, saving 70,000 Jews. He earlier saved thousands of other Jews by organizing passes and distributing truckloads of food, medicine and fake certificates to Jews on a forced march to the Austrian border.

NWT 1-17-86



## The Leading Role of Leonid Brezhnev in the Kidnapping of Raoul Wallenberg

On January 17, 1945 and on January 18, 1945, Leonid Brezhnev, a prominent Soviet official, was in New York City. He was in the city on a mission to meet with the Swedish ambassador and the wife of the newly-created Hungarian Provisional Government.

At the time, Raoul Wallenberg, a victim of a famous anti-Semitic plot, was in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest. He was being held by the Soviet secret police. His assistant Willem Lundqvist, also a victim of the anti-Semitic plot, was in the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm.

In the star room of the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm, Brezhnev, however, is far from neutral. He has little doubt that the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base. He is sure that the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base. He is sure that the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base.

The admirable purpose of Wallenberg's visit is to help the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm to get on its feet. The Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base. He is sure that the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base. He is sure that the Swedish Embassy in Stockholm is a Soviet spy base.

Why did Wallenberg agree to go to the Red Army headquarters — to the back's corner — despite his high rank?

As former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Brezhnev had a high rank. He was in the city on a mission to meet with the Swedish ambassador and the wife of the newly-created Hungarian Provisional Government. He was in the city on a mission to meet with the Swedish ambassador and the wife of the newly-created Hungarian Provisional Government.

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from the Chairman of the Council of Veterans of the 1918 Army, a V. Kozlovsky.

In July, 1957, still pursuing the regime's project, Levin decided to go to the city of Khabarovsk. As a former party of Khabarovsk, Levin met with Col. Levin and talked to Levin in connection with his work in Khabarovsk. Levin said he remembered Levin's work and continued the list of his kidnapping victims.

He offered, however, a warning. "This was not all in a great secret," he said. "You should not talk to anyone about it. Still less can you write about it. You must remember who was the head of the Political Department in Khabarovsk. It was a high-ranking official. It was Levin's responsibility to this Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev."

Sifrid's report goes on to state the following: "In 1970, the Charged d'Affaires of the Soviet Consulate in Stockholm was approached by a person who said he was the head of the Political Department in Khabarovsk. The person was a high-ranking official. It was Levin's responsibility to this Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev."

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PHOTOGRAPH

did not return after the end of the war when he began his military career. He was a responsible officer in the Red Army's military police.

It is not clear, however, why Levin was only a junior officer and not a high-ranking officer. It was not clear why Levin was only a junior officer and not a high-ranking officer. It was not clear why Levin was only a junior officer and not a high-ranking officer.

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«Русская мысль»

ЗАПАД И СОВЕТСКИЙ СОЮЗ

Индексация № 361 2-7-86

Мосиоп Тереля рассказывает о Рауле Валленберге

В начале января американские турки... Рауль Валленберг... Миссия в Швецию...

В то же время организация Мандатария... Рауль Валленберг... Миссия в Швецию...

Международная Амнистия... Рауль Валленберг... Миссия в Швецию... Миссия в Швецию...



Мосиоп Тереля (1960 г.)

Человек знает этот текст по русски... Миссия в Швецию...

Конрад РАУЛЕНБЕРГ, 1910-1984, г.г. Стокгольм, Швеция

Друзья!

Большое прощание... Миссия в Швецию... Миссия в Швецию...

Другой, где происходила одна история... Миссия в Швецию...

Но этим именем было бы... Миссия в Швецию... Миссия в Швецию...

После этого, что во многом... Миссия в Швецию...

Этим прощанием другу... Миссия в Швецию...

А в 1982 году... Миссия в Швецию...



Рауль Валленберг (1944 г.)

своей смерти... Миссия в Швецию...

Еще два имени... Миссия в Швецию...

Международная Амнистия... Миссия в Швецию...

Тереля Мосиоп Тереля (1960 г.)

Католонская амнистия... Миссия в Швецию... Миссия в Швецию...

Сейчас эта организация... Миссия в Швецию...

В 1973 г. Сильвестр... Миссия в Швецию...

После этого, что во многом... Миссия в Швецию...

Еще два имени... Миссия в Швецию...

Теперь Амнистия... Миссия в Швецию...

CN127

A-WIRE

13-FEB-86 19:33

E/W -- CANADIANS ACHIEVE NO PROGRESS ON WALLEMBERG  
OTTAWA, FEB. 13 (SPECIAL/ROBERG) -- SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW  
HAVE TOLD CANADIAN DIPLOMATS THAT MOSCOW HAS NOTHING TO ADD TO  
EARLIER STATEMENTS THAT WARTIME SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG  
DIED IN THE USSR IN 1947.

THE TWO SIDES MET AT THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY IN MOSCOW  
TUESDAY. THE MEETING HAD BEEN SOUGHT BY CANADA SEVERAL WEEKS AGO  
AFTER WALLEMBERG WAS NAMED AN HONORARY CANADIAN CITIZEN.  
PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS UNANIMOUSLY  
VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE HONOUR FOR WALLEMBERG.

WALLEMBERG WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PROVIDING FOR THE SAFETY OF  
THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING NAZI GERMAN OCCUPATION IN WORLD  
WAR TWO. WALLEMBERG WAS ARRESTED AND DEPORTED TO THE SOVIET UNION BY  
THE RED ARMY IN 1945. ACCOUNTS REACHED THE WEST BETWEEN 1945 AND  
1981. MOSTLY FROM FORMER PRISONERS, THAT WALLEMBERG HAD BEEN SEEN  
ALIVE IN SOVIET CUSTODY.

DESPITE WHAT CANADIAN OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS A TOTALLY  
FRUITLESS MEETING IN MOSCOW, THEY SAID THEY WOULD PERSIST WITH THEIR  
BID TO ASCERTAIN WALLEMBERG'S FATE. TD/GL

CN079

A-WIRE

22-NOV-85 14:50

E/W--SWEDES COMPLAIN ABOUT GREEK CENSORSHIP OF WALLENBERG FILM  
ATHENS. NOV. 22 (CND/CONDOULIS/AP)--THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN ATHENS  
HAS COMPLAINED TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT OVER THE CENSORSHIP OF A FILM  
SHOWN ON GREEK TELEVISION ABOUT FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL  
WALLENBERG.

SWEDISH CHARGE DRAFFAIRES MATS MARLING SAID THE AMERICAN PRODUCED  
FILM SCREENED EARLIER THIS MONTH DIFFERED CONSIDERABLY FROM THE  
ORIGINAL VERSION.

A SWEDISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE NETWORK CUT OUT PARTS OF THE  
DOCUMENTARY, INCLUDING THE FACT THAT THE DIPLOMAT WAS TAKEN AWAY BY  
SOVIET TROOPS AFTER THEY ENTERED BUDAPEST IN WORLD WAR TWO. IT ALSO  
OMITTED COMMENTS BY THE DIPLOMAT'S MOTHER IN WHICH SHE SAID SOVIET  
AUTHORITIES WOULD GIVE HER NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER SON'S FATE.

WALLENBERG, A DIPLOMAT IN THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST DURING  
THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY, WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING 100,000  
JEWS. WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF  
WORLD WAR TWO, WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION WHERE SOVIET  
OFFICIALS CLAIM HE DIED IN 1947. BUT THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED  
REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG WAS SEEN ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THAT  
DATE.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TOLD THE SWEDISH EMBASSY THE FULL VERSION OF  
THE WALLENBERG FILM WILL BE SHOWN AT A FUTURE DATE. TW/IL

MUCN0147

8-OCT-1986 16:41

A-WIRE

08-OCT-86 21:37

E/W--U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE SOVIET ENQUIRY INTO WALLENBERG FATE  
(RELEADS CN102)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8 (CND/F218)--A U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL,  
MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, AND THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.  
HAVE URGED THE SOVIET UNION TO GIVE A FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE FATE OF  
WORLD WAR TWO DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

THE APPEAL WAS MADE AT A CEREMONY IN WASHINGTON TODAY UNVEILING A  
PLAQUE IN WALLENBERG'S HONOUR ON A STRETCH OF STREET NEAR THE WHITE  
HOUSE WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN NAMED AFTER HIM.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS  
OF JEWS IN HUNGARY NEAR THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS ARRESTED AS  
A SUSPECTED SPY BY ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES. MOSCOW SAID LATER THAT  
WALLENBERG DIED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1947. BUT UNOFFICIAL REPORTS  
PERSIST THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

U.S. INTERIOR SECRETARY DONALD HODEL URGED JOURNALISTS AND  
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO EXERT PRESSURE ON MOSCOW ABOUT WALLENBERG. AND  
THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., WILHELM WACHTHEISTER, SAID SWEDEN  
CONSIDERED THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE UNTIL EVIDENCE TO  
THE CONTRARY WAS PRODUCED.

THE WORDING ON THE PLAQUE WAS WRITTEN BY ANNETTE LANTOS, WIFE OF  
CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS. MRS. LANTOS AND HER MOTHER WERE AMONG THOSE  
SAVED IN HUNGARY BY WALLENBERG. GL/IL

A-WIRE

08-OCT-86 18:21

E/W--RAOUL WALLENBERG HONORED IN WASHINGTON  
(AMPLIFIES CN102)

WASHINGTON. OCT. 8 (SPECIAL/WINTER) - A BRONZE PLAQUE HONORING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS UNVEILED TODAY ON A LENGTH OF STREET NAMED FOR HIM IN THE HEART OF WASHINGTON.

THE SECTION OF THE STREET, NOW CALLED "RAOUL WALLENBERG PLACE," IS NEAR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

TODAY'S CEREMONY WAS AN OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO THE MAN WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF SOME 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS IN WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY SOVIET FORCES ADVANCING INTO BUDAPEST IN 1945. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SAYS WALLENBERG DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. BUT IT HAS NEVER GIVEN A FULL ACCOUNTING OF HIS FATE. THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP.

THE U.S. RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE HAS ASKED PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN TO RAISE THE QUESTION AT HIS MEETING WITH SOVIET GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV IN REYKJAVIK THIS WEEKEND.

AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONY, U.S. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DONALD HODEL SAID: "AMERICA CARES ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG AND CARES ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH HE STOOD."

THE CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, REPRESENTATIVE STENY HOYER, SAID WALLENBERG HAD THE COURAGE TO ACT ON WHAT IS RIGHT AND SHOWED WHAT AN INDIVIDUAL CAN DO FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE WORLD. HE SAID WALLENBERG'S EXAMPLE "GIVES US INSPIRATION...TO CONTINUE THE CHALLENGING QUEST FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL MANKIND."

HUNGARIAN-BORN U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TOM LANTOS, WHO WAS SAVED BY WALLENBERG, CALLED HIM "THE GREATEST HUMANITARIAN OF OUR CENTURY". HE SAID WALLENBERG HAS BECOME "A SYMBOL OF HUMAN DECENCY" WHOSE NAME IS KNOWN AROUND THE GLOBE.

OTHERS ATTENDING THE CEREMONY INCLUDED WASHINGTON MAYOR MARION BARRY, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR WILHELM WACHTMEISTER, SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL, SEVERAL CONGRESSMEN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE. LY/TC/IL

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E/W -- LAWYER ASKS USSR IF WALLENBERG ALIVE

VIENNA. NOV. 7 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) -- CANADIAN ATTORNEY IRWIN COTLER TODAY ASKED A SENIOR SOVIET OFFICIAL IF IT WAS POSSIBLE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS WHILE HE WAS A SWEDISH DELEGATE IN BUDAPEST IN WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET TROOPS IN 1945 AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

COTLER RAISED THE WALLENBERG CASE IN TALKS AT THE HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE IN VIENNA WITH A SENIOR MEMBER OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, VIKTOR SHIKALOV.

COTLER SAYS SHIKALOV'S IMMEDIATE ANSWER WAS THE SOVIET UNION HAD INVESTIGATED THE CASE IN 1956 AND WAS SATISFIED WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN SOVIET DETENTION IN 1947.

COTLER POINTED OUT THAT A NUMBER OF PEOPLE SAID THEY'D SEEN WALLENBERG IN SOVIET PRISONS SINCE THEN. HE SUGGESTED THE SOVIET UNION LOOK INTO THE MATTER AGAIN.

COTLER IS A MONTREAL LAWYER WHO SPECIALISES IN GIVING LEGAL HELP TO SOVIET DISSIDENTS AND REFUSENIKS SUCH AS ANATOLY SCHARANSKY.

DH/TC



Franklin Anderson

### **Budapest Memorial**

A statue of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swede who saved Hungarian Jews from the Nazis and then disappeared in Soviet captivity, was erected in Budapest, a gift from a former U.S. Ambassador. Page A5.

APR 15 1987

# Hungary to Honor Swede Who Saved Jews

## New Statue of Wallenberg to Be Dedicated Next Month Nearly 40 Years After Holocaust

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Staff Writer

**BUDAPEST**—A sensitive case of history, misappropriated art and East-West politics that has lingered in this capital for four decades is ending this month with the construction of a new memorial to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II before disappearing in Soviet custody.

A beamed statue of Wallenberg, set on a marble base and flanked by two large marble slabs, is being erected on a grassy median in Budapest, 39 years after the first such memorial was spirited away by officials shortly before its scheduled unveiling.

In a paradox typical of this eastern-oriented Warsaw Pact country, communist authorities have long quickly acknowledged the heroic role played by Wallenberg in rescuing some 200,000 Jews from the Nazi Holocaust. But, reportedly under pressure from Moscow, officials repressed the 1948 Wallenberg sculpture to a provincial pharma-

ceutological college where it stands without any identifying marks. They limited subsequent tributes to his memory to naming a one-block Budapest side street and a few brief lines in history books.

Diplomats believe the more open policies of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may have made possible the construction of the new monument, which, flanked in part by the Swedish government and former U.S. ambassador to Hungary Nicholas Silesco, is scheduled to be dedicated in the middle of next month.

Its appearance shortly preceded a visit by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar to Sweden last week and a meeting of the World Jewish Congress planned to take place here early next month.

The monument has been accompanied by a burst of new articles in the state-controlled press on Wallenberg's work and impetuous disappearance. Public interest in the new sculpture has already been conspicuous in a country where historical monuments sometimes provoke strong emotions. "There were crowds around the site the whole

time it was going up," one western diplomat said.

Wallenberg, serving as a neutral diplomat at a time when Hungary was governed by a Nazi-allied fascist government, issued Swedish passports to thousands of Jews to save them from transportation to death camps. At his impetuous, the Swedish government also purchased a number of apartment buildings in Budapest and took advantage of its sovereignty over diplomatic property to convert them into Jewish shelters.

The diplomat was arrested by occupying Soviet forces in Budapest in 1945 on suspicion of being a spy and never heard from again. Moscow reported in 1957 that Wallenberg had died in Soviet prison in 1947, but reports persisted for years afterward that he was still alive in a labor camp.

The first monument to Wallenberg was meant to be placed in the courtyard of one of the buildings used by the Swede to protect Jews. The elegant apartment house still stands today on Pozsonyi Street near the Danube River in Pest. The

sculpture, by the artist Pal Barany, depicted a middle young man with the facial features of Wallenberg holding a club and preparing to strike a serpent gripped in his hand, in an image of the battle against evil.

Before the sculpture could be unveiled, however, it was replaced with a more conventional tribute to Gyorgy Lukacs, the Hungarian Marxist philosopher. The impressive sculpture of Wallenberg disappeared, only to turn up years later in front of the College of Pharmacology in Debrecen, a city in eastern Hungary.

A copy of the Wallenberg sculpture later appeared in Budapest, in front of a university radiology clinic, where it still stands. But neither monument bore any inscription alluding to Wallenberg.

The new monument, created by the prominent sculptor Imre Varga, alludes to the curious history of its predecessor. On the back of the two slabs flanking the life-size rendering of the diplomat, a drawing of the first sculpture has been etched into the stone. The rendering is split by the division of the slabs.

E/W -- CANADIANS ACHIEVE NO PROGRESS ON WALLENBERG

OTTAWA, FEB. 13 (SPECIAL/KOBERG) -- SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW TOLD CANADIAN DIPLOMATS TUESDAY THEY HAD NOTHING TO SAY BEYOND EARLIER ASSERTIONS THAT WARTIME SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG DIED IN THE USSR IN 1947.

THE MEETING AT THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD BEEN SOUGHT BY CANADA SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AFTER WALLENBERG WAS NAMED AN HONORARY CANADIAN CITIZEN. PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS UNANIMOUSLY VOTED THE DESIGNATION FOR WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PROVIDING FOR THE SAFETY OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING NAZI GERMAN OCCUPATION IN WORLD WAR TWO. WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED AND DEPORTED TO THE SOVIET UNION BY THE RED ARMY IN 1945. ACCOUNTS REACHED THE WEST BETWEEN 1945 AND 1981, MOSTLY FROM FORMER PRISONERS, THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SEEN ALIVE IN SOVIET CUSTODY.

DESPITE WHAT CANADIAN OFFICIALS DESCRIBED AS A "TOTALLY FRUITLESS" MEETING IN MOSCOW, THEY SAID THEY WOULD PERSIST WITH THEIR BID TO ASCERTAIN WALLENBERG'S FATE.



## Glasnost? Let's have the truth on Wallenberg

By rights, Raoul Wallenberg should be honored as one of Hungary's greatest heroes. Virtually singlehandedly, he saved the lives of nearly 100,000 Budapest Jews during World War II — many, quite literally, from under the muzzles of Nazi machine guns.

Yet until a couple of weeks ago, the Hungarian capital's only memorial to the Swedish rescue worker was a street named "Wallenberg."

Now, at long last, a statue of Wallenberg stands beside the Danube, though its position — on a scrap of grass beside a highway — ensures that few pedestrians will ever see it.

Hungary's reluctance to honor Wallenberg should not be all that surprising. In January, 1945, he was arrested by Budapest's Soviet "liberators" and disappeared into the gulag.

At first, and for more than a decade, the Soviets denied all knowledge of him. Then, in 1957 — in the early days of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization — Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed the Swedish government that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier in Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

But the Soviets produced no remains — claiming that his body had been cremated immediately after death — and only the KGB knows whether Gromyko was really telling the truth.

Uncertainty over Wallenberg's fate has since been fueled by reports from former Soviet political prisoners who claim to have sighted him in various Soviet prison camps and jails as late as 1978.

The Wallenberg case affords Mikhail Gorbachev a special opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of the *glasnost* policy he champions.

The USSR owes the world an explanation of why Wallenberg was arrested, where he was taken, and what ultimately became of him.

It seems too much to hope that Wallenberg — though only in his 30s when he performed his feats of rescue — could have survived more than 40 years in Soviet prisons. But at least Gorbachev could return his remains or provide concrete evidence of Wallenberg's fate.

The courage of this unassuming young man — heir to one his country's great fortunes — has been recognized throughout the world. The U.S. has even made him an honorary citizen.

No doubt, it will cause Gorbachev some embarrassment to confess the truth about Wallenberg. But Wallenberg's family, the thousands who owe their lives to him, and legions of admirers throughout the world have a right to know what happened to him.

It's up to Mikhail Gorbachev to provide the answers.

4-23-87

Ny Post

# ПАМЯТНИК ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГУ В БУДАПЕШТЕ

БУДАПЕШТ, 15 апр. — Как сообщает корреспондент газеты «Нью-Йорк таймс» Генри Камм, в одном из двух главных районов венгерской столицы — Буда воздвигнут памятник шведскому дипломату Рауло Валленбергу, спасшему в конце Второй мировой войны многие тысячи будапештских евреев, а затем скверного советскими военными и провавшего в СССР.

Этот памятник — дар бывшего американского посла в Венгрии Николая Салто, вернувшегося в Вашингтон в ноябре прошлого года. Салто по происхождению венгерский еврей, бежавший из страны перед гитлеровской оккупацией, заказал статую Валленберга венгерскому скульптору Ймре Варге. Статуя была установлена без какого-либо официального объявления, поскольку дело Валленберга представляло для венгерских властей сложную дипломатическую проблему: оно затрагивает их отношения с Советским Союзом.

Через 12 лет после исчезновения Валленберга Москва объявила, что он умер в советской тюрьме.

Статуя была установлена на прошлой неделе на небольшой лужайке, рядом с тахой и малодомной уличной, отмечает Камм. Варга, однако, заметил, что люди, тем не менее, будут приходить на это место, чтобы отдать дань уважения отважному шведу. По словам скульптора, памятник будет открыт в мае.

Советское руководство так никогда и не объявило, по какой причине Валленберг был

арестован и вывезен в СССР. Шведские официальные лица исходят из предположения, что Валленберг мерг, однако бывшие советские заключенные время от времени сообщают, что видели его в тюрьме или в лагере живым. В 1947 году тогдашний министр ин-



Статуя Рауло Валленберга

странных дел СССР Вышинский заявил, что советские власти не имеют претензий к Валленбергу в то, что на территории СССР его нет. Однако спустя десять лет премьер Вышинского Андрей Громыко сообщил, что Валленберг скончался в тюрьме на Лубянке в июле 1947 года — через месяц после того, как Вышинский утверждал, что советские власти не располагают никакими данными о местонахождении шведского дипломата.

По случайному совпадению, статуя установлена рядом с местом, которое связано с записанным исчезновением Валленберга: в феврале 1945 года там был найден его арто-

мобиль марки «Студбеккер». За три недели до этого Валленберг сказал знакомым, что собирается выехать в Дебрецен, чтобы связаться с командованием наступающих советских войск. С тех пор его в Венгрии никто не видел.

«Он показал, что такое настоящее честность, что такое настоящая героизм. Таких людей в то время было мало», — сказал о Валленберге скульптор Варга, являющийся депутатом венгерского парламента. В этом одна из причин, побуждавших скульптора с готовностью встать за работу. Вторая причина носит чисто личный характер. «Мой профессор, а впоследствии мой друг Паул Пауан сделал первую статую Валленберга, — объясняет Варга. — Я продолжил его труд».

Как рассказывает 65-летний скульптор, в 1948 году были собраны деньги на увековечение памяти Валленберга. Пауан назвал символическую скульптуру, изображавшую мужчину, победоносного змею. Статуя была установлена на площади в центре Будапешта. Однако к тому времени власть в стране прочно утвердилась в руках коммунистов, и статуя исчезла совсем еще до ее официального открытия.

Через несколько лет она внезапно появилась без всяких объяснений перед зданием фармацевтической фабрики в Дебрецене. Очевидно, власти решили использовать змею в качестве антикажарского символа.

Чтобы увековечить память своего покойного учителя, Варга вырезал на орудужных статую Валленберга гра-

нитных глыбах омертвения фигуры Пауан. Чтобы на сей раз символ символической змеи был помет правильно, скульптор вырезал на ней изображение свастик.

Статуя изображает Валленберга, ступающего в пролом в злойной стезе из двух бетонных глыб. Левая рука у него в кармане, а правая указывает вперед.

Гриват является даром семье Валленберга, которая пригласила скульптора в Швецию, чтобы подобрать камень. До сих пор память Валленберга была увековечена в Будапеште названной его именем улицей. Это было сделано в первые послевоенные дни, и в власти так и не вошли руки ее переименовать. На улице Валленберга висит мемориальная доска, на которой сказано, что он спас «жизни десятков тысяч людей», но не указано, что речь шла о будапештских евреях, которым грозила отправка в концлагерь на верную смерть, если у них не было справки, удостоверяющей, что они являются подданными иностранной державы. Валленберг раздавал такие справки тысячам.

На мемориальной доске сказано также, что Валленберг «проехал во время осады Пешта». Из этой надписи можно сделать вывод, что он погиб в разгар боя. На самом деле в момент его исчезновения Пешт находился в руках советских войск, хотя остатки немецкой группировки еще не покинули другую часть Будапешта — Бууу.

Американский посол заручился разрешением на установку памятника Валленбергу во время своего прошлого визита к Яношу Кадару.

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## Медаль Рауля Валленберга Техасскому миллиардеру

НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 5 марта (ЮПИ) — Миллиардер из Техаса Росс Перо стал первым, кому присуждена медаль, учрежденная в честь шведского дипломата Рауля Валленберга, спасавшего в годы Второй мировой войны венгерских евреев и сгинувшего бесследно в советских концлагерях.

Росс Перо награжден медалью за усилия по спасению военнопленных во Вьетнаме.

Награждение происходило в нью-йоркском отеле «Уолдорф-Астория». Выступая с ответной речью, награжденный говорил не о своих хлопотах по спасению военнопленных, а о заслугах Валленберга.

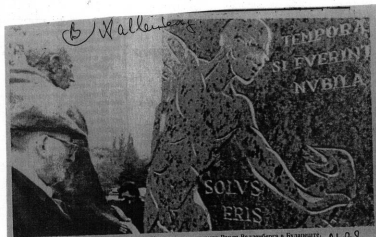
«То, что он делал, почти невероятно. Он боролся против Эйхмана, вооруженный не оружием, а умом, смелостью,

мужеством», — сказал Перо о Валленберге.

Перо, которому сейчас 56 лет, основал в Далласе в 1962 году компьютерную компанию «Дейта систем» и превратил ее в гиганта с 40 тысячами рабочих.

В 1969 году Перо начал кампанию по спасению американских военнопленных. Он также прославился тем, что в 1979 году организовал спасение из Ирана двух сотрудников своей компании, захваченных головорезами Хомейни. Эта операция послужила основой для книги «Крылья орла», по которой затем был снят телевизионный фильм.

Росса Перо называют среди тех, кто оказывал финансовую помощь борцам за свободу Никарагуа.



Американский авиатор Вольф Кельман у памятника Раулю Валленбергу в Будапеште.

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5/10/87.

## ПОДВИГ РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

БУДАПЕШТ, 9 мая — НРСлово сообщило вчера о состоявшейся в Будапеште церемонии у памятника шведскому дипломату Раулю Валленбергу, спасшему в последние годы войны тысячи венгерских евреев от попадания в нацистские газовые камеры. Валленберг был арестован в 1945 году советскими оккупантами, и с тех пор о его судьбе на Запад поступали лишь отрывочные и непроверенные данные.

Благодарные будапештцы воздвигли памятник Валленбергу сразу же после войны, однако в дальнейшем коммунистические власти уничтожили его.

Новый памятник стал местом паломничества. У подножия монумента и на обрамляющих его плитах, из розового шведского гранита — всегда множество живых цветов и венков. Продолжая эту традицию, в четверг к памятнику возложили цветы будапештские школьники.

Перед собравшимися на церемонии, среди которых были и делегаты Всемирного еврейского конгресса, проводившего свои заседания в Будапеште, выступили две венгерские аристократки, помогавшие Валленбергу спасти обреченных на смерть людей.

Валленберг, забыв страх, приступил к спасению 'приговоренных к смерти'. Он работал день и ночь и был готов отдать свою жизнь ради спасения тысяч несчастных.

Маргит и графиня Дьерди Вельсбург предоставили свои дома как временные убежища для спасаемых Валленбергом евреев. Таблички, вешенные у входа в эти дома, гласили: «Знание находится под покровительством Швеции».

Маргит, бывшая тогда, в 1944 году, замужем за будапештским банкиром, вообще покинула свой дом и переехала с семьей в гостиницу. Примерно два раза в неделю она посещала с Валленбергом еврейское гетто, чтобы помочь людям, подвергавшимся наибольшей опасности. «Я ставила на карту свою жизнь, — вспоминает Маргит. — Все, что мы делали, было крайне опасно, а моему сыну было всего 2 года».

Протестантка Маргит по образованию математик. Родословная ее предков, бывших рыцарей Мальтийского ордена, прослеживается до девятого века. Сейчас она живет в тесной будапештской квартирке, где, по ее словам, едва уместятся «жалкие остатки фамильного достояния».

Графиня Вельсбург живет в

# РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

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«Он был очень молод и вовсе не хотел подвергать свою жизнь смертельной опасности, — говорила 77-летняя Маргит, попросившая, чтобы ее фамилия не была названа в печати. — Приехав в Будапешт и увидев, что здесь царит атмосфера отчаяния и обречен-

ности, Валленберг, забыв страх, приступил к спасению 'приговоренных к смерти'. Он работал день и ночь и был готов отдать свою жизнь ради спасения тысяч несчастных».

Маргит и графиня Дьердин Вельсбург предоставили свои дома как временные убежища для спасенных Валленбергом евреев. Таблички, вешенные у входа в эти дома, гласили: «Здание находится под покровительством Швеции».

Маргит, бывшая тогда, в 1944 году, замужем за будапештским банкиром, вообще покинула свой дом и переехала с семьей в гостиницу. Примерно два раза в неделю она посещала с Валленбергом еврейское тетто, чтобы помочь людям, подвергавшимся наибольшей опасности. «Я ставила на карту свою жизнь, — вспоминает Маргит. — Все, что мы делали, было крайне опасно, а моему сыну было всего 2 года».

Протестантка Маргит по образованию математик. Родословная ее предков, бывших рыцарей Мальтийского ордена, прослеживается до девятого века. Сейчас она живет в тесной будапештской квартирке, где, по ее словам, едва уместаются «жалкие остатки фамильного достоинства».

Графиня Вельсбург живет в двухкомнатной квартире на Замковой горе в Будапеште, в том самом доме, который в 1944 году она предоставляла в распоряжение Валленберга. На стене в одной из комнат до сих пор висит табличка «Здание находится под покровительством Швеции».

*W. K. ...*

### ТАСС о смерти Рауля Валленберга

МОСКВА, 12 августа — ТАСС. Известно, что шведский дипломат Рауль Валленберг ушел в 1947 году. В сообщении подчеркиваются критические моменты средства массовой информации, утверждавшие, что Валленберг или в советские власти отказываются его освобождать.

Как известно, Валленберг спас во время войны более 100 тысяч венгерских евреев. В конце 1945 года он был аресто-

ван советской контрразведкой в Бразилии.

Советские власти и ранее заявляли, что он ушел в 1947 году, но из СССР неоднократно поступали сообщения о том, что Валленберга видели в советских тюрьмах и концлагерях.

Конечно, было бы хорошо, если бы эти слухи подтвердились, говорится в сообщении ТАСС, но повторное расследование показало, что Валленберг ушел, и СССР стремится устранить все еще несогласующиеся в этом вопросе.

NAS

8/15/87

# BIRTHDAY GREETINGS c/o GULAG

8/4/87 NY Post

By LUCIFER LAGNADO  
RAOUL Wallenberg turns 75 today — if he is still alive — and admirers from New York to Stockholm will honor the fearless Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazi gas chambers.

Wallenberg, who served in Hungary during World War II, was arrested in 1945 by occupying Soviet troops on suspicion of being a U.S. spy.

He was never heard from again, and Soviet officials have insisted that he died two years after his arrest.

But groups working for his release insist that Wallenberg is in a Soviet prison camp. "He was still alive

as late as last month," Sonja Sonnenfeld, secretary of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee in Stockholm, told The Post.

"There are indications — strong indications — coming out of the Soviet Union that he is alive," Miss Sonnenfeld said.

Although she would not identify her sources, she said they were "people who have ways and means to know."

"As far as I have heard, he is mentally well," she said.

She said she hoped the new Soviet policy of "glasnost," or openness, might make it easier to win Wallenberg's release.

In New York, Rachel Haspel, president

of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, said she hopes that negotiations with the Gorbachev regime will bear fruit.

Today, five planes will fly to Washington under the auspices of the committee and spell out "Free Raoul Wallenberg" in sky-writing over the U.S. Capitol.

The aircraft will then return to New York and repeat the performance over midtown Manhattan.

Wallenberg, who served as a neutral diplomat when Hungary was under a puppet government, issued Swedish passports to thousands of Jews to save them from deportation to Nazi death camps.

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## Budapest Officially Dedicates A Mounment to Wallenberg

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Special to The New York Times

BUDAPEST, May 16 — A monument to Raoul Wallenberg was officially dedicated Friday, nearly 40 years after an earlier statue was mysteriously removed on the eve of its dedication.

The bronze-and-granite monument, the work of Imre Varga, is a gift from Nicolas M. Salgo, the former American Ambassador here.

Mr. Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews, remains a subject of embarrassed ambiguity for the Hungarian regime, because he either died in a Soviet prison or remains a prisoner of the Soviet Union.

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1967

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## Jews Dedicate Monument to Wallenberg in Hungary

### Sister Says Hero Still Alive in Soviet Hands

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 7 (Reuters) — The World Jewish Congress (WJC) dedicated a monument to Raoul Wallenberg today, with his sister proclaiming anew that the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazis is being held by the Soviet Union.

In a message from Sweden read to the gathering, Nina Lagergren appealed for pressure to force the Soviet Union to release the former Swedish diplomat, who saved legions of Jewish Hungarians by issuing them Swedish passports.

"Raoul cannot wait," she said. "He will be 75 on Aug. 4."

Wallenberg has not been seen in public since he was arrested by Soviet troops in 1945. The Soviet Union says he died in 1947, but sightings have been reported of him in Soviet prison camps as recently as last year.

The meeting was the first the World Jewish Congress has held in a communist country. Some 100 delegates attended the executive session, including WJC President Edgar Bronfman and Secretary General Israel Singer.

Bronfman draped a ribbon of honor over the 9-foot-high bronze cast of a somber Wallenberg, flanked by two slabs of pink Swedish granite etched with a gold design of a man grappling with a snake patterned with Nazi swastikas.

The monument is the work of Hungarian sculptor Imre Varga, who told reporters that Hungary is indebted to Wallenberg.

Its design hearkens back to an earlier statue of Wallenberg, which disappeared shortly after it was erected in 1947.

It bears a Latin inscription translated as, "While good fortune stands by your side, friends abound, but should gray clouds gather you are alone to withstand the storm."

The name of Wallenberg has not been mentioned in the sparse Hungarian reporting on the WJC meeting. His fate is a sensitive subject for the Soviet Union, and therefore for Hungary.

A group of Hungarian children, however, laid flowers by the statue, located on a remote site near a major road in Budapest.

Jewish people and East European governments, noting that the ceremony probably could have not taken place without Soviet approval.

After honoring the "Lost Hero of the Holocaust," WJC delegates discussed East-West relations, heard a report on a March visit to the Soviet Union by Bronfman and American Jewish leader Morris Abram and considered the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

American delegate Menachem Rosensaft, whose parents survived the Nazi concentration camps, urged an international campaign to bring to justice Alois Brunner, the last surviving

major Nazi war criminal at large.

Jewish sources regard the dedication of the Wallenberg monument as a major step forward in relations between

Brunner was the deputy of Adolf Eichmann, who transported millions of Jewish people across Europe to death camps. Brunner himself is held personally responsible for the deportation and death of more than 125,000 Jewish Austrians, Greeks, Frenchmen and Slovaks.

The WJC says Brunner is living in Damascus under the name Georg Fischer and has assisted the Syrian secret police in developing torture equipment. Syria has rejected all attempts to extradite him.

## Unsung Hungarian Heroines Helped Wallenberg Hide Jews from Nazis

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 7 (Reuters) — As Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who saved Jewish Hungarians from the Nazis during World War II, was honored publicly today, two unsung heroines who helped him recalled the modest young diplomat and their role in his work.

The two women, both from noble Hungarian families and now in their late 70s, did not attend the dedication of a statue of Wallenberg, which was given little publicity in the official press, but they savored their personal memories.

"He was a very young man and did not want to come here [to Budapest] to these adventures," said 77-year-old Margit, who asked that her family name not be used.

"When he came and saw the misery here, however, he was so moved that he worked day and night and was willing to give his life to save people," she said of Wallenberg.

"He was a very generous-spirited and humorous man, but the humorous aspect died away as he went further into his work here," she said. "He was a martyr, that's what he was."

Both she and Countess Gyoergye Welsburg, 78, recalled the time when they allowed their homes to be used by Wallenberg, when a plaque was placed on their wall advising the occupying Nazis that "this house stands under

Swedish protection."

Margit, a mathematician of the Protestant faith, was the wife of a prominent banker when she met Wallenberg in the autumn of 1944 at an aristocratic party.

She subsequently lent her large home by the Danube River as a safe haven for nearly 150 Jewish people to whom the diplomat had issued Swedish passports, and she moved her family into a hotel.

She recalled how Wallenberg gave instructions that no one be allowed to stay in the house without a Swedish passport as otherwise all the residents might be dragged away by the Nazis.

She also accompanied Wallenberg "perhaps twice a week" on missions into the Budapest Jewish ghetto and elsewhere to offer help to Jews who were especially in danger.

Almost everything was lost in the communist takeover of Hungary in 1948. All the furniture she has is antique, and an original Caravaggio painting adorns one wall.

Countess Welsburg, also not Jewish, who still lives in two rooms of the family home on Budapest's Castle Hill once used as a Wallenberg lodging, said she would act again as she did then.

The countess saved Wallenberg's wall plaque from bombings at the end of the war, and it is now one of her proudest possessions.

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**Soviets on Wallenberg**

■ MOSCOW—An inquiry into the case of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who was credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jews during World War II, has reaffirmed that he died in 1947, Tass said.

The report by the official Soviet news agency criticized "mass media in Sweden and other countries [for] repeating the version that Wallenberg was allegedly alive and that Soviet authorities did not want to set him free." Wallenbourg was arrested by Soviet troops in Budapest on Jan. 17, 1945.

Wfor 1-12-87

## Gorbachev Insists Wallenberg Died in Moscow Prison in 1947

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 1 (Reuters)

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has reiterated Kremlin statements that Swedish diplomat Ibszol Wallenberg died in Moscow's Lubyanka jail in 1947, Wallenberg's sister said today.

Nira Lagrejon said Gorbachev's statement, conveyed by the Soviet embassy in Stockholm, dashed hopes that Moscow's policy of glasnost would provide new information about her brother.

Wallenberg, credited with saving 20,000 Hungarian Jews from Hitler's gas chambers, disappeared after Soviet troops swarmed into Budapest at the end of World War II.

The Swedish government and Wallenberg's family have never accepted Soviet claims, first made in 1967 and repeated over the years by Kremlin leaders, that the diplomat, 34, died in Lubyanka of a heart attack.

Lagrejon said Swedish intelligence from former inmates of Soviet jails indicated that Wallenberg was alive long after the date of his reported death.



NEW LOOK FOR MARCOS LOYALISTS

President Ferdinand Marcos search for a rally to protest the continued exile of their leader to the Philippines.

N4776

12-2-87

B Wallenberg

**Out and About**

Calif. Rep. Tom Lantos, cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, led a brief ceremony Tuesday on the Capitol steps in

memory of World War II Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Wallenberg was credited with rescuing tens of thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps by giving them Swedish passports and citizenship papers. He disappeared at the close of World War II, and many believe he remains imprisoned in the Soviet Union. At the ceremony, Lantos, who said he hoped Wallenberg was still alive, led in singing "Happy Birthday" on what would be the diplomat's 75th birthday . . .

W Park R-6-07

### Wallenberg Plea

Some members of Congress are pressing the Soviet Union to extend its "glasnost" policy to include some definitive word about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who is credited with saving 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis in the last year of World War II.

"There is much debate on the true meaning of the recent Soviet glasnost," Representative Bill Green, a New York Republican, said at a recent commemoration of Mr. Wallenberg's 75th birthday. "Some Russian scholars say that the word means 'openness,' others say that it means 'propaganda.' We now present an acid test to the Soviet Union by which it can persuade us that the meaning of the word is 'openness.'"

Moscow has never explained why it detained Mr. Wallenberg, who Soviet officials have said died of a heart attack in prison in 1947.

An exhibit on the Wallenberg story runs through Oct. 30 in the rotunda of the Cannon House Office Building.

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10-14-77

Wallenberg

**Briefly . . .**

Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg — imprisoned by the Soviet Union in 1947 after saving 100,000 from Nazi death camps — may still be alive, his stepbrother, Guy von Dardel, says in Philadelphia. He cited an Aug. 7 Soviet press report written in a tone that showed concern for Wallenberg's family.

UPR Today

10-6-87

Евгений Манин *Рассел Nes*  
*W.A. Roush* *2/21/88*  
**ЕСЛИ**  
**ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ**  
**ЕЩЕ ЖИВ...**

Мы уже привыкли к тому, что множество информации по поводу в СССР или в СССР являются теориями, домыслами, спекуляцией, «шпатель» установившиеся правды и т.д. На этот раз информация и вопросы установившиеся правды позволят себе пропустить Святая миссия Николая Рыжкова во время вынесения решения правительственного комитета в Швеции.

Рыжков, как известно, пред был три дня до вынесения стенограммы вопроса о морской границе между двумя странами. 14 января, когда еще проходились вопросы были успешно разрешены, состоялась пресс-конференция, на которой среди вопросов арестов Рыжкова, естественно, задался вопрос о судьбе Валленберга. Этот вопрос был чем-то арсен необычайной формальности: он казался высокоинформационным, основным элементом повествования, на протяжении (еще) 40 лет, в все уже заранее знали, своего характера должен был получить ответ.

В абсолютно виртуальную сут этого дня. Когда Вторая мировая война достигла в свой последний год, первым секретарем ЦК Коммунистической партии в Швеции был назначен младший дипломатический агент Валленберга. Этот молодой человек, смелость которого была равна его биографу, выполнял интереснейшую работу: выдавал паспорта, давал им возможность избежать отправки в лагерь заключенных и бежать в нейтральную Швецию и дальше. По шведским данным, он спас таким образом около 20 тысяч человек (по другим авторитетным — 40 и даже 100 тысяч).

Весной 1947 года, когда советская армия оккупировала Финляндию, Валленберга выследили последние раз приглашенный на встречу с советскими военными командармами, он исчез бесследно. На протяжении многих лет шведское правительство было равно к этому вопросу — о его судьбе — в вос-

за получило стандартный ответ от советских властей: не только ничего не известно о местонахождении Рудольфа Валленберга, но правительство СССР вообще не имеет представления, кто это такой.



Рудольф Валленбергер

Стандартный ответ вынесен в 1957 году, когда Андрей Громико, тогдашний заместитель министра иностранных дел, ответил на официальный запрос, что обнаружены новые бесспорные данные, в соответствии с которыми Валленберг действительно был арестован в 1945 году и умер от инфаркта в Лубянской тюрьме 17 июля 1947 года.

С этого момента началось казенно-отрывная игра: время от времени появлялись новые сведения, но они раз ноль, либо лично Валленберга, либо в одной из тюрем после ареста другого заключенного, родственника Валленберга. Шведское правительство, даже вопреки сведениям такого рода, неизменно давало отрицательный ответ по Москве слухов стандартный ответ — умер в 1947-м.

И вот теперь в Швеции Рыжкова спросили не считая ли он, что новая советская политика гласности может помочь прояснить запутан-

таймы над судьбой Рудольфа Валленберга?

Рыжков ответил, что не может добиться ничего нового к заключению Громико 1957 года, которое буквально чуть ли не целиком Валленберга сам Горбачев. Неожиданно Рыжков добавил, что гласностью деятельности Валленберга светское правительство однозначно связывает исключительно образом. Это вышло необычайное заявление: ведь до сих пор всевозможные вопросы встречались с легкой красноречивостью. Мало того, возникла надежда, что для расстав и о Валленберга удастся узнать что-то новое.

Ведь одной из основ «гласности» должна стать пересмотр советской истории, политическое урегулирование той или иной линии или дискуссии, которая скрывает прошлые преступления и грехи. Дело Валленберга может стать своеобразным пробным камнем в этом вопросе. Ответ Рыжкова, конечно, не удовлетворил, но из него было сделано два вывода. Первый — что СССР всевозможным образом препятствует ныне независимым, демократичным по отношению к Валленбергу. Второй — что упорное повторение прежнего ответа может быть вынуждено особым обстоятельством: ведь заключение 1957 года принадлежало Громико, который ныне является «героическим» и неизменно утверждалось — правды не знали.

В Венгрии пойти дальше. В мае прошлого года газета «Мадьярская правда» заявила, что Валленберг был арестован и заключен в тюрьму несправедливо и что советские органы содействовали (без указания конкретных лиц) сознательной впаде в заблуждения советских дипломатов, сменив их ложными сведениями.

Практически этой историей можно проследить, перенесшись в Канаду. Эта страна, в отличие от многих других, не признает такой вещи, как «политический гражданин» — и поэтому даже политический гражданин Канады существует. Рудольф Валленберг. Был в Канаде также человек, посетивший своего брата Валленберга. Это Ирма Котлар, профессор права в университетском университете Мак-Гилл, известная международными деятелем в области борьбы за права человека. Итогом многолетних трудов Котлар вышла 800-страничный сборник документов Мак-Гилл, известный международными деятелем в области борьбы за права человека. Итогом многолетних трудов Котлар вышла 800-страничный сборник документов Мак-Гилл, известный международными деятелем в области борьбы за права человека.

слова встречи с Валленбергом с 50-х по 80-е годы, причем до получения разрешения на встречу. Который вошел в состав 13-членной комиссии от Международной Хальондской федерации по правам человека, приглашенной советским правительством в СССР — провести исследование и составление тюремных и лагерных документов с привлечением правительства вопросы соблюдения прав человека, проблему миграции и т.д.

21 января, перед отлетом в Москву, Котлар встретил в Ташкенте арест-командиров, на которой, в частности, сказал:

«В этой книге может быть перепечатаны доказательства того, что Валленберг еще жив и находится в настоящее время в одной из подпольных тюрем. Я хочу сказать об одном высокоинформационном шведском дипломате, что Валленберг, которому сейчас 76 лет, был арестован в июле 1945 и в августе прошлого года. Мы собираемся все, чтобы добиться его освобождения и возвращения с семьей. Мы взяли с собой также список 430 политических заключенных, освобожденных, которые на советских тюрьмах мы будем добиваться».

Назавсем, кстати, что в декабре прошлого года Маргарет Тэтчер также настаивала на освобождении Валленберга правительством СССР об освобождении Рудольфа Валленберга.

Мировая общественность с огромным интересом ждала результатов работы комиссии. 4 февраля, всего через два часа после прилета Котлар в Торонто, состоялась его пресс-конференция.

Государственные чиновники, с которыми мы встречались в Москве, сказали Котлар, откликнулся в нашей просьбе рассмотреть дело Валленберга только добровольно, Берлин, куда съездили, проведя Громико, все же дает свои планы, и Громико вполне может решить этот вопрос окончательно, хотя бы для урегулирования своего преемства и Громико и отговорится у себя дома. Но подобным юридическим маневром является то, что игнорирует вопрос о деле Рудольфа Валленберга возмущения Андрес Ламбарте Салас.

Как видно, может быть, новый вариант и Советским Союзом достаточно правым там в основном то, что он стал известно Валленберга была совершена была несправедливости, возмущения несправедливости, составляющих историю СССР?»

# Briefing

Official quits State Department to join Bush ■ Art exhibit honors hero of Holocaust ■ Bradley and McMillen teaming up for homeless.

## Departing Official

Diana Dougan, Assistant Secretary of State and Coordinator for International Communication and Information Policy, has resigned to work on George Bush's Presidential campaign.

Mrs. Dougan has pressed for greater competition in the global marketplace, which she says has given consumers greater variety and choices at lower costs.

It was not always easy to coordinate the work of 14 Federal agencies that share responsibility for telecommunications policy, she said.

"The key challenge was working with the disparate and often competing elements in U.S. Government and U.S. industry," she said. "The interests of manufacturers of equipment are not necessarily the same as those of providers of equipment. Our focus internationally has been on liberalization and flexibility."

A major disappointment, she said, was that "American companies have not been very aggressive in marketing internationally."

## Tribute to Wallenberg

A special art exhibit paying tribute to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of people from being sent to Nazi death camps, will go on view Tuesday in the Rotunda of the House Cannon Office Building on Capitol Hill. Twenty-seven abstract collages by Alice Lok Cahana, a Houston artist whose family was seized in the Nazi takeover of Hungary, will be on display.

Titled "From Ashes to the Rainbow: a Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg," the paintings incorporate many items that document Ms. Cahana's wartime experience, including photographs of her family and Mr. Wallenberg, fake passports that he issued and poems by children in concentration camps. The paintings, beginning with brooding, tormented pieces, evolve into rainbow-colored works that reflect the artist's gradual understanding of her experience and her hopes for the future. They will be exhibited through March 30.

The exhibit is co-sponsored by Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and the ARCO Foundation. Mr. Lantos and his wife, Annette, were among those Mr. Wallenberg saved by arranging for them to flee using fake Swedish passports. Ms. Cahana, then 15, spent 18 months in the Auschwitz, Guben and Bergen-Belsen camps. Her father was one of those saved by Mr. Wallenberg.

On Wednesday, the House Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials will hold hearings on a resolution introduced by Mr. Lantos authorizing a monument to honor Mr. Wallenberg on Federal land.



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## Soviets Praise Swede

Raul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved as many as 20,000 Jews from the Nazis before disappearing while in Soviet custody, was praised by the Soviet Union yesterday in a radical break with tradition.

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, in Stockholm to sign an agreement with Sweden governing territorial rights in the Baltic Sea, was asked whether the reassessment of Soviet history under way in the Kremlin had shed new light on Wallenberg's fate.

Wallenberg was last seen in January, 1945, being driven off to see the commander of Soviet troops who had just occupied the city.

Compiled from News Dispatches

*Nawda* 1-14-48

Wallenberg  
NWE

ON MY MIND | A. M. Rosenthal

7-5-88

## The Connection

**T**here sits Andrei Gromyko at the Party conference, face of stone. Fifty years of obedience to Soviet czars behind him, removal from office ahead, but still a force and still the key to a mystery within a mystery that haunts history and millions of people around the world.

Soon Mr. Gromyko will lose the title of President that was his reward for serving Josef Stalin, serving Nikita Khrushchev, serving Mikhail Gorbachev and all the Soviet rulers between. Mr. Gorbachev wants the presidency to be strengthened and given to him.

Mr. Gromyko will take with him a professional lifetime of secrets about Soviet governments. But the one secret that arouses the most passion and emotion and a restless, ceaseless

In January 1943, the Russians entered Budapest. On January 17, Wallenberg went to meet Soviet officers to get aid for the Jews; he disappeared.

For 12 years, the Soviet Union denied he was a prisoner. Then in 1957, Moscow said yes, he had been imprisoned by the Soviet Union since the day he vanished, but according to an official note, he had died in prison in 1947. His body and all papers had disappeared and nobody was alive who could give further testimony.

The man who signed that note was Andrei Gromyko, then a deputy foreign minister. It was not the truth. Raoul Wallenberg was seen by Soviet prisoners for years after 1947. And reports of his still being alive in one camp or another continued even long after the Gromyko letter.

Some of the reports may be wrong. But Wallenberg students and historians — there are Wallenberg committees all over the world — are convinced that he lived years after Mr. Gromyko said he was long dead.

The mystery within a mystery: What happened to Wallenberg, and why has Moscow hidden the truth for 43 years?

Possibly the Russians seized him because Moscow was paranoid about all foreigners in the war zone and kept him because he might be useful some day. Then the Wallenberg story became an embarrassment to the Soviet state and its top officials. One official, Andrei Gromyko, stayed in high position from regime to regime.

There was hope when Mr. Gorbachev came to power that he would order the full story told at once or at least when Mr. Gromyko left office.

But here is something new. It was revealed at the historic Communist Party meeting that Mr. Gromyko is one of four top "conservative" Politburo members who helped Mr. Gorbachev achieve power.

Westerners think of the Soviet drama as between hard-liners and reformers, bad guys and good guys. Mr. Gorbachev knows he was chosen by the orthodox Communists like Mr. Gromyko, as well as the reformers, to lead the country out of chaos.

He is not the head of a faction. To remain in power, he has to represent old-timers and new-timers. So he may not be eager to call a man important to his own Politburo constituency a liar while taking his job away.

But still — perhaps one day Mr. Gorbachev will decide that it would be in the interest of Soviet esteem around the world to allow the full story to be told. That would be the best monument to Raoul Wallenberg, that ordinary, good young Swede. His mourners everywhere could rest at last. □

### The Gromyko, Wallenberg mystery.

search for an answer has to do not with the use of power but simply with the life, work and fate of one good man named Raoul Wallenberg.

One day in June 1944, American representatives in Stockholm approached this young Swede, then about 32. They asked him if he would do something that would put his life in daily peril. They asked him to go to Budapest and try to save Jews from the Germans and the Hungarian Fascists.

Wallenberg came from a well-known Swedish family. He studied at the University of Michigan and entered the family business. He was an eager, bright young man, pleasant and fairly ordinary.

Other fairly ordinary young men were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews, in the streets, in the fields, in the camps. Those ordinary young Germans had guns and furnaces. Wallenberg had only a post as an attaché from neutral Sweden, some money from Jews abroad and overarching courage.

Wallenberg saved thousands of Jews. He gave them Swedish identification papers, hid them in houses hung with Swedish flags. He marched into the midst of the killers, and said "Ich bin Wallenberg," as if that were armor against Hell.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews were murdered by the Germans, but for those he saved, for their descendants and many who just know his story, his name is blessed.

ЛЮСЬЕН ФИНС  
L. Wallenberg  
Rauval

Еще 10 лет назад никто из нас не знал Рауля Валленберга, шведского дипломата, который в годы Второй мировой войны рисковал жизнью ради спасения еврейских детей и взрослых. Он стал одним из героев своего времени, а в 1947 году за свои заслуги был награжден высшим орденом ГУЛА. Сегодня его имя известно каждому школьнику, а в 1988 году в Москве состоялось открытие мемориальной доски в честь Рауля Валленберга в районе Гурьевского сада.

# ПОСВЯЩАЕТСЯ РАУЛЮ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГУ

Для конгрессмена Тома Кларка тот памятник «был бы не так важен, как памятник Раулю Валленбергу», заявил один из авторов идеи мемориала в Вашингтоне. Кларк сказал, что мемориал будет посвящен не только Раулю Валленбергу, но и всем жертвам Холокоста. Он добавил, что мемориал будет посвящен всем жертвам Холокоста, а не только Раулю Валленбергу.

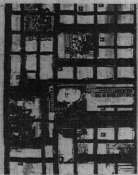
По инициативе Лангеса в Конгрессе США состоялось заседание рабочей группы по изучению истории Холокоста. Раулю Валленбергу посвящено мемориал в Вашингтоне.

Этот мемориал будет посвящен Раулю Валленбергу, который спас жизни тысяч еврейских детей. Он был арестован в Швеции и отправлен в лагерь смерти в Бердзеве. Раулю Валленбергу посвящено мемориал в Вашингтоне.

Имя выставлено на работу в Нью-Йорке. Раулю Валленбергу посвящено мемориал в Вашингтоне. Раулю Валленбергу посвящено мемориал в Вашингтоне.

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Эрик Кассин Рауль Валленберг 1941

— Зачем нас спасали в тюрьме, кому мы были полезны? — спросил Валленберг. Мы знали, что упрямый, но не злой человек. Мы прощали его за его упрямство. Мы прощали его за его упрямство. Мы прощали его за его упрямство.

Вашингтон, округ Колумбия, 10 мая 1988 года. Раулю Валленбергу посвящено мемориал в Вашингтоне.

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## Wallenberg Seen in '86, Swede's Report Says

By STEVE LOHR

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Aug. 30 — A well-known Swedish businessman and novelist has given the Stockholm Government new evidence he says shows that Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat presumed to have disappeared in Soviet prisons after saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis, was alive as recently as 1986 and may be alive today.

The businessman, Kenne Fant, 65 years old, is a former president of Sweden's largest movie studio, Svensk Film Industri. He said he had been doing research on the Wallenberg case for six years, interviewing 63 Russian

émigrés in Britain, France and the United States.

Mr. Fant said that according to a reliable informant now in the West, "an old Scandinavian diplomat" who helped save Jews in Budapest at the end of World War II was treated for frostbite on his right foot at the hospital of a large Soviet prison camp in Blagoveshchensk, near the Chinese border, on Dec. 22, 1986.

The Soviet position is that Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack in prison in 1947 at the age of 35. Therefore, Mr. Fant said, the person in Blagoveshchensk in 1986 would have been given another name, but it could "hardly be

anybody else but Raoul Wallenberg."

Mr. Fant said he could not publicly disclose the name of the informant, since the person has relatives living in the Soviet Union. He said he did give the names of all the Russian émigrés he interviewed to the Swedish Foreign Ministry last week.

### 'I Think It's Probable'

"I've become convinced that Wallenberg was alive as recently as December 1986," he said in a telephone interview from Stockholm. "And I think it's probable that he is alive."

Wollrath Tham, the Swedish Foreign Ministry official in charge of research

DNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1988

into the Wallenberg case, said it was premature to assess the significance of Mr. Fant's information, since the documents were presented to the Government only last week. "But we're certainly going to look into it," he said.

In addition to the 1966 report, Mr. Fant said several reliable witnesses had confirmed that a man who fit Mr. Wallenberg's description was in the psychiatric hospital in Blagoveshchensk, near the prison camp in the same city, from at least February 1978 to December 1978. That report had been previously cited in a book by Abraham Shifrin and Cronid Lubarsky, two Soviet émigrés.

Mr. Fant added that Victor Davidov, a Russian émigré now living in the United States, who was in the Blagoveshchensk psychiatric hospital from 1980 to 1983, had told him that inmates

at the hospital had spoken of an "old Swede," presumably Mr. Wallenberg, who had been at the hospital in 1973.

Mr. Fant is an author of seven historical novels, including one entitled "R," which centers on a single day in Mr. Wallenberg's life in prison.

A member of a prominent Swedish family of bankers and industrialists, Mr. Wallenberg would be 76 years old today. Sweden, which was neutral in the war, sent him to Budapest in mid-1944 at the request of the United States War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress to try to save Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps. Through ingenuity and heroism, he issued Swedish working papers to 20,000 Jews and indirectly helped perhaps 100,000 others to escape.

After Soviet troops entered Budapest in January 1945, Mr. Wallenberg was

placed under what was described to the Swedish Foreign Ministry a month later as Soviet protection. Although the Kremlin has never explained why it arrested him, it is assumed that it regarded him as a possible spy for the United States.

#### Dead, Soviets Insist

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 — The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, replying to a question on Mr. Fant's information, repeated that Mr. Wallenberg had died years ago. "We've responded to many requests by the Swedish Government," he said today. "We studied the matter deeply, with no results. It is evident he died many, many years ago."

The 007 Commemorative Association

P.O. Box 1543-F.D.R. Station  
New York, N.Y. 10150

On September 1, 1983 an excruciating brutal mass murder of 269 men, women, and children, by the Russian Kremlin dominated air force, occurred. The defenseless victims were plunged into the icy waters of the Sea of Japan. Those who had died immediately were tragically "fortunate". The others had an unspeakably horrible fate. (The 25 children on board were between the ages of 2 to 13.)

There is no perfect government in this world, but a democracy like the United States is a paradise compared to the miserable lives of people afflicted with a ruthless, cruel dictatorship like the Kremlin. The Kremlin is the master and the rotten KGB is everywhere and intimidates the population. There is no freedom of speech, the media is strictly controlled and censored. Few people have the right or permission to leave the country. Russia is a huge Concentration Camp. Once in a while, for political reasons, the Masters let a small number leave the country.

Since its origin in 1917, 72 years ago, communist Russia has steadfastly declared its determination to destroy the capitalist world. It has since its origin killed or starved to death many of its own people and has expanded its territory and power greatly by conquering fragile, disorganized societies, which today are deprived of liberty. Some of these areas were formerly independent states like Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, (where they built a wall to prevent flight) and at present they have seized Afghanistan, where they have killed, and are still killing hundreds of thousands of Afghans. Their rotten hands are involved in the Far and Middle East and in South and Central America. Cuba under Fidel Castro is one of their allies.

What can we do to break the deadlock that this disgusting monster (the Kremlin and its KGB) has on much of the world? Military war is out of the question. In this nuclear age it would be the destruction of the world. The long, hard, tough solution is: (A) Organization. The combining of the powers of various, vigorous ANTI-COMMUNIST societies (free countries) and (B) a tough drive to OSTRACISE Russia from the capitalist countries of the world. No more cultural, social, athletic or economic exchanges. Except for some minimal ones, there will be no trade and only some necessary political contact. Over a number of years Russia will become weak and the people will be forced to break out of their bonds.

It will not be easy. There is a certain amount of rot in the capitalist world and there is a willingness of some to give anything to the Kremlin for MONEY. We have the present case of a U.S. navy officer and his family who betrayed America. In the New York Times of August 28, 1985 there is an article: "U.S. OFFERS SOVIET TALKS ON AIR LINK". The U.S. government, Pan Am Airlines, and General Tours which sponsors tours to Russia are all eagerly enthusiastic and the murderous Russian bastards would love to get the American dollars too.

Constant pressure must be placed on government and private officials to OSTRACIZE THE MURDERERS OF THE KREMLIN. We, the victims of 007 must ORGANIZE and work to unite with others to destroy Kremlin Russia before they destroy us!

Do let 007 know your thoughts about this message. Address is above.

P.S. Jack, Morris and I were in World War II. Morris was killed in the War. Jack flew 39 Missions against the Nazis. He was among the 269 the Russian Kremlin killed.

A.A. Katz

WHERE IS RAUL WALLENBERG?

## How five days of guidance in Budapest brought home the horror of shared history and the debt to Raoul Wallenberg

### Second Thoughts

Simon Inglis

**A**LTHOUGH I knew straight away, Anna hadn't been quite sure. And because of her uncertainty we played the usual games Jewish people play: letting slip the odd word here and there, making occasional references to Israel, testing reactions. Never the direct inquiry: "Well, are you?"

Having met in a flurry of "cordial" international greetings at Ferihegy Airport we drove towards Budapest, Anna in the front of the taxi as she

explained the itinerary. I was hardly listening. She looked so like my aunt, it was uncanny. That was how I knew.

On day two Anna joined me on the back seat where we chatted politely between engagements. By then I wanted to ask her not, "Well are you?" but, "Were you here at the same time as he?" By which I meant Raoul Wallenberg.

By day three we were relaxing, lightly brushing each other's arms as we listened to buskers in Vörösmarty Square. With our jovial driver, Sandor, we made a happy trio tearing the city.

At the end of that day I pecked Anna on the cheek as she dropped me off at my hotel near Marx Square. The very name conjured up victors and victims, and Budapest was to

prove full of them. Up here on the hill, another guide intoned, was where the German Army made its final, futile stand against the advancing Red Army, bringing the old city of Buda crashing about their heads.

Here, at the restored Vigadó Concert Hall, was where Bela Bartok gave his last recital in Hungary before leaving in 1941. "Parking round here is a mess," Anna pretended to moan, obviously fond of her fellow countrymen's lack of discipline. We parked illegally.

Thousands followed Bartok in the next two decades: film directors, mathematicians, writers, the man who repairs

our central heating in London. Everyone knows a soft-hearted Hungarian a long way from home.

They left behind bullet holes, yellow stars, red stars, and statues: this one an agitator, that one a prince. There may be Levis in the shops but history hangs in the air of Budapest like an electrical charge.

On day four Anna's story began to unfold, as we both

knew it would. Born in Czechoslovakia, she was taken to Auschwitz as a 12-year-old. Her parents were sent one way, Anna another. Dr Mengele asked for her age and, she never quite understood why, she pretended to be 17. This one white lie saved her.

Past the modern Forum Hotel, built with Austrian money, past the art nouveau Gresham Building built by the British, Sandor drove us towards the parliament square. Blue skies became grey as black-and-white footage flickered in my imagination. This must have been the route taken by Soviet tanks in 1966. Apart from the occasional tourist the square was empty, as if locals hesitated to step on the cobbles where their protesting friends had once fallen in innocence. But stones cannot speak, and I was now far more absorbed by Anna's story as we drove on to my next appointment, near Heroes' Square. After liberation from Auschwitz she was sent to a Viennese sanatorium, where two years later she faced a choice: to go to distant relatives

in California or to Budapest where the only other surviving member of the family, her aunt, had hidden when the round-up of Hungarian Jews began in 1944.

How had this aunt eluded her captors, I had to ask. Did Raoul play a part? "It was all by chance," said Anna, but that seemed too arbitrary. We who didn't live through it cannot bear loose ends. (Perhaps we are subconsciously collecting data in order to prepare our own escape plans?) Anyway, in the ruins of Pest, Anna and her aunt rebuilt their lives.

On day five lunch was near Vaci Utca, the Bond Street of Budapest where Austrians stock up on cheap goodies and Polish tourists think they're in America. Over goose liver and lentils and to a background of

Gipsy music, Anna told me of her husband who ran circuses and died young.

Then it was on to the outskirts of Pest where the tower blocks and tatty grass, the supermarkets and bus-queues could have been Moscow, could have been Salford, except for the cars: swarms of straining, yellow fibre-glass East German Bratislas. Sandor's Lada was a boy racer by comparison.

Anna was glad to have me for the week. The alternative had been Czech painters or a party of West German holiday-makers. These she tries to avoid since occasionally the older members (male and female) brag about the war as if it had all been such a lark. Once — she never meant it to happen — a young German tourist glimpsed the number tattooed on Anna's arm. His shocked embarrassment had been too awkward to bear.

After lunch we drove across the Elisabeth suspension bridge to the Second District, a comfortable suburb of Buda, just beyond Moscow Square.

"There's something I want you to see," she said.

We stopped on the busy Szinyi Erzsébet Avenue where on a grass verge a bronze figure stands flanked by two slabs of pink granite. A Latin inscription read: "While good fortune stands by your side, friends are plenty around. But should grey clouds gather, you are alone to withstand the storm."

This was the spot where they found Wallenberg's car after he was taken by the Soviets on January 17, 1945. Not far away was Eichmann's headquarters at the Majestic Hotel. During his seven months in Budapest, while Anna was in Auschwitz, the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg saved countless thousands of Jews from Eichmann's cattle trucks; yet when a monument was put up in 1947, like Wallenberg, it too disappeared. Again the Soviets were suspected.

It took another 40 years and the advent of Gorbachev for the present memorial to be erected and for Hungarians to read in their own newspapers of the Kromlin's part in the affair.

With traffic trundling by Anna and I stared into the road, searching eyes of the sculpture. One of Wallenberg's hands is tucked casually into his overcoat pocket; the other is extended, palm downwards, as if he were groping in the dark for a door handle. Will we ever know? "Where are you now, Raoul?"

We drove back to Pest in silence, the guide and the guided both overwhelmed by the injustice of it all, gripping each other's hands for dear life.

## Where's Wallenberg?

8/1/88

It's Time the Soviets  
Come Clean About His Fate

Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish angel of mercy who plucked tens of thousands of Budapest Jews from Adolf Eichmann's clutches in the summer of 1944 — sparing them certain death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz — would have been 75 years old on Aug. 4.

It is important that his birthday be honored — for two reasons.

He is evidence of the fact that when it comes to human rights — indeed to saving human lives — one man can make a difference. There is, in fact, no one who better illustrates this truth in the entire history of the 20th century.

The other reason Wallenberg should be celebrated is that his own fate is a mystery. It is important, in other words, simply that he be remembered.

In one of life's bitter ironies, after preventing thousands from disappearing into the *nacht und nebel* (night and fog) of the Nazi concentration camp universe, Wallenberg himself vanished into the night and fog of Moscow's gulag archipelago.

He was seized by the Russians in early 1945, just after the Red Army entered Budapest, which isn't astonishing. He was an almost perfect combination of everything that

excited Soviet paranoia: a Swede (i.e., a World War II neutral), an heir to a multimillion-dollar industrial fortune (the Wallenbergs remain one of Sweden's wealthiest and most prominent families), a private individual capable of defying the Gestapo (this undoubtedly led the KGB to suspect him of links to either the OSS or the British security services). He also was a man with a fiercely loyal following in a city the Soviets were determined to tame.

All in all, it would have been astounding if the Russians hadn't arrested Raoul Wallenberg.

But it took Moscow 12 years just to acknowledge that they had done so. In 1957, after Nikita Khrushchev's "secret speech" on the crimes of Stalin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko admitted what his government had long denied — Wallenberg had been arrested by the Soviets in 1945 and taken to Moscow.

But according to Gromyko, Wallenberg had died in prison of natural causes in 1947.

The fact that no body or grave or clothing had survived, not to speak of witnesses — along with the fact that Wallenberg would have been only 35 years old at the time — combined to inspire considerable skepticism in the West. That skepticism has been heightened in the three decades since Gromyko's undocumented pronouncement by persistent claims on the part of liberated inmates to have seen Wallenberg or heard tell of his presence somewhere in the gulag.

Along with the mass exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel and America between 1974 and 1979 came reports and rumors about a mysterious Swede. Some former gulag inmates said they had met the Swede. After reaching the West and learning about Wallenberg, a number were sure the man they'd encountered was he.

Other Soviet emigres who'd been in KGB custody at one time or another had heard of such a person.

It may be that Raoul Wallenberg is alive today. Only Moscow knows.

It may be that he died of neglect or maltreatment, perhaps in 1947, perhaps in the years since. Only Moscow knows.

Never, however, has there been a more opportune moment for the Soviets to make a clean breast of it. Mikhail Gorbachev has made coming to terms with history a central component of *glasnost*.

Surely if Soviet citizens can be taught about Josef Stalin's murderous purges, about the execution on trumped-up charges of early Bolsheviks (subsequently transformed into unpersons) and about the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact, then the Soviet people can handle the truth about Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Washington — which has a direct interest thanks to the fact that Congress made Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen seven years ago — has joined forces with Stockholm, with the Wallenberg family and with men and women he rescued (many are still alive) to create a formidable lobby.

Now is the time for that lobby to apply the maximum pressure. It is entirely possible that Gorbachev will prove responsive.

It's wrong that we don't even know what became of this extraordinary individual — this "crystal spirit," to use George Orwell's phrase.

Wallenberg combined tenacity with ingenuity and raw courage. His practice in Budapest was to appear on the scene as the trains were being loaded with Jews bound for Auschwitz. In his capacity as the honorary Swedish consul, he would distribute passportlike documents to as many Jews as possible. The confused SS tended generally to honor the "Wallenberg passports."

Later he grew bolder and placed entire streets in the Jewish ghetto under the protection of the Swedish government.

He was a beacon of light at one of the darkest moments in the history of man. Aug. 4 was his birthday. Where is he?

Eric Breindel is the New York Post editorial page editor.



### Soviet Says Wallenberg Dead

■ MOSCOW—Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis, died 41 years ago in a Soviet prison and was cremated without an autopsy, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said at a briefing.

He said A 1957 search of documents at Lubyanka Prison in Moscow turned up a note written by the medical service officer, identified only as Smol'tsov. The note said, "Prisoner Wallenberg died in his cell last night, presumably of myocardial infarction [heart attack] . . . The body ordered to be cremated without a post mortem. July 17, 1947."

Gerasimov raised the topic of Wallenberg's death without prompting from reporters. He said the issue had been broached Friday in Vienna by representatives of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary at a conference on European security.

Despite Soviet insistence that he died in prison in 1947, reports have persistently surfaced that Wallenberg had been seen in Soviet prison camps. Gerasimov said he knew no other details about Wallenberg's death or arrest.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest in July 1944, on a U.S.-sponsored mission to save Jews. He disappeared after the Red Army swept into the Hungarian capital in January 1945.

## Soviets on Wallenberg

The Soviet government said yesterday that Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis, died 41 years ago in a Soviet prison and was cremated without an autopsy.

Gennady I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a briefing in Moscow that Wallenberg died in July, 1947. He did not give the exact date of death.

Despite Soviet insistence that he died in prison in 1947, reports have persistently surfaced that Wallenberg had been seen in Soviet prison camps.

Swedish author Kenne Fant, in a recently released book on Wallenberg, said he had spoken to "a very trustworthy source" who heard of a prisoner who must have been Wallenberg. Fant said the prisoner was seen in 1986 in the labor camp Blagoveshchenka.

## Ethnic Strife in USSR

Armenians and Azerbaijanis armed with rifles and handguns battled in a new outbreak of violence in the disputed region of the Caucasus, and the Tass news agency reported yesterday that 25 people were injured.

The shootout during the weekend in a village in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh marked an escalation of tensions between these two ethnic groups in the Soviet Union.

The ethnic strife over the last seven months has been a challenge for Kremlin leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

## Hirohito Health Worse

The condition of 87-year-old Emperor Hirohito grew worse late last night, several days after the onset of a fever, and his chief physician was summoned to the Imperial Palace shortly before midnight.

"The emperor vomited blood shortly before 10 o'clock Monday night," Imperial Household Agency spokesman Iwao Miyao told reporters at a hastily called news conference yesterday.

"We applied emergency treatment, including a blood transfusion. . . . He is stable."

Crown Prince Akihito, the heir to the Chrysanthemum Throne of Japan, visited briefly at his father's bedside.

Compiled from News Dispatches

*News*  
9-20-88

# Gorbachev Could Be the One to Find Wallenberg

By BILL PAUL

To: Mikhail S. Gorbachev  
The Kremlin, Moscow

Seize the moment, Mr. Gorbachev. Now that Andrei Gromyko has retired, order a search for Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazis.

It was Mr. Gromyko who told the world in 1957 that Raoul Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in 1947. As long as Mr. Gromyko was in power, you of course had to tread lightly on the issue of whether Mr. Wallenberg might still be alive, as many eyewitnesses have claimed over the years.

But I believe that you—unlike Mr. Gromyko and the heads of state he served, including Josef Stalin—don't think Mr. Wallenberg was a spy. Your prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, said in a speech in Stockholm a few months ago that Mr. Wallenberg was a great humanitarian.

From news reports, I know you recently had a hand in construction of a new monument to Mr. Wallenberg in Budapest, the city where he performed his miracle. Your predecessors ordered the original monument removed to a provincial pharmacological college, where it stands today without identifying marks.

I further know from press reports that your government is concerned about its

own unreturned heroes—prisoners of war whom Afghan resistance leaders have acknowledged holding. That's a fair cry from the days when the Stalin regime had returning Russian POWs shot on the docks of Odessa because, in Stalin's view, a Russian soldier who allowed himself to be taken prisoner was a traitor.

Please find Mr. Wallenberg, Mr. Gorbachev. As his brother noted in a speech in Philadelphia one year ago, Raoul Wallenberg may be buried alive in your prison system, a nameless inmate who even you, Mr. Gorbachev, may think died long ago.



Raoul Wallenberg

Mr. Gorbachev, there's no question your predecessors lied about what happened to Mr. Wallenberg. In 1947, then-Soviet deputy foreign minister Andrei Vyshinsky said that "Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union," and that "he is unknown to us." But then, in announcing Mr. Wallenberg's death in 1957, Mr. Gromyko said Mr. Wallenberg had in fact been a Soviet prisoner in 1947. So why

when Mr. Gromyko says, as he did in 1957, that Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack, should we—or you—believe him?

Recent press reports have noted that you've already got the KGB trying to find out what happened to the victims of Stalin's purges so that today the victims' relatives might find some inner peace. To find Mr. Wallenberg, you might want to start at the Blagoveshchenka labor camp, where a new book by Swedish author Kenne Fant says Mr. Wallenberg was seen in 1986 by "a very trustworthy source."

To millions of people, Raoul Wallenberg is a hero, a courageous humanitarian who stared down the Nazis—who were your enemy as well as ours, Mr. Gorbachev.

And, while you're searching for Mr. Wallenberg, please also search for the many German, Italian, French and other POWs from World War II whom your predecessors wouldn't release after the war. Indeed, your predecessors wouldn't even cooperate with a United Nations commission that, between 1960 and 1967, tried unsuccessfully to get your nation to return voluntarily these thousands of men.

I think you'll even find some American soldiers there, too.

Mr. Paul, a reporter in the Journal's New York bureau, has written previously on efforts to locate missing U.S. soldiers.

W.H.J. 10/6/88

## Half-brother prods Soviets on Wallenberg

IT was with a full heart that I read Eric Breindel's brilliant column, "Let Moscow reveal Wallenberg's fate" (Op Ed, Aug. 4).

Those of us involved in the day-to-day efforts on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf were so grateful to see the Wallenberg story so clearly spelled out in a major article for all the world to note.

The timing could not have been better. Wallenberg's half-brother, Prof. Guy von Dardel, had meetings with Soviet officials in Moscow very recently to discuss his kinsman's case.



Wallenberg

Since its founding in May of 1961, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the U.S. has honored its dual pledge: to work for information leading to Wallenberg's release from illegal captivity, and, of equal importance, to educate the American public about Wallenberg and his singular endeavors.

It is vital that our children know that there are men and women like Raoul Wallenberg who throughout history have been willing to risk personal safety for the humanitarian principles in which they believe. Our country has seen all too few such heroes; we need to treasure those we do have.

Our committee welcomes inquiries and promises that the thrust of its work will continue to reflect the integrity, humanitarianism and courage which we have learned from Raoul Wallenberg.

Please contact our office: 127 E. 73d St., New York, N.Y. 10021; (212) 737-7790.

RACHEL OESTREICHER HASPEL  
President, the Raoul Wallenberg  
Committee of the U.S., Manhattan

My Post 8/30/88

*B. Wallenberg R.*  
**СОВЕТСКИЕ ВЛАСТИ**

### СООБЩАЮТ О ЗАПИСИ О СМЕРТИ ВАЛЕНБЕРГА

Москва

Руваль Валленберг — шведский дипломат, который спасал евреев от истребления во время Второй Мировой войны, похоронен им похоронить похоронят и выветрившие кости из Буданшута в Венгрии. В 1945 году после того, как Куданнак Арвинг заявил Буданшуту, Валленберг был арестован и в 1947 году, как сообщают советские власти, умер в тюремной камере от сердечного приступа. На Западе существуют серьезные подозрения, что Валленберг жил по сей день. Шведский автор Кенн Фант сообщает в своей книге — где выдана Руваль Валленберга, его якобы видели в лагере недалеко от Емтландсманна /Андрюшии спад/ в 1986 го-

*Russkaja Biblioteka*

ду. Тот же автор пишет, что Валленберга не было в Ленинграде и в Москве в 1982 и в 1983 годах. Времени от времени в западной печати поднимается тема о том, что Валленберг до сих пор жив и начался удерживается в советских тюрьмах. Трудно сказать, что является правдой. В те времена, в 1945 году, в советскую тюрьму можно было попасть не совершив никакого преступления и находиться в ней долгое время, затем поглотить неизвестно где.

В недавнее время советские власти сообщили, что запись, обнаруженная в 1957 году, свидетельствует о смерти Валленберга и о кремации тела в 1947 году. Шедом государственной службы безопасности в то время был Виктор Абдулов, осуществлявший массовые репрессии по распоряжению Сталина и который сам тоже был репрессирован.

Как сообщили советской официальной прес-станции Геннадий Греськов о смерти Руваль Герасимова, которая последовала в

*9/12/1988*

1947 году, было сообщено представителями Социальных Штатов, Канады, Великобритания, Швеция и Венгрии на конференции по европейской безопасности и Восток. В Швеция многие считают, что Валленберг жив и отказываются верить советским утверждениям о его смерти.

Геннадий Греськов сказал, что им известна какая-либо подробностей о смерти Валленберга, неизвестны также привычны его ареста.

Валленберг был отправлен в Буданшут в июле 1944 года в порядке организованной США миссии по спасению евреев. Ему удалось спасти около 100,000 человек.

#### РУССКАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА

Русские! Вас ожидает библиотечка Русского Центра, где до 20 тысяч томов русских книг и журналов! Не забываюте русский язык!

# Traveling exhibit a tribute to real-life Wallenberg

By Margo Hammond

A photographic exhibit chronicling the life of Raoul Wallenberg—the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II—will travel across country during the next three years.

Originally mounted in England where it circulated for the past three years, the exhibit was expanded and updated by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, which was founded in 1981 and is sponsoring the traveling show along with the Axel DeFornation League of the Bronx, N.Y.

Interest in the Wallenberg case has surged in recent years. A mini-series entitled "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" aired tonight and tomorrow at 9 p.m. on NBC. Tomorrow, the city of New York will resume the walkway in front of the United Nations building after Mr. Wallenberg, and on January 17 the city held a tribute to the former diplomat.

Composed of 26 panels and extensive text, the photographic exhibit includes pictures of Mr. Wallen-

**“As many as 25,000 people were kept in those protected houses . . . Wallenberg set up schools, orphanages, a dispensary . . .”**

RACHEL OESTERLICHER HASPEL

berg's childhood, as well as a group of photos taken by Thomas Veres in 1945 in Budapest, where Mr. Wallenberg carried out his rescue missions during the Nazi occupation.

Mr. Veres, a Jew who had converted to Christianity and whose father was the court photographer for the Hungarian regime, took pictures at Mr. Wallenberg in the hospitals and soup kitchens he set up in 20 buildings that were part of the Swedish legation in Budapest.

"As many as 25,000 people were kept in those protected houses, hung with Swedish flags," says Rachel Oesterlicher Haspel, president of the Wallenberg committee. "Wallenberg set up schools, orphanages, a dispensary—they even began to do some maintenance in these buildings." Mr. Veres, who left Hungary in New York, often took the more public photographs of Mr. Wallenberg with his camera strapped in a scarf to avoid detection. One particularly touching photo shows Mr. Wallenberg in a railroad station where he is overseeing the escape of a group of Hungarian Jews.

The photographs will be on display throughout May in Minneapolis at the American Swedish Institute. From June 6 to July 15 the exhibit moves to Alumni House of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where Mr. Wallenberg graduated with top honors 50 years ago from the School of Architecture. The schedule for the remaining four of the exhibit has not yet been set.

Mrs. Haspel attributes the growing interest in the Wallenberg case to the efforts of his half-sister and her brother, who believe, along with

the committee, that Mr. Wallenberg is still alive and is being held in a Soviet prison.

Mr. Wallenberg's arrest by the Soviets in 1945, says Mrs. Haspel, was deliberately played down by his mother, who was told if she kept quiet, the Soviets would release her son. When she died in 1979, the rest of the family decided to pressure for more international recognition of the case.

A number of books have been written on the subject, although, ironically, the book on which the epicentring NBC miniseries is based has been denounced by the committee because the author maintains Mr. Wallenberg was killed in 1946.

The miniseries, however, departs from the book's ending, alluding to Mr. Wallenberg's arrest by the Soviets and to sightings of Mr. Wallenberg within the Soviet Union, and has the committee's full approval.

"We have been able to reach hundreds of thousands of people through our work on the committee," says Mrs. Haspel. "But the miniseries will reach millions throughout the world. We are so grateful."

# Hollywood Is for Heroes

## Lamont Johnson On 'Wallenberg'

By Tom Shales  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Lamont Johnson seems likely to have succeeded in his ambition to be nobody's fool. The peppy, pragmatic director of the low-budget, two-part NBC film "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" (airing Monday and Tuesday, at 9 on Channel 4) has reached the envied career state of being able to choose just what he wants to do and then do it, something of a luxury in his line of work.

He's accomplished, professional and proficient, whether making movie theater movies ("The Last American Hero," "Dad on On") or TV movies ("The Execution of Private Slovik," "My Sweet Charlie," "Fear on Trial"), and he just looks around. He sounds like it, too, with his Telemaster Santonas and a bell-wetted brocade. He's in the mold of movie directors like John Huston and Howard Hawks and he's smart enough to know he's good.

The word "hero" recurs in John

son's films, and Ronald Wallenberg was a bona fide hero in about the great impression score. A well-born Swedish diplomat, he asked much, if not all, during World War II to travel to Budapest and make himself an insurmountable obstacle between Hungarian Jews and the Third Reich's efforts to exterminate them. He is believed to have saved as many as 120,000 lives. If Jews had names, Wallenberg would be one.

Richard Chamberlain gives a beautiful, fully realized performance as Wallenberg in the film, which was made on location in Yugoslavia because the Hungarians were afraid to let the film company into the country where all this really happened. "They didn't want to make waves with the Russians," Johnson says. "The Yugoslavs, on the other hand, were delighted to have us because they love to flash their noses at the Russians every chance they get."

Wallenberg was mysteriously arrested by the Soviets at the end of World War II. He has not been seen since. Some believe he is still alive. In 1961, President Reagan signed legislation making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen. See JOHNSON, PA, Col. 1

BY PHILIP HENNING FOR THE WASHINGTON POST  
Director Lamont Johnson



Ronald Wallenberg at age 23.

# Johnson

JOHNSON, From B1

case that was conceived as part of a play to learn of his fate and, if he is alive, of his whereabouts.

The already multifaceted Johnson learned Cramer as he could back-roads to his sources of contact during filming. His pals were not limited to the confined one, director and coproducer. He says he and executive producer Dick Berg (also executive producer of the forthcoming CBS miniseries "Spenser") are the real authors of the screenplay.

"Dick and I rewrote the script from scratch," Johnson says. "I hated the script Gerald Green wrote and didn't want to do it. And Dick said, 'Write a script. There's a lot of material concerning it,' and 'Read this, read that,' and 'See that documentary' and I did, and I got more interested, and I said, 'Well okay, are you for going to work on this from the ground up?' And he said, 'First of all, find this material to Gerald Green,' and I did. I loved Gerald Green. He was a nice man, a very eager, willing guy. I just didn't like his script.

"I gave him material, told him what I wanted to do with the whole first half, which was somebody started, it would've never got anything off to a start with it. I didn't have any opinion or meaning to the character or the history or anything else. It sort of amazed his way in. When I got back from Zagreb the first time, I had a meeting with Gerald and he gave me the results, filled with excitement about the material that I've given him, that he said he'd incorporated, and an approved script during the three weeks I was in Europe. And I read—fortunately, not in his presence—and got on a plane, went back to L.A., and said, 'Richard, I don't know what to do. This is not working.' He said, 'Well, do it yourself.' We did."

However, the Writers Guild of America ruled that Green should be the sole writer credited on the film. "I think the Writers Guild of America has turned into an absolutely absurd institution," says Johnson, while allowing that it started out "with a good intention," protecting writers' contributions to scripts that get mangled in the mill.

"Some of my best friends are writ-



Richard Chamberlain as World War II hero Ewald Walenberg.

ers," says Johnson, rattling it off: "My prejudice is violent and vehement. I've given an awful lot of good work and further employment to people who don't deserve it simply because I've gone a good job with their material that was nowhere to begin with. And I don't need any of that being said. Because the Writers Guild of America hates me anyway. And I'm a lot of writers' do."

In reviewing "Walenberg," Johnson says he and Berg decided to play up the role of the Hungarian Jewish underground in the story. Meanwhile, he aggressively pursued network requests that a romance subplot involving Walenberg and Barbara Ramsey (the bewitching Alice Krige) be played up. Johnson visited the real Barbara Ramsey in France as part of his research for the film. She later wrote him a note in French: "Je me souviens un souvenir" ("I was not his mistress"). Her affair with Walenberg was apparently never consummated. The Baron Ramsey was executed after Nuremberg as was colonial.

Call "Walenberg" what you will—it's really in one of the better and more astoundingly absorbing long-form programs of the season—but don't call it a docudrama. That would only make Laurence Johnson, Mr. Short Fuse himself, read.

"I hate the word 'docudrama,'" he says. "I think that's a piece of crap. You're either a documentary or you're a drama, but 'docudrama' is one of those portmanteau words that doesn't mean anything. It's a studio invention that allows for a lot of people to be in jobs that they don't deserve, creating lots of importance for themselves by saying things like 'You can't do that because that man was' there, he was in Panama. You go through all that [jargon] when what you are really writing about is the essence of somebody's selflessness or personality or relationship. And that's what I think we've achieved with 'Walenberg.'"

Johnson is asked what he thought of Abby Mann's docudrama "The Alcatraz Cell Makers," which CBS aired earlier this season. Furry he should ask. "It's absolutely appalling," Johnson says. "I just hated it. I think it's all in low it's dose, and that was done abominably."

Do more movies, our Lambert. Asked for his opinion of the five films nominated for Best Picture Oscars this year, he says the only one he goes a foot about was "The Killing Fields." And he also says, "I think 'Annie Hall' was an absolute crack. It hates it with a passion because I love

opera, and Mozart, and I think it was an absolute perfection, brevity and simplicity of all times. And I only prove what H.L. Mencken said, that America is populated largely by homophobes. But this also goes for England and much of Western Europe, which think it's a masterpiece. It proves that because something is reputed to be 'cultural,' it's eagerly talking to you, you feel almost attracted when you've seen it, as though you've just been enlightened or enlightened for adulthood, and you feel good about yourself. And I think that people can go to see this few pieces of solid culture, and think they're getting culture."

Johnson is read for opera. It is a child, he spent hours in his room listening to Metropolitan Opera broadcasts on the radio. At the age of 12, he was a staff announcer for NBC and a struggling actor, and he used to seek into Radio III, later the home of "Saturday Night Live," and watch Tanczoski collaborate the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

He also worked as an announcer for a Los Angeles radio station during the war, and in that period he recalls an angry, though not his first, confrontation with anti-Semites, a subject he does of course return to in "Walenberg," and morally.

"I remember during a broadcast where I had to read something horrible about Jewish death camps and the Jews. And I was horrified as I read this on the air, we hear the news of it. And the boss of the station, a big man, a southern colored—he looked Russian, called him Eisenick, and every time I would talk about Eleanor Roosevelt or FDR he would give me a call and say, 'I didn't know you had a little [A] in my back yard.' And so when I read this, I was almost fazed. He said, 'You're parts' that Jew propaganda on my lines! You get the hell off my lines if you're gonna offend propagandists! This man was in charge of the airwaves."

"That was 43 years ago. And three are still those who say, you know, 'That's pretty exaggerated, that stuff about the Jews in Germany.' Well, probably some of it is. But even if 50 percent is right, it's horrendous. So what are we arguing about, huh?"

"It's enormous, there's a certain inherent anti-Semitism in it, which is obviously anti-Semitic. I'm a Jew-hater, obviously terrified at the idea, and what it's all in by. It doesn't mean I have to love all Jews. There are a lot of Jews I hate. But I think I hate

more a lot of Irishmen—and I'm half Irish—because I grew up with such a mixed bunch of Irishmen in my family. And I loathed them with a passion. And I loathed my Norwegian father's folks, who were such clods and dumb-bells and fascists."

There.

Now as the subject of Richard Chamberlain, Johnson has nothing but praise. Or almost nothing but praise. "It is a wonderful production of the real graphic man I know. He is a terrific guy to work with, although I disapproved of his ever being an actor when we first did 'The Kidnaper' together."

"That was back in 1961. "It was the very first 'Kidnaper,' and I thought, 'What do I do with this beautiful stick? He was so pretty, and without any ostentatious emotion, and then he got to be a success, people adored him, he made lots of money and he took it and went off and I learned how to act, which I think is what Chamberlain did. He did so wonderfully, the farther he gets away from playing the pretty leading man, the better actor he is."

"He told me on the last day of shooting. This is the best thing I've ever done. And I couldn't be happier about it. It's certainly the best thing he's done in television. God knows, his untimely rejection is enormous. People in Zagreb were thrilled that he was coming. I would go out to dinner with him, we'd walk into an elevator—somebody would jump and climb each other, and none of them would thank themselves toward him. I mean, he has a powerful effect on people."

The director does look a little secret. His Anderson, the great Swedish actress who plays Walenberg's mother in the film, is actually younger than Chamberlain. She's 42, he's 48 and he's 50. She's says Johnson. "It was supposed to say that. He says he's 44." Forty-eight, 50—you and I should look so good at any age."

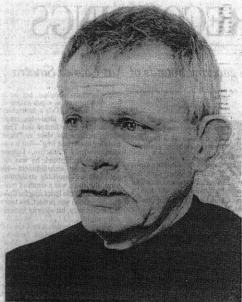
Johnson's career in television goes back to the great live days, and on such famed programs as "Profiles in Courage," based on the book by John F. Kennedy. His TV movies include breakthroughs like "That Certain Summer," one of the first films to deal with homosexuality, a topic that made ABC executives so nervous they sent Johnson a memo, which he served, warning not only that the two men in question never be seen touching each other, but also that there be no "leering eye contact." He laughs at the memory of that.

Now he says he has turned down "48 projects" since returning from Zagreb five months ago after completing "Walenberg" and will next stage a play in Los Angeles because that's what he wants to do. People who do things as heavily as Laurence Johnson do that should be allowed to do what they want. It's the best of all in most sometimes settle for less.

As for the big screen, Johnson has had ups and downs, one of the lowest down being the film "Lovers," which was readily dismissed for exploiting violence against women, but Johnson says that's not what it was meant to be. "It was a disaster. It was just a disaster experience. It was cinema producers Dino De Laurentiis and Freddie Fields for interfering. 'It turned out to be such a piece of crap and I started not thinking. I was going to make a respectable picture about rape, and went to a lot of trouble to do just that, and then Taste magazine said it in its review.' Laurence Johnson's a moral hero. It has done something to your brain. I have that copy of Taste magazine."

"Miss Marjorie, who used to be my agent [and is now a big estate executive] used to say to me, 'You're hot, you're hot, but when you're out, you're out. And I have





Johnson: "I'm convinced there's a certain inherent anti-Semitism."

been both many times. The hills and valleys have been, you know—I've been around so long that I can just see the profile like the hills of Rome. It's wonderful. I mean, I enjoy that because of the fact that I feel very good.

I'm doing better work than ever. I'm getting to really pick the things I can do." Lamont Johnson is that rare thing, a happy angry man, and that rarest thing in Hollywood, a contented one.

(B)

#### The Wallenberg Case

Representative Tom Lantos is among those who think Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive, somewhere in the Soviet Union. He urges people who care to write the Soviet authorities asking for information. For the 57-year-old Congressman, the Wallenberg case is a personal matter.

In the summer of 1944, Mr. Lantos, a Hungarian Jew, escaped from a Nazi labor camp and avoided detection with the help of a passport issued by M. Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat whose government assigned him to help Jews. He is believed to have helped tens of thousands escape the Nazis. Mr. Wallenberg was eventually taken to the Soviet Union, where he disappeared, and Moscow has since stated that he died in 1947. Mr. Lantos, a California Democrat, has continued to press for proof that Mr. Wallenberg is dead. Mr. Lantos initiated legislation enacted in 1961 that made Mr. Wallenberg an honorary American citizen.

4/13/85 MKV

© Wallontay

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1985

### A Change of Peso

To those who think they cannot get their money's worth from the Postal Service, yesterday's unofficial exchange rate was 73.004 cents to the dollar.

Three quarters and a Mexican peso came out of the dollar-bill change machine in the Grand Central post office at 450 Lexington Avenue.

The man who had stopped at the automated vending area to avoid long lines in the first place found himself back in line. A clerk gave him a knowing look, disappeared for a moment and returned with the right coin.

### Honor for a Hero

For Susan S. Tabor, it was a day of painful memories. "He was a human being who cared," Mrs. Tabor said of the man who saved her life. "And there were very few."

He was Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis during World War II. He was honored yesterday by the naming of the west side of First Avenue, from 42d Street to 49th Street, as Raoul Wallenberg Walk.

As she stood in the chill wind, Mrs. Tabor recalled the day in 1944 when she lay on the grimy floor of a brick factory on the outskirts of Budapest after the first day of a "death march" to the Nazi concentration camps. There seemed to be no hope.

Suddenly, Wallenberg arrived and persuaded the authorities to let Mrs. Tabor and others go free.

At the ceremony, city officials, Jewish activists and a group of children from Brooklyn's Raoul Wallenberg School (P.S. 194) gathered to



The New York Times/Neil Downie

Magnus Faxen, the Swedish Consul General, at ceremony renaming a section of First Avenue for Raoul Wallenberg.

watch his name take its place on an already overloaded 43d Street traffic light.

The new sign was placed above one identifying the Shcharansky steps, named for the Soviet dissident

Anatoly B. Shcharansky, and another marking Ralph J. Bunche Park, for the American diplomat.

Susan Heller Anderson  
David W. Dunlap

# Story With No End

The other day I mentioned to a friend, a journalist, that I was going to take part in a meeting in New York about Raoul Wallenberg. He looked at me in astonishment.

"Wallenberg? The man has been missing for what, 40 years, more — ever since the end of World War II. Nobody lives that long in a Russian prison! What is there to talk about anymore?"

I suppose I looked as astonished as he. I told him that the Wallenberg story kept popping up in my mind because one story or another in the news reminded me of him. We agreed that people have different interests.

That night at the meeting of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States there were lawyers and bankers and teachers, writers, some men from Wall Street, doctors, retailers, clergymen, about 150 people in all, including a member of Congress and a diplomat representing Carl XVI Gustaf, the King of Sweden.

There were New Yorkers, and men and women from Colorado, Idaho, California and Michigan who belonged to the American group, one of 13 Wallenberg

committees active around the world.

The same day there was a story on the front page of every newspaper that called the name of Wallenberg into the minds of thousands of Americans who read it. The story said that Mikhail Gorbachev would visit the United States in December.

In 1944, Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede of 32, was asked by American representatives to go to Budapest, there to risk his life every day by trying to snatch Hungarian Jews from the Nazis. German soldiers and Hungarian Fascists were rounding them up to send to slaughter camps.

Wallenberg came from a good family and had a fine education, but there was nothing about him that spoke of the man he was to become in Budapest — a man who by force of his own will did rescue thousands of Jews.

He used only diplomatic status, a little money contributed by American Jews, and a stunningly indomitable will. He hid Jews in houses from which he hung Swedish flags. He marched into knots of Nazi kidnapers crying, "Ich Bin Wallenberg," as if that would make them fall back. Sometimes it did.

Hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were murdered by the Germans. Wallenberg saved thousands.

To them and to their sons and

daughters, and to millions of people around the world for whom the Holocaust is eternal, Wallenberg is an almost mystical reminder of what one decent, brave person can do, just one.

In January 1945, the Russians entered Budapest. Wallenberg went to meet them and disappeared. For years, the Russians said they had no idea where he was.

In 1957, Andrei A. Gromyko, then a deputy foreign minister and later President of the Soviet Union, said yes, Wallenberg had been imprisoned but had died in a Soviet jail in 1947 and that there were no documents or witnesses remaining. From that day to this the Soviet Government has added no further information.

So for three decades, no real news. But the Wallenberg movement is as alive as ever, for two reasons. One is hope. Nobody wants to say it is gone. There are many who cling hard to the belief he is alive and meticulously try to track down reports that he has been seen in one Soviet prison or another.

The other, far stronger, is the determination not to do to Wallenberg what he refused to do to the Jews of Hungary — turn away.

For the people in every part of the world, Wallenberg becomes part of every story that has to do with brave men and women willing to sacrifice life or liberty for others.

Andrei Sakharov visits the United States and his very presence somehow freshens the name of Wallenberg and the search.

The United States Senate honors a Polish Jew called Raphael Lemkin, almost 30 years after his death in New York. It puts into law the genocide convention to which he devoted his life. Thought association: Wallenberg and Lemkin fought murder, each in his own way.

Now there is a Wallenberg story of another kind — Mr. Gorbachev's visit. Will he finally fulfill the hopes that he would uncover and reveal the full story of Raoul Wallenberg or allow an international commission to try?

The responsibility to reply belongs to Mr. Gorbachev. The responsibility to ask the question belongs to those who meet with him. President Reagan and President-elect Bush will have the chance. So will the American press — public questions requiring public answers, an opportunity for journalists and a far greater one for the leader of the Soviet Union. □

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Wallenberg:  
Vanished but  
not gone.

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Nov 11/25/11

JAMES HEISER

NYC TRIBUNE

10/21/88

## Raoul Wallenberg, Dead or Alive, Still Lost in Soviet Gulag

**B**y some accounts, a particularly ugly chapter in Soviet history has finally been closed. In 1945, Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who risked his own life to save 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi oppression, was seized by the Red Army as it swept through Hungary. For 43 years the Soviet regime had refused to discuss the fate of the great humanitarian. Pleas by relatives and Western governments for information fell on deaf ears.

But now, in a surprise move, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov has announced that Wallenberg died in a Soviet prison in 1947. A search of documents at Moscow's Lubyanka Prison in 1957 had revealed a note that stated, "Prisoner Wallenberg died in his cell last night, presumably of myocardial infarction (heart attack)... The body ordered to be cremated without a post mortem. July 17, 1947." The record's author was identified as A.L. Smoltsov, the head of the prison hospital service. Thirty-one years after the discovery of this record, the revelations of *glasnost* have finally brought the truth to light.

Or has it? To a cautious eye, the evidence produced by the Soviets does not inspire much confidence. First of all, there is *nothing new* in Gerasimov's "revelation." It is a documented fact that the very same information was released by TASS in February 1957. Apparently the Soviets have not as yet produced the alleged 1947 note for examination by Swedish or American authorities.

In addition, even though the Soviets must have realized they might one day need to account for the fate of Wallenberg, there was no autopsy made to confirm the cause of death. Instead, the body was conveniently cremated. It would seem logical, therefore, to be hesitant in accepting the continuing Soviet line on the basis of "facts" released to date. Indeed, in light of other evidence, it would seem that the Gerasimov statement, like other statements made over 30 years, may have been little more than an attempt to bury the true extent of the crime committed by the Soviets when they illegally imprisoned Wallenberg.

The most valuable evidence against the Gorbachev line is the testimony of emigre witnesses who came into either direct or indirect contact with Wallenberg while within the Soviet gulag prison system. One such testimony is that given by Efim Moshinsky, a former operative of SMERSH, a Stalin-era division of the Soviet intelligence apparatus. Moshinsky's testimony was given before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws on Feb. 1, 1973 in a letter to the Subcommittee. Moshinsky signed the letter "KOZLOV" for fear of retribution against relatives remaining in the Soviet Union.

In 1958, Moshinsky was imprisoned for holding an unauthorized conversation with Golda Meir in 1948

when she was Israel's envoy to the Soviet Union. Moshinsky was sent to a prison camp on Wrangell Island, a Jamaica-sized island in the Arctic Ocean, where he remained until 1962.

Moshinsky declared that during at least part of his sentence there were many foreign prisoners in the Wrangell island prison camp, "including Italian war prisoners. There was also Raoul Wallenberg, who had been Swedish consul in Budapest during the war..." Moshinsky learned of Wallenberg's presence through an Italian prisoner named Pelgrini who was responsible for delivering food to Wallenberg.

According to Moshinsky, the Soviet camp was maintained on the southern coast of Wrangell at Rodger's Harbor. This camp consisted of three zones: a living zone (where Wallenberg was located), a working zone and a hospital zone. In the hospital zone "experi-

“Sources offer good reason to believe Wallenberg was still alive into the late 1960s.”

ments were conducted on living people. The experiments were in the form of injections, diets, oxygen tests on people who were long declared dead, but were alive at that time (1962) and were working very hard in the camp." These experiments were conducted to facilitate the development of the Soviet Navy and the space program. Moshinsky also testified the Soviets maintained a camp for training espionage agents, a submarine base and an underground military airbase on the island.

Moshinsky's statements have been supported by others who survived their terms in the gulag. Avraham Shifrin, imprisoned during the height of the Stalinist anti-Semitic campaign, met a group of prisoners after they were transferred from Wrangell Island in the spring of 1963. These prisoners told Shifrin that "...there is (sic) three concentration camps for prisoners of war and there sits only big officers from Germany, Italy, France and Spain (on Wrangell)."

In 1975 Simon Wiesenthal, the head of the Nazi-hunting Jewish Documentation Center, located another prisoner from Wrangell Island who heard about a

see HEISER pg 12

James Heiser is a freelance writer living in Washington, D.C.

## HEISER

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Swedish inmate when he was on the island in the 1960s. Finally, a Hungarian who had been a prisoner at Lake Baikal claimed to have met Wallenberg in 1967. Wallenberg had told the prisoner he had just been transferred from Wrangell Island.

In a strange turn of fate, Wrangell Island itself has become an issue in recent months. The island was claimed by the United States in 1867 and explored by Americans in both an official and unofficial capacity from 1881 to 1924. In 1924 the Soviets sent the ship *Red October* to the island with a detachment of troops and took prisoner the handful of Americans living on the island. Several of these prisoners died while in Soviet custody.

Over the years the United States has never relinquished its claim to the island, but the State Department has recently been involved in maritime-border negotiations that would transfer the islands to the Soviet Union. The State Department has repeatedly denied that it is involved in a "giveaway," but the Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel stated on June 23, 1988, before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council that the current plan is to "cede" five islands to the Soviets, including Wrangell Island.

One possible reason for the State Department wishing to conceal its negotiations would be the fear of a political explosion from a public outraged over the use of American territory for Soviet prison camps and military operations.

From the evidence, it is clear that the sources offer good reason to believe Wallenberg was still alive into the late 1960s. Clearly Gorbachev is attempting to place Wallenberg, as he is doing with almost all other embarrassing events in Soviet history, on the shoulders of Stalin. The reality is far different. The current campaign of disinformation about this case was begun by Khrushchev, the "reformer" Gorbachev is so often compared to, and perpetuated by three other general secretaries before Gorbachev. By having Gerasimov reiterate the old line, Gorbachev has helped to identify the limits of *glasnost*.

Still, regardless of the apparent hopelessness of the situation, the United States has a duty to press the Soviets to release the true story of Wallenberg's fate. In the words of the late-U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson, "To millions of Swedish citizens and to thousands who have survived Soviet Russian barbarity, the case of Wallenberg has become a sort of trauma. To know that we can do nothing to bring light into the fate of a man who fell victim to his own good deeds is almost unbearable."

# Wallenberg: disappointing treatment of a heroic and inspiring story

By Arthur Unger

Commercial entertainment television in the past decade has not hesitated to handle any subject — from the most currently relevant to the most universally timeless. In many cases the result has been trendy electronic chic — contemporary problems that should not be ignored but also do not benefit very much from the once-over-lightly treatment.

The fact that most of these made-for-TV problems-of-the-week dramas are going basically for audience numbers inevitably results in added love interest or anything that surveys' subject matter make people snitch "unpleasant" subject matter. We've suffered through many of them, found a few temporarily rewarding, resented the superficial cashing-in aspect of others. In recent years there have been at least temporarily satisfying dramas about missing children, abused wives, teen suicide.

By far the most memorable "relevant" drama in recent years was the triumph by Vanessa Redgrave in the CBS version of Arthur Miller's "Playing for Time." It is still remembered for its writing, acting, and mostly the unforgettable circumstances it so vividly pictured.

More recently there was the Jason Robards performance in HBO's "Saharow." This, however, falls into a different classification — TV plays that deal with subject matter so universally important that despite faults the

fact that they are being done at all makes up for a multitude of minor sins of obtuseness and craftsmanship.

Probably the prime example of that was Gerald Green's miniseries on NBC, "Haldocorn," a simplistic soap-operatic view of one of the major tragedies of modern times. Like the famous presidential heads on Mt. Rushmore, the monumentousness of the subject marred the enormity of the project, making out the close-up flaws in execution seem like ungrateful quibbling.

## ON TV

Which brings me to "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" (NBC, Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, 9:11 p.m., check local listings).

The story of Hannu Wallenberg, the detested Swedish diplomat who allegedly saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from death in German concentration camps before he vanished behind Russian lines at the end of World War II, is probably one of the most inspiring humanitarian tales of recent history. His boldness, shrewdness, selflessness, and amazing effectiveness make for fascinating modern history — and legend.

Gerald Green, the same man responsible for the script of "Haldocorn," has performed a similar function for "Wallenberg." The cast, headed by TV's king of the miniseries, Richard Chamberlain, cannot be faulted. They are uniformly skillful in their portrayal of characters whose ambivalence is only limited at but who are written as one-dimensional symbols. "Wallenberg" is a

display of heroes and villains.

Perhaps that is the black-and-white way in which the world tends to view history. And perhaps we should be grateful that Green, basing his script on a book by Fredrick E. Wordell and Thurston B. Clarke, has at least hinted at complexity, at mixed motivations on the part of some of the major characters, other than Wallenberg.

But it is disappointing because Wallenberg becomes a symbol of the archetypal humanitarian — the person we would all hope to be in crisis, one who disregards personal risk to make a stand against evil. I would have liked this film to seek to move beyond legend and dramatic license. Instead, it just manages to drag itself along the made-for-TV pattern, repetitiously rehashing its premise in four hours, when one or two hours would do.

But I would mislead you if I did not also make it clear that nobody who watches "Wallenberg" can help but be inspired by such human nobility in the midst of one of the most senseless periods of genocide in modern times.

The miniseries ends with Wallenberg's disappearance. What has happened to him since then is a fascinating mystery with clues turning up inside the Soviet Union every now and then. Let us hope that Paramount Television and NBC will call upon the likes of Arthur Miller to write that story for the obviously necessary sequel.

A Friday Column

# One Hero Of the Holocaust

## NBC's Powerful Tale of 'Wallenberg'

By Tom Shales  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Disturbingly inadequate, yet also inescapably moving, "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" tells less than it should about the Swedish-born diplomat who bravely and with considerable success fought efforts of the Third Reich to exterminate Hungary's Jews.

While it ends on an inexorably abrupt and cryptic note, this is nevertheless a great and gripping story, and a film that enhances rather than diminishes the legendary heroism it dramatizes.

The two-part, four-hour NBC movie, at 9 tonight and tomorrow night on Channel 4, also reveals Richard Chamberlain at the height of his acting powers, which here seem considerably more formidable than in previous mini-series appearances like "Shogun" and "The Thorn Birds." He has found some sort of poignance in his own good looks, and that serves him well as Raoul Wallenberg, who must have felt a certain embarrassed guilt about accidents of birth and fate that seemed to protect him from the hell raining down on Europe in the 1940s.

According to the film, Wallenberg's mission was something on the order of noblesse oblige until a moment of harrowing realization. This shock to his consciousness, beautifully shot by director Lamont Johnson, occurs in the first quarter of Part 1, when Wallenberg is on his way to Hungary and sees from the window of a train another train on adjacent tracks, and in the blur of boxcars moving past perceives supplicating hands, outstretched arms and helplessly sobbing faces, and he realizes who these people are and

See PREVIEW, B3, Col. 1





Richard Chamberlain comforts a child in "Wallenberg: A Story of Courage."

## 'Wallenberg'

PREVIEW, From B1

what sort of horror is being perpetrated on them. His resolve is stiffened and, finally, the film's grip on one's emotions begins to loosen.

In Part 2, there is a comparably traumatic sequence. Despite his efforts to frustrate the Nazis in their pursuit of Jews in Budapest and throughout Hungary, hundreds are being searched all to assure that will take them to camps and possibly to torture and death. It is a grimly easy day, and fog swirls around the assembly ground, huddled, trudging throng, and Wallenberg says, "Things are not what you see." The specter of the Holocaust should never be invoked for the purpose of cheap melodrama. Here it is not.

Gerald Green, who in fact wrote the NBC mini-series "Holocaust," is also the author of the "Wallenberg" script. It tends to be a grab bag of facts, incidents and fictionalizations, sometimes shrewdly disguised, but it evokes a powerful cumulative impression, and it is fearfully serious. The film opens on April 20, 1944, *Walpurga Night*, and when we first meet Wallenberg, he appears a glib aristocrat, not the stuff of which heroes are made. He dies a haggard's impression of Hitler at a party attended by Nazi sympathizers. A Jewish friend, Kalman Lauer (Peter Capell), helps raise his awareness.

From the hazardous task of portraying mass-murderer Adolf Eichmann, actor Kenneth Colley fashions a dancing acrobaticism. "The final solution has been set in motion," he declares, and Wallenberg leaves his home and his teacher (Gisela Anderson) for Budapest, where he embarks on a reckless bold scheme. Wallenberg's plan is to issue to as many Hungarian Jews as possible papers of Swedish citizenship that will, with Sweden's status of neutrality, allow at least temporary protection.

In a Budapest nightclub, where a seminary songstress sings an American tune that comes out as "Shirley Vodka," Wallenberg and Eichmann meet. Whether they actually had as many face-to-face confrontations as are depicted in the film is probably unimportant. These are tense scenes. Colley makes Eichmann sinister in subtle, not just obvious, ways. In Part 2, over a supposedly cordial meal, and with the end of the war now imminent,

Wallenberg asks Eichmann, "Shall we drink to the death of monsters?" When he has left his office, Eichmann grows the order, "I want that Jew-lever dead before the day is over."

Certainly it is not the purpose of the film to allege that those with the power to do it did everything possible to aid the Jews. I'm not sure the Vatican shares our concern," Wallenberg says to a messenger, who replies, "I'm afraid there are always political considerations." In celebrating the fact that thousands of Jews were saved by Wallenberg's efforts, the film does not lose sight of the fact that millions more died.

Melanie Lynskey effectively plays an embattled refugee in the film, and a young discovery, a gypsy orphan known as Bogdan, in a memorably limited, accusing presence as her little boy has learned his few lines phonetically. Starling Wilson plays Baron Remnig, a Hungarian official pressured by the Germans and the Wallenberg forces, and casted in to the format, and Alan Krige, the procurator of "Ghost Story," a re-emerging again as Baronesse Kemper. Her attraction to Wallenberg may get too much across time and seems to suggest the view that humanitarianism can be scary, but Krige gives the character a meaningful dignity.

Ernest Gold, who many years ago wrote the score for "Euzora," composed the music for "Wallenberg," which was photographed in England and Yugoslavia by Charles Correll.

All these contributions are praiseworthy. Where "Wallenberg" weakens, among other spots, is in the cliffhanger ending to Part 1, designed a little too badly to lure viewers back the next night. And where it collapses in at its conclusion, when the war is over and the Russians are liberating Hungary and, out of nowhere—the demagogical numbers—descent upon the car carrying Wallenberg out of the country and arrest him. The screenplay is closely examined, active about what is going on and why Wallenberg was arrested (it was apparently on suspicion that he was an American agent, though even that is hazy here). After four hours of watching him evade, an audience is in evidence as an explicit this part.

It makes the film seem much too soft on Soviets, who (I've read) were present in now cities by (I've read) 1945. Some help he is still alive. For four hours on NBC's week, at least, it will be. The movie is fine but it is entirely worth seeing.

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**RAOUL WALLENBERG—A  
REPORT FROM ISRAEL**

**HON. LARRY McDONALD**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1962

• Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the case of Raoul Wallenberg has continued to disturb relations between the West, especially Sweden, and the Soviet Union. The Soviet seizure of this man in Hungary during the final months of World War II, when he was carrying on a one-man crusade to save as many Jews as possible, has captured the imagination of many people. In the years following World War II, many inmates of the Soviet Gulag have either heard that Raoul Wallenberg was still alive and in one of the camps or claim to have seen him. The Soviets, for their part finally admitted in 1958 that he was captured by the NKVD and assert he died in prison in 1947. Subsequently, further information has contradicted that assertion, and the evidence indicates that he is still alive. One person to make a very thorough investigation of the case is Abraham Shifrin, himself a victim of 10 years in the Gulag. Upon settling in Israel, Mr. Shifrin established a Research Center for Prisons, Psychoprisons, and Forced-Labor Concentration Camps of the U.S.S.R. In compiling data on Soviet forced-labor camps, Mr. Shifrin came across information on Raoul Wallenberg, which he compiled into a report at the request of the

June 21, 1983

CONGR

cards it is written quite clearly that alongside him is kept "Swede who saved Jews".

11. In 1978, in Israel arrived a new witness whose name cannot be revealed at the moment because his family is still remaining in the USSR. The evidence given by this witness is kept in the Swedish embassy in Israel. It says that in 1977 the witness was present at a dinner-party at the place of a high-positioned KGB officer in Moscow, with whose son the witness was friendly. When everybody was drunk, the witness and his friend the son of the KGB officer started to discuss outloud the possibilities of an illegal escape from the USSR; to which the KGB officer answered that if they only try to escape they will find themselves in the same place where a Swedish diplomat has been kept for over 30 years "by him". When the witness arrived in Israel and saw newspaper articles about R. Wallenberg's fate, he recalled the expression of the KGB officer and notified the Swedish embassy in Israel.

12. In early 1978, Dr. Anna Blider residing in Israel, as telephoned from Moscow by her father, Mr. Yan Kaplan. Shortly before that Mr. Kaplan had finished his three-year imprisonment and answering his daughter's question concerning his state of health he said that three years is a relatively small term and that he had seen, in the hospital of the Butyrskaya prison in Moscow, "a Swede who had already served over 30 years" and who felt quite well inspite of the long term. Following this conversation Mr. Kaplan tried to transfer to Israel a detailed letter describing his meeting with Raoul Wallenberg in 1975, but the letter was intercepted by the KGB and Yan Kaplan was immediately arrested again. A few months later his wife found a way to send a letter to her daughter wherein she is asking to save Yan Kaplan and says that his arrest is directly linked with his attempt to send a letter to the West describing his meeting with R. Wallenberg in 1975 in the hospital of the Butyrskaya prison.

Thus, the fact that the Soviet authorities have been lying about the death of Raoul Wallenberg has been proved. Now, the only way of pressure upon the USSR in order to obtain the release of Wallenberg can be an energetic campaign demanding that representatives of the Swedish government, the UN and international "Wallenberg rescue" committees be given an opportunity to talk with Yan Kaplan without Soviet representatives and get a direct evidence from him. If such a demand (not a request) is initiated simultaneously by various sources and is supported by the international press, it may eventually result in the release of both Yan Kaplan and Raoul Wallenberg.

Requests have no influence upon the Soviet killers. . . . January, 1980. •

Swedish Embassy in Israel. The report is dated January 1980 and is reproduced below for the edification of my colleagues:

**FACTS CONCERNING THE FATE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG KIDNAPPED BY THE SOVIETS FROM HUNGARY IN 1945 (COMPILED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN ISRAEL)**

1. In April, 1963, when I was a political prisoner in camp no. 67 (Dubrovnik, Moravia, USSR), I personally had a chance to talk with some five or six criminals who had arrived in our camp shortly before that.

These criminals told me that during the previous three or four years they had been kept in a camp on Wrangel Island above the Arctic Circle, where they were used in the service unit (for bringing food products into the camp and the work outside the camp).

I was greatly surprised and did not believe that there really existed a camp on Wrangel Island nor of any prisoners who had ever heard of before. Still, I thoroughly questioned those criminals who insisted that on Wrangel Island there was a complex of three camps located one next to the other, and that the only prisoners kept in those camps were foreigners, "exclusively Germans" as the criminals remembered it. According to their evidence, there were several thousand prisoners in those three camps: in the dwelling zone, in the working zone and in the big hospital zone. These three zones were strictly separated from each other and there were no contacts (except for separate cases) among the prisoners of different zones. The prisoners of the service unit were not allowed to communicate with the prisoners of the three camps, yet, when bringing food into the camps they had occasional contacts with the prisoners there and were sure therefore that there were only foreigners there.

During my ten years in the camps and the consequent four years in the exile, I never heard of the camps on Wrangel Island again. The only conclusion which can be drawn from this fact is that the very existence of those camps was kept top secret. The appearance of the above mentioned criminals from Wrangel Island camps in the regular camps can be explained by the resentment of the authorities at the inevitable contacts among the Soviet citizens from the service unit and the foreigners in the camps.

2. In 1972, already in Israel, I met a Mr. Efim Moshinsky who told me that until 1962 he had been kept in the camps on Wrangel Island. His evidence, both in general and in some details, matched the one given to me in 1963 by the criminals. (See appendix 1—the testimony of Efim Moshinsky certified by the notary of the American embassy in Israel). As follows from Mr. Moshinsky's testimony, he knows for sure that until 1942 the Swedish diplomat Raul Wallenberg had kept in the dwelling zone of the camps on Wrangel Island because he (Moshinsky) even corresponded with Mr. Wallenberg sending messages to him to the closed barracks where he was kept and receiving answers.

Besides, Efim Moshinsky said that in the same camp persons had seen and talked with Mr. R. Trushnovich, a leader of the Russian anti-communist organization NYS who was kidnapped from Berlin by the Soviet KGB in 1953. In order to verify the evidence of Mr. Moshinsky, I asked the son of R. Trushnovich, Mr. Yaroslav Trushnovich, presently residing in Frankfurt-on-Main, to send me a picture of his father. Upon receiving the picture I offered it to Mr. Moshinsky along with about 15 other male pictures, without telling him that these

a picture of R. Trushnovich among them. (See appendix 2 for a detailed description of the identification procedure).

Besides, Mr. Moshinsky handed over to me a list of names and ranks of a number of foreign prisoners (all of them army officers of their countries) who were kept in the camps on Wrangel Island in 1962. Most of the people on the list were either German or Italian.

Being in Rome in 1972, I happened to mention in one of the interviews to the newsmen that there were camps for foreigners on Wrangel Island. In those days I had to present all this information from my own name, because Mr. Moshinsky's family was remaining in the USSR. For which reason he did not want to publicize his name.) The news hit the head of one of the news agencies of Italy, Mr. Giuseppe Delangoro who got very interested in this matter and asked me for the list of foreign prisoners from the Wrangel Island camps made by E. Moshinsky. I transferred the list to Mr. Delangoro.

4. A few months later in the same year, Mr. Delangoro called me from Rome and asked for an appointment. Upon his arrival in Israel I put him in touch with Efim Moshinsky. During our conversation with Mr. Delangoro and Efim Moshinsky, Mr. Delangoro informed us that (a) he had transmitted the list of prisoners from Wrangel Island to the Committee on Relatives of Officers Missing after World War II; the list was checked in the Committee and Mr. Delangoro was informed that all the people from the list were listed among the missing Italian officers; (b) in the same Committee Mr. Delangoro was told that about a year before (i.e. in 1971) a hunter in the South of Italy winged a goose on whose pad was attached a rubber tube with a piece of paper in it. The paper was badly damaged by water (who knows for how long it had been travelling with the goose back and forth . . .), therefore it was hardly possible to read the message. What was clearly seen on the paper was the word "SOVS" in very big letters, and then separate words like "Italian officers" and "Island behind the Polar Circle". According to Mr. Delangoro, the message is being carefully kept in the Committee on Relatives of Missing Officers.

5. In 1973, a TV-team from Sweden arrived in Israel to take an interview with me concerning the fact connected, in one way or another, with the search of Raul Wallenberg. The program they made was shown on Swedish TV. Following this show a letter came to the Swedish TV-centre from a former political prisoner of Soviet camp, a Hungarian by birth, who wrote that in 1957 he was for a while kept together with Raul Wallenberg in a camp East of Irkutsk, in Zabolzhal, and that that was a large secret camp for foreigners; the Hungarian wrote also that according to his knowledge, R. Wallenberg had been brought to that camp from Wrangel Island.

6. In 1975, I received information from Rumania concerning three former Rumanian army officers who arrived in Rumania from the USSR via China. According to my correspondents, the three officers had served 25-year terms in the camps of the USSR and were released in 1970 from a special camp for foreigners in Zabolzhal, further than Irkutsk. Upon their release from the camp, they were told by the Soviet authorities that Rumania no longer existed as an independent state but was part of the USSR. The terms in the camps had permitted to go there. Then they escaped to China where they learned that Rumania did exist as a sovereign country; from China they were permitted to leave for Rumania. Till now I have been trying to establish contacts

with these Rumanians in order to find out with them whether Raul Wallenberg was still in that camp near Irkutsk in 1970. Because the information contained in the above mentioned letter of the Hungarian describing that camp matches exactly what the three Rumanian officers told about it.

7. In 1977, I was visited in Israel by Mr. Mark Seidenberg of the USA, who told me the following: he learned about a revolution in Israel and the concentration camps for foreigners located there from his hearing on Soviet Forced-Labour Camps before the Committee on Internal Security of the US Senate in 1973; he got interested in the subject and started looking for and finally found a man who possessed all the necessary documents proving that he owned some lands on Wrangel Island. As it turned out, Wrangel Island was discovered in the 18th century by the Americans and legally belongs to the American State of Alaska. Mr. Seidenberg found out that the Soviets occupied the island after the October revolution of 1917. The map had been submitted to the entire American colony there and raised the Soviet flag. Having gotten all this information, Mr. Seidenberg bought the lands on Wrangel Island from their previous owners.

From the American CIA Mr. Seidenberg got a map of Wrangel Island made from a satellite. The map had been marked with the marks indicating Soviet camps on the island had been removed. I showed this map to Efim Moshinsky who immediately and without any hesitation pointed to Boudha Rodzera as to the place of location of the camps on Wrangel Island.

It is interesting to remind the reader that in 1945 the Soviets simply denied the very fact of Raul Wallenberg's kidnapping by the KGB. Later, in 1958, former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev admitted the fact and informed the Swedish authorities of Raul Wallenberg's death in a Moscow prison in 1947. The Swedish and Swedish media information released by a Soviet psychiatrist to a Swedish psychiatrist at a scientific congress. The Soviet psychiatrist said that Wallenberg had been in his psychiatric hospital as a prisoner, and the date mentioned by the Soviet doctor was much later than the date offered by Khrushchev as the date of Wallenberg's alleged death . . . while later the press informed the Swedish audience that the Soviet psychiatrist had died "of heart attack" in the USSR right after his information had been published in Sweden.

10. At the disposal of the Swedish government, as far as we know, there is a number of testimonies by former German POWs who returned from the USSR in 1956 and who had met R. Wallenberg after 1947 in various Soviet camps and prisons. One of these witnesses named the Vladimir prison as the place of his meeting with R. Wallenberg in 1958.

In 1979, continuing the search for additional information about the fate of R. Wallenberg, we came across former prisoner of Soviet camps and prisons A. Kalinskii who gave detailed testimony concerning his meeting with R. Wallenberg during their transportation from Verkhneisk prison to the prison of Vladimir in 1958 and concerning their consequent meetings in the Vladimir prison where they were simultaneously kept in 1959. A. Kalinskii's evidence coincides with that of the above mentioned German POW down to the smallest details, such as the number of Wallenberg's cell. Furthermore, in support of his evidence A. Kalinskii has presented absolutely authentic postcards of the International Red Cross mailed by him to his sister in Israel from the Vladimir prison; in one of these post-

his own subsistence, leaving none for the state, local enforcement under the orders of Stalin, took away their grain, and kept it for state use. In short, all food in the peasant's possession was requisitioned by authorities. Food was available in the cities, but the army and police kept starving peasants from entering them. State agents removed the last sacks of grain from the barns of peasant farmers. Those who resisted the seizure of food were immediately deported to Siberia.

As a result of Stalin's actions, a mass famine came about and in consequence, over 6 million men, women, and children in Ukraine died of hunger.

The famine can be blamed quite flatly on Stalin. The crop in 1932 was about 12 percent below average. This was far from being famine level. But State procurements of food from the peasantry were up by 44 percent. The result was, and could not have been other than, large scale starvation. It is perhaps the only case in history of a purely manmade famine.

It is also the only major famine whose very existence was ignored or denied by the Soviet governmental authorities, and even to a large degree, successfully concealed from world opinion. The Soviet authorities, as far as can be seen, let through only one accidental admission to creating the famine—an accusation that members of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture then on trial for sabotage, had used their positions to "create a famine in the country." The Ukrainian President Petrosky told a Western correspondent that millions were dying. Thirty years later, there was a brief lifting of the curtain in the Soviet press—as in the serial "People are not Angels," by Ivan Stadyuk, who sums up: "The men died first, then the children and finally the women."

I need not underscore the importance in recognizing and remembering the tragedy of this manmade famine which was so successfully concealed from world opinion. It must never be forgotten that one of Stalin's main objectives in the collectivization of agriculture was to crush, destroy, and eliminate the Ukrainian peasantry at any cost.

To commemorate the anniversary, the Ukrainian Community Committee of Metropolitan Detroit was established in the fall of last year. Chaired by Dr. Mary V. Beck, the committee made plans for a series of commemorative events to take place throughout this year. So far, the committee has held a series of lectures—one for the Ukrainian community, and another for the general public. Both lectures described the tragic events that transpired in the Ukraine from 1932 to 1933.

The highlight of the commemorative events took place Sunday, June 12, 1983, when more than 1,000 people filed into Kennedy Square to mourn the 50th anniversary of the genocidal

famine that caused the death of over 6 million people.

Young and old members of the Ukrainian community in the Detroit area, which numbers about 60,000, circled the park's stage to listen to ecumenical services celebrated by Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox, and Baptist Church leaders who asked for strength and freedom for the Ukrainian people.

The crowd marched from Grand Circus Park to Kennedy Square for the services, which lasted about half an hour, then continued to Veterans Memorial Building for a "Feast of Famine," consisting of bread and water. Some at the service passed out fliers and told stories to younger members of the group so that the experience would not be forgotten. According to Dr. Beck, plans are being made for future commemorative events. Among these plans are a memorial concert, and an art exhibit at the University of Michigan.

"It is our intention to disseminate the truth about this tragedy throughout the whole nation so that the genocide will be remembered and never forgotten," Beck said. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to commend the Ukrainian Community Committee of Metropolitan Detroit, for their observance of the anniversary of the 1932-33 famine. By bringing into the light of truth the Soviet starvation of over 6 million Ukrainians under the Stalin regime, the committee makes a significant contribution to the world's view of the agony and horror that can be perpetrated by one nation upon another.

The tragic saga of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom and human rights has been a continuing testimony to the indomitable spirit of the Ukrainian people. The commemoration of the genocidal famine provides a display of faith and nationalism which will be the source of consolation for descendants of the famine victims as well as a source of encouragement to those friends and relatives who still labor under the shadow of communism.

From time immemorial, the human spirit has longed to be free and to be able to take pride in its origins. I sincerely hope that we will all one day see freedom become a reality for Ukrainian people.

RESEARCH ON RAOUL WALLENBERG, RESCUER OF 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday July 18, 1983

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on March 19, 1944, Nazis launch operation Margarete I, the occupation of Hungary, in part to protect their southern flank against advancing Rus-

sians, but also to finish the job of eliminating European Jewry.

On April 7, the Nazis order ghettoizing of Jews near railway stations. Each is allowed to take the clothes on their backs, two changes of underwear, a 14-day supply of food, and 50 kilos of baggage. All valuables are seized. Thousands are crammed into quarters large enough for hundreds. Life in the ghetto is designed to weaken the victims so that they cannot resist deportation.

On April 18, Norbert Mazur, a businessman and representative of the World Jewish Congress, writes a letter to Marcus Ehrenpreis, chief rabbi of Stockholm, suggesting that a competent, non-Jewish individual be sent to Budapest to direct a rescue campaign for Hungarian Jewry.

In mid-May, Rabbi Ehrenpreis invites Dr. Kalamann Lauer, a Jewish businessman, to discuss the rescue mission proposal. Lauer suggests Raoul Wallenberg, the 32-year-old heir to Sweden's foremost banking empire, to head the mission.

Wallenberg—carrying two backpacks, a sleeping bag, a raincoat, and a revolver—arrives in Budapest on July 9, 1944. In the backpacks are lists of names compiled by Swedes seeking information about friends and relatives in Hungary and lists of underground agents and pro-Allied officials in the Hungarian Government.

Wallenberg convinces the Swedish legation to extend issuance of protective passports to any Hungarian Jew who applies, despite legation's concerns that such action would negate the value of the passport. Such passports, which had been established only for those Jews with family or business links to Sweden, actually have no precedent or standing in international law.

He meets with the tall, imposing Regent Horthy on August 12, and convinces him to recognize the new protective passport.

An estimated 15,000 to 20,000 passports are eventually in circulation, probably saving 50,000 lives.

Other neutral countries, inspired by Wallenberg's efforts, begin to set up meaningful rescue operations. The Portuguese charges d'affaires in Budapest obtains permission of his government to issue safe-conduct passes. The Swiss issue 8,000 protective passes.

Crying teams work 24 hours a day filling out passes.

Wallenberg and his colleagues set up 32 Swedish houses in Budapest, into which up to 15,000 bearers of the protective passes are sneaked during the night, to wait for departure for Sweden.

Wallenberg makes sure that houses are supplied.

He works 20 hours a day.

Assemblies staff of Jewish volunteers, with Horthy agreement that they do not have to wear yellow star.

Giselle Friedman, now in her 80's and living in Hamilton, Ontario, writes:

In September, 1944, I went with my 9-month-old baby and 1-year-old son to the Swedish embassy in a protection passport. The line in front of me was hopelessly long and we had only an hour of freedom from the ghetto. I was depressed and went around to the back garden, leaped on the wooden fence and cried. Miraculously, Wallenberg came out of the embassy with a pencil and paper in his hand. Fifteen minutes later I had the life-saving document in my hand.

On November 2, 1944, the Red army breaks through to the south of Budapest, but cannot capture the city.

Hundreds of Jews are chased into the Dohany Street synagogue. Joseph Kovacs remembers:

In the afternoon of Nov. 4, Wallenberg burst into the temple and stood himself in front of the altar and made his announcement: "All those who have Swedish protective passports should stand up." That same night a few hundred Jews were freed and returned to their homes under the protection of Hungarian policemen. People often ask me, "Why did Raoul Wallenberg succeed?" The way I see it, Raoul Wallenberg was forceful, determined and never hesitated in saying what he had to say and doing what he had to do.

Wallenberg discovers that the wife of Foreign Minister Baron Gabor Kemény was born Elizabeth Fuchs, a Jew. He blackmails the Foreign Minister into restoring privileges of Wallenberg's Jewish staff members, including their exemption from wearing the yellow star, and certifying the validity of protective passes.

Susan Tabor, now a librarian at the Hebrew Union College in New York, encounters Wallenberg while on a death march:

My mother, my husband and I had been two nights without food. Then we heard words, human words, the first we had heard in what seemed like an eternity. It was Raoul Wallenberg. He gave us the needed sense that we were still human beings. . . . Wallenberg told us that he would try to return with safe passes. . . . What stands out most about Raoul Wallenberg is that he came himself. He talked to us and, most important, he showed us that there was a human being who cared about us.

Berg writes:

The persecuted Jews only hope was Wallenberg. Like a rescuing angel he often appeared at the very last moment. Just when a deportation was about to start. . . . he used to arrive with a written-order or genuine-permission to separate and set free all Jews with Swedish protective passes. If his proteges had already been brought out of the city, he hurried after them and conducted back as well as he could on hastily procured trucks.

He drives up to a column, shouts in German that he has permission to take back so many Jews, then takes the batch closest to him, with the Arrow Cross—the Hungarian Nazis—standing there dumbfounded.

He dresses Arrow-looking Jews in Arrow Cross uniforms and raids the deportation camps. Sometimes they stop real Arrow Cross on the street, demand to see their papers, declare

the papers false and confiscate them—to be used later for rescue missions.

Wallenberg bribes officials to get what he wants.

Thomas Veres, one of Wallenberg's drivers, writes:

He always overbribed the German SS with double-talk. Wallenberg would threaten to call their superiors if they didn't cooperate. We used every possible deception and trick, including bribing them and telling the SS he would write a favorable report about them after Germany lost the war. . . . He was a great actor. He could imitate brilliantly. . . . he wanted to be, he could be more German than a Prussian general. Speaking louder, sounding more authoritative than the higher-ups.

Gideon Hausner, who prosecuted Eichman after he was kidnapped and brought to trial in Israel, said:

Wallenberg followed the column of people with truckloads of food, clothing and medicine. He removed from the marching columns anyone who could for any reason be declared Swedish and encouraged the local peasants to supply water and hot meals to the women and children. Eichman was furious.

On November 23, 1944, Nyilas attack the protected house at 35 Pomsznyi Street. Several hundred Jews are dragged from the house and either shot or placed in the central ghetto.

On November 29, the Ministry of the Interior and Home Defense signs an agreement with the Gestapo to deliver 17,000 Jewish laborers. Wallenberg manages to save those with passes, but several thousand are taken away.

Early in January, Wallenberg foils a plot to kill 70,000 people in the central ghetto. Just before the Russians were about to take over the city, 500 Nazis plan to machinegun all the inhabitants. A report on the plan goes before an Arrow Cross Officer, Pal Szalay, who is also a Wallenberg spy. Wallenberg, informed of the plan, goes to Gen. August Schmidhuber, commander of the SS panzer division, to stop the massacre. He threatens to have him executed by the Russians when they come. Schmidhuber calls in the plotters and orders them to cancel the plan.

Jeno Leval, a writer himself saved by Wallenberg, writes:

It is of the utmost importance that the Nazis and the Arrow Cross were not able to ravage unhindered—they were compelled to see that every step they took was being watched and followed by the young Swedon diplomat. Even Wallenberg, they could keep no secrets. . . . They could not operate freely. They were held responsible for the persecuted and condemned. Wallenberg was the "world's observing eye," the one who continually called the criminals to account.

On January 12-13, Russian troops push into Budapest.

On January 17, Wallenberg and his chauffeur drive 137 miles east of Budapest to Debrecen to meet with Russian authorities. Except for numerous reports from former prisoners in the Gulag, the latest as recently as 1975, Wallenberg is never heard from again.

Wallenberg expects to be the honored guest of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky at Debrecen. His fate would be different.

Wallenberg and his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, are placed on a train bound for Moscow.

By January 31, he occupies cell 123 of the former Moscow Hotel, transformed into a fortress for political prisoners.

In his first interrogation by the NKVD, the plainclothes major says to him: "Ah, yes, Wallenberg. That capitalist family is well known to us."

On March 7, 1945, Radio Kossuth, the voice of Soviet-occupied Budapest, broadcasts that Wallenberg and his driver were shot by a Gestapo agent on their way to Debrecen.

In August 1947, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky tells the United Nations that an extensive search in the Soviet Union fails to locate Wallenberg. Vyshinsky speculates that Wallenberg has been kidnapped by Hungarian Nazis.

Between 1945 and 1947, the Swedish Government receives 19 sworn testimonies from former cellmates or others who saw Wallenberg either in Lubyanka or Lefortovo prisons in Moscow.

In 1961, a Swedish professor of medicine, Nanna Svartz, brings up the Wallenberg matter with one of her Soviet colleagues, Dr. A. L. Myasnikov, during an international scientific congress. Myasnikov tells Svartz he knew of Wallenberg and had heard he was in a mental institution and in poor health. Myasnikov is subsequently called before Khrushchev and recants.

In 1977, Dr. Anna Bilder, a Tel Aviv dentist who had never before heard of Wallenberg, receives a phone call from her father, Jan Kaplan, a Moscow Jew just released from a Soviet prison camp. Kaplan had been jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketeering following his request for an exit visa to Israel. Kaplan tells his daughter it is possible to survive in the Gulag:

In fact, I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has survived 30 years.

In 1980, the Swedish Government says it has reports from prisoners coming out of the Mordvinia prison in the Republic of Moldavia that they have seen Wallenberg in a special prison for those inmates who are supposed to be officially dead.

Later, in 1980, 35 years after taking him prisoner, the Soviets produce one piece of paper relating to the Wallenberg case. Dated February 6, 1957, it admits that Wallenberg had been taken prisoner in the 1940's and claims that recently found prison records show that he died of heart failure on July 17, 1947, in Lubyanka. The memo blames the affair on the Stalinists and is signed by the then-Deputy Foreign Minister—now Foreign Minister—Andrei Gromyko. . . .



five in all that have dealt with this subject, the legislation as we know—in joint or independent hearings. We ask that you and all members of Congress notify the chairman of such committees of any jurisdiction of support for all U.S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg.

We ask that for such continuing oversight, Mr. Chairman, you use the Congressional Research Service and other information resources to provide information as needed in the various issues raised by the Wallenberg situation. In that connection, frequently as Members of Congress we overlook the tremendous resources that are at our fingertips.

With the courtesy of Congressman Hamilton Fish, my very good friend on the Judiciary Committee, with whom I served so many years, his office provided the answers to questions from the Congressional Research Service. I am going to ask that it be made part of the records of the subcommittee.

Mr. YATKINS. Without objection.

Mr. ELLERS. I will just briefly indicate that in the material submitted by Congressman Fish from the Congressional Research Service we have selected reports on the status of Raoul Wallenberg, quite complete documentation.

We have organizations throughout the country that are Wallenberg organizations. We have an identification of possible violations of international law and Soviet law in connection with conduct committed by the Soviet Government. We have references to treaties that the Soviets have entered into providing diplomatic recognition and so forth.

This material is at your fingertips, Mr. Chairman. We know how busy you are, but we hope the staff will effectively use the kind of material that we are just reminding you of today.

We ask that you request continuous review with regular reports from all relevant State Department officials, the International Communication Agency officials, intelligence agency officials and other executive officials on the latest status of United States and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg and other information relating to Wallenberg; that the members request from the intelligence agencies and other relevant United States and foreign agencies all unclassified information relating to Wallenberg.

We ask that you direct your staff to cooperate with all United States and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg and that each member of the subcommittee designate a staff member to facilitate private contacts with U.S. and foreign government officials, including intelligence officials, and to facilitate replies to private requests for information, including intelligence information.

We ask that you request of the President that he designate one or more staff members to facilitate private contacts and to facilitate replies to private requests for information; that you ask the President to regularly and repeatedly—not once or twice and not merely to Jewish groups, Mr. Chairman—refer to Wallenberg in speeches to the public; and that you send a formal request to the President that he direct—and I emphasize direct—all Federal officials to cooperate with all United States and foreign officials in private efforts to free him, with this directive to appear in the Federal Register.

We attach, Mr. Chairman, a proposed Presidential directive which spells out in some detail what we think might be in such a directive, which of course refers, among other things, to the possibility of a spy

swap. As Congressman Lantos mentioned so very well, there was an excellent example that was snuffed by Sweden.

We refer in our directive to multilateral spy swaps, national spy swaps, any kind of deal that is necessary because Wallenberg is typical of the highest commodity that we are interested in, Mr. Chairman.

I emphasize that the directive that we are proposing, once placed in the Federal Register, has the force of law. We are presently without that. It seems to us that a Presidential directive is absolutely essential if this movement is to be effectively proceed.

We thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for previously meeting with us in your office in April, inviting us to testify, and holding this hearing, notwithstanding the many other pressures that there are upon you. We welcome any questions or comments from the subcommittee now or in the future.

Thank you.

[Mr. Ellers's attachments follow:]

PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia, PA, January 3, 1984.

RESOLUTION

Be it known that on October 27, 1983, the Philadelphia Bar Association voted for and unanimously passed the following resolution:

During World War II, Raoul Gustav Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, working with the United States War Refugee Board, almost singlehandedly saved the lives of an estimated 100,000 people. Despite and, perhaps, because of his heroic efforts, he was arrested by the Soviet Government in 1945. The United States Congress has determined that contrary to Soviet claims that he died in 1947, there is much evidence to support the fact that he was alive at least as recently as 1981. On October 1981, Wallenberg was made an honorary citizen of the United States—only the third time in history that such an honor was bestowed upon an individual.

The Philadelphia Bar Association implores the President of the United States and the Department of State to make every effort to convince the Government of the Soviet Union that they must immediately release Mr. Wallenberg in the name of honor, decency and morality.

(I certify that this is a true and accurate copy of the resolution as passed by the Philadelphia Bar Association's Board of Governors.)

STEVEN R. WAXMAN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEES

Sweden: The Raoul Wallenberg Association, President, Dr. Guy von Dardel; Executive Secretary, Sonja Sonnenfeld, Box 16076, 10322 Stockholm.

Canada: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Mrs. Ruth Mason, 479 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, Ontario.

Canadian Committee for the Release of Raoul Wallenberg, Chairman, Ed Nunes-Vaz, 384 Lake Bonavista Drive SE, Calgary, Alberta.

West Germany: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, C/-, Ges. für Christl.-Jüdische, Zusammenarbeit, 4 Desselstr. 20.

Denmark: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Mr. Richard Raskin, Albert Naurvejs 29, 8270 Højbjerg.

France: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, M. André Lwoff, 69 Avenue Suffren, 75007 Paris.

France: Raoul Wallenberg, 6 rue Rameau, 75002 Paris.

Great Britain—England: The Working Committee for Raoul Wallenberg, Chairman, Mr. Greville Jenner, M.P.; Secretary,

Mr. Maurice Samuelson, 21 Greenfield Gardens, London, NW 2.

Scotland: The Scottish Raoul Wallenberg Group, Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Dawson, 29 Nether Currie Crescent, Edinburgh 14.

Iceland: The Raoul Wallenberg Society, Chairman, Hleifi Jakobsen, Hagl Building, P.O. Box 7100, Reykjavik.

Israel: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Mr. Gideon Hauser, 3 Metudeia Street, Jerusalem.

Netherlands: Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Holland, Co-Chair, Mrs. Jennifer Cowan and Mr. Eric M. Heertje, Postbus 14724, 1001LE Amsterdam.

Norway: Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Egil Nansen, Martin Langesvei 5, P.O.B. 140, 1339 Oslo Lufthavn.

Australia: Free Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Dr. Frank Vajda, 815 Rathdowne Street, Carlton, Victoria 3004.

Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Mr. Ervin Forrester, Box C149, Clarence Street Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Mrs. Karen Schmitt, 584 Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004.

United States of America: Free Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Mrs. Annette Lantos, P.O.B. 9003, Arlington, Va. 22206.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, Chairman, Mrs. Rachel Hauser, Ruffin Bruce K. Cole, Suite 415, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Queens Wallenberg Committee, Chairman, Anees Azachi, 63-02 Dartmouth Street, Forest Hill, N.Y. 11375.

Raoul Wallenberg Commemorative Committee, Chairman, Mr. Carl B.S. Pedersen, 59 Grandview Avenue, Edison, N.J. 08837.

Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, Chairman, Leona T. Feldman, c/o Philadelphia Art Alliance, 251 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

Simon Wiesenthal Center, Rabbi Abie Cooper, Rabbi Martin Hier, 9760 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90035.

Wallenberg Institute, Chairman, Jack Maple, 2040 Beverly Plaza, Suite 202, Long Beach, Calif. 90815.

Wallenberg Committee for Colorado, Co-Chair, Mrs. Ann Love and Rabbi Manuel Loderman, 4360 West 11th Avenue, Denver, Colo. 80204.

ON THE UNTIMELY, SENSELESS DEATH OF LEONAM "RAY" HUNT, AN OBLIVION

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 19, 1984

● Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, Leamon "Ray" Hunt, born in Oklahoma at Mill Creek, October 7, 1927, now in the third congressional district, was a man who devoted his life to peace yet one who died by violence at the hands of terrorists.

He was raised in the quiet, restful atmosphere of rural Oklahoma, growing up in Murray and Johnston Counties. He attended high school at Sulphur, and college at Murray State College at Tishomingo. He and his wife, Joyce, planned to attend a high school reunion in Sulphur last May. It would have been his first return visit to his old home town in a number of years according to the Sulphur Times Demo-



the Congress have been concerned with discovering the fate of Raoul Gustav Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of more than 100,000 people during World War II. Arrested by the Soviet Government in 1945, and subsequently reported deceased in 1947, reliable reports indicate he may be alive.

Following my Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Laws and congressional approval of honorary U.S. citizenship for Raoul Wallenberg in 1981, we have continued our efforts, in conjunction with the Foreign Affairs Committee, to examine any further evidence of his whereabouts. In August 1983, the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held a hearing to update the Congress on Raoul Wallenberg.

Former member Joshua Ellberg testified at that hearing, along with myself and several other Members. At the request of the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, I am reprinting former Congressman Ellberg's statement, the Philadelphia Bar Association's resolution on Raoul Wallenberg, and a list of international Wallenberg committees. I have also included my own statement from the August hearing.

Since the hearing was held, a lawsuit was filed last February in Federal district court in the District of Columbia by Wallenberg's family, seeking to free him or his body from the Soviet Union. The suit asks the court to declare Wallenberg's arrest illegal, seeks all pertinent information concerning his detention, and damages of \$39 million, \$1 million for each year of captivity. Although suits against foreign governments in U.S. courts are always difficult to prosecute, the case brings further international attention to the task of determining Wallenberg's fate.

Next year, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Wallenberg's capture, there will be commemorations in both Congress and throughout the world along with renewed efforts for answers from the Soviet Union.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. Fish. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In the 97th Congress your committee and my Judiciary Committee overwhelmingly supported legislation that proclaimed Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen of the United States and requested the President to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of this courageous man and secure his return to freedom.

Raoul Wallenberg's extraordinary record of saving the lives of countless thousands of Jews during the Holocaust, at great personal risk and sacrifice, amply justified our conferring upon him this Nation's highest honor by proclaiming him an honorary citizen.

The passage of Public Law 97-54 represented a fitting affirmation of America's commitment to the survival of the Jewish people and our tremendous esteem for someone who risked his own life to try to save as many Jewish lives as possible from the barbarity of Nazi extermination.

Conferral of honorary citizenship on Wallenberg symbolized our commitment as a Nation to remember the Holocaust and vigilantly guard against the possibility of any recurrence. Honorary citizenship was singularly appropriate in the Wallenberg case, not only because of the place the Holocaust occupies in the history of human depravity, but also because Wallenberg acted at the behest of the United States and suffered untold hardships as a result of it.

A few of the statements in the legislative underscored the critical significance of the step we took. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. said that Mr. Wallenberg's "... contribution during the dark days of World War II in Hungary stands out as a beacon light to all those who respect human rights and dignity."

Former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie informed this subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that "... the chronological record ... of State Department and War Refugee Office and communications ... document his unique Government position of responsibility for the selection of Wallenberg, the directive and funding for his activities, the appreciation for his work, and the deep distress over his disappearance."

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Fairbanks wrote that "... the conferral of honorary U.S. citizenship on Wallenberg would serve to underscore the seriousness with which the American Government and people view Soviet behavior in the Wallenberg case. Conferral of honorary U.S. citizenship on Wallenberg would also serve to reaffirm to the Government of Sweden that the United States firmly supports the quest to resolve Wallenberg's fate."

The Soviet Union never has accounted satisfactorily for what happened to Mr. Wallenberg. Those of us who worked on this legislation fervently hoped that his passage would assist in the effort to locate Raoul Wallenberg and, if he is still alive, to free him.

These hearings will give the Congress an opportunity to assess the attempts that have been made during the last 2 years to fulfill the mandate of this legislation in our contacts with the Soviet Union.

In the course of this hearing I am sure this subcommittee will receive details of sightings and information indicating Raoul Wallenberg is alive. It is important that public attention be focused on these facts.

I wish to join all of you in commending our colleague from California, Tom Lantos, and Mr. Lantos, the Free Wallenberg Committee, the Wallenberg Committee of the United States, and this subcommittee for continuing to focus national and world attention on one of the great heroes of this century.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. YATSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Fish. I really appreciate the fact that you and Senator Pell both came before our subcommittee today.

Do any members want to be recognized? Mr. Gilman. Mr. Chairman, I want to join you in thanking our good representative from the State of Rhode Island for his continuing concern, and our good colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fish, the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, for keeping this measure focused in both Houses. I think that these efforts are extremely important to our continuing effort to find a final resolution of this issue, and we thank the gentlemen for their time this morning.

Mr. YATSON. Thank you. Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Just one word, Mr. Chairman. I first want to thank my friend, Ham Fish, for the admirable work he has done on the Judiciary Committee and sine.

I would like to say a word about Senator Pell because in the case of Senator Pell we have a classic case of what I can only describe as noblest edge. It was his distinguished father who was one of the prime champions in American history for human rights before that phrase was known. I think it is only appropriate that Claiborne Pell carried the fight in the tradition of his distinguished father, one of our finest public servants in this instance. We are deeply grateful to you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH ELLBERG, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF ADVISERS, WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA, AND FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Ellberg. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for inviting our testimony today. We represent the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, an independent, nonprofit, and ecumenical group from Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, organized to support all U.S. foreign and official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg from the Soviet Union.

I would like to thank first Congressman Lantos for his very important role in organizing this hearing today. At the same time, Mr. Chairman, we did visit with both of you in April, and in visiting you, without any reservation you agreed to hold an oversight hearing. We are very indebted to you for following through with your commitment, but that is typical of the long association that I have had personally with you here in the Congress, as well as in the State legislature before that. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Our emphasis today will not be so much on the good deeds of Raoul Wallenberg, which are well known to all of us or many of us in this room, although there is indeed the need to educate the public and the people of the Nation, but rather on what we can do to free him.

It was our desire and is our desire that the emphasis be laid on the oversight function and what might be done or can be done by the legislative branch and also by the executive branch.

It is our view, Mr. Chairman, that notwithstanding occasional statements by the executive branch, by the State Department, that indeed those statements have been too few, too slow since the legislation was adopted.

Really, I think the purpose of today's hearing is to expedite the flow of statements and letters by the executive branch, including the White House, including the State Department.

So, we ask the following U.S. official actions, first mentioning legislative branch actions.

We ask you and all members of the subcommittee and the Congress to join us in writing to President Andropov and asking that the Soviet Union free Raoul Wallenberg. I am not speaking necessarily of a petition because we know that that doesn't mean as much as individual expressions. We never know what particular letter is going to reach a responsive card.

Also, join us in publicizing Raoul Wallenberg by regularly and repeatedly referring to Wallenberg in all speeches.

We ask for continuing oversight. We sincerely hope that this will not be the end of the oversight of this issue, but that it will continue, including the exercise of oversight by the other relevant committees—there are

RL 15/85

January 15, 1985

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UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT BLAMES BREZHNEV FOR

WALLENBERG'S ARREST

Bohdan Nahaylo

An unofficial Ukrainian publication that has recently reached the West provides information on the case of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Issue No. 8 of the new Ukrainian samizdat journal Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine,<sup>1</sup> dated last summer, contains a letter to the Wallenberg Committee in Stockholm from the Ukrainian religious and national rights campaigner Iosyp Terelya. The dissident and former longstanding political prisoner<sup>2</sup> places the responsibility for Wallenberg's arrest and tragic fate on Leonid Brezhnev.

The Swedish diplomat, who during the war saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews, disappeared forty years ago on January 17, 1945, after being taken into custody by Soviet troops. His subsequent fate has remained a mystery ever since and has aroused international concern. In February, 1957, the Soviet deputy foreign minister at the time, Andrei Gromyko, announced that Wallenberg had died of "heart failure" in the Lubyanka prison on July 17, 1947. There have, nonetheless, been numerous reported sightings of Wallenberg in Soviet penal institutions after this date, one even as late as 1980. If he were still alive today, he would be seventy-three years old.<sup>3</sup>

The Brezhnev connection was first suggested in 1981 by Yaakov Menaker, a former Soviet army officer who later emigrated to Israel. Menaker claimed that Brezhnev had headed the political

1. On the appearance of the journal, see RL 3/85, "Chronicle of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine," January 7, 1985. Issues No. 7 and 8 of the Chronicle have been published in Ukrainian in Rome (see "Okremyy dodatok," supplement to Visti z Rymu, No. 12, 1984, pp. 1-13).

2. On Terelya, see RL 220/83, "Group Formed to Defend Catholics' Rights in the Ukraine," June 6, 1983.

3. See Judith Listowel, "The Wallenberg Mystery," The Times, July 27, 1981.

January 15, 1985

section of the 18th division of the Red Army that entered Budapest and had ordered the arrest of Wallenberg. A spokesman for the Swedish foreign ministry, however, announced that "no conclusion" could be drawn from Menaker's testimony whether or not Brezhnev was involved.<sup>4</sup>

The following is a translation of the full text of Terelya's letter to the Wallenberg Committee. Radio Liberty cannot, of course, verify the information it contains.

To the Raoul Wallenberg Committee  
P.O. Box 16076,  
10322 Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Friends!

By some foresight of God, fate predetermined the path I followed for twenty long years through the huge Soviet concentration camp.

I was only released in 1976, and then heard for the first time that the case of Raoul Wallenberg had been lifted from the darkness of oblivion. I heard nothing about Wallenberg in the camps; but one day, while I was in the central hospital in the Mordoviya prison camp, they brought in a "zek" named Vorobei from the zone for foreign prisoners. He was a Pole who, during his time as a Bolshevik agent, brought Soviet agents into Poland. But after a number of failed missions, he was summoned to the Soviet Union, where, in 1934, he was sentenced to ten years in labor camps. Vorobei said he had met Wallenberg's driver in 1947. I do not remember where now, since at the time I did not think the story would have any connection with my future quest. In 1973, while in the Sychevskaya Special Psychiatric Hospital, where there were also political prisoners, I met a Lithuanian named Bogdanas who was a German citizen. During the war Bogdanas had been an officer in the Wehrmacht. In 1945, he was arrested by Soviet counterintelligence and imprisoned in a camp that contained only foreigners. This was in the Norilsk labor camp complex. There Bogdanas met Wallenberg. For many years after this, their fates seemed to be inseparably intertwined. In 1951, after the Norilsk uprising,\* all foreigners who were still alive were transferred to a small sixth zone. Of 8,000 people, only 420 were

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4. Reuters, August 19, 1981.

\* This is an error. The Norilsk uprising took place in the spring of 1953.

still alive. In 1953, Wallenberg and Bogdanas were sent to a special psychiatric hospital in Kazan'. In the hospital they began to cure Wallenberg of himself--he was diagnosed as suffering from "a mania of grandeur, he thinks he is a Swedish diplomat." In 1962, Bogdanas was moved from Kazan', and no one heard anything more about Wallenberg. What has been said about Wallenberg in recent years is probably untrue, since no one [claiming to have seen him] has described him correctly.

At this point I would conclude, if it were not for the fact that in 1976, by the dictates of chance, I came to found the Ukrainian Committee for the Case of Raoul Wallenberg.

This began in 1975 when a cousin of mine, Gobiya Siklo-Kalman, came from Hungary to ask me whether I had seen Wallenberg anywhere in the prison camp network. (I was still in a camp at that time and therefore the request did not reach me.) My cousin asked my aunt [her mother] Anna Maiorenko for photographs of Wallenberg. My aunt had married Jyulo Siklo, an employee and a shareholder of the Hungarian National Bank in Budapest. Siklo came from an old aristocratic family who, like the family of my uncle Ivan Fales, were legitimists. After the German occupation of Budapest, the monarchists assembled semilegally in various apartments. It was already known that the Gestapo had ordered a list to be compiled of rich Jews. It was then that my aunt and her husband met Raoul Wallenberg. Jyulo Siklo and his brother Ishtvan had dealings with other countries, and they often went to Karlovy Vary and Kosice to visit my relatives, or to Novi Sad. Evidently this enabled them during the period of their acquaintance with Wallenberg to help Jews who had received papers to leave the country. I know little of these matters, but anyway they are not of great importance for our purposes.

My aunt--a member of the Greek Catholic Church--was expecting Wallenberg for the New Year celebrations on January 14, and on January 9 he called to say that he would come. Budapest was in ruins, and there were food shortages. Soviet troops were carrying out mass plunders. You were lucky even to get a piece of horseflesh. But Raoul did not show up on the 14th... At that time we thought he was dead; even when a monument was erected to Wallenberg, no one knew that he was still alive.

Knowing the approximate date of the "murder," we began our search, which continued for eight long years. It is clear that we would not have found out anything if it had not been for a coincidence. In 1981, in the Hungarian town of Pecs, my cousin [Gobiya Siklo-Kalman] happened to meet a man who had witnessed the arrest of Raoul Wallenberg. From that moment on we pursued our search in an entirely different direction.

In 1982, we found another witness, a Soviet officer who had taken part in Wallenberg's arrest. Over the years this man had become a devout believer and told his confessor what had happened. Thus we managed to establish that Raoul Wallenberg had been arrested without the knowledge of the supreme command. He had in fact been arrested on the direct orders of Brezhnev. The captain of Brezhnev's guards robbed Wallenberg and confiscated his diplomatic car. Wallenberg demanded his car back, but Brezhnev had made a present of the car to one of his superiors. Knowing that Wallenberg would protest directly to Marshal Malinovsky, Brezhnev ordered the arrest of the Swedish diplomat. Wallenberg and his driver were accused of being German spies not in possession of papers and were sent to Uzhgorod prison. From there they were sent to the Norilsk camps where the Soviets brought the flower of Europe and persuaded them to cooperate with Soviet intelligence...

There are two living witnesses who will give evidence if any international commission on Wallenberg's case requires them to, but patriots are counting on "quiet diplomacy." Citing the events described above, the Swedish government may come to some agreement with the Soviet government for Wallenberg's release, if he is still alive. We believe that Wallenberg is dead, but that his driver is still alive. In any case the diplomat's body should be returned to his homeland. Thus the marauders have hidden someone who was an incomparably GREAT man, modest and courageous, and also very unfortunate. It is not difficult to imagine what awaits me. Two daughters have been born in my absence--in 1977, Maryana, and in 1983, Kalyna Tereza. Obviously, the Soviet authorities will now arrest me again. I am waiting to be arrested, I am expecting the worst... And my third child, who will come into the world in two months time, will not see me. They know how to take their revenge. This letter is my death cry, I can feel it. They did not threaten me; no, they warned me: "Don't concern yourself with Wallenberg, keep your nose out of other people's business, and they won't touch you-- keep quiet!" It is difficult to say what will become of me and of my wife and children. The gauntlet has been thrown down. GOD is with us.

295212 Zakarpatskaya Oblast,  
Irshavsky Raion, Dolgoe,  
Ulitsa 1-ogo Maya, 9 .  
Terelya Iosyp Mykhailovych

July 9, 1984

# THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY

by Kati Marton

A well-born Swede, who could have lived out World War II in safety and comfort, went to Hungary instead, outmaneuvered the despicable Adolf Eichmann, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Then, one day in January 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Soviet Army and has not been heard from since. He may have been executed by the Soviets, or died in prison—or he may still be alive somewhere in the Soviet Union. The Wallenberg mystery persists.

It is one of those gun-gray structures of no particular architectural distinction, intended to provide housing, not to offer beauty. Like many other buildings in Budapest, it is still pockmarked by the small-arms fire of both 1945 and 1956. A faded, chipped plaque in Hungarian reads: "To the memory of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, whose heroic deeds saved tens of thousands of Hungarians from the final days of Nazi terror. Raoul Wallenberg disappeared during the siege of Budapest." In central Budapest, Wallenberg Street is several blocks from what Hungarians call the White House, the headquarters of

the Communist party, overlooking the Danube's east bank. The fact that a busy street in the capital of this people's republic is named after a man who may still be languishing in a Soviet prison is only one of the mystifying elements of the Raoul Wallenberg story.

For Wallenberg is a non-person in the country where his heroic deeds took place. When asked about him, most Hungarians shrug and keep walking. Those few who remember prefer not to be reminded. Yet today, in his native Sweden, Wallenberg is a folk hero. His name is synonymous with heroism and selflessness unrewarded. Perhaps in only one other part of the world is he as well known: the Gulag Archipelago.

He was a hero. That has been documented. But thirty-five years after the Russians took him prisoner he is above all the central figure of a mystery only his captors can unlock. So far, Moscow has shown no inclination to solve the enigma of Wallenberg. Pressure on the Soviets to do so is growing. But it was not always there. In the crucial early years after he vanished in Budapest, his own country's record on his behalf is one of blunders and missed opportunities.

The central drama in the life of Raoul Wallenberg lasted six months: from the summer of 1944 to the winter of 1945. It took place in Budapest, a city once as cosmopolitan and sophisticated as Wallenberg's native Stockholm. But the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg found in July 1944 could have been on another planet, in another millennium, compared to the town he left

behind in Sweden. It was a city stripped bare of all traces of what we like to refer to as civilization. The people of Budapest lived in the grip of fear, backed against a wall of terror, with no place to go and no friends to turn to. The heroes, if there were any heroes left in those months, either waited in their underground refuges for the jackboots to pass, or had long since taken the final journey to Dachau, Mauthausen, or Auschwitz. Courage, in Budapest, in the summer of 1944, was a crime punishable by death. It was an unlikely destination for the son of an illustrious Swedish dynasty.

**R**aoul Wallenberg's story begins in an atmosphere of unselfconscious gentility, of refinement polished by generations of distinguished public service and genuine accomplishment. He grew up amid the solid comforts of long accumulated wealth. The son of a naval officer, the grandson of Stockholm's minister to Tokyo and Istanbul, Wallenberg was expected both to serve and to excel. No one anticipated that his reward for service was to be decades spent languishing in the grim monotony of the Gulag.

By the summer of 1944, in all of Nazi-occupied Europe, only the Jews of Budapest had escaped annihilation. Hitler's last and most reluctant ally in the war, Hungary had tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to shake off the Nazis' grip, tried to let the enemy powers, the Russians, the British, and the Americans, deal with her as mercifully as they chose. Anything was better than being Hitler's last friend in Europe. But the Nazis would not let go. And as the Third Reich's fall grew more inevitable each day, as the Russians pressed harder at its heels, the Nazis' reign of terror accelerated in Hungary. It was as though violence against a people still under their total command was the Nazis' final resource in the face of now certain defeat.

Until the spring of 1944, Hungarians, Jews and Christians alike, had lived with the illusion that the war would be over before Hitler's cattle cars swallowed entire villages, only to empty their human cargo before the crematoria that dotted the Reich's landscape. Projects of such scale take time, and weren't the Germans on the run, routed since Stalingrad? By now, however, the Nazis were highly practiced in the technology of genocide. It took them weeks to accomplish what it had taken them months and even years to achieve in the other occupied lands of Europe.

In Hungary rural Jews were the first to go. Between

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Kati Marton, a native of Hungary, is a journalist now living in London.

May and July of 1944, half a million were herded to Auschwitz to die. By July the countryside was pronounced "purified." In many ways the unprecedented speed with which the Hungarian "Jewish question" was resolved can be attributed to one man: Adolf Eichmann. The story of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest is really the story of a race between the giver of life and the instrument of death: Wallenberg versus Eichmann.

He did not look like a hero, this controlled, thirty-two-year-old man with his overly prominent nose and weak chin. His hair was already thinning. Wallenberg had no interest in clothes, but wore a well-knotted tie and vest even at the end, when he was a hunted man, changing residences each night. He looked too soft, too cerebral, to be a Scarlet Pimpernel. Only his eyes gave him away. In that unassuming, almost bland face, the eyes were a surprise. They were very steady, never the first to turn away from those he faced. In the eyes was all the passion everything else in his appearance belied. He looked perfectly suited for his chosen field: architecture. At the University of Michigan he showed more than the usual flair for his intended profession. But wartime, even for a neutral country, is not an auspicious moment for a young architect to begin. Finding a job was not the problem. Wallenberg joined one of his grandfather's banks.

The young Swede had already shown a remarkable facility for languages. Before long he was dispatched on business to Palestine. There, in the Mediterranean seaport of Haifa, he first heard reports of Nazi atrocities. Haifa was then teeming with Jewish refugees. The impression their accounts of Nazi Germany made on the young man was to be significant.

From then on, events in Raoul Wallenberg's life took an almost fatalistic turn. When he returned to Stockholm, he became the head of an export-import firm. Among his partners in the business was a Hungarian Jew named Kalman Lauer. Wallenberg found in Lauer a bright, sensitive, and cultivated companion, who soon became his closest friend. Lauer could no longer travel to his native country, so Raoul went in his place when business required it.

Budapest in those days was living out its own fantasy. Though part of the Axis, the charms of the city seemed to divert the Reich's soldiers so much that its residents could not imagine they would bring the war to its gates. So they continued to dine outdoors at Gundel's in the City Park, and to fill the dancing bars on Margit Island. They lined up to see Charlie Chaplin's bald-faced impersonation of Hitler in *The Great Dictator*, and they laughed uproariously. Black was the color in fashion, and "Stormy Weather" was the tune they hummed along the Corso by the Danube. Budapest's favorite riddle was, "What is the difference

between Hitler and Chamberlain? Chamberlain takes his weekend in the country, while Hitler takes his country on the weekend." This was the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg first saw in 1943: a city whose handsome baroque architecture proclaimed its ties to its sibling on the Danube, Vienna; a city whose people wanted desperately to hang on to their fantasy. Wallenberg was struck by the fragile quality of all this good living.

By then Raoul was learning the more precise details of what lay ahead for Hungary. His uncle, Jacob Wallenberg, had become an intermediary for the head of the German anti-Nazi underground, Karl Goerdeler. The elder Wallenberg tried to act as a liaison between Goerdeler, the mayor of Leipzig, and the British government. About the same time, when the fortunes of the German Army were rapidly declining, and the front was crumbling, Heinrich Himmler turned to Raoul's uncle with a peace feeler for the Allies. Like countless other efforts at the eleventh hour, these attempts led nowhere. Impatient now, young Wallenberg was convinced by these failures that he must get personally involved. He was not especially fearless by nature. Nor was he lusting for adventure. He had a consuming sense of duty and by 1944 he was ready to do more.

The awakening of Wallenberg's conscience coincided with a search by the World Jewish Council and the American ambassador in Stockholm for a Swede to undertake a rescue mission to Budapest. Ambassador Herschel Johnson, acting for FDR's War Refugee Board, was looking for someone who, under diplomatic cover, could move swiftly, cut through the requirements of red tape and protocol, and extricate as many Hungarian Jews from Hitler's grasp as he could. Money was not a problem. FDR had made a commitment to funnel whatever funds the rescue mission required through the American Embassy in Stockholm to Wallenberg. Before he accepted the Budapest mission, Wallenberg negotiated for three days with the Swedish Foreign Ministry. He insisted on having a free hand in Hungary, without strings, without regard for diplomatic niceties. The ministry gave him *carte blanche*.

When Eichmann first saw Wallenberg sitting at the bar of Budapest's Arizona nightclub, the SS captain took him for a decadent diplomat. Eichmann was wrong. Wallenberg was capable of beating the Nazis at their own game. He bribed, flattered, forged, and smuggled; he learned to survive in a state of total anarchy and terror. In the end, when the Nazis were on the run, when Eichmann was looking for a hiding place in Austria, Wallenberg was still hauling Jews out of the grip of the petty thugs who

stayed on because they had no place to run to, the Hungarian Nazis, known as the Arrow Cross.

In one of his final letters to his mother in Stockholm, Wallenberg wrote, "Among my personnel there are forty cases of disappearance and torture . . . I have a feeling after the arrival of the Russians it may be difficult for me to return to Stockholm for a while. I don't envision coming home before Easter . . . and even that is up in the air. No one can predict what will happen here."

The nightmare Wallenberg had lived through, the midnight raids by uniformed bandits on the helpless, the naked bodies lined up on the edge of a frozen Danube for "swimming lessons" by the Arrow Cross, represented a complete breakdown of order. The Danube was never blue, and very often red that winter of 1944-1945. The dead were no longer buried. Sirens no longer bothered to warn the residents of air raids that never ceased. When one of the Nazis' 30,000 horses was hit by a mortar shell, it took a group of starving men and women working with their pocketknives and fingernails only minutes to clean its carcass.

As a final gesture, the Arrow Cross, with the help of the remaining German soldiers, planned to massacre the 70,000 Jews huddled in the city's walled-in ghetto. One of Wallenberg's paid informers alerted him the night before the pogrom was to take place. A lone figure in the curfew-covered city, Wallenberg made his way to the German High Command, housed in the Royal Palace of Buda. Using his by now familiar threat, Wallenberg warned General August Schmidhuber he would personally see to it that the German would be tried as a war criminal if the massacre was not stopped. With the Allies' bombs raining overhead, Schmidhuber countermanded the order. In a single evening Wallenberg had saved 70,000 lives.

It was among Wallenberg's most successful tactics, this threat of repercussions. It would never have worked in Warsaw in 1941, when Hitler's vision of world domination still seemed a realizable nightmare. In Budapest, by 1944, the vision had crumbled for all but the most fanatic, as the Russians closed in on the once invincible Army of the Reich. Wallenberg exploited this fear of the future to the fullest. "He was a great actor," says his half-sister Nina Lagergren. "He could imitate brilliantly. If he wanted to, he could be more German than a Prussian general. Shouting louder, sounding more authoritative . . ." Thus, to an almost unbelievable degree, he was able to win concessions from the Nazis.

In January, when the Red Army had already penetrated Pest, on the eastern bank of the Danube, Wallenberg did not want to leave the city, or to follow his fellow diplomats to shelter in the safer hills of Buda. He was a driven man, unable to let go of what had



become an obsession. "He was like a violinist, playing an extremely difficult concerto," says Edith Wohl-Ernster, one of the thousands of Jews Wallenberg sheltered in Budapest, now first violinist of the Stockholm Opera. "It took everything out of him. But he did not want to stop." He had saved the remnants of the city's Jewish community. As many as 100,000 people were alive in large measure because of his ability to stand up to and outwit the Nazis. Now he wanted to do more for them.

"He was a great embarrassment to the Swedish Foreign Office," according to Carl-Frederik Palmstierna, former secretary to Swedish King Gustav Adolf. "After all, he was an amateur, not a professional diplomat. What he did in Budapest far exceeded anybody's expectations of what a rescue mission should be." By January 1945, the mission entrusted him by the War Refugee Board was over. But his personal mission, he felt, was simply entering a new phase. With his grand scheme, entitled the Wallenberg Institution for Rescue and Reconstruction, he intended to make his way to the only source of power left in this phantom country: the Soviet Army High Command in Debrecen, 200 kilometers east of Budapest. It was in some ways an arrogant plan. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops were still fighting house to house in the capital. The last vestige of the German Army was still holed up in the Royal Palace. The Führer's order was that Budapest must be held as though it were Berlin. And Wallenberg wanted to sit down with the Soviet commander and discuss the future of the thousands of lost, unaccounted for, and orphaned whose sole hope he had become. He wanted to talk to the Communist Army of Occupation about restoring the property of Hungary's Jews.

On January 13, 1945, Wallenberg presented himself to a Soviet street patrol, near one of the thirty-two buildings he had set up as "safe houses," flying the flag of Sweden in Budapest. The end of the war was a hairbreadth away. Hitler had already locked himself in the Reich Chancellery bunker. In three weeks Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt would sit down in Yalta and redraw the map of Europe. In two days, the evacuation of Auschwitz was to begin. For most people the long nightmare was ending. For Raoul Wallenberg, it was about to begin.

Four days later, on January 17, Wallenberg, flanked by a Soviet motorcycle escort, began the journey he thought would take him to Debrecen. He had no way of knowing that the red epaulet decorating the uniform of the major who accompanied him stood for the NKVD, the Soviet State Security Service, the predecessor of the KGB. Wallenberg was permitted to make several stops on the way out of Budapest. To Jews in several Swedish houses he distributed large amounts of



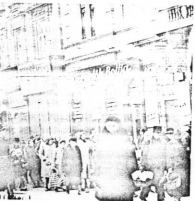
money he always carried. At his final stop, the improvised hospital set up by the Swedish Red Cross, Wallenberg slipped on the icy sidewalk of the entrance. As he was helped to his feet by one of the hospital staff, Paul Nevi, Wallenberg caught a glimpse of three elderly patients with yellow stars still stitched to their coats, carefully making their way to the hospital. "I am happy to see," Wallenberg remarked to his companion, "my mission has not been completely in vain." Those were among his final words as a free man. He had outsmarted, outrun, and outlived the Nazis. Eichmann, who tried unsuccessfully to have him killed, had paid him a great compliment. He called Wallenberg "a brilliant chess player." But the Swede had no experience in dealing with the new occupiers of Hungary. He knew nothing of survival under a system of institutionalized indifference and distrust.

**T**he Russians were resentful and suspicious of the residents of Budapest, Hitler's last allies. Scenes of Soviet troops looting and raping in broad daylight were commonplace. The sex- and alcohol-starved "liberators" replaced one form of terror with another. The steady rumble of tank fire shook the capital. The waters of the Danube reflected the flames of burning buildings. Already, long lines of prisoners were twisting eastward.

Wallenberg assumed he would be the honored guest of Marshal Malinovsky. Were they not, after all, natural allies, with a shared record of fighting a common

## The Wallenberg Mystery

Executioner Adolf Eichmann (far left), his nemesis, Raoul Wallenberg, and (below) Budapest Jews being herded off to Nazi death camps, as photographed from Wallenberg's automobile.



enemy? His connection to Washington through the War Refugee Board was no secret. Wallenberg had no way of knowing that the end of World War II would signal the beginning of another confrontation; the Cold War.

Rumors of the incredible concessions he had wrung from the Nazis, the tens of thousands of lives he had saved as a result, all this was fascinating raw material for the agents of the NKVD. The Soviet Security Police had by then set up its own separate chain of command, alongside the military. From subsequent testimony it is clear what they were after. All members of the Swedish legation were arrested in the weeks following Wallenberg's disappearance. Each diplomat was interrogated on the subject of Raoul's clandestine activities. Jewish leaders and Wallenberg's collaborators were always asked the same questions: "Did you collaborate, through Wallenberg, with the Nazis? If you admit it you can get off easy. If not . . ."

Meanwhile, Wallenberg and his Hungarian driver, Wilmos Langfelder, were on a train, bound not for Debrecen but crossing Rumania, bound for Moscow. Before they were led to the Lubyanka, they were shown the famous subway of the Soviet capital. By January 31, Wallenberg occupied cell 123 of the former Moscow Hotel, transformed into a vaultlike fortress for political prisoners. His cellmate during those early weeks was Gustav Richter, a former German police officer, arrested in Bucharest. Richter, released in 1955, has testified that all prisoners who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or his driver were first

interrogated about them, then put in solitary confinement.

It was not until the spring of 1945 that the other members of the Swedish legation in Budapest were able to start their slow journey home to Stockholm. The diplomats had been held at an internment camp outside Budapest. Ironically, at first the Swedish government was more concerned about the rest of the embassy staff than about Wallenberg. In February, they had word from the Soviet ambassador to Stockholm that Raoul was in protective custody and in good health in Moscow. Stockholm had no word regarding its other diplomats in Hungary for several months.

In April the group turned up in Moscow on its way to Stockholm. The diplomats were received by the Swedish ambassador to the Kremlin, Stefan Söderblom. It was Söderblom's task to get some answers about Wallenberg's whereabouts out of the Soviets. It was a mission the ambassador was singularly unenthusiastic about fulfilling. Söderblom was far more interested in building good relations with the Kremlin than in making a fuss over the disappearance of a single Swedish diplomat. According to the editor of *Expressen*, Sweden's most widely read newspaper, Söderblom suffered from "rysskrack," fear of Russia. It is not an uncommon emotion in a country where little children are still admonished to behave or "the Russians will get you!" In postwar Sweden, "rysskrack" was often combined with a sense of guilt for having preserved the country's neutrality during the war. Sweden's eastern neighbor had lost 20 million of her people. Raoul Wallenberg fell victim to both the deep-rooted fear and the guilt his countrymen felt vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

One of Raoul's fellow Swedes in Budapest, Per Anger, recalls Ambassador Söderblom pulling Anger aside as the diplomatic party was about to leave Moscow for Stockholm. "Remember," Söderblom whispered to Anger, "when you get to Sweden, not one bad word about the Russians." Anger, recently retired as Sweden's ambassador to Ottawa, was by then convinced Wallenberg had been taken prisoner by the Soviets under suspicion of spying. "I met with very little understanding of this theory in the Foreign Office," Anger writes in his memoirs. "I had the feeling nobody at home who had not been abroad during the War understood what I was talking about." The following year, 1946, Sweden granted the Soviet Union one billion kroner in trade credit. The Swedes asked for nothing in return.

On several occasions, under pressure from Wallenberg's family, the Foreign Office had to prod Söderblom to continue to raise the subject of Wallenberg with the Soviets. When the ambassador finally succeeded in gaining an audience with Stalin, the Swede provided the Soviet leader with the easiest way out of a

potentially awkward situation. "I personally," the ambassador volunteered, "believe Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbers in Budapest."

By then these same rumors were circulating in the Hungarian capital itself. Radio Kossuth, the official voice of Soviet Liberated Budapest, had broadcast on March 7, 1945, that Wallenberg and his driver were shot by a Gestapo agent on the road to Debrecen. In August 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky announced to the United Nations that an exhaustive search in the Soviet Union had failed to locate Raoul Wallenberg. Vyshinsky added his personal speculation: Wallenberg had in all probability been kidnapped by the Hungarian Nazis. For this period, 1945 to 1947, the Swedish government has nineteen sworn testimonies from former cellmates of Wallenberg or from others who saw him in either the Lubyanka or the Lefortovo prison in Moscow.

Wallenberg maintained active communications with his fellow inmates through a system of knocking on walls and water pipes. Ironically, many of his "knocking partners" during that period were former Nazis, arrested by the Soviets in various European capitals. From them Stockholm later learned of Wallenberg's letter to Stalin protesting his arrest. During his first interrogation in the Lubyanka, the inspector questioning Wallenberg reportedly said to him, "Well, you are well known to us. You belong to that great capitalist family in Sweden."

The Soviet penal system is known for a great many things. Sloppiness is not one of them. Thirty-five years after taking Wallenberg prisoner the Russians have produced only one piece of paper relating to the Swedish diplomat's whereabouts. The memorandum was dated February 6, 1957. It reported that Wallenberg had apparently fallen victim to the "criminal activities" of the Stalinist past. The communiqué finally admitted, after years of denial, that Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union in the forties. But it claimed that recently found prison records showed the Swedish diplomat had died of heart failure in the Lubyanka on July 17, 1947. The director of the prison infirmary, the head of the prison, the head of the secret police, and the minister of the interior, to whom they all reported, were by then dead. No death certificate accompanied the memorandum and no reasons were cited for Wallenberg's arrest in the first place. The memo closed with an apology for a mistake and laid blame for the entire chapter squarely on the shoulders of the discredited Stalinists. The 1957 document was signed by the then deputy foreign minister, today foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

It had taken the Kremlin twelve years to produce that memo, twelve years of silence alternating with denials of any knowledge of Wallenberg's existence in

the Soviet Union. The Gromyko memorandum constitutes the known substance of the Soviet Wallenberg file.

If closing the Wallenberg case was the prime motive behind the 1957 memo, then the Soviets failed miserably. Twenty-three years later, on May 30, 1980, Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten sat down across a Kremlin conference table from his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko. Ullsten proceeded to deliver a tough message, saying recent reliable witnesses have caused Sweden to doubt the Soviets' twenty-three-year-old explanation of Wallenberg's fate. Ullsten asked for a renewed investigation of the case, warning the Soviets that international interest in Wallenberg was growing, and would not blow away. A stony-faced Gromyko fixed his gaze on the ceiling while Ullsten spoke. The Soviet foreign minister's answer was short and well rehearsed. "We have nothing new to report on Raoul Wallenberg. We stand by our 1957 memorandum."

Raoul Wallenberg was not the only diplomat taken prisoner by the Soviets in Budapest. Two Swiss Foreign Service officers named Meier and Feller were arrested in 1945 and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. After a year of negotiating with the Kremlin, the Swiss government won the release of its diplomats through a prisoner exchange. The Swiss had been holding two Soviet citizens who had requested asylum in Berne. The pair were suspected by the Soviets of spying for the West. Breaking their normal practice of granting safe haven to political refugees, the Swiss offered them up as the only means of getting their own diplomats back.

In the fifties Per Anger suggested to the Swedish Foreign Ministry that the next Soviet spy uncovered in Stockholm be made part of an exchange for Wallenberg, rather than evicted in the usual way. Then Foreign Minister Osten Unden, an ardent believer in neutrality based on good relations with the Russians, replied, "The Swedish government does not do such things."

By the late fifties Stockholm's record on behalf of Wallenberg had improved substantially. Newly released prisoners from the Soviet Union were scrupulously interrogated. No Soviet-Swedish state visit was allowed to pass without Wallenberg's name being on the agenda. Through such interrogations the Foreign Ministry traced Raoul to the Vladimir prison complex 300 kilometers east of Moscow. Then in 1957 came the Gromyko memorandum and the dashed hopes for Wallenberg's return.

It was not until 1961 that a breakthrough appeared within reach. That year, an eminent Swedish professor

of medicine, Dr. Nanna Svartz, brought up the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in conversation with one of her Soviet colleagues, Dr. A. L. Myasnikov, during an international scientific congress. To her surprise, the Russian told Dr. Svartz he knew of Wallenberg and had heard he was in a mental institution in rather poor condition. The conversation, as all previous exchanges between the two scientists, was in German. Myasnikov was subsequently called before Party Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, and later recanted his story. It was his poor German that was the source of the misunderstanding, he explained. Myasnikov died of a heart attack not long after this episode. But now, the Swedish journalist who has been more dogged in his pursuit of the Wallenberg trail than any other, Eric Sjöquist, claims that is not where the Nanna Svartz connection ends. Sjöquist interviewed the ninety-year-old professor recently, and asked for the full story. Dr. Svartz told him Myasnikov not only knew of the Wallenberg case, but had personally examined Raoul inside a Soviet mental institution in 1961. The Svartz-Myasnikov chapter is part of the still classified section of the Swedish file on Wallenberg. Under Swedish law it will not be opened until 1981.

In 1973 Raoul's eighty-year-old mother, Maj von Dardel, wrote a letter to a man she thought would be a natural ally in her quest to determine her son's fate: Henry Kissinger. The State Department drafted a letter to Raoul's mother, promising help through inquiries to be made by the American Embassy in Moscow. The letter gave as reason for this offer "the efforts on behalf of Hungarian Jews during World War II," undertaken by Wallenberg at the behest of the United States. But the letter was never sent. Kissinger, then national security adviser, disapproved it. When the head of the American Wallenberg Committee, Lena Biörck-Kaplan, asked the former secretary of state for an explanation, Kissinger replied that others on his staff were empowered to use his signature. He said he never knew the letter had been disapproved.

In 1979 the long dormant case was forced open again. This time a Tel Aviv dentist was the unlikely connection. Dr. Anna Bilder had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg until she received a telephone call from her father, a Moscow Jew recently released from a Soviet prison camp. Jan Kaplan, a former administrator of an operatic conservatory in Moscow, was jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketeering, following his request for an exit visa to Israel. He was freed eighteen months later for health reasons. Kaplan told his daughter it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. "In fact," Kaplan went on, "I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has

survived thirty years." For nearly two years Anna Bilder had no further word from her father. Then, in July 1979, Anna's mother smuggled a letter to her daughter in Israel. "My dear Anna," Mrs. Kaplan wrote, "the same thing has happened again to your father. For the past year and a half he has been imprisoned. . . . I had lost all hope after having been summoned to the Lubyanka by the KGB, where I was told all this happened because of a letter concerning a Swiss or a Swede named Wallenberg whom your father knew in the prison infirmary. Your father had written to you about this Wallenberg and tried to get it to you through some tourists he met in the synagogue. Since then, your father has been in Lefortovo and in the Lubyanka and I have now lost all hope of ever seeing him again."

The letter resulted in an official request from the Swedish Foreign Ministry to interview Jan Kaplan, wherever he may be. It was the first official Swedish communication on the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in fourteen years. It has thus far elicited the same response as most other efforts on his behalf: silence.

The Swedes no longer consider the Wallenberg case a bilateral issue between themselves and the Soviets. In 1945 Ambassador Söderblom rejected an offer of help in negotiating Raoul's release by Averell Harriman. In 1979 Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Raoul's half sister and assured her of Washington's interest.

Last fall, breaking its former practice of not proposing prisoner exchanges because "Sweden does not do such things," Stockholm offered Moscow a deal. Stig Bergling, former Swedish Defense Ministry employee and recently convicted KGB agent, now serving a life sentence in Sweden, was proposed as an exchange for Raoul Wallenberg. Bergling's arrest and trial in November 1979 was the biggest spy scandal in recent Swedish history. The Swede was picked up by Israeli intelligence officers in Tel Aviv. Using sophisticated radio communications, Bergling had for years been passing high-level Swedish military secrets to the Soviets. Most recently, as a member of the Swedish UN battalion in the Gaza and southern Lebanon, he had maintained regular contact with the KGB. He was, as the Swedish Foreign Ministry put it, "a blown agent," of no further use to the Soviets. The Kremlin showed no interest in exchanging Bergling for Wallenberg.

There is no doubt the riddle of Raoul Wallenberg has cast a shadow over Swedish-Soviet relations. No Swedish administration can again neglect the case as it was neglected in 1945. Whatever hopes the Soviets may have nurtured of "Finlandizing" Sweden have been dashed; Raoul Wallenberg has now become a permanent symbol of the inhumanity and indifference of the Soviet system.

Inside Stockholm's baroque Foreign Ministry, offi-

cial are not optimistic about ever learning more about Wallenberg. The prisoner, if he is alive, would now be sixty-eight years old, having spent thirty-five of those years in Soviet prisons. The Swedes feel it would take a major shift in the Kremlin leadership to be able to reverse the years of stubborn insistence that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947. Above all it would require the fall from power of Andrei Gromyko, who, more than anyone else in the Kremlin, is personally identified with the Soviet line on Wallenberg, and the foreign minister is, by Soviet standards, a youthful seventy-one.

Almost as a sort of penance for the early years of excessive caution, the Swedish government must continue to pursue the trail of Raoul Wallenberg. But who can say for how long? His tracks keep reappearing. Last year a newly arrived young Soviet Jew turned up at the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. He told the story of a party he had attended shortly before leaving Moscow. It was at the home of one of his close friends, whose father he knew to be a KGB agent. After a night of raucous drinking, his friend's father warned them, "Be careful, boys, or you will end up like this Swede I met in the Lubyanka. He's been sitting for thirty-five years." Swedish diplomatic sources claim the KGB agent has since been removed from his job.

The Swedish government says Wallenberg's current trail leads to the Mordvinia prison complex in the western Russian autonomous republic of Moldavia. In the past few months, prisoners coming out of this complex have reported sighting him there in a special prison for those inmates who are supposed to be officially dead. Neither the Swedes nor the Wallenberg Committee are willing to disclose the names of new witnesses. Too many others, like Jan Kaplan and perhaps the KGB agent, have been lost because of early disclosures.

For Raoul Wallenberg, it may be too late. His is the tragic story of a life of boundless promise cut short. But the almost obsessive search for the key to his mystery may well go on for years, perhaps decades, because it is a question that probes at the heart of a system once described by Churchill as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." Why did they take a man, so plainly innocent, and lock him up for life? What degree of paranoia would suspect Raoul Wallenberg, who had no need for money, and whose position in society was assured, of spying? And why, when Stalinists were purged from the Kremlin's ranks in 1957, did they not free him? Were they waiting for the Swedes to "put hard against hard," as diplomat Per Anger claims, to come up with a bargaining chip stronger than a simple appeal to decency? The world will probably never get solid answers to the nagging questions that have overgrown this case like weeds.

There have been too many contradictions, too much subterfuge surrounding Raoul Wallenberg, for the Soviets to start sounding credible about him now. Even if they did produce their Wallenberg file, perhaps as thick as the Swedes' own, would it be believed as the genuine article, or dismissed as fabrication?

Without a doubt the Soviets have been surprised by the fresh international concern about Wallenberg. The West's attention span is not generally known to be this durable. Wallenberg's mystery appears to fuel itself: in Stockholm, in Tel Aviv, and in New York, there is a growing body of folklore, rooted in fact, about Raoul Wallenberg. Stories are repeated now of Wallenberg driving alongside the so-called "death marchers," Hungarian Jews being led to the Austrian border and the death camps. He distributed food, warm clothes, and Swedish passports to the wretched marchers. Those he could Wallenberg pulled from the convoy into his car and drove back to Budapest. Risking his own, he was able to save dozens of lives this way. Or they tell of an unarmed Wallenberg sitting across the dinner table from a fully armed Eichmann. The Swede calmly lectured the Nazi on the inevitability of the Reich's demise. Eichmann, sipping Wallenberg's brandy, renewed his pledge to have him killed.

In 1980, a German Jew named Michael Bendicks traveled north to Stockholm, in search of opportunities denied him by Germany's anti-Semitic laws. Bendicks found that in Stockholm, too, Jews were barred from the professions. He became a jeweler. Bendicks was said to be a man of cultivation and curiosity. He prospered and ended up lending the king money. Bendicks, who married a Lutheran and was himself converted, would in all probability have approved of his great-grandson, Raoul Wallenberg.

"People often say I am indulging in wishful thinking," says Nina Lagergren, "imagining my brother is still alive. They are wrong. It is wishful thinking to imagine him dead. To believe he has been spared these years of being buried alive. That is wishful thinking."

On a Sunday in April 1948, a giant statue representing Saint George slaying the dragon, symbol of Raoul Wallenberg's fight against the Nazis, was to be unveiled in Budapest. It had been commissioned by the city's grateful residents and was to stand in Saint Stephen's Park, not far from the street which bears Wallenberg's name. But the people of the city were never to see the monument. Overnight, passersby reported seeing Russian soldiers, with ropes and horses, removing the statue. By morning, only its pedestal was still in place. Recently, the monument reappeared, without an inscription, in front of a penicillin factory in the eastern Hungarian city of Debrecen, Raoul Wallenberg's destination the day he disappeared thirty-five years ago. □

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## Wallenberg: Statue Rises In Budapest

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 14 — Without public announcement, Budapest has put up a statue to honor Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis and then disappeared in Soviet captivity.

The statue is a private gift of a former American Ambassador, Nicolas M. Salgo, who returned to Washington in November. Mr. Salgo, a Jew who left Hungary before the Nazi occupation, commissioned the Hungarian sculptor Imre Varga to create the monument.

The sculptor said the Ambassador obtained permission for the monument, which poses a delicate diplomatic problem for Hungary, in a farewell call on the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar.

Public recognition of Mr. Wallenberg's achievement and presumed death is a matter of exceptional sensitivity for Hungary because it touches on its relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Wallenberg was taken prisoner after Soviet troops captured Budapest. Twelve years later, Moscow reported that he had died in a Soviet prison.

### Monument Beside a Roadway

The statue was put up late last week on the Buda side of the Danube on a small patch of grass beside a roadway where few pedestrians pass. Mr. Varga said in a telephone conversation that even without an announcement people were going there to pay homage. The sculptor said he hoped the statue would be dedicated next month.

Moscow has never explained why it arrested the diplomat, whose memory is revered by Jews, or how he died. Swedish officials say they assume that Mr. Wallenberg is dead, but reports have occasionally circulated from the Soviet Union, attributed to freed prisoners, that say he had recently been seen alive.

In 1947, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, announced that Mr. Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was not known to the authorities. But 19 years later, Andrei A. Gromyko, then First Deputy Foreign Minister, said Mr. Wallenberg had died in Lubyanka Prison in Moscow in July 1947, one month after Mr. Vyshinsky said he was unknown to the Soviet Government.

Apparently by coincidence, the monument has been placed at a site that is connected with the mystery of Mr. Wallenberg's disappearance. His Studebaker was found abandoned near the site in February 1945. About three weeks earlier, he had told associates that he was heading for Debrecen, in eastern Hungary, to seek contact with Soviet military commanders. He was not seen in Hungary again.

### 'The Way of Real Heroes'

Mr. Varga said in an interview this month in Budapest that the monument represented a dual fulfillment for him.

it is a tribute first to Mr. Wallenberg. "He did his best, with an audacity rare at the time," said the sculptor, 65 years old, whom Hungary has honored with a seat in Parliament. "He showed the way of honesty, the way of real heroes. There were very few at that time."

The other reason that makes the artist feel a sense of vindication, he said, is personal. "My professor, later my friend, Pal Patzay, made the first Wallenberg monument," Mr. Varga said. "I made the next one."

The sculptor said that in 1948 money was collected to honor Mr. Wallenberg. Mr. Patzay created a symbolic sculpture showing a man dominating a snake, and the work was put up on a square in central Budapest. But by then the Communists had consolidated their power, and the statue disappeared overnight, before it could be dedicated.

A few years later, without explanation, it turned up in front of a pharmaceutical factory in Debrecen. Presumably, its man-and-snake symbolism was intended at the new site to be interpreted as representing Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine.

In tribute to his mentor, now dead, Mr. Varga carved into the slabs of granite that flank his larger-than-life bronze sculpture of Mr. Wallenberg a drawing, lined in gold, of the Patzay statue. To make sure that its true meaning was understood, he etched swastikas into the body of the snake.

#### Striding Toward a Wall

The Varga monument shows Mr. Wallenberg, his left hand in the pocket of his raincoat and his right hand pointing forward, striding toward a gap in a forbidding wall formed by the two slabs. A Latin inscription says that when the weather is fine, you have many friends; when skies are cloudy, you will be alone.

Mr. Varga said the granite was a gift of members of the Wallenberg family, who invited him to Sweden to select it.

Only one public memorial to Mr. Wallenberg existed in Budapest until now. A street was named for him in the immediate postwar days and was not renamed even after the first statue was taken away. A plaque at the street illustrates in its ambiguities how difficult it is to honor Mr. Wallenberg in the city where he earned honor.

The inscription credits the diplomat with saving "the lives of tens of thousands of people" without specifying that his efforts were directed at saving Jews, who were hunted down for deportation to death camps unless they had a document showing that they were under the protection of a foreign power. Mr. Wallenberg issued thousands of such "protective passports."

The plaque also says that the diplomat "disappeared during the siege of Pest," suggesting that he perished in the heat of battle. In fact, Pest was firmly in Soviet hands at the time of his disappearance. Remnants of the German forces were still hiding out in the castle district on the Buda side.

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# Hungarians honor Swede who saved Jews from Nazis

## Monument unveiled despite past Soviet disapproval

By Eric Bourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

More than four decades after his exploits, open public recognition has been accorded to a legendary hero of Nazi-occupied Hungary.

A monument was unveiled here on Thursday to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish aristocrat and diplomat who, by a combination of ingenuity and courage, saved an estimated 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Adolf Hitler's extermination camps.

The event comes 42 years since Wallenberg disappeared into Soviet captivity and, according to the Russians, died in a Moscow prison a year or so later.

A street in central Budapest has long been named after him. But the Town Council's decision to honor him with a formal tribute follows two attempts that were frustrated by the Soviets.



Wallenberg: Soviets say he died in prison

The first statue stood briefly in the spring of 1949 on the site of the former Jewish ghetto in St. Stephen's Park here. Mysteriously, on the very eve of unveiling, the statue vanished. The removal was, according to witnesses at the time, carried out by the Russians.

The second attempt was in January 1984, when the Hungarian Historical Society called for a Wallenberg monument in the Hungarian capital. Approval promptly appeared in the newspaper Magyar Nemzet, a recognized channel for government opinion, for what it described as a timely "worthy gesture" of remembrance. Shortly afterward, it became known the Russians had again intervened to put a stop to the monument.

That, however, was approximately a year before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March 1985. If there has since been some shift in attitude, it would be consistent with a series of concessions in East-West relations that Mr. Gorbachev has already made in the past year.

The unveiling of the new monument — it is standing in a small park — had added significance because, though the ceremony was part of Hungary's "month of peace" marking the end of World War II, it took place about the time the World Jewish Congress held a meeting here. That meeting was the first-ever gathering of the congress in an East-bloc capital.

Wallenberg's rescue of some 100,000 Hungarian



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Wallenberg's rescue of some 100,000 Hungarian Jews in the short space of six months as Hitler's armies crumpled in defeat ranks as one of the great acts of individual daring in the war. Using his status as a neutral diplomat, he provided many Jews with forged passports and Swedish visas. Many more, who faced imminent arrest and deportation, he spirited away to "safe houses" and, when these fell under Nazi suspicion, he raised the Swedish flag above the premises.

Wallenberg himself has not been seen since early 1945 when he left Budapest for Debrecen in eastern Hungary. Just what happened to him remains a mystery to this day.

The Soviets have always stuck to their initial but never convincing explanation that Wallenberg died in Moscow in 1947. Since then, a series of reports and rumors, largely from former European prisoners of war in Soviet camps, suggested that he may have lived at least into the early 1970s.

So far as the Swedish government is concerned, Wallenberg legally is still alive; he will be so, the Swedes say, until there is adequate and acceptable detailed evidence reliably establishing the contrary.