

CN121

A-WIRE

10-DEC-86 18:26

E/W - 1830 INTRO VIENNA (WRAPUP/NEW: BAUER)
(VIENNA, DEC, 10)

Rio

AT THE HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE IN VIENNA THE U.S. TODAY PAID TRIBUTE TO SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE SUFFERED TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

DELEGATION LEADER WARREN ZIMMERMAN SAID HIS COMMENTS WERE TO MARK THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. HE PAID A PARTICULAR TRIBUTE TO ANATOLY MARCHENKO, WHO HAS DIED IN PRISON.

HE NAMED FOUR OTHER SOVIET CITIZENS PUNISHED FOR THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING ANDREI SAKHAROV. HE ALSO MENTIONED CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S JIRI WOLF WHO IS IN JAIL BECAUSE OF HIS WORK FOR CHARTER 77 AND POLISH PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO, MURDERED BY THE SECRET POLICE.

ZIMMERMANN ALSO MADE SPECIAL MENTION OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS. HE HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN SINCE HE WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET FORCES IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.

CANADIAN DELEGATE WILLIAM BAUER ALSO MADE SPECIAL MENTION OF MARCHENKO'S DEATH IN A LONG SPEECH REVIEWING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION IN VIENNA MEANWHILE FORMALLY OFFERED TO HOST A CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW ON HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS. AT A PRESS CONFERENCE LATER SOVIET SPOKESMEN AVOIDED DIRECT ANSWERS WHEN ASKED WHETHER ENTRY PERMITS WOULD BE GRANTED TO EMIGRE GROUPS WANTING TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE. THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION SAID IT WAS STUDYING THE SOVIET OFFER BUT HAD ITS DOUBTS ABOUT IT.

LATER, ANOTHER SOVIET DELEGATE, VIKTOR SHIKALOV, ACCUSED THE U.S. AND CANADA OF VIOLATING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THEIR PEOPLES. HE MENTIONED UNEMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
(SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) TD/BV

E/W U.S. SPROH IN VIENNA TO MARK HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Wallenberg (hw)
PW - 575

Vienna, dec. 10/86 (Special/Eggleston) ---- This is the text of today's speech to the Helsinki Review Conference by the chief U.S. delegate, Warren Zimmermann, marking human rights day. (v. 2)

A year ago today several human rights activists gathered on Pushkin Square in Moscow. They tried to hold a demonstration to mark Human Rights Day, commemorating adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. Like many foreign diplomats in Moscow, I have attended such demonstrations in the past. Typically, the demonstrators gather around the statue of Aleksandr Pushkin, not only a great writer but a human rights activist - a member of the Decembrist movement against the repressive rule of Tsar Nicholas I.

I do not know exactly how many demonstrators went to Pushkin Square last year, nor do I know all of their names. For most, the extent of the "demonstration" is to take off their hats in silent tribute to the victims of human rights abuse. Last year's gathering was reported to have attracted over 100 observers, including numerous KGB agents. More than a

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dozen people were detained, including one man who said he wanted to read poetry and another who threw leaflets at the foot of Pushkin's statue.

Two activists in the Moscow Group to Establish Trust between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., Nina Kovalenko and her daughter, were among those detained that day at Pushkin Square. Mrs. Kovalenko was beaten, struck on the head, and taken away for questioning to the militia. As I have noted earlier, she has since been incarcerated in psychiatric institutions for activities similar to the Human Rights Day demonstration -- that is, for activities that would be regarded as normal in any free society.

It is appropriate that on Human Rights Day we should recognize here the brave individuals who have given of themselves to defend the rights of others. They include Nina Kovalenko and many others who have sought to celebrate Human Rights Day in Pushkin Square during recent years. They include people struggling for human rights throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, many whose names and stories remain unknown. And they include the countless members of non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International, a Nobel Peace Prize recipient which this year celebrated its twenty-fifth year of work on behalf of human rights around the world.

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I begin with a story which unfolded even before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted. It is the story of Raoul Wallenberg. This young Swedish diplomat set out from his peaceful and neutral homeland in 1944 to take up an assignment in Nazi-occupied Budapest. Confronting Hitler's Holocaust, Wallenberg repeatedly risked himself to rescue 100,000 Jews from extermination. His work in Budapest makes him one of our century's most heroic figures.

But as the war ended in 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was abducted by Soviet occupation troops in Budapest. The reasons for his abduction and the exact circumstances remain unclear. Wallenberg disappeared; all subsequent efforts to discover his fate and to secure his release from Soviet captivity have failed.

The American people have not forgotten this twentieth century hero. To underline my country's continuing concern for the unexplained fate of Raoul Wallenberg, it conferred honorary United States citizenship upon him in 1981.

The United States, Sweden, and other interested governments have repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to provide

all available information on Wallenberg's fate. We have asked our questions both publicly and privately, through bilateral as well as multilateral channels. We asked for an accounting when the 35 participating States met in Madrid. Our questions have gone unanswered. As President Reagan has said, "we will continue to insist that the Soviet Union has a moral obligation to answer, once and for all, the questions we have about his fate." So I repeat the questions at this Vienna meeting. What has happened to Raoul Wallenberg? Where is he now?

While the fate of Raoul Wallenberg remains unknown, the fate of Anatoliy Marchenko, a Soviet citizen who like Wallenberg has fought for the rights of others has - tragically - just become known. Anatoliy Marchenko is reported, we believe accurately, to have died in Chistopol Prison, where he was in the seventh year of a 15-year sentence. Marchenko fought for human rights all of his adult life. He was a founder of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group but had received his first sentence for political activity 15 years before the Final Act was signed. In chronic ill health, he told a friend in 1968 that he was willing to die for human rights because it was a cause worth giving up one's life for. His friends describe him as a man who was peaceful, balanced, and incapable of telling a lie - "a true knight" as one of them put it. To the end he was thinking of others: the main charge at his last trial was that

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CND96

A-WIRE

07-NOV-86 19:26

E/W -- LAWYER ASKS USSR IF WALLEBERG ALIVE

VIENNA, NOV. 7 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) -- CANADIAN ATTORNEY IRWIN COTLER TODAY ASKED A SENIOR SOVIET OFFICIAL IF IT WAS POSSIBLE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG HAD DIED IN SOVIET DETENTION IN 1947.

COTLER POINTED OUT THAT A NUMBER OF PEOPLE SAID THEY'D SEEN WALLEBERG 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/TG

CND97

A-WIRE

07-NOV-86 19:30

E/W -- CORRECTION

IN CN96, LAWYER ASKS USSR IF WALLEBERG ALIVE, REPLACE LAST SENTENCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

COTLER IS A MONTREAL LAWYER WHO SPECIALIZES IN GIVING LEGAL HELP TO SOVIET DISSIDENTS AND REFUSENIKS. THOSE HE HAS REPRESENTED IN THE PAST INCLUDE ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY AND VLADIMIR BRODSKY.

(REWORDING)

CND/TW

CN112

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 WACHTHEISTER, SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL, SEVERAL CONGRESSMEN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE. LY/TG/IL

FF142

E/W -- HUNDREDS HONOR WALLEBERG AT U.S. FUNCTION

B-WIRE

08-MAY-86 20:27

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 8 (AP) - BARONESS ELISABETH KEMENY FUCHS, WHO PRESSED HER HUSBAND TO HELP SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG SAVE THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS, JOINED 400 PEOPLE HONORING WALLEBERG 40 YEARS AFTER HE DISAPPEARED.

SHE SAID THERE WAS EVIDENCE WALLEBERG LIVED PAST 1947, WHEN VIET OFFICIALS SAID HE DIED IN A PRISON CAMP.

"THEY DO NOT FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM AFTER THE WAR BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF THE RUSSIAN BEAR," SAID THE BARONESS, A GUEST OF HONOR AT A CONCERT WEDNESDAY ORGANIZED BY THE WALLEBERG COMMITTEE OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA.

U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN CALLED ON THE SOVIETS FOR AN ACCOUNTING ON JAN. 17, 1985, THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DIPLOMAT'S DISAPPEARANCE. LEONA FELDMAN, FOUNDER OF THE WALLEBERG COMMITTEE, SAID THERE IS EVIDENCE THE DIPLOMAT IS ALIVE.

THE BARONESS, WHO NOW LIVES IN MUNICH, SAID WALLEBERG ASKED FOR HER HELP. SHE PRESSED HER HUSBAND, BARON GABOR KEMENY, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO PUSH FOR RECOGNITION OF THE SAFE TRAVEL PASSES WALLEBERG ISSUED TO NEARLY 100,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST.

THE BARONESS RECALLED WALLEBERG'S RESPONSE WHEN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SAID THE TRAVEL PASSES WERE INVALID AND HER HUSBAND WAS CALLED TO A CABINET MEETING.

"RAOUL IMploRED ME TO HELP. HE WAS DESPERATE. I TALKED TO MY HUSBAND AND SAID HE MUST DO SOMETHING. HE TOLD ME 'I CAN'T FIGHT THE WHOLE CABINET.' BUT AFTER MIDNIGHT WORD CAME THAT 9,000 PASSES WOULD BE HONORED. I CAN STILL REMEMBER RAOUL'S ELATION, HIS HAPPINESS," SHE SAID.

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FF116

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R-WIRE

22-APR-86 16:37

E/W - RAOUL WALLEMBERG TO BE HONORED AT CONCERT IN PHILADELPHIA
BY DON BEHAN ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22 (AP) - SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN HUNGARY, SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN, SAYS THE ORGANIZER OF A CONCERT TRIBUTE TO THE WAR HERO.

"WE ARE COMING TOGETHER TO BRING ATTENTION TO THE PLIGHT OF MR. WALLEMBERG AND TO WHAT HE HAS DONE," SAID LEONA FELDMAN, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE WALLEMBERG COMMITTEE OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA INC.

WALLEMBERG'S FEATS WERE HIGHLIGHTED IN AN NBC TELEVISION NETWORK TWO-PART SERIES LAST SEASON. ACCORDING TO SOVIET OFFICIALS, HE DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES IN A SOVIET PRISON CAMP IN 1947.

MANY HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THE SOVIET EXPLANATION. "THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT HE IS ALIVE," SAID MS. FELDMAN, "AND WE WOULD LIKE TO GET HIM OUT."

THE WAY TO DO THAT IS TO KEEP REMINDING PEOPLE OF WHAT WALLEMBERG DID, SHE SAID. THAT IS THE TASK OF THE COMMITTEE SHE FOUNDED IN PHILADELPHIA AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

"WE ARE ASKING FOR HELP NOW IN THE SAME WAY THAT MR. WALLEMBERG GAVE HELP 40 YEARS AGO TO THOSE WHO NEEDED IT," MS. FELDMAN SAID. "HE DIDN'T HAVE TO GET INVOLVED BACK THEN EITHER, BUT HE DIDN'T TURN ASIDE THEN AND WE SHOULDN'T NOW."

THE CONCERT IS SCHEDULED FOR MAY 7 AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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Munich, April 11 - (CND/EC) - following appeared in the NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG of April 11, 1986; titled:

Neue Untersuchung des Falls Raoul Wallenberg

Im Räderwerk des Totalitarismus

Auf den schwedisch-sowjetischen Beziehungen lastet der Schatten Raoul Wallenbergs, des Retters zahlreicher Budapestener Juden in den Jahren 1944/45, der nach dem Krieg von den Sowjets verschleppt wurde. Wallenberg, der heldenmütige Kämpfer gegen die braune Unmenschlichkeit, der allem Anschein nach der roten Tyrannei zum Opfer fiel, soll noch Mitte der siebziger Jahre in einem sowjetischen Kerker gesehen worden sein.

R. F. L. Kopenhagen, Anfang April

Sollte Raoul Wallenberg, der Retter Zehntausender ungarischer Juden, noch am Leben sein - und dies wird von der schwedischen Regierung und von Wallenbergs Freunden angenommen -, so stünde er heute im 74. Lebensjahr. Und sollte zutreffen, was allgemein vermutet wird, so schmachtete er seit mehr als 41 Jahren in sowjetischen Gefängnissen. Im Alter von 32 Jahren liess sich der Architekt, Spross einer schwedischen Magnatenfamilie mit internationalen gesellschaftlichen und Wirtschaftsbeziehungen, im Sommer 1944 vom Ausseministerium als Dritter Sekretär an die schwedische Gesandtschaft nach Budapest senden. Dort übernahm er die Leitung der Rettungsaktionen für die zu jenem Zeitpunkt schon stark dezimierten jüdischen Verfolgten.

Kampf der «Endlösung»

Wallenberg stellte sich unter Einsatz seines Lebens den «Endlösern» entgegen, den zu jener Zeit schon kompromisslerischen Horthyisten, den Mordbanden der Pfeilkreuzler, der deutschen Okkupationsmacht, den Helfern Eichmanns und auch Adolf Eichmann selber. Er verteilte Tausende und aber Tausende schwedischer Schutzpässe, verbrachte die Bedröhten in eigens zu diesem Zweck in aller Hast erworbenene, von der schwedischen Legation verwaltete

«Schwedenhäuser» und holte Todgeweihte aus den Transporten. Schliesslich organisierte Wallenberg sogar eine Schutztruppe, die sich mit der Waffe in der Hand gegen die Häscher zur Wehr setzte. Wie durch ein Wunder entkam Wallenberg, der auf dem Gipfel seiner Aktivitäten über 355 Angestellte und 40 Ärzte gebot, zwei Spitäler sowie eine Volksküche und 32 «Schwedenhäuser» unterhielt, den gegen seine Person gerichteten Anschlügen der «Endlösers». 20 000 bis 25 000 Juden verdanken ihm das Leben direkt; mehr als 100 000 Menschen konnten nur deshalb überleben, weil dieser junge Schwede mit seinen Mitarbeitern systematisch Sand in das Mordgetriebe streute.

Am Tage der Befreiung durch die Rote Armee, dem 17. Januar 1945, begab sich Wallenberg unverzüglich nach Debreceen ins Hauptquartier der Zweiten Ukrainischen Front zu Marschall Rodion Malinowski. Seit jenem Tag blieb er nahezu spurlos verschwunden. - Die sowjetischen Interessen in Budapest hatte während des Krieges übrigens Schweden vertreten.

Sowjetische Versionen - und ihre Widerlegung

Zwei Jahre lang leugneten die Russen, Wallenberg je auch nur zu Gesicht bekommen zu haben; sie stellten sich völlig unwissend. Erst 1947, nach wiederholten Interventionen Stockholms, liess Ausseminister Andrei Wyschinski der schwedischen Regierung die offizielle Mitteilung zukommen, Wallenberg sei im Chaos der letzten Kampfjage von Pfeilkreuzlern ermordet worden.

Doch diese «Katyn-Lüge en miniature» (eine Formulierung von Wallenbergs Biograph



Ein undatiertes Archivbild Wallenbergs, das aus den frühen vierziger Jahren stammen könnte.

Josef Wulf) war bald entlarvt: Aus sowjetischen Lagern zurückgekehrte Gefangene wussten über den Aufenthalt Wallenbergs in einer Vielzahl sowjetischer Haftanstalten Genaues zu berichten. Zehn Jahre später, 1957, nach weiteren schwedischen Demarchen, bequeme sich Moskau zum Eingeständnis, Wallenberg sei 1947 im Moskauer Gefängnis Lubjanka einem Herzversagen erlegen. Die entsprechende Dokumentation war allerdings nach dieser sowjetischen Lesart nicht mehr auffindbar; der zuständige und verantwortliche Minister, Abakumow, sei 1953 hingerichtet worden.

(Pte)

Auch diese amtliche Erklärung erwies sich als völlig unhaltbar. Eine Anzahl von Zeugen war dem Schweden nach seinem angeblichen Tod in sowjetischen Kerkern begegnet und hatte mit ihm gesprochen. Noch in den sechziger Jahren, ja sogar noch um die Mitte der siebziger Jahre gelangte der Häftling Wallenberg in Kontakt zu Leidensgenossen, denen später die Ausreise in den Westen glückte.

Ehrungen und Demarchen

In den Vereinigten Staaten und in Israel gilt Wallenberg als einer der vornehmsten Helden in einer der dunkelsten Zeiten Europas. Strassen, Plätze und Schulen werden nach ihm benannt. Parks in seinem Namen angelegt. Der «verschollene» Schwede erhielt 1981 die amerikanische Ehrenbürgerschaft, im Dezember 1985 die kanadische und im Januar 1986 – reichlich spät – die israelische; er wurde auch schon wiederholt für den Friedensnobelpreis vorgeschlagen, der allerdings nicht postum verliehen wird. In verschiedenen Ländern der freien Welt gibt es Wallenberg-Gesellschaften, so auch in Schweden, wo Wallenberg opferbereite Grösse nach Ansicht kritischer Beobachter bisher aber noch nicht das gebührende Echo gefunden hat.

Stockholm ist – folgt man den Ausführungen von Beamten des schwedischen Ausussenministe-

riums – unzählige Male bei den Sowjets vorstellig geworden, um das Schicksal Wallenbergs zu klären; doch ohne Erfolg. Auch die Regierung Palmé, die in ihrer Sowjetpolitik alles andere als einen Konfrontationskurs gesteuert hatte, soll diese Bemühungen fortgesetzt haben. Moskau beharrt bis heute ungehalten auf der zweiten Version von 1957 über das Schicksal Wallenbergs, obwohl auch diese längst als Lüge entlarvt wurde.

Leisetreterei Stockholms und Unterstellungen Moskaus

Kritiker äussern die Überzeugung, dass am bisherigen Misserfolg der schwedischen Forderung nach Wallenberg Stockholm selber zu einem gewissen Grad mitschuldig sei. Man weiss inzwischen, dass sich Ausussenminister Östen Undén mit Wyschinskis Version von 1947 zufrieden gab. Den ihm von seiten der Familie Wallenberg damals nahegebrachten Verdacht, der sowjetische Ausussenminister und ehemalige Ankläger in den Moskauer Schauprozessen der dreissiger Jahre habe einfach gelogen, wies Undén mit Embrüstung zurück. Erst in der zweiten Hälfte der fünfziger Jahre, nach Vorlage eindeutiger Zeugenaussagen, scheint das offizielle Schweden den Fall Wallenberg erneut aufzupuffen zu haben, offenbar vor allem unter Anwendung stiller Diplomatie.

Die Sowjets nahmen dagegen kein Blatt vor den Mund, als der Fall Wallenberg Weilen zu schlagen drohte. So warnte 1965 der sowjetische Botschafter Belochwostikow den schwedischen Diplomaten Gunnar Jarring im Zusammenhang mit der Veröffentlichung eines die UdSSR blossstellenden Buches über Wallenberg, man werde in Moskau die «wirklichen Aktivitäten»

Wallenbergs in den Kriegsjahren enthalten. Und Leonid Ijitschew, das damalige Sprachrohr des Kreml, verstieg sich an der Madrider Konferenz von 1981 zur Behauptung, der schwedische Retter Todgeweihter sei ein «kriminelles Element» gewesen.

Über diese zynischen Ausfälle sind verschiedentlich Spekulationen angestellt worden. Ein Verwandter des später «Verschollenen» hatte sich in der Zeit der nazistischen Götterdämmerung zu Vermittlungsdiensten bereit erklärt, als Himmler mit dem Gedanken spielte, Verhandlungen mit den Westmächten über einen Separatfrieden zu führen. Eine andere Spekulation: Raoul Wallenberg unterhielt vor seiner Reise nach Budapest enge Beziehungen zu Ivar C. Olsen, dem Stockholmer Vertreter des amerikanischen War Refugee Board und Mitarbeiter des damaligen amerikanischen Nachrichtendienstes (Office of Strategic Services, OSS).

Doch zurück zur Haltung Schwedens. Der pensionierte schwedische Diplomat Per Anker, in der Schreckenszeit Wallenbergs Mitarbeiter in Budapest, beurteilt das offizielle schwedische Vorgehen gegenüber Moskau in der Sache als ungenügend. Einen vollen Einsatz schwedischer Stellen will Anker erst in der zweiten Hälfte der siebziger Jahre vermerkt haben, nachdem Wallenberg noch 1975 in sowjetischer Haft geortet worden war. Die norwegische Zeitung «Aftenposten» führt gegen die Behörden im Nachbarland noch schwereres Geschütz auf: Es habe offiziellerseits am Willen gemangelt, einen Landsmann zu retten, und es sei beispielsweise kein Versuch unternommen worden, in Schweden verhaftete Sowjetspione gegen Wallenberg auszutauschen. Wallenbergs Schwester Nina Lagergren schliesslich wirft den Behörden offen «Feigheit und Unterwerfung» vor.

(NOTE)

Zwanzigtausend Aktenseiten

Im vergangenen Oktober wurde in Skandinavien ein zweiteiliger amerikanischer Fernsehfilm über Raoul Wallenberg ausgestrahlt. Offenbar verdankt man diesem das *neuerliche Aufleben* des Falles: Die «Gesellschaft der Freunde der Juden» rief in Stockholm zur Stiftung eines «Wallenberg-Fonds» auf; dem Aufruf schlossen sich neben anderen Persönlichkeiten Erzbischof *Bertil Werkström* und der Vorsitzende der Liberalen Partei, *Bengt Westerberg*, an. Mit Nachdruck wurde ein neuer behördlicher Vorstoss gefordert – nicht zur Beschaffung weiterer Informationen, sondern zur Erzwingung einer sofortigen *Freilassung* und *Repatriierung* Raoul Wallenbergs.

Im Rahmen einer parlamentarischen Interpellation der Liberalen und Konservativen erklärte Aussenminister *Sven Andersson* Mitte November 1985, ein Beamter – es handelt sich um Botschafter *Rune Nyström*, der vormals in Ostberlin stationiert war – sei eingesetzt worden, um den Fall Wallenberg von neuem zu untersuchen und der Regierung Vorschläge zu neuen Initiativen zu unterbreiten.

Laut Informationen eines Beamten des Aussenministeriums, der sich ständig mit dem Fall Wallenberg befasst, hätte die Sonderarbeit bis Ende März abgeschlossen sein sollen. Die Unterlagen, die Nyström zu untersuchen hatte, umfassen inzwischen 92 Aktenordner von insgesamt 20 000 Seiten, von denen ein Drittel erst in den letzten fünf Jahren hinzugekommen ist. In einer Kartothek werden überdies 3000 Namen und Örtlichkeiten angeführt, die sich auf den «Fall Raoul Wallenberg» beziehen. Was man von sowjetischer Seite zu erwarten hat, deutete Kabinettssekretär *Pierre Schori* nach seiner Rückkehr von einem Besuch in Moskau im Januar 1986 an, als er trocken vermerkte: «Man kommt nicht weiter...»

1025/86 (4)

Wallenberg (+)

Mentett, de nem beszélt...

Ogy érzem lapunknak kötelessége bemutatni Koller Györgyöt. Egy régi barátja hívta fel rá figyelmemet.

A Rézkarcoló Művészek budai Galériájában kerestem fel, amelynek ő a vezetője. Varga Imre szobrászművész olajrajfiai és kislasztikái között ülve időztek fel a régmúlt idők, amikor vadállati szapra súlylyedhett az ember, de fel is emelkedhett a humánus legmagasabb csúcsaira. Koller György az utóbbiak közé tartozott: életeket mentett. Nem néhányat, hanem százakat.

A második világháború utáni nehéz években nemcsak a pénz inflálódott, hanem a hőcsétség fogalma is. Igen sok lett az „üldözöttet bajlato”. A valóság persze — ahogy a megmaradtok száma is mutatja — jóval szerényebb körülményekre utalt. A ténylegesen segítők nagyrésze visszahúzódtak, a tullekötők nagy tömegétől... Koller György máig sem jelentkezik zett volna, ha „le nem lépizem”...

Beszélgetésünk nyomán érdekes sorsú ember alakja bontakozik ki előttem. Az ún. „úri közeposztályból” jött. Nagy lehetőségek, irigvelt pozíciók álltak nyitva előtte a régi rendszerben. A Jog és Államtudományi Karon szerzett diplomát. Bornemissza Géza iparügyi miniszter felajánlotta édesapjának, hogy bejuttatja a kereskedelmi diplomácia karba és elintézi, hogy Portugáliába kerüljön a követségre, ahol kiharadhat a háború várható viharából. De akkor már egy zsidó lány véglegénye volt és nem akart megszokni a nehézségek elől... (A menyasszony Gábor Ignácnak, a híres írónak és fordítónak a lánya. Az apa valamikor a Stabbiképző hallgatója is volt...)

és többek között — héber szövegeket fordított.)

Az egypártú elvégezte után bevomult, hogy letöltsék költészet katonai szolgálatát. Kiábrán bekövetkezett a német megszállás és vele az embert próbáló hónapok... A család demokratikus gondolkodású volt, így Budapestben, a Munkácsy Mihály utcai lakásukon is rejtekáldok néhányszor a Sétőgyűlés által üldözöttek körül. Majd, amikor a nyilasok ragadták magukhoz a hatalmat, Koller György ren-



geteg ismerőse és barátja került életveszélybe. Ekkor mielőtközött meg őszinte emberiségén. Ezen a vérzivataros ószón minden idejét az üldözöttek megmentésének szolgálatába állította.

Számos igazolás fekszik előttem. Mind rendkívüli bátorsággal tanúsítja. Egyik pl. így hangzik:

„Aláírtam tanúsítom, hogy Koller György tenékegy antifaszistaként nagyszámú üldözöttet mentett meg. Többek között a Arquesalmi Gestapo lágeréből hazahozta édesanyját, dr. Pásztor Józsefnét, s így lehetővé tette, hogy életben megérje a felszabadulást.”

Aláírta: Pásztor Edit

nyugalmozott tanár.

A másik igazolás aláírója: dr. Gábor György, Gách Norianna újságíró.

„Aláírtam tanúsítom, hogy Koller György az 1944-es időkben nagyszámú üldözöttet mentett meg. Többek között a győri táborból bevonulóknak elől, életre kockáztatásával kimentette és hazahozta férjét, dr. Gábor Györgyöt, majd amikor már tenékegyesége miatt Budapestről szoroznia kellett, Földalatti erment a Vörösi Hadzsergehez, a fronton

keresztül és férjemet is magval vitte. Így életet megmentette.

Koller György a Hitler-ellenes mozgalom tenékegy harcosa volt, noha nem tartozott semmiféle politikai szervezethez. Antifaszista magotartással és cselekedeteivel egyengette az új demokratikus Magyarország útját.

Fentieket a magam és számos ismerősem nevében tanúsítom.”

Az „iratok között találom a Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetségének az igazolását is: „Közvetlen tudomásom van arról, hogy Koller

György 1944. március 29-én után lakásán számos politikai és faji üldözötteknek, francia hadifogolyoknak és katonaszökevényeknek adott menedéket. A nyilas puccs után általa kezeltaként azután igen sok deportált hozott vissza a hátról, egy alkalommal pedig a hadisöpörök kijuttatása, 540 embert sikerült szagokbank Helyettesítővel Budapestre vitatás-csempésznie és így a deportáltak borsalmatit megmentenie. Katonai elakulattól megszökött és 1944. decemberében a fronton keresztül a Vörösi Hadzsergehez ment át és másodmagval a szövett hadzserge részére kórházba állított fel, amely kórház több hónapra keresztül a katonai és polgári sebzöltek ázsáit látta el. Az eljemenatás idején magam is többször megfordultam lakásán és meggyőződtem róla, hogy Koller György azon kevés ember közé tartozott, aki közben volt a korrellemmel szembeállított és egyengette az utat az új demokratikus Magyarország számára.

Korcsmáros Nándor ügyvezető elnök.”

Felnezek az iratokból. Az szlakon át a bétkés budai utcai lakom. Az alkonyba halál délután homályi ereszkedik le a városra. Kigyulnak az utcai lámpák. Pényökkel oszlatják el az immár esti sötétséget...

— Hogyan tudta mindzert megtenni? — kérdezem.

— Apám katonai mozgóké-
ház orvosparancsnoka volt.
Számos lepecsételt blankettával
rendelkezett. Ezeket szolgáló-
sáldi felmentésre lehetett fel-
használni, betegszabadságot
utaltak ki általa. Egy ilyen
rendelkeztem én is, apám jó-
voltából. Az igazolvány lehe-
dséget adott a szabad mozgásra,
hisz akkor már mindenké-
l frontra irányítottak. A Svéd Kirá-
lyi Követség mellett működő
Svéd Vöröskereszt magyarorszá-
gi kirendeltségénél — amelynek
Langlet Waldeman, stockholmi
professzor volt a vezetője —
mint ösztöndíj-tisztviselő vállaltam
szolgálatot, mert az lehe-
dséget adott emberek mentésére.
Az ötszáznyolcvan németországi
deportálásra elküldött mődo
munkaszolgálatos visszindítását
a határról úgy sikerült elérnem,
hogy hamis táviratot mutattam

be, amely szerint a transzport
már várják a Keleti pályaud-
varon. A távirat megzavarta a
nyilas katonai parancsnokot és
teljesítette követelesemet. Ma-
gam gépkocsival száguldoztam
Budapestre, hogy előbb érjek
be a pályaudvarra és átvegyem
a megmenetti csoportot. Egész
úton halálra izgultam magam,
hogy időben odaérjek, nehogy
a pályaudvaron: támadt zavar
miatt lebujkunk, hiszen ott sem-
mi sem tudtak a transzport ér-
kezéséről. Amikor befutott a
szereplő, már én ott inté-
kedtem és Isacul Waldenberg se-
gítségével elhelyeztem az ö-
tszáznyolcvan embert a Pozsonyi
úti svéd védett házban.

— Szörnyű idepfeszültséget
jelentethet ez az állandó koc-
kázás. Hiszen a zsidó mentés
volt az a pont, ahol a nédek és
nyilas reptők semmiféle érde-
met nem ismertek. Nem gondolt
rá, hogy rajtavezethet?

— Minden percben. 1944 vé-
gére már annyira forró volt a
lébám alatt a talaj, hogy át-
szöktem a szovjet csapatokhoz.
Ittagammal vittem dr. Gábor
Györgyöt, akit én mentettem ki
a gróri munkatáborból.

— Miért nem mondta el már
mindenkeket — eddig? Tanulságos
lett volna sokak számára: aki
sagyon akart, tudott segíteni.

— Kérdésnek érzetem volna
erről beszélni. A személyi kult-
úsz idején pedig, amikor meg-
tudták, csak hátrányom volt be-
léle.

Nézem Koller György masoly-
gós arát, nyájas tekintetét és
rósa Varga Imre alkotására
sülik a pillantásom. A művész
érdeklődésének középpontjába
— kritikai szerint — egyre
inkább a régmúlt és közelmúlt
hősi eseményeknek ábrázolása
lépett. Különösen az utóbbi mo-
deljéért nem kellene messzire
kalandoznia...

Dömös István

Uj Elet, 1986. április 1.

Kinek az ünnepe?

A nemzeti ünnep mindig: a nemzetudat ünnepe. Követ-
kezésképpen azoké, tulajdonképpen csak azoké, akiket bel-
ső: érzelmi jogon is megillet. Vagyis egészen pontosan:
akiknek — van nemzetudatuk. És mindenki úgy ül meg,
amilyen a készsége az ünnephez. Amennyit tud a nemzeti-
ről. Amennyit hangulata, emléke, tudása van legbelül
láthatatlan szertartáshoz. Amilyen érez sokélyes, szürke
— amilyen színes és mély. Amennyire képes magát elho-
lyezni az időben és a hazában. Az ünnep mértéke nem
a lobogódsz — hanem mi vagyunk. Az ünnep mindig csak
ürdgy — azent ürdgy —, hogy tudatosítsuk létezésünk tör-
ténelmességét. Azt az égető tény, hogy nemcsak annak a
közösségnek vagyunk a tagjai, amellyel együtt élünk és
kimódunk meg rajongunk vagy bosszankodunk ma, 1988
tavaszán — hanem annak a halhatatlannak is: a hajdani-
nak és a majdannak. Csak aki tudja: nemcsak az élők, de
a régholtak közösségének is tagja — az érzi át igazán ha-
landó szerepét mindközönleges halhatatlanságunkban. Csak
aki tudja: a még-nem-élők nemzetének is tagja, vagyis an-
nak, amelynek még egyetlen magyarja sem született meg
— csak az jogos igazán ünnepelni. Mert feljósítja őt a
felelősség.

Azt mondtam: a nemzeti ünnep csak azoké, akiket érzel-
mi jogon is megillet. Mondhatnám másképp. Mindazoké a
magyaroké, New Yorktól Sydneyig és tovább, meg köze-
lebb is, akik néha, onnan kívülről, a határokon túlról szép
aggodalmaikban, titkon, avagy nyíltan is megvállható büsz-
keségükben élesebben érzik át, amit helyzetüdtudatnak, tör-
ténelmi tudatnak, jövőérzéknek nevezünk. Akik nemcsak
az ünnep patriótái.

DIURNUS

1210

FF125

B-WIRE

05-MAR-86 15:18

E/W - SWEDISH DIPLOMAT REPORTED ALIVE, CHRISTIAN NEWSLETTER SAYS

ZURICH, MARCH 5, REUTER - (RAOUL WALLENBERG) A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS IN WORLD WAR TWO, MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET JAIL, A SWISS-BASED CHRISTIAN NEWSLETTER REPORTED TODAY.

THE REPORT IS BASED ON A LETTER SMUGGLED OUT OF A SOVIET CAMP BY UKRAINIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONER JOSYF TERELJA LAST FEBRUARY AND LATER PASSED TO THE WEST BY HIS WIFE OLENA.

TERELJA, PUBLISHER OF A UKRAINIAN CHURCH CHRONICLE, TELLS OF EFFORTS BY THE KGB SECURITY APPARATUS TO FORCE HIM TO DECLARE PUBLICLY THAT HE WAS MISLED BY WESTERN AGENTS.

AT ONE POINT, HE SAID, A KGB OFFICER TOLD HIM: "WE CAN DO EVERYTHING. TAKE THE CASE OF WALLENBERG... IF NECESSARY WE CAN LOCK YOU IN A CELL WITH HIM. THEN YOU CAN HELP EACH OTHER."

TERELJA ASKED WHETHER THIS MEANT THE DIPLOMAT WAS STILL ALIVE. "THAT'S WHAT IT MEANS, AMONG OTHER THINGS," HE QUOTED THE OFFICER AS REPLYING.

WALLENBERG, FIRST SECRETARY IN NAZI-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST, WAS DETAINED BY SOVIET LIBERATION TROOPS AND NEVER RETURNED. THE RUSSIANS SAY HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL IN 1947.

TERELJA'S ACCOUNT WAS PUBLISHED BY THE GROUP CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL AFTER A TRANSLATION BY A PARIS-BASED INFORMATION SERVICE MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UKRAINE.

TL

in unserer Diözese, nicht wahr? (...) All das bedrückt uns sehr, und wir fürchten ernstlich, die Nachricht zu hören, dass Mgr. Michel Ntuyshaga eingewilligt hat, solche Entscheidungen zu treffen. Wollen Sie uns vor Ihren Augen ertrinken lassen? Sie verursachen Leiden, und Sie bleiben gelassen..."

Ukraine: Neue Hinweise auf Raoul Wallenberg

Ein geschmuggelter Brief des ukrainischen Gewissensgefangenen Terelja an seine Frau spricht von ihm.

B20

Uschhorod/Zürich(CSI/ak). - Der im Februar 1985 zum wiederholten Mal verhaftete und im August des gleichen Jahres zu 12 Jahren Freiheitsstrafe verurteilte ukrainische Glaubens- und Gewissensgefangene Josyf Terelja konnte am 21.2.1985 einen Brief an seine Frau Olena aus dem Gefängnis schmuggeln, der jetzt vom "Ukrainischen Informationsdienst" in deutscher Übersetzung veröffentlicht wurde. Darin schildert Terelja äußerst detailliert Verhandlungen, die das KGB mit ihm führte um eine "Reueerklärung" zu erhalten, sowie die Einstellung der "Chronik der Katholischen Kirche der Ukraine", deren Herausgeber Terelja war, zu erreichen. Die Detailschilderungen lassen darauf schliessen, dass der Brief zur Dokumentierung der Praktiken des KGB bei der Erreichung von Reueklärungen beitragen soll.

In erstaunlicher Weise wird von "Arbeitsessen" in Luxushotels berichtet, zu denen das KGB Terelja einlud. Während dieser Treffs wurden Listen von Gewissensgefangenen zusammengestellt, die ohne Aufhebens entlassen werden sollten, wenn Terelja vor sowjetischer Presse, Rundfunk und Fernsehen "bereuen" und zugeben würde, von westlichen Diversionen zentren geleitet worden zu sein.

Als Terelja verlangte, erst solle man die in der gemeinsamen Liste festgehaltenen Gefangenen freilassen, dann würde er "bereuen", liess man ihn verhaften.

Im letzten Teil des Briefes beschreibt Josyf Terelja einen Dialog zwischen seinem Verhörer, dem KGB-Oberstleutnant Korsun und ihm, worin über Raoul Wallenberg gesprochen wird:

Korsun: Terelja, wir können alles. Nehmen sie nur den Fall Wallenberg.

...Wenn nötig, schliessen wir sie sogar zu ihm in die Zelle. Dann können sie einander helfen."

Terelja: "Heisst das, er lebt?"

Korsun: "Das heisst es im Uebrigen..."

Aethiopien: 7'000 Christen im Gefängnis

Nairobi/Zürich(APS/CSI/ht). - Gemäss "All Africa Press Service" sollen etwa 7'000 Christen, darunter 200 Geistliche, in Aethiopien im Gefängnis sitzen. Ein Vertreter von "Open Doors", der für APS eine Erkundigungsreise unternahm, stellte fest, die Christenverfolgung habe 1977 begonnen, als Teil eines Planes der marxistischen Regierung in Addis Abeba, der darauf abzielt, das "Christentum auszumerzen". Seit 1600 Jahren ist das orthodoxe Christentum fest im aethiopischen Volk verwurzelt.

APS fügt hinzu, dass einige der Gefangenen wegen Zugehörigkeit zu politischen Geheimorganisationen oder zu "Rebellengruppen" verhaftet worden seien, dass also ihr christliches Engagement nicht erwähnt wird. Die gegenwärtige Verfolgung konzentriert sich auf die evangelischen und lutherischen Kirchen, während die orthodoxe (Staats-)Kirche noch geschont wird.

CN127

A-WIRE

13-FEB-86 19:33

E/W -- CANADIANS ACHIEVE NO PROGRESS ON WALLENBERG

OTTAWA, FEB. 13 (SPECIAL/KOBERG) -- SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW HAVE TOLD CANADIAN DIPLOMATS THAT MOSCOW HAS NOTHING TO ADD TO EARLIER STATEMENTS THAT WARTIME SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG WAS NAMED AN HONORARY CANADIAN CITIZEN. PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS UNANIMOUSLY VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE HONOUR 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. TD/GL

MUNICH, JANUARY 16 (BROWN/CND) -- AN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP HAS APPEALED TO SOVIET GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TO FREE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHOM THE SOVIETS CLAIMED DIED MORE THAN 30 YEARS AGO.

THE APPEAL BY THE MUNICH WORKING GROUP OF THE FRANKFURT-BASED INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IS TIMED TO TOMORROW'S 41TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE IN BUDAPEST.

THE MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV SAYS: "LET RAOUL WALLENBERG, THIS COURAGEOUS FIGHTER AGAINST HITLER'S RACIAL MADNESS, BE FOUND AND BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE FOR THE COUNTRY OF HIS CHOICE."

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING AN ESTIMATED 100,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HE WAS TAKEN INTO SOVIET CUSTODY IN HUNGARY IN 1945. A DECADE LATER, THE SOVIETS SAID HE HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947.

BUT SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE WALLENBERG MAY HAVE SURVIVED THE HARSH CONDITIONS OF SOVIET CONFINEMENT AND MAY STILL BE ALIVE. AFTER 1947 AND UNTIL RECENT YEARS NUMEROUS FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS REPORTED EITHER SEEING A MAN THEY BELIEVED TO BE WALLENBERG IN SOVIET CAMPS AND HOSPITALS OR KNOWING OTHERS WHO SAID THEY HAD SEEN HIM.

WALLENBERG WAS SENT BY SWEDEN IN 1944 TO HUNGARY TO SAVE THE LAST LARGE COMMUNITY OF JEWS IN EUROPE. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP THE AMERICAN WAR REFUGEE BOARD IN JANUARY 1944 TO ORGANIZE RESCUE OPERATIONS. THE BOARD, WITH THE SUPPORT OF U.S. PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, ASKED NEUTRAL SWEDEN TO ORGANIZE THE RESCUE OF JEWS IN HUNGARY, WHICH WAS TAKEN OVER BY GERMAN TROOPS IN MARCH 1944. STOCKHOLM APPOINTED WALLENBERG, A 31-YEAR-OLD GENTLE FROM A WEALTHY FAMILY AND A WIDELY-TRAVELLED DIPLOMAT. HE ARRIVED IN BUDAPEST ON JULY 9, 1944 TO TAKE UP THE POST OF FIRST SECRETARY AT THE SWEDISH LEGATION.

WALLENBERG, WHO HAD A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMERICAN MONEY AT HIS DISPOSAL, BOUGHT MORE THAN 30 HOUSES, WHICH HE DECLARED SWEDISH TERRITORY AFTER HANGING OUT THE SWEDISH FLAG. HE SHELTERED JEWS IN THE HOUSES AND BOUGHT THEM CLOTHES AND MEDICINE. HE PRINTED SWEDISH PASSPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT HE GAVE TO JEWS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DEPORTATION.

ONE OF THOSE HOUSES SHELTERED TOM LANTOS, A HUNGARIAN JEW, WHO IS NOW A U.S. CONGRESSMAN -- A DEMOCRAT FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. LANTOS WAS 16 WHEN HE ESCAPED FROM A LABOR CAMP NEAR THE TOWN OF VAC. HE MADE HIS WAY TO BUDAPEST AND TO ONE OF THE HOUSES SET UP BY WALLENBERG TO SHELTER JEWS.

LANTOS VOLUNTEED TO DO CHORES AND HAS RECOUNTED HOW HE ACCOMPANIED WALLENBERG ON HIS ROUNDS, WHICH INCLUDED CATTLE TRAINS TAKING JEWS TO NAZI DEATH CAMPS. LANTOS SAID WALLENBERG, WHO HAD NO AUTHORITY, BLUFFED HIS WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN GUARDS AND OFFERED SWEDISH DOCUMENTS TO FRIGHTENED JEWISH PRISONERS HUDDLED IN THE CARS. WALLENBERG THEN INSISTED ON THE RELEASE TO HIS CUSTODY OF ANYONE HOLDING SWEDISH PAPERS.

BY JANUARY 1945 SOVIET TROOPS WERE IN BUDAPEST. ON JANUARY 15, THEY CHECKED A HOUSE AT 16 BENCZUR STREET, WHERE WALLENBERG WAS STAYING. THE HOUSE WAS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND SOME 25 JEWS HAD ALSO FOUND REFUGE THERE.

THE SOLDIERS ASKED WALLENBERG TO GO WITH THEM TO SOVIET HEADQUARTERS. HE WENT ALONG BUT TURNED UP TWO DAYS LATER. ON JANUARY 17 HE TURNED UP AT THE SWEDISH LEGATION, WHICH HAD MOVED TO 6 TATRA STREET.

WALLENBERG SAID HE WAS BEING TAKEN TO DEBRECEN, WHERE THE SOVIETS HAD SET UP THE PROVISIONAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT. HE SAID HE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT SETTING UP A RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ORGANIZATIONS, SEARCHING FOR LOST FAMILIES AND CARING FOR ORPHANS AND WAR VICTIMS. BUT HE SAID HE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER HE WAS THE SOVIETS' GUEST OR THEIR PRISONER.

FF141

B-WIRE

16-JAN-86 13:59

E/W -- (1) ANOTHER APPEAL FOR WALLENBERG ON DISAPPEARANCE ANNIVERSARY

WALLENBERG LEFT FOR DEBRECEN IN THE COMPANY OF TWO SOVIET OFFICERS WEARING ARM BANDS OF THE N.K.V.D. SECURITY POLICE. HE AND HIS DRIVER VILKOS LANGFELDER WERE NEVER HEARD FROM AGAIN.

THE REASONS FOR WALLENBERG'S DETENTION ARE NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE SOVIETS CONSIDERED HIM TO BE A SPY. LARS BERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WORKED WITH WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST, BELIEVES THAT AS SOON AS WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE SOVIETS, "HE TOLD THEM HE WAS ONLY A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, THAT HE WAS SENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THAT HE WAS WORKING WITH AMERICAN MONEY TO SAVE JEWISH LIVES." BERG SAID THE SOVIETS SIMPLY COULD NOT BELIEVE THE STORY AND THAT IS WHY WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED.

ABOUT THE TIME OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY IN MOSCOW TOLD SWEDISH DIPLOMATS THAT SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD TAKEN MEASURES TO PROTECT WALLENBERG AND HIS BELONGINGS. THERE FOLLOWED YEARS OF SILENCE AND FRUITLESS QUERIES BY THE SWEDISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. THE SOVIETS SAID THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

THEN MORE THAN A DECADE AFTER HIS DISAPPEARANCE, ON FEBRUARY 6, 1957, ANDREI GROHYKO, WHO WAS THEN SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN 1947 IN MOSCOW'S LYUBYANKA PRISON. GROHYKO SAID A SEARCH OF THE PRISON ARCHIVES HAD TURNED UP A SINGLE ITEM. IT WAS A REPORT BY THE HEAD DOCTOR THAT A PRISONER BY THE NAME OF WALCHBERS -- NOT WALLENBERG -- HAD DIED SUDDENLY IN HIS CELL IN JULY 1947, PROBABLY OF A HEART ATTACK. GROHYKO SAID THAT WAS THE ONLY TRACE OF WALLENBERG AND THAT REMAINS THE SOVIET POSITION TO THIS DAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, BORIS MALAKHOV, REPEATED THE POSITION IN OCTOBER LAST YEAR WHEN A FEDERAL JUDGE RULED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW BY SEIZING AND DETAINING WALLENBERG.

THE RULING CAME IN A LAW SUIT BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG BY HIS HALF-BROTHER, WHO ASKED FOR 39 MILLION DOLLARS IN DAMAGES AND AN ORDER THAT THE SOVIET UNION EITHER PRODUCE WALLENBERG OR, IF HE IS DEAD, HIS REMAINS.

THE JUDGE SAID THE U.S. HAD JURISDICTION IN THE CASE BECAUSE THERE HAD BEEN CLEAR VIOLATIONS OF UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE SOVIET UNION DECLINED TO COMPLY WITH A NOTICE OF THE SUIT DELIVERED THROUGH THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, CLAIMING SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.

U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN LAST YEAR ASKED THE SOVIET UNION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG, WHO BECAME AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN IN 1981 UNDER LEGISLATION SIGNED BY REAGAN. THE ONLY OTHER HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IS WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LAST YEAR GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD MARKED THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. REAGAN ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THE SOVIET UNION OWED THE WORLD A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF HIS FATE.

TODAY'S APPEAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP SHOWS WALLENBERG'S FATE IS STILL A MATTER OF UNIVERSAL CONCERN. TW

FF126

B-WIRE

16-JAN-86 12:10 *Bo*

E/W - IGFH APPEALS TO GORBACHEV ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG

MUENCHEN, 16. JANUAR - (DPA) - DIE MUENCHNER ARBEITSGRUPPE DER "INTERNATIONALEN GESELLSCHAFT FUER MENSCHENRECHTE" HAT AM DONNERSTAG AN DEN SOWJETISCHEN PARTEICHEF MICHAIL GORBATSCHOW APPELLIERT, DEN VOR 40 JAHREN VON DER ROTEN ARMBEE IN SCHUTZHAFT GENOMMENEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG SICHEN ZU LASSEN. NACH ANGABEN VON AUGENZEUGEN SEI WALLENBERG, EIN "MUTIGER KAEMPFER GEGEN HITLERS RASSENWAHN", NOCH HEUTE IN DER SOWJETUNION. IN UNKONVENTIONELLEN VERHANDLUNGEN MIT DEUTSCHEN UND UNGARISCHEN STELLEN HABE DER HEUTE 73JAEHRIGE, DER INZWISCHEN VON AMERIKA UND KANADA ZUM EHRENBUEGER ERNANNT WURDE, AN DIE 100 000 VERFOLGTE MENSCHEN UNTER LEBENSGEFAHR GERETTET. EC

FF208

B-WIRE

16-JAN-86 20:13

E/W -- ISRAEL BESTOWS HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON SWEDISH DIPLOMAT

250

JERUSALEM, JAN. 16 (REUTER) -- RAOUL WALLENBERG THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS IN WORLD WAR TWO, TODAY BECAME THE FIRST PERSON TO RECEIVE HONOURARY ISRAELI CITIZENSHIP UNDER A LAW TO HONOUR GENTILES.

THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT PASSED A BILL LAST MARCH TO GIVE HONOURARY CITIZENSHIP TO NON-JEWS RECOGNIZED AS "RIGHTEOUS GENTILES" BY ITS YAD VASHEM HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL.

"THOUSANDS OF ISRAELIS AND THEIR DESCENDENTS OWE THEIR LIVES TO HIS DARING AND NOBILITY OF SPIRIT," STATE PRESIDENT CHAIM HERZOG SAID IN PRESENTING 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 DEATH MARCH TO THE AUSTRIAN BORDER.

IN 1945, WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY SOVIET LIBERATION TROOPS AND DID NOT RETURN. FREED PRISONERS-OF-WAR LATER SAID HE WAS IMPRISONED IN A SOVIET LABOUR CAMP.

IN RESPONSE TO SWEDISH INQUIRIES, THE SOVIETS FINALLY SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL IN 1947.

"WE MUST ASSUME THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE AT THE AGE OF 73," SAID HIRDMAN, ADDING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD SPARE NO EFFORT TO DISCOVER WALLENBERG'S FATE. LG

CN129

A-WIRE

16-JAN-86 20:21

E/W -- ISRAEL BESTOWS HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON WALLENBERG

JERUSALEM, JAN. 16 (CND/REUTER/FF-204) -- THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT TODAY GRANTED HONORARY ISRAELI CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS IN WORLD WAR TWO.

WALLENBERG BECAME THE FIRST PERSON SO HONORED BY ISRAEL UNDER A LAW PERMITTING HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR "RIGHTEOUS GENTILES."

STATE PRESIDENT CHAIM HERZOG SAID THOUSANDS OF ISRAELIS AND THEIR DESCENDENTS OWE THEIR LIVES TO WALLENBERG. HERZOG PRESENTED WALLENBERG'S CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE TO SWEDISH AMBASSADOR SVEN HIRDMAN IN A CEREMONY IN JERUSALEM.

WALLENBERG WAS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN NAZI-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST IN 1944. THROUGH VARIOUS MEANS, HE INTERVENED ON BEHALF OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO DEATH CAMPS.

WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY ADVANCING SOVIET TROOPS IN 1945 AND WAS NEVER AGAIN SEEN IN THE WEST. VARIOUS REPORTS SAID HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP.

IN RESPONSE TO SWEDISH INQUIRIES, THE SOVIETS FINALLY SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN 1947. SOME HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS IN THE WEST CLAIM THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION. HE WOULD NOW BE 73 YEARS OLD. LG/BOR

FF166

B-WIRE

15-JAN-86 18:26

E/W - IGFH APPEALS TO GORBACHEV OVER WALLENBERG

MUNICH, JAN. 15 - (CND) IGFH'S MUNICH WORKING GROUP ISSUED THE FOLLOWING PRESS RELEASE TODAY:

RAOUL WALLENBERG SEIT 40 JAHREN IM GULAG VERSCHWUNDEN
IGFH APPELLIERT AN GORBATSCHOW: LASSEN SIE WALLENBERG SUCHE

MUENCHEN, 15.1.86 - AM KOMMENDEN FREITAG, 17. JANUAR, VOR 40 JAHREN WURDE DER SCHWEDISCHE DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG VON DER ROTEN ARMEE IN SCHUTZHAFT GENOMMEN UND IN DIE UDSSR GEBRACHT. NACH ANGABEN VERSCHIEDENER AUGENZEUGEN IST WALLENBERG NOCH HEUTE IN DER SOWJETUNION. WALLENBERG VERLIESS IM JULI 1944 DAS NEUTRALE SCHWEDEN UM IN BUDAPEST DIE JUEDISCHE KOLONIE UNGARNS VOR VERNICHTUNG IN NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN KONZENTRATIONSLAGERN ZU RETTEN. IN UNKONVENTIONELLEN VERHANDLUNGEN MIT DEUTSCHEN UND UNGARISCHEN STELLTEN WALLENBERG UNTER LEBENSGEFAHR AN DIE 100.000 VERFOLGTE. DER HEUTE 73JAEHRIGE RAOUL WALLENBERG IST INZWISCHEN VON AMERIKA UND KANADA ZUM EHRENBUECKER ERNANNT WORDEN. IN EINEM SCHREIBEN AN DEN GENERALSEKRETAER DER KPDSU, MICHAEL GORBATSCHOW APPELLIERT DIE MUENCHNER IGFH:

"LASSEN SIE RAOUL WALLENBERG, DIESEN MUTIGEN KAEMPFER GEGEN HITLERS RASSENWAHN SUCHE, FINDEN UND AUSREISEN IN DAS LAND SEINER WAHL."
AD/

FEBRUARY SAW THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARTIME YALTA AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET LEADER JOSEF STALIN, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND U.S. PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. SPEAKING TO THOSE WHO SEE YALTA AS SETTING THE DIVISION OF EUROPE, U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN SAID YALTA HAD IN FACT COMMITTED THE THREE POWERS TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC CONTINENT. HE SAID YALTA SYMBOLIZED WHAT HE CALLED THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF FREEDOM IN EUROPE:

TAPE 2 CUT 17 REAGAN ON YALTA TIME: 1:07

"FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY, THE LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION MET AT YALTA TO CONFER ON THE APPROACHING END OF WORLD WAR TWO AND ON THE OUTLINES OF THE POST-WAR WORLD. THE AGREEMENTS THEY REACHED, INCLUDING THE DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE, COMMITTED ALL THREE GOVERNMENTS TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A DEMOCRATIC CONTINENT. SINCE THAT TIME YALTA HAS HAD A DOUBLE MEANING. IT RECALLS AN EPISODE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND FREE NATIONS IN A GREAT COMMON CAUSE, BUT IT ALSO RECALLS THE REASONS THAT THIS COOPERATION COULD NOT CONTINUE -- THE SOVIET PROMISES THAT WERE NOT KEPT, THE ELECTIONS THAT WERE NOT HELD, THE TWO HALVES OF EUROPE THAT HAVE REMAINED APART. WHY IS YALTA IMPORTANT TODAY? WELL, NOT BECAUSE WE IN THE WEST WANT TO REOPEN OLD DISPUTES OVER BOUNDARIES, FAR FROM IT. THE REASON YALTA REMAINS IMPORTANT IS THAT THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE IS UNFINISHED BUSINESS. THOSE WHO CLAIM THE ISSUE IS BOUNDARIES OR TERRITORY ARE HOPING THE REAL ISSUES, DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE WILL SOMEHOW GO AWAY. THEY WILL NOT . . ."

* * * * *

IN JANUARY, CEREMONIES WERE HELD IN MANY WESTERN CITIES TO COMMEMORATE THE DISAPPEARANCE 40 YEARS AGO OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG. HE IS CREDITED WITH HELPING THOUSANDS OF JEWS ESCAPE FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY. HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY ADVANCING SOVIET TROOPS AND NEVER HEARD FROM AGAIN. THE SOVIETS CLAIM HE DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. BUT MANY PEOPLE HAVE REPORTED RUMORS OF HIS BEING SEEN IN A SOVIET CAMP AFTER THAT. WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER, PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, TOLD A LONDON CONFERENCE ON WALLENBERG THAT MORE VIGOROUS ACTION BY THE WEST IS NEEDED TO FIND OUT HIS TRUE FATE:

TAPE 2 CUT 18 VON DARDEL ON WALLENBERG (ENGLISH) TIME: 0:15

"THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS OVER THE YEARS, PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT AFTER 1947, BECAUSE REMEMBER OUR BURDEN IS ONLY TO PROVE THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE INCORRECT WHEN THEY SAY THAT HE DIED IN 1947.

AND AT A CEREMONY IN NEW YORK, SWEDISH CONSUL-GENERAL MAGNUS FAXEN SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG:

TAPE 2 CUT 19 MAGNUS FAXEN (ENGLISH) TIME: 0:42

"IT IS TODAY 40 YEARS SINCE RAOUL WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED. WE SHALL ALWAYS REMEMBER HIS PERSON AND ACHIEVEMENT. THROUGH HEROIC EFFORTS HE SAVED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES TOWARD THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND APPEARS TODAY AS A SYMBOL FOR HUMANITARIANISM AND THE SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE. WE STILL HAVE NO CLEAR PICTURE OF WHAT HAPPENED TO RAOUL WALLENBERG. AS LONG AS THIS UNCERTAINTY REMAINS, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO AVAIL ITSELF OF EVERY SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCOVER HIS FATE."

CND50

A-WIRE

23-NOV-85 15:38

E/W -- U.S. ENVOY HONORS WALLEBERG 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 RAOUL WALLEBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS.

STOESSEL PLACED THE WREATH OF RED ROSES ON A WALL IN WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG BELONGED TO ALL MANKIND. HE SAID NO-ONE KNEW HOW MANY PEOPLE WERE SAVED BY WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG DID AND ADDS THAT HE DISAPPEARED IN THE FINAL SIEGE OF BUDAPEST.

WALLEBERG WAS DETAINED BY SOVIET TROOPS WHEN THEY CAPTURED BUDAPEST IN 1945. THE SOVIETS CLAIM WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG WAS DETAINED.

TW

CN052

A-WIRE

23-NOV-85 15:51

E/W -- TEXT OF STOESSEL STATEMENT ON WALLEMBERG
(AMPLIFIES CN50)

BUDAPEST, NOV 23 (SSPECIAL/EGGLESTON) -- FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF TODAY'S STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM, WALTER STOESSEL, HONORING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG.

STOESSEL MADE THE SPEECH WHILE LAYING A WREATH IN HONOR OF WALLEMBERG.

"WE COMMEMORATE TODAY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A REMARKABLE MAN. RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS BORN IN SWEDEN, CARRIED OUT HIS NOBLE WORK HERE IN HUNGARY AND BECAME AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN, BUT HE BELONGS TO ALL MANKIND.

THIS DECENT MAN, THIS "RIGHTEOUS GENTILE," RESCUED FROM CATASTROPHE THOSE BELONGING TO A FAITH NOT HIS OWN. AS JEWS WERE BORNE AWAY TO ANNIHILATION IN AUSCHWITZ, WALLEMBERG ESTABLISHED HIS SAFE-HOUSES AND PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS, RECRUITED A STAFF OF 400 PERSONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF BUDAPEST, AND WORKED TIRELESSLY DAY AND NIGHT TO SAVE THOSE MARKED FOR DEATH.

HIS HUMANITY KNEW NO BOUNDS, FOR HE SAW THESE PERSECUTED PEOPLE, THESE FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS, AS HIS OWN. WE CAN NEVER KNOW HOW MANY HE DID IN FACT SAVE, FOR THEY NUMBER IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS. BUT IN THOSE DARK DAYS OF 1944, THIS COURAGEOUS MAN, AT THE AGE OF 32, ACCOMPLISHED MORE IN THE SPACE OF A FEW MONTHS THAN MOST DO IN A LIFETIME.

TODAY, WITH THIS WREATH, WE HONOR A MAN OF UNCOMMON VALOR, A MAN WHOM ELIE WIESEL HAS CALLED "A FLAME." AND INDEED, THAT FLAME STILL BURNS AS RAOUL WALLEMBERG CONTINUES TO ILLUMINATE OUR LIVES."

TW

FF159

B-WIRE

22-NOV-85 13:05

E/W -- GREEK TELEVISION TO REPEAT SHOWING OF WALLEBERG FILM

ATHENS, NOV.22 (SPECIAL/CONDOULIS) -- THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED STATE TELEVISION TO REPEAT A SCREENING OF A FILM ABOUT FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG FOLLOWING A COMPLAINT FROM THE SWEDISH EMBASSY.

THE AMERICAN-PRODUCED FILM WAS SHOWN ON ERT-2 EARLIER THIS MONTH BUT PARTS OF IT CRITICAL OF THE SOVIET UNION WERE OMITTED.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SWEDISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT THE EMBASSY HAS EXPRESSED ITS DISSATISFACTION TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THE NETWORK CUT OUT PARTS OF THE DOCUMENTARY, INCLUDING THE FACT THAT THE DIPLOMAT WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET TROOPS AFTER THE LIBERATION OF 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.

WALLEBERG SAVED THE LIVES OF MORE THAN 100,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY DURING THE WAR. THE SOVIETS CLAIM HE DIED IN 1947 IN A MOSCOW PRISON ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT HE WAS SEEN ALIVE LONG AFTER THAT.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE SWEDISH EMBASSY ASKED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO EXPLAIN WHY THE FILM HAD BEEN DISTORTED. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO SCREEN THE ORIGINAL, UNEDITED VERSION IN THE FUTURE.

THE CENSORSHIP DREW SHARP CRITICISM FROM THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY, WHILE THE OPPOSITION ATHENS PRESS CALLED IT AN "UNPRECEDENTED POLITICAL SCANDAL."

IN A QUESTION TABLED BEFORE PARLIAMENT THIS MONTH, INDEPENDENT DEPUTY VIRGINIA TSOUDEROU TERMED THE ACT AN "EXHIBITION OF SERVILITY" AIMED AT SATISFYING SOVIET INTERESTS. A GROUP OF CONSERVATIVE DEPUTIES ASKED FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CENSORSHIP.

TW

CND79

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 RAUL
WALLENBERG.

SWEDISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES 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

FF153
WSH400
E/W - THE

B-WIRE

18-NOV-85 17:29

WALLENBERG COVER-UP

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN TODAY'S WALL STREET JOURNAL:

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 RAOUK 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 1957, THE SOVIETS ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED (BY A STALINIST, THEY SAID) BUT CLAIMED HE HAD DIED IN 1947. DOZENS OF CITINGS 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 CITINGS 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.

AB/SL

1850

CND51

A-WIRE

15-NOV-85 12:22

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/

...ngern, Ungarn und
...probleme. Aber außerhalb unseres
...B. zwischen den Rumänen und
...nen Transylvanien, also Sieben-
...gen große Schwierigkeiten, haupt-
...handlung der großen ungarischen
...aminien betrifft, gerade in der
...n, wo beinahe 2 Millionen Men-
...nenen Rechten beraubt werden.
...n zweiter Klasse geworden. Das
...ß auch die ungarische Partei und
...r diese Mißtätige Klage führten
...sagen, daß von einer Annäherung
...keine Rede sein kann. Zwischen
...keine Ungarn und Ungarn sind
...es eigentlich keine Probleme, auch
...d Slowaken vertragen sich vor
...eralisierung des Landes recht gut.
...nen Sie, daß eine offene Gesell-
...im Westen mit solchen nation-
...nen einfacher fertig wird als
...ische?

Das ist eine schwierige Frage, denn
...haben eine gewisse Gleichheit,
...Ordnung ausüben. Ich bin gegen jeg-
...acht, aber in diesem Falle schaffen
...wegen zu neutralisieren, so daß sich
...in die Regierung verbinden, somit
...haben sich gegenseitig zu be-
...liche Auseinandersetzung findet nicht
...nationale Ordnung aber erlaubt es,
...gemeine an die Oberfläche gelangen.
...nie mich richtig; Ich bin nicht für
...Was ich sagen will ist, daß eine
...ndung die Wahrheit aus Tageslicht
...ver eben diese Wahrheit weißt auch
...d eines Tages gelöst werden.

...nen Sie, daß es nützlich wäre,
...sich vereint Europa hinüber
...d glauben Sie, daß dort ein
...getüht zu Europa besteht?
......als Begriff ist dort von wo-
...nung. Die Menschen fühlen sich
...als Europäer, bei es durch die
...richte, Kultur, Religion oder ihre
...liche Beleidigung, die man den Men-
......Eisernen Vorhang antan kann,
...sie keine Europäer sind. Sie fühlen
...und wir als RFE/RL verschaffen
......sie zu uns gehören, daß
......gelesen bzw. abgeschrieben haben.
......die Einheit der europäischen
......nischen Religion, der europäischen
......das europäische Parlament, der
...Wir können nichts Besseres machen

...Gorbatschow an der Macht
...die UdSSR wieder als eine
...Macht zu präsentieren. Glauben
...zu um einen Versuch handelt,
...Selbstbewußtsein der Mittel-
...grenzautreten, da es offensichtlich
...des Dissens" innerhalb des Ost-
...Rußland und dort östliche

Gorbatschow spielt jetzt die euro-
...über seine Absicht ist, einen Keil
...und Amerika zu treiben. Es geht

Waben: Von vielen Freunden in den ver-
...schiedenen Exilgruppen weiß ich, daß die
...Sender eine breite Meinungsvielfalt erlauben.
...Manche glauben, sie wären nur konservativ
...ausgerichtet. Ist es die offizielle Politik, sich
...so zu verhalten und den Menschen drumbei
...eine offene Gesellschaft zu zeigen, oder kommt
...es dadurch, daß sie auf Menschen aus den
...ost- und mitteleuropäischen Ländern ange-
...wiesen sind, die eben verschiedene Meinungen
...vertreten?

Urban: Wir haben eine breite Meinungsviel-
...heit, aber wir schließen Kommunisten und Faschisten
...bzw. Neonazis aus. Wir haben starke konservative
...Kreise, ebenso wie linke Sozialisten, gerade bei den
...Tschechen sogar ehemalige Eurokommunisten, aber
...auch Liberale. Es ist nicht unser Ziel, eine bestimmte
...Ideologie im politischen Sinne zu vertreten, außer
...der Idee der Freiheit.

Boeck: Lassen Sie mich eine letzte Frage
...stellen. Sie betrifft Ihre Mitarbeiter. Sind sie

Deutschland oder sonst irgendwo absolviert
...haben, die Muttersprache zwar beherrschen,
...aber nicht 100prozentig im aktiven Sprach-
...gebrauch? Etwa so, wie man es für den Jour-
...nalismus brauchen würde?

Urban: Es wäre am einiges einfacher, wenn wir
...so etwas anbieten könnten, eine Arts Abteilung zur
...Wiedererlangung der Muttersprache. Wir haben mit
...einigen kleineren Sprachen wirkliche Probleme, so
...daß wir nicht genug Menschen für bestimmte Abtei-
...lungen bekommen. Wir haben manchmal Mitarbei-
...ter, die außerhalb ihrer Heimat geboren wurden
...und deren Sprachbeherrschung nicht immer gut ist,
...todaß ihre Skripten umgeschrieben werden müssen.
...Die größten Probleme auf diesem Gebiet haben
...wir im Radio Liberty, da es viele kleine Sprachen
...im Süden der UdSSR gibt. Dies wäre eine Auf-
...gabe, die man schon im Schulalter anpacken müßte,
...aber diese Möglichkeiten hat keiner von uns, weder
...der BBC noch wir.

Boeck: Ich danke Ihnen sehr für dieses
...Interview.

WALLENBERG - WURDE IHM SEIN AUTO ZUM VERHÄNGNIS?

Donau-Rote (Munich) Nov. Dec. 1985
Leonid Breschnew wollte den Wagen haben

Der durch seine Rettungsaktion für über
...100 000 Juden bekannte schwedische Diplomat
...Raoul Wallenberg ist 1945 in Budapest mög-
...licherweise direktes Opfer des nachmaligen
...sowjetischen Staats- und Parteichefs Leonid
...Breschnew geworden. Wallenberg war dort
...Legationsrat an der schwedischen Botschaft;
...Generalmajor Breschnew Politchef der sowjet-
...tischen 18. Armee, die an der Eroberung der
...ungarischen Hauptstadt mitwirkte.

Der dänische Journalist Jens Thomsen, ein
...Mitarbeiter der angesehenen Kopenhagener
...Zeitung „Berlingske Tidende“ und zuvor
...Chefredakteur des Blattes des dänischen Ver-
...teidigungsministeriums, ist bei seinen Ermitt-
...lungen zu dem Ergebnis gekommen, daß
...Breschnew Wallenbergs Auto haben wollte und
...den schwedischen Diplomaten deswegen fest-
...nehmen und in die Sowjetunion bringen ließ.

Thomsen stützt sich dabei auf die Aussagen
...eines inzwischen in den Westen übergetretenen
...ehemaligen sowjetischen Offiziers namens
...Jakow Leontowitsch Lachotzki-Menaker. La-
...chotzki-Menaker war Leutnant in der 18. Ar-
...mee und erklärte der schwedischen Zeitung
...„Aftonbladet“: „Ich bin mit mehreren Offizie-
...ren jener politischen Spezialabteilung zusam-
...mengetroffen, welche die Festnahme Wallen-
...bergs plante und ausführte. Diese Einheit un-
...terstand direkt Breschnew.“

Breschnew, der von Oktober 1964 bis zu
...seinem Tode im November 1982 an der Spitze
...der sowjetischen KP stand, war für seine
...Wertschätzung westlicher Automobile bis ins
...hohe Alter hinein bekannt. Zu Zeiten der
...Brandt/Scheel-Regierung in Bonn konnte er
...seinen privaten Fuhrpark um ein teures Mer-
...cedes-Modell vergrößern.

Wallenbergs Schicksal beschäftigt die west-

liche Welt seit Jahrzehnten, zumal immer
...wieder Zeugen erklären, sie hätten den 1911
...geborenen Schweden in der Sowjetunion ge-
...sehen oder sogar noch vor wenigen Jahren
...mit ihm in einer Zelle gelebt. Die Sowjets
...leugneten zwölf Jahre lang, daß sich Wallen-
...berg jemals in ihrem Gewahrsam befinden
...habe. Schließlich erklärten sie 1957, der
...Schwede sei 1947 in der Moskauer Lubjanka
...an Herzschwäche verstorben.

Einer der Zeugen, die Wallenberg nach 1947
...lebend gesehen haben wollen, war der sowjet-
...tische General Kyprjanow. Nachdem er dies
...westlichen Vertretern mitgeteilt hatte, ließ ihn
...der damalige KGB-Chef und spätere Bres-
...chnew-Nachfolger Juri Andropow festneh-
...men. Kyprjanow verstarb in der Haft.

Die Verstrickung Breschnews in den Fall
...Wallenberg wird nach Ansicht des dänischen
...Autors Thomsen durch die Tatsache unter-
...mauert, daß die Sowjets nach Stalins Tod
...1953 leicht die ganze Angelegenheit Stalin
...in die Schuhe hätte schieben können. Sie ta-
...ten es nicht und auch Nikita Chruschtschow tat
...es nicht einmal nach seiner berühmten Ent-
...haltungsspreche auf dem 20. Parteitag 1956.
...Breschnew war damals sein Verbündeter.

Besondere Bedeutung kommt nach Meinung
...Thomsens der Äußerung der Vorsitzenden des
...Wallenberg-Komitees, Ingrid Widemar, zu.
...Frau Widemar ist Richterin am schwedischen
...Obersten Gericht. Thomsen zitiert sie mit
...den Worten: „Wir wissen schon seit langer
...Zeit, daß Breschnew persönlich die Verhaftung
...Wallenbergs anordnete. Wir sind absolut si-
...cher, daß unsere Information richtig ist. Aber
...wir sind damit bisher nicht an die Öffentlich-
...keit gegangen, um nicht die Versuche zur Frei-
...lassung Wallenbergs sunstige zu machen.“

In Budapest gibt es eine «Wallenberg-utca». Mit dieser Strassenbezeichnung ehren die Budapester und die ungarische Bevölkerung einen Mann, der während des Zweiten Weltkrieges zahllosen Menschen das Leben gerettet hat. Die meisten von ihnen waren Juden. Die Erinnerung an Raoul Wallenberg wurde auch während der VII. Vollversammlung des Lutherischen Weltbundes in Budapest im Sommer 1984 lebendig. Da wurde über Wallenberg gesprochen

An das Wallenberg-Komitee
P. O. Box 16076
10323 Stockholm
Schweden

Freunde!

Das Schicksal hat durch Gottes Vorsehung meinen Lebensweg so bestimmt, dass ich lange 20 Jahre durch sowjetische Konzentrationslager gehen musste. Meine erste Entlassung erfolgte 1976, und ich hörte damals zum ersten Mal, dass man den Fall Raoul Wallenberg dem Dunkel der Vergessenheit entreissen wollte. Über Raoul Wallenberg hatte ich bis dahin in den Straflagern nichts vernommen, nur einmal, das war im mordwischen Zentralkrankenhaus gewesen, da wurde aus der ausländischen politischen Lagerzone ein Gefangener namens Vorobj gebracht, der polnischer Staatsangehöriger gewesen war und in seiner Vergangenheit als bolschewistischer Agent gearbeitet hatte. Er hatte sowjetische Agenten auf die polnische Seite geschleust, doch nach einer Reihe von Misserfolgen wurde er von seinen Auftraggebern in die Sowjetunion zurückbeordert und 1934 zu 10 Jahren Lagerstrafe verurteilt. Dieser Vorobj erzählte, dass er 1945 dem Chauffeur R. Wallenbergs begegnet sei. Wo es gewesen war, kann ich mich nicht mehr entsinnen, damals hatte ich nicht geahnt, dass diese Geschichte jemals eine Verbindung mit meinen künftigen Ermittlungen haben werde.

Im Jahre 1973 traf ich in der Syčovka, dem Spezialkrankenhaus für psychisch Kranke, wo auch politische Gefangene in Haft gehalten werden, den litauischen Patrioten Bogdanas, der die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit besass und im Zweiten Weltkrieg deutscher Offizier gewesen war. 1945 hatte ihn die sowjetische Abwehr verhaftet und in ein Lager ge-

und ein Fürbittegottesdienst für ihn durchgeführt.

Überraschend kommt nun aus der Sowjetunion eine Information, die ein weiteres Mosaiksteinchen zur Klärung von Wallenbergs Geheimnis sein könnte. Raoul Wallenberg, 1911 geboren, Abkömmling einer bekannten schwedischen Familie

Neues über Wallenberg



steckt, das für Ausländer bestimmt gewesen war. Es muss in den Lagerzonen von Norilsk gewesen sein, wo Bogdanas Wallenberg getroffen haben musste, und ihr weiteres Schicksal hatte sie für lange Jahre verbunden. Nach dem «Norilsker Aufstand» 1951 (dieser Aufstand fand 1953 statt - Anm. d. Übers.) wurden alle Ausländer, die überlebt hatten, in die kleine 6. Lagerzone gebracht. Von 8000 Personen waren nur noch 420 übriggeblieben ... 1953 wurden R. Wallenberg und Bogdanas per Etappentransport in das Spezialgefängnis der Stadt Kazan gebracht. Dort sollte R. Wallenberg kuriert werden. Die Diagnose lautete: «Größenwahn, gibt sich als schwedischer Diplomat aus.» Im Jahre 1962 verlegte man Bogdanas, und niemand hat etwas von Wallenberg mehr gehört. All das, was in letzter Zeit gesagt wurde, entspricht nicht der Wahrheit, R. Wal-

enberg wurde niemals richtig beschrieben.

Damit könnte man schliessen, doch die Fügung hat es gewollt, dass ich 1976 ein ukrainisches Wallenberg-Komitee gründen sollte. Es fing damit an, dass 1975 aus Ungarn meine Verwandte Gobia Siklo-Kalman zu Besuch bekam. Ich befand mich damals noch im Straflager. Sie bat darum, ich möchte mich erkundigen, ob sich irgendwo in den Straflagern Raoul Wallenberg befände. Diese Information erreichte mich jedoch nicht. Meine Cousine suchte nach Fotos Wallenbergs, die im Besitze meiner Tante Anna Majorensko, ehemals Siklo, hätten sein müssen. Die Sache verhält sich folgendermassen: meine Tante, die Schwester meiner Mutter, hatte einen Gyulo Siklo geheiratet, der in Budapest in der Ungarischen Nationalbank tätig und gleichzeitig Aktionär gewesen war. Die Siklos sind eine alte Adelsfamilie. Gyulo Siklo war genau wie mein Grossvater Ivan Fales Legitimist gewesen (Anhänger einer probahabsburgischen Politik, Anm. d. Übers.). Nach der deutschen Besetzung Ungarns versammelten sich die Monarchisten in Budapest halb legal in verschiedenen Privathäusern. Es war bereits bekannt geworden, dass die Gestapo Befehl gegeben hatte, eine Liste reicher Juden zusammenzustellen. Diese Monarchisten versammelten sich auch bei meinen Verwandten, wo R. Wallenberg mit meiner Tante und ihrem Ehemann bekannt wurde.

Gyulo Siklo und sein Bruder Istvan hatten dienstlich in anderen Staaten zu tun, sie kamen oft zu unseren Verwandten nach Karlovy Vary, Košice, oder fuhren nach Novi Sad. Dieser Umstand muss ihnen bei der Verbindung zu Wallenberg die Möglichkeit gegeben haben, jenen Juden zu helfen, die Ausreisepapiere er-

halten hatten. Darüber weiss ich jedoch wenig, ausserdem sind diese Dinge für unseren Fall nicht von Belang.

Interessant ist folgendes: da meine Tante griechisch-katholisch war, erwartete sie am 14. Januar 1945, zum Neujahrsfest (nach dem Julianischen Kalender - Anm. d. Übers.), den Besuch R. Wallenbergs, der noch am 9. Januar versprochen hatte zu kommen. Budapest lag in Trümmern, in der Stadt herrschte Hunger, die Angehörigen der Roten Armee befassten sich mit ausgiebigen Plünderungen, und es währte sich glücklich, wer ein Stück Pferdefleisch erhielt ...

Am 14. Januar kam Raoul Wallenberg nicht zu Besuch ... Damals wurde angenommen, dass er umgekommen sei. Selbst dann, als man R. Wallenberg ein Denkmal errichtet hatte, wusste keiner, dass er noch am Leben war.

Da wir das ungefähre Datum des «Mordes» kannten, begannen wir unsere Nachforschungen, die sich acht lange Jahre hinzogen. Wir hätten vielleicht auch gar nichts gefunden, wäre uns nicht der Zufall zu Hilfe gekommen. 1981 hat meine Cousine zufällig in der ungarischen Stadt Pecz einen Mann getroffen, der bei der Verhaftung Wallenbergs zugegen gewesen war! Seit dem Augenblick haben unsere Ermittlungen eine ganz andere Richtung angenommen.

1982 fand sich noch ein Zeuge - ein sowjetischer Offizier, der an der Verhaftung Wallenbergs teilgenommen hatte. Dieser Mann hat inzwischen zum tiefen Glauben gefunden und sich einem Geistlichen anvertraut. So wurde konkret festgestellt, dass Raoul Wallenberg ohne Kenntnis des höheren Kommandos verhaftet worden war. Er wurde auf direkten Befehl Leonid Breznev's verhaftet. Ein Hauptmann der Breznev'schen Bewachung hatte Wallenberg ausgeplündert, sein Diplomatenwagen war beschlagnahmt worden, und Wallenberg forderte dieses Auto zurück. Breznev aber hatte den Wagen bereits einem Vorgesetzten geschenkt ... Da er wusste, dass sich Wallenberg direkt an Marschall Malinowskij wenden würde, entschloss er sich, den schwedischen Diplomaten zu verhaften. Wallenberg und sein Chauffeur wurden als Personen «ohne Ausweispapiere» und angebliche deutsche Spione verhaftet und ins Gefängnis von Uzhorod gebracht. Von dort kamen sie nach Norilsk, wohin die Sowjets die Blüte ganz Europas verschleppt hatten und wo sie unter diesen Vertretern Mitarbeiter für den sowjetischen Geheimdienst anwarben ...

Es gibt zwei lebendige Zeugen, die aussagen könnten, falls dies von einer internationalen Kommission zum Fall R. Wallenberg für notwendig erachtet werden sollte. Doch die Patrioten rechnen mit «stillter Diplomatie». Indem die Re-



Eugen Voss (Hrsg.)

Die Religionsfreiheit in Osteuropa

Texte zum Religionsrecht und zum kirchlichen Verständnis der Religionsfreiheit
G2W-Verlag 1984, 272 Seiten, brosch. Fr./DM 18.-
ISBN 3-85-710032X.

In allen osteuropäischen Ländern kontrollieren staatliche Ämter die Kirchen und behindern die Religionsfreiheit in einer von Land zu Land verschiedenen Weise. Im vorliegenden Buch werden die religiöse Diskriminierung im Verfassungs-, Straf-, Familien- und Bildungsrecht, die Rechte der Religionsgemeinschaften und die Kompetenzen der Kirchenämter anhand von Gesetzen aufgezeigt. In diesem Buch enthaltenen internationalen Menschenrechtsdeklarationen zeigen einen möglichen Weg zu mehr Religionsfreiheit in den osteuropäischen Ländern auf.

gierung Schwedens auf die oben geschilderten Ereignisse hinweist, könnte es mit der Sowjetregierung zu einem Übereinkommen über die Auslieferung Wallenbergs kommen, falls dieser noch am Leben ist ... Wir sind der Meinung, dass Wallenberg gestorben ist, es lebt nur sein Chauffeur, doch selbst die sterblichen Überreste des Diplomaten sollten in die Heimat zurückkehren ...

Auf diese Weise haben Marodeure einen Menschen verschwinden lassen, der ein unvergleichlich grosser, bescheidener und tapferer und zugleich sehr unglücklicher Mann gewesen war.

Was mich persönlich erwartet, ist nicht schwer abzusehen: zwei meiner Töchter kamen zur Welt, während ich nicht zu Hause war: 1977 Marianna, 1983 Kalya-Tereziya. Nun werden mich die Russen sicherlich wieder verhaften. Ich warte darauf, ja ich bin auf Schlimmeres gefasst ... Auch mein drittes Kind, das in

zwei Monaten zur Welt kommen soll, wird mich nicht zu Gesicht bekommen. Die verstehen es, sich zu rächen ...

Dieses mein Schreiben ist ein Schrei vor meinem Tode ... ich spüre es. Sie haben mir gedroht, nein, sie haben mich gewarnt. «Lass die Hände von Wallenberg, krieche nicht in fremde Angelegenheiten; man lässt dich in Ruhe, schweige also!»

Was wird aus mir, meinen Kindern und meiner Frau? Das ist schwer zu sagen, doch die Herausforderung ist nun einmal geschehen. Gott ist mit uns!

9.7.1984 UdSSR
Zakarpatska obl. 295 212
Irsavskij r/n
s. Dovhe, vul. 1. maja 9
Tereziya Jospj Mychajlovyč

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(Anz.) Chronik der Katholischen Kirche in der Ukraine, Nr. 8)

Boo

CNO25

A-WIRE

17-OCT-85 08:46

E/W--COURT RULES AGAINST SOVIETS IN WALLENBERG CASE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17 (CND) -- AN AMERICAN FEDERAL JUDGE HAS RULED THAT THE SOVIET UNION VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW WHEN IT ARRESTED AND JAILED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

THE SWEDISH IS CREDITED WITH SAVING AS MANY AS 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM GERMAN DEATH CAMPS IN WORLD WAR TWO.

THE JUDGE ALSO TERMED "SUSPECT" SOVIET ASSERTIONS THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN PRISON IN 1947.

THE RULING BY U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE BARRINGTON PARKER WAS MADE ON A LAW SUIT BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG BY HIS HALF-BROTHER AND HIS LEGAL GUARDIAN, WHO ASKED FOR 39 MILLION DOLLARS IN DAMAGES AND AN ORDER THAT THE SOVIET UNION EITHER PRODUCE WALLENBERG OR, IF HE IS DEAD, HIS REMAINS.

WALLENBERG WAS SEIZED BY SOVIET TROOPS WHEN THEY OCCUPIED BUDAPEST IN 1945. ACCORDING TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES, HE DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES IN PRISON TWO YEARS LATER.

THE LAWSUIT CHARGED THAT TESTIMONY OF FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS AND OTHER EVIDENCE ESTABLISHED THAT WALLENBERG DID NOT DIE IN 1947 AND MAY BE ALIVE TODAY.

THE JUDGE GRANTED A DEFAULT JUDGEMENT TO THE PLAINTIFFS AFTER SOVIET OFFICIALS REFUSED TO APPEAR, CLAIMING IMMUNITY FROM SUIT IN A NON-SOVIET COUNTRY.

SOVIET EMBASSY SPOKESMAN BORIS MALAKHOV WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD NO COMMENT ON THE JUDGE'S RULING. BUT HE SAID ABOUT REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD BE 73, IS STILL ALIVE: "THERE IS NO EVIDENCE EXCEPT OF RUMORS." (W/FF 56/YESTERDAY'S FF 222) WR/CK

FF222

B-WIRE

16-OCT-85 10:35

E/W-JUDGE SAYS USSR VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW IN SEIZING WALLEMBERG

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16 (AP) -- THE SOVIET UNION VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW 40 YEARS AGO BY SEIZING RAOUL WALLEMBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION BY THE NAZIS, A FEDERAL JUDGE RULED WEDNESDAY.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE BARRINGTON D. PARKER FOUND AGAINST THE SOVIETS IN A SUIT FILED ON BEHALF OF WALLEMBERG'S HALF BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, AND HIS LEGAL GUARDIAN, SVEN HAGSTROMER, WHO CHARGED THE SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF WALLEMBERG IN 1945 VIOLATED THE LAWS AND TREATIES OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE LAW OF NATIONS.

THEY SOUGHT EITHER WALLEMBERG'S RELEASE FROM THE SOVIET UNION OR, IF HE IS DEAD, THE RETURN OF HIS REMAINS FOR A HERO'S BURIAL.

THE SUIT ALSO ASKED FOR A DECLARATION OF ILLEGAL ACTION ON THE PART OF THE SOVIETS, ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING WALLEMBERG'S DETENTION AND A JUDGMENT OF 39 MILLION DOLLARS -- 1 MILLION DOLLARS FOR EACH YEAR OF HIS CAPTIVITY UP TO THE TIME THE COMPLAINT WAS FILED ON FEB. 2, 1984.

THE SOVIETS WERE SERVED NOTICE OF THE SUIT THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUT RETURNED ALL DOCUMENTS TO THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW ON APRIL 19, 1984, WITH A NOTE ASSERTING ABSOLUTE SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.

IN ENTERING A DEFAULT JUDGMENT AGAINST THE SOVIETS, PARKER SAID, "THE SOVIET UNION'S TREATMENT OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG IS UNLAWFUL UNDER ANY STANDARD OF APPLICABLE LAW. IT HAS NEVER ARGUED OTHERWISE; IT HAS DENIED AND DISCLAIMED ITS ACTIONS, BUT IT HAS NEVER DEFENDED THEM."

PARKER SAID THERE ARE FEW PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW THAT ARE AS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS THAT OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

WALLEMBERG WAS 32, THE SCION OF AN INFLUENTIAL SWEDISH FAMILY, WHEN HE WAS DISPATCHED BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO BUDAPEST. BY THE TIME HE ARRIVED, ON JULY 9, 1944, ALL THE JEWS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL -- 47,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- ALREADY HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS. WALLEMBERG'S MISSION WAS TO SAVE AS MANY OF THE JEWS OF BUDAPEST AS HE COULD.

IN THE SIX MONTHS BETWEEN HIS ARRIVAL IN BUDAPEST AND THE OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY BY SOVIET FORCES, WALLEMBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING 100,000 LIVES. IN JANUARY 1945, AS SOVIET FORCES COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF BUDAPEST, WALLEMBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET UNION.

LG

17-OCT-85 06:28

E/W - SOVIETS LOSE RULING IN WALLENBERG CASE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY RUTH MARCUS APPEARS TODAY IN THE WASHINGTON POST:

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 LAW SUIT BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG BY HIS HALF-BROTHER AND HIS LEGAL GUARDIAN. THEY ASKED FOR DLR\$ 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 "INCONSISTENT 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. KR/JMO

Bio

MUNICH, OCT. 8 (CND) - THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS CARRIED BY DEUTSCHE TAGESPOST, WUERZBURG TRI-WEEKLY:

Der durch seine Rettungsaktion für über 100000 Juden bekannte schwedische Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg ist 1945 in Budapest möglicherweise direktes Opfer des nachmaligen sowjetischen Staats- und Parteichefs Leonid Breschnew geworden. Wallenberg war dort Legationsrat an der schwedischen Botschaft, Generalmajor Breschnew Politchef der sowjetischen 18. Armee, die an der Eroberung der ungarischen Hauptstadt mitwirkte.

Der dänische Journalist Jens Thomsen, ein Mitarbeiter der angesehenen Kopenhagener Zeitung „Berlingske Tidende“ und zuvor Chefredakteur des Blattes des dänischen Verteidigungsministeriums, ist bei seinen Ermittlungen zu dem Ergebnis gekommen, daß Breschnew Wallenbergs Auto haben wollte und den schwedischen Diplomaten deshalb festnehmen und in die Sowjetunion bringen ließ.

Thomsen stützt sich dabei auf die Aus-

sagen eines inzwischen in den Westen übergetretenen ehemaligen sowjetischen Offiziers namens Jakow Leontowitsch Lachotski-Menaker. Lachotski-Menaker war Leutnant in der 18. Armee und erklärte der schwedischen Zeitung „Aftonbladet“: „Ich bin mit mehreren Offizieren jener politischen Spezialeinheit zusammengetroffen, die die Festnahme Wallenbergs plante und ausführte. Diese Einheit unterstand direkt Breschnew.“

Breschnew, der von Oktober 1964 bis zu seinem Tode im November 1982 an der Spitze der sowjetischen Kommunistischen Partei stand, war für seine Wertschätzung westlicher Automobile bis ins hohe Alter hinein bekannt. Zu Zeiten der Brandt/Scheel-Regierung in Bonn konnte er seinen privaten Fuhrpark um ein teures Mercedes-Modell vergrößern.

Wallenbergs Schicksal beschäftigt die westliche Welt seit Jahrzehnten, zumal im-

mer wieder Zeugen erklären, sie hätten den 1911 geborenen Schweden in der Sowjetunion gesehen oder sogar noch vor wenigen Jahren mit ihm in einer Zelle gelebt. Die Sowjets leugneten zwölf Jahre lang, daß sich Wallenberg jemals in ihrem Gewahrsam befunden habe. Schließlich erklärten sie 1957, der Schwede sei 1947 in der Lubjanka an Herzschwäche verstorben.

Einer der Zeugen, die Wallenberg nach 1947 lebend gesehen haben wollen, war der sowjetische General Kyprianow. Nachdem er dies westlichen Vertretern mitgeteilt hatte, ließ ihn der damalige Geheimdienstchef und spätere Breschnew-Nachfolger Jurj Andropow festnehmen. Kyprianow verstarb in der Haft.

Die Verstrickung Breschnews in den Fall Wallenberg wird nach Ansicht des dänischen Autors Thomsen durch die Tatsache untermauert, daß die Sowjets nach

Stalins Tod (1953) leicht die ganze Angelegenheit Stalin in die Schuhe hätten schieben können. Sie taten es nicht und auch Nikita Chruschtschow tat es nicht einmal nach seiner berühmten Enthüllungsrede auf dem 20. Parteitag 1956. Breschnew war damals sein Verbündeter.

Besondere Bedeutung kommt nach Meinung Thomssens der Äußerung der Vorsitzenden des Wallenberg-Komitees, Ingrid Widemar, zu. Frau Widemar ist Richterin am schwedischen Obersten Gericht. Thomsen zitiert sie mit den Worten: „Wir wissen schon seit langer Zeit, daß Breschnew persönlich die Verhaftung Wallenbergs anordnete. Wir sind absolut sicher, daß unsere Information richtig ist. Aber wir sind damit bisher nicht an die Öffentlichkeit gegangen, um nicht die Versuche zur Freilassung Wallenbergs zu nichte zu machen. Wallenberg wurde 1981 zum Ehrenbürger der Vereinigten Staaten ernannt.“

fr.

Wallenberg / Bio

Süddeutsche
11.6.85

Bio

79 **US-Anwalt: Wallenberg hätte ausgetauscht werden können**

Atlantic City (dpa)

Die Sowjets seien 1962 bereit gewesen, den schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg, der während des Krieges in Ungarn Tausende von Juden vor dem KZ gerettet hat, bei einem Gefangenaustausch auf freien Fuß zu setzen, behauptet der amerikanische Anwalt Morris Wolff. Dieser Plan sei daran gescheitert, daß die Schweden damals im Gegenzug nicht genügend sowjetische Gefangene anboten. Wie das in Atlantic City (New Jersey) erscheinende jüdische Wochenblatt *The Jewish Record* berichtet, vertritt der Anwalt die Interessen einer Schwester und eines Halbbruders von Wallenberg, die in den

USA leben. Mit dem Ziel, das Schicksal des seit 1945 verschollenen Wallenberg aufzuklären, habe Wolff vor einem Gericht in Washington eine Klage gegen die Sowjetunion eingereicht. Nach sowjetischer Darstellung ist Wallenberg wenige Jahre nach dem Krieg verstorben. Von anderer Seite heißt es dagegen immer wieder, Wallenberg lebe noch und werde in einem Gefangenenlager in der Sowjetunion festgehalten.

Der Anwalt berichtete, Moskau habe die Freilassung Wallenbergs zu einem Zeitpunkt angeboten, als über den - schließlich erfolgreichen - Austausch des amerikanischen Piloten Francis Gary Powers verhandelt wurde. Powers war mit seinem Aufklärer über der Sowjetunion abgeschossen worden. „Die Schweden haben für einen Austausch zwischen Wallenberg und sowjetischen Spionen offenbar nicht genügend Kandidaten angeboten, und so kam dieser Handel nicht zustande“, sagte Wolff.

FF006

B-WIRE

10-JUN-85 00:11

E/W--SWEDEN DENIES REPORT OF WALLEMBERG RELEASE OFFER

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 10 (UPI) -- THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SUNDAY FIRMLY DENIED A CLAIM BY AN AMERICAN LAWYER THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD OFFERED TO FREE MISSING DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG IN A PRISONER SWAP IN 1962.

"WE HAVE FOUND NO TRUTH WHATSOEVER TO THESE ALLEGATIONS" ABOUT A PROJECTED DEAL TO SWAP SOVIET SPIES IN SWEDEN FOR THE DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED AN ESTIMATED 20,000 JEWS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS, SAID FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESWOMAN BIRGITTA AHLÉN SUNDAY.

"THE SOVIET UNION HAS NEVER ADMITTED OR EVEN HINTED AT WALLEMBERG BEING ALIVE AFTER 1947 AND THUS THE ENTIRE DISCUSSION ABOUT A SWAP IN 1962 GETS KILLED," AHLÉN SAID.

SHE WAS RESPONDING TO CLAIMS MADE IN A NEW JERSEY WEEKLY, THE JEWISH RECORD.

WALLEMBERG SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS BY HANDING OUT PROTECTIVE SWEDISH CITIZENSHIP DOCUMENTS WHEN WORKING AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR II. HE VANISHED IN 1945 WHEN BEING TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE RED ARMY.

THE SOVIETS SAID IN 1957 THAT HE HAD DIED IN JAIL 10 YEARS BEFORE -- A CLAIM REJECTED BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT.

IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE JEWISH RECORD, A NEW JERSEY WEEKLY, ATTORNEY MORRIS WOLFF CLAIMED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD OFFERED WALLEMBERG TO SWEDEN WHEN SWAPPING U.S. SPY PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS FOR A SPY HELD BY THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEN THEY EXCHANGED THE TWO OF THEM IN 1962, THE RUSSIANS WERE ALSO CONSIDERING TURNING OVER WALLEMBERG TO THE SWEDES, BUT THEN APPARENTLY SWEDEN DID NOT PUT ENOUGH RUSSIAN SPIES IN THE DEAL," WOLFF TOLD THE JEWISH RECORD.

AN ATTORNEY FROM PHILADELPHIA, HE HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT N BEHALF WALLEMBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND SISTER, DEMANDING AN ACCOUNT OF WALLEMBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

THE KREMLIN HAS NEVER EXPLAINED WHY ITS RED ARMY ARRESTED THE SWEDE, WHOSE EXPLOITS FOR THE AMERICAN WAR REFUGEE BOARD WERE DIRECTED ONLY AT NAZIS.

BUT IT REPORTEDLY SUSPECTED HIM OF BEING AN AMERICAN SPY, HATED HIS CAPITALIST BACKGROUND AND FEARED HIS PLANS FOR THE RESTORATION OF JEWISH CULTURE IN THE CAPITAL OF HUNGARY.

PRESIDENT REAGAN, ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEMBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE JAN. 17 THIS YEAR "A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING" FROM THE SOVIETS ON WALLEMBERG'S FATE. IL

FF083

B-WIRE

09-JUN-85 17:11

E/W- U.S. LAWYER ON WALLENBERG AFFAIR

ATLANTIC CITY, 9 JUNI (DPA) - DIE SOWJETS SOLLEN 1962 BEREIT GEWESEN SEIN, DEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG, DER WAEHREND DES KRIEGES IN UNGARN TAUSENDE VON JUDEN VOR DEM KZ GERETTET HAT, BEI EINEM GEFANGENENAUSTAUSCH AUF FREIEN FUSS ZU SETZEN. DIESER PLAN SEI DARAN GESCHEITERT, DASS DIE SCHWEDEN DAMALS IM GEGENZUG NICHT GENUEGEND SOWJETISCHE GEFANGENE ANBOTEN, BEHAUPTET DER AMERIKANISCHE RECHTSANWALT MORRIS WOLFF.

WIE DAS IN ATLANTICE CITY (US-BUNDESSTAAT NEW JERSEY) ERSCHEINENDE JUEDISCHE WOCHENBLATT "THE JEWISH RECORD" IN SEINER JUENGSTEN AUSGABE FERNER BERICHTETE, VERTRITT DER ANWALT DIE INTERESSEN EINER SCHWESTER UND EINES HALBBRUDERS VON WALLENBERG, DIE IN DEN USA LEBEN. MIT DEM ZIEL, DAS SCHICKSAL DES SEIT 1945 VERSCHOLLENEN WALLENBERG AUFZUKLAEREN, HABE WOLFF VOR EINEM GERICHT IN WASHINGTON EINE KLAGE GEGEN DIE SOWJETUNION EINGEREICHT. NACH SOWJETISCHER DARSTELLUNG IST WALLENBERG WENIGE JAHRE NACH DEM KRIEG VERSTORBEN. VON ANDERER SEITE HEISST ES DAGEGEN IMMER WIEDER, WALLENBERG LEBE NOCH UND WERDE IN EINEM GEFANGENENLAGER IN DER SOWJETUNION FESTGEHALTEN.

DER ANWALT BERICHTETE, MOSKAU HABE DIE FREILASSUNG WALLENBERGS ZU EINEM ZEITPUNKT ANGEBOten, ALS UEBER DEN - SCHLIESSLICH ERFOLGREICHEN - AUSTAUSCH DES AMERIKANISCHEN PILOTEN FRANCIS GARY POWERS VERHANDELT WURDE. POWERS WAR MIT SEINEM AUFKLAERER UEBER DER SOWJETUNION ABGESCHOSSEN WORDEN, KONNTE SICH ABER MIT DEM FALLSCHIRM RETTEN. "DIE SCHWEDEN HABEN FUER EINEN AUSTAUSCH ZWISCHEN WALLENBERG UND SOWJETISCHEN SPIONEN OFFENBAR NICHT GENUEGEND KANDIDATEN ANGEBOten, UND SO KAM DIESER HANDEL NICHT ZUSTANDE", SAGTE WOLFF. NACH SEINEN ANGBAN LASSE EINE VIELZAHL VON HINWEISEN DEM SCHLUSS ZU, DASS WALLENBERG ZUMINDEST BIS ENDE 1981 NOCH LEBTE. 66

Bo

FF106

B-WIRE

01-JUN-85 21:40

E/W -- ATTORNEY SAYS SOVIETS OFFERED WALLEMBERG IN 1962 TRADE

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, JUNE 8 (UPI) -- RAOUL WALLEMBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS, WAS OFFERED BY THE SOVIETS TO SWEDEN IN A PRISONER SWAP IN 1962, 15 YEARS AFTER HE WAS SAID TO HAVE DIED, SAID A LAWYER FOR HIS HALF-BROTHER AND SISTER.

IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE JEWISH RECORD, A SOUTH JERSEY WEEKLY, PHILADELPHIA ATTORNEY MORRIS WOLFF SAID THE DEAL FELL THROUGH BECAUSE SWEDEN DID NOT OFFER ENOUGH SOVIET PRISONERS IN EXCHANGE.

A SCION OF SWEDEN'S MOST POWERFUL BANKING FAMILY, WALLEMBERG VANISHED WHEN TAKEN INTO SOVIET "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" IN 1945 TO SPEND HIS LIFE IN SOVIET JAILS.

HIS FATE WAS HIDDEN BY A WALL OF BUREAUCRATIC SILENCE BROKEN ONLY BY A CRYPTIC ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE SOVIET UNION IN 1957 THAT HE HAD DIED IN JAIL 10 YEARS BEFORE -- A CLAIM REJECTED BY MANY WESTERN INVESTIGATORS.

WALLEMBERG STUDIED IN THE UNITED STATES, QUALIFYING AS AN ARCHITECT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IN 1935. THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AWARDED HIM THE TOP PRIZE IN HIS CLASS.

WORKING AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR II, WALLEMBERG HANDED OUT THOUSANDS OF PROTECTIVE SWEDISH CITIZENSHIP DOCUMENTS TO HUNGARIAN JEWS AND HID THEM IN SAFE HOUSES PAID FOR BY PART OF HIS FAMILY'S EXTENSIVE FORTUNE.

HIS MOST CELEBRATED EXPLOITS WERE CLAMBERING ABOARD TRAINS CROWDED WITH JEWS BOUND FOR GERMAN DEATH CAMPS, HANDING OUT "WALLEMBERG PASSPORTS" TO DESPERATELY REACHING HANDS AND DEMANDING THAT THE GUARDS FREE HIS CHARGES.

WOLFF HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN WASHINGTON ON BEHALF OF WALLEMBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND SISTER, DEMANDING AN ACCOUNTING OF WALLEMBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

WOLFF TOLD THE PAPER THAT THE SOVIET UNION OFFERED WALLEMBERG TO SWEDEN IN 1962, AT THE SAME TIME THE SOVIETS WERE SWAPPING DOWNED SPY PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS FOR A SPY HELD BY THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEN THEY EXCHANGED THE TWO OF THEM IN 1962, THE RUSSIANS WERE ALSO CONSIDERING TURNING OVER WALLEMBERG TO THE SWEDES, BUT THEN APPARENTLY SWEDEN DID NOT PUT ENOUGH RUSSIAN SPIES IN THE DEAL," WOLFF SAID.

WOLFF SAID THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE WALLEMBERG WAS ALIVE AT LEAST AS LATE AS 1981, WITH SEVERAL PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE SOVIETS SAYING THEY HAD SEEN HIM IN PRISON.

"WE KNOW OF A SWEDISH DOCTOR WHO ATTENDED A MEDICAL CONVENTION IN RUSSIA IN 1962 WHO SPOKE TO A RUSSIAN DOCTOR," WOLFF SAID. "THE DOCTOR TOLD HER THAT WALLEMBERG WAS ALIVE IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL. 'HE IS MY PATIENT,' HE TOLD THE WOMAN.

"LATER, WHEN THEY FOLLOWED UP ON IT, THE RUSSIANS HAD GOTTEN TO HIM, THE DOCTOR CHANGED HIS STORY AND SAID THE CONFUSION WAS IN TRANSLATION.

"A FORMER PRISONER IN RUSSIA ALSO HAS TOLD US THERE IS A SWEDISH MAN IN CUSTODY THERE, SO WE HAVE HAD SOME SIGHTINGS, SOME AS LATE AS 1981," WOLFF SAID. DW

FF000

B-WIRE

09-APR-85 00:54

Bo GELS

U.S. - AMERICAN TV MOVIE CHRONICLES LIFE OF WALLENBERG
WASHINGTON, APRIL 9 (SPECIAL/GOGGIN) - THE LIFE OF SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG, WHO RISKED HIS LIFE TO HELP THOUSANDS OF
EUROPEAN JEWS ESCAPE THE HOLOCAUST, IS GETTING ITS FIRST WIDE
EXPOSURE ON AMERICAN TELEVISION THIS WEEK.

ADVANCE REVIEWS OF THE NEW MOVIE, BEING SHOWN IN TWO TWO-HOUR
SEGMENTS (ON THE NBC TELEVISION NETWORK), HAVE BEEN MOSTLY FAVORABLE.

THE MOVIE, "WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY," STARS ACTOR RICHARD
CHAMBERLAIN AS WALLENBERG, WHO WAS BORN IN BONN IN 1912 TO AN
INFLUENTIAL SWEDISH FAMILY. WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED AFTER SOVIET
TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN 1945, AND MANY OF HIS ADMIRERS BELIEVE HE
IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947,
BUT HAS OFFERED NO DETAILS. PREVIOUSLY, THE SOVIET UNION HAD SAID
WALLENBERG WAS NEVER IN A SOVIET PRISON.

CHAMBERLAIN, WHOSE LEAN GOOD LOOKS ARE FAMILIAR TO AMERICAN
TELEVISION VIEWERS, HAS WON MODERATE ACCLAIM FOR HIS ROLE. ONE CRITIC
(FRED ROTHENBERG OF ASSOCIATED PRESS) WROTE: "WALLENBERG DESERVES ALL
THE BEST TV ADJECTIVES: BRASH, BRAVE, CHARISMATIC AND CHARMING, AND
CHAMBERLAIN CUTS A DASHING FIGURE BRINGING HIM TO LIFE."

THE MOVIE TAKES WALLENBERG'S LIFE FROM THE TIME BEGAN TO REALIZE
THAT ANTI-SEMITIC FORCES WERE THREATENING THE LIVES OF JEWS TO A
SCENE SHOWING HIM PULLING JEWS OFF ONE OF ADOLF EICHMANN'S
EXTERMINATION TRAINS, TO A RATHER ABRUPT END, SHOWING WALLENBERG
BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET OFFICERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID: "IT IS A RIVETING STORY, A RECOUNTING OF
THE SIMPLE HUMANITY OF THE HEROIC FEW AS OPPOSED TO THE STAGGERING
VICIOUSNESS OF THE MANY."

THE WASHINGTON POST SAID THE FILM WAS "BEAUTIFULLY SHOT" AND
REVEALS CHAMBERLAIN "AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS ACTING POWERS."

THE POST SAID OF CHAMBERLAIN'S PORTRAYAL: "HE HAS FOUND SOME SORT
OF POIGNANCE IN HIS OWN GOOD LOOKS, AND THAT SERVES HIM WELL AS RAUL
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."

THE POST SAID THE SCRIPT "TENDS TO BE A GRAB BAG OF FACTS,
INCIDENTS AND FICTIONALIZATIONS, SOMETIMES ABRUPTLY DISORGANIZED, BUT
IT MAKES A POWERFUL CUMULATIVE IMPRESSION, AND IT IS FAULTLESSLY
SERIOUS." "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," THE POST SAID.

THE FILM CARRIES SOME ROMANTIC INTERLUDES INVOLVING WALLENBERG
AND BARONESS KENENY, PLAYED BY ACTRESS ALICE KRIGE, BUT MOST AMERICAN
CRITICS DISMISSED THE LOVE ANGLE. SAID THE POST: "HER ATTRACTION TO
WALLENBERG MAY GET TOO MUCH SCREEN TIME AND SEEMS TO SUGGEST THE VIEW
THAT HUMANITARIANISM CAN BE SEXY."

THE MOVIE, WHICH WAS FILMED IN YUGOSLAVIA, DEPICTS WALLENBERG'S
OUTRAGE IN BUDAPEST WHEN HE SEES CATTLE CARS PACKED WITH HUNGARIAN
JEWS LEAVING THE TRAIN STATION.

THE AMERICAN-EDUCATED WALLENBERG IS DRAWN INTO THE DEEPENING POOL
OF ANTI-SEMITISM THAT ENGULFED MUCH OF EUROPE BEFORE THE WAR. HE SETS
UP SAFE HOUSES FOR HUNGARIAN JEWS, AND CUTS THROUGH BUREAUCRATIC
INTRICACIES TO FURNISH SWEDISH CITIZENSHIP PAPERS FOR HUNGARIAN JEWS.

THE POST CRITIC, AMONG OTHERS, SAID THE SCRIPT WAS MURKY ON THE
REASONS FOR WALLENBERG'S ARREST. THE CRITIC SAID THAT WHILE THE
ARREST APPARENTLY WAS THE RESULT OF SOVIET SUSPICIONS THAT WALLENBERG
WAS AN AMERICAN AGENT, "THE AUDIENCE IS OWED MORE OF AN EXPLANATION
FOR THIS JOLT."

"WALLENBERG" WAS WRITTEN BY GERALD GREEN, WHO ALSO WROTE THE
AMERICAN MINI-SERIOUS "HOLOCAUST." GREEN SAID: "IT IS OUR MOST
FERVENT WISH THAT IF RAUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON, AS
MANY BELIEVE HIM TO BE, THE DISSEMINATION OF HIS STORY MAY MOVE HIS
JAILERS TO GRANT HIM THE FREEDOM HE GAVE TO SO MANY OTHERS." TB/RH

CN123

A-WIRE

09-APR-85 21:53

WORLD -- NEW YORK WALKWAY TAKES NAME OF WALLENBERG

NEW YORK, APRIL 9 (CND/AP) -- A SECTION OF THE SIDEWALK OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN NEW YORK HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG. THE NAMING WAS FORMALISED TODAY BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY, EDWARD KOCH, WHO URGED SOVIET PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TO ORDER AN INQUIRY INTO WALLENBERG'S FATE. WALLENBERG -- WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING ABOUT 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS -- WAS ARRESTED IN HUNGARY IN 1945 BY ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES. THE KREMLIN SAYS HE DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION. GL/

CN127

A-WIRE

09-APR-85 22:19

WORLD--HUNGARIAN WRITER AND POET GRACIA KERENYI DIES

MUNICH, APRIL 9 (CMD)--RADIO BUDAPEST TODAY REPORTED THE DEATH OF HUNGARIAN WRITER AND TRANSLATOR GRACIA KERENYI. THE RADIO SAID KERENYI, BORN IN 1925, SPENT TIME IN AUSCHWITZ FOR HER ANTI-NAZI ACTIVITIES IN 1944. HER POEMS BEGAN TO BE PUBLISHED AFTER WORLD WAR 2 AND SHE TRANSLATED WORKS FROM MANY LANGUAGES -- INCLUDING POLISH, BULGARIAN, CZECH AND RUSSIAN -- INTO HUNGARIAN.

(RADIO BUDAPEST DOM/M, APRIL 9/85, 1830) DS/LA/GL

from the new york times, april 8, 1985: 1850

Story of Wallenberg Being Shown in 2 Parts

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

PERHAPS because the subject is so overwhelming, so monumentally horrifying, the Holocaust resists sweeping dramatizations. Fictionalized manipulations are almost obscene in the face of searing reality. The enormity of the crimes is often captured best in small, comprehensible chunks having roots in fact — "The Diary of Anne Frank," for instance, or "The Wall." The story of Raoul Wallenberg provides, in this sense, a splendid opportunity to use a close-up portrait as a means for understanding the larger picture. And much of that opportunity has been skillfully seized in "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story," a two-part, four-hour NBC presentation being broadcast tonight and Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

In certain crucial respects, Raoul Wallenberg is a man of mystery. Born in 1912 into a family with ties to one of Sweden's most powerful dynasties — someone in the film remarks, "You know what it means to be a Rockefeller in America, that's what it means to be a Wallenberg in Sweden" — he studied for about five years in America. As a young man, he seems to have been charming, outspoken and decidedly aimless. Then, in 1944, when it was already clear that the Nazis were on their way to defeat in World War II, Mr. Wallenberg, a bachelor civilian, went to Hungary and worked valiantly and tirelessly to save the Jews still remaining in Budapest. After several months, when he should have been lauded for his bravery, he was arrested suddenly by the advancing Russians and was never heard from again. His death has been reported several times, but there are still those who insist that he is alive today, at 72, in a Russian gulag.

lenberg is meeting with members of the American Refugee Board and agreeing to work for President Roosevelt in helping, as an accredited Swedish diplomat, to rescue some of the 250,000 Jews remaining in Hungary. Although not stressed in the film, this arrangement was undoubtedly connected with some later reports that the Russians considered Mr. Wallenberg an American spy.

In Budapest, Mr. Wallenberg becomes a whirlwind of activity, issuing official passes to make the city's doomed Jews honorary citizens of Sweden and arranging to have buildings turned into "free zones" under the protection of the Swedish flag. His major opponent, representing the occupying German forces, is none other than the notorious Lieut. Col. Adolf Eichmann (Kenneth Colley). As the days and weeks pass, Eichmann's determination to be rid of the Jews becomes an obsession to the point where he would rather have his soldiers spend their time hunting down helpless Hungarian citizens than fighting the Russian enemy at the front lines.

It is a riveting story, a recounting of the simple humanity of the heroic few as opposed to the staggering viciousness of the many. There are, inevitably, the distortions inflicted under the protective heading of "dramatic license." The end of Part One, for instance, leaves Mr. Wallenberg in deadly confrontation with a young Nazi soldier who is threatening to

blow off his head. All right, that is one way of getting the viewer to tune in again tomorrow night. Far less justifiable is the expansion of a friendship between Mr. Wallenberg and the Baroness Kerenyi (Alice Krige), whose husband (Stuart Wilson) is an influential member of the anti-Semitic Arrow Cross Party. The relationship is handled gingerly. Nothing is ever consummated. But there are enough significant looks and beaving brows to suggest the kind of romantic entanglement that the producers obviously believe is required for mass audiences. Meanwhile, the truth is, at best, stretched.

For the most part, though, this Dick Berg/Stonehenge Production, filmed in Yugoslavia, accomplishes what it sets out to do — to tell, endorse and celebrate the story of a genuine hero. Mr. Chamberlain gives another of his distinctive performances, developing

the art of understatement to the point of genuinely affecting perfection. And his supporting cast is outstanding. Mr. Colley's Eichmann is almost too good, reaching that not uncommon level where the villain threatens to become almost as fascinating as the hero. Also noteworthy is Melanie Mayron as Sonja, the Jewish woman who becomes a secretary for Mr. Wallenberg.

The film ends somewhat abruptly. Although we see Raoul Wallenberg being arrested by Russian officers, there is no speculation on the reasons or his subsequent fate. There is, however, the voice of the real Per Anger, his equally heroic colleague and friend for seven months at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, saying, "I believe to this day he still may be alive." The Wallenberg story remains one of the more intriguing parables for this century.

1629/185/85

Wallenberg (mo)

Richard Chamberlain's 'Hero Space'

By Michael E. Hill
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Actress Melanie Mayron was describing a scene she played off camera with Richard Chamberlain. On camera she plays his secretary in "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story."

"I told him I thought it would be a good idea if a couple of times I might straighten his tie for him," she said.

"You want to straighten my tie?" she remembered Chamberlain's saying. She furrowed her brow like his and stroked her chin the way he did as he sauntered away to think about it.

Then he drifted back and asked her why she wanted to do it. To show a secretary's concern, she explained, to add a bit of mothering to the scene, to add a subtle action to the dialogue.

"I asked him why he was troubled by the idea," she said. "He said, 'No one's ever invaded my hero-space before.'"

From well-received roles such as Dr. Frederick A. Cook in the TV movie "Cook and Peary: The Race to the Pole," to his portrayals of Lord Blackthorne in "Shogun" and Father Ralph de Braccasart in "The Thorn Birds" — two blockbuster miniseries — Richard Chamberlain has indeed quietly and persistently established himself as a player of heroes.

This week, in a two-part film on U. S. TV, Chamberlain takes the role of Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat who left the comfort afforded him as a well-born, militarily neutral Swede during

World War II to win credit for saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from being shipped off to Nazi concentration camps.

"The experience of getting this part was similar to 'Shogun' and 'Thorn Birds,'" Chamberlain said. "I'd been after it for three years. The ball landed in NBC's court, and I got to do it."

Chamberlain said that at one point Jon Voight was considered for the role of Wallenberg, a man who was a persistent thorn in the Nazis' side, and who at war's end was arrested by the Russians.

"I find the man enormously intriguing," said Chamberlain. "I'm sorry to be 40 years too late telling people who he is — or was. He would be 72 years old now, in a Soviet prison. The Soviets claimed he died in 1947. But as recently as 1978 he was reported sighted," in 1975.

"I came away from 'Wallenberg' feeling the unfathomable depth people can sink to and the extreme highs they can reach," Chamberlain said. "Wallenberg, through his perseverance, wit, magnanimity and his acting ability, was able to do incredible things."

"Why he did it — I would have to talk with him about that.

"It's an intriguing question. Once I absorbed all the information I could about him, I treated his story as a fiction and filled in the gaps as best I could. I made up his feelings and inner life. I had to find the motivation."

Chamberlain indeed projects all those views of his character, who becomes convinced toward the end that he can single-handedly cow the Nazis.

His prime antagonist is Adolf Eichmann, played in an understated — and thus memorable — fashion by Kenneth Colley.

As the war winds down, and Wallenberg and Eichmann discuss the Nazis' inevitable fate, Eichmann expresses no regret. He has enjoyed money, power and the finest whores in Europe, he tells Wallenberg in the film. "I will go to the gallows with a smile."

The Wallenberg story is based on the book "Lost Hero: The Mystery of Raoul Wallenberg," by Frederick E. Werbell and Thurston B. Clarke. The script was written by Gerald Green



Chamberlain encounters Eichmann (Kenneth Colley).



Wallenberg in 1943.

("Holocaust"). Dick Berg and Lamont Johnson.

Johnson, who carries impressive credentials ("The Execution of Private Slovik," "Fear on Trial"), directed the filming in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Berg ("A Rumor of War," "The Martian Chronicles") is the executive producer.

Chamberlain, who has an eye to becoming an executive producer himself, has been in Africa recently, working on a remake of "King Solomon's Mines," in

which he reprises the role Stewart Granger played in the 1950 film.

And there's another TV miniseries in the offing, with Chamberlain playing John C. Fremont, politician, general and explorer of the American West.

One day, Chamberlain joked, he'd like to play a simpler character, with no hero-space to worry about.

"I'd like to play the guy next door," he said, "with a couple of kids and a lot of problems."

131082/85

Wallenberg
(bio)

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, dime-a-dozen 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," "Sophie's Choice," "The Winds of War" and "Holocaust" that tend to reduce the subject to a melodrama peopled with predictable characters: the smearing S.S. officer, the self-deluded "good German," the quiescent 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 starkly 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. He did whatever was necessary: from bestowing fine brandy and aristocratic charm on the likes of Adolf Eichmann and Ferenc Szalasi, 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 found it authentic. For example, Mr. Anger was impressed with Kenneth Colley's portrayal of Eichmann: "He was very much like that—a toady, 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 unexamined, 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 1983 ratings roof by playing a lovesick 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 Raoul 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 cove and make goo-goo eyes at each other while deploring "the stench 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 flirtation, 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 dross, 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 fathomed 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 blurted his way onto a death train: not a stony ray of hope, but a real one.

15/10/85

FROM THE WASHINGTON POST, APRIL 7, 1985

HOLLYWOOD IS FOR HEROES

Lamont Johnson
On 'Wallenberg'By Tom Shales
Washington Post Staff Writer

Lamont Johnson seems firmly to have succeeded in his ambition to be nobody's fool. The peppery, pugacious director of the four-hour, two-part NBC film "Wallenberg: A Hero's Story" (airing Monday and Tuesday, at 9 on Channel 4) has reached the exalted 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," "One on One") or TV movies ("The Execution of Private Slovik," "My Sweet Charlie," "Fear on Trial"), and he just looks like the kind of guy they don't shove around. He sounds like it, too, with his Terminator Baritone and a bell-with-it bravado. He's in the mold of macho 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 Raoul Wallenberg was a bona fide hero in about the most impressive sense. A well-born Swedish diplomat, he risked much, if not all, during World War II to travel to Budapest and make himself an intransigent 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 saints, 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 thump 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 1981, President Reagan signed legislation making Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen, a

move that was conceived as part of a plan to learn of his fate and, if he is alive, of his whereabouts.

The already multilingual Johnson learned Croatian so he could bark orders to his swarms of extras during filming. His roles were not limited to the credited ones, director and coproducer. He says he and executive producer Dick Berg (also executive producer of the forthcoming CBS mini-series "Space") 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, 'Wait a minute, there's a lot of material coming in, 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, feed 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 wretchedly started; it would've never got anybody off to a start with it. It didn't have any spine or meaning to the character or the history or anything else. It sort of ambled its 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'd given him, that he said he'd incorporated, and so improved the script during the three weeks I was in Europe. And I read it—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, 'We'll do it ourselves.' 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 claimed 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-

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 mediocre to begin with. And I don't mind any of that being said. Because the Writers Guild of America hates me anyway. And a lot of writers do."

In reworking "Wallenberg," Johnson says he and Berg decided to play up the role of the Hungarian Jewish underground in the story. Meanwhile, he aggressively spurned network requests that a romantic subplot involving Wallenberg and Baroness Kemyen (the bewitching Alice Krige) be played up. Johnson visited the real Baroness Kemyen in France as part of his research for the film. She later wrote him a note in French: "*Je ne sais pas sa maîtresse*" ("I was not his mistress"). Her affair with Wallenberg was apparently never consummated. The Baron Kemyen was executed after Nuremberg as a war criminal.

Call "Wallenberg" what you will—and it really is one of the better and more substantially absorbing, long-form programs of the season—but don't call it a docudrama. That would only make Lamont Johnson, Mr. Short Fuse himself, mad.

"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 wasn't there, he was in Pomona.' You go through all that [nonsense] when what you are really writing about is the essence of somebody's achievement or personality or relationship. And that's what I think we've achieved with 'Wallenberg.'"

Johnson is asked what he thought of Abby Mann's docudrama "The Atlanta Child Murders," which CBS aired earlier this season. Funny we should ask. "I think it was absolutely appalling," Johnson says. "I just hated it. I think it's all in how it's done, and that was done abominably."

Pro

No word mincer, our Lamont. Asked for his opinion of the five films nominated for Best Picture Oscars this year, he says the only one he gave a hoot about was "The Killing Fields." And he also says, "I think Amadeus was an absolute crock. I hate it with a passion because I love

opera, and Mozart, and I think it was an absolute perversion, travesty and stupidity of all times. And it only proves what H.L. Mencken said, that America is populated largely by homophobians. But that also goes for England and much of Western Europe, which thinks it's a masterpiece. It proves that because something is reputed to be 'culture,' it is vaguely titillating to you; you feel almost sanctified when you've seen it, as though you've just been knighted or nominated for sainthood, and you feel good about yourself. And I think that people can go to see this low piece of entertainment and think they're getting Culture."

Johnson is mad for opera. Ill as a child, he spent hours in his room listening to Metropolitan Opera broadcasts on the radio. At the age of 19, he was a staff announcer for NBC and a struggling actor, and he used to sneak into Studio 8H, later the home of "Saturday Night Live," and watch Toscanini rehearse 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 abrupt, though not his first, confrontation with anti-Semitism, a subject he of course returns to in "Wallenberg," and movingly.

"I remember doing 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 tore the news off the wire ourselves and read it. And the boss at the station, a big oil man, a southern colonel—he loathed Roosevelt, called him Rosenfeld, and every time I would talk about Eleanor Roosevelt or FDR he would give me a call and say, 'I didn't know ah had a little Red in my back yard.' And so when I read this, I was almost fired. He said, 'You're puttin' that Jew propaganda on my lines? You get the hell off my lines if you're gonna mouth propandanda! This man was in charge of the airwaves.

"That was 43 years ago. And there 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?

"I'm convinced there's a certain inherent anti-Semitism. I was raised ferociously anti-Semitic by a ferociously anti-Semitic father. I am absolutely horrified at the idea, and what it has led to. But it doesn't mean I have to love all Jews. There are a lot of Jews I hate. But I think I hate

worse a lot of Irishmen—and I'm half Irish—because I grew up with such a stupid 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 on the subject of Richard Chamberlain, Johnson has nothing but praise. Or almost nothing but praise. "He is, without question, one of the most gentle men I know. He is a terrific guy to work with, although I despaired of his ever being an actor when we first did 'Dr. Kildare' together." That was back in 1961.

"It was the very first 'Kildare,' and I thought, 'What do I do with this beautiful stick?' He was so pretty, and without any noticeable 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 learned how to act, which I think is fabulous. And I'll tell you something, 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 international reputation 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—women would gasp, and clutch each other, and some of them would thrust themselves toward him. I mean, he has a powerful effect on people."

The director does leak a little secret. Bibi Andersson, the great Swedish actress who plays Wallenberg's mother in the film, is actually younger than Chamberlain. "She is. She's 49 and he's 50. Shhh!" says Johnson. "I'm not supposed to say that. He says he's 48." Forty-eight, 50—you and I should look so good at my age.

Johnson's career in television goes back to the great live days, and to such filmed 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 saved, warning not only that the two men in question never be seen touching each other, but also that there be no "lingering eye contact." He laughs at the memory of that.

Now he says he has turned down "14 projects" since returning from Zagreb four months ago after completing "Wallenberg" and will next stage a play in Los Angeles because that's what he wants to do. People who do things as heartily as Lamont Johnson does them should be allowed to do what they want, even if the rest of us must sometimes settle for less.

As for the big screen, Johnson has had ups and downs, one of the lowest being the film "Lipstick," which was roundly denounced 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 be. It was a disaster. He blames disastrous experience." He blames producers Dino De Laurentiis and Freddie Fields for interfering. "It turned out to be such a piece of crap and I started out thinking I was going to make a responsible picture about rape, and went to a lot of trouble to do just that and then Time magazine said in its review, 'Lamont Johnson's a moral leper.' That does something to your insides. I have that copy of Time magazine.

"Mike Medavoy, who used to be my agent [and is now a big studio executive], used to say to me, 'When you're hot, you're hot, and when you're not, you're not.' And I have

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.

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E/W- HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR 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 TRANK, 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 ADMIRE 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.

(PTO)

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 RAUL 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 INVADDED 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)

E/W - (2) HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR RECALLS HEROISM OF SWEDISH ENVOY

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 PUT 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, EMPHASISING 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. (PTO)

FF003

B-WIRE

07-APR-85 01:21

E/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/JMO

Bro

FF020

B-WIRE

03-APR-85 03:47

E/W - WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY

BY HARRIE VAN HORNE NEWSDAY

NEW YORK, APRIL 3 - JUST IMAGINE THIS SCENE. A BLEAK DECEMBER DAY IN 1944. NAZI SOLDIERS WITH BAYONETS ARE SHOIVING AND KICKING A CARGO OF HUNGARIAN JEWS INTO UNHEATED FREIGHT CARS. DESTINATION, AUSCHWITZ. SUDDENLY A DUSTY OLD SEDAN, FLYING THE BLUE AND GOLD FLAG OF SWEDEN, WHEELS UP TO THE RAILWAY SIDING. OUT LEAPS A TALL, HANDSOME YOUNG MAN WITH A SHEAF OF PAPERS. SCREAMING "STOP!" HE ORDERS EVERYBODY OFF THE TRAIN.

"YOU ARE ALL UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN," THE YOUNG MAN TELLS THE TERRIFIED JEWS. MONEY CHANGES HANDS - NAZIS AT EVERY LEVEL ARE HIGHLY BRIBABLE - AND THE "CARGO," GIDDY WITH RELIEF, STEPS INTO THE CONVOY OF TRUCKS AND BATTERED CARS THAT WILL RETURN THEM TO BUDAPEST.

MULTIPLY THIS RESCUE OPERATION - IN VARIOUS SETTINGS - A HUNDRED TIMES OVER AND YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THE COURAGE AND ENTERPRISE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. THIS IS THE MAN WHO SAVED 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE GAS CHAMBER.

HE BROUGHT OFF THIS MIRACLE DURING THE SIX MONTHS HE SERVED AS UNDERSECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR.

ISSUING PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS CALLED "SCHUTZ PASSES," HE MADE "INSTANT SWEDES" OF JEWISH NATIONALS, SOME OF WHOM HAD ROOTS IN HUNGARY GOING BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES.

THOUGH HE IS HONORED BY A TREE AND A PLAQUE IN ISRAEL'S AVENUE OF THE RIGHTEOUS (A MEMORIAL TO GENTILES WHO RISKED THEIR OWN LIVES TO AID JEWS IN THE HOLOCAUST), THOUGH HE WAS MADE AN HONORARY U. S. CITIZEN IN 1981, AND THOUGH HE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF NUMEROUS BOOKS AND ONE NOTABLE TV DOCUMENTARY, FAR TOO LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

A FIRST-RATE TV FILM, "WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY," SHOULD ENLIGHTEN A PUBLIC THAT TOO OFTEN FAILS TO HONOR ITS MEN OF COURAGE.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN IS STARRED IN THIS FOUR-HOUR DRAMA SCHEDULED MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS ON NBC. IT SHOULD COMPEL THE RESPECTFUL ATTENTION OF ALL CARING CITIZENS.

REGRETTABLY, THE FILM ENDS WITH WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN JANUARY 1945. THE ABUNDANT EVIDENCE THAT HE WAS A PRISONER, STILL ALIVE IN THE '70S, IS NOT MENTIONED. BUT THE FILM DOES PROVIDE AN ANSWER TO THE NAGGING QUERY, WHAT SORT OF MAN WAS THIS WALLENBERG?

WE MEET HIM FIRST DURING A WALPURGIS NIGHT PARTY AT HIS FAMILY HOME IN SWEDEN. THE WALLENBERGS HAVE BEEN CALLED THE SWEDISH ROCKEFELLERS, AND YOUNG RAOUL WAS RAISED TO ENTER THE FAMILY BANKING BUSINESS.

IN HIS UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SWEATER (HE WAS AN ART STUDENT THERE IN THE '30S), DOING A WICKED IMPERSONATION OF HITLER, RAOUL SEEMS TOO ADVENTUROUS, TOO CURIOUS ABOUT LIFE AND PEOPLE, EVER TO LOSE HIMSELF AMONG THE BANK LEDGERS.

HE HAS LATELY HITCHHIKED HIS WAY ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. HE HAS TRAVELED WIDELY IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. HORRIFIED BY THE ATROCITIES OF THE NAZIS, HE IS A MAN WAITING FOR A MISSION.

HIS CALL TO GLORY - VIEWED AT THE TIME SIMPLY AS A JOB TO BE DONE - COMES WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AUTHORIZES A U. S. WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO SPEED MONEY AND AID TO EUROPEAN JEWS.

THE EFFORT WAS SHAMEFULLY LATE, BUT WALLENBERG, APPOINTED TO HEAD THE OPERATION IN HUNGARY, QUICKLY MADE UP FOR LOST TIME.

IN SHOWING HOW THIS 32-YEAR-OLD SWEDE ORGANIZED HIS RESCUE OPERATION THE FILM'S EXCITEMENT BEGINS TO BUILD.

FIRST, WALLENBERG ORGANIZED HIS OWN STAFF WITHIN THE LEGATION. IT NUMBERED 400, ALL JEWISH. THEIR DEVOTION WAS TOTAL. (PTO)

E/W - (1) WALLENBERG: A HERO'S STORY'

WALLENBERG WON MANY CONCESSIONS FROM THE INTERIOR MINISTRY, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF HIS STAFF NOT TO WEAR THE PRESCRIBED YELLOW STAR ON THEIR COATS.

NEVER TRUSTING THE NAZIS, THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT BOUGHT A NUMBER OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES, CREATING "SAFE HOUSES" FOR "MY VIKINGS," AS HE CALLED THE RESCUED. HE ALSO STOCKPILED FOOD AND MEDICINE.

IN HER BOOK "WALLENBERG," KATI MARTON WRITES THAT NO JOB WAS TOO MENIAL FOR WALLENBERG.

"IF A MOTHER NEEDED BABY FORMULA, HE WOULD RESEARCH AVAILABLE MILK POWDERS. WHEN AN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME COMPLAINED OF NOT HAVING ADEQUATE FOOTGEAR, HE SOMEHOW, IN WAR-RAVAGED BUDAPEST, PRODUCED DOZENS OF PAIRS OF SHOES. HE NEVER ASKED ANYBODY TO DO ANYTHING HE WOULD NOT DO. ..."

WALLENBERG LOADED TRUCKS, WORKED IN THE SOUP KITCHENS HE SET UP IN THE GHETTO, VISITED THE SICK, AND BARGAINED, BRIBED AND TRICKED THE NAZIS INTO EASING THEIR PERSECUTIONS. "SOME NAZIS," HE NOTES, "ARE LESS INTERESTED IN THE WAR THAN THEY ARE IN MURDERING JEWS."

WILY AS A FOX, FORCEFUL BUT CHARMING, WALLENBERG MADE DEALS WITH ADMIRAL HORTHY, THE HUNGARIAN REGENT (GUY DEGHY); WITH BARON KEMENY (STUART WILSON), THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF HUNGARY'S NAZIS, THE ARROW CROSS; AND WITH ADOLF EICHMANN (KENNETH COLLEY).

IN ESTABLISHING EICHMANN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH WALLENBERG, THE FILM TAKES LIBERTIES THAT GO BEYOND DRAMATIC LICENSE.

THE BEST EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT WALLENBERG DINED WITH EICHMANN ONCE, AT THE HOME OF A MUTUAL FRIEND. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE HIGH-MINDED SWEDE LOOKED UPON THIS OBSESSED NAZI AS A KIND OF SEWER RAT.

STILL, WE SEE HIM DRINKING WITH EICHMANN IN A NIGHTCLUB AND, SHOCKINGLY, ENTERTAINING HIM AT DINNER IN THE SWEDISH LEGATION. IT'S A DINNER THAT ENDS WITH WALLENBERG OFFERING HIS DESPISED GUEST FINE COGNAC AND A HAVANA CIGAR.

TO BE SURE, THE CONVERSATION IS HOSTILE AND SUSPICIOUS, THOUGH VEILED IN CIVILITY. WHAT TROUBLES THE VIEWER IS THE PRESUMPTION OF THE WRITER - THE VERY ABLE GERALD GREEN, AUTHOR OF "HOLOCAUST" - THAT WALLENBERG WOULD EVER WINE AND DINE A MAN HE REGARDED WITH SUCH LOATHING.

GREEN DOES GIVE EICHMANN SOME WONDERFULLY IRONIC LINES, HOWEVER. "I SHALL GO TO MY GRAVE KNOWING THAT NO ONE HAD DONE MORE THAN I TO REMOVE THE JEWS FROM EUROPE," HE TELLS WALLENBERG. THEN HE ADDS, "AN I HAVE DONE IT WITH DISTINCTION."

AS IN GREEN'S "HOLOCAUST," THE PERSECUTION SCENES ARE ALMOST TOO PAINFUL TO WATCH. A DEATH MARCH OF JEWISH PRISONERS ISN'T SIMPLY A MARCH. IT IS AN AGONIZING TREK OVER MUDDY TERRAIN DURING A SLEET STORM.

THE STRIPPING AWAY OF JEWELRY AND EYEGASSES FOCUSES ON PATHETIC, SWEET-FACED OLD LADIES WHO ARE BLIND WITHOUT SPECTACLES. NO ONE DOUBTS THAT THIS IS THE WAY IT WAS. BUT VIEWERS WHO CANNOT FACE THE HARD TRUTHS OF HISTORY WILL TURN AWAY, WINCING, MANY TIMES IN THESE FOUR HOURS.

ALL THAT'S LACKING IN THE FACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF WALLENBERG'S SIX MONTHS IN BUDAPEST IS A LOVE INTEREST. AGAIN, DRAMATIC LICENSE TO THE RESCUE, THIS TIME JUSTIFIABLY.

IT'S NICE TO BELIEVE THAT THE BEAUTIFUL BARONESS ELIZABETH KEMENY (ALICE KRIGE), WIFE OF THE ARROW CROSS FOREIGN MINISTER, FELL IN LOVE WITH RAOUL, AND HE WITH HER.

ACTUALLY, SHE SEEMS TO HAVE LOVED HER HUSBAND, GABOR, DESPITE HIS NAZI LEANINGS. AND SHE WAS PREGNANT - AS THE FILM CONCEDES - DURING THE MONTHS SHE KNEW WALLENBERG.

IN TRUTH, THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE BARONESS IN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR HUNGARIAN JEWS WAS MUCH GREATER THAN THIS FILM INDICATES. SHE ALSO MANAGED - AND THIS WE SEE VIVIDLY - TO MODERATE THE BARON'S ANTI-SEMITIC VIEWS AND CAUSE HIM TO CANCEL CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON THE LIBERTIES OF JEWS.

(MORE) RH

MISS KRIGE (SO GOOD IN "CHARIOTS OF FIRE") IS A LOVELY BARONESS (DESPITE SOME UNBECOMING FUR HATS), AND YOU WONDER HOW SHE COULD HAVE MARRIED THE OAFISH GABOR.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH CHAMBERLAIN - FROM ZIMBABWE BY SATELLITE - THE ACTOR WAS ASKED ABOUT WALLENBERG'S AFFECTION FOR THE BARONESS.

"MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT THEY HAD A VERY, VERY CLOSE FRIENDSHIP," CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED. "THEY WERE EXTREMELY FOND OF EACH OTHER, BUT THERE WAS NO ACTUAL LOVE AFFAIR."

THE TELEPLAY SUGGESTS THAT THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN, HOWEVER, AND THIS ROMANTIC TOUCH DOES GIVE AN EXTRA DIMENSION TO THE DRIVEN RAOUL.

THE FILM HAS HIM TURNING UP SUDDENLY ON THE TRAIN TAKING THE BARONESS BACK TO AUSTRIA. HE BRINGS HER ROSES AND CHAMPAGNE, AND THE UNSPOKEN THOUGHT THAT LIES OVER THE SCENE IS PLAINLY: "OH, IF ONLY WE HAD MET YEARS AGO!"

THE DULL TRUTH IS THAT THE BARONESS WAS DRIVEN BACK TO AUSTRIA IN HER MERCEDES, AND THAT WALLENBERG GAVE HER A BOUQUET OF YELLOW ROSES AS SHE DEPARTED. THE TRAIN SCENE PLAYS MUCH MORE ROMANTICALLY. STORIES ABOUT WALLENBERG'S LAST DAYS IN BUDAPEST INDICATED THAT HE WAS EVERYWHERE, WRITING DIPLOMATIC PASSES ON CARDS BEARING THE TRIPLE CROWN OF SWEDEN, HANDING OUT HUGE AMOUNTS OF CASH AND DAILY RISKING HIS LIFE.

CHAMBERLAIN IS PARTICULARLY GOOD IN THE CONFRONTATION SCENES, STARING DOWN A YOUNG THUG'S DEATH THREATS, STOPPING TRAINS, TELLING OFF NAZI BUREAUCRATS.

WALLENBERG SLEPT, WE ARE TOLD, FOUR HOURS A NIGHT. BECAUSE OF DEATH THREATS, HE SLEPT IN VARIOUS SAFE HOUSES. HE WAS OFTEN HAGGARD AND UNKEMPT.

UNTIL THE END, THE TV WALLENBERG IS THE VERY MODE OF THE WELL-DRESSED DIPLOMAT. WE ALWAYS SEE HIM IN A WELL-TAILORED SUIT, WITH A HEAVY OVERCOAT AND GRAY FEDORA, AT THE READY FOR STOPPING TRAINS OR FIGHTING OFF ROVING BANDS OF NAZI YOUTH.

THIS FORMAL DRESS JARS OUR SENSE OF FITNESS. IT IS A RELIEF TO READ IN KATI MARTON'S BOOK THAT WALLENBERG WORE STURDY BOOTS AND HIKING CLOTHES AND ALWAYS CARRIED A RUCKSACK ON HIS BACK. WHY WASN'T THE COSTUME DEPARTMENT PUT IN TOUCH WITH THE FACTS?

IN THE END, WITH SOVIET TANKS APPROACHING THE CITY, WE DO SEE AN UNSHAVEN WALLENBERG IN HIS SHIRTSLEEVES WITH HIS TIE LOOSENED.

BUT THE IMPRESSION THAT LINGERS IS OF A MAN TO WHOM AN ELEGANT APPEARANCE MATTERED. THE TRUTH WOULD SEEM TO BE OTHERWISE.

"I WAS VERY MUCH EMOTIONALLY WOUND UP IN THIS ROLE," CHAMBERLAIN TOLD TV EDITORS DURING THAT SATELLITE CONFERENCE.

STILL, THERE IS SOMETHING COOL AND DETACHED IN HIS PERFORMANCE. HE SAYS HE IMAGINED WALLENBERG AS KEEPING "A CERTAIN EMOTIONAL DISTANCE BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY - OTHERWISE, HE'D HAVE GONE NUTS."

FROM WALLENBERG'S SISTER, NINA, CHAMBERLAIN SAID HE LEARNED THAT THE ALOOF DIPLOMAT WAS "A VERY AMUSING STORYTELLER AND MIMIC." WILL THE FATE OF WALLENBERG EVER BE KNOWN? KATI MARTON - THE DAUGHTER OF HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS AND THE WIFE OF NEWSMAN PETER JENNINGS - SOUNDS DOUBTFUL.

FOR YEARS, TOO LITTLE EFFORT WAS MADE. FOR REASONS NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT DID NOT MAKE A SERIOUS ISSUE OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR. THE UNITED STATES DID NOT MAKE A VERY GREAT EFFORT, EITHER, THOUGH FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW AVERILL HARRIMAN DID MAKE INQUIRIES. (PTO)

FF023

B-WIRE

03-APR-85 03:58

E/W - (3) WALLEMBERG: A HERO'S STORY

A PLEADING LETTER FROM WALLEMBERG'S AGED MOTHER TO HENRY KISSINGER WAS NEVER ANSWERED. A SOVIET PHYSICIAN, WHO TOLD A SWEDISH COLLEAGUE THAT HE HAD TREATED WALLEMBERG IN A PRISON HOSPITAL, LATER - UNDER PRESSURE - RECANTED THE STORY. NOT LONG AFTER, THE DOCTOR WAS REPORTED DEAD OF A HEART ATTACK.

ALIVE, WALLEMBERG WOULD NOW BE 72 YEARS OLD. GIVEN THE RIGORS OF PRISON LIFE, HE IS ASSUMED DEAD. THE LAST SOVIET REPORT, SIGNED BY ANDREI GROMYKO, STATES THAT THE PRISONER DIED IN 1947.

SOMEWHERE, OUT THERE IN THE VAST GULAG, LIES THE TRUTH. KR/RH

UdSSR: Martyrium eines Lutheraners?

hd. Die vierzig Glockenschläge, die in den Vereinigten Staaten Americas am 17. Januar 1985 verklungen, können auch von uns nicht überhört werden, gäßen sie doch dem amerikanischen Ehrenbürger Raoul Wallenberg, Präsident Ronald Reagan schrieb dazu über Wallenberg: «Die Welt hat eine enorme und ewig bleibende Schuld diesem grossen Manne gegenüber. Die Sowjetunion jedoch schuldet der Welt noch immer eine gründliche Aufklärung über das Schicksal dieses Mannes. Raoul Wallenberg war in der schlimmsten Zeit des Zweiten Weltkrieges wie ein leuchtendes Licht der Inspiration. Er hielt die Achtung vor dem Menschenrecht in dieser dunklen Phase unserer Geschichte hoch.»



Raoul Wallenberg, Ehrenbürger der USA (CSI-Archiv)

Falls Wallenberg tatsächlich noch leben sollte – und es sprechen viele Hinweise dafür – wäre er nun 71 Jahre alt. Er hätte vierzig Jahre in den verschiedensten Gefangenenerlagern der Sowjetunion verbracht, ein Martyrium sondergleichen für ein Vergehen, das darin bestand, möglichst vielen Juden das Leben zu retten...

Zur Erinnerung: Wallenberg rettete unter Verwendung schwedischer Schutzpässe zwischen dem 9. Juli 1944 und dem 17. Januar 1945 in Ungarn vielen Tausend Juden das Leben. Er wurde am 17. Januar 1945 vom schweizerischen Diplomaten Harald Feller vor einem möglichen Attentat durch die ungarischen «Pfeilkreuzer» (ungarische Faschisten) gewarnt. Wallenberg fuhr daraufhin nach Budapest und stellte sich – auf seine diplomatische Immunität vertrauend – unter den Schutz der anrückenden sowjetischen Truppen. Er wurde zum letzten Mal gesehen, als er, in Begleitung eines russischen Offiziers und zweier Wachen, sein Büro betrat und unter anderem eine beträchtliche Geldsumme mitnahm. Er verabschiedete sich und meinte, dass er selber nicht wisse, ob er als Gast oder als Gefangener nach Debrecen, dem Hauptquartier der neuen, provisorischen Regierung Ungarns, weiterreise.

Der schweizerische Diplomat Feller und vier seiner Mitarbeiter kamen ebenfalls in russische Gefangenschaft. Sie wurden jedoch, im Gegensatz zu dem

Schweden Wallenberg, 1946 von der schweizerischen Regierung gegen russische Gefangene ausgetauscht. Schweden jedoch vertrat amtlich in Moskau die Ansicht, dass Wallenberg einem Unfall oder Räubern zum Opfer gefallen sei.

Zehn Jahre später, als Tausende von Häftlingen im Zuge der Entstalinisierung Russlands freigelassen wurden, kamen zahlreiche Italiener, Österreicher und Deutsche in den Westen, die behaupteten, mit Wallenberg zusammen im Arbeitslager gewesen zu sein. Die verschiedenen Aussagen widersprachen sich gegenseitig praktisch nie, so dass man mit immer grösserer Wahrscheinlichkeit damit rechnen konnte, dass Wallenberg noch am Leben war. Ausserminister Gromyko jedoch erklärte kategorisch – ohne Beweismaterial irgendwelcher Art vorzulegen – dass Wallenberg 1947 im Gefängnis an einem Herzversagen gestorben sei.

Die Kette von Freigelassenen, die bis in die heutige Zeit behaupten, dass sie Wallenberg gesehen hätten, reißt nicht mehr ab. Jan Kaplan, der vor einiger Zeit freigelassen wurde, rief seine Tochter, die in Israel lebt, von Moskau aus an und behauptete: «Man kann überleben im Gulag. Ich traf 1975 in der Butyrka einen alten Schweden, Wallenberg, der seit 30 Jahren im Gulag ist.»

Der Lutheraner Wallenberg, der kaum noch damit rechnen darf, befreit zu werden, **braucht Ihr Gebet.**

Libanon: Die Maroniten – seit Jahrhunderten bedroht

se. Der 2. März ist ein bekannter Feiertag für die maronitischen Christen. Es ist der Todestag des Johannes Maron (gestorben 707), der für diese christliche Sondergemeinschaft eine eigene kirchliche Hierarchie schuf.

Ausser im Libanon, wo sich ¾ aller Christen zum maronitischen Ritus bekennen, leben auch Maroniten in den USA (150 000), in Ägypten (14 000) und auf Zypern, sowie in Europa. Sie sind stolz darauf, dass sie ihren Glauben immer bewahrt haben. Auch heute halten sie inmitten eines seit zehn Jahren tobenden Krieges am Glauben fest. Damit geben sie den griechisch-orthodoxen, griechisch-katholischen, armenisch-orthodoxen, syrisch-katholischen und römisch-katholischen Mitchristen im Lande Rückhalt. Die kulturellen und geistlichen Errungenschaften der Christen unter den Zedern des Libanon sind nicht nur in der arabischen Welt bekannt. Man denke an den grossen Schriftsteller Mikhail Nuyama.

Wir wollen beten, dass die Zukunft Frieden, Freiheit und gegenseitige Achtung im Libanon bringe.



Eine zerstörte Kirche im Libanon («The Lebanese War», Vocke)

Zahlen und Fakten

- 1914 Blockade durch türkische Besetzer lähmt das wirtschaftliche Leben. Viele Bauernfamilien verhungern.
- 1916 Der maronitische Erzbischof wird ausgewiesen, stirbt im Exil. 200 000 sterben als Folge von Hunger und Terror (laut Studie des Roten Kreuzes).
- 1958 Islamische Fanatiker verwüsten Siedlungen.
- 1969 Kämpfe zwischen aus Jordanien vertriebenen Palästinensern und Christen.
- 1975 Muslimische Heeresteile der Armee verbünden sich mit palästinensischen Kampftruppen. Beginn des Bürgerkriegs, neue Christenverfolgung.
- 1976 Der maronitische Patriarch Antoine Khoraijbe gibt in einem Schreiben an die katholischen Bischofskonferenz der Welt erschütterndes Zeugnis von der Zerstörung. In zwei Jahren werden 73 Kirchen, 6 Klöster, 21 christliche Schulen und 6 christliche Krankenhäuser zerstört.
- 1983 Ein Dokument des katholischen Informationszentrums: Zwischen dem 31. August und dem 5. Oktober wurden in den drei Regierungsbezirken Baabda, Aley und Schuf 77 Kirchen, christliche Kultstätten und beinahe 18 000 Häuser ganz oder teilweise zerstört. Die Zahl der Flüchtlinge belief sich auf etwa 127 000.

6-E-L-B
E/W --

6-E-L-B

6-E-L-B

WALLENBERG CAUSE GAINS WIDESPREAD SUPPORT IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16 (SPECIAL/WINTER) -- A NEW STREET SIGN WENT UP IN NEW YORK CITY YESTERDAY, 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 YESTERDAY 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".

FF038

B-WIRE

16-MAR-85 09:30

E/W -- (1) WALLEMBERG CAUSE GAINS WIDESPREAD SUPPORT IN U.S.

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG'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 "WALLEMBERG: A HERO'S STORY," IT STARS BRITISH ACTOR RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN IN THE TITLE ROLE WITH SWEDISH ACTRESS BIBI ANDERSSON AS WALLEMBERG'S MOTHER.

WALLEMBERG'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. WALLEMBERG 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/TW

B20

CN007

A-WIRE

16-MAR-85 02:15

E/W - NEW YORK PAYS TRIBUTE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16 (SPECIAL/WINTER) - A NEW STREET SIGN WENT UP IN NEW YORK CITY YESTERDAY, NAMING A SIDEWALK ON FIRST AVENUE ACROSS FROM UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS "RAOUL WALLENBERG WALK".

IT WAS THE CITY'S FIRST OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF SOME 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS IN WORLD WAR TWO AND WAS THEN TAKEN PRISONER BY SOVIET FORCES ADVANCING INTO BUDAPEST IN 1945. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SAYS WALLENBERG DIED IN PRISON IN 1947 BUT OTHERS THINK HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP.

NEW YORK CITY MAYOR EDWARD KOCH SAID AS HE SIGNED LEGISLATION HONORING WALLENBERG THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S SPIRIT "LIVES ON IN A TRIBUTE TO COURAGE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS IN THE FORCE OF EVIL AND TERROR."

KOCH SAID IT WAS PARTICULARLY FITTING THAT THE WALK FACES THE UNITED NATIONS, "WHERE THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CONVEENE TO FIND PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT ALL COUNTRIES."

AMONG THOSE PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY WERE NINA LAGREN, WALLENBERG'S SISTER, INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE IN SWEDEN AND RACHEL OESTREICHER HASPEL, PRESIDENT OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

HASPEL SAID: "IN HONORING RAOUL WALLENBERG WE HONOR THE BEST THAT IS IN EACH OF US, OUR HUMANITARIANISM, OUR COURAGE, THAT IS A SMALL REFLECTION OF THE GREAT HUMANITARIANISM AND THE GREAT COURAGE SHOWN BY RAOUL WALLENBERG."

TB/TA

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FF11

B-WIRE

25-FEB-85 12:52

E/W-WALLENBERG, DISAPPEARED BUT STILL TROUBLESOME

BRUSSELS, FEB 25 (SPECIAL)--THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY POL MATHIL APPEARED IN THE WEEKEND EDITION (23 " 24) OF LE SOIR UNDER THE HEADLINE "WALLENBERG, DISPARU ET ENCORE GENANT"

QUARANTE ANS APRES L'ENLEVEMENT DE RAOUL WALLENBERG PAR LES SOVIETIQUES EN HONGRIE, MILLE EXEMPLAIRES D'UN LIVRE QUI RACONTE LES EVENEMENTS DE JANVIER 1945, ECRIT PAR JOHN BRIHAN, ONT ETE SAISIS PAR LA POLICE A BUDAPEST. C'EST UN DES NOMBREUX LIVRES SUR WALLENBERG. IL A ETE TRADUIT EN HONGROIS ET PUBLIE EN SAMIZDAT (EDITION CLANDESTINE) A BUDAPEST.

DIPLOMATE SUEDOIS, ALORS AGE DE TRENTE-DEUX ANS, WALLENBERG A PERMIS LE SAUVETAGE DE PLUSIEURS DIZAINES DE MILLIERS DE JUIFS HONGROIS. IL N'A PAS HESITE A DELIVRER DES PASSEPORTS SUEDOIS DE COMPLAISANCE NI A ACHETER DES FASCISTES HONGROIS ERT MEME DES NAZIS. SON ACTION, COMPLETEMENT DESINTERESSEE, A CEPENDANT PARU SUSPECTE AUX SOVIETIQUES. LE 17 JANVIER 1945, APRES LA LIBERATION DE BUDAPEST PAR L'ARMEE ROUGE, UN COLONEL SOVIETIQUE L'A INVITE A SE RENDRE QU QUARTIER GENERAL. "JE NE SAIS PAS SI JE M'Y RENDS EN HOTE OU EN CAPTIF", A-T-IL DECLARE AVANT DE MONTER DANS LA VOITURE.

AUJOURD'HUI, ON SAIT. WALLENBERG N'A PLUS JAMAIS ETE VU EN LIBERTE. MOSCOU A PENDANT LONGTEMPS DEHENTI LA PRESENCE DE WALLENBERG EN URSS ET PUIS, UNE SEULE FOIS, EN 1957, PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE DE M. GROMYKO, A ANNONCE QU'IL ETAIT MORT EN 1947 DANS UNE PRISON DE MOSCOU "D'UN ARRET DU COEUR". DEPUIS LORS, LE MYSTERE WALLENBERG N'A JAMAIS CESSE D'EMOUVOIR L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, ET A INSPIRE DE NOMBREUX ECRIVAINS. EN 1981, WALLENBERG A ETE FAIT "CITOYEN D'HONNEUR DES ETATS-UNIS", DIGNITE A LAQUELLE N'ONT ACCEDE QUE CHURCHILL ET LA FAYETTE.

LA SAISIE DU LIVRE DE BIRMAN A DEUX ASPECTS IMPORTANTS. ELLE MET EN LUMIERE TOUT D'ABORD LES LIMITES DE LA SOUVERAINETE HONGROISE. LES HONGROIS ONT POUR WALLENBERG BEAUCOUP DE SYMPATHIE ET MEME D'ADMIRATION. EN 1947, ILS ONT MEME DECIDE DE LUI ENLEVER UN MONUMENT. IL A ETE ENLEVE PAR LES SOVIETIQUES DANS LA NUIT QUI PRECEDAIT L'INAUGURATION. LA SAISIE DU LIVRE NE PEUT ETRE DANS CE CONTEXTE QU'UN ORDRE DE MOSCOU.

CETTE AFFAIRE QUI EST GENANTE POUR LES HONGROIS EST CARREMENT COMPROMETTANTE POUR L'URSS, CAR L'ACHARNEMENT AVEC LEQUEL LE KREMLIN S'OBSTINE A EFFACER TOUTE TRACE DE WALLENBERG ET DE SON ROLE DANS SA DISPARITION RESSEMBLE BIEN A UN AVEU.

AD/

FF170

B-WIRE

22-FEB-85 15:35

EAST--HUNGARIAN POLICE SAID TO CONFISCATE BOOKS ABOUT RAUL WALLENBERG

WIEN, 22. FEBRUAR (AFP) - DIE UNGARISCHE POLIZEI BESCHLAGNAHME DIESE WOCHEN BEI EINER HAUSDURCHSUCHUNG 1.000 EXEMPLARE EINES IN EINER UNGARISCHEN SAMIZDAT-AUSGABE ERSCHEINENEN BUCHES VON JOHN BIERMAN UEBER DEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAUL WALLENBERG, DER 1944 MEHREREN ZEHNTAUSEND UNGARISCHEN JUDEN DAS LEBEN GERETTET HAT. DIES VERLAUTETE AUS UNGARISCHEN EMIGRANTENKREISEN AM FREITAG IN WIEN.

DEM ORGAN DER JUEDISCHEN KULTUSGEMEINDE IN OESTERREICH, "GEMEINDE", ZUFOLGE WURDE DAS IM PINGVIN-VERLAG ERSCHEINENE ENGLISCHE BUCH VON JOHN BIERMAN VOM UNGARISCHEN SAMIZDAT-VERLAG "ABC" INS UNGARISCHE UEBERSATZT UND HERAUSGEGEBEN.

DAS WERK BEHADELT INSBESONDERE DIE GEHEIMNISVOLLEN UMSTAENDE, UNTER WELCHEN WALLENBERG NACH SEINER FESTNAHME DURCH SOWJETISCHE ARHEE-MITGLIEDER 1945 VERSCHWUNDEN IST. DEN SOWJETISCHEN BEHOERDEN ZUFOLGE IST DER SCHWEDISCHE DIPLOMAT 1947 IN DER UDSSR GESTORBEN. VERSCHIEDENE AUGENZEUGENBERICHTE BESTREITEN DIESE VERSION UND BEHAUPTEN, WALLENBERG SEI NOCH AM LEBEN.

IM VERGANGENEN JAHR WURDE WALLENBERG ANLAESSLICH DES 40. JAHRSTAGS DER DEPORTATION DER UNGARISCHEN JUDEN IN UNGARN OEFFENTLICH GEWUERDIGT.

TW

Boro

FF057

B-WIRE

06-FEB-85 10:09

WORLD -- HUNGARIAN SAYS WALLENBERG WAS WARNED TO SHUN SOVIETS

BEERSHEBA, ISRAEL, FEB. 6 (UPI/CND) -- HUNGARIAN-BORN THOMAS MERON REMEMBERS TELLING RAÜL WALLENBERG, THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO HELPED SAVE THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS, THAT IT WAS FOOLHARDY FOR HIM TO MEET SOVIET FORCES.

MERON, WHO WENT TO THE ISRAELI TOWN OF BEERSHEBA AFTER THE WAR, IS NOW A 55-YEAR-OLD DESIGNER AT ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER.

HE RECALLED THAT WALLENBERG MET A GROUP OF JEWS BEFORE HE WENT TO MEET THE VICTORIOUS SOVIET ARMY IN HUNGARY ON JAN. 17, 1945. HE SAID THEY TOLD HIM NOT TO DO SO.

"I SAID IT WAS THE SILLIEST IDEA I EVER HEARD," MERON SAID. "WE THOUGHT IT WAS FOOLHARDY BUT WE UNDERSTOOD HIS MOTIVE."

MERON SAID WALLENBERG WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE A DEAL TO SAVE JEWS JUST AS HE HAD DONE WITH THE NAZIS. THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET TROOPS AND THEN VANISHED.

MERON SAID A CZECH JEW WHO WAS WALLENBERG'S INTERPRETER REPORTED THAT HE HAD MANAGED TO ESCAPE "BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE REFUSING TO LET WALLENBERG GO."

THE SOVIETS HAVE NEVER MADE CLEAR WHY THEY ARRESTED WALLENBERG, WHO HAD SAVED HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS.

THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VERSION IS THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947. BUT HIS RELATIVES AND OTHERS THINK HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER OLOF PALME LAST MONTH MARKED THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE BY SAYING STOCKHOLM WOULD KEEP INVESTIGATING TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

CB/

(THE ABOVE WILL APPEAR IN THE FEATURES FILE.)

HISTORY

Bro

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." 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.²

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.³ 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.

FF145
WSH031

B-WIRE

22-JAN-85 20:50

E/W - WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG

WASHINGTON, JAN 22 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARS TODAY IN THE LOS ANGELES TIMES:

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. HAVING 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. SL/

Munich, Jan. 21 - (CND/EC) - following appeared in the Vienna daily DIE PRESSE of Jan. 19/20, 1985; titled:

Neue Appelle im Fall Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM/WASHINGTON (ag.). Zum 40. Jahrestag des Verschwindens des schwedischen Diplomaten forderten die USA und Großbritannien neuerlich die Sowjetunion auf, dem Rätselraten um das Schicksal Raoul Wallenbergs ein Ende zu setzen. Der Schwede, der Zehntausenden von Juden das Leben gerettet hatte, war am 17. Jänner 1945 von Angehörigen der Roten Armee verhaftet worden. 1957 hatte die Sowjetunion - ohne jedoch Beweise zu erbringen - erklärt, er sei 1947 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis gestorben.

Wallenberg, der heute 72 Jahre alt wäre, war 1944 in die schwedische Botschaft nach Budapest gesandt worden mit dem Auftrag, möglichst viele Juden vor den Gaskammern der Nationalsozialisten zu retten. Er organisierte Schlupfwinkel, stattete die Juden mit schwedischen Pässen aus, holte viele sogar noch aus den Transportern heraus und beschwor die deutschen Machthaber, das jüdische Getto in Budapest nicht in die Luft zu jagen. Stalins Geheimdienst hatte ihn aber der Spionage für den Westen verdächtigt, worauf der damalige Po-

litkommissar der Roten Armee, Leonid Breschnjew, die Verhaftung angeordnet hatte.

In Washington erklärte nun Präsident Reagan, die Sowjetunion schulde der Welt eine umfassende Erklärung. UN-Botschafterin Jane Kirkpatrick, New Yorks Bürgermeister Ed Koch, sieben von Wallenberg gerettete Juden sowie Angehörige seiner Familie nahmen an einer Gedenkfeier im New-Yorker Rathaus teil, die Stadtverwaltung von Los Angeles schlug den Diplomaten für den Friedensnobelpreis vor, der allerdings nicht postum verliehen wird, in Stockholms Kathedrale feierte Bischof Stendahl einen Gottesdienst für Wallenberg.

Schwedens Regierungschef Olof Palme erklärte, seine Regierung werde alles unternehmen, um Klarheit über das Schicksal dieses „Symbols der Menschlichkeit“ zu erhalten. In einem Interview bezichtigte jedoch Wallenbergs Halbschwester - die schwedische Regierung der Untätigkeit, um ihre Beziehungen zu Moskau nicht zu gefährden. „Man kann sagen, daß Raoul ein Opfer der Politik der Neutralität wurde.“

FF180

E/W - RAOUL WALLENBERG'S FATE

B+WIRE

18-JAN-85 22:40

Bio

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARS TODAY IN THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER:

NO HERO OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S STATURE SHOULD HAVE HAD TO PAY SUCH A FEARFUL PRICE FOR GREATNESS.

THE HANDSOME YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WAS SENT TO BUDAPEST BY THE SWEDISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS IN 1944 TO TRY TO SAVE JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS. WITH GREAT DARING, HE RESCUED TENS OF THOUSANDS BY ISSUING THEM SWEDISH PASPORTS AND PERSUADING THE NAZIS NOT TO BLOW UP THE JEWISH GHETTO IN BUDAPEST.

BUT EXACTLY 40 YEARS AGO YESTERDAY, ON JAN. 17, 1945, A SOVIET ARMY PATROL ARRESTED MR. WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST. APPARENTLY THE SOVIETS SUSPECTED HIM 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 ANDREI GROMYKO, THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD SWEDEN THAT HE HAD DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947. YET FORMER INMATES OF SOVIET PRISONS HAVE REPORTED MEETING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN CAPTIVITY IN RECENT YEARS; FRIENDS AND RELATIVES BELIEVE THE HOLOCAUST HERO, WHO WOULD BE 72, MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

HAVING MADE MR. WALLENBERG THE SECOND HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN OF THIS CENTURY, ALONGSIDE WINSTON CHURCHILL, AMERICA HAS A DUTY TO PRESS THE SOVIETS ON HIS FATE. WASHINGTON, IN THE CONTEXT OF RENEWED DIALOGUE WITH MOSCOW, ALONG WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS MUST RENEW PRESSURE ON MOSCOW TO PRODUCE EITHER MR. WALLENBERG OR A COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF HIS END.

THE WORLD OWES MR. WALLENBERG "A TREMENDOUS AND ETERNAL DEBT," IN THE WORDS OF PRESIDENT REAGAN. THE MINIMUM PAYMENT IS TO RESCUE HIM OR HIS MEMORY FROM TERRIBLE DARKNESS.

TL

WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER PLEAS: DON'T TREAT HIM AS MARTYR
(ACTUALITIES) AVAILABLE IN AUDIO

LONDON, JANUARY 18 (SPECIAL/PARROTT/HAMMAN) -- THE HALF-BROTHER OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG PLEADED YESTERDAY THAT WALLENBERG SHOULD NOT BE TREATED AS A MARTYR OR A SAINT, SINCE THIS COULD SINK ANY HOPE OF PERSUADING THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO COOPERATE IN HIS CASE.

GUY VON DARDEL, A SWEDISH SCIENTIST, ISSUED THE PLEA IN A COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AT AN EMOTIONAL CEREMONY TO MARK THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE IN HUNGARY AFTER HIS ARREST BY INVADING SOVIET TROOPS. IT WAS ONE OF A NUMBER OF SUCH CEREMONIES MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY AROUND THE WORLD.

WALLENBERG IS REGARDED AS A SWEDISH NATIONAL HERO FOR HIS WORK IN SAVING AN ESTIMATED 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. TO THE WEST HE HAS BECOME A SYMBOL OF SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

VON DARDEL, WHO BELIEVES HIS HALF-BROTHER IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON, SAID THERE WAS A TENDENCY IN THE WEST TO ATTRIBUTE EXTRAORDINARY QUALITIES TO WALLENBERG.

CUT 1: GUY VON DARDEL TIME: 0:30

"I THINK THERE'S A CERTAIN TENDENCY TO GIVE RAOUL EXTRAORDINARY QUALITIES, AS IF HE WERE A SAINT. AND THIS, I THINK, IS DANGEROUS, IF WE WANT TO ACHIEVE OUR AIM TO GET RAOUL WALLENBERG BACK. A SAINT IS BEST IF HE IS ALSO A MARTYR, AND WE WON'T WANT RAOUL TO BE A MARTYR. WE WANT HIM TO COME BACK."

THE SOVIETS DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG'S FATE FOR YEARS. A DECADE AFTER HIS DISAPPEARANCE, ANDREI GROMYKO SAID IN A BRIEF STATEMENT HE HAD DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947. BUT REPORTS PERSIST THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

AMONG THOSE AT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER CEREMONY -- ORGANISED BY THE BRITISH RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE -- WERE SOME OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWS SAVED BY WALLENBERG. ONE OF HIS METHODS WAS TO ISSUE JEWS WITH PROTECTIVE SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO SAVE THEM FROM THE NAZI CAMPS.

ISAAC LEVY, THE SENIOR JEWISH CHAPLAIN AT THE BERGEN-BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP AFTER ITS LIBERATION, SPOKE OF WALLENBERG'S STRUGGLE AGAINST A TIDE OF CRUELTY.

CUT 2: RABBI LEVY TIME: 0:33

"BUT TONIGHT ONE THINKS IN TERMS OF WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO AS HE STANDS AGAINST THE TIDE OF CRUELTY. AND WHAT HAS STRUCK ME WITH SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANCE IS: RAOUL WALLENBERG SAVED FIVE TIMES AS MANY AS I BURIED IN THE CAMPS OF BELSEN. I PARTICIPATED IN THE BURIAL OF SOME 20-ODD THOUSAND BODIES. BUT HE SAVED OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND."

OTHERS PRESENT INCLUDED THE SWEDISH AND SPANISH AMBASSADORS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND ISRAELI GOVERNMENTS, AN ARCHBISHOP REPRESENTING THE VATICAN, MANY MEMBERS OF BRITISH JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER CAMPAIGNERS FOR WALLENBERG.

THE MEETING WAS CHAIRED BY GRENVILLE JANNER, A LABOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS.

DR STEPHEN ROTH, A MEMBER OF THE WORLD JEWISH COUNCIL, DESCRIBED HOW THE NAZIS HAD SET OUT TO EXTERMINATE THE 700,000 OR 800,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY AFTER OCCUPYING THE COUNTRY IN MARCH, 1944. BUT WALLENBERG DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO THWART THE DEPORTATIONS TO AUSCHWITZ.
(PTO) 86/

WORLD (1) WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER ...

CUT 3 STEPHEN ROTH TIME: 0:51

"IT IS INDEED AN IRONIC TWIST OF HISTORY THAT THIS MAN, WHO SHOULD HAVE SHOWN THE GREATEST DEVOTION, SHOULD BE THE ONE WHO SHOULD HAVE HAD TO PAY A PERSONAL PRICE. AND IT IS PERHAPS AN EVEN GREATER IRONIC TWIST OF HISTORY THAT THIS PRICE WAS EXACTED NOT BY THE GERMAN NAZIS, AGAINST WHOM HE OPENLY FOUGHT, BUT BY THE SOVIET UNION, WITH WHOM, IN THIS FIGHT AGAINST THE NAZIS, EVEN THIS NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT BECAME, SOMEHOW, AN ALLY. (APPLAUSE).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, MAURICE SAMUELSON, SAID INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE HAD REVIVED ABOUT 10 YEARS AGO WITH THE RISE OF THE DISSIDENT MOVEMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION, AND WITH NEW INFORMATION IN 1977 ABOUT WALLENBERG.

HE RECALLED HOW PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER HAD DISCUSSED THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV IN VIENNA IN JUNE, 1979, AND HOW BOTH HOUSES OF THE U.S. CONGRESS HAD MADE WALLENBERG AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TWO YEARS LATER.

SAMUELSON SAID THE USSR SEEMED ANXIOUS TO CELEBRATE VE-DAY NEXT MAY TO MARK THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. HE SAID WESTERN LEADERS, IN CELEBRATING THE VICTORY OVER HITLER, SHOULD PROTEST THE ABUSE OF THAT VICTORY SYMBOLISED BY THE WALLENBERG CASE.

ANOTHER SPEAKER WAS LORD JAMES DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, THE PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MALCOLM RIFKIND, A FOREIGN OFFICE MINISTER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

CUT 4 DOUGLAS-HAMILTON TIME: 0:49

"IF THE RUSSIANS SHOULD ASK 'WHY ARE WE SO ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FATE OF THAT ONE MAN,' THE REPLY MUST BE THAT EVEN IF HE HAD NOT BEEN A PERSON OF GREAT CONSEQUENCE, HE WOULD STILL BE ENTITLED TO JUSTICE AND TO FREEDOM IF HE IS ALIVE

"BUT WHETHER HE IS ALIVE OR NOT, THE STRUGGLE TO DRAW HIS CASE TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD IS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO REMIND US, FIRST, OF THE VITAL TRUTH THAT A GENUINELY GOOD MAN CAN ACHIEVE IMMENSE VICTORIES EVEN IN THE MOST ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES. AND, SECONDLY, THAT WHATEVER THEIR CLAIMS TO JUSTICE, THE SOVIET UNION IS A COUNTRY WHERE A PERSON CAN DISAPPEAR WITHOUT A TRACE AND THE FULL FACTS BE SYSTEMATICALLY WITHHELD FOR EVER MORE."

THE HALF-BROTHER, VON DARDEL, WHO SAID WALLENBERG WOULD BE 72 IF HE IS STILL ALIVE, SAID CONCERN FOR HIS FATE WAS TODAY EVEN INCREASING IN COUNTRIES WHERE "THE SILENCE HAD BEEN DEAFENING" UNTIL NOW. HE SAID HE WAS THINKING PARTICULARLY OF HUNGARY.

CUT 6 VON DARDEL TIME: 0:29 (OUT OF SEQUENCE ON TAPE)

"THE CONCERN FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG IS EVEN INCREASING IN SOME OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE SILENCE HAS BEEN -- AS MAURICE SAID -- DEAFENING UP TO NOW. I' M THINKING PARTICULARLY OF HUNGARY WHERE VERY LITTLE WAS SAID ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG EVEN THOUGH HE HAS PERHAPS DONE MORE FOR THAT COUNTRY THAN ANYBODY ELSE IN MODERN TIMES."

(PTO) BG/

AMONG THE SIGNS OF THE CHANGED CLIMATE IN HUNGARY CAME DURING THE BUDAPEST ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF LUTHERAN CHURCHES LAST AUGUST. A LETTER FROM THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN RESPONSE TO A QUERY FROM ONE OF THE CONFERENCE MEMBERS HAD SAID IT WAS "IMPORTANT TO HONOUR AND KEEP THE MEMORY OF RAUL WALLENBERG"

CUT 7 VON DARDEL TIME: 0:04 (OUT OF SEQUENCE ON TAPE)

"IT'S A TIMID BEGINNING, BUT IT'S A BEGINNING."

BUT THERE WAS NO NEW CLIMATE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

CUT 5 VON DARDEL 0:36

"UNFORTUNATELY, THERE IS ONE COUNTRY WHERE THE SILENCE IS STILL COMPLETE. AND THAT IS THE SOVIET UNION. I BELIEVE THAT IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WHATEVER ACTION, WHATEVER PROPOSALS WE MAKE FOR RAUL WALLENBERG, SHOULD NOT BE PART OF A GENERAL ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY. THIS COULD ONLY BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE FOR WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE. WE CAN ONLY HELP RAUL WITH THE WILLING CONSENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION."

VON DARDEL PROPOSED A MINUTE'S SILENCE TO MARK WALLENBERG'S CASE. HE SAID HE WANTED TO "REACH OUT AND TOUCH" THE HEART OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO AND TO GIVE HIM THE FORTITUDE TO REASSESS HIS STATEMENT OF 28 YEARS AGO WHEN HE SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN PRISON IN MOSCOW IN 1947. VON DARDEL SAID HE WANTED TO FIND A FORMULA WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE SOVIET ATTITUDE.

IN HIS REMARKS, VON DARDEL ALSO TOUCHED ON THE TWO CENTRAL QUESTIONS OF THE WALLENBERG CASE 40 YEARS AFTER HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

CUT 8 VON DARDEL TIME: 0:19

"WE ARE ALSO ASKED THE QUESTION 'WHY DO YOU BELIEVE RAUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE?' AND IT'S A DIFFICULT QUESTION TO ANSWER. THE OTHER QUESTION IS 'WHAT IS THE PROBABILITY THAT HE IS ALIVE?' AND THAT IS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO ANSWER."

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH RAUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, SAMUELSON, HAD SPOKEN OF THE SAME QUESTIONS.

CUT 9 SAMUELSON TIME: 0:31

"ARE WE NOW TRAGICALLY MOVING TO A STAGE WHERE WE CAN THINK OF RAUL WALLENBERG ONLY IN THE PAST, AN OBJECT OF UNRESTRAINED BUT OF COURSE VERY JUSTIFIED WORSHIP, HERO WORSHIP? CERTAINLY, RAUL WALLENBERG HIMSELF, FROM ALL I'VE HEARD OF HIM, WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY EMBARRASSED AT THAT SORT OF ADULATION, WHICH HE DOES RECEIVE ON SOME OCCASIONS, HOWEVER MERITED IT IS, FROM THOSE HE SAVED, OF COURSE. PERSONALLY, HOWEVER, I DO NOT THINK WE CAN THINK OF HIM IN THE PAST TENSE."

FF011

WIRE

18-JAN-85 04:24

U.S.--RAOUL WALLEMBERG: A TRIBUTE IN AMERICA

(ACTUALITIES AVAILABLE IN AUDIO SECTION)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18 (SPECIAL/ZWADIUK) -- AMERICANS THURSDAY PAID TRIBUTE TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WHOM U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN DESCRIBED IN A STATEMENT AS A "SHINING LIGHT OF INSPIRATION, UPHOLDING THE HONOR OF THE HUMAN RACE."

WALLEMBERG IS CREDITED WITH HAVING SAVED MORE THAN 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION, RISKING HIS OWN LIFE WHILE DOING IT IN THE WANING DAYS OF WORLD WAR TWO.

HE WAS LAST SEEN IN BUDAPEST IN THE COMPANY OF SOVIET SOLDIERS ON JAN. 17, 1945. IN 1957, THE SOVIET UNION SAID WALLEMBERG HAD DIED IN SOVIET PRISON TEN YEARS EARLIER, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE.

IN OBSERVING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEMBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE, REAGAN SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT THURSDAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION "OWES THE WORLD A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF HIS FATE."

REAGAN NOTED THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS REPEATEDLY RAISED THE WALLEMBERG CASE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, REQUESTING A FULL CLARIFICATION. THE ONLY EXPLANATION WAS THE STATEMENT THAT HE DIED IN 1947, REAGAN SAID.

REAGAN SAID THAT WALLEMBERG, WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST AT THE BEGINNING OF 1944, IGNORED PERSONAL DANGER TO SAVE AS MANY HUNGARIAN JEWS AS HE COULD, PULLING PEOPLE OUT OF DEATH MARCHES AND DEPORTATION TRAINS WHILE HANDING OUT SWEDISH PAPERS.

HE SAID THAT EACH DAY WALLEMBERG JEOPARDIZED HIS OWN LIFE SO THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE. "IN THE FACE OF HORROR AND EVIL, THIS NOBLE YOUNG MAN STOOD TALL AND UNFLINCHING," REAGAN SAID OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS THEN 31 YEARS OLD.

REAGAN RECALLED THAT IN 1981 HE HAD SIGNED LEGISLATION MAKING WALLEMBERG AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN. THE ONLY OTHER NON-AMERICAN TO BE SO HONORED WAS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

SAID REAGAN: "TO BE TRUE TO OUR OWN VALUES, THIS WAS THE LEAST THAT WE -- AS AMERICANS -- COULD DO TO UNDERScore OUR UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION FOR WALLEMBERG'S COURAGE AND DEDICATION TO HUMANITY, AND THE ABHORRENCE WITH WHICH WE VIEW HIS UNJUST AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, ELLIOTT ABRAMS, ALSO PAID TRIBUTE TO WALLEMBERG AT A SPECIAL BRIEFING AT THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON WALLEMBERG'S EFFORTS TO SAVE THE HUNGARIAN JEWS WAS SHOWN.

ABRAMS SAID THAT WALLEMBERG IS A SYMBOL OF THE TRUTH THAT RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE ARE INDIVISIBLE. HE SAID: "WE WILL NEVER ACHIEVE A WORLD WHERE WE FEEL SECURE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW RATHER THAN VIOLENCE RESOLVES CONFLICTS AMONG NATIONS UNTIL THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS ARE RESPECTED AND PRACTICED."

ABRAMS SAID THAT WHILE SURVEYING THE GLOBE, "IT QUICKLY BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE WORST ABUSERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ALSO TEND TO BE THE NATIONS WHICH ARE THE SOURCES OF INSTABILITY AND AGGRESSION IN THE WORLD." HE MENTIONED THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, THE VIETNAMESE OCCUPATION OF CAMBODIA AND THE MILITARY BUILD-UP IN NICARAGUA.

ABRAMS SAID AMERICA'S INSISTENCE THAT HUMAN RIGHTS BE RESPECTED IS NOT A SOURCE OF CONFLICT IN ITS RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS, BUT A MEANS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT GENUINE PEACE WILL BE ACHIEVED.

SAID ABRAMS: "FOR, AS LONG AS THE WHEREABOUTS OF A RAOUL WALLEMBERG CAN BE DENIED, AS LONG AS A NOBEL LAUREATE LIKE ANDREI SAKHAROV CAN BE HELD INCOMMUNICADO, THEN REAL PEACE, GENUINE PEACE, WILL BE FRUSTRATED."

HUNGARIAN-BORN AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS SAID IN A LETTER TO REAGAN THAT "THE COURAGE AND HUMANITY OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS A SHINING BEACON OF HOPE" FOR THOSE HE SAVED, INCLUDING LANTOS AND HIS WIFE, ANNETTE. (PTO)

U.S. (1) -- RAOUL WALLENBERG: A TRIBUTE IN AMERICA

LANTOS SAID: "THOUGH HE HAS NOT BEEN SEEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION AS A FREE MAN FOR THESE 40 YEARS, HE IS NOT FORGOTTEN. THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS HE SAVED FROM CERTAIN DEATH IN NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS, INCLUDING MY WIFE ANNETTE AND I, WILL NEVER FORGET WALLENBERG."

LANTOS, WHO THIS WEEK HEADED A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON A VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION, WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING LEGISLATION APPROVED IN THE U.S. CONGRESS THAT EVENTUALLY LED TO WALLENBERG'S HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

SIMILAR TRIBUTES TO THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT -- WHO WOULD NOW BE 72 YEARS OLD -- WERE EXPRESSED IN VARIOUS CEREMONIES IN MANY AMERICAN CITIES.

IN NEW YORK, THE CITY'S MAYOR EDWARD KOCH CALLED FOR A CAMPAIGN BY CITIZENS TO EMBARRASS THE SOVIET UNION. HE PROPOSED THE SENDING OF POSTCARDS TO THE SOVIET MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT WOULD ASK: "WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?"

KOCH SAID AT A CITY HALL CEREMONY THAT IT WAS AN IRONY THAT WALLENBERG RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS FROM DEATH CAMPS "ONLY TO BE LOST HIMSELF IN THE CAMPS OF THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO."

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK, SAID THAT WHAT WALLENBERG REPRESENTED IN BUDAPEST "WAS NOTHING LESS THAN THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD." SHE SAID THAT BY IMPRISONING HIM THE SOVIET UNION DID MORE THAN VIOLATE RULES OF DIPLOMACY. "THEY DEMONSTRATED CONTEMPT FOR WHAT HE REPRESENTED," SHE SAID.

KIRKPATRICK SAID: "JUST AS THE NAZIS COULD NOT KEEP HIM FROM HIS MISSION, SO HAVE THE SOVIETS FAILED TO OBLITERATE HIS LEGACY. THROUGH HIS ACTIONS IN BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG DEMONSTRATED THAT WHEN ONE MAN ACTS IN SOLIDARITY ON BEHALF OF DECENCY AND FREEDOM HE MOVES MOUNTAINS. HE SAVES A HUNDRED THOUSAND. HE PROVED TO ALL THE WORLD THAT ONE MAN ACTING FREELY, HUMANELY, CAN CHALLENGE AN ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TYRANNY." AM/JMO

Bo

CN104

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 21:27

E/W--WALLENBERG ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN NEW YORK (AMPLIFIES CN 95)
NEW YORK, JAN. 17 (CND/SPECIAL-ARKUS-LYLE)--NEW YORK MAYOR EDWARD KOCH TODAY CALLED FOR A CAMPAIGN BY CITIZENS TO EMBARRASS THE SOVIET UNION INTO REVEALING WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG.

KOCH, IN A CEREMONY IN THE CITY HALL MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE, URGED PEOPLE TO INUNDATE THE SOVIET MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITH POSTCARDS BEARING FOUR WORDS - "WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?"

KOCH SAID THOSE WHO TRY TO SILENCE HIM FAILED.

"HIS MEMORY AND THE MEANING OF HIS LIFE LIVE ON," HE SAID. "THROUGH EACH AND EVERYONE OF US, HIS VOICE GROWS STRONGER EACH PASSING YEAR.

"FREE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL NEVER YIELD IN THE EFFORT TO FIND HIM, TO KNOW HIS FATE AND TO FORCE HIS CAPTORS TO ADMIT THE FULL EXTENT OF THEIR SHAME."

KOCH PROCLAIMED TODAY AS RAOL WALLENBERG MEMORIAL DAY IN NEW YORK.

ALSO SPEAKING AT THE CEREMONY WAS THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK.

SHE SAID THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WILL BE REMEMBERED AS MORE EVEN THAN A HERO. "HE SYMBOLIZES THE CENTRAL CONFLICT OF OUR AGE, WHICH IS THE DETERMINATION TO REMAIN HUMAN AND CARING AND FREE IN THE FACE OF TYRANNY," KIRKPATRICK SAID.

"THROUGH HIS ACTIONS IN BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG DEMONSTRATED THAT WHEN ONE MAN ACTS IN SOLIDARITY ON BEHALF OF DECENCY AND FREEDOM, HE MOVES MOUNTAINS. HE PROVED FOR ALL THE WORLD THAT ONE MAN ACTING FREELY, HUMANELY, CAN CHALLENGE AN ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TYRANNY."

THE NEW YORK CEREMONY WAS ONE OF SEVERAL PLANNED TODAY. TH/IL

CN100

B-WIRE

17-JAN-85 21:05

E/W -- (2) TEXT OF AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK'S WALLEMBERG SPEECH

YET, EVEN THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT SUCCEEDED IN SUPPRESSING THE STORY OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG. JUST AS THE NAZIS COULD NOT KEEP HIM FROM HIS MISSION, SO HAVE THE SOVIETS FAILED TO OBLITERATE HIS LEGACY. THROUGH HIS ACTIONS IN BUDAPEST, WALLEMBERG DEMONSTRATED THAT WHEN ONE MAN ACTS IN SOLIDARITY ON BEHALF OF DECENCY AND FREEDOM HE MOVES MOUNTAINS, HE SAVES A HUNDRED THOUSAND. HE PROVED TO ALL THE WORLD THAT ONE MAN ACTING FREELY, HUMANELY, CAN CHALLENGE AN ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TYRANNY.

WE REMEMBER RAOUL WALLEMBERG BECAUSE, AS THE NOVELIST MELAN KUNDAR OBSERVED THROUGH ONE OF HIS CHARACTERS, THE STRUGGLE OF MAN AGAINST POWER IS THE STRUGGLE OF MEMORY AGAINST FORGETTING. THROUGH HIS LIFE AND FATE, WALLEMBERG HAS FORGED A BOND WITH HUMAN FREEDOM AND CIVILIZATION WHICH NO ARMY AND NO GULAG CAN BREAK. IT WILL EXIST AS LONG AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO AFFIRM THE HUMANITY OF ALL PEOPLE.

WALLEMBERG AFFIRMED THE HUMANITY OF BUDAPEST JEWS AND THROUGH THE REALITY OF HIS SOLIDARITY WITH THEM, EVEN IN THE FACE OF A MIGHTY TYRANNY'S DETERMINATION TO DEHUMANIZE THEM, HE ILLUSTRATED THEREBY OUR DUTY AS WELL AS OUR HUMAN POTENTIAL.

IT IS A DEEP HONOR TO PARTICIPATE IN HONORING HIM TODAY.

(END TEXT) LY/LG/IL

CN098

B-WIRE

17 JAN-85 20:58

E/W -- TEXT OF AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK'S WALLENBERG SPEECH
(AMPLIFIES CN95)

NEW YORK, JAN. 17 (SPECIAL/MK) -- FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK, AT THE RAUL WALLENBERG COMMEMORATION CEREMONY AT NEW YORK CITY HALL TODAY:

EARLIER TODAY THE PRESIDENT ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU. THE STATEMENT READS AS FOLLOWS:

"IT IS AN HONOR FOR ME TO JOIN WITH ALL THOSE GATHERED TO OBSERVE WITH SOLEMN CEREMONIES THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAUL WALLENBERG'S ARREST. AS A YOUNG SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN WHO LEFT THE SECURITY OF HIS HOMETLAND TO VOLUNTEER TO GO TO WAR-TORN HUNGARY, RAUL WALLENBERG WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF NEARLY 100,000 JEWISH MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM CERTAIN DEATH BY NAZI EXTERMINATORS.

"THEN IN 1945 IN VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, RAUL WALLENBERG WAS SEIZED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS AND IMPRISONED. NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM HIM SINCE.

"IT IS WRITTEN IN THE SCRIPTURES: GREATER LOVE HATH N-O MAN THAN THIS -- THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS. RAUL WALLENBERG CONSIDERED HIS FRIENDS TO BE ALL THOSE WHO SUFFERED INJUSTICE. EACH DAY HE WILLINGLY JEOPARDIZED HIS OWN LIFE SO THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE. IN THE FACE OF THE HORROR OF EVIL, RAUL WALLENBERG STOOD TALL AND UNFLINCHING.

"MAY THE THOUSANDS OF BELLS THAT RING OUT TODAY THROUGHOUT OUR LAND REMIND US OF THE HIGH PRICE OF LIBERTY AND THE COURAGE AND SELF SACRIFICE OF RAUL WALLENBERG."

TOMORROW -- TODAY -- I WILL SEND THIS STATEMENT TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS JAVIER DE PEREZ CEULLA WITH THE REQUEST THAT IT BE CIRCULATED TO THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF THAT BODY. THIS IS N-O-T, OF COURSE, THE FIRST TIME THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RAUL WALLENBERG TO THE ATTENTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT WILL N-O-T BE THE LAST TIME.

THE UNITED STATES IS BY N-O MEANS ALONE IN REMEMBERING RAUL WALLENBERG'S WORK AND FATE. THE STORY OF THIS COURAGEOUS SWEDE IS KNOWN IN ISRAEL WHERE RAUL WALLENBERG IS HONORED AT YATVESHIM -- JERUSALEM'S MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST -- AS THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF THE RIGHTEOUS GENTILE.

THE PEOPLE OF SWEDEN HAVE N-O-T FORGOTTEN THE HERO WHO BROUGHT HONOR TO THEIR COUNTRY.

THE PEOPLE OF BUDAPEST HAVE N-O-T FORGOTTEN RAUL WALLENBERG THOUGH THE STATUE CREATED TO COMMEMORATE HIM WAS LONG AGO STOLEN BY SOVIET TROOPS AND TODAY STANDS STRIPPED OF ITS EXPLANATORY PLAQUE BEFORE A PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY AND EVERYTHING.

BUT THE PEOPLE OF BUDAPEST DO N-O-T NEED A STATUE TO REMIND THEM OF RAUL WALLENBERG. WALLENBERG ENTERED BUDAPEST IN THE ELEVENTH HOUR OF BOTH THE HOLOCAUST AND WORLD WAR TWO. OVER HALF OF HUNGARY'S 800,000 JEWS HAD ALREADY BEEN MURDERED AND SOME 120,000 OTHERS WERE BEING WORKED TO DEATH DAILY IN FORCED LABOR CAMPS. ALL THAT REMAINED WERE THE 200,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST WHO HAD ALREADY BEEN STRIPPED OF CITIZENSHIP, ROBBED OF THEIR POSSESSIONS AND SEGREGATED INTO GHETTOS.

WALLENBERG'S MISSION WAS CLEAR AND DAUNTING -- IT WAS TO SAVE THE REMAINING JEWS OF BUDAPEST FROM DEPORTATION AND CERTAIN DEATH.

FEW MEN COULD HAVE HOPED TO FULFILL SUCH A MISSION. WALLENBERG SEEMED EVEN LESS EQUIPPED THAN MOST. HE WAS ONLY 31 YEARS OLD, NEITHER A SOLDIER NOR WITH ANY EXPERIENCE IN HEROISM. BY BIRTH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING HE WAS BEST SUITED FOR THE QUIET, ARISTOCRATIC LIFE LEAD BY GENERATIONS OF WALLENBERG'S BEFORE HIM. (MORE)

AGAINST HIM IN BUDAPEST STOOD NOTHING LESS THAN THE ENTIRE MACHINERY OF THE HOLOCAUST. THE GERMANIZENSTATS COMMANDO -- OR SPECIAL KILLING UNITS -- THE NAZI ARMY, THE HUNGARIAN NAZIS, ADOLF EIKMAN AND HIS TEAM OF AIDES STATIONED NOW IN BUDAPEST FOR THE EXPLICIT, SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF MURDERING THE REMAINING HUNGARIAN JEWS.

WHY DO WE REMEMBER RAOUL WALLENBERG? SIMON SEYMOUR WIESENTHAL CALLED BUDAPEST THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE THAT WAS BUDAPEST AND HAS SUGGESTED THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG ACCOMPLISHED THE IMPOSSIBLE. SOMETIMES ALONE, SOMETIMES WITH OTHERS HE THWARTED THE DESIGNS OF THE MOST MURDEROUS POWER THE CIVILIZED WORLD HAD EVER SEEN. HE BRIED NAZIS, CHARMED THEM, BLUFFED THEM, LIED TO THEM, THREATENED THEM, BULLIED THEM AND USED EVERY OTHER MEANS HE COULD FIND TO SAVE THE LIVES OF BUDAPEST JEWS. ENTERING DEPORTATION TRAINS HIMSELF TO PULL FROM THOSE TRAINS JEWS SLATED FOR DEPORTATION AND DEATH, HE WORKED INCESSIVELY WITH GREAT PERSONAL RISK, WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY AND THROUGH THE SHEER FORCE OF HIS EXAMPLE OF SOLIDARITY WITH HUMANS IN DISTRESS AND DIREOUS NEED, HE INSPIRED HUNDREDS OF OTHERS TO ASSIST HIM.

IN THE END WALLENBERG AND HIS STAFF MANAGED TO RESCUE SOME 100,000 PEOPLE FROM CERTAIN EXTERMINATION. THE MOST UNLIKELY OF CANDIDATES HAD FULFILLED THE MOST IMPOSSIBLE OF MISSIONS. WALLENBERG ACTED DECISIVELY, TIRELESSLY, TENACIOUSLY ON BEHALF OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY. NEITHER THE PUBLIC THREATS AGAINST HIM NOR THE OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF HIS ENEMIES NOR EVEN AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT COULD DETER HIM FROM HIS MISSION.

AT THE END, WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ADVANCED INTO BUDAPEST AND WHAT REMAINED OF NAZI RULE COLLAPSED INTO ABSOLUTE ANARCHY, WALLENBERG WORKED ON. AS HE TOLD A DIPLOMAT WHO URGED HIM TO SEEK COVER IN THE SWEDISH LEGATION: "FOR ME THERE IS N-O CHOICE. I'D NEVER BE ABLE TO GO BACK TO STOCKHOLM WITHOUT KNOWING INSIDE MYSELF THAT I HAD DOWN ALL A MAN COULD DO TO SAVE AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE."

WALLENBERG COULD N-O-T ABANDON HIS WORK BECAUSE HE POSSESSED PROFOUND COURAGE AND AN UNSHAKEABLE SENSE OF REALITY. HE UNDERSTOOD THE NAZI THREAT. HE NEVER SOUGHT REFUGE IN DELUSION. HE HAD THE MORAL COURAGE TO SEE REALITY CLEARLY AND ACT ON THE BASIS OF WHAT HE SAW.

WE REMEMBER RAOUL WALLENBERG BECAUSE HE WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER. WE ALSO REMEMBER RAOUL WALLENBERG BECAUSE HE REPRESENTS A HUMAN QUALITY SO IMPORTANT IT CANN-O-T AND WILL N-O-T BE FORGOTTEN. WE REMEMBER RAOUL WALLENBERG BECAUSE HE HAS BECOME MORE THAN A MAN, MORE EVEN THAN A HERO, HE SYMBOLIZES THE CENTRAL CONFLICT OF OUR AGE WHICH IS THE DETERMINATION TO REMAIN HUMAN AND CARING AND FREE IN THE FACE OF TYRANNY.

WHAT RAOUL WALLENBERG REPRESENTED IN BUDAPEST WAS NOTHING LESS THAN THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD. BY ABDUCTING AND IMPRISONING HIM, THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES DID MORE THAN VIOLATE THE RULES OF DIPLOMACY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. THEY DEMONSTRATED CONTEMPT FOR WHAT HE REPRESENTED.

SOVIET AUTHORITIES KNEW WHO HE WAS AND WHAT HE WAS DOING. JUST THE DAY BEFORE HIS ARREST THEY ASSURED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT "MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT MR. RAOUL WALLENBERG AND HIS BELONGINGS." BUT THAT WAS N-O-T TRUE. NOR WAS IT TRUE THAT THEY KNEW NOTHING OF HIS WHEREABOUTS TWO YEARS LATER WHEN THEY FIRST SUGGESTED HE HAD DIED IN THE FIGHTING IN BUDAPEST. (MORE)

CND95

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 20:46

1750

E/W--2045 INTRO WALLEMBERG (NEW: BRITISH URGE COOPERATION)

(LONDON, WASHINGTON; JANUARY 17)

BRITAIN TODAY URGED THE SOVIET UNION TO COOPERATE IN EXPLAINING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WHO WAS LAST SEEN 40 YEARS AGO TODAY IN THE COMPANY OF A SOVIET ARMY OFFICER.

A MINISTER IN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, MALCOLM RIFKIND, URGED MOSCOW TO COOPERATE IN "PROPER, OBJECTIVE AND INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS" TO CLARIFY WALLEMBERG'S STATUS.

HE SAID HE HAS RAISED THE CASE TWICE WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS, BUT HAD NOT RECEIVED A SATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

WALLEMBERG, WHO SAVED MANY THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS, WAS LAST SEEN ON JANUARY 17, 1945, AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST.

THE OFFICIAL SOVIET POSITION IS THAT WALLEMBERG DIED AT A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947, BUT THE DIPLOMAT'S RELATIVES AND OTHERS THINK HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION. HE WOULD BE 72.

IN WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN RENEWED A U.S. DEMAND THAT THE SOVIET UNION PROVIDE A FULL EXPLANATION OF WALLEMBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE.

REAGAN SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT THE WORLD OWES A "TREMENDOUS AND ETERNAL DEBT" TO WALLEMBERG, AND THE SOVIETS OWE A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING OF HIS FATE.

IN NEW YORK, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK, SAID SHE WILL ASK THAT REAGAN'S STATEMENT BE DELIVERED TO EACH MEMBER NATION OF THE U.N. SHE SAID IT WILL NOT BE THE LAST REQUEST BY THE U.S. FOR INFORMATION ABOUT WALLEMBERG.

NEW YORK CITY MAYOR EDWARD KOCH TODAY CALLED FOR A CAMPAIGN BY ORDINARY CITIZENS TO EMBARRASS THE SOVIET UNION INTO REVEALING WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLEMBERG.

KOCH, SPEAKING DURING CEREMONIES IN HIS CITY MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEMBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE, URGED AMERICANS TO FLOOD THE SOVIET MISSION AT THE UNITED NATIONS WITH POSTCARDS BEARING ONLY FOUR WORDS, "WHERE IS RAOUL WALLEMBERG?"

CEREMONIES WERE HELD TODAY IN MANY COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD TO COMMEMORATE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY WALLEMBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. IN THE UNITED STATES, CHURCH BELLS WERE RUNG 40 TIMES. IN AUSTRALIA, A STATUE WAS UNVEILED IN WALLEMBERG'S HONOR IN MELBOURNE. IN SWEDEN, THE 5TH ANNUAL WALLEMBERG CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE CAPITAL OF STOCKHOLM. (CND/REUTER/SPECIAL-ARKUS, LYLE) LG/IL

CND82

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 18:40

E/W - REAGAN STATEMENT ON WALLEMBERG - TEXT

(AMPLIFIES CN74)

WASHINGTON, JAN 17 (SPECIAL/OZ) - THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON RAOUL WALLEMBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN HUNGARY 40 YEARS AGO:

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY, A BRAVE YOUNG MAN NAMED RAOUL WALLEMBERG DISAPPEARED FROM THE STREETS OF WAR-TORN BUDAPEST. THIS YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO HIS COUNTRY'S LEGATION IN HUNGARY IN MARCH 1944, WHERE HE UNDERTOOK A HUMANITARIAN MISSION TO SAVE THE LIVES OF AS MANY HUNGARIAN JEWS AS POSSIBLE.

HEEDLESS OF PERSONAL DANGER, WALLEMBERG PULLED PEOPLE OUT OF DEATH MARCHES, BOARDED DEPORTATION TRAINS, HANDED OUT SWEDISH PAPERS TO THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE ON THE WAY TO DEATH CAMPS AND INSISTED TO THE NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THAT ANYONE HOLDING SWEDISH PAPERS BE RELEASED IN HIS CUSTODY. ALTOGETHER, WALLEMBERG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF NEARLY 100,000 JEWISH MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM CERTAIN DEATH IN NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHOM HE SAVED ARE NOW PROMINENT CITIZENS OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

ON JANUARY 17, 1945, RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS TAKEN BY SOVIET SOLDIERS TO THE PROVISIONAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY, OSTENSIBLY TO DISCUSS RELIEF EFFORTS. HE NEVER RETURNED. IT HAS BEEN 40 YEARS.

IT IS WRITTEN IN HOLY SCRIPTURES: "GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS, THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS." RAOUL WALLEMBERG'S FRIENDS WERE ANY AND ALL WHO SUFFERED INJUSTICE. EACH DAY HE WILLINGLY JEOPARDIZED HIS OWN LIFE SO THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE. IN THE FACE OF HORROR AND EVIL, THIS NOBLE YOUNG MAN STOOD TALL AND UNFLINCHING. (MORE)

CND83

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 18:44

E/W- 1ST ADD REAGAN STATEMENT (CN 82) XXX UNFLINCHING

IN 1981, AS A REFLECTION OF THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE WHICH ALL AMERICANS OWE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, I SIGNED INTO LAW LEGISLATION MAKING HIM AN HONORARY UNITED STATES CITIZEN. HE IS THE ONLY NON-AMERICAN, OTHER THAN WINSTON CHURCHILL, EVER TO BE HONORED IN THIS WAY. TO BE TRUE TO OUR OWN VALUES, THIS WAS THE LEAST THAT WE -- AS AMERICANS -- COULD DO TO UNDERSCORE OUR UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION FOR WALLENBERG'S COURAGE AND DEDICATION TO HUMANITY, AND THE ABHORRENCE WITH WHICH WE VIEW HIS UNJUST AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

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. BUT THE ONLY SOVIET EXPLANATION OF WALLENBERG'S FATE WAS A STATEMENT IN 1957 THAT HE DIED TEN YEARS EARLIER IN A SOVIET PRISON. NO EXPLANATION HAS BEEN GIVEN OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT DISAPPEARANCE. FURTHERMORE, OVER THE YEARS, THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS REPORTS FROM SURVIVORS OF THE GULAG THAT WALLENBERG MAY BE ALIVE.

IN THE DEPTHS OF THE HORROR OF WORLD WAR II, RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS ONE SHINING LIGHT OF INSPIRATION, UPHOLDING THE HONOR OF THE HUMAN RACE. 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. WR

Bo

CN080

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 18:07

E/W--REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON WALLENBERG (AMPLIFIES CN 74)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17 (AP/SPECIAL-ZWADJUK) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN TODAY URGED MOSCOW TO PROVIDE "A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNTING" OF WALLENBERG'S FATE.

IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT, THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT "IN THE DEPTHS OF THE HORRORS OF WORLD WAR TWO, RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS ONE SHINING LIGHT OF INSPIRATION, UPHOLDING THE HONOR OF THE HUMAN RACE."

"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."

REAGAN'S STATEMENT SAID WALLENBERG "PULLED PEOPLE OUT OF DEATH MARCHES, BOARDED DEPORTATION TRAINS, HANDED OUT SWEDISH PAPERS TO THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE ON THE WAY TO DEATH CAMPS AND INSISTED TO THE NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THAT ANYONE HOLDING SWEDISH PAPERS BE RELEASED IN HIS CUSTODY."

"ALTOGETHER, WALLENBERG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF NEARLY 100,000 JEWISH MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM CERTAIN DEATH."

THE U.S. HAS REPEATEDLY RAISED WALLENBERG'S CASE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

IN 1981, THE PRESIDENT SIGNED A LAW MAKING WALLENBERG AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN. HE'S THE ONLY NON-AMERICAN, OTHER THAN BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, EVER TO BE SO HONORED.

REAGAN SAID: "TO BE TRUE TO OUR OWN VALUES, THIS WAS THE LEAST THAT WE -- AS AMERICANS -- COULD DO TO UNDERScore OUR UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION FOR WALLENBERG'S COURAGE AND DEDICATION TO HUMANITY, AND THE ABHORRENCE WITH WHICH WE VIEW HIS UNJUST AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

LATER TODAY, A SPECIAL CEREMONY WILL BE HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY. THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, ELLIOTT ABRAMS, WILL SPEAK, AND A DOCUMENTARY FILM ON WALLENBERG'S EFFORTS TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION WILL BE SHOWN. SIMILAR OBSERVANCES WILL BE HELD IN OTHER AMERICAN CITIES. TH/IL/GL

CND14 A-WIRE 17-JAN-85 05:50

WORLD -- TWELVE BRITONS ARRESTED IN SAUDI ARABIA FOR DRINKING

LONDON, JAN 17, REUTER - TWELVE BRITONS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN SAUDI ARABIA FOR BREAKING THE KINGDOM'S STRICT BAN ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY. A SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WAS IN CONTACT WITH SAUDI OFFICIALS TO SECURE THEIR RELEASE. JMO

CND42 A-WIRE 17-JAN-85 12:32

WORLD -- TREMOR FELT IN YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, ITALY

MUNICH, JAN. 17 (CMD/AP/UPI/TANJUG) - A STRONG TREMOR WAS REGISTERED IN YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND ITALY EARLY TODAY, BUT THERE ARE SO FAR NO REPORTS ON CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE. THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG SAID THE QUAKE RECORDED BY THE MONTENEGRIN SEISMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE MEASURED SEVEN DEGREES ON THE MERCALLI SCALE. IT SAID ITS EPICENTER WAS LOCATED ABOUT 100 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF TITOGRAD IN THE STRAIT OF OTRANTO. THE TREMOR WAS FELT ALL ALONG THE MONTENEGRIN COAST AND IN PLACES FURTHER INLAND. IN ATHENS THE SEISMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE SAID THE QUAKE SHOOK WESTERN GREECE AND HAD A FORCE OF 5.5 ON THE RICHTER SCALE. THE INSTITUTE SAID ITS CENTER WAS IN ALBANIA AND HAD ALSO BEEN FELT IN ITALY. LD/BV

CND43 A-WIRE 17-JAN-85 12:37

WORLD--CDU BIDS MOSCOW EXPLAIN WALLEMBERG FATE (W/CN26) Bio

BONN, JAN 17 (SPECIAL/WALL)--WEST GERMAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION TODAY TO DISCLOSE THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED 40 YEARS AGO. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES SUPPORTED SWEDISH EFFORTS TO CLARIFY THE CASE. HE SAID WALLEMBERG, WHO HAD SAVED JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN HUNGARY, HAD BECOME A SYMBOL OF HIGH-MINDED AND COURAGEOUS HUMANITY. FW/KF

CND44 A-WIRE 17-JAN-85 12:38

WORLD - GENSCHER, ANDREOTTI HAVE TALKS

BONN, JAN 17 (SND/DPA)--WEST GERMAN AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER AND GIULIO ANDREOTTI DISCUSSED THE EAST-WEST SITUATION IN BONN THIS MORNING. ALSO ON THE AGENDA WERE EUROPEAN QUESTIONS SUCH AS THE EXPANSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. FW/KF

B50

CND074

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 17:25

E/W--1730 INTRO WALLEMBERG (NEW/REAGAN DEMANDS EXPLANATION)
(WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17)

ON TODAY'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN RENEWED A U.S. DEMAND THAT THE SOVIET UNION PROVIDE A FULL EXPLANATION OF WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

REAGAN NOTED IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT THE KREMLIN SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLEMBERG HAD DIED 10 YEARS EARLIER IN A SOVIET PRISON. BUT HE SAID NO EXPLANATION HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ARREST AND HIS SUBSEQUENT DISAPPEARANCE.

TO QUOTE THE PRESIDENT, "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."

WALLEMBERG, WHO SAVED MANY THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS, WAS LAST SEEN ON JANUARY THE 17TH, 1945, WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST AND DETAINED HIM.

DESPITE THE OFFICIAL SOVIET POSITION THAT HE DIED IN 1947, WALLEMBERG'S RELATIVES AND OTHERS THINK HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN ONE OF THEIR PRISONS. HE WOULD BE 72.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S WRITTEN STATEMENT TODAY SAID THAT "IN THE DEPTHS OF THE HORRORS OF WORLD WAR TWO, RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS ONE SHINING LIGHT OF INSPIRATION, UPHOLDING THE HONOUR OF THE HUMAN RACE."

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER OLOF PALME MARKED TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY BY PLEDGING STOCKHOLM WILL CONTINUE INVESTIGATING HIS FATE UNTIL IT BECOMES CLEAR.

PALME DESCRIBED WALLEMBERG AS "A SYMBOL FOR HUMANITARIANISM AND THE SPIRIT OF SELF SACRIFICE."

THE ANNIVERSARY IS BEING COMMEMORATED BY MANY COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD. IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE WALLEMBERG IS AN HONORARY CITIZEN, CHURCH BELLS WERE BEING RUNG 40 TIMES. IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, A STATUE WAS UNVEILED IN HIS HONOUR.

(CND/REUTER/AP) TH/BV/IL

hno

CND71

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 16:50

!!WALLENBERG LATEST--PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN TODAY RENEWED U.S. DEMANDS FOR A FULL EXPLANATION OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. HE SAID IN A STATEMENT: "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".

REAGAN NOTED THAT THE KREMLIN SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED 10 YEARS EARLIER IN A SOVIET PRISON. BUT REAGAN SAID THAT NO EXPLANATION HAS BEEN GIVEN OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT DISAPPEARANCE.

CEREMONIES ARE BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE WEST TODAY TO MARK THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAN. 17, 1945 DISAPPEARANCE OF WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST. HE WAS LAST SEEN PUBLICLY IN THE CUSTODY OF A SOVIET ARMY OFFICER. (AP/REUTER) IL/BV

Bio

FF011

B-WIRE

17-JAN-85 03:39

E/W -- LOS ANGELES OBSERVES WALLEMBERG ANNIVERSARY
BY LORI MEDIGOVICH

LOS ANGELES, JAN. 17 (UPI) -- THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL HAS ASKED THAT WORLD WAR II HOLOCAUST HERO RAOUL WALLEMBERG BE CONSIDERED FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR HIS EFFORTS TO FREE MORE THAN 100,000 JEWS.

THE COUNCIL ALSO DECLARED THURSDAY "RAOUL WALLEMBERG DAY" IN LOS ANGELES AND ASKED THAT TALKS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND SOVIET UNION INCLUDE THE DISCUSSION OF THE HERO'S FATE AND POSSIBLE RELEASE FROM IMPRISONMENT -- IF HE IS ALIVE -- IN EXCHANGE FOR A SOVIET SPY.

CITY COUNCILMAN ART SNYDER SAID WALLEMBERG, A SWEDEN, WAS SENT BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO FREE JEWS FACING TORTURE AND DEATH AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS OCCUPYING HUNGARY.

SNYDER SAID WALLEMBERG SAVED THE JEWS BY USING SWEDISH SAFETY PASSES THAT GRANTED THEM TEMPORARY, OFFICIAL PROTECTION AND ALSO PERSONALLY INTERVENED WHEN NAZIS ATTEMPTED TO IMPRISON THEM.

AFTER ACCOMPLISHING HIS MISSION, ON JAN. 17, 1945, WALLEMBERG -- THEN 32 -- WAS CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS WHO CAME TO LIBERATE BUDAPEST.

"WE CALL UPON THE PEOPLES OF THE FREE WORLD FOR ADDITIONAL ACTION TO BRING HIM BACK TO THE WORLD OF THE LIVING," SAID SNYDER, EXPRESSING THE BELIEF WALLEMBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

THE CITY HALL TOWER BELL WAS TO RING IN WALLEMBERG'S HONOR THURSDAY.

IN THE CITY OF ORANGE WEDNESDAY, THE RAOUL WALLEMBERG INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM AND BROTHERHOOD WAS DEDICATED ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS IMPRISONMENT.

"RAOUL WALLEMBERG EXPRESSED HIS INTENT TO ORGANIZE THE RAOUL WALLEMBERG INSTITUTE AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II," SAID JACK MAPLES, DIRECTOR OF THE HUMANITARIAN INSTITUTE IN THE CITY OF ORANGE.

MAPLES SAID JEWS HAVE DECLARED WALLEMBERG "THE MOST RIGHTEOUS GENTILE" EVER.

"IT WAS ON HIS MISSION TO EXPLAIN HIS PLANS FOR THE INSTITUTE TO THE SOVIET FORCES INVADING HUNGARY ON THE HEELS OF THE NAZIS THAT HE WAS UNJUSTLY TAKEN PRISONER," MAPLES SAID.

"NOW, FOUR DECADES LATER, WE ARE FINALLY CARRYING OUT HIS PLANS. EVEN 40 YEARS LATE IS NOT TOO LATE TO FIGHT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS WALLEMBERG CHAMPIONED."

PRESIDENT REAGAN DECLARED WALLEMBERG AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN IN 1981, ONLY THE SECOND INDIVIDUAL TO RECEIVE SUCH AN HONOR. THE FIRST WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL. JMO

FF131

E/W --

WALLENBERG'S BROTHER JOINS DISAPPEARANCE ANNIVERSARY

B-WIRE

16-JAN-85 18:47

Rio

LONDON, JAN. 16 (UPI) -- THE HALF-BROTHER OF MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED 40 YEARS AGO AFTER SAVING 100,000 JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS, SAID WEDNESDAY HE REMAINS CONVINCED WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, IN LONDON TO COMMEMORATE ON THURSDAY THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BROTHER'S DISAPPEARANCE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THERE HAD BEEN "SEVERAL RECENT SIGHTINGS OF MY BROTHER IN SOVIET PRISONS AND HOSPITALS BUT I CAN NOT GIVE ANY DETAILS."

VON DARDEL SAID "MY HOPE THAT HE IS ALIVE IS QUITE HIGH." BUT PRESSED LATER BY REPORTERS HE INSISTED "I AM TOTALLY CONVINCED MY BROTHER REMAINS ALIVE."

HE SAID "I LIVE IN HOPE THAT AS THE YEARS GO BY, A NEW GENERATION OF SOVIET LEADERS WILL EMERGE WHO WILL NOT BE SO BOTHERED ABOUT COVERING UP THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF MY BROTHER'S DISAPPEARANCE AND WHO WILL REALIZE THAT IT IS IN THEIR INTERESTS TO REMOVE THIS STUMBLING BLOCK IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS."

WALLENBERG'S RELATIVE SPOKE AS IF THE DIPLOMAT WERE STILL ALIVE AND POINTED OUT THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE AS YET PRODUCED NO RELIABLE EVIDENCE THAT HE DIED.

IN 1944 WALLENBERG WAS SENT TO BUDAPEST, HUNGARY AT THE BEHEST OF THE AMERICAN AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO SAVE AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS. HE DISTRIBUTED SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO 20,000 AND PERSUADED THE NAZIS NOT TO BLOW UP THE JEWISH GHETTO IN BUDAPEST. BUT IN 1945 WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AND TAKEN TO A MOSCOW PRISON ON SUSPICION OF BEING A WESTERN SPY.

FOR 12 YEARS THE SOVIETS DENIED HOLDING WALLENBERG, BUT IN 1957 THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT HE HAD DIED IN 1947 IN LUBLYANKA PRISON.

THE SOVIETS HAVE STUCK TO THIS STORY DESPITE ACCOUNTS FROM FORMER INMATES OF SOVIET PRISONS WHO SAID THEY MET THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN RECENT YEARS.

ALTHOUGH VON DARDEL ADMITTED THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE RELIABILITY OF MANY OF THE RECENT SIGHTINGS, HE SAID "THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT MY BROTHER HAS BEEN TREATED BADLY. IN FACT THE SOVIETS EVEN APPEAR TO BE QUITE CONCERNED FOR HIS HEALTH AS A NUMBER OF THE SIGHTINGS HAVE BEEN IN HOSPITALS WHERE HE HAS BEEN RECEIVING TREATMENT FOR ONE THING OR ANOTHER. FOR THIS REASON I THINK IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT HE HAS SURVIVED ALL THIS TIME."

VON DARDEL SAID HE WOULD NOT NAME THE SOURCES OF THE MOST RECENT SIGHTINGS BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO COMPROMISE ANYONE INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION.

VON DARDEL'S VISIT IS PART OF A LONG CAMPAIGN TO PERSUADE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS INTO PRESSURING THE SOVIETS TO RELEASE WALLENBERG. "ALL I WANT" VON DARDEL SAID "IS THAT MY BROTHER, WHO IS NOW 72, BE ALLOWED TO SPEND THE LAST YEARS OF HIS LIFE IN FREEDOM."

VON DARDEL MET WEDNESDAY WITH MALCOLM RIFKIND, A JUNIOR FOREIGN OFFICE MINISTER WHO, VON DARDEL SAID, GAVE HIM ASSURANCES THAT HE WOULD RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH THE SOVIETS BUT COULD NOT SAY WHEN. HE SAID RIFKIN ADDED THAT HE HAD ALREADY RAISED THE CASE ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS WITH THE SOVIETS BUT HAD RECEIVED NO SATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

GL/

Boo.

FF006 B-WIRE
E/W -- UPI ON WALLENBERG ANNIVERSARY
BY ROLF GODERLIND

17-JAN-85 03:06

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 17 (UPI) -- RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED 40 YEARS AGO THURSDAY AFTER SAVING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI HANDS, IS STILL ALIVE, ACCORDING TO RELATIVES AND REPORTS FROM FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS.

SWEDEN AND SEVERAL OTHER WESTERN NATIONS PREPARED CEREMONIES TO MARK THE GRIM ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD WAR II HOLOCAUST HERO'S CAPTURE BY SOVIET TROOPS AND SUBSEQUENT DISAPPEARANCE. IF ALIVE, HE WOULD BE 72.

STOCKHOLM BISHOP KRISTER STENDAHL WAS TO ADDRESS THE 5TH ANNUAL WALLENBERG CEREMONY IN THE CAPITAL'S CATHEDRAL.

"WE STILL BELIEVE THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE. THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT PRODUCED ANY EVIDENCE THAT HE IS DEAD," SAID INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH CHAPTER OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE.

IN LONDON, WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, SAID HE REMAINS CONVINCED WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

"I AM TOTALLY CONVINCED MY BROTHER REMAINS ALIVE," VON DARDEL TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. THERE HAD BEEN "SEVERAL RECENT SIGHTINGS OF MY BROTHER IN SOVIET PRISONS AND HOSPITALS BUT I CAN NOT GIVE ANY DETAILS," HE SAID.

LAST YEAR, WALLENBERG'S FAMILY SUED THE KREMLIN IN U.S. FEDERAL COURT FOR HIS RELEASE AND DLRS 39 MILLION IN DAMAGES.

REPORTS FROM FORMER INMATES OF SOVIET PRISONS WHO SAID THEY MET THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN RECENT YEARS INDICATE WALLENBERG MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN THE SOVIET GULAG ARCHIPELAGO.

WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, WAS SENT TO HUNGARY BY THE SWEDISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS IN 1944 TO SAVE HUNGARIAN 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 JAN. 17, 1945, IN BUDAPEST 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.

VON DARDEL, IN LONDON TO ATTEND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY, SAID THE SOVIETS HAD NOT PRODUCED RELIABLE EVIDENCE THAT WALLENBERG WAS DEAD.

"THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT MY BROTHER HAS BEEN TREATED BADLY," HE SAID. "FOR THIS REASON I THINK IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT HE HAS SURVIVED ALL THIS TIME."

FOR 12 YEARS, THE SOVIETS DENIED HOLDING WALLENBERG, BUT IN 1957, THEN-DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO TOLD SWEDEN THE DIPLOMAT HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. GROMYKO SAID THE BODY WAS CREMATED WITHOUT AN AUTOPSY.

WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN CTION ONLY THE SECOND EVER IN THIS CENTURY, ALONG WITH WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL DECLARED THURSDAY "RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY" AND ASKED THAT HE BE CONSIDERED FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. JHO

Sweden

B50

CND51

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 14:34

E/W -- 1445 INTRO WALLEMBERG (NEW: PALME)

(MUNICH, JANUARY 17)

SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER OLOF PALME MARKED THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLEMBERG EXACTLY 40 YEARS AGO BY PLEDGING STOCKHOLM WOULD CONTINUE TRYING TO LEARN HIS FATE.

PALME'S STATEMENT CAME AS CEREMONIES WERE HELD IN MANY WESTERN COUNTRIES COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY.

WALLEMBERG -- WHO SAVED MANY THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS -- WAS LAST SEEN ON JAN. 17, 1945, WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST AND DETAINED HIM.

THE SOVIETS LATER ASSERTED WALLEMBERG DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947, APPARENTLY OF A HEART ATTACK. BUT HIS RELATIVES AND OTHERS THINK HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

PALME SAID SWEDEN STILL HAS NO CLEAR PICTURE OF WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLEMBERG, WHO WOULD NOW BE 72, AND WOULD KEEP INVESTIGATING AS LONG AS THIS UNCERTAINTY REMAINED.

PALME PRAISED WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS WALLEMBERG'S HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS. HE CALLED THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT "A SYMBOL FOR HUMANITARIANISM AND THE SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE."

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY WAS MARKED BY SERVICES IN STOCKHOLM CATHEDRAL AND BY CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN WORLD ORGANIZED BY SOME 25 RAUL WALLEMBERG COMMITTEES.

IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE WALLEMBERG IS AN HONORARY CITIZEN, CHURCH BELLS WERE BEING RUNG 40 TIMES. IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, A STATUE WAS UNVEILED IN HIS HONOUR.

WALLEMBERG'S HALF-SISTER NINA LAGERGREN, WHO STILL LIVES IN SWEDEN, TOLD REUTERS SHE BELIEVES THE SOVIETS ARRESTED HIM BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT HE WAS AN AMERICAN SPY.

SHE ASSERTED THAT POST-WAR SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS HAD NOT PRESSED BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T WANT TO ENDANGER RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.

(MORE) CB/BV

Rec.

In addition to attending lower seminars, previous follow.

Updated 26 April 1986

Best info. I have seen been the first Swedish PM to visit the SU in 1979, in company of 70 Swedish businessmen when Peter Olsson in 1976 was there. Swedens, her relation improved after that.

CND56

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 14:54

E/W -- 1ST ADD 1445 INTRO WALLEBERG (CN 51) XXX SOVIETS

ONE OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWS SAVED BY WALLEBERG DURING THE WAR WAS TOM LANTOS. HE IS NOW A U.S. CONGRESSMAN AND HAS BEEN VISITING MOSCOW THIS WEEK AS HEAD OF A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION WHICH HAS MET SOVIET OFFICIALS. THE LEGISLATORS WERE DUE TO LEAVE FOR VIENNA TODAY.

LANTOS HAS PREVIOUSLY RAISED THE WALLEBERG CASE BUT IT ISN'T KNOWN IF HE DID SO IN MOSCOW. DELEGATION MEMBERS SAID YESTERDAY THEY HAD PRESSED THE SOVIETS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES AND ALSO DISCUSSED ARMS CONTROL. (CND/REUTER) CB/BV

Donau-Boote, Nov.-Dec. 1984

erg-Tragödie

EONORA KIUS

Die tuelle Anerkennung der ungarischen Regierung durch Schweden, das Wallenberg wieder 4300 schwedische Schutzpässe ausstellen kann.

In dieser Zeit sind wieder rund 9300 Soldaten der Waffen-SS in Budapest stationiert. Es geht um Weihnachten zu. Die Versorgung der Bevölkerung ist inzwischen zusammengebrochen. Wallenberg erzwingt von den Führerkreislern das Einstellen von Überfüllen auf Ghettos und Schwedenhäuser ge-

gen die Überlassung eines seiner letzten Nahrungsmitteldepots. Eschmass plant inzwischen eine letzte Hiltaktion gegen die Juden Budapest. Wallenberg führt zum General der Waffen-SS August Schmidthuber. Der General hat von Hitler Befehl, mit seiner Division Feldherrnhalle Budapest bis zur letzten Patrone zu verteidigen. Der russische Ring um Budapest wird von Stunde zu Stunde enger. Wallenberg eröffnet Schmidthuber: „Ich benötige Ihren Schutz, Herr General, für die bliesigen Juden.“

„Und warum, Herr Legationsekretär, soll ausserordentlich ich Juden beschützen?“

„In Ihrem eigenen Interesse, Herr General! Sollten Sie nicht ausserordentlich alle Juden erschleichen einstellen, dann werde ich als neutraler Diplomat alles mir Mögliche unternehmen, zu Ihrer Hinrichtung als Kriegsverbrecher.“

ie Grenzübertritt

derjenige, der den verschärften Fall begehrt, nicht mehr mit einer milderen Bestrafung rechnen. Dem „einfachen Liberalismus“ diese Überlegen auch die Stellungnahme des Obersten Gerichtshofes aus dem Jahr 1978, die abweichend von der früheren Praxis, die Konfiszierung des Vermögens zur Pflicht machte, auch dann, wenn der Verurteilte vermögenslos ist. Darin verurteilt sich das Prinzip der unbedingten Strafe, da der Freiheitsentzug wegen Abwesenheit des Täters nicht durchgeführt werden kann.

Ebenfalls Stellungnahmen des Obersten Gerichtshofes enthalten die Festlegung der bedeutendsten Interessenvertretung sowie den Kreis der Täter. Die Gebiete der Interessenvertretung sind das politische, gesellschaftliche, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Leben, sowie die Tätigkeit der Behörden.

- Täter der Interessenverletzung sind:
 - Solche vornehmlich im Ausland verbleibende Personen, die über Daten verfügen, welche man gegen den ungarischen Staat verwenden kann.
 - Solche Führungsverantwortlichen, die — wenn auch nur mittelbar — die sozialistische Arbeiterpartei vertreten und durch ihren dauerhaften Auslandsaufenthalt die gesellschaftliche Ordnung der Partei ablehnen. Hierher gehören international angesehene Wissenschaftler, Künstler, Sportler, die durch ihr Verlassen von Ungarn dem Prestige des Landes schaden.
- Solche Personen, die sich nach ihrer verhängenen Flucht dem ungarischen Staat gegenüber feilschelig verhalten. Z. B. durch Veröffentlichung der gegenseitigen Flucht, aktive Mitwirkung in Emigrationsorganisationen nicht kommunistischer Ausrichtungen.

Die Stellungnahme des Obersten Gerichtshofes schwebt aber über die Festlegung der Interessenvertretung hinaus darüber, welche weitere Tatbestände noch zusätzlich dem illegal die Grenze überschreitenden zur Last gelegt werden können. Diese sind: Hochverrat, Treuebrüchigkeit, Spionage, Hetze, Verletzung von Staats- und Dienstgeheimnissen, Verweigerung des Militärdienstes, Nichtantraten des Militärdienstes. Wenn diese Tatbestände im Urteil auch nicht erwähnt werden, so bedeuten

„In Ihrem eigenen Interesse, Herr General! Sollten Sie nicht ausserordentlich alle Juden erschleichen einstellen, dann werde ich als neutraler Diplomat alles mir Mögliche unternehmen, zu Ihrer Hinrichtung als Kriegsverbrecher.“

Der General nickt. Wallenberg geht unbehelligt aber noch in dieser Nacht werden die Phosphorstrahlen mit den 32 Schwedenhäusern und dem Ghetto von SS-Einheiten abgeräumt, nicht um die Insassen zu verarzten, sondern zu ihrem Schutz. Eichmann ist zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits geflohen. Wallenberg ist der einzige neutrale Diplomat auf der Pesther Seite der Donau, wo sich die Ghettos befinden. Aus Buchu kommt sein Kollege Per Anser mit der Weisung des Gesundheitsministeriums. Wallenberg sollte sofort in die Gesellschaft kommen. Aber er lehnt ab.

Das war das letzte Mal, das Per Anser Wallenberg sah. In diesen Wochen findet Wallenberg Unterweisungen durch seinen hohen Pfeilerkreuzer-Polizeifunktionär. Erstmals hat er ein Lebewache vor seiner Wohnung. Schließlich befinden sich in seinen Händen wertvoller Schmuck, Wertgegenstände der Juden im Lande zur Aufbewahrung sowie unendlich hohe Geldbeträge in Schweizer Franken, Dollars und anderen Währungen.

Mitte Januar 1945 fährt Wallenberg mit seinem Fahrer, dem Inconnu Vilmos Langfelder, in Richtung Debrecen in das Hauptquartier von Marshall Malinowski, um Schutz und Verweilung für seine Schützlinge sicherzustellen. Wenige Tage später kommt er zurück in sein Büro in der Bentzenstraße, begleitet von Major Demachinow und zwei Soldaten, den Brüdern Julaidchoff aus Tauschki.

Er nimmt Papiere, Wertgegenstände und erhebliche Gelder aus dem Safe, verabschiedet sich von seinen Mitarbeitern und sagt mit einem Blick auf seine Eckkarte lächelnd: „Ich weiß nicht, ob ich Ihr Gast bin oder Ihr Gefangener.“

Der sowjetische Vize-Außenminister Dekanow, teilt in diesen Tagen der schwedischen Regierung mit, Wallenberg befände sich unter dem Schutz der Roten Armee. Die sowjetische Dotschafarin in Stockholm, Frau Kallkonti, bestätigt zweimal Wallenbergs Mutter und der Frau des schwedischen Außenministers: „Raoul ist in Sicherheit in Moskau. Es geht

ihm gut. Er wird bald bei Ihnen sein.“ Die Dotschafarin wird kurz darauf abberufen. Im März 1945 meldet der ungarische Rundfunk:

„Wallenberg wurde auf dem Wege nach Debrecen von Pfeilerkreuzern oder Gestapo-Agenten ermordet.“

In den folgenden Jahren gibt es widersprüchliche Nachrichten. Wallenberg war und ist nicht in der Sowjetunion. Wir kennen diesen Namen nicht, heißt es aus Moskau. Im März 1956 steht in einer offiziellen Note aus Moskau zu lesen:

„Eingehende Untersuchung bestätigt, das Wallenberg nie auf sowjetischem Gebiet war oder ist.“

Wenig später berät der schwedische Ministerpräsident Erlander als Staatsgast die Sowjetunion und interveniert auch im Interesse Wallenbergs. In Moskau wird daraufhin eine wortreiche Erklärung formuliert. Sie lautet:

„Wir werden die uns von Ministerpräsident Erlander übergebenen Beweise prüfen. Sollte Wallenberg in der Sowjetunion gefangen worden, würde ihm selbstverständlich seine Rückkehr gestattet werden.“

Einige Monate darauf, im Februar 1957 ringt sich das sowjetische Außenministerium zu dem Zugeständnis durch:

„Aufgehende handschriftliche Note von Gefängnisarzt Oberst Smolnow ergibt, das der Gefangene Wallenberg dem Minister für Staatssicherheit Abakowow wohl bekannt, am 17. Juli 1945 in seiner Zelle in der Lubjanska nachts an Herzversagen gestorben ist. Auf Befehl des Ministers wurde die Leiche ohne Autopsie eingescharrt.“

An dieser Version hält die Sowjetunion bis heute fest. Aber es gibt berechnete Zweifel. Außer in der Lubjanska, Lefortowo, Butyrka sowie einer psychiatrischen Klinik in Moskau, wurde Wallenberg in zwölf weiteren Lagern, psychiatrischen Spezialkliniken und Gefängnis-Krankenbaracken gesehen. Unter anderem in Wladimir in der Arktik, in Worleska auf der Wrangel-Insel im Eismeer, in Gorkul/Sibirien, in der Amur-Region und in Leningrad. Die unabhängigen Aussagen stimmen überein.

Alle, die mit Wallenberg in Kontakt waren, wurden strengen Verhören unterzogen und danach isoliert, oder starben — wie General Kuprijanow — an Herzversagen. Seit 1982 ist Wallenberg von jetzt in Israel lebenden rassistischen Juden gesehen worden. Jan Kaplan sagte seiner Tochter in Israel von Moskau aus am Telefon:

„Man kann Überleben im Gulag, ich traf 1975 in der Butyrka einen alten Schweden, Wallenberg, der seit 36 Jahren im Gulag ist.“

Und weil er sich der Meinung vieler lebt und weil, wie Andrej Sacharow es einmal ausdrückte, „die ganze Menschheit in seiner Schuld ist“, sollte sein Name immer wieder genannt werden, forderte und als Frage nach seinem Schicksal verstanden, genannt werden.

„Wallenberg...“, ...erklärte sich heute in New York lebender Gerechtere...“

...Wallenberg erlebte eine Welt istaler Finsternis. Er erkannte und lehrte uns durch seine Taten, daß Schweigen im Angesicht des Bösen Duldung ist, und Tatlosigkeit stillschweigende Überkompens, wenn nicht aktive Unterstützung des Verbrechens.“

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 12)

FF102
E/W -

B-WIRE
- DEMONSTRATING FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG

15-JAN-85 12:39

Roro

MUNICH, JAN. 15 - (CND) - THE BONN-BASED GESELLSCHAFT KONTINENT, A CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST EUROPE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING:

AM 17. JANUAR JAEHRT SICH ZUM 40. MAL DIE BIS HEUTE RAETSELHAFTE VERHAFTUNG UND ANSCHLIESSENDE VERSCHLEPPUNG DES SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN R A O U L W A L L E N B E R G DURCH DIE SOWJETS IN BUDAPEST. WALLENBERG HATTE DURCH SEINEN UNERHOERT TAPFEREN PERSOENLICHEN EINSATZ RUND HUNDERTTAUSEND UNGARISCHE JUDEN VOR DER PHASISCHEN VERNICHTUNG DURCH DIE NATIONALSOZIALISTEN ZU RETTEN VERSUCHT. NACH AUSKUNFT DER KREMLFUEHRUNG IST RAOUL WALLENBERG 1947 IM MOSKAUER LUBJANKA-GEFAENGNIS GESTORBEN. ZUSAMMEN MIT SEINEN ANGEHOERIGEN SIND INDESSEN ZAHLREICHE MENSCHEN UEBERZEUGT, DASS ER AUCH HEUTE NOCH IN SOWJETISCHER GEFANGENSCHAFT LEBT. 1981 ERFUHR WALLENBERG DIE SELTENE ERNENNUNG ZUM EHRENBUEGER DER USA. WAS IMMER RAGUL WALLENBERGS SCHICKSAL SEIN MAG - OB ER TOT, ODER AM LEBEN IST: - IN IHM GILT ES EINEN MANN ZU EHREN, DER UNTER GEFAHR FUER LEIB UND LEBEN TAUSENDE VON MENSCHENLEBEN GERETTET HAT UND DAMIT ZU DEN HERAUSRAGENDEN LICHTGESTALTEN NICHT NUR UNSERES JAHRHUNDERTS, SONDERN DER MENSCHHEITSGESCHICHTE UEBERHAUPT GEWORDEN IST.

IN ERINNERUNG AN RAOUL WALLENBERG RUFT DIE GESELLSCHAFT KONTINENT ZU EINER AUSGEDEHNTEN FRIEDLICHEN DEMONSTRATION VOR DER SOWJETISCHEN BOTTSCHAFT AUF, ALS DER VERTRETUNG DES LANDES, DAS FUER WALLENBERGS TRAGISCHES UND WOHL EINZIGARTIGES SCHICKSAL VERANTWORTLICH IST. AD/

FF110

B-WIRE

15-JAN-85 13:40

E/W -- SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FATE STILL UNCLEAR AFTER 40 YEARS
STOCKHOLM, JAN 15, REUTER - CEREMONIES ARE TO BE HELD IN MANY WESTERN COUNTRIES THIS WEEK TO MARK THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG WHO HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI GAS CHAMBERS.

WALLEMBERG WAS LAST SEEN ON JANUARY 17, 1945, SHORTLY AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST, TRAVELLING WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER AND HIS DRIVER TO REPORT TO SOVIET HEADQUARTERS AT THE TOWN OF DEBRECEN.

THE SOVIET UNION SAID HE WAS TAKEN UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE RED ARMY AND DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947, APPARENTLY OF A HEART ATTACK.

SUCCESSIVE SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS AND WALLEMBERG'S RELATIVES HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THIS AND BELIEVE HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

SOME 25 RAOUL WALLEMBERG COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE ORGANISING CEREMONIES IN HONOUR OF THE MAN WHO SET UP SAFE HOUSES FOR JEWS AND EVEN DRAGGED THEM FROM CATTLE TRUCKS BOUND FOR THE DEATH CAMPS, CLAIMING THEY WERE SWEDISH CITIZENS.

WALLEMBERG WAS APPOINTED FIRST SECRETARY AT NEUTRAL SWEDEN'S LEGATION IN BUDAPEST IN 1944 AND ENTRUSTED WITH A SPECIAL MISSION TO SAVE AS MANY JEWISH LIVES AS POSSIBLE.

THE THEN 32-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT ISSUED SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS TO SAVE THEM FROM DEATH AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS AND HUNGARY'S ARROW CROSS FASCIST GOVERNMENT.

SVEN JULIN, THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CASE, SAID: "OFFICIALLY RAOUL WALLEMBERG IS CONSIDERED TO BE ALIVE UNTIL EVIDENCE IS PROVIDED TO THE CONTRARY."

A SOVIET STATEMENT IN 1957 SAID A MEDICAL REPORT SHOWED WALLEMBERG HAD DIED 10 YEARS EARLIER, BUT THE REPORT WAS NEVER PRODUCED. PRISONERS RELEASED FROM THE SOVIET UNION SAID HE WAS ALIVE AS LATE AS THE 1970S.

"WE STILL GET SEVERAL TESTIMONIES EVERY YEAR," JULIN SAID.

"WE ARE SURE WALLEMBERG WAS ALIVE AFTER 1947 SO WE CANNOT ACCEPT THE SOVIET STATEMENT OF 1957. THE RUSSIANS ARE WELL AWARE THAT WALLEMBERG IS BY NO MEANS A CLOSED CASE FOR US."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE ON THURSDAY WILL BE MARKED BY 40 CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN.

A STATUE TO HIM WILL BE UNVEILED IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK, BRITAIN, AND ISRAEL. A MEMORIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM CATHEDRAL.

INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR OF THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLEMBERG ASSOCIATION SAID THURSDAY'S CEREMONIES WERE PART OF CONTINUING EFFORTS TO FOCUS PUBLIC OPINION ON HIS CASE.

"IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE TO INFLUENCE THE RUSSIANS," SHE SAID.

WALLEMBERG'S FAMILY ARE CONVINCED HE IS ALIVE AND CONTINUE TO CAMPAIGN ON HIS BEHALF. THEY HAVE ACCUSED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE OF NOT PRESSING HIS CASE SO AS NOT TO JEOPARDISE GOOD RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

HIS HALF-SISTER NINA LAGERGREN BELIEVES HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT HE WAS AN AMERICAN SPY, SAYING THAT MOSCOW KNEW HIS RESCUE ACTIVITIES WERE PARTLY FINANCED BY THE U.S.

"RAOUL HIMSELF HAS SAID TO OTHER PRISONERS THAT THE RUSSIANS BELIEVED HIM TO BE AN AMERICAN SPY," SHE TOLD REUTERS. "BUT RAOUL WAS NOT A SPY. HE STAKED HIS OWN LIFE TO SAVE THE LIVES OF SO MANY OTHERS." BY

Bio

CND26

A-WIRE

17-JAN-85 09:11

E/W -- 0915 INTRO WALLEBERG (NEW: CEREMONIES TODAY)
(LONDON, STOCKHOLM, JAN 17)

TODAY IS THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS.

CEREMONIES ARE TO BE HELD IN MANY WESTERN CITIES TO COMMEMORATE THE DAY WALLEBERG VANISHED FOLLOWING THE SOVIET CAPTURE OF BUDAPEST ON JAN 17, 1945.

IN LONDON, WALLEBERG'S HALF-BROTHER GUY VON DARDEL TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY HE REMAINS CONVINCED THAT WALLEBERG IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

VON DARDEL IS IN LONDON FOR A CEREMONY THERE TODAY. HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THERE HAD BEEN SEVERAL RECENT SIGHTINGS OF WALLEBERG IN SOVIET PRISONS AND HOSPITALS. BUT HE SAID HE COULD NOT GIVE ANY DETAILS OUT OF CONCERN FOR COMPROMISING HIS SOURCES.

VON DARDEL ACCUSED SOVIET OFFICIALS OF COVERING UP THE CASE. HE SAID HE HOPED A NEW GENERATION OF SOVIET LEADERS WOULD EMERGE WHO WOULD RECOGNIZE IT IS IN THEIR BEST INTERESTS TO TELL THE TRUTH.

THE SOVIETS SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLEBERG DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. HOWEVER PRISONERS RELEASED FROM SOVIET JAILS SINCE THEN HAVE REPORTED SEEING HIM. WALLEBERG WOULD BE 72 IF HE STILL LIVES.

IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDISH BISHOP KRISTER STENDAHL IS TO ADDRESS THE 5TH ANNUAL WALLEBERG CEREMONY IN THE CAPITAL'S CATHEDRAL.

INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH CHAPTER OF THE WALLEBERG COMMITTEE, SAID HER GROUP STILL BELIEVES THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY WALLEBERG IS ALIVE. SHE SAID THE SOVIETS HAVE NOT PRODUCED ANY EVIDENCE HE IS DEAD.

THERE ARE 25 WALLEBERG COMMITTEES AROUND THE WORLD AND CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD BY EACH TODAY TO MARK THE OCCASION.

(CND/UPI)

KF

RL 15/85

January 15, 1985

UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT BLAMES BREZHNEV FOR

WALLENBERG'S ARREST Bro

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,¹ 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 prisoner² 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.³

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.⁴

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

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.

January 15, 1985

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.

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Terelya Iosyp Mykhailovych

July 9, 1984

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15-JAN-85 20:26

E/W--2030 INTRO WALLEMBERG (NEW STORY)
(MUNICH, JAN. 15)

CEREMONIES ARE TO BE HELD IN MANY WESTERN COUNTRIES THIS WEEK TO MARK THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG.

THE CEREMONIES WILL HONOUR THE MAN CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION. HE VANISHED AFTER THE SOVIET CAPTURE OF BUDAPEST. HE WAS LAST SEEN IN PUBLIC IN THE CUSTODY OF A SOVIET ARMY OFFICER ON JAN. 17, 1945.

SOME 25 RAOUL WALLEMBERG COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE ORGANISING CEREMONIES.

IN THE U.S. THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM AT THE WHITE HOUSE ADDRESSED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS ELLIOTT ABRAMS.

THE AMERICAN "FREE WALLEMBERG" COMMITTEE SAYS THE ANNIVERSARY WILL BE OBSERVED IN DOZENS OF AMERICAN CITIES BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

IN NEW YORK, THE BELL OF CITY HALL WILL BE RUNG 40 TIMES BY -- AMONG OTHERS -- THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, JEANE KIRKPATRICK. BELLS WILL RING IN OTHER CITIES AROUND THE COUNTRY.

WALLEMBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN 1981, ONLY THE SECOND FOREIGNER TO BE SO HONOURED. THE FIRST WAS BRITISH WARTIME PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

IN AUSTRALIA ON THURSDAY, A STATUE TO WALLEMBERG WILL BE UNVEILED IN MELBOURNE. PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN BRITAIN AND ISRAEL. A MEMORIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM CATHEDRAL.

THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLEMBERG ASSOCIATION SAID THIS WEEK'S CEREMONIES WERE PART OF CONTINUING EFFORTS TO FOCUS PUBLIC OPINION ON WALLEMBERG'S CASE. IT SAID THIS WAS THE ONLY WAY TO INFLUENCE THE SOVIETS.

THE SOVIETS SAID IN 1957 THAT HE HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON TEN YEARS EARLIER. BUT PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE SOVIETS YEARS AFTER THAT DATE SAID HE WAS ALIVE.

SUCCESSIVE SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS AND WALLEMBERG'S FAMILY HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VERSION AND SAY HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CASE SAID WALLEMBERG IS OFFICIALLY CONSIDERED ALIVE UNTIL EVIDENCE IS PROVIDED TO THE CONTRARY. (CND/SPECIAL-ZWADIUK/FF 110) CK/IL