STOCKHOLM, JAN 15 (AP) - THE LARGEST INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATION YET FOR MISSING SWEDISH ENVOY RAOUl WALLENBERG APPROACHED THIS WEEK WITH NO NEW FACTS ON HIS DISAPPEARANCE INTO SOVIET HANDS JANUARY 17, 1945.

"WE CONTINUALLY RECEIVE NEW INFORMATION ABOUT RAOUl BUT WE HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY IT," HIS SISTER NINA LAGERGREN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"WE CAN'T REVEAL THE SOURCES, AS THOSE WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED THESE REPORTS MAY RISK REPERCUSSIONS," SHe ADDED.

WALLENBERG SUCCESSFULLY ARRANGED THE ESCAPE OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED HUNGARY BEFORE HIS DISAPPEARANCE 40 YEARS AGO. A SCION OF SWEDEN'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL FAMILY, HE WILL BE HONORED THIS WEEK FROM SWEDEN TO AUSTRALIA.

IN STOCKHOLM, HE WAS TO BE HONORED AT THE CITY CATHEDRAL.

IN LONDON, WHERE THREE BIRCHES WERE PLANTED SUNDAY IN HOLOCAUST GARDEN IN HYDE PARK, SPEECHES WERE TO BE MADE BY BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT GREVILE JANNER AND PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, WALLENBERG'S BROTHER, AT A CEREMONY THURSDAY.

IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE WAlLENBERG IS AN HONORARY CITIZEN, THE SWEDISH ENVOY WAS TO BE HONORED AT A CEREMONY OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY HALL WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS JEANE KIRKPATRICK AND MAYOR ED KOCH AS MAIN SPEAKERS.

CHURCH BELLS IN THE UNITED STATES, ISRAEL AND SWEDEN WERE TO STRIKE 40 TIMES, ONCE FOR EACH YEAR WAlLENBERG HAS BEEN MISSING, ORGANIZERS HERE SAID. OTHER COMMEMORATIONS WERE PLANNED IN AUSTRALIA AND WEST GERMANY, THEY SAID.

SECRET GOVERNMENT FILES RELEASED IN 1982, SHOWED THAT WALLEnBERG, SAVED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING A SIX-MONTH PERIOD IN 1944 IN BUDAPEST, RISKING HIS LIFE IN THE CHAOTIC CLOSING MONTHS OF WORLD WAR II, FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS SAID.

WALLENBERG WAS SENT ON A MERCY MISSION TO THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL AS LEGATION SECRETARY BUT WAs SPONSORED FINANCIALLY BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND JEWISH AGENCIES.

"I DON'T KNOW IF I GO AS THEIR GUEST OR THEIR PRISONER," WAlLENBERG TOLD A FRIEND 40 YEARS AGO, TAKING ONLY A SLEEPING BAG, A RUCKSACK AND A BRIEFCASE WHEN HE LEFT BUDAPEST IN HIS CAR ESCORTED BY SOVIET SOLDIERS TO SEE SOVIET MARSHAL RODEON MALINOVSKY AND THE NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN DEBRECEN TO DISCUSS CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO HUNGARIAN JEWS AFTER THE SOVIET LIBERATION OF BUDAPEST.

WAlLENBERG IS NOT KNOWN EVER TO HAVE ARRIVED IN DEBRECEN.

SUCCESSIVE SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS' QUESTIONS IN MOSCOW FOR MORE THAN THREE DECADES BROUGHT ONLY A REPLY FIRST MADE IN 1947 THAT WAlLENBERG HAD DIED OF ILLNESS IN THE NOTORIOUS LUBLYANKA PRISON, NEAR BOTH THE KREMLIN AND THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

EARLIER, THE SOVIETS HAD DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF WAlLENBERG. SINCE THEN THEY HAVE REPEATED THEIR 1947 CONTENTION THAT HE DIED, DESPITE CLAIMS BY A NUMBER OF PEOPLE, MOSTLY EX-PRISONERS, THAT THEY HAD MET OR HEARD OF WAlLENBERG IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS AS LATE AS A FEW YEARS AGO.

THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT, CARRYING LARGE SUMS IN VALUABLES, WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET RED ARMY TRoOPS ON JAN 17, 1945.

ONE DAY LATER, A SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD WORRIED SWEDEN THAT THE RED ARMY 'HAD TAKEN MEASURES TO PROTECT WAlLENBERG AND HIS PROPERTY AFTER FINDING HIM IN THE STREET.'

WALLEnBERG WOULD BE 72 TODAY IF HE SURVIVED.

(PTO)
TWO SWEDISH PROFESSORS HAVE STUDIED THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR THOROUGHLY AND CONSIDER IT LIKELY THE DIPLOMAT DIED IN THE LUBLYANKA PRISON IN 1947, BUT THE WORKING HYPOTHESIS OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

"AT LEAST WE CAN'T BELIEVE THAT HE DIED IN 1947 AS STATED," SAID A HIGH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL IN 1982 WHEN THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT RELEASED 13,300 PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED PAGES OF DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG.

SOME 1,200 PAGES OF THE WALLENBERG FILE ARE STILL CLASSIFIED, PARTLY BECAUSE THEY REFLECT TESTIMONY FROM EAST EUROPEAN WITNESSES WHO COULD FACE REPERCUSSIONS AND PARTLY BECAUSE THEY REFLECT TESTIMONY FROM GOVERNMENT WITNESSES WHO STIPULATED THAT THEIR TESTIMONY BE KEPT CLOSED.

TL
STOCKHOLM, JAN. 14 (UPI) -- FORTY YEARS AGO THURSDAY, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED 100,000 JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS WAS DRIVEN OFF BY A RED ARMY PATROL TO SOVIET PRISON CAMPS, WHERE HIS FAMILY BELIEVES HE STILL LANQUISHES.

HOLOCAUST HERO RAOUl WALLenberg, THEN 32, WAS ESCORTED BY A SOVIET MILITARY PATROL FROM HIS LIFE-SAVING DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST JAN. 17, 1945.

"I DON'T KNOW IF I AM THEIR GUEST OR THEIR PRISONER," WALLenberg TOLD AN AIDE BEFORE BEING DRIVEN OFF.

HIS ABDUCTION WAS ORDERED BY LATE SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV, THEN A RED ARMY POLITICAL COMMISSAR, ACCORDING TO A TESTIMONY IN RECENT YEARS BY AN EX-RED ARMY LIEUTENANT.

THE STALINIST SECRET POLICE, WHO HAD LITTLE UNDERSTANDING FOR THE DIPLOMAT'S HUMANITARIAN WORK, APPARENTLY TOOK HIM FOR A WESTERN SPY AND SENT HIM INTO THE SOVIET GULAG ARCHIPELAGO, EXPERTS SAY.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLenberg'S DISAPPEARANCE WILL BE HONORED BY RAOUl WALLenberg COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THE WEST WITH RENEWED CALLS ON MOSCOW TO RELEASE THE LEGENDARY DIPLOMAT, WHO REPORTS INDICATE MAY STILL BE ALIVE AT 72.

"WE ARE GETTING NEW REPORTS ALL THE TIME, ONE AS LATE AS IN 1984," SAID INGRID GARDE VIDEMAR, HEAD OF THE SWEDISH COMMITTEE.

"WE STILL BELIEVE THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT HE IS ALIVE.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT PRODUCED ANY EVIDENCE THAT HE IS DEAD," SAID MS. GARDE VIDEMAR, A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

COMMITTEES ARE NOW ASKING U.S. PRESIDENT REAGAN TO SEEK THE TRUTH ABOUT WALLenberg'S FATE IN A POSSIBLE SUMMIT WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO, SHE SAID.

WALLenberg, SENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944 TO SAVE JEWS AT THE BEHEST OF THE SWEDISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN 1981 -- ONLY THE SECOND SUCH BESIDE WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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

LAWYERS OF THE FAMILY SAID THEY KNEW OF PRISONERS WHO LIVED WELL IN THEIR BOS IN SOVIET PRISONS, ADDING THAT AS A POLITICAL PRISONER WALLenberg WOULD PROBABLY BE TREATED WELL.

FOR SIX SHORT MONTHS UNTIL THE RUSSIANS REACHED BUDAPEST IN THE TWILIGHT OF WORLD WAR II, WALLenberg ACTED AS A ONE-MAN SAVIOR OF MORE THAN 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS, SETTING UP A STAFF PRODUCING THOUSANDS OF SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO PROTECT THEM.

IGNORING GUN-TOTING NAZI GUARDS, WALLenberg PERSONALLY BOARDED CATTLE CARS HEADED FOR NAZI DEATH CAMPS TO DISTRIBUTE THE PASSPORTS AMONG THE JEWS INSIDE, SAVING THEM FROM EXTERMINATION.

AT ONE POINT, WALLenberg STOPPED NAZI PLANS TO BLOW UP THE JEWISH GHETTO IN BUDAPEST BY TELLING A NAZI GENERAL: "IF YOU DO THAT I WILL SEE TO IT THAT YOU ARE HANDED AFTER THE WAR."

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

FOR YEARS, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FAILED TO PRESSURE MOSCOW FOR WALLenberg'S RELEASE. THE EARLY HANDLING OF THE CASE AND THE CONTINUED UNCERTAINTY IS STILL AN EMBARRASSMENT TO STOCKHOLM.

MEANWHILE, MOSCOW HAS STUCK TO GROMYKO'S VERSION, DESPITE ACCOUNTS FROM FORMER INMATES IN SOVIET PRISONS WHO SAID THEY MET THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN RECENT YEARS.

HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES LAST MAY ASSURED AN AMERICAN JEWISH DELEGATION A RAOUl WALLenberg MEMORIAL WOULD BE CREATED IN BUDAPEST, REPLACING A STATUE OF THE DIPLOMAT DESTROYED UNDER UNCLEAR CIRCUMSTANCES IN 1950 SOON AFTER BEING ERECTED. GL/
E/M -- RIGHTS GROUP SAYS IT HAS NEW EVIDENCE ON WALLENBERG

FRANKFURT, WEST GERMANY JAN. 10 (UPI) -- THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS THURSDAY SAID IT HAD NEW EVIDENCE LEGENDARY SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE AS RECENTLY AS 1962 IN A SOVIET PENAL CAMP.


WALLENBERG, THEN 32, DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT REPORTS HE WAS SEEN LATER IN SOVIET JAILS.

THE SOCIETY, WHICH MONITORS HUMAN RIGHTS WORLDWIDE, SAID THE EVIDENCE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE UNDERGROUND SOVIET MAGAZINE "HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH", A COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS OF ALLEGED SOVIET REPRESSION IN THE UKRAINE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED SECRETLY IN APRIL 1984, HAD JUST REACHED THE WEST AND CARRIED THE BRIEF MEMOIR OF WALLENBERG BY THE LITHUANIAN ARMY OFFICER.

UNDER THE NAME "A. BAGDONAS", HE WROTE THAT HE WAS JAILED WITH WALLENBERG AND 150 OTHER MOSTLY FOREIGN PRISONERS IN 1953 AT A PENAL CAMP AT NORILSK, NORTHERN SIBERIA AND THEN A PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC IN KAZAN, ON THE VOLGA.

IN 1962, BAGDONAS WROTE, HE WAS MOVED AWAY TO YET ANOTHER CAMP AND LOST CONTACT WITH THE SWEDÉ.

THE SOVIET UNION INITIALLY DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN 1981 FOR HIS EFFORTS IN SMUGGLING JEWS OUT OF NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1944-5 ON SWEDISH DOCUMENTS.

BUT IN 1947, THEN DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO SAID WALLENBERG WAS IMPRISONED ON STALINIST SECRET POLICE ORDERS AND DIED IN JAIL IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1947.

SINCE THEN, THERE HAVE BEEN REGULAR EYEWITNESS CLAIMS TO HAVING SEEN WALLENBERG ALIVE IN SOVIET JAILS AS LATE AS 1975.

KF
ÉLETMENTES-POLITIKA

Élet és Irodalom 1984 november 2 vesmer egységesen a hőborítás mellett a hőerő megoldását 1984-ben a场馆ウバキドリもしくは正規に訳すと、フランス語の "la métamorphose" です。これは、変形または変容の意を表します。フランス語やその他の言語への翻訳は、文脈に合わせて適切な形式を採用することが重要です。
már elzárkózott. Márérész 1944 tavaszán, mirre a szervezet az első lépését megteette, a németek által megszállott területeken, de a csatások országok egy részében, így Szlovákiában és Horvátországban is lényegében már befeszedőd a zsidó deportálása.

A növég származású Iver Otten, a War Refugee Board megbízottja Stockholmban véletlennül abban az épületben találta meg irodáját, ahol egy Koloman Lauer nevű magyar származású zsidó üléseken export-import vállalata működött. Ennek a cégnek volt az alkalmazottja egy svéd bankkártyás azhital leszármazottja, akit cseládja titkosított az örökségő, aki méltósegesség humánulomtól vererlő vállalkozott rá, hogy Budapestr repül, és igyekezett minden megtenni a magyar fővárosban sorokra váró zsidók megmenetésére. A Berlin-Tempelhof érintésével 1944. július végén Budapestr eredető harmincét évszakemberre neve Raoul Wallenberg volt. Ekkor, 1944 júliusában a semleges országok egyes bator és nemzeti képviseletei már kialakítottak bizonyos mechanizmustokat a magyarországi üldözöttek sorsának enyhítésére. Karl Lutz, a svájci követset alakítottja ekkorra már több száz diplomáciai mentességet szerzett, a együttműködött Valdemar Langlet-tel, a Svéd Vöröskereszt magyarországi megbízottjaival.

Nem áll szándékkunkban részleteseen írni a semleges országok képviseletének 1944-es magyarországi tevékenységeit, az azonban kétségtelen, hogy a semleges országok képviseletének rendkívül fontos szerepe volt 1944 június végén, a deportáltak felfogásában, ahol a zsidók mellett a rémülett is szerepet játszott. Ezért számos olyan 1944. október 15-éig, amikor a semlegesek közvetlensével komoly tökélettel sikerült koncentráció azoknak a „védelmi házaknak a megvédésére, melyekben az ügyvezetése nemzeti kritikus kapott helyet. Később, hogy a semleges országok diplomáciájának kívül senki sem vállalkozhatott volna olyan főhőérzek a tárgyalásokra, mint Ferenc László, Vajna Gábor, Szécsényi Jenő, Kovács Emil és mások. Márpedig a kockázatos tárgyalások révén, ha olvok csak napokat is, sikerült időt nyerni, amit tekintettel arra, hogy a Würth Hadsegy rohamosan közeledett, száznak életét mentette meg.

Tudjuk, a nyílás csőszélekkel szemben a nemzetközi menetesség nem jelentett biztos védelmet. A szabadabblak perspektívája, a nem le megtelepedésre való anyagi, hogy „kisnyilatkozott” el lehet kelni a felelősségre venni, sokszor hívet szerte szállítók a költségére Budapesten van. Ne felejtük azonban, hogy semleges diplomáciának kívül bűntulat a üldözőtettek sokszor keresztények számító magyar család, elsősorban a fővárosban. Az is tény, hogy a dunántúli lakosság, elsősorban a faluban — Köhler aly, Rota apostoli nuncius megbízottának jelentése szerint — „mezdőbbent közönnel” néztek az Ausztria felé válaszadó házainkat.

A végzős mérleg 124 600 zsidónak számító semlegésnek, járás az aszonyoknak és gyermekeknek sikerült megvállalni Budapesten felszabadulását. A semleges észlelnézetére az 1945. február 23-án 21-én népszámlálás szerint Budapesten 247 100 zsidó élte. A pusztulás izzó, de jobb, ha nem is hasonlítjuk Varsához, Prágához, Pozsonyhoz, Lemberghoz, vagy Kijevhez; egyedül Romániában volt több eséllyel a zsidóknak a túlélni. Annak az esélye, hogy a budapesti zsidók egy részének sikerült megmenekülnie, Horthy az emlőkreitalba magának tulajdoníta; de ha ezzel a kritikája kérte, úgy legkevésbé ez a beljebb aggályt, a különféle megítélések hajdani vezetik.

Miután a kormányzás döntése alapján megszerezett 1944. október 15-én átlátható kép a kisérletre nem sikerült, csekély hatáskörkel bár, de a rossz oldalán hanyolhat végül a világháború. 1946-ban Magyarország a békeügy tonnak ismét csak a vezetés közvetlenül foglalt helyet, a bekerített feltehetően, amit a magyar progresszív, illetve az elleneallítás mozgalom vezetői mindeneképpen el szerettek volna kerülni.

Volta esélye annak, hogy Magyarország személyesdolgozra Hilterrel, a melyik lett volna az optimális pállat e, a varsához és a szlovákiához hasonlóan dicsekes, de talán nem történtszerűen vérfelbőjtett antifasztick felkelés számára? Hogyan lehetett volna egyszerre ellenállni és bűkölő ország? Kérő, hogy a történelmi alternatívák mérénekélségekben nem kalandoztunk el a vágányok világában, hanem a realizálások talaján kell maradunk.
LATAM - A DAY FOR RAUL WALLENBERG
BY SUSAN HELLER ANDERSON AND MAURICE CARROLL
NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCT. 6 -- A MENORAH WAS SET ON A CARD TABLE ON A
SIDEWALK NEAR THE UNITED NATIONS YESTERDAY FOR A CEREMONY HONORING
RAUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF
HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS AND WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING
SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS IN 1947.

"WE LIGHT THIS MENORAH, THE CANDLES OF HOPE," RABBI BRUCE COLE OF
THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH SAID IN A PRAYER.
"THIS IS PERSONAL WITH ME," SAID ASSEMBLYMAN ALAN G. HEVESI OF
QUEENS, CO-SPONSORS WITH SENATOR DONALD M. HALPERIN OF BROOKLYN OF A
NEW LAW SETTING OCT. 5 AS RAUL WALLENBERG DAY IN NEW YORK STATE.
"I'M A HUNGARIAN. WALLENBERG SAVED MY UNCLE AND AUNT."
THE SEVEN CANDLES WERE LIT BY NANE CRONSTEDT, A NIECE OF MR.
WALLENBURG'S, AND RACHEL HASPEL, PRESIDENT OF THE WALLENBERG COMITTEE
OF THE UNITED STATES.
IT WAS "FITTING AND APPROPRIATE," SAID RABBI COLE, THAT THE
CEREMONY WAS JUST BEFORE THE START OF YOM KIPPUR, "WHEN WE REMEMBER
ALL THE GREAT MARTYRS, THE GREAT HEROES."

SUNLIGHT PLAYED THROUGH THE YELLOWING TREES IN FRONT OF THE
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL WALL ON 47TH STREET. THE CANDLES FLICKERED IN A
FITFUL BREEZE FROM THE EAST AND, ONE BY ONE, STARTED TO SPUTTER OUT.
A LONE CANDLE CONTINUED BRAVELY TO BURN. IL

BRIEF -- RAUL WALLENBERG REMEMBERED
NEW YORK, OCT. 5 (SPECIAL/ENDRST/LYLE) -- A SMALL DEMONSTRATION
ORGANIZED BY THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, B'NAI B'RITH, WAS HELD IN
NEW YORK CITY TODAY TO HONOR SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG. NEW
YORK CITY HAS PROCLAIMED TODAY RAUL WALLENBERG REMEMBERANCE DAY.
B'NAI B'RITH SAID THE GROUP CARRIED LIGHTED CANDLES TO SYMBOLIZE THE
HOPE THAT WALLENBERG, WHO HELPED SAVE THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS
TOWARD THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO, IS STILL ALIVE. WALLENBERG WAS
ARRESTED BY SOVIET FORCES SHORTLY AFTER THE RED ARMY ENTERED
BUDAPEST. SOVIET OFFICIALS SAY HE LATER DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON, BUT
HIS FAMILY AND OTHERS IN THE WEST BELIEVE HE STILL MIGHT BE ALIVE.
IL/DW
Flaschenpost gefunden

WASHINGTON, MAY 30 (SPECIAL/ABBEEK) -- AN AMERICAN RABBI WHO
RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO EASTERN EUROPE SAYS A SENIOR
HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAS AGREED TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL TO
SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLenberg.
RAONI MARVIN HIERS OF THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER IN LOS ANGELES
SAID THAT HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ISTVAN SARLOS SAID A
MEMORIAL WOULD BE SET UP ON WALLenberg STREET IN BUDAPEST.
WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF 100,000 HUNGARIAN
JEWS NEAR THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE
SOVIET UNION AT THE END OF THE WAR AND HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE.
THE SOVIET UNION SAYS WALLenberg DIED IN 1957, BUT WALLenberg'S
SUPPORTERS AROUND THE WORLD CONTEND THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN THE
SOVIET UNION. WALLenberg WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN 1981.
RAONI HIER SAID THE GROUP OF 25 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN JEWS HE LED
ON A VISIT TO HUNGARY TWO WEEKS AGO FOUND WALLenberg STREET IN
BUDAPEST ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, BECAUSE IT IS NOT WELL MARKED ON CITY
MAPS. THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN BUDAPEST DID NOT HAVE GOOD INFORMATION
ON THE STREET'S LOCATION.
HIER SAID THE STREET IS NEAR THE AREA OF BUDAPEST WHERE
WALLENBERG WORKED IN 1944 AND 1945 TO PROVIDE SAFE PASSAGE FROM
HUNGARY FOR JEWS THREATENED BY DEPORTATION TO NAZI CONCENTRATION
CAMPS.
HIER SAID HIS GROUP DECIDED AFTER FINDING THE STREET TO RAISE THE
ISSUE OF A WALLenberg MEMORIAL AT THE BEGINNING OF ITS MEETING WITH
SARLOS. HIER SAID THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD WOULD VISIT
THE SPOT IF IT WERE WELL MARKED AND SPACE WAS PROVIDED TO LAY WREATHS
OF FLOWERS OR TO LIGHT CANDLES.
HIER SAID HE TOLD SARLOS THAT HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE
HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD NOT DONE MORE TO HONOR WALLenberg, WHO SAVED
THE LIVES OF SO MANY HUNGARIANS. HE TOLD SARLOS THAT NO PLACE EXISTED
ON WALLenberg STREET FOR CANDLES AND FLOWERS, AND THE HUNGARIAN
OFFICIAL RESPONDED THAT HE HAD NOT KNOWN THAT WAS THE CASE.
ACCORDING TO HIER, SARLOS THEN SAID HE WOULD "INSTRUCT" THE
BUDAPEST CITY COUNCIL TO REMEDY THAT SITUATION WITH A MEMORIAL. SAID
HIER: "HE GAVE US THE IMPRESSION THAT HE REALLY WAS GOING TO DO IT."
THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN GROUP ALSO ASKED FOR A STATUE TO
WALLenberg, BUT SARLOS SAID HUNGARY PREFERRED NOT TO BUILD SUCH
STATUES. SARLOS SAID HE WOULD TAKE IT UNDER CONSIDERATION, ACCORDING
TO HIER.
HIER ALSO ASKED THAT WALLenberg STREET BE BETTER MARKED ON MAPS,
ESPECIALLY THOSE GIVEN TO WESTERN TOURISTS.
THE HUNGARIAN PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN GROUP IS
RECEIVING PUBLICITY IN THE WEST. THE STORY HAS BEEN CARRIED BY
WESTERN NEWS AGENCIES, AND JEWISH GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE WEST ARE
BEING NOTIFIED.
HIER SAID HE WILL SOON WRITE TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO THANK
IT FOR THE GESTURE ON A WALLenberg MEMORIAL AND FOR ITS WILLINGNESS
TO LET HUNGARY'S 80,000 JEWS PRACTICE THEIR RELIGION AND CULTURE.
HE SAID THAT A WALLenberg MEMORIAL "WOULD BE A VERY IMPORTANT
SIGN, A SIGNAL TO THE WEST THAT HUNGARY HAS THE COURAGE TO DO THAT.
BECAUSE WE ALL KNOW IT WOULD BE AN EMBARRASSMENT TO MOSCOW, WHO WOULD
NOT BE IN FAVOR OF IT."
EAST -- HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY OK'S WALLENBERG MEMORIAL

BUDAPEST, MAY 19 (CND/UPI) -- HUNGARIAN POLITBURO MEMBER AND
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ISTVAN SARLOS HAS BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THAT A
MEMORIAL TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN
BUDAPEST.

A 25-MEMBER GROUP OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN JEWISH LEADERS SAID
THEY RECEIVED THE ASSURANCE DURING A 90-MINUTE MEETING WITH SARLOS
YESTERDAY IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

THE SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE GROUP -- LYDIA TRIANTOPOULOS -- QUOTED
SARLOS AS SAYING: "WHAT I CAN PROMISE YOU IS A MEMORIAL PLACE WHERE A
WREATH OR A BOUQUET CAN BE LAID OR A CANDLE CAN BE LIT."

TRIANTOPOULOS QUOTED SARLOS AS SAYING THE MEMORIAL WOULD BE ON
THE BUDAPEST STREET THAT IS NAMED FOR WALLENBERG.

WESTERN REPORTERS IN BUDAPEST HAVE BEEN REPORTING THAT THE SOVIET
UNION -- THROUGH PARTY CHANNELS -- RECENTLY QUASHED A HUNGARIAN
PROPOSAL TO RESTORE A LATE-1940S MONUMENT TO WALLENBERG TO ITS
ORIGINAL SITE IN BUDAPEST.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS
FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF THE SECOND
WORLD WAR.

HE DISAPPEARED IN JANUARY 1945 ON A TRIP TO DEBRECEN IN EASTERN
HUNGARY AFTER THE SOVIET ARMY LIBERATED BUDAPEST. SOME REPORTS SAY
SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARRESTED HIM ON SUSPICION OF BEING A
WESTERN SPY.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO SAID IN 1957 THAT
WALLENBERG DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947. BUT A NUMBER OF
SOVIET EMIGRES HAVE REPORTED SEEING HIM IN SOVIET PRISONS SINCE THEN.

DW/TA
EAST -- HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY OK'S WALLENBERG MEMORIAL
(WITH CN 1)

BUDAPEST, MAY 19 (UPI) -- HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO
CREATE A MEMORIAL TO RAOUl WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED
THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION DURING WORLD WAR II AND
DISAPPEARED IN 1945, AN AMERICAN JEWISH DELEGATION SAID FRIDAY.
A SPOKESWOMAN FOR A 25 U.S. AND CANADIAN JEWISH LEADERS
REPRESENTING THE LOS ANGELES-BASED SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER SAID FIVE
GROUP MEMBERS MET WITH HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ISTVAN SARLOS
FOR 90 MINUTES FRIDAY AND RECEIVED ASSURANCES THAT A PERMANENT
MEMORIAL WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

"WHAT I CAN PROMISE YOU...IS A MEMORIAL PLACE WHERE A WREATH OR A
BOUQUET CAN BE LAID OR A CANDLE CAN BE LIT," THE SPOKESWOMAN, LYDIA
TRIANTOPOULOS, QUOTED SARLOS AS SAYING.

SHE SAID SARLOS SAID THIS WOULD BE ON THE BUDAPEST STREET ALREADY
NAMED FOR WALLENBERG.

"...I WOULD REGARD IT WORTHY TO CONSIDER WHERE WE COULD FIND A
PLACE TO CREATE A SO-CALLED SHRINE OR CEREMONIAL, MEMORIAL PLACE IN
HIS HONOR," SHE QUOTED SARLOS AS ADDING.

HUNGARY ERECTED A STATUE TO WALLENBERG IN THE LATE 1940S, BUT IT
WAS DESTROYED SOON AFTER UNDER UNCLEAR CIRCUMSTANCES. IN RECENT
MONTHS THERE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTIONS IN THE HUNGARIAN MEDIA THAT A NEW
MEMORIAL SHOULD BE BUILT.

THE AMERICAN GROUP ARE TOURING EUROPE ON AN ANNUAL "MISSION OF
REMEMBRANCE AND RENEWAL AND VISITED BUDAPEST DURING WEEKLONG OFFICIAL
CEREMONIES MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HALF A
MILLION HUNGARIAN JEWS BY THE NAZIS.

THEY VISITED THE BUDAPEST DISTRICT WHERE WALLENBERG SHELTERED TENS
OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN "SAFE HOUSES."

THEY ALSO LAID A BOUQUET AND LIT A CANDLE ON RAOUl WALLENBERG ST.
A WREATHLAYING THERE AND VERBAL TRIBUTES TO WALLENBERG WERE PART OF
THE OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN CEREMONIES EARLIER THIS WEEK.

"A NUMBER OF NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS WHO KNEW AND REMEMBERED
WALLENBERG JOINED IN (OUR) CEREMONY, AND TRIED TO HELP PLACE THE
CANDLE AND FLOWERS," MS. TRIANTOPOULOS TOLD UPI BY TELEPHONE.

"ABOUT 30 OR 40 PEOPLE GATHERED TO WATCH, AND PEOPLE HURRIED FROM
A STORE WITH A STOOL SO WE COULD HANG SOME FLOWERS FROM A NAIL OVER A
PLAQUE," SHE SAID.

"ANOTHER MAN SAID HE HAD PERSONALLY RECEIVED A PROTECTION PASS
FROM WALLENBERG," SHE SAID.

WALLENBERG ISSUED JEWS "SCHUETZPASSES," PHONY CERTIFICATES
CLAIMING THE PROTECTION OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY, AND LODGED THEM IN
FIVE OR SIX "SAFE HOUSES" UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION.

WHEN RUSSIAN FORCES LIBERATED BUDAPEST IN 1945, THEY TOOK
WALLENBERG INTO CUSTODY, AND THE DIPLOMAT, THEN ABOUT 30,
DISAPPEARED. MANY PEOPLE IN THE WEST BELIEVE WALLENBERG IS STILL
ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON, BUT MOSCOW SAYS HE DIED IN 1947.

PRESIDENT REAGAN MADE WALLENBERG AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN LAST
YEAR -- ONLY THE SECOND SUCH SINCE WINSTON CHURCHILL.

"A HUNGARIAN MAN WE MET HERE SAID HE HOPED WALLENBERG WAS STILL
ALIVE, AND FROM THE WAY HE SAID IT, I REALLY HAD THE IMPRESSION HE
THinks HE IS ALIVE," MS. TRIANTOPOULOS SAID.

"I CERTAINLY DO NOT BELIEVE HE IS DEAD," SHE SAID. DW
Moskauer Veto gegen Denkmal für Wallenberg in Budapest

DW Budapest

Die Sowjetunion hat gegen die Absicht ungarischer Behörden, in Budapest ein Denkmal für den schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg aufzustellen, ihr Veto eingelegt und damit den ungarischen Plan offenkundig verhindert.


Zu den mysteriösen Begleitumständen seines Falles gehört auch, daß eine stark veränderte Kopie des ursprünglichen Wallenberg-Denkmal – allerdings ohne Hinweis auf Wallenberg und auf die von ihm geretteten Juden – als „antifaschistisches Monument“ in Debrecen steht. Dort dürfte es auch auf ausehbare Zeit stehen bleiben; denn die Sowjets haben den Ungarn über Parteikanalle, also auf dem Weg zwischen dem Apparat der sowjetischen KP und der ungarischen sozialistischen Arbeiterpartei, klar zu verstehen gegeben, daß sie kein Denkmal dieser Art in Budapest wünschen.

Bpesten gyászüленesen folytatődtak a megemlékezések abból az alka-
lombból, hogy 40 éve kezdődött a magyar zsidóság deportálása. SALGÓ
László főrabbi beszédében felhívta a figyelmet, a nácizmus ször-
nyűségei ma is arra köteleznek mindenkit, hogy szembeszálljon az
emberek, a népek, a vallások, a fajok megkülönböztetésével. Han-
gsulyozta, hogy akkor is voltak olyanok, akik felemelték szavukat
a zsidóüldözés ellen, így pl. Bartók, Kodály vagy Bacsy Zsillinszky
Tisztelettel emlékezett meg a svéd Raul Wallenbergről, aki diplo-
mataként sok üldözöttet szököttet külföldre. Károlyi Gyula a Haza-
fias Népfront-előke arról beszélt, hogy a magyar ellenállási mo-
galom, a baloldali erő tagjai és a jószándéku keresztyenek lehető-
ség szerint ugyancsak segítették a zsidókat. A gyászülenés felszó-
lalt Lékai László bőboros, a külföldi vendégek közül pedig a Zsidó
Világkongresszus központi igazgatója, a moszkvai izraelita hitköz-
ség előke, az európai zsidó hitközösségek szövetsége tanácsának el-
ője, és a magyar Zsidók Világszövetsége amerikai tagozatának el-
ője. Délelőtt a Kozma utcai temetőben gyászistentiszteleten adóz-
tak a 600-ezer magyar zsidó mátrix emlékének.

Salgótárjánban szobrot állítottak Nógrádi Sándornek, a magyar
és a nemzetközi munkásmozgalom kiemelkedő személyiségének élet-
nagyságú szobrán, Jancser Frigyes szobrászművész készítette.
Nógrádi Sándor 90 évvel ezelőtt született a Nógrád megyéhez tar-
tozó Fülekén.

ERős földrengés volt Jugoszláviában, adriaipartvidékén. Egy em-
ber meghalt és valószínűleg jelentős anyagi károkat keletkezteb
bár részletes jelentések még nem érkeztek a szerencsétlenség
következményeiről. A földmozgás erőssége a 12 beosztású Mercalli
skálán elérte 7,5 fokozatot. Az egyetlen áldozat egy 60 éves
jugozláv asszony, akinek kőszikla zuhant a kocsijára.

Olaszországban a hivatalos adatok szerint már csaknem 28-ezerre
emelkedett a földrengés miatt hajléktalanná váltak száma. Az egy
hete tartó földmozgások következtében 2,600 lakóház, 180 iskola
és kórház, további 150 templom és műemlék került olyan állapot-
ba, hogy bármikor összeomolhat. Hajnalban ismét megmozdult a
E/W - AMERICAN TELEVISION TO BROADCAST MOVIE ABOUT WALLENBERG

WASHINGTON, MAY 11 (SPECIAL/BRUMAS) - RAOUl WALLENBERG, THE
SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS DURING
WORLD WAR TWO, WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A MOVIE THAT WILL BE SHOWN ON
AMERICAN TELEVISION NEXT YEAR.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM
NAZIextermination. He was captured by advancing soviet forces and is
believed by some to still be alive in a soviet labor camp. The soviet
union has claimed that he died in prison in 1947.

The television program -- entitled "Lost Hero" -- will run for two
hours on each of two nights.

PERRY LAFFERTY, A VICE PRESIDENT AT NBC TELEVISION, SAID THE MOVIE
IS BASED ON A BOOK ABOUT WALLENBERG BY FREDERICK WERBELL AND THURSTON
CLARKE. LAFFERTY CALLED WALLENBERG "ONE OF THE GREAT UNSUNG HEROES OF
THE 20TH CENTURY." DW
VIENNA, MAY 14, REUTER - HUNGARY'S STATE NEWS AGENCY HAS BROKEN A LONG OFFICIAL SILENCE ON THE SENSITIVE SUBJECT OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY AFTER WORLD WAR TWO.

THE MTI AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH RECEIVED IN VIENNA TODAY, QUOTED A TRIBUTE FROM CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO TO WALLENBERG WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS PLAYING A KEY ROLE IN SAVING HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS. HE WAS SPEAKING AT CEREMONIES IN BUDAPEST'S JEWISH CEMETERY YESTERDAY MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF JEWISH TRANSPORTS FROM HUNGARY TO HITLER'S CAMPS.

MTI QUOTED SALGO AS SAYING: "AMONG THOSE WHO RAISED THEIR VOICES AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS WERE...ALSO FOREIGNERS, AMONG THEM THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS."

WESTERN DIPLOMATS SAY THE FATE OF WALLENBERG, WHO INTERVENED PERSONALLY TO SAVE HUNDREDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS, IS STILL A SENSITIVE ISSUE IN HUNGARIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS.

WALLENBERG, SON OF A WEALTHY SWEDISH FAMILY, WAS DESPATCHED BY THE NEUTRAL SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944. ONCE THERE HE SHELTERED THOUSANDS OF JEWS DESTINED FOR EXTERMINATION IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

IN 1945 THE SOVIET ARMY LIBERATED THE CITY AND WALLENBERG WAS LAST SEEN IN JANUARY THAT YEAR WHILE ON HIS WAY TO THE SEAT OF THE NEWLY-CREATED HUNGARIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT DEBRECEN, ALSO THE SITE OF THE SOVIET ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

HE WAS ARRESTED, TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION AND HELD IN LUBIANKA PRISON. SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAY HE DIED THERE IN 1947, WHILE SWEDEN BELIEVES ACCOUNTS BY PRISON CAMP SURVIVORS THAT WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE AS RECENTLY AS THE 1970S.

HUNGARIAN SOURCES SAI'D SINCE OCTOBER THERE HAD BEEN REFERENCES TO WALLENBERG IN TWO SMALL CULTURAL PUBLICATIONS, BUT YESTERDAY'S REPORT WAS THE FIRST FROM THE STATE NEWS AGENCY.

THE CEMETERY CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY SOME 600 JEWISH PERSONALITIES FROM HUNGARY AND ABROAD AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT AND PARTY OFFICIALS.
EAST -- NOTE TO EDITORS

IN CN103, WALLENBERG HONORED... READ THE NAME OF THE PRISON IN 4TH PARA: LUBYANKA (INSTEAD OF LUBLYANKA AS SENT) CN/ND

CN103

EAST -- WALLENBERG HONORED AT BUDAPEST CEREMONY

(WITH FF500 AND FF88 OF MAY 8)

BUDAPEST, MAY 14 (CMD/REUTER/MTI) -- THE HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY MTI SAYS RAOUl WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1945, WAS AMONG INDIVIDUALS HONORED AT A MEMORIAL FOR VICTIMS OF THE NAZI HOLOCAUST.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS BY PROVIDING THEM WITH SWEDISH PAPERS DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

HE DISAPPEARED IN JANUARY 1945 ON A TRIP TO DEBRECEN IN EASTERN HUNGARY, SITE OF THE NEWLY CREATED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS SOVIET ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

IN 1957, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO SAID WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947 IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON. BUT A NUMBER OF EMIGRES HAVE REPORTED SEEING WALLENBERG IN SOVIET PRISONS SINCE THEN -- ONE AS LATE AS 1980.

MTI WAS REPORTING ON A CEREMONY YESTERDAY IN BUDAPEST HONORING HUNGARIAN VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST.

IT SAID THE VICE PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY'S NATIONAL RABBINATE, CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO, PAID TRIBUTE TO WALLENBERG IN A SPEECH WHICH ALSO HONORED OTHERS WHO PROTESTED NAZI TREATMENT OF HUNGARIAN JEWS.

MTI QUOTED SALGO AS SAYING: "THE TRAGIC PAST, WITH ITS HORROR AND GRIEF, COMPELS EACH HONEST MAN TO GUARD PEACE AND HONESTY AND PREVENT DISCRIMINATION OR PERSECUTION ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY, RELIGION OR RACE."

SALGO WAS NOT QUOTED AS MENTIONING WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE.

MEANWHILE, WESTERN REPORTERS IN BUDAPEST HAVE BEEN REPORTING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS QUASHED A HUNGARIAN PROPOSAL TO RESTORE A MONUMENT TO WALLENBERG TO ITS ORIGINAL SITE IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

THE REPORTS ARE BASED ON HUNGARIAN SOURCES. AND THEY SAY THE VETO WAS ISSUED THROUGH PARTY CHANNELS AFTER THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT DAILY, MAGYAR NEHZEK, CALLED THE IDEA A "WORTHY GESTURE" IN AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN MARCH. DW
BUDAPEST, MAY 14 (UPI) -- WEEKLONG HUNGARIAN CEREMONIES MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS HAVE INCLUDED OFFICIAL MEMORIAL REMEMBRANCE OF RAOUl WALLenberg, WARTIME SWEDISH DIPLOMAT BELIEVED DEAD OR IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

WALLenberg DISAPPEARED IN JANUARY 1945 AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE RED ARMY IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY AFTER SAVING SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING THE WORLD WAR II NAZI HOLOCAUST.

DURING A CEREMONY SUNDAY OPENING THE REMEMBRANCE WEEK, CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO RECALLED THE SITUATION DURING THE WAR AND PRaised WALLenberg'S MEMORY.

"THERE WERE IN HUNGARY PRIESTS, ARTISTS, WHO ... FOUGHT AGAINST FASCISM," SALGO said. "WE REMEMBER ALSO RAOUl WALLenberg, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO PERSONALLY SAVED THE LIVES OF MANY HUNGARIAN JEWS."

SALGO'S TRIBUTE TO WALLenberg WAS CARRIED ON THE OFFICIAL HUN news AGENCY.

THE WALLenberg AFFAIR IS A SENSITIVE SUBJECT FOR THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH SAYS WALLenberg DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. THERE HAVE BEEN EYEWITNESS REPORTS, HOWEVER THAT HE HAS BEEN SEEN AS LATE AS 1970, IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS.

IN RECENT YEARS WESTERN COUNTRIES HAVE LAUNCHED EFFORTS TO FIND OUT DEFINITIVELY WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLenberg AND IN 1983 PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED A BILL MAKING WALLenberg AN HONORARY U.s. CITIZEN --ONLY THE SECOND SINCE WINSTON CHURCHILL.

ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN VIEW, WALLenberg'S WHEREABOUTS ARE STILL A MYSTERY.

A MONUMENT TO WALLenberg WAS ERECTED IN BUDAPEST IN 1949, BUT SOON WAS DESTROYED UNDER UNCLEAR CIRCUMSTANCES. RECENTLY AT LEAST TWO NEWS PUBLICATIONS IN HUNGARY HAVE URGED THE MONUMENT TO WALLenberg BE RESTORED. JMO
MUNICH, MAY 14 (CNS) — MTI TODAY ALSO CARRIED THE
FOLLOWING, DATED YESTERDAY:

SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF
THE HUNGARIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY A MEMORIAL MEETING WAS HELD. THE
MEETING WAS OPENED BY IMRE HEBE, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF
HUNGARIAN JEWS AND THE BUDAPEST JEWISH COMMUNITY. A SPEECH WAS
DELIVERED BY CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
NATIONAL RABBINATE.

LASZLO SALGO SAID UNDER FASCISM THE JEWISH QUESTION WAS A MEAN
TOOL TO MANIPULATE THE EXPLOITED MASSES WITH THE POISON OF
CHAUVINISM AND ANTI-SEMITISM. YET SOME PROTESTED EVEN AT THE HEIGHT
OF TERROR: BELA BARTOK, ZOLTAN KODALY, ARTUR SONYA, VILMOS APOR,
ALBERT BERECZKY, IMRE RICZKY, ENDRE BAJCSY-ZSILIWSZKY AND OTHERS.
CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO SAID TRIBUTE TO RAOUl WALLenberg, A SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT, WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF A GREAT NUMBER OF JEWS.

+THE TRAGIC PAST, WITH ITS HORROR AND GRIEF, COMPEL EACH HONEST
MEN TO GUARD PEACE AND HONESTY AND PREVENT DISCRIMINATION OR
PERSECUTION ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY, RELIGION OR RACE,+ LASZLO
SALGO SAID.

IN HIS SPEECH GYULA KALLAI, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
THE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, SAID THAT ON MARCH 19, 1944, REACTION
IN HUNGARY, IN LINE WITH ITS DECLINES LONG POLICY, OPENED UP THE WAY
TO GERMAN FASCISM TO THE OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY.

A TRAGIC CONSEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION WAS THE FORCIBLE
TRANSPORTATION TO GERMANY OF HUNGARIAN JEWS; GYULA KALLAI CONTINUED.
THE HORTHY REGIME TOOK PART IN THE ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN, THE
FABRICATION OF CHARGES AGAINST JEWS AND THE SPREADING OF RACIAL
PREJUDICE. YET EVEN DURING THE TIME OF FEAR AND TERROR THERE WERE
PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES, PARTIES, NATIONALITIES OR RELIGIONS
WHO, AT THE RISK OF THEIR LIVES, OPPOSED BARDNITY, THE HUNGARIAN
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, THE LEFT-WING FORCES RALLYING BEHIND THE MAGYAR
FRONT, AND HONEST AND GOOD-WILLING CHRISTIANS HAD SYMPATHY WITH THE
PERSECUTED JEWS AND, COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR MEANS, GRANTED
ASSISTANCE TO THEM.

OF THE PRESENT SITUATION GYULA KALLAI SAID: +OUR STATE
RECOGNIZES, MOREOVER, GUARANTEES THE FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND
RELIGION, AND IT ASSURES THE NORMAL WORK OF DENOMINATIONS.+*

CARDINAL LASZLO LEKAI, PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC
EPISCOPACY, RECALLING EVENTS OF THE TIME OF TERROR, SPOKE OF THE
STEPS HIS CHURCH TOOK TO PUT AN END TO PERSECUTION AND SAVE THE
JEWS. HE SAID PRACTICE OF JUSTICE MAY SAVE PEOPLE FROM TRAGIC
EVENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE TAKING PLACE 40 YEARS AGO.

-22- (MORE)
HUNGARY PAYS TRIBUTE TO JEWISH WW II VICTIMS (W/CN 103)

MUNICH, MAY 14 (CMD) -- MTI TODAY CARRIED THE FOLLOWING UNDER YESTERDAY'S DATELINE:

BUDAPEST, MAY 13 (MTI) - SUNDAY MORNING IN THE JEWISH CEMETARY IN KOZMA UTCA IN BUDAPEST A MEMORIAL SERVICE WAS HELD ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF THE LARGE-SCALE FORCIBLE TRANSPORTATION OF JEWS TO GERMANY FOLLOWING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY. THE SERVICE WAS ORGANIZED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF HUNGARIAN JEWS AND THE BUDAPEST JEWISH COMMUNITY.

PRESENT WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY, THE CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS OF HUNGARY AND FOREIGN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS. ALSO PRESENT WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE AND SOCIAL BODIES; INCLUDING BARNÁ NAGY SÁRKAĐI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OFFICE FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS.

IN THE FIRST SPEECH CHIEF RABBI SANDOR SCHEIBER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RABBINATE AND HEAD OF THE NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SAID NAZI TERROR DESTROYED PEOPLE, CULTURE AND DIGNITY, SIX MILLION EUROPEAN JEWS IN ALL, HE SAID, DESCRIBING THE MURDER OF 600,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS AS PART OF HISTORY'S BIGGEST GENOCIDE, HE STRESSED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESENT GENERATIONS TO PREVENT REPETITION.


BISHOP ZOLTÁN KALDY, PRESIDENT OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, SAID CURRENT PHENOMENA THAT ARE REMINISCENT OF FASCISM MUST BE STAMPED OUT. WE MUST BE VIGILANT, ACT JOINTLY AND IN TIME.

JOZSEF FERENČZ, BISHOP OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, EXPRESSED SYMPATHY TO THE JEWS OF THE COUNTRY AT A TIME OF MOURNING AND SAID THE MEMORY OF MARTYRS WILL NEVER DIE.

CHIEF RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIDER OF NEW YORK EXPRESSED SYMPATHY AND WARNED OF THE DANGER OF REMAINING IDLE IN THE FACE OF THE REEMERGENCE OF INHUMAN IDEAS. +++

(MTI IN ENGLISH, MAY 14/84)EOF

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-21- (PTO)
WASHINGTON, MAY 8 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY ERIC BOURNE APPEARS TODAY IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

VIENNA - A NEW PAGE HAS JUST BEEN ADDED TO THE "WALLENBERG MYSTERY." THIS IS THE CASE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM HITLER'S DEATH CAMPS - AND THEN DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-LIBERATED EASTERN HUNGARY.

ALTHOUGH ALMOST 40 YEARS HAVE PASSED, IT STILL IS A SENSITIVE AND EMBARRASSING ISSUE FOR THE SOVIETS. THEY HAVE COLDLY BRUSHED OFF REPEATED SWEDISH ATTEMPTS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HIS FATE.

IN 1957, THEY ASSERTED THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG HAD DIED 10 YEARS EARLIER IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON. BUT REPORTS SURFACING PERIODICALLY SINCE THEN SUGGEST HE LIVED ON AT LEAST INTO THE EARLY '70S.

NOW, ACCORDING TO RECENT INFORMATION FROM BUDAPEST, THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP HAS VETOED A HUNGARIAN MOVE TO RESTORE A STATUE COMMEMORATING WALLENBERG TO ITS ORIGINAL PRETENDED SITE IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL. THE STATUE WAS COMMISSIONED SOON AFTER THE WAR, BUT IT DISAPPEARED ON THE EVE OF ITS UNVEILING - TO REAPPEAR IN ALTERED FORM IN THE TOWN OF DEBRECEN, IN EASTERN HUNGARY.

THE STATUE'S RESTORATION TO ITS FORMER LOCATION IN BUDAPEST WAS FIRST SUGGESTED IN JANUARY IN A REVIEW OF THE HUNGARIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WHICH URGED THAT IT BE RETURNED NEXT YEAR. THAT WILL BE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE WHILE ON HIS WAY IN JANUARY 1945 TO THE SEAT OF THE NEWLY CREATED HUNGARIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT DEBRECEN, WHERE SOVIET ARMY HEADQUARTERS WERE ALSO LOCATED.

THAT JOURNEY WAS THE LAST THE OUTSIDE WORLD KNEW OF WALLENBERG.

OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL TO RESTORE THE STATUE WAS EVIDENT IN BUDAPEST'S MAGYAR NEMZET, THE NEWSPAPER OF THE COMMUNIST-LED PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT. THE NEWSPAPER HAILED IT AS A "WORTHY GESTURE" OF REMEMBRANCE.

OFFICIAL ACQUIESCENCE MAY HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE RECENT ADVANCE IN RELATIONS BETWEEN BUDAPEST AND STOCKHOLM, DUE IN PART TO THE GROWING ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN HUNGARY AND WESTERN EUROPE. BUT THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DOUBT ABOUT BUDAPEST'S GENUINE REGARD FOR WALLENBERG AND HIS RECORD.

APPARENTLY, THE HUNGARIANS PREMITTED THAT, SINCE THEY WERE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE WAR, THERE COULD BE NO OBJECTION FROM THAT QUARTER TO THEIR WISH TO DO BELATED JUSTICE TO HIS MEMORY.

EVENTS HAVE PROVED THEM WRONG. WHEN MAGYAR NEMZET'S ARTICLE APPEARED LAST MARCH, SOURCES IN BUDAPEST SAY, THE RUSSIANS LOST LITTLE TIME IN MAKING THE HUNGARIANS AWARE OF THEIR DISAPPROVAL.

THEY DID SO NOT BY WAY OF FORMAL DIPLOMATIC DEMARCHÉ OR PROTEST, BUT THROUGH PARTY CHANNELS, I.E., THROUGH THE CONTACTS MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE APPARATUS OF THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE ALL PARTY COMMITTEES OF EASTERN EUROPE. IT IS THROUGH SUCH CHANNELS THAT MOSCOW'S INFLUENCE IS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON ALL DECISIONS MADE BY ITS ALLIES IN SENSITIVE POLICY QUESTIONS.

EVEN OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN ACCOUNTS STILL TEND TO OBSCURE PRECISELY WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ORIGINAL WALLENBERG STATUE - A 90 FOOT HIGH BRONZE IN "ST GEORGE AND THE DRAGON" STYLE ON A GRANITE PLINTH.

IT STOOD BRIEFLY IN BUDAPEST'S ST. STEPHEN'S PARK - SITE OF THE FORMER JEWISH GHETTO - IN THE SPRING OF 1949. BUT ON THE VERY EVE OF THE OFFICIAL UNVEILING, IT SIMPLY DISAPPEARED. SOME PEOPLE WHO CLAIMED TO BE EYESIGHTSEES SAID IT WAS REMOVED BY THE RUSSIANS AND BADLY "DAMAGED" IN THE PROCESS. (PTO)
Soviet authorities on Friday quashed a Hungarian proposal to honor Raoul Wallenberg in the town of Debrecen, its destination when he was picked up by the Russians. The Debrecen statue is a standard anti-Fascist memorial, there is no trace of the character intended in the original sculpture, nor does the original's inscription of "undying gratitude" to Raoul Wallenberg appear.

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

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

Ever since the 1956 uprising, the Budapest leaders have combined domestic reform with an understandable political prudence in their relations with Moscow and with fellow members of the Warsaw Pact. For example, Budapest has been careful not to openly identify with their either the persistent endeavors of the Swedish government to persuade the Russians to throw light on Raoul Wallenberg's fate or with the support given those efforts by the United States and other Western countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the process, the more generously inclined Hungarians have apparently been snubbed, and the statue of Raoul Wallenberg seems destined to stay in its provincial obscurity at least for some time to come.
additional 800,000 head. Furthermore, by using reserve fodder, livestock can be kept at the 1983 level.

Laszlo Rasko


HISTORY

Overdue Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg?

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

The young Swedish diplomat came to Hungary in the summer of 1944 in order to save, with the help of funds from the US, about 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination camps. He did so by issuing Swedish passports and false papers, setting up "Swedish houses" protected by the Swedish government, and showing great courage and determination in dealing with the German and
the Hungarian Arrowcross (Nazi) Party members. On 17 January 1945, after six months of heroic aid, he disappeared while on his way to Debrecen, under Soviet military escort, to join the seat of the newly established provisional Hungarian government and the Russian Army headquarters. According to the official Hungarian view, Wallenberg's whereabouts are still a mystery. The Soviets claim that he is dead. In February 1957 Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister at the time Andrei Gromyko announced that Wallenberg had died of "heart failure" in Lubyanka prison on 17 July 1947, thus supporting the suspicion that Wallenberg had been arrested by the NKVD. Eyewitnesses, however, have repeatedly reported seeing him, not only in the period from 1945-1947 but also much later, in 1961 and in 1972, in various Soviet prisons. He would be 72 today.

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

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

The suggestion of erecting a monument in his honor was raised as early as 1945. The Hungarian artist Pal Patzay was commissioned for the statue, and a Wallenberg committee was set up to solicit donations and supervise the project. Cast in bronze, the 28-meter-high statue set atop a granite pedestal depicts a nude battling with a serpent and symbolizes Wallenberg's fight against Nazi terror. The head bears the inscription:
Raoul Wallenberg, delegate of the Swedish people. From July 1944 to January 1945, he led the courageous and noble humanitarian activity of the Swedish Royal Embassy in Budapest. He became our hero in the dark period of destruction! May this memorial proclaim our undying gratitude, here ... where the persecuted were protected by his staunchly vigilant humanity during the dark night of an inhuman era.

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

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

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

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

After being repaired in 1950, the statue lost its specific significance as a memorial to Wallenberg and was intended as an "antifascist memorial" to be erected in an arbitrarily chosen square. The sculptor himself referred to it in June 1950 as Victory over Fascism, only to change the title in September for the first Hungarian Exhibition of the Fine Arts, to Figure with a Snake. Gradually, people forgot the original meaning of the
sculpture. In 1953 the statue was placed next to a pharmaceuti-
cal factory in Debrecen, where it stands today and is known as
the Serpent Killer. (A replica was even taken to Djakarta by
Sukarno to adorn his presidential palace.) Magyar Nemzet has
urged the restoration of the Wallenberg statue to its original
site, saying "it would be a worthy gesture for our . . . remem-
brance of the 40th anniversary of his death [sic]." The rein-
stallation of the Wallenberg statue has found resonance in the
West, too; a West German newspaper concluded that "noteworthy
matters are in the air in Hungary this spring."6 As pressure on
Moscow from many national and international (including the UN)
quarters mounts, the Hungarian authorities, who for years have
ignored Wallenberg, must be following the developments with
somewhat mixed feelings. They would prefer not to take sides, but
their relations with Sweden have improved to the point where re-
main ing silent on The Wallenberg case would constitute a serious
setback in Hungarian-Swedish relations.

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

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

Eva Lengyel and Alfred Reisch

3 In a May 1980 conversation with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten,
Gromyko stood by his 1957 memorandum.
4 See Hungarian SR/2, RFER, 24 January 1983, item 2. After his visit Lantos came out in support of a much-sought Hungarian aim, namely, US legislation granting a multyear MFN trade status to Hungary -- a move not yet made final by the American Congress.


IDEOLOGY

7. Marxist-Christian Dialogue in Budapest

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

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

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

A television program in 1981 entitled "Dialogue About the Dialogue," about relations between Marxists and Christians; the Protestant-Marxist dialogue in Debrecen in 1981; and the conference in Zopron on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of
Wir stolzen Ungarn
Von Carl Gustaf Ströhm


Wallenberg war als Mitglied der damaligen schwedischen Gesandtschaft der Retter von zehntausend ungarischen Juden, die in den letzten Wochen und Monaten der deutschen Besetzung 1944 durch Eichmann nach Auschwitz transportiert werden sollten; der neutrale Schwede versah sie mit schwedischen Papiere. Als die Sowjets einmarschierten, verschwand Wallenberg spurlos. Es heißt, er sei in sowjetischen Gefängnissen oder Lagern gesehen worden. Ob er noch lebt oder als sowjetischer Häftling starb, konnte bis heute trotz intensiver Bemühungen nicht geklärt werden.


Kein Zweifel: Bemerkenswertes liegt in diesem Jahr in der ungarischen Frühlingsluft.
EAST--HUNGARIAN DAILY SAYS WALLENBERG STATUE SHOULD BE DISPLAYED

(EDITORS: OTHER AGENCIES HAVE BEEN ASKED ABOUT THIS)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 9 (AP)--A STATE-RUN NEWSPAPER IN THIS SOVIET BLOC NATION ON FRIDAY SAID A STATUE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG, CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II, SHOULD BE RETURNED TO PUBLIC DISPLAY.

WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF BUDAPEST JEWS SPECIAL PASSPORTS IN ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THEM FROM DEATH IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS, DISSAPPEARED IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST STAGES OF THE WAR.

MOSCOW HAS DENIED UNSUBSTANTIATED REPORTS THAT IT IMPRISONED WALLENBERG AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. SEVERAL FORMER INMATES OF SOVIET SENTENTION CAMPS HAVE CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN HIM OR TALKED WITH HIM AND SOME SAY HE REMAINS ALIVE TODAY, IN PRISON.

THE DAILY MAGYAR NEMZET SAID THE STATUE WAS LIKELY "TOPPLED AND DAMAGED BY UNKNOWN PERPETRATORS ... SHORTLY AFTER ITS ERECTION." IT DID NOT COMMENT ON THE MONUMENT'S PRESENT LOCATION.

"IT WOULD BE A FINE GESTURE FOR HISTORICAL REMEMBRANCE IF NEXT YEAR ... THE WORK ... COULD BE SEEN AGAIN, IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AND AT ITS ORIGINAL PLACE IN (BUDAPEST'S ST. STEPHEN'S PARK)," SAID THE DAILY, CALLING 1985 THE "40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DEATH."
FOLYÓIRATSZEMLE

Mozgó Világ, História, Kortárs

Új címlappal s egy kissé növekedett meg a Mozgó Világ január-i kifejezés száma. A kényezetségből megváltoztatott borító grafikai megoldásának nyugalmazása és ügy nekült tartandó, mint ahogyan az előző adatok is szemtű - ügyessége, amit a megújulás kapcsán szó szerint nem ez az esés középpontjában. Az a gondolat, hogy mégis teljesítmény az igazán fontos, amelyet a megújult szerkesztőség a közönségnek ad fel a kutatói közönségnek.

Sokul - mondhatjuk: többé-nem, olyan kereskedések tőkéje van az új címlappal. Valahányszor, amikor a "Mozgó Világ" címlappeit "válogatják" a versek, novellák, kisregények, részletek, interjúok, publiciták, újságok vagy nyilvánvalóban a programadás és megfogalmazás zárt elválasztásával kerültek egy-egy címlappal.


Sorsközösségben

Poszony egyre nyújtózkodik; a belső sorra leveti a ki- nött, születés után, teret, a korosztály, a mérsékelt, az egész évzárók azóra vannak, a tága alig jár síkság, szárnyalat, egész oszlopba véle a Május 15, ahol egy képesméteket hanyatokban található a Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dologszövetség. Kulturnális Nemzeteknek köszönhető. Néhány képesmétekre ide, a kanyar, édes Vysoká utcaiban állt valamikor a hő, amelyben Petőfi édes.

Harmonikus együttélés

Ezekben a napokban a meg- szokatlan többent fordult meg a CSEMADOK festőművészeké- ben: 35 évvel ezelőtt, 1919. március 5-én alakult meg az egyesület. A kormányzatot nagyjából az alapkörben, körülötte Lórincz Gryula – az új Széchenyi főszervezője, a kivadászó művészet és grafikus, az egyesület oszlopai elné- tő – a következőket mondta: „A Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dologszövetség kulturnális szereplőinek egyik fő feladata, hogy műszerte, hogy a magyar és a szélen napos, valamint az ott élő más nemzetiségek egy- másától való egységességet, az egységeséget, a közösségülését, hogy megpróbálják megőrizni a nemzeti és az országos néhányukat, a CSEMADOK munkásságát. Ez azzal jár, hogy a magyar nemzetiség és a szlovák nemzetiség együttélését." Az egyes ügyeket érdemes megközelíteni, hogy megszüntesse a magyar és a szélen napos, valamint az ott élő más nemzetiségek egy- másától való egységességet, az egységeséget, a közösségülését, hogy megpróbálják megőrizni a nemzeti és az országos néhányukat, a CSEMADOK munkásságát. Ez azzal jár, hogy a magyar nemzetiség és a szlovák nemzetiség együttélését.\n
Duna menti tavasz

Jelenleg 834 amatőr csoport- közé 13 évvel éppen az egyik legnagyobb magyar kultúra, s járulhat a hozzá éppen megőrizéséhez. Mert az 35 év egyik fontos eseménye, hogy a kulturális széfok, amely azért bőkezű műfajokben alakult ki általánosnak, a művészetnek megfelelő és országos seregesemlek. Festők rendszere. Az egyesület a közönségnek, a művészeknek és az egész nemzetnek vallatott, hogy a CSEMADOK munkásságát.

Csalóközök

Panelépületek fényművei közt egyedül baktartók. Akkor Poszony egyik ügy keretében a művészet magyar kultúra, s járulhat a hozzá éppen megőrizéséhez. Mert az 35 év egyik fontos eseménye, hogy a kulturális széfok, amely azért bőkezű műfajokban alakult ki általánosnak, a művészetnek megfelelő és országos seregesemlek. Festők rendszere. Az egyesület a közönségnek, a művészeknek és az egész nemzetnek vallatott, hogy a CSEMADOK munkásságát.

Magyar Nemzet 1934 március 4.
EAST -- UPI: HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE, DAILY ON WALLENBERG MONUMENT (WITH CN 98, F-111)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 9 (UPI) -- A HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE HAS CALLED FOR A LOST MONUMENT TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG TO BE REPLACED NEXT YEAR TO COINCIDE WITH THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

THE BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER MAGYAR NEMZET FRIDAY QUOTED AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE PERIODICAL HISTORIA CALLING FOR RESURRECTION OF THE MONUMENT TO WALLENBERG, WHOM IT DESCRIBED AS A "GREAT-HEARTED AND BRAVE PERSONALITY."

WALLENBERG WORKED TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION BY THE NAZIS DURING THE FINAL YEARS OF WORLD WAR II AND, AS THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT, "DISAPPEARED ON JAN. 17, 1945 UNDER STILL UNKNOWN CIRCUMSTANCES SOMEWHERE IN HUNGARY."

WESTERN EVIDENCE HAS SAID WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THERE HAVE BEEN CONFLICTING STORIES AS TO HIS FATE.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED IN MAGYAR NEMZET NOTED THAT THERE WAS ALREADY A STREET NAMED AFTER WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST AND A MONUMENT BY SCULPTOR PAL PATZAY WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY 35 YEARS AGO.

"AS TO THE FATE OF THE MONUMENT ... THERE IS CONTRADICTORY INFORMATION IN THE PRESS OF THOSE TIMES, BUT IT SEEMS MOST PROBABLE THAT NOT LONG AFTER IT WAS SET UP UNKNOWN PERSONS ... THREW DOWN AND RUINED IT," IT SAID.

IT SAID, "IT WOULD BE A NICE GESTURE OF OUR HISTORICAL REMEMBERANCE IF NEXT YEAR AT THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DEATH (CQ) IT WOULD BE SET UP AT ITS ORIGINAL PLACE, THE SZENT ISIVAN PARK, SO WE COULD SEE AGAIN THE GREAT WORK OF PAL PATZAY."
EAST--HUNGARIAN DAILY SAYS WALLENBERG'S STATUE SHOULD BE SET UP AGAIN
(WITH F-111)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 9 (UPI/AP/CND) -- WESTERN REPORTERS IN BUDAPEST
TODAY QUOTED AN ARTICLE IN A HUNGARIAN DAILY SAYING THAT A MONUMENT
BE SET UP AGAIN TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS
DURING WORLD WAR TWO. HE DID SO CHIEFLY BY SUPPLYING FALSE PAPERS.

THE ARTICLE IN MAGYAR NEMZET, THE DAILY OF THE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S
FRONT -- THE COUNTRY'S COMMUNIST-LED MASS ORGANIZATION -- DESCRIBED
WALLENBERG AS A "GREAT-HEARTED AND BRAVE PERSONALITY."

THE ARTICLE SAID WALLENBERG "DISAPPEARED ON JANUARY 17, 1945
UNDER STILL UNKNOWN CIRCUMSTANCES SOMEWHERE IN HUNGARY."

WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE SOVIETS
WHEN THEY LIBERATED BUDAPEST. UNTIL 1957, THE SOVIETS CLAIMED THEY
KNEW NOTHING OF HIM. THEN THEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE HAD BEEN
IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION BUT HAD DIED SOME YEARS EARLIER.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED IN MAGYAR NEMZET NOTED THAT THERE WAS ALREADY
A STREET NAMED AFTER WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST AND A MONUMENT BY SCULPTOR
PAL PATZAY WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY 35 YEARS AGO.

IT SAID "AS TO THE FATE OF THE MONUMENT ... THERE IS
CONTRADICTORY INFORMATION IN THE PRESS OF THOSE TIMES, BUT IT SEEMS
MOST PROBABLE THAT NOT LONG AFTER IT WAS SET UP UNKNOWN PERSONS ...
THREW DOWN AND RUINED IT."

THE ARTICLE SAID, "IT WOULD BE A NICE GESTURE OF OUR HISTORICAL
REMEMBERANCE IF NEXT YEAR AT THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S
DEATH IT WOULD BE SET UP AT ITS ORIGINAL PLACE," IN A BUDAPEST PARK,
"SO WE COULD SEE AGAIN THE GREAT WORK OF PAL PATZAY."

ASSOCIATED PRESS SAYS THE ARTICLE DID NOT COMMENT ON THE PRESENT
LOCATION OF THE MONUMENT. LD/IZ
E/W -- WIESENTHAL ASKS PALME ACTION ON WALLENBERG
(W/FF71)

VIENNA, JAN. 18 (AP/AFP/CND) -- SWEDISH PREMIER OLOF PALME HAS BEEN URGED TO ASK SOVIET OFFICIALS NOW IN STOCKHOLM FOR INFORMATION ABOUT RAOUl WALLENBERG. HE'S THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED HUNGARIAN NEWS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

THE REQUEST CAME FROM SIMON WIESENTHAL, THAT HEAD OF A PRIVATE GROUP IN VIENNA THAT TRACKS DOWN NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.

WIESENTHAL TODAY RELEASED A TELEGRAM TO PALME THAT SAID IT WOULD SERVE THE PURPOSE OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE "IF RAOUl WALLENBERG REGAINED FREEDOM OR HIS FATE WERE UNEQUIVOCALLY CLARIFIED."

WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS, WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS AFTER THEY OCCUPIED BUDAPEST IN 1945. MOSCOW CLAIMS WALLENBERG DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT OTHER PRISONERS HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE IN RECENT YEARS.

YESTERDAY, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ OPENED HIS SPEECH TO THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE WITH A TRIBUTE TO WALLENBERG -- WHO IS AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

U.S. OFFICIALS IN STOCKHOLM TOLD OUR CORRESPONDENT THAT SHULTZ WOULD RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE TODAY WHEN HE MEETS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GRUMLYKO. THE U.S. HAS OFTEN DEMANDED A FULL SOVIET EXPLANATION ON WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG. CB/66
CND76  A-WIRE  17-JAN-84 16:18

E/W--SHULTZ OPENS SPEECH WITH WALLENBERG REFERENCE (W/CND75)

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 17 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON)--U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ BEGAN HIS SPEECH TO THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM TODAY WITH A TRIBUTE TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN THE WAR.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST 39 YEARS AGO TODAY--ON JANUARY 17, 1945. THE SOVIET UNION HAS SAID HE DIED IN 1947, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT HE WAS SEEN ALIVE IN SOVIET PRISONS AFTER 1947.

SHULTZ BEGAN HIS SPEECH BY SAYING: "I COMMEND OUR SWEDISH HOSTS FOR THEIR LONG TRADITION, EXEMPLIFIED BY RAOUl WALLENBERG, OF ACTIVE AND SELFLESS DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS." U.S. OFFICIALS TOLD OUR CORRESPONDENT THAT SHULTZ WOULD ALSO RAISE THE WALLENBERG ISSUE AT HIS MEETING TOMORROW WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO.

WALLENBERG WILL BE HONORED IN STOCKHOLM TONIGHT WITH A MEMORIAL CONCERT AT THE CATHEDRAL IN THE OLD TOWN. AMONG THOSE ATTENDING WILL BE PER ANGER, WHO WAS THE SWEDISH ENVOY IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.  IL/RH
E/W -- 1ST ADD PALME OPENS (CN 35) XXX HOPE

(EGGLESTON) -- U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO WERE AMONG THE 33 FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

SHULTZ WILL MAKE THE INITIAL AMERICAN ADDRESS THIS AFTERNOON (ABOUT 1630 CET) WHILE GROMYKO IS NOW EXPECTED TO SPEAK TOMORROW MORNING.

OUTSIDE THE CONFERENCE BUILDING IN CENTRAL STOCKHOLM, DEMONSTRATORS STOOD IN SNOW AND SLEET WITH BANNERS URGING THE DELEGATES TO WORK CONSTRUCTIVELY FOR PEACE.

ANOTHER SMALL GROUP CARRIED BANNERS DEMANDING THAT THE SOVIET UNION PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT RAOUl WALLENBERG. HE WAS THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO RESCUED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS BUT WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST ON THIS DATE (JAN. 17) IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND DISAPPEARED. CB/
Raoul Wallenbergs Schicksal Thema in Stockholm?

DW, Bonn

Der schwedische Ministerpräsident Olof Palme ist vom Leiter des jüdischen Dokumentationszentrums in Wien, Simon Wiesenthal, in einem Telegramm aufgefordert worden, auf der Stockholmer Konferenz über Vertrauensbildung und Sicherheit in Europa, das Schicksal des verschollenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg zu erörtern.


WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, (CNS) -- THE FOLLOWING WAS CARRIED BY
USIA TODAY:

WASHINGTON -- FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT RELEASED
BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON JANUARY 17, TO COMMEMORATE
THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL WALLENBERG:

(BEGIN TEXT)

ON JANUARY 17, 1945, IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SOVIET
AUTHORITIES ESCORTED AWAY A YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHOSE
COMPASSION AND COURAGE CHANGED THE FATE AND SAVED THE LIVES
OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS. TODAY, 39 YEARS LATER, RAOUl
WALLENBERG IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

WALLENBERG'S MISSION BEGAN IN 1944 WHEN HE ARRIVED IN
BUDAPEST FROM SWEDEN TO FIND THAT OVER 400,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS
HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ AND BIRKENAU, AND 300,000 MORE
REMAINED IN GHETTOS AND DEPORTATION CENTERS -- WAITING.
WALLENBERG WAS DETERMINED TO RESCUE THEM. IGNORING ALL
PERSONAL DANGER, HE PULLED PEOPLE OUT OF +DEATH MARCHES,4
BOARDED THE DEPORTATION TRAINS TO HAND OUT SWEDISH PAPERS;
AND HELPED TO BLOCK THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUDAPEST GHETTO.
ALTOGETHER, NEARLY 100,000 JEWS -- AMONG THEM A FUTURE MEMBER
OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS -- WERE RESCUED BY RAOUl
WALLENBERG. AFTER THE NAZIS LEFT, IN 1945, WALLENBERG WAS
ESCORTED BY SOVIET OFFICERS TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
PROVISIONAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN EASTERN HUNGARY. HE
NEVER RETURNED.

IN RESPONSE TO REPEATED INQUIRIES, THE SOVIET UNION FINALLY
STATED IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD PERISHED IN PRISON 10
YEARS BEFORE. YET THERE ARE REPORTS FROM SURVIVORS OF THE
GULAG THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE. THE SOVIET UNION HAS A MORAL
OBLIGATION TO PUT TO REST, ONCE AND FOR ALL, THE QUESTIONS
THAT CONTINUE TO ARISE ABOUT RAOUl WALLENBERG.

(END TEXT)
In the very depths of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg held high the standard of goodness and dignity. The United States government supported his mission then, and the American people continue to owe him a special debt. In 1981, the President signed into law a bill making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizen -- the only non-American other than Winston Churchill ever to be so honored.

We know we speak for all Americans, and for all who live by the principles of justice, when we call on the Soviet government to provide a full accounting of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

(End Text)
WASHINGTON, FEB. 22 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED YESTERDAY IN THE WASHINGTON TIMES:

RAOUl WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF AT LEAST 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II, WAS TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE SOVIET UNION JAN. 17, 1945, AND HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE.

WHILE THERE'S NOTHING VERY STRANGE ABOUT THE SOVIETS MISPLACING A FEW PEOPLE, OR EVEN WHOLE REGIONS OF THEM, MR. WALLENBERG'S FAMILY REFUSES TO BUY THE SOVIET CLAIM THAT HE IS DEAD. THEY HAVE FILED A SUIT CALLING FOR THE PROOF OF HIS DEATH, OR HIS RELEASE, AND IN EITHER CASE DLRS 39 MILLION IN DAMAGES. WHY DON'T THE SOVIETS SETTLE THIS AFFAIR ONCE AND FOR ALL?

FOR 12 YEARS, THE SOVIETS DENIED THEY HAD MR. WALLENBERG. THEN, ON FEB. 2, 1957, DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GRROMYKO TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HE HAD DIED IN HIS CELL JULY 17, 1947, PRESUMABLY FROM A HEART ATTACK. MR. WALLENBERG'S FAMILY THINKS HE IS IN A SOVIET PRISON OR MENTAL INSTITUTION, ALTHOUGH OTHERS, INCLUDING SOME SOVIET EXPERTS, SAY IT IS DOUBTFUL HE COULD HAVE SURVIVED THE CURELTY OF SOVIET PRISON LIFE -- IF STILL ALIVE, HE'S 71 YEARS OLD. THE FAMILY COUNTERS BY NOTING THAT THE SOVIET HORDES OF NOTE TAKERS AND FILE CLERKS SHOULD BE ABLE TO PRESENT AN OFFICIAL DEATH CERTIFICATE. WHY DON'T THEY?

SEVERAL PEOPLE HAVE REPORTED SEEING OR COMMUNICATING WITH MR. WALLENBERG. AN ITALIAN DIPLOMAT RELEASED FROM SOVIET PRISON SAID THAT FORM 1945-48 HE COMMUNICATED WITH A SWEDE NAMED WALLENBERG IN A CELL NEXT TO HIS BY TAPPING CODED MESSAGES ON THE WALL. IN 1979, A SOVIET PRISONER SAID HE SAW WALLENBERG IN MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON. THERE ARE CREDIBLE REPORTS OF MANY OTHER SIGHTINGS BETWEEN 1948 AND 1979.

THE SOVIETS REFUSE TO TALK. THEY COULD END THE SPECULATION THAT FURTHER POISON WORLD OPINION BY EITHER RELEASING MR. WALLENBERG, OR AT LEAST GIVING UP HIS REMAINS. JMO
E/W -- CANADIAN JEWS URGE GOVERNMENT TO HONOR WALLENBERG

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 13 (CND/AP) -- AN ORGANIZATION OF CANADIAN JEWS IS URGING THEIR GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE RAOUl WALLENBERG AN HONORARY CITIZEN IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION ABOUT HIS FATE.

THE FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS DURING WORLD WAR TWO, WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY SOVIET OFFICIALS IN 1945. THE SOVIETS SAID HE DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS HE WAS STILL ALIVE.

B'NAI B'RITH CANADA, A JEWISH SERVICE ORGANIZATION, SAYS MAKING WALLENBERG AN HONORARY CANADIAN CITIZEN WOULD GIVE THE GOVERNMENT THE RIGHT TO PURSUE INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM.

A SPOKESMAN SAID: "IT WOULD GIVE EVEN MORE STATURE TO THE MAN AND COULD EVEN ALLOW OUR GOVERNMENT TO SAY TO THE SOVIETS THAT HE BE RELEASED TO US."

WALLENBERG, WHO GAVE SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO JEWS, WAS MADE AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN IN 1981. SP/BY TL
WASHINGTON, FEB. 8 (USIA) -- THE FOLLOWING IS A VOA EDITORIAL, REFLECTING THE VIEWS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:


THese are some of the more than 15 reported sightings inside the immense soviet prison system of a man believed to be the swedish diplomat raoul wallenberg. and the dates of all these reported sightings are after the soviet claim mr. wallenberg died. (garbled line)

we'd like to know. so would all those who share our concern about the fate of this honored man, whose heroic -- and successful --

efforts to save the lives of thousands of hungarian jews from nazi extermination during world war two were followed in 1945 by his arrest by the occupying red army and his disappearance into the soviet gulag. in 1981, mr. wallenberg was made an honorary u.s. citizen. and now, mr. wallenberg's family has brought suit in an american court against the soviet union, demanding that the records reveal what happened to him.

there is good reason to wonder. in 1945, one day before mr. wallenberg disappeared, the soviets said they were taking measures to "protect" him. but in 1947, after repeated inquiries by the swedish government, the soviets claimed they heard of him. then, ten years later, the soviets changed their story again. foreign minister andrei gromyko announced that, indeed, mr. wallenberg had been imprisoned in lubyanka -- but that in july, 1947, aged only 35 years, mr. wallenberg had "died suddenly in his cell."

somewhere in the soviet union's stony dominion of prisons lies the truth about this matter -- whether and where mr. wallenberg still lives; if and how and when he really died. we believe the soviet union has an obligation to explain once and for all -- and provide some evidence to back up its story, and, if this good man still lives, he must be freed at once.

there are those -- including, we suspect, the soviet rulers -- who may wonder why one man's fate is so important, but in free societies, every individual counts. and for the countless thousands of men and women and children that he saved, raoul wallenberg proved just how much difference one man can make.
WASHINGTON, Feb 5 (AP) - BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, 1944. It's a time U.S. Representative Tom Lantos and his wife Annette don't talk about in much depth because, as Lantos put it, "I don't want to dwell on the details."

As Nazis carried out Adolf Hitler's orders to exterminate Jews, a 32-year-old Swedish diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg devoted himself to saving them by passing out phony passports and bullying German and Hungarian officials.

The memory of Wallenberg, who disappeared after his arrest by the Soviets in January 1945, is still fresh for the Lantoses. "Both my husband and I are committed to resuscitating him from 'no man's status'," Mrs. Lantos said in a telephone interview.

Their latest effort to do that came last week when they joined in filing a suit in U.S. District Court, seeking Wallenberg's release from the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Lantos, now a grandmother who speaks in accented English, started the free Wallenberg movement seven years ago. Since then, she said she has watched the movement snowball into a "small army" of supporters.

In 1982, Lantos, a Democrat, scored a victory by securing congressional passage of a resolution granting honorary U.S. citizenship to Wallenberg. Winston Churchill is the only other person to be so honored.

Lantos, 56, said Friday that he knew Wallenberg personally and worked in the anti-Nazi resistance in Budapest. For a period, he said, he was in a forced labor camp from which he escaped.

In fact, the congressman said he was protected by Wallenberg in one of the Swedish diplomat's "safe houses." He said he did not want to dwell on the details.

When Wallenberg, a member of a prominent banking family, arrived in Hungary in mid-1944 he rented 32 apartment buildings and declared them Swedish territory, off-limits to German and Hungarian officials. In was in these "safe houses," draped with Swedish flags, that Lantos and other Jews hid out.

Mrs. Lantos said Wallenberg developed an underground commando unit. Some of the members wore stolen Gestapo uniforms, she said, adding that they were the "lifeline" for people in the "safe houses."

Wallenberg, who is credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Jews, also developed the "so-called protective passport," Lantos said. It was basically a piece of paper saying the bearer would have residency in Sweden, he added.

Other governments, including those of Spain, Switzerland and Portugal, also came up with the phony passports, which were given to Jews.

"In the chaos and confusion, it was often accepted," thereby allowing Jews to leave Hungary, he said. Mrs. Lantos and her mother, wife of a well-known businessman, fled Hungary with Portuguese papers, Lantos said.

Lantos, who was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1980, left Hungary in 1947 and came to Washington state where he attended university on a scholarship. Mrs. Lantos, who married her husband in 1950, also went in the late 1940s to Seattle where she finished high school.

Lantos said he recently returned to Budapest and went back to the house where he had received refuge from Wallenberg in 1944.

Lantos said the effort on behalf of Wallenberg is one of the "most worthwhile things" to do.

Mrs. Lantos said "the last convincing testimony" that Wallenberg is alive in the Soviet Union came in February 1980. "We do not accept the statements that he is dead," she said.

And Mrs. Lantos added: "We made a pledge that we will not stop fighting for his release. I'm not alone anymore." 66
WASHINGTON, FEB. 2 (UPI) -- but for a few Soviet officials and
prison guards, nobody knows for sure whether Raoul Wallenberg
is still alive.

His family in Sweden believes he still survives somewhere in a
Soviet prison or mental institution, at the age of 72 miraculously
managing to stay fit and sane after 39 years of imprisonment.

Others, including some Soviet experts, say it is doubtful he could
have survived the rigors of Soviet prison life.

His family says if he were dead, the procedure-minded Soviets
would have presented an official death certificate or his remains and
can be forced to release him. Others more skeptical say Wallenberg's
real fate may never be known.

There are few undisputable facts in the mystery. It is known with
certainty that Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved at least
100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi concentration camps in World War II,
was taken into custody by the Russians on Jan. 17, 1945. It was the
last time anyone saw him as a free man.

For 12 years, the Soviets denied they had him in custody. On Feb.
2, 1957, then-deputy foreign minister Andrei Gromyko sent a note to
the Swedish government saying Wallenberg had died in his cell on July
17, 1947, presumably from a heart attack. The note said Wallenberg
was cremated without an autopsy.

Since then, the Soviets have refused to discuss the case, nor with the
governments of Sweden and the United States, nor with private
committees formed to learn his fate.

But since he was taken into custody, there have been numerous
reports that Wallenberg was seen alive. His brother, Guy von Dardeel,
says he has new evidence Wallenberg is still alive but can't release it.

Here is some of the published evidence saying Wallenberg was alive
long after the Soviets said he had died:

--July 17, 1947. Russian date of Wallenberg's death.
--April 1945-46, a released Italian diplomat said he communicated
with a Swede named Wallenberg in a cell next to his by tappingscode
messages on the wall.
--1953. Abraham Kalinski, a former Soviet prisoner, saw Wallenberg
several times exercising in a prison yard.
--January-February 1955. An Austrian whose name was not disclosed
said he spent a night with Wallenberg in Corpus II of Vladimir
Prison. Wallenberg told him he had spent years in solitary
confinement.
--1955-57. The Swedish government repeatedly asked the Soviets for
information about Wallenberg. On March 19, 1956, the Soviets said
Wallenberg was not and never had been in the Soviet Union.
--FEB. 7, 1957. Gromyko's note reporting Wallenberg's death 12
years earlier.
--1959. Kalinski wrote his sister in Israel twice saying a Swede
was still in prison with him.
--Jan. 27, 1961. A Swedish professor, Nanna Svartz, met with
Soviet professor Aleksandr Miashnikov, a confidante of Nikita
Khruschev's physician. Svartz baia a young Hungarian visiting
Stockholm read about Wallenberg for the first time. He went to von
Dardeel and said he had had lunch with a woman and her father, a
senior Hungarian official. The father had said Wallenberg was in a
Siberian camp at the time.
--1978. Conid Lubarsky, a Soviet dissident living in Munich said a
reliable source in Moscow reported "one old Swede" was in a
psychiatric hospital in Blagovichinsk.
--1979. A Soviet prisoner said he saw Wallenberg in Lubianka
prison. Bor
WASHINGTON, FEB. 2 (SPECIAL/LYLE) — TWO AMERICANS ARE TODAY FILING SUIT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION IN A COURT IN WASHINGTON SEEKING THE RELEASE OF WALLENBERG AND 39-MILLION DOLLARS IN DAMAGES.

WALLENBERG IS THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING MORE THAN 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN THE CLOSING MONTHS OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE DID SO CHIEFLY BY SUPPLYING FALSE PAPERS. HE WAS TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE SOVIETS WHEN THEY LIBERATED BUDAPEST.

UNTIL 1957, THE SOVIETS CLAIMED THEY KNEW NOTHING OF HIM. THEN THEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION BUT HAD DIED SOME YEARS EARLIER.

ONE OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWS WALLENBERG SAVED IS NOW CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS. HE HAS JOINED PHILADELPHIA ATTORNEY MORRIS WOLFF IN FILING THE SUIT. BOTH WERE INTERVIEW TODAY ON AMERICAN TELEVISION.


LANTOS SAID THAT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THROUGHOUT THE LAST TWO DECADES FROM WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "UTTERLY IMPECCABLE SOURCES" THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

LANTOS SAID THE "LAW SUIT IS PART OF AN ONGOING EFFORT BY INDIVIDUALS AND BY OUR GOVERNMENT TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF RAOUl WALLENBERG OR SHOULD HE BE DEAD, TO FINALLY FIND OUT THE TRUTH ABOUT HIM."

THE SUIT SEeks 39-MILLION DOLLARS IN DAMAGES FOR WALLENBERG'S FAMILY--ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS HE HAS BEEN IMPRISONED.

WOLFF AND LANTOS SAID THE FACT THAT WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE U.S. TWO YEARS AGO--ONLY THE SECOND PERSON EVER TO BE SO NAMED-- HELPS IN THEIR COURT CASE. WALLENBERG WAS SENT TO HUNGARY BY SWEDEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
E/W--GERMANS INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO UNCOVER WALLENBERG'S FATE

DUSSSeldorf, Jan 24 (AP/GND)--A PRIVATE WEST GERMAN GROUP VOWED TODAY TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO LEARN THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG WHO DISAPPEARED 39 YEARS AGO AFTER RESCUING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

THE GERMAN WORKING COMMITTEE ON RAOUl WALLENBERG ANNOUNCED PLANS TO DEVELOP CLOSER TIES WITH PEOPLE TRAVELING TO THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE WALLENBERG PURPORTEDLY DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ALBERT KREUELS SAID THE 130-MEMBER GROUP ALSO WAS DISCUSSING VARIOUS WAYS OF BRINGING THE WALLENBERG CASE TO PUBLIC ATTENTION.

WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD BE 71 YEARS OLD NOW, WAS POSTED IN BUDAPEST DURING WORLD WAR II AND IS CREDITED WITH SAVING AN ESTIMATED 20,000 TO 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM BEING DEPORTED TO NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS BY SUPPLYING THEM WITH SWEDISH PASSPORTS.

HE DISAPPEARED JAN. 17, 1945, FOLLOWING HIS ARREST WHEN THE SOVIET ARMY ENTERED BUDAPEST. HIS DEATH IN PRISON TWO YEARS LATER WAS REPORTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES BUT NEVER VERIFIED.

THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS OVER THE YEARS OF WALLENBERG BEING SPOTTED IN A SOVIET PRISON.

LAST SUMMER, WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER TOLD REPORTERS THAT SOVIET EXPLANATIONS ON THE WALLENBERG CASE WERE INSUFFICIENT AND THAT BONN WOULD SEEK TO BRING UP THE TOPIC AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY THE SOVIETS. FW/CK
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, JAN. 23 (CND/UPI)--THE UNITED STATES TODAY CIRCULATED AS A U.N. DOCUMENT A CALL TO THE SOVIET UNION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG.

THE DOCUMENT, CIRCULATED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK, IS BASED ON AN APPEAL ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT LAST WEEK.

WALLENBERG, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN WARTIME HUNGARY, DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 SOON AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE RED ARMY.

THE U.N. DOCUMENT SAID MOSCOW HAD A MORAL OBLIGATION TO PUT TO REST, ONCE AND FOR ALL, THE QUESTIONS THAT CONTINUED TO ARISE ABOUT RAOUl WALLENBERG.

IT SAID THAT IN THE NAME OF ALL AMERICANS AND ALL WHO LIVED BY THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE, THE U.S. WAS CALLING ON THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE A FULL ACCOUNTING OF WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG.

THE DOCUMENT NOTED THAT AFTER THE NAZIS LEFT BUDAPEST WALLENBERG WAS ESCORTED BY SOVIET OFFICERS TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROVISIONAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN EASTERN HUNGARY. HE NEVER RETURNED. IT FURTHER NOTED THAT IN RESPONSE TO REPEATED INQUIRIES, THE SOVIET UNION SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN PRISON 10 YEARS EARLIER. YET, IT SAID, THERE HAD SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN REPORTS FROM FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE. BOR
MEMORANDUM
RADIO FREE EUROPE DIVISION

TO: All Editors

FROM: RFE/RL Library
REFERENCE:

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg - Library and Archive Holdings

RFE COLLECTION

Anger, Per
With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest; memories of the war years in Hungary. N.Y., Holocaust Library, 1981.

Bierman, John
Righteous gentile; the story of Raoul Wallenberg, missing hero of the Holocaust. N.Y., Viking pr., 1981.

Karelín, Victor

Lester, Elenore

Marton, Kati

Ströbinger, Rudolf

Worbell, Frederick E.

Wulf, Josef

*** Infocenter has a folder of press material on Wallenberg covering the period of 1978 to present.***
STOCKHOLM, JAN 14 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) -- A SWEDISH GROUP SAID IN STOCKHOLM TODAY IT HAD SENT A NEW PETITION TO THE SOVIET UNION ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZIS BUT WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.

THE PETITION WAS SENT THROUGH THE SOVIET EMBASSY TO FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO, WHO ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM ON MONDAY FOR THE OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG FOUNDATION, SONJA SONNENFELDT, NOTED TODAY THAT THE CONFERENCE BEGINS ON TUESDAY -- THE 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY ON WHICH WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET TROOPS IN 1945. HE WAS NEVER SEEN IN FREEDOM AGAIN.

IN 1957 GROMYKO, WHO WAS THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN 1947 IN LUBYANKA PRISON. BUT THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL REPORTS BY FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS SAYING THAT HE HAS BEEN SEEN ALIVE SINCE THEN. IF STILL ALIVE, WALLENBERG WOULD BE 72 THIS YEAR.

MRS. SONNENFELDT SAID THE FOUNDATION HAD LITTLE HOPE THAT GROMYKO WOULD REPLY TO THE LATEST PETITION BUT SAID THE GROUP WOULD NEVER GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT WALLENBERG'S FATE.

MEMBERS OF WALLENBERG'S FAMILY WHO STILL LIVE IN STOCKHOLM TOLD OUR CORRESPONDENT THEY WOULD ALSO ASK THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SECURITY CONFERENCE TO TRY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT HIS FATE.

WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY UNITED STATES CITIZEN IN OCTOBER 1981.

A CONCERT IN HIS HONOR WILL BE GIVEN IN THE STOCKHOLM CATHEDRAL ON TUESDAY NIGHT. 66/WB
A történelmi vonal gondolkodását a mindennapi életben rendkívül erősen befolyásolja a bennünket körülvéve környezetünk elemek: utcanevek, emlékművek stb. Ezek egyben mutatják azokat a társadalmi-politikai élelmét is, amelyekhez egy adott koruk politikai intézményrendszere történelmi szabályozásokat kíván nyújtani. Az ebben az időben született körüljelzés indult meg a felszabadulás után történelmi közgondolkodás alakulásáról Magyarországon.

Az alábbiakban egy nagyobb tanulságnak („Középtársadalom és történelem”) adunk közre részletet. (A szerk.)

Raul Wallenberg 1917. augusztus 4-én született Stockholmban, elsőként bankár, a család 1923-ban az Egyesült Államokban, ahol kezdte építeni diplomát. 1935–38-ban, majd 1938-ban dolgozott külügyminisztérium kereskedelmi jeleként 1941-től a világ „Közép-Európai Kereskedelmi R. T.” munkájára, s ezzel a részről tiszteletben írható után létrehozott Budapestre, hogy megteremtse az országos darabok magyar szállítmányos menetét és teljes életét.

Az egészen néhány év múlva a világháború végéig a magyar külügyminisztérium más környezetében is képes volt meghívni, hogy a köztársasági külügyminisztérium, a Hitler személye szállítmányos menetét és teljes életét.

Azt az időszakot történetek és tervek

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Az egészen néhány év múlva a világháború végéig a magyar külügyminisztérium más környezetében is képes volt meghívni, hogy a köztársasági külügyminisztérium, a Hitler személye szállítmányos menetét és teljes életét.
fővárostól — igaz, az első között, 1946-ban —, tervezett szobra, melynek már a helyét is kijelöltek ..., a nagyarányú előállítás költsége miatt a főváros és a kultuszminisztérium hozzájárulásával ugyan, de minden gyűjtő, társadalmi mozgalom újabb valósulhat meg”. Még 1948. februárban is, az 1948-as forradalom és szabadságharc centenáriumára készülve, Rajk László belügyminiszter körforgatásában a következő instrukciókat adja: olyan emlékmű mögött hagyományait és egyben az ország újságíróképességébe is beilleszkedik, illetve fontos szociális problémáik megoldását szolgálja. Ihogy pl. — figyelembe véve, hogy az ország iparvezetői nem kiegészíthető — a centenáriumi megemlékezést rossz iparváltozás helyen igen helyes lenne arról vagy más mélyfűszer kút leeresztésével kifejezni. A tehetségebb közhelyet az ilyen kutatók másoknak építenek le. A kutat Pósfőről, Kosztrónról, Bormóról, Damjanichról vagy a szabadságharc más nagy veszélyek alá verhetnek. Egy ily módon a helyi társadalmi tudásban annak emléke, akit a kutat elnevezett, mindössze összekapcsolódik a jó iparválto- forrás nyújtotta jövőtenuell. Ennek ha- sonlóan kulturálisok, gyermekotthonok, kórházak, sportpályák, közművek és hasonló intézmények felállása és az ősbé elmondottakhoz hasonló módon történő megfenntartása is igen megfelelő és méltó meg- emlékezés lenne a szabadságharc eseménye- re.” Így kapcsolódik össze praktikum és hagyományorozás a háborút utáni pénzszere- gény években.


Közbén a belügyminisztérium is engedélyezte a gyűjtés megszüntetését. És ez az akció azonban — úgy tűnik — nem igazolta a Wallenburg Bizottság előzetes optimizmust. Miként kérvénynében írják: „Minthogy a gyűjtés száma összefonva bekövetkezett pénzvoltételezés- dés (adópengő) és munkabér-emelkedés következtében a bizottság már nem bírt olyan fedezetet, amely egyrészt Pátáz Fai, másrészt a Dunamont Kőbánya (a talaj- zat készítése) haralékos követelmények tel- jes megfelelésére elegendő lenne, arra kér- jük Polgármester Urat, hogy e célból össze- sen 3500 forint összeget, valamint a szobor és talapzat helyszíne való felállításának és a mű felállításának költségeit Budapest Székesfőváros vállalja.” 1945. október 15-én még írják, hogy egy Wallenberg-mo- nógriát is közelednek, melynek meggyorsítá- bba már biztosítva van, úgy, hogy annak teljes és minden adminisztrációs költsége mellett a szobor eljárás fordított”, azaz az 1948-ban megjelent — Magyarországon még egyetlen — Wallenberg-elezáráson már az irja a szco- zót, Léval jön, hogy a következő évek ezen az erdélyi gondolatból eredő — aszokat érintő — hiányában, miután a leállított gyűj- tés eredményét az emlékmű elkezdését fel- emésztette — nem a Wallenburg Bizottság adja, így nyilván bevezet se nem követi a szoboralapot.

Bizonytalán vég


zuhanásra utalnak a szobor sérülése, melyek javulásra munkáit úgy fogalmaz össze egy 1950. januári szakértői ajánlat: "...repéde-
sék, törések és elhalotti formák visszahajli-
tása eredeti modell szerint cizzállva, elő-
részelve, azokat ismét visszahelyezte." A le-
döntést kell tehát tényleg előfordulhat, hogy 1950. februárjában felmerül az a le-
hetőség, hogy "antifasizmus emlékhely" köz-
térén is fel lehetne állítani a szobrot, mely-
nek helyreállítása áprilisban fejeződik be. Az I. Magyar Képzőművészeti Kiállításra e kompozícióval készülő Pátyay is hasonló címet mond a Múzeum Nép újságiróiának a 1950. júniusában: "Gyözelem a fasizmus fel-
lett." A tárton, szeptemberben azonban már "Kigyófigura" címmel szerepel a szo-
bor. 1949 áprilisától 1950 elejéig a zuha-
nás közben helyrehozhatatlanul megsérült ta-
lapattal együtt — Wallenberg emlékhely-
nek emléke fokozik le a szoborról, általános szimbólumai tevé azzal, a következő fél év során pedig minden ideológiai töltető
mentes, kissé antikizáló dísztő szoborá
változik a hajdani Wallenberg-emlékmű.
A legkönnyebb, hogy talán legkevés-
bebb megszorítás azonban ezután kö-
vetkezett. 1953-ban már mai helyen, a deb-
recsei gyógyszerest megválasztottak "Kig-
yos festő" majd a múzeumhelyes "Kig-
yós” címnek. 1962-ben egy másik dí-
bányát Szakarno indonéziai elnök visz magával Djakartába, indonéziai palotáját díszítő, 1974-ben pedig az eredetiek kb. fele mé-
retű "Kigyólo"-t a Radiológiai Klinika bejáratainál állítják fel Budapesten. Tehát mindkét hazai "Wallenberg-emlékmű" gyögyászati intézmény elé került. Így, a porpr és felírat nélkül azonban már nem Wallenbergnek a fasizmus területi kö-
zelmé szimbolizálja, hanem — egy kigyo-
val, az orvostudomány e régi jelkép késői vi-
askodó férőt ábrázoló dísztő szoborként
— az emberiség harcát a belsőseg ellen.

POTÓ JÁNOS

História 1984/1. szám
Das ungeklärte Schicksal von Raoul Wallenberg
Vorstoß der britischen Liberalen

Dcr. Stockholm, 7. Oktober


Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps, has been made an honorary U.S. citizen. A bill authorizing honorary citizenship was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in October 1981. A ceremony conducted Monday by District Court Judge Mark Costantino in New York formalized Reagan's act. By making him a citizen, the United States can legally make inquiries of the Soviet government into the diplomat's whereabouts. Wallenberg, Swedish consul to Hungary during World War II, provided Swedish passports to many Jews in Budapest. In 1945 he was taken by Soviet officials into what they called "protective custody." There have been persistent reports that he is still alive, but Soviet officials said in 1957 that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier.
E/W-ISRAELI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS U.S. OFFICIALS WITH WALLENBERG STAMP
WASHINGTON, AUG. 5 (SPECIAL/WAGISTAD) -- THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED STATES, MEIR ROSENNE, CELEBRATED THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY
OF RAOUl WALLENBERG'S BIRTH YESTERDAY BY PRESENTING EIGHT FORMER AND
CURRENT AMERICAN LAWMAKERS WITH WALLENBERG COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS
RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT.
ROSENNE COMMENDED THE RECIPIENTS FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO UNCOVER
INFORMATION ABOUT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, WHO THE SOVIET UNION ARRESTED
IN 1945.
THE SOVIET UNION SAYS WALLENBERG DIED AS A YOUNG MAN, SUFFERING A
HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947. BUT MANY OF HIS SUPPORTERS
WORLDWIDE SAY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IN TOUCH WITH HIM AS RECENTLY AS 1982,
AND HE MAY VERY WELL STILL BE ALIVE.
ROSENNE SAID, WALLENBERG WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF THE RIGHTEOUS
GENTILE FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF MORE THAN 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS
DURING WORLD WAR TWO.
NOW, 37 YEARS AFTER THE SOVIETS TOOK WALLENBERG INTO "PROTECTIVE
CUSTODY," ISRAEL IS HONORING HIM WITH A STAMP BEARING A SEMI-PROFILE
OF WALLENBERG AS A YOUNG MAN.
CONGRESSMAN PAUL LANTOS, A NATIVE HUNGARIAN, TOLD THE GATHERING:
"WE DON'T KNOW IF HE'S STILL ALIVE. WE DO KNOW THAT HE SPENT YEARS IN
A SOVIET GULAG FOR PUTTING HIMSELF BETWEEN THE NAZI WAR MACHINE AND
THE INTENDED INNOCENT VICTIMS. MANY OF THE PEOPLE RAOUl SAVED LIVE IN
ISRAEL TODAY. MANY OF THEIR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN ARE HERE
BECAUSE THERE WAS A RAOUl WALLENBERG."
AMBASSADOR ROSENNE SAID HE IS ONE OF THOSE JEWS IN ISRAEL TODAY
WHO OWE THEIR LIVES TO WALLENBERG. HE WAS 13 WHEN HE ESCAPED ON A
BOAT FROM HUNGARY TO ISTANBUL.
HE SAID: "I COME HERE NOT ONLY TO PAY TRIBUTE TO RAOUl WALLENBERG,
AND TO THE COURAGE HE HAD TO NEGOTIATE AND DELIVER SWEDISH PASSPORTS
TO THE INTERNATIONAL GHETTO ... BUT ALSO TO THE UNITED STATES ...
THAT DUE TO ITS INTERVENTION SAVED EUROPE. AND I ESPECIALLY WANT TO
PAY TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN WALLENBERG TODAY."
THOSE WHO RECEIVED COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS AT YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY
WERE SENATORS CLAIBORNE PELL AND DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, FORMER
SENATOR FRANK CHURCH, CONGRESSMEN PETER RODINO, JACK KEMP, DON BONKER
AND TOM LANTOS, AND FORMER CONGRESSMAN EDWIN DERWINISKI. TA
In today’s FF006, speakers ask Congress to increase efforts to find Wallenberg, the sixth paragraph should read:

Wallenberg is only the second honorary citizen in modern U.S. history. The first was Sir Winston Churchill, prime minister of Britain during World War II. A third man, French general the Marquis de Lafayette, was also granted honorary citizenship by the revolutionary committee for his service during the American Revolution. He is not officially considered an honorary U.S. citizen, however, because the honor was bestowed before the United States became a nation. (Washington correction) CND/BY
USSR -- SWEDISH FLYERS IN SIBERIA WITH WALLENBERG. BOOK SUGGESTS

STOCKHOLM, AUG 25, REUTER -- SWEDEN IS TO REOPEN THE CASE OF EIGHT
AIRFORCE OFFICERS WHO DISAPPEARED OVER THE BALTIC IN 1952 AFTER THE
SON OF ONE OF THEM SUGGESTED IN A NEW BOOK THAT THEY SUFFERED THE
SAME FATE AS MISSING DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG.

THE MEN LEFT SWEDEN IN JUNE 1952 ON A DC3 PLANE PACKED WITH
AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT BUT NEVER RETURNED. SWEDEN SAID AT
THE TIME THEY HAD BEEN ON A TRAINING MISSION AND WERE SHOT DOWN BY
SOVIET AIRCRAFT EAST OF THE SWEDISH ISLAND OF GOTLAND.

BUT ROGER AELMEBERG, SON OF THE PILOT ALVAR AELMEBERG, SAID HE
HAD SEEN FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENTS WHICH SHOWED THE FLYERS WERE
FURTHER EAST OVER THE BALTIC WHEN THEY DISAPPEARED.

HE ALSO SAID HE HAD FOUND IN THE ACCOUNTS OF FORMER SOVIET LABOUR
CAMP PRISONERS, WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN SIBERIA,
REFERENCES TO SWEDISH FLYERS BEING HELD THERE TOO.

AELMEBERG, A JOURNALIST WHO WAS ONLY THREE WHEN HIS FATHER
DISAPPEARED, TOLD REUTERS HE BELIEVED THE CREW WERE CAPTURED BY
SOVIET FORCES WHILE ON A COLD WAR SPYING MISSION AND TAKEN TO LABOUR
CAMPS WHERE THEY MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

SWEDEN HAS LONG BEEN PRESSING THE SOVIET UNION FOR MORE
INFORMATION ABOUT WALLENBERG, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY SOVIET FORCES WHEN
THEY LIBERATED HUNGARY FROM NAZI OCCUPATION IN 1945.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT BELIEVES FROM ACCOUNTS OF CAMP SURVIVORS
THAT WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AS RECENTLY AS THE LATE
1970S. MOSCOW SAYS HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN LUBLJANKA PRISON IN
1947.

SWEDEN HAS NOT HOWEVER Pressed THE CASE OF THE FLYERS SINCE
SENDING A PROTEST NOTE TO MOSCOW IN THE 1950S.

PRIME MINISTER OLOF PALME HAS NOW SAID THE CASE IS WORTH
RE-EXAMINING AND DEFENCE MINISTER ANDERS THUNBERG HAS ORDERED A LEGAL
INVESTIGATION.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY TO KNOW WHETHER
THE MATTER WOULD BE RAISED AGAIN WITH MOSCOW.

AELMEBERG WROTE HIS BOOK AFTER READING SECRET FOREIGN OFFICE
DOCUMENTS ON THE FLYERS AND WALLENBERG, TO WHICH HE HAD ACCESS AS A
RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE MISSING MEN.

HE SAID HE FOUND STATEMENTS BY FORMER PRISONERS TESTIFYING THAT
THEY HAD SEEN SWEDEN OTHER THAN WALLENBERG IN CAMPS AROUND THE
SIBERIAN TOWN OF NORILSK. SOME ACCOUNTS MENTIONED FLYERS.

BUT HE ADMITTED CERTAIN PRISONERS MIGHT HAVE CONFUSED HIS FATHER
WITH WALLENBERG.

HE ADDED THAT SINCE NEWS OF HIS BOOK CAME OUT, AN 84-YEAR-OLD
ESTONIAN HAD CONTACTED HIM WITH EVIDENCE FROM HIS NEPHEW, WHO CLAIMED
TO HAVE MET THE FLYERS IN SIBERIA.       KF
E/W -- SPEAKERS ASK CONGRESS TO INCREASE EFFORTS TO FIND WALLENBERG
WASHINGTON, AUG. 4 (SPECIAL/MAGISTAD) -- ALTHOUGH THEY DON'T KNOW
FOR SURE THAT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE AFTER MORE
THAN 37 YEARS OF SOVIET IMPRISONMENT, A NUMBER OF HIS SUPPORTERS
ASKED A U.S. CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY TO STEP UP ITS
EFFORTS TO LEARN THE TRUTH OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO HIM SINCE SOVIETS
ARRESTED HIM IN 1945.

ON THE EVE OF THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S BIRTH,
CONGRESSMEN, SENATORS AND OTHER SUPPORTERS SAID THEY THOUGHT HE COULD
BE ALIVE, AND NO TIME SHOULD BE WASTED IN FREEING HIM.

SONNE NENNFELD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAUL
WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION, BASED IN SWEDEN, SAID: "WE MUST REMEMBER
RAUL IS NOT JUST A SYMBOL. HE IS A HUMAN BEING ... AND THE U.S.
GOVERNMENT MUST BE WILLING TO TAKE SOME RISKS IF IT IS TO FULFILL ITS
PROMISE TO HELP GET HIM RELEASED."

THE SOVIET UNION, ON THE OTHER HAND, MAINTAINS THAT HE DIED OF A
HEART ATTACK IN PRISON IN 1947: BUT LEONA FELDMAN, THE PRESIDENT OF
THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA, SAID THERE HAVE
BEEN EYE-WITNESS REPORTS AS RECENTLY AS LAST YEAR FROM PEOPLE COMING
FROM THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAY THEY HAVE BEEN OR HEARD FROM
WALLENBERG. THE WAY THEY WOULD HAVE "HEARD" FROM HIM IS THROUGH AN
ELABORATE "KNOCKING" SYSTEM IN SOVIET PRISONS, THROUGH WHICH
PRISONERS COMMUNICATE BY RAPPING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF TIMES SPELL OUT
A MESSAGE, SHE SAID.

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS, A NATIVE HUNGARIAN WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL
AUTHOR OF LEGISLATION IN 1981 CONFERING HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP ON
WALLENBERG, SAID THE EFFORTS OF WALLENBERG SUPPORTERS HAVE AT LEAST
PREVENTED THE SOVIET UNION FROM MAKING RAUL WALLENBERG A
NON-PERSON.

WALLENBERG IS ONLY THE THIRD HONORARY CITIZEN IN U.S. HISTORY. THE
OTHER TWO WERE SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
DURING WORLD WAR II, AND FRENCH GENERAL THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE,
HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WALLENBERG'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING WORLD WAR II, SAVING THE LIVES
OF ABOUT 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS SLATED FOR EXTERMINATION IN NAZI
DEATH CAMPS, HAVE WON HIM NUMEROUS SUPPORTERS AND ADMIRERS WORLDWIDE.

LANTOS SAID THE NEXT STEP IS TO ATTAIN WALLENBERG'S RELEASE OR, IF
THE "HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST" IS STILL ALIVE TO CELEBRATE HIS 71ST
BIRTHDAY TODAY, FIND OUT HOW LONG HE DID LIVE. HE PRAISED THE STATE
DEPARTMENT FOR BEING "DILIGENT AND PERSISTENT" IN BRINGING UP THE
WALLENBERG CASE AT INTERNATIONAL FORUMS, BUT SAID THE SWEDISH
GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE AN EXTRA EFFORT TO TRY TO FIND ONE OF ITS MOST
PROLIFIC CITIZENS.

LANTOS ESPECIALLY CRITICIZED SWEDEN FOR FAILING TO USE THE SOVIET
SUBMARINES THEY CAPTURED OF THEIR SHORES IN FALL 1982 AS LEVERAGE TO
FIND OUT WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG.

"TO FAIL TO USE THIS LEVERAGE ... WILL GO DOWN AS A BLACK MARK IN
HISTORY ON AN OTHERWISE DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF AN OTHERWISE
DISTINGUISHED NATION," LANTOS SAID. (MORE)
E/W-- (1)-- SPEAKERS ASK CONGRESS...

MORRIS WOLFF, an American professor of international law, said he plans to use another form of leverage to uncover information on Wallenberg. Wolff said he will file a law suit in an American court against the Soviet Union for abducting and imprisoning Wallenberg. He did not specify details in his speech before the sub-committee on how he will do this, but he did ask for congressional assistance.

Wolff said the lawsuit has a greater chance of succeeding if the U.S. Act for prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons is expanded to include states as well as individuals. He said congress should expand the Act to include a state when a diplomat, such as Wallenberg, "has been taken into custody by that government and confined to a prison, or otherwise detained about a trial."

Wolff, an attorney and a professor at Delaware Law School, also asked members of Congress who are lawyers to join in the law suit as co-counsel "so the district court will further appreciate the seriousness of this case, and the support it has received in Congress."

RACHEL HASPEL, the president of the U.S. Raoul Wallenberg Association, offered additional suggestions on how to locate Wallenberg. She said the United States should ask all Soviet emigrants who enter the U.S. whether they know anything about Wallenberg, and should "bring up the fate and case of Wallenberg" in any dialogue with the Soviets on official matters. TA
E/W -- UPI ON CONGRESSMAN URGES FRESH EFFORTS IN WALLENBERG CASE
BY PATRICIA KOZA
WASHINGTON, AUG. 4 (UPI) -- THE ONLY U.S. CONGRESSMAN WHO IS A
SURVIVOR OF THE NAZI DEATH CAMPS URGED HIS COLLEAGUES WEDNESDAY TO
PUT PRESSURE ON THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO FIND THE MAN WHO SAVED HIM,
SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG.
REPRESENTATIVE TOM LANTOS, DEMOCRAT-CALIFORNIA, A NATIVE OF
HUNGARY WHO WAS RESCUED BY WALLENBERG DURING WORLD WAR II, PRAYED
THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR BRINGING UP THE WALLENBERG ISSUE AT EVERY
OPPORTUNITY WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AND CRITICIZED THE SWEDISH
GOVERNMENT FOR NOT BRINGING IT UP OFTEN ENOUGH.
HE SAID WHEN THE SWEDES CAPTURED A SOVIET SUBMARINE IN THE WINTER
OF 1981, "THEY LOST A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" TO USE THE ISSUE AS A LEVER
TO OBTAIN AN ACCOUNTING OF WALLENBERG.
"THIS WILL GO DOWN AS A BLACK MARK ON SWEDISH HISTORY," LANTOS
SAID.
AS HIS FIRST LEGISLATIVE ACT AFTER BEING ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN
1980, LANTOS SPONSORED A RESOLUTION THAT PASSED CONGRESS GRANTING THE
DIPLOMAT HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP FOR HIS WORK RESCUING HUNGARIAN
JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II.
WALLENBERG HAS BEEN A PRISONER IN THE SOVIET UNION SINCE 1945.
UNTIL 1977, IT WAS ASSUMED HE WAS DEAD, BUT REPORTS BEGAN SURFACING
THAT WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET GULAG.
UNDER TERMS OF THE CITIZENSHIP RESOLUTION, THE PRESIDENT IS
REQUESTED TO "TAKE ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIET
UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUl WALLENBERG AND TO SECURE HIS RETURN TO
FREEDOM."
LANTOS SAID HE HAD TWO GOALS WHEN THE LEGISLATION WAS PASSED: TO
ENSURE WALLENBERG'S COURAGE WAS NOT FORGOTTEN, AND TO OBTAIN HIS
RELEASE OR AT LEAST AN ACCOUNTING OF HIS WHEREABOUTS FROM THE
SOVIETS.
"SADLY, I MUST REPORT THAT ONLY THE FIRST OF THESE GOALS HAS
BEEN MET," HE SAID.
ALSO TESTIFYING WAS LANTOS' WIFE, ANNETTE, FOUNDER OF THE FREE
WALLENBERG COMMITTEE.
"THE PRESIDENT PLEDGED HIS EARNEST SUPPORT TO RAOUl'S FAMILY AND
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WHEN HE SIGNED THE BILL IN OCTOBER 1981,"
SHE SAID. "ALMOST TWO YEARS HAVE PASSED, TWO YEARS OF LIFE PRECIOUS
TO RAOUl IF HE IS LIVING TODAY IN THE GULAG. WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT HAS
BEEN DONE AND WHAT WILL BE DONE FOR HIM BY OUR COUNTRY, WHICH CLAIMS
HIM NOW AS ITS OWN."
LANTOS SAID HE WILL INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN AWARD IN
HONOR OF THE ONLY TWO PERSONS TO BE NAMED HONORARY U.S. CITIZENS,
WALLENBERG AND WINSTON CHURCHILL. THE AWARD WOULD GO TO THE PERSON
WHO BEST EXEMPLIFIED THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM. TA
E/W -- 0330 INTRO DIPLOMAT (NEW STORY)
(WASHINGTON; AUGUST 4)

A U.S. CONGRESSMAN HAS PRaised EFFORTS IN THE WEST TO FIND OUT
WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WAllenberg, WHO
SAvED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

THE SOVIETS ARRESTED WAllenberg AT THE END OF THE WAR AND LATER
REPORTED HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A MOSCOW PRISON. BUT MANY
PEOPLE IN THE WEST BELIEVE WAllenberg, WHO WOULD BE 71 THIS YEAR, MAY
STILL BE ALIVE.

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS, A NATIVE HUNGARIAN, TOLD A CONGRESSIONAL
SUBCOMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THE EFFORTS OF WAllenberg
SUPPORTERS HAVE AT LEAST PREVENTED THE SOVIETS FROM MAKING THE
MISSING DIPLOMAT A NON-PERSON.

LANTos PRAISED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR BEING DILIGENT AND
PERSISTENT IN BRINGING UP THE WAllenberg CASE AT INTERNATIONAL
FORUMS. HE URGED RENewed EFFORTS.

HE ALSO CRITICISED SWeden FOR n-o-T RAISING WAllenberg’S CASE
OFTEn ENOUGH. HE SAID WHEN A SOVIET SUBMARINE RAN AGROUND IN WATERS
OFF A SWEDISH NAVAL BASE IN 1981 THE SWedes MIssed A GOLDEN
OPPORTUNITY TO USE THE ISSUE AS A LEVER TO OBTAIN AN ACCOUNTING OF
WAllenberg.

LANTos IS THE AUTHOR OF LEGISLATION IN 1981 CONFERRING HONORARY
U.S. CITIZENSHIP ON WAllenberg WHO WAS A DIPLOMAT IN NAZI-OCcUPIED
BUDAPEST DURING THE WAR AND SAVED HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM SHIPMENT TO
EXTERMINATION CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH IDENTITY PAPERS.

SONJE SONNENFELD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE STOCKHOLM-BASED
INTERNATIONAL RAOUl WAllenberg ASSOCIATION REMINDED THE CONGRESSIONAL
PANEL YESTERDAY THAT WAllenberg IS n-o-T JUST A SYMBOL, BUT A HUMAN
BEING IN NEED OF HELP. (CND/UPi/AUDIvSPECIAL:MAgISTAD)
WASHINGTON -- AN AMERICAN PRIVATE ORGANIZATION SAYS IT IS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO HAVE THE SOVIET UNION GIVE AN ACCOUNTING AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE SOVIET MILITARY IN 1945 AFTER HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE WASHINGTON-BASED FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE SAYS THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS TO SOVIET LEADERS, AND IS ORGANIZING A CAMPAIGN TO KEEP WALLENBERG'S NAME AND SPIRIT ALIVE.

WALLENBERG, WHO WAS BORN 70 YEARS AGO, WENT TO NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1944, AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS ON A MISSION TO ATTEMPT TO SAVE JEWS.

HE OPENED A SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST, PRINTED SWEDISH PASSPORTS OF HIS OWN DESIGN AND DISTRIBUTED THEM TO SOME 20,000 JEWS. HE WENT DAILY TO THE DEPORTATION TRAINS AND LITERALLY PULLED JEWS OUT OF THE CLUTCHES OF THE NAZIS. WALLENBERG IS ALSO CREDITED WITH HAVING HELPED SAVE THE LIVES OF SOME 100,000 OTHER HUNGARIAN JEWS.

HE DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING SEIZED ON JANUARY 17, 1945, BY SOVIET FORCES WHO TOOK CONTROL OF BUDAPEST AFTER THE RETREAT OF GERMAN TROOPS. THE SOVIETS APPARENTLY SUSPECTED HIM OF BEING A WESTERN SPY AND REPORTEDLY TOOK HIM TO MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON.

FOR 12 YEARS, THE SOVIET UNION DENIED HAVING ANY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS. AFTER PERSISTENT REQUESTS BY SWEDEN AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES, MOSCOW ADMITTED IN 1957 THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT HAD BEEN HELD IN A SOVIET PRISON.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, ANDREI GROMYKO, SAID THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN "MISTAKENLY" ARRESTED IN 1945. GROMYKO INSISTED THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN 1947.

RECENT EVIDENCE, HOWEVER, SUGGESTS THAT HE MAY BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON OR CONCENTRATION CAMP.
AN INTERNATIONAL PANEL, THAT MET IN STOCKHOLM IN JANUARY 1981, HEARD TESTIMONY FROM FORMER GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, SOVIET POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND JEWISH EMIGRANTS, WHO SAID THEY HAD SEEN WALLENBERG AFTER HE WAS REPORTED AS HAVING DIED.

THE PANEL CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION TO REOPEN THE CASE OF WALLENBERG. THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE REFUSED TO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION.

SWEDEN RELEASED IN MAY 1982 DOCUMENTS DETAILING ITS EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE FATE OF WALLENBERG. A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID AT THE TIME THAT WE ARE WORKING ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE.+

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS GRANTED WALLENBERG HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN 1981. IN SIGNING THE BILL, PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID WE'RE GOING TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER+ TO HELP LOCATE WALLENBERG.

AT A GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 11, PRESIDENT REAGAN CALLED ATTENTION TO WALLENBERG'S CASE, DESCRIBING HIM AS ONE OF THE MORAL GIANTS OF OUR TIME.+

+I WOULD AFFIRM, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND, IF YOU WOULD PERMIT ME, IN THE NAMES OF THE HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS, THAT IF THOSE WHO TOOK HIM FROM BUDAPEST WOULD WIN OUR TRUST, LET THEM START BY GIVING US AN ACCOUNTING OF RAUL WALLENBERG.+

A GROUP OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN HAS NOMINATED WALLENBERG AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE 1983 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. ONE OF THOSE SUPPORTING THE NOMINATION IS CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS, DEMOCRAT OF CALIFORNIA, WHO TOGETHER WITH HIS WIFE WAS SAVED BY WALLENBERG IN 1944.

WALLENBERG WAS HONORED MAY 9 BY ISRAEL. THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT HELD A SPECIAL SESSION TO MARK THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WALLENBERG.
E/W -- ISRAEL TO REMEMBER WALLenberg

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING SUBSTITUTES FOR CN 101 WHICH WE ASKED YOU TO HOLD AND REMOVES REFERENCES INDICATING BIRTHDAY NEXT WEEK. INFORMATION WE HAVE SAYS THIS IS N-O-T THE CASE BUT DIFFERS ON THE EXACT DATE OF BIRTH OF WALLenberg.

TEL AVIV, MAY 5 (UPI/CND) -- ISRAEL PLANS NEXT WEEK TO HOLD CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAouL WALLenberg, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

THE SOVIETS ARRESTED WALLenberg, WHO WOULd BE 70 THIS YEAR, AT THE END OF THE WAR AND LATER REPORTED HE HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON. BUT SOME PEOPLE THINK HE MAY STiLL BE ALiVE.

THE COMMEMORATION IN ISRAEL INCLUDES A SPECIAL SESSION OF ISRAEL'S PARLIAMENT AT WHICH HE WILL BE PROCLAIMED AN HONORARY ISRAELI CITIZEN. WALLenberg IS ALREADY AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN.

ALSO SCHEDULED IN ISRAEL IS A TREE-PLANTING CEREMONY HONORING WALLenberg AND THE UNVEILING OF A PLAQUE AT A HOUSE IN THE PORT OF HAIFA WHERE THE SWEdE LIVED BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

DURING THE WAR, WALLenberg WAS A DIPLOMAT IN NAZI-OCUPiED BUDAPEST AND SAVED HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM SHiPiMENT TO EXTERMINATION CAMPS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH IDENTITY PAPERS. THE SOVIETS ARRESTED HIM WHEN THE SOVIET ARMY MOVED INTO BUDAPEST AND AFTERWARDS SAiD HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN LUBYANKA PRISON.

HOWEVER, SWEDEN AND OTHER WESTERN GOVERNMENTS SAY WALLenberg MAY BE ALiVE. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS FROM PEOPLE WHO SAY THEY CAME ACROSS A MAN IN THE SOVIET UNION BELIEVED TO BE WALLenberg.

THE SWede HAS BEEN NOMINATED FOR THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PEACE PRiZE FOR HIS HUMANITARIAN CAMPAIGN TO RESCUE HUNGARIAN JEWS. TD/BV
Der Held des Budapester Ghettos

Das ungewisse Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten Raul Wallenberg

...}


...
Il porte un nom célèbre : celui d’une dynastie financière suédoise.
Raoul Wallenberg est l’un des nombreux entrés dans l’histoire et la légende. Pourtant on ne sait pas grand-chose de ce qu’il fit avant le 6 juillet 1944. Et on ne sait absolument rien de ce qu’il a été depuis le 17 janvier 1945.

Raoul Wallenberg était le cadet de la famille couverte de banquiers. Ses oncles et cousins le dédaignaient tant il leur semblait incapable d’entrer dans le jeu d’un personnage choisi de la fortune. Ne pouvant aspirer à brasser l’argent comme les siens, il se prépara à faire carrière dans l’architecture. En attendant il travaillait dans une entreprise d’export-import que dirigeait un frère juif hongrois. Il remplissait souvent son patron qui, en raison de ses origines, ne pouvait traiter avec les firmes étrangères soumises au juiw nazi.

Wallenberg avait déjà trente-deux ans lorsque le destin bascula. En ce temps-là, la communauté juive de Hongrie était à son tour menacée de déportation. L’allié américain était devenu l’occupant. Les huit années étaient résolus à imposer leur « solution finale ». Qu’ils appelaient la « question juive ». Ils avaient commencé à déporter les membres de la communauté au rythme de 2 000 par jour.

Quelques mois plus tard, un rapport rédigé par un diplomate de la nonciature apostolique décrivait en ces termes le martyre des déportés :

« Seule la plume de Dostoïevski serait capable de décrire les horreurs qui accompagnaient la déportation de Budapest à Hegyeshalom, station de la frontière. En route avec le camion, on dépassa groupes après groupes de déportés qui se traînaient affaiblis, gelés, boitants, au bout de leurs forces... L’espoir surhumain de cette marche de 20 à 30 kilomètres par jour imposée à des gens âgés, des enfants sans nourriture, sans possibilité de s’allonger dans un lit, a marqué les visages. Ce sont des physionomies de bêtes traquées à peine humaines. Des soldats, la baguette en main, les exhortent à marcher plus vite, chassent en mordant ceux qui restent en arrière... Naturellement un bon nombre succombent en route. »

Il est impossible d’identifier les défunts, puisque généralement ils les dévalisent, brûlent leurs papiers, même les certificats de protection des légations étrangères. On les compte comme des bestiaux – 10 juifs, 20 juifs, 200 juifs. Au campement de Hegyeshalom, il n’y a pas de W.C., aucune possibilité de se laver. Les dix granges exhalent une odeur fétide qui se fait sentir jusque dans la commune : elle est suffocante dans la grange des mala- lades, dont le sort est terrible.

« Un jeune homme, qu’on dit médecin, voudrait les soigner, mais il manque de tout. Ils sont couchés, incapables de faire un mouvement, fiévriers, divaguant, se lamentant, des déchets humains. Des cris, des supplications à droite et à gauche : “Aidez-nous, sauvez-nous. Je suis né chrétien, pourquoi ne me sauvez-vous pas ? D’ailleurs, laissez mourir, comme des animaux !” C’est l’enfer de Dante. »

Conscient du drame qui se nouait loin de son pays, Wallenberg accepta une mission humanitaire : sauver le plus grand nombre possible de ces juifs condamnés à l’anéantissement. Pour s’acquitter de cette tâche, il prit le titre de deuxième secrétaire de la légation de Suède à Budapest. Le 6 juillet 1944, il partit pour la Hongrie, porteur d’une lettre de son roi, adressée « au nom de l’humanité » au régent Horthy. Le souverain prit le maire de la Hongrie de faciliter la mission de ce nouveau diplomate à tous égards exceptionnel. L’amiral Horthy, un homme d’extrême droite allié aux Allemands, repoussa sans aucune douce la barbarie des nazis.

L’histoire de cet atroce semes- tre est racontée dans le livre que M. Gilbert Joseph vient de consacrer à l’affaire Wallenberg (1). L’auteur brosse un tableau saisissant de la Hongrie en cette phase finale de la deuxième guerre mondiale. Que pouvait espérer cet enfant envoyé suédois ? Distribuer des secours matériels à ces juifs privés de tout et d’abord de travail. Négocier avec les autorités locales la délivrance de passeports de protection suédois aux israélites qui avaient, quelques motifs, rêves ou prêts, d’y prétendre. Quelques autres, isolés, se chargeaient de la même besogne au nom de la Suisse ou de la Croix-Rouge internationale.

A ce moment, les Juifs étaient contraints de porter l’étoile de David et de déménager pour constituer un ghetto en attendant leur Sort d’être expédiés au camp de la mort. 23 000 d’entre eux purent se réfugier dans des maisons protégées par la Suisse, 7 000 dans des maisons suédoises et 2 000 dans les immeubles de la Croix-Rouge. Les conditions d’existence étaient rudes, parfois insoutenables. Les sauveurs suédois portaient leurs efforts restent dérisoires. On comptait au début de cette tragédie 900 000 juifs en Hongrie. Il y en eut 2 500 000 survivants.

La mission Wallenberg fut rendue presque impossible à partir du 16 octobre 1944. Les Allemands commençaient, non sans raison, à se méfier du régent Horthy, qui, sentant tourner le vent de la guerre, cherchait à se retirer du combat. Le parti des Croix-Blanches, les nazis hongrois, entra en scène. Il obligea Horthy à abdiquer et son chef constituait un gouvernement qui, d’entrée de jeu, marqua sa volonté de ne tenir aucun compte de l’immunité diplomatique.

En poursuivant dans un tel contexte son œuvre humanitaire, un diplomate se savait lui-même au plus grand risque. Pendant trois mois, Wallenberg continua de rechercher l’impossible. Et voilà que son histoire personnelle devint tragédie au moment même où l’ambassade apparaissait.

Au début de janvier 1945, les Allemands et leurs alliés à Budapest étaient aux abois. Les armées soviétiques allaient d’un moment à l’autre prendre la capitale. Pour les victimes du nazisme et singulièrement pour les juifs, c’était l’espérance. Pour les sauveurs, fin du cauchemar. Quand le moment fut venu, Wallenberg n’a pas naturellement contact avec les libérateurs ou les nouveaux occupants.
Un document sur le massacre

En juillet 1944, la presse suisse eut connaissance d’un rapport clandestin rédigé par deux juifs de Slovaquie. Voici des extraits d’un résumé de ce document publié par la «Sentinelle»:

1) Le 21 mai a commencé la déportation des juifs hongrois résidant à l’est de la ligne formée par la Tisza (Tisza). C’est la première déportation de juifs hongrois, et les nazis ont l’intention de continuer jusqu’à ce que toute la population juive ait quitté le pays. 320 000 personnes sont isolées dans cette première déportation.

2) La déportation se fait d’après des plans. Suivant une information du 20 juin, 450 000 hommes ont déjà été déportés en 1944. La déportation a lieu dans toutes les parties du pays. L’intention est de commencer la déportation de 200 000 juifs de Budapest vers le 25 juin. Conformément à un accord entre les autorités hongroises et allemandes, la Hongrie sera «sans juifs» le 1er juillet 1944. (D’après des statistiques officielles hongroises et tchèques, au moment de l’entrée de l’armée allemande en Hongrie, il y avait 750 000 juifs.)

3) 12 000 personnes sont déportées chaque jour. Dans chaque wagon, 60 personnes sont emprisonnées. Les portes et les fenêtres sont solidement verrouillées et les malades doivent se tenir debout pendant quatre jours, sans nourriture et sans eau.

4) Quatre convois semblables partent chaque jour. Chaque convoi comprend quarante-cinq wagons, ce qui fait, dans une période entre vingt-trois et vingt-six jours, il a été possible de réaliser le plan de la première déportation.


6) Après un voyage de deux ou trois jours, sans nourriture et sans eau, pressés les uns contre les autres, les juifs arrivent à Auschwitz. Un grand nombre d’entre eux sont déjà morts pendant le transport.

Ceux qui sont encore en vie à l’arrivée sont alors conduits dans une grande salle et complètement déshabillés.

Ils ont l’impression qu’ils vont au bain et sont alors gifles en moyen de cyanogène (Cl₂N₂ ou CN₂) par deux mille à la fois.

7) Selon des rapports datés de février de cette année, quatre chambres à gaz semblables fonctionnent en même temps. Depuis lors, plusieurs autres ont été construites.

8) Les corps sont ensuite incinérés dans des fours spécialement construits dans ce but. Chaque four brûle douze corps par heure. À la fin de février, cette année, trente-six fours fonctionnaient, et d’autres crémaillères ont été construites depuis.

Que se passa-t-il alors? A partir du 12 janvier 1945, il fut «placé sous la protection des autorités soviétiques», rapporte un collaborateur du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge. Ce dernier le vit une fois encore le 17 janvier, alors qu’il s’apprêtait à partir avec des Soviétiques. Il savait sur lui une importante somme d’argent. A cet instant, le diplomate suédois s’enfonce, d’abord dans le mystère. Depuis lors, aucun témoin serein, écouteur de foi, ne l’a véritablement vu.

Pourtant les récits n’ont pas manqué de personnalités qui affirment avoir rencontré Wallenberg. Ils ont ancré les proches parents du diplomate dans la conviction qu’il était vivant, quelque part en URSS. Le gouvernement de Stockholm finit, lui aussi, par demander des éclaircissements auprès de l’autorité de Moscou. Toutes les démarches se heurtèrent à la même fin de non-recevoir. Le diplomate est mort en juillet 1947.

Où? Dans quelles circonstances? Aucune réponse n’a été apportée à ces questions élémentaires.

Depuis janvier 1945, la biographie de Wallenberg est un puzzle d’hypothèses.

BRIEF -- AGREEMENT TO END WATER STRIKE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, FEB 22, REUTER -- EMPLOYEES AND UNION LEADERS HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT TO END A MONTH-LONG STRIKE BY BRITISH WATER AND SEWERAGE WORKERS. UNION OFFICIALS SAY THEY'RE CONFIDENT THEIR 29,000 MEMBERS WILL ACCEPT THE DEAL, WHICH IS BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF AN INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPUTE. JMO/CK

BRIEF -- WALLENBERG PROBE CALLED FOR

GENEVA, FEB 22, REUTER -- THE UNITED STATES TODAY CALLED ON THE U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO LOOK INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO WENT MISSING IN 1945 AFTER SAVING ABOUT 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS. U.S. DELEGATE WALTER BERNs ASKED THE COMMISSION TO HELP TRACE THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUl WALLENBERG, "ONE OF THE GENUINE HEROES OF WORLD WAR TWO". HE ASKED THAT A UNITED NATIONS PANEL ON DISAPPEARANCES BE ALLOWED TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE, TO DISCOVER WHETHER IN FACT WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE.

THE SOVIET UNION MAINTAINS THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN MOSCOW'S LYUBLYANKA PRISON IN 1947. HE WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET SOLDIERS IN JANUARY 1945 AFTER HELPING HUNGARIAN JEWS ESCAPE FROM BEING SENT TO NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS WHILE SERVING IN THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST. BUT CONTINUING REPORTS WHICH REACHED WALLENBERG'S FAMILY SUGGESTED HE WAS STILL ALIVE, THE U.S. DELEGATE SAID.
E/W—SWEDEN SAYS IT IS STILL PURSUING INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 15 (NND/AP/REUTER) -- SWEDEN SAYS IT IS STILL PURSUING REPORTS THAT ITS FORMER DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO, MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

FOREIGN MINISTER LENNART BODSTROM, REPLYING TO A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT, INDICATED THAT WALLENBERG'S FATE WAS TAKEN UP BY UNDER-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PIERRE SCHORI DURING A RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945 AFTER THEIR TROOPS LIBERATED THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL OF BUDAPEST. HE WAS SUSPECTED BY THE SOVIETS OF BEING A GERMAN SPY. SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAY HE DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, BUT FORMER PRISONERS IN THE SOVIET UNION CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE SINCE.

BODSTROM SAID: "SWEDEN STILL DOES NOT FEEL THAT FULL CLARITY HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE CASE OF RAOUl WALLENBERG."

HE SAID THAT SWEDISH AUTHORITIES HAVE FOLLOWED UP RECENT REPORTS THAT AN IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL HAD SPENT FOUR DAYS WITH WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET PRISON IN MARCH 1972.

ISRAEL NEWSPAPERS HAVE REPORTED THAT THE IMMIGRANT, ASHER HANUKAIEV, SAID HE SAW WALLENBERG IN SVERDLOVSK PRISON HOSPITAL WHERE THEY WERE BOTH UNDERGOING TREATMENT.

JMO/TH
USSR -- SOVIET JEW SAYS HE SPOKE TO WALLENBERG OVER FOUR DAYS IN 1972

TEL AVIV, DEC. 26 (AP) -- AN ISRAELI NEWSPAPER QUOTES A RECENT
IMMIGRANT FROM THE SOVIET UNION AS SAYING THAT IN 1972 HE MET AND
SPOKE WITH MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHOSE FATE HAS
BEEN A MYSTERY SINCE 1945.

ASHER HANUKAIEV, SAID HE SPOKE TO WALLENBERG OVER A FOUR-DAY PERIOD
IN SHERDLOVSK PRISON, THE NEWSPAPER HAARETZ REPORTED SUNDAY.

HANUKAIEV WAS REPORTED AS TELLING A LOCAL NEWSPAPER "SHEVA" IN
THE SOUTHERN TOWN OF BEERSHEBA, THAT WALLENBERG "LAY ON A STRETCHER,
AND HE TOLD ME HE HAD TROUBLE IN THE STOMACH." HANUKAIEV SAID
WALLENBERG TOLD HIM HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES
BECAUSE HE HAD HELPED TO SAVE JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS,
HAARETZ REPORTED.

SEVERAL SOVIET JEWISH IMMIGRANTS HAVE REPORTED SEEING WALLENBERG OR
HEARING OF HIS EXISTENCE BETWEEN 1945 AND 1972. THE SOVIET UNION HAS
REPEATEDLY CLAIMED THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT DIED IN THE SOVIET UNION
IN 1947.

WALLENBERG SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS. HE
OPENED A SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST IN 1944, ISSUED
THOUSANDS OF SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS AND ALLEGEDLY PULLED JEWS
OUT OF QUEUES WAITING TO BOARD TRAINS BOUND FOR DEATH CAMPS IN
POLAND. IN 1945 HE DISAPPEARED ON HIS WAY TO MEET SOVIET OCCUPATION
AUTHORITIES OUTSIDE BUDAPEST. HE WOULD BE 70 YEARS OLD IF ALIVE
TODAY.

WHILE OTHER EVIDENCE OF WALLENBERG'S SURVIVAL UP TO 1972 HAS BEEN
BASED LARGELY ON OBSERVATION FROM A DISTANCE AND HEARSAY, HANUKAIEV
IS THE FIRST RECENT WITNESS TO HAVE CLAIMED ACTUALLY TO HAVE SPOKEN
WITH WALLENBERG OVER A PROTRACTED PERIOD.

KF
WASHINGTON, JAN 26 (SPECIAL/ZWADIUK) - AN AMERICAN JEWISH
ORGANIZATION TODAY URGED SOVIET PARTY LEADER YURI ANDROPOV TO PERFORM
"A GREAT HUMANITARIAN ACT" BY PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATUS
OF FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLenberg.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLORADO COMMITTEE OF CONCERN FOR RAOUl
WALLenberg ATTEMPTED TO DELIVER TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY A "TREES FOR
ISRAEL" CERTIFICATE THAT PLEDGES TO PLANT TREES IN JERUSALEM IN HONOR
OF WALLenberg. A SOVIET OFFICIAL DECLINED TO ACCEPT IT, HOWEVER.

THE APPEAL TO ANDROPOV WAS PRINTED ON THE CERTIFICATE. IT SAID:
"YOU CAN PERFORM A GREAT HUMANITARIAN ACT BY GIVING THE WORLD
DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF RAOUl WALLenberg'S CURRENT STATUS."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMMITTEE SAID THE GROUP BELIEVES THAT
WALLenberg IS STILL ALIVE. HE SAID THIS CONVICTION IS BASED ON
NUMERous REPORTS FROM FORMER SOVIET CAMP INMATES WHO SAID THEY HAD
SEEN HIM.

WALLenberg WAS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN BUDAPEST DURING
WORLD WAR TWO. HE IS CREDITED WITH HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS
FROM GERMAN CAMPS BUT WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES WHEN THE RED
ARMY ENTERED HUNGARY. THE SOVIETS CLAIM WALLenberg DIED IN PRISON.
TEL AVIV, JAN 19 (AP) -- AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION SAYS IT PLANS TO SUE THE SOVIET UNION FOR 14,000 MILLION DOLLARS ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT IS HOLDING MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, AND IS SEEKING TESTIMONY FROM ISRAELIS WHO SAY THEY HAVE SEEN HIM.

WALLENBERG SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN WORLD WAR II, AN ACT OF HEROISM THAT HAS MADE HIM THE ONLY PERSON OTHER THAN WINSTON CHURCHILL TO WIN HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

HE DISAPPEARED AFTER THE SOVIETS CAPTURED BUDAPEST, AND HIS WHEREABOUTS REMAIN AN INTERNATIONAL MYSTERY.

DR. ERNST KATIN, AN ISRAELI MEMBER OF THE U.S.-BASED WORLD HABEAS CORPUS (WHC) WHICH CONSISTS OF JURISTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, SAID THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN EMPowered BY WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER GUY VON DARDEL TO "PROSECUTE THE USSR... AND TO LEGALLY ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF RAOUl WALLENBERG."

THE SOVIET UNION CLAIMED IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON 10 YEARS EARLIER, BUT MANY PEOPLE HAVE CLAIMED AS LATE AS 1979 THAT THEY HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN PRISON.

THE DAILY HAARETZ LAST MONTH QUOTED A SOVIET JEWISH IMMIGRANT WHO SAID HE SPOKE WITH WALLENBERG OVER A FOUR-DAY PERIOD IN 1972 IN A PRISON IN SVERDLOVSK, IN THE URAI MOUNTAINS.

THE LATEST ATTEMPT TO UNCOVER WALLENBERG'S FATE IS BEING LED BY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ATTORNEY LUIS KUTNER, WHO HEADS WORLD HABEAS CORPUS.

KATIN SAID KUTNER WROTE TO HIM THAT HE WOULD SUE THE KREMLIN FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN COMPENSATORY DAMAGE FOR EVERY DAY WALLENBERG HAS BEEN HELD.

KATIN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE WAS CONFIDENT THE ACTION IN A CHICAGO FEDERAL COURT WOULD SUCCEED AND THAT THE COURT WOULD IMPOUND SOVIET PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES IF MOSCOW REFUSED TO PAY DAMAGES TO THE WALLENBERG FAMILY.

"WE BELIEVE MOST STRONGLY THAT ADJUDICATION BY A COURT WILL BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO SECURE HIS RELEASE," KATIN SAID.

KATIN BELONGS TO THE ISRAEL COMMITTEE FOR RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHICH HAS PUBLISHED APPEALS IN NEWSPAPERS HERE FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS THAT MAY ASSIST THE CASE.

WALLENBERG OPENED A SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST IN 1944 AND RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF JEWS WHO WERE ABOUT TO BE DEPORTED TO NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY ISSUING THEM WITH SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS.

HE WAS BORN 70 YEARS AGO. WD
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (SPECIAL) -- THE FOLLOWING COLUMN BY GEORGE F.
WILL APPEARS TODAY IN THE WASHINGTON POST:
LIKE A NORTHERN PIKE RISING AT A LURE, SWEDEN'S AMBASSADOR HAS
RISEN TO DEFEND HIS COUNTRY AGAINST AN ACCUSATION IN A RECENT COLUMN.
I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO AMPLIFY THE OFFENDING REMARK.
WRITING ABOUT RAOUl WALLENBERG, THE SAVIOR OF THOUSANDS OF
HUNGARIAN JEWS, WHO DISAPPEARED INTO SOVIET PRISONS IN 1945, I QUOTED
A SWEDISH OFFICIAL SAYING THAT, "WE ARE WORKING ON THE SUPPOSITION
that WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE." I SAID: "SWEDEN'S LETHARGY
CONCERNING THE CASE--LETHARGY BORN OF CowARDICE--HARDLY CONSTITUTES
WORKING."
IN A LETTER TO THE WASHINGTON POST: THE AMBASSADOR CALLS THIS
"GROSSLY UNFAIR." HE ADMITS SWEDEN BELIEVED INITIAL SOVIET LIES, BUT
HE SAYS SWEDEN "HAS PURSUED THIS MATTER WITH A VIGOR AND PERSEVERANCE
THAT PROBABLY EXCEEDS WHAT ANY GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR ONE OF ITS
CITIZENS."
WELL
SWEDEN'S STATEMENT ABOUT ITS SUPPOSITION WAS MADE WHEN SWEDEN
RELEASED DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE CASE. REP. TOM LANTOS
(D-CAIIF.), WHO AS A BOY IN BUDAPEST WAS SAVED BY WALLENBERG, WROTE
TO THE NEW YORK TIMES (MAY 26, 1982):
"IT IS BOTH IRONIC AND DEPLORABLE THAT SWEDEN HAS WAITED 20 YEARS
TO RELEASE SOME 42 VOLUMES OF REPORTS AND EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS....HAD
THE INFORMATION BEEN MADE PUBLIC EARLIER TO THOSE IN A POSITION TO
HELP RAOUl WALLENBERG, HE MAY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LIVE HIS LIFE WITH
DIGNITY--WITH HIS FAMILY--INSTEAD OF IN THE INFAMY OF THE SOVIET
GULAG. FOR YEARS, THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN HAS ENGAGED IN
INEFFECTIVE SILENT DIPLOMACY....NOW THEY TELL THOSE OF US WHO HAVE
FOUGHT SO HARD FOR HIS RELEASE THAT WE CAN FINALLY SEE THEIR
DOCUMENTS. IF...THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS NOW 'WORKING ON THE
SUPPOSITION THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE, THEN IT'S ABOUT TIME."
JUST AFTER THE WAR, SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER WAS URGED TO PRESS
THE CASE AND DISREGARD THE FACT THAT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER
VYSHINSKY SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT HAVE WALLENBERG. THE
SWEDISH MINISTER SAID: "WHAT, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT MR. VYSHINSKY IS
LYING?" VYSHINSKY, THE PROSECUTOR IN STALIN'S SHOW TRIALS, LIE?
"ABSOLUTELY UNHEARD OF," SAI.D THE MINISTER.
THE AMBASSADOR'S CLAIM THAT SWEDEN HAS DONE MORE FOR WALLENBERG
THAN ANY NATION HAS DONE FOR A CITIZEN IS REFUTED BY MANY CASES, BUT
Especially that of HARALD FELLER, A SWISS DIPLOMAT WHO WAS IN
BUDAPEST WHEN WALLENBERG WAS, DOING SIMILAR RESCUE WORK. HE, TOO,
WOULD UP IN SOVIET HANDS, BUT HE WAS RELEASED IN 1946 BECAUSE HIS
COUNTRY ARRESTED SIX SOVIET SPIES AND NEGOTIATED A SWAP.
ALTHOUGH SWEDEN FOUND NEUTRALITY PROFITABLE BETWEEN 1939 AND 1945,
AFTER THE WAR IT DISCOVERED MORALITY, AND EVER SINCE HAS BEEN URGING
IT ON OTHERS, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH FREQUENTLY FALLS
SHORTS OF SWEDEN'S EXACTING STANDARDS. SWEDEN HAS GENERALLY
CONSIDERED SWAPS BENEATH ITS DIGNITY. "SWEDEN," SAID A SWEDISH
FOREIGN MINISTER, "DOES NOT DO SUCH THINGS." BY THE TIME (1979)
SWEDEN PROPOSED A SWAP, THE KREMLIN REACTED WITH DISDAIN.
OLOF PALME, WHO IS AGAIN PRIME MINISTER, AND THE WORLD'S MURAL
TUTOR (HE CONSIDERS THE UNITED STATES AN ESPECIALLY BACKWARD
STUDENT), WAS PRIME MINISTER IN 1976. WHEN PALME MET WITH ALEXI
KOSYGIN, THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS NOT EVEN ON THE AGENDA. PALME'S
ADMINISTRATION DISMISSED THE CASE IN A WORK: "UTAGERAD" (SETTLED).
EVEN BEFORE THE INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, WALLENBERG'S SUPPORTERS
URGED SWEDEN TO BOYCOTT THE 1980 OLYMPICS IN MOSCOW. EVEN AFTER THE
INVASION, SWEDEN DID NOT BOYCOTT.
IN OCTOBER 1981, A SOVIET SUBMARINE RAN AGROUND WHILE VIOLATING
SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS. WALLENBERG SUPPORTERS URGED USING THE
SUBMARINE FOR LEVERAGE. WHEN THE SOVIET UNION ASKED FOR ITS BOAT
BACK, SWEDEN COULD HAVE SAID: BOAT? WHAT BOAT? WE KNOW NOTHING OF
ANY BOAT--JUST AS YOU KNOW NOTHING OF WALLENBERG.
(PTO)
E/W--(1)--WALLENBERG AND SWEDEN'S SHAME (CONT'D.)

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

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

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

Marton also says: "At Wallenberg's expense, Sweden has learned a painful lesson: the price demanded to maintain one's neutrality can sometimes be too high." The lesson certainly has been taught to all of Europe; whether it has been learned is increasingly doubtful. To
Wallenberg still alive?
The following appeared in The Boston Globe of Jan. 16:

By John Bierman
Special to The Globe

One day last month a Russian Jew living in Israel went to the local press with a story that had been on his mind for two years.

Asher Hanukaley had a piece, to add to the puzzle of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi extermination camps and was then swallowed up in the Soviet prison system toward the end of World War II.

Hanukaley said he had met Wallenberg in 1972 in a Soviet prison hospital in Sverdlovsk wearing the striped uniform of an habitual offender. Wallenberg was completely bald, said the Russian emigre, and so weak that he couldn't eat without help.

According to Hanukaley's story, it was not until 1980—three years after he had been allowed to emigrate to Israel—that Hanukaley realized the significance of the prison encounter, having read Wallenberg's story in a Russian-language Israeli newspaper.

The article sent Hanukaley into a struggle with his conscience. Should he tell the world he had seen Wallenberg alive in 1972 or keep quiet to protect members of his family who remained in Russia?

Last month, over the strong protest of his son, who lives in Israel, Hanukaley decided to tell his story. The tale is either a significant piece of evidence in the body of testimony showing that Wallenberg survived many years after the Russians had declared him dead or merely another unverifiable chapter in a modern myth.

Either way, Asher Hanukaley has illustrated once again the durability and poignancy of the Wallenberg legend. It holds the imagination and conscience of our time—as it indeed should.

Like some Medieval morality play it posits the issues of good and evil in the darkest and most uncompromising terms. For having fought, and in his particular arena overcome, one of the two most blood-stained tyrannies of the 20th century, Wallenberg almost immediately fell victim to the second and just conceivably might be its live prisoner to this day.

It was 38 years ago tomorrow that Raoul Wallenberg vanished from the ken of free men when after the Red Army's "liberation" of Budapest he left under military escort for talks with the Soviet command 120 miles to the east.

Behind him in the Hungarian capital he left 100,000 Jews, the only substantial Jewish community in Nazi-dominated Europe to have survived Hitler's holocaust. Many of them—some believe virtually all—owed their lives directly or indirectly to Wallenberg's extraordinary and entirely altruistic endeavors after he left the safety of neutral Sweden to go to their aid at the request of the US government and with Swedish diplomatic cover.

But the Russian "liberators" took him for a Western capitalist spy and he was shipped off to Moscow, where he vanished into the Gulag Archipelago. For the next 12 years the Russians insisted that they had no knowledge of where he was.

They stonewalled all Swedish requests for information and put out stories saying variously that he had been killed by the Nazis or the Hungarian fascists or had died in the fighting for Budapest.

Then in an astonishing turnaround, they announced in 1957 that they had unearthed a prison document showing that Wallenberg had, in fact, been in their hands and had died of a heart attack in Moscow's Lubianka jail in 1947.

The statement was issued by Andrei Gromyko, then deputy foreign minister, after the death of Stalin and appears to have been an attempt to clear up the Wallenberg question without actually freeing him and to blame his incarceration on the bad old ways of the Stalin era.

It was almost certainly a lie. The Russians never produced a prison document recording Wallenberg's death. In addition, detailed—and carefully cross-checked—evidence from returning German and Austrian war prisoners made it clear that Wallenberg had survived well beyond 1947.

More such evidence continued to filter through over the years, but the Soviets con-
e/w(1)--Is Wallenberg still alive?

continued to insist that there was nothing new to add: Wallenberg was dead and the case was closed.

Strangely - some would say shamefully - the story of Wallenberg's inspiring wartime deeds and his post-war fate failed to come to the attention of the West until mid-1979, when the United States and Western European news media began to pick up the threads of his remarkable story. The publication of numerous articles and books and a television documentary aired worldwide raised public consciousness.

In October, 1981, President Reagan signed into law an act of Congress declaring Wallenberg an honorary American citizen, a distinction previously conferred only on Sir Winston Churchill.

Across the United States, streets, high school auditoriums, university lecture halls and youth clubs were named after Wallenberg and a number of states and cities recognized his birthday as Raoul Wallenberg Day.

Signing the honorary citizenship bill, President Reagan promised Wallenberg's half-brother and half-sister, "We're going to do everything in our power to find out what happened to him and secure his release if he is still alive.

"Everything in our power" has turned out to be something of an overstatement. The US delegation to the UN human rights commission in Geneva is known to have raised the matter with the Russians and to have received no response. The US delegation to the Madrid conference on European security also raised it with similar results.

Given the current state of US-Soviet relations and previous Russian stonewalling on Wallenberg, it perhaps could hardly have been otherwise. But given the need for US-Soviet consultation on matters affecting the peace of the world, the issue should hardly be allowed to stand in the way of a summit meeting, as some have suggested.

The death of Leonid Brezhnev and his replacement by Yuri Andropov have given rise to tentative new hopes that this deeply disturbing case might at last be cleared up. But whether such hopes are at all realistic depends on whether the new Soviet leader is a comparative moderate willing to liberalize cautiously at home and ease tensions gradually abroad or a cold-eyed secret policeman with nothing but hatred for the West and contempt for humanitarian values.

One thing seems certain: As a former head of the KGB, Andropov must know - or be in a position to command from his subordinates - an immediate accounting of what really happened to Wallenberg.

However, even if Andropov were to decide that it was time to clear up the Wallenberg affair, the amazingly durable Andrei Gromyko might well have different ideas. He could hardly relish the prospect of being shown to have lied so blatantly when he put his signature to the declaration that Wallenberg had died in 1947.

So the likelihood is that the Wallenberg mystery will remain unsolved. If at the same time however, the legend gathers strength, at least something worthwhile will have emerged from this morass of injustice, indifference, deception and doubletalk.

Even dead or alive, Raoul Wallenberg - who he was, what he did, what happened to him - says something crucially important to all of us.
E/W WALLENBERG NOMINATED FOR PEACE PRIZE

STOCKHOLM JAN 11 (CND/REUTER/DPA) -- A SWEDISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FORMER CULTURE MINISTER, JAN-ERIK WIJKSTROEM, HAS NOMINATED MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE 1983 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

IN A LETTER TO THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL PRIZE COMMITTEE IN OSLO, PUBLISHED TODAY, THE LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARIAN WIJKSTROEM SAID WALLENBERG DESERVED THE PEACE PRIZE FOR HIS HUMANITARIAN WORK DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WAS CREDITED WITH RESCUING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZI GAS CHAMBERS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC PAPERS WHEN HE WAS STATIONED AT HIS COUNTRY' S EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST.

WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AS SOVIET FORCES LIBERATED THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL FROM NAZI OCCUPATION.

THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE SAID HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN THE 1940S, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS OF HIM BEING SEEN ALIVE IN DETENTION IN THE SOVIET UNION YEARS AFTER THE TIME HE IS OFFICIALLY SUPPOSED TO HAVE DIED. BOR/
WASHINGTON, JAN. 14 (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING COLUMN BY GEORGE F. WILL APPEARS TODAY IN THE WASHINGTON POST:

THE GAUZE OF LIES THAT THE SOVIET REGIME WRAPS AROUND REALITY HAS NEVER BEEN THICK ENOUGH TO MUZZLE THIS QUESTION: WHERE IS RAOUl WALLenberg?

Now it is asked again, in the wake of the most recent in a long series of tormenting reports, a Russian immigrant in Israel says that when he was hospitalized in 1972 on the way to prison, he met a man who "looked Jewish, so I asked wh he was. He answered, 'I am a Moscow jew that he was Swedish and was there because he helped the Jews. He said his name was Raoul Wallenberg. That occurred a quarter of a century after 1947, the year the Kremlin says Wallenberg died."

Last May, when tardily releasing documents about the Wallenberg case, a Swedish official said, "We are working on the supposition that he is still alive." (Sweden's lethargy concerning the case - lethargy born of cowardice - hardly constitutes "working.") If alive, he is 70. It is 38 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union.

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

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

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

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

For example, in 1961, a Soviet professor of medicine told a visiting Swedish physician that he had recently examined Wallenberg in a "mental hospital." In 1977 a Muscovite just released from the gulag called his daughter in Israel and mentioned meeting in a Moscow prison a Swede "who had served 30 years." Two years later the Muscovite was back in prison because, his wife said, he wrote a letter about Wallenberg. Sources in Eastern Europe report that in 1981 Wallenberg was moved to a prison hospital near Leningrad. (PTO)

FW/
WHY WAS HE ARRESTED IN THE FIRST PLACE? THE SOVIET MACHINERY OF
BRUTALITY OPERATES SO AUTOMATICALLY IT LEAVES LITTLE ROOM FOR, AND
CERTAINLY DOES NOT REQUIRE, MUCH MIND. BUT SOVIET REPRESSORS
CERTAINLY DID NOT WANT BRAVE WITNESSES TO THE BREAKING OF EASTERN
EUROPE. WHY WAS HE KEPT? PERHAPS, IN PART, TO SHOW CONTEMPT FOR
WESTERN DISAPPROVAL. WHY DID SOVIET TROOPS USING HORSES AND ROPES
DRAG AWAY THE STATUE ERECTED TO HIM IN BUDAPEST IN 1948? BECAUSE THE
KREMLIN DISAPPROVED OF WHAT HE DID.

IT IS PRUDENT THAT WE INSISTENTLY ASK WHAT HAPPENED WHEN WALLENBERG
ENDED HIS DANCE OF DEATH WITH THE THIRD REICH AND FELL INTO THE HANDS
OF ITS MORAL TWIN. WHEN THE SOVIET UNION GETS AWAY WITH SUCH ACTS —
ACTS THAT ARE AS CONTEMPTUOUS AS THEY ARE CONTEMPTIBLE — IT GETS THE
IDEA THAT IT CAN UNLEASH "YELLOW RAIN" AND CAN SHOOT THE POPE WITH
LITTLE TO FEAR FROM THE WEST'S FITFUL DISAPPROVAL.

BESIDES, IF THIS CASE IS NOT AMERICA'S BUSINESS, WHAT IS? ON OCT.
5, 1981, WALLENBERG BECAME ONLY THE SECOND PERSON (WINSTON CHURCHILL
WAS THE FIRST) TO BE MADE AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

SIGNING THE BILL CONFERRING THIS HONOR, PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID,
"WE'RE GOING TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER" TO LOCATE WALLENBERG.
BUT WE HAVE NOT DONE THAT. SO BEFORE REAGAN AGREES TO MEET WITH YURI
ANDROPOV, HE SHOULD RECEIVE AN ANSWER, BEYOND THE ROUTINE
MENDACITIES, TO THIS QUESTION: WHERE IS RAOUl WALLENBERG? FW/
BY ALAN ELSNER

OR AKIVA, ISRAEL, DEC 31, REUTER -- A RECENT IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL HAS GIVEN A NEW TWIST TO THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER SAVING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

ASHER HANUKAIEV, A 64-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL, IS CERTAIN HE MET WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET PRISON HOSPITAL IN 1972 -- 25 YEARS AFTER HIS SOVIET CAPTORS SAY HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK.

"I MET HIM IN SVERDLOVSK IN 1972," HE SAID IN INTERVIEWS THIS WEEK WITH ISRAELI NEWSPAPERS AND TELEVISION. "I WAS ON MY WAY TO SIBERIA FOR A FIVE-YEAR PRISON STRETCH WHEN I FELL ILL. THEY TOOK ME TO HOSPITAL AND THEN BROUGHT IN ANOTHER MAN ON A STRETCHER. I THOUGHT HE LOOKED JEWISH SO I ASKED IF HE WAS. HE ANSWERED IN ACCENTED RUSSIAN THAT HE WAS SWEDISH AND HE WAS THERE BECAUSE HE HELPED THE JEWS. HE SAID HIS NAME WAS RAOUl WALLENBERG."

WALLENBERG SERVED AS A DIPLOMAT IN HUNGARY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK HE USED HIS DIPLOMATIC STATUS TO PROTECT JEWS.

DURING THE SIX MONTHS BEFORE THE SOVIET ENTRY INTO BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945, WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING UP TO 25,000 JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY ISSUING THEM WITH SWEDISH PASSPORTS.

THE THEN 32-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT, SPECIALLY DESPATCHED FROM SWEDEN, SET UP SAFE HOUSES THAT FLEW THE SWEDISH FLAG AND EVEN DABBED JEWS FROM CATTLE CARS AND OFF DEATH MARCHES, CLAIMING THAT THEY WERE SWEDISH CITIZENS.

HE WAS LAST SEEN ON JANUARY 17, 1945, TRAVELLING WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER AND HIS DRIVER TO THE TOWN OF DEBRECEN TO REPORT TO SOVIET ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

MR HANUKAIEV'S SON, TUDHON, SAID HIS FATHER ONLY REALISED WHO RAOUl WALLENBERG WAS TWO YEARS AGO WHEN HE READ AN ARTICLE ABOUT HIM IN AN ISRAELI RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER.

"HE TOLD ME HE HAD SEEN THAT MAN IN PRISON. I TOLD HIM TO KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT: WHAT DO WE NEED TO TALK TO NEWSPAPERS FOR?" HE SAID.

BUT SINCe HE DECIDED TO SPEAK TO THE NEWSPAPERS "WE'VE HAD TELEVISION PEOPLE HERE AND THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR, NOW, THE WHOLE FAMILY IS AFRAID THE SOVIETS WILl DO SOMETHING TO OUR FAMILY IN RUSSIA," TUDHON SAID.
WALLENBERG'S FATE HAS NEVER BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR CERTAIN. IN 1952, AFTER NEWLY RELEASED GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTED SEEING HIM IN RUSSIAN PRISONS, THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED HE HAD DIED OF A SUDDEN HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL ON JULY 17, 1947.

BUT SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS AND EARLIER THIS YEAR A CALL FOR A NEW SEARCH FOR THE DIPLOMAT WAS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH LAST YEAR AWARDED WALLENBERG HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

A SWEDISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN TEL AVIV SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAS NEVER ACCEPTED THE SOVIET VERSION AS FINAL AND CONTINUES TO FOLLOW UP ANY NEW CLUES.

MR. HANUKAIYEV SAID WALLENBERG WAS WEARING THE STRIPED UNIFORM OF A HABITUAL OFFENDER. "HE WAS COMPLETELY BALD AND QUITE WEAK. I HAD TO HELP HIM EAT HIS FOOD," HE SAID.

HE SAID THEY DID NOT SPEAK MUCH DURING THE FOUR DAYS THEY WERE TOGETHER BECAUSE PRISON AUTHORITIES WERE WATCHING THROUGH A PEEP-HOLE.

"ALSO, ALL HE WANTED TO DO WAS SLEEP. HE WAS SUFFERING FROM A KIDNEY DISEASE I THINK. I DO NOT THINK IT POSSIBLE THAT HE HAS SURVIVED UNTIL TODAY. HE WAS IN A BAD WAY," HE SAID.
USSR -- SOVIET JEW SAYS HE SPOKE TO WALLENBERG OVER FOUR DAYS IN 1972

TEL AVIV, DEC. 26 (AP) -- An Israeli newspaper quotes a recent
immigrant from the Soviet Union as saying that in 1972 he met and
spoke with missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, whose fate has
been a mystery since 1945.

Asher Hanukaiev, said he spoke to Wallenberg over a four-day period
in Swerdlolvsk prison. The newspaper Haaretz reported Sunday.

Hanukaiev was reported as telling a local newspaper 'Sheva' in
the southern town of Beersheba, that Wallenberg 'lay on a stretcher,
and he told me he had trouble in the stomach.' Hanukaiev said
Wallenberg told him he had been arrested by Soviet authorities
because he had helped to save Jews from Nazi extermination camps,
Haaretz reported.

Several Soviet Jewish immigrants have reported seeing Wallenberg or
hearing of his existence between 1945 and 1972. The Soviet Union has
repeatedly claimed that the Swedish diplomat died in the Soviet Union
in 1947.

Wallenberg saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis. He
opened a Swedish diplomatic mission in Budapest in 1944, issued
thousands of Swedish diplomatic passports and allegedly pulled Jews
out of queues waiting to board trains bound for death camps in
Poland. In 1945 he disappeared on his way to meet Soviet occupation
authorities outside Budapest. He would be 70 years old if alive
today.

While other evidence of Wallenberg's survival up to 1972 has been
based largely on observation from a distance and hearsay, Hanukaiev
is the first recent witness to have claimed actually to have spoken
with Wallenberg over a protracted period.
Munich, Nov 22 (CND) - the following article appeared in La Libre Belgique, Nov 17, 1982

Ce soir et mercredi prochain, «Les mercredis de l'information» (TF1, 20.35) consacrent deux émissions au «Dossier Wallenberg», ce diplomate suédois dont l'activité pendant la guerre et la disparition en URSS sont un mythe toujours opaque. Un livre récent fait le point sur cette affaire.

D'une biographie de Raoul Wallenberg lue voici des années, j'avais retenu une image incroyable, celle de ce jeune Suédois tombant dans la main de l'ISS colonel Eichmann et lui criant à peu près ceci : «Je te donne un bref de sautouche contre 50 juifs ! Un camion américain contre 500 juifs ! Si tu prêtes, dit-on, plusieurs films ou se retrouveront de particuliers niaiseries, mais on n'en trouve aucune dans Mission sans retour - L'affaire Wallenberg (1) de Gilbert Joseph.

Raoul Wallenberg, âgé en 1912 à Stockholm, perd son père alors qu'il a que quatre mois, voit plus tard se remuer sa mère qui lui donne un frère et une sœur, est écrasé des affaires de la famille (des banquiers du calibre des Rothschild), fait des études en France et aux États-Unis, prend un diplôme d'architecture, diplôme non valable en Suède.

Comme la guerre de 40 tire à sa fin et qu'il est bruit partout du calvaire des Juifs hongrois en voie d'annihilation, il décide d'aller au secours de ces malheureux. Des malheureux qui le sont doublement puisqu'ils vivent sous la botte du régime Horthy antissemité et que tout à l'heure, l'armée Rouge qui fonce vers l'ouest, envahira la Hongrie.

Wallenberg qui a un poste à l'ambassade de Suède à Budapest, prend les mesures de ses possibilités : il y a 900.000 Juifs en Hongrie ! Le 28 septembre 1944, les avant-gardes Russes y prennent pied ; le 11 octobre, elles sont à 100 km de la capitale. Horthy signerait volontiers un armistice avec les Russes, mais Hitler n'en veut pas et comme Horthy passe outre, les Allemands envahissent la Hongrie et l'occupent.

L'ISS colonel Eichmann, tueur de juifs, est à pied d'œuvre. Les 400 employés de Wallenberg mettent les voiles, il n'en reste qu'une dizaine avec le jeune patron (32 ans) qui se lève pour donner aux juifs de faux vrais papiers et assure à 50.000 d'entre eux «les maisons de protection». Les Russes étant aux abords de Budapest, Eichmann décide que les juifs qui peuplent les camps à ciel ouvert, partiront à pied pour Auschwitz. Wallenberg mobilise les véhicules qu'il peut trouver et fait la navette le long des mises-colonnes, distribuant viandes et médicaments. Puis, tout s'embrouille : des juifs qu'ils n'ont pas quitté la ville sont rassemblés dans un ghetto, ghetto qui sera anéanti le jour où les Russes occuperont Budapest (15 janvier 1945).

Wallenberg estime que c'est l'heure de rencontrer les Russes pour statuer sur le sort des derniers juifs. Le 17 janvier, il doit avoir une entrevue avec le maréchal Malinovski. Quinze jours plus tard, Alexandre Kollontai, la Rose de la Révolution» déclare que «Raoul Wallenberg est en vie et se trouve en Russie soviétique et qu'il veuille mieux pour lui que le gouvernement russe ne laisse pas de tapage à son sujet». Le 25 mars, on apprend de Roumanie que Wallenberg aurait disparu. Soderblom, ambassadeur suédois à Moscou, estime que «Wallenberg s'est faufillé de sa propre initiative chez les Russes, qu'il semble qu'il soit parti en voyage, qu'il soit parti en voyage, qu'il ait perdu le contact avec le roumain, que le gouvernement russe ne laisse pas de tapage à son sujet». Le 25 mars, on apprend de Roumanie que Wallenberg aurait disparu. Soderblom, ambassadeur suédois à Moscou, estime que «Wallenberg s'est faufillé de sa propre initiative chez les Russes, qu'il semble qu'il soit parti en voyage, qu'il ait perdu le contact avec le roumain, que le gouvernement russe ne laisse pas de tapage à son sujet».

Vous tombez dans la lente, la banquise se recolle, silencieusement, elle se recolle par-dessus vous !

Pierre PIRARD.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 6 - (SPECIAL) - THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY LYNN DARLING APPEARED IN TODAY'S WASHINGTON POST:

EVERY YEAR OR SO, THERE IS ANOTHER REPORT: SOMEWHERE IN THE VAST FROZEN MISERY OF THE GULAG, RAOUl WALLENBERG IS ALIVE, STILL A PRISONER OF THE SOVIETs AFTER 35 YEARS. THE REALITY FICKERS ERRATICALLY, THREATENED BY THE STRONG WINDS OF THE SOVIET DENIALS, BUT IT PERSISTS -- IN A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A PRISONER TO HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL, IN THE DRUNKEN WORDS OF A KGB OFFICER, IN ANONYMOUS REPORTS FROM RUSSIAN DISSIDENTS SMUGGLED OUT FROM TIME TO TIME. THERE ARE THOSE WHO FEEL THAT WALLENBERG HAS GOT TO BE ALIVE, IF ONLY BECAUSE IT IS TOO HARD TO CONTEMPLATE THAT SO COURAGEOUS A HERO COULD HAVE DIED SO ANONYMOUS A DEATH.


THEY GATHERED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GARDEN TO WATCH THE SIGNING OF THE LAW AND TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT PROMISE TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO DISCOVER WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG. AMONG THE GUESTS OF HONOR WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND HALF-SISTER, WHO FLEW IN SUNDAY NIGHT FROM SWEDEN, AND SIMON WIESENSHAL, THE LEGENDARY NAZI-HUNTER. "HE WAS A TRUE IDEALIST, A HERO IN THE CLASSICAL MODE," SAID ANNETTE LANTOS, WHOSE HUSBAND, REP. TOM LANTOS (D-CAIF.), INTRODUCED THE BILL THAT MADE WALLENBERG A CITIZEN. SHE HERSELF HAS WORKED FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS TO BRING WALLENBERG'S CASE, HIS COURAGE TO PUBLIC AWARENESS, HOPE TO FIND A FINAL RESOLUTION TO HIS FATE. SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE AMONG THOSE WHO SAW WALLENBERG SAVED. "IT BECAME ALMOST A COMPRESSION TO HELP THIS MAN," SHE SAID. "WE DID IT MOSTLY FOR OUR OWN CONSCIENCES' SAKE. I COULD NOT GO ON WITH MY OWN LITTLE LIFE, AS SATISFYING AS IT WAS. I HAD TO REPAY THIS DEBT. HE HAD A CHRIST-LIKE COMPRESSION -- HE WAS HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER, HE REALLY BELIEVED IN LOVING OTHERS AS HE LOVED HIMSELF. AND WHAT HE REALLY BELIEVED, HE WAS.""HISS HALF-BROTHER GUY VON DARDEL, NOW A PHYSICIST LIVING IN LUND, SWEDEN, REMEMBERS WALLENBERG AS A MAN "WITH A GREAT SENSE OF HUMOR, A VERY INTELLIGENT MAN WHO, WHILE NOT RELIGIOUS, WAS ALWAYS CONCERNED." WAS THERE EVER A HINT OF HIS DESTINY IN THOSE DAYS, HIS GREAT COURAGE HE WAS LATER TO DEMONSTRATE? VON DARDEL SMILED AND SHURGED HIS SHOULDERS AS HE WALKED, IN THE WARM OCTOBER AFTERNOON, AWAY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE. "THERE ARE NOT TOO MANY OCCASIONS, IN A CIVILIZED LIFE, TO DEMONSTRATE COURAGE," HE SAID. "I DON'T THINK EVEN HE HAD ANY IDEA."

TOM LANTOS WAS 14 WHEN HE MET RAOUl WALLENBERG. HE HAD ESCAPED FROM A LABOR CAMP NEAR THE TOWN OF YAC, AND HE HAD MADE HIS WAY SOUTH TO BUDAPEST, TO ONE OF THE "PROTECTED HOUSES" WALLENBERG HAD SET UP TO SHELTER JEWS. "I WAS ONE OF THE YOUNG MEN WHO VOLUNTEERED TO DO ANY CHORES THAT HE NEEDED DONE, FROM CARRYING MESSAGES TO GETTING FOOD, ANYTHING." LANTOS SPOKE OF THIS RELUCTANTLY, UNWILLING TO DIVERT THE ATTENTION FROM THE MAN WHOSE MYSTERIOUS MARTYRDOM HE SEEKS TO END. "TO ME HE WAS NOT JUST A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT. HIS HEROISM WAS SO PALPABLE." (PTO)
LANTOS ACCOMPANIED WALLENBERG AS HE WENT TO THE CATTLE TRAINS ARMED WITH SPECIAL PASSPORTS AND ASKED THE FRIGHTENED PRISONERS CROWDED IN THE CARS THAT WOULD TAKE THEM TO THE DEATH CAMPS IF ANYONE THERE CAME UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION. "SOMEB)',' SOME CLAIMED TO BE," SAID LANTOS. "HE BLUFFED HIS WAY THROUGH, HE HAD NO REAL AUTHORITY. HIS AUTHORITY WAS HIS OWN COURAGE. ANYONE COULD HAVE SHOT HIM TO DEATH AND NOT ANSWERED FOR IT. HE WAS ABSOLUTELY UNFEARFUL FOR HIMSELF, HE ABANDONED HIMSELF TOTALLY. IN A MORE CIVILIZED, 'RATIONAL AND HUMANE WAY, HE WAS LIKE THE PRIMITIVE ABORIGINAL SOLDIERS WHO PAINTED THEIR BODIES BLUE, THINKING THAT THIS WOULD PROTECT THEM FROM PHYSICAL HARM. IT WAS AS IF HIS COURAGE WAS ENOUGH TO PROTECT HIM."

RAOUl WALLENBERG WAS 32 WHEN HE WENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944 AS A SPECIAL ATTACHE TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY. PICTURES AT THE TIME SHOW A PALE YOUNG MAN WITH DARK HAIR AND DARK INTENSE EYES. HE WAS THE SON OF A FAMOUS AND POWERFUL FAMILY, A FAMILY OF BANKERS, DIPLOMATS AND BISHOPS, OFTEN REFERRED TO AS "THE ROCKEFELLERS OF SWEDEN." HE HAD STUDIED ARCHITECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AND RATHER THAN PURSUING A CAREER IN THE FAMILY'S BANKING BUSINESS, SETTLED WITH SOMETHING LESS THAN CONTENTMENT INTO AN IMPORT AND EXPORT BUSINESS WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF HE COULD BE INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING FOR THE RESCUE MISSION.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD SENT WALLENBERG, AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. WAR REFUGEE BOARD, TO MOUNT A ONE-MAN RESCUE EFFORT OF JEWISH IN HUNGARY, ONE OF THE LARGEST REMAINING EUROPEAN JEWISH POPULATIONS IN THE WAVING DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH. FOR SIX MONTHS, UNTIL THE RUSSIANS MARCHED INTO BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG WAS EVERYWHERE, DISTRIBUTING THOUSANDS OF SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS, SETTING UP 32 "SAFE HOUSES" THAT FLEW THE SWEDISH FLAG AND OFFERED A HEAVEN, THOUGH NOT AN IMPREGNABLE ONE, TO THOSE SEEKING SAFETY, PULLING PEOPLE WITH HIS BARE HANDS FROM THEIR PLACES IN THE DEATH MARCHES TO THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, DEFYING ARMED GUARDS TO DRAG PEOPLE FROM THE CATTLE TRAINS EVEN AS THE DOORS WERE BEING NAILED SHUT.

HE SCROUNGED FOOD AND MEDICINE FROM EVERY AVAILABLE QUARTER, APPEALING TO THE GREED AND FEAR OF THE OFFICIALS IN WHOSE HANDS THOUSANDS OF LIVES RESTED, APPEALING, OCCASIONALLY TO THEIR REASON. "LOOK," HE ONCE SAID TO ADOLF EICHMANN AT A DINNER PARTY. "YOU HAVE TO FACE IT. YOU'VE LOST THE WAR. WHY NOT GIVE UP NOW?" EICHMANN SAID HE STILL HAD A JOB TO DO AND, TURNING TO WALLENBERG, SAID, "DON'T THINK YOU ARE IMMUNE JUST BECAUSE YOU ARE A DIPLOMAT AND A NEUTRAL." SEVERAL DAYS LATER, WALLENBERG'S CAR WAS RAMMED BY A GERMAN TRUCK. BY CHANCE, WALLENBERG WASN'T IN IT AT THE TIME.

HE WAS NOT AS LUCKY WITH THE RUSSIANS AS HE HAD BEEN WITH THE GERMANS. THREE AND A HALF WEEKS AFTER THE RUSSIANS ENTERED BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG AND HIS DRIVER LEFT FOR THE TOWN OF DEBRECEN IN THE COMPANY OF TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS HE DID NOT KNOW, HE SAID AT THE TIME, IF HE WAS GOING AS THEIR GUEST OR IN THEIR CUSTODY. THEN HE DISAPPEARED.

FIRST, THE SOVIETS TOLD HIS FAMILY THAT HE WAS SAFE. THEN THEY SAID HE HAD DIED IN THE STREET FIGHTING IN BUDAPEST. AND THAT WAS ALL THEY SAID, UNTIL 1957, WHEN ANDREI GRUMYKO SAID THAT A PRISONER NAMED WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART PROBLEM AT LUBIANKA PRISON 10 YEARS BEFORE. (MORE) FW/
STILL THE REPORTS CAME THAT HE WAS ALIVE, AND IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THEY HAVE COME MORE FREQUENTLY, TANTALIZING, UNCONFIRMED, SMOKE FROM THE TORCH THAT BURNED SO BRIGHTLY IN BUDAPEST. HE WAS IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, SAID ONE. THERE WAS AN OLD SWEDISH PRISONER IN BLAGOVYSHCHENSKY PRISON, SAID ANOTHER. IN 1977, JAN KAPLAN PHONED HIS DAUGHTER ANNA BILDER IN ISRAEL TO TELL HER THAT HE WAS BACK IN MOSCOW, HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON. "DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME," HE SAID WHEN SHE EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR HIS HEALTH. "WHY, WHEN I WAS IN BUTYRYA PRISON IN 1975, I MET A SWEDISH OFFICER WHO TOLD ME HE HAD BEEN IN SOVIET PRISONS FOR 30 YEARS AND HE SEEMED REASONABLY HEALTHY TO ME."

IN 1979, A YOUNG IMMIGRANT TO TEL AVIV TOLD THE TALE OF A PARTY HE HAD ATTENDED AT THE HOME OF A KGB OFFICER. ACCORDING TO JOHN BIERMAN IN THE BOOK "RIGHTEOUS GENTILE," "AMONG THE YOUNGER MEN, THE TALK GOT AROUND TO DISSIDENTS AND WHAT A HARD TIME THEY MUST HAVE IN PRISON. OVERHEARING THIS, THE KGB MAN LURCHED OVER TO WHERE THIS CONVERSATION WAS GOING ON AND SAID: "DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT; THINGS AREN'T SO TOUGH NOWAYS AS THEY USED TO BE. YOU CAN LIVE A LONG TIME IN JAIL. WHY, I HAVE A SWEDISH OFFICER UNDER MY CHARGE IN LUBIANKA WHO'S BEEN INSIDE FOR OVER 30 YEARS."

WHEN ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN CAME TO SWEDEN TO RECEIVE HIS NOBEL PRIZE, SAID NINA LAGGER, WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, HE CAME TO VISIT HER PARENTS, WHO DIED LAST YEAR. "HE WAS QUITE CONVINCED THAT RAOUl COULD WELL BE ALIVE," SAID LAGGER, WHO IS NOW THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE WORLD COURT IN THE HAGUE. THE FAMILY HAS TALKED TO OTHER PRISONERS, RELEASED AFTER 30 YEARS OR MORE OF IMPRISONMENT, PRISONERS LONG DECLARED DEAD BEFORE THEIR RELATIVES.

IF HE IS ALIVE, RAOUl WALLENBERG IS 69 YEARS OLD. IF HE IS ALIVE, HE IS NOW, WITH HIS HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, "THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN HOSTAGE - 13,000 DAYS IN THE GULAG," ACCORDING TO ANNETTE LANTOS. "WHAT THIS REALLY DOES," SHE SAID OF THE DAY'S EVENTS, "IS TO SAVE AMERICA'S PUBLIC RECORD. OTHERWISE THERE WOULD BE A TERRIBLE DARK BLOT ON AMERICA'S RECORD OF MERCY. THERE WOULD BE ONE TIME THAT AMERICA HAD TURNED ITS BACK. AT LEAST WITH WALLENBERG WE KNOW THAT ONE ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO STEM THE TERRIBLE TIDE OF SLAUGHTER."

ANNETTE LANTOS BELIEVES RAOUl WALLENBERG IS ALIVE. AS SHE STOOD IN THE WHITE HOUSE GARDEN SHE SAID, "I THINK LIKE A PHOENIX, HE WILL RISE AGAIN FROM THE ASHES."
President Reagan said today that Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, credited with saving the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jews during the Second World War, may still be alive in a Soviet prison.

In a ceremony conferring honorary U.S. citizenship on the diplomat, the president said there was current evidence that Wallenberg is still imprisoned by the Soviets.

Reagan said Wallenberg’s seizure in 1945 by Soviet troops in Hungary, where he was serving as a Swedish diplomat, was in violation of diplomatic immunity and international law.

Soviet officials have said Wallenberg died in a prison in 1947, but there have been repeated reports from former inmates of the Soviet penal system that he was still alive.

Reagan said “wherever he is, his humanity burns like a torch.”

Wallenberg is only the second person to receive honorary U.S. citizenship. The first was Sir Winston Churchill, Britain’s wartime prime minister.

Reagan said Wallenberg, like Sir Winston, exemplified compassion. The White House ceremony was attended by the missing diplomat’s brother and sister. (CNBD/SPECIAL:ZWADIUK/AGENCIES) JT/CB
E/W--WALLENBERG SISTER SAYS SHE HAS RECENT EVIDENCE HE'S LIVES

MADRID, NOV. 28 (AP/UPI)--THE SISTER OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl
WALLENBERG SAID TODAY SHE HAS "RECENT EVIDENCE HE IS ALIVE AND FAIRLY
WELL."

JOINED BY A COUSIN AND A U.S. SENATOR, NINA LAGERGREN OF STOCKHOLM
TOLD REPORTERS IN MADRID THAT THE CASE OF HER MISSING BROTHER "HAS
BECOME A REAL ISSUE FOR THE FIRST TIME."

MRS. LAGERGREN CAST LITTLE NEW LIGHT ON HIS MYSTERIOUS
DISAPPEARANCE, HOWEVER, SAYING THE LOCATION OF THE LAST SOVIET LABOR
CAMP WHERE HE HAD BEEN SEEN HAD TO REMAIN A SECRET.

SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL, A MEMBER OF THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE
HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE IN MADRID, TOLD REPORTERS HE, TOO, WAS
CONVINCED WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

PELL HEADS THE "FREE RAOUl WAllENBERG SENATE COMMITTEE." HE SAID HE
THOUGHT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS "AFRAID OF BEING CAUGHT" AFTER
DECLARING WALLENBERG OFFICIALLY DEAD IN 1957 "AND THEY HAVEN'T
FIGURED OUT A WAY YET TO GET OUT OF IT."

WALLENBERG ARRIVED IN BUDAPEST IN 1944 WITH A MISSION TO TRY TO
SAVE JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS. HE IS CREDITED WITH HELPING 20,000
PEOPLE ESCAPE WITH SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS.

WALLENBERG VANISHED SOON AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN
1945. THE OFFICIAL SOVIET POSITION IS THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID HER NEW EVIDENCE ON HER BROTHER BING ALIVE CAME
FROM A HALF DOZEN OTHER WITNESSES WHO REPORTED THEY HAD SEEN HIM. SHE
SAID SHE COULD NOT GIVE DETAILS WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING HER SOURCES.

PELL SAID SEVEN COUNTRIES AT THE 35-STATE MADRID MEETING HAD
BROUGHT UP THE MATTER. HE SAID THEY WERE SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE
UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, LUXEMBOURG, ICELAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN.
E/W--WESTERN DELEGATION CHIEFS AT WALLENBERG NEWS CONFERENCE

MADRID, Nov. 28 (Special/Eggleston) - American, British and Swedish delegations at the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid said today they would press the Soviet Union to solve the mystery of the fate of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

The three heads of delegation attended a press conference given by Wallenberg's half-sister in Madrid today to show their support for her cause. Our correspondent says it is the first time that delegation heads have appeared at any of the follow-up sessions given by groups trying to promote their causes at the conference.

Wallenberg rescued 20,000 Hungarian Jews from deportation to death camps in 1944 by issuing them special Swedish passports. He is given a share of the credit for saving about another 70,000.

He vanished when Soviet troops entered Budapest in January 1945. In 1957, the Soviet Union said there were evidence that a man with a similar name had died in a Moscow prison in 1949, but since then there have been many reports by former Soviet prisoners that he is still alive.

At the press conference today, Wallenberg's half-sister, MAG LAGERGREEN, said that despite the skimpy nature of some of the evidence she was convinced that her brother was still living somewhere in a Soviet prison.

"He was 46 last August," Mrs. Lagergreen told the press conference. "That is still young enough for him to enjoy several years in freedom if only the Soviets will release him.

The press conference was crowded with Western journalists, but no East European journalists were seen in the room.

Mrs. Lagergreen, a slim gray-haired old lady, said she had made several efforts to speak to the Soviet delegation in Madrid but had been rebuffed each time.

She described her half-brother as "a champion of human rights 30 years before the human rights pledge were put into the United Nations Act."

Asked why the USSR would not release him, she said she could only speculate that it did not like to admit its mistakes. There was also the fact that the 1957 statement had been given by Andrei Gromyko, who was still in office as foreign minister.

She said the 1957 statement identified the prisoner who had died 10 years earlier only as "Wallenberg" and offered nothing a first name, a nationality or any other details.

Mrs. Lagergreen said she knew of half a dozen cases where prisoners reported dead by the Soviet authorities had been released alive years later.

Some of the strongest evidence that her half-brother was still alive came from a Russian Jew named Jan Kaplan, who told WITNESS to a daughter in Israel that in 1975 he had met in Bulgaria with a woman who had been imprisoned for thirty years. She said the woman's letter was published and he was re-arrested and was still in jail.

The Wallenberg case has already been mentioned at the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid by seven nations--the U.S., Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Ireland.

Both houses of the U.S. Congress have passed resolutions honoring Wallenberg and asking the U.S. delegation at the Madrid conference to take up his case.

The U.S. is particularly interested because it was American funds which financed his rescue efforts in 1944.
A well-born Swede, who could have lived out World War II in safety and comfort, went to Hungary instead, outmaneuvered the despicable Adolf Eichmann, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Then, one day in January 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Soviet Army and has not been heard from since. He may have been executed by the Soviets, or died in prison—or he may still be alive somewhere in the Soviet Union. The Wallenberg mystery persists.

It is one of those gun-gray structures of no particular architectural distinction, intended to provide housing, not to offer beauty. Like many other buildings in Budapest, it is still pockmarked by the small-arms fire of both 1945 and 1956. A faded, chipped plaque in Hungarian reads: “To the memory of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, whose heroic deeds saved tens of thousands of Hungarians from the final days of Nazi terror. Raoul Wallenberg disappeared during the siege of Budapest.” In central Budapest, Wallenberg Street is several blocks from what Hungarians call the White House, the headquarters of the Communist party, overlooking the Danube’s east bank. The fact that a busy street in the capital of this people’s republic is named after a man who may still be languishing in a Soviet prison is only one of the mystifying elements of the Raoul Wallenberg story.

For Wallenberg is a non-person in the country where his heroic deeds took place. When asked about him, most Hungarians shrug and keep walking. Those few who remember prefer not to be reminded. Yet today, in his native Sweden, Wallenberg is a folk hero. His name is synonymous with heroism and selflessness unrewarded. Perhaps in only one other part of the world is he as well known: the Gulag Archipelago.

He was a hero. That has been documented. But thirty-five years after the Russians took him prisoner he is above all the central figure of a mystery only his captors can unlock. So far, Moscow has shown no inclination to solve the enigma of Wallenberg. Pressure on the Soviets to do so is growing. But it was not always there. In the crucial early years after he vanished in Budapest, his own country’s record on his behalf is one of blunders and missed opportunities.

The central drama in the life of Raoul Wallenberg lasted six months: from the summer of 1944 to the winter of 1945. It took place in Budapest, a city once as cosmopolitan and sophisticated as Wallenberg’s native Stockholm. But the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg found in July 1944 could have been on another planet, in another millennium, compared to the town he left
behind in Sweden. It was a city stripped bare of all traces of what we like to refer to as civilization. The people of Budapest lived in the grip of fear, backed against a wall of terror, with no place to go and no friends to turn to. The heroes, if there were any heroes left in those months, either waited in their underground refuges for the jackboots to pass, or had long since taken the final journey to Dachau, Mauthausen, or Auschwitz. Courage, in Budapest, in the summer of 1944, was a crime punishable by death. It was an unlikely destination for the son of an illustrious Swedish dynasty.

Raoul Wallenberg's story begins in an atmosphere of unselfconscious gentility, of refinement polished by generations of distinguished public service and genuine accomplishment. He grew up amid the solid comforts of long accumulated wealth. The son of a naval officer, the grandson of Stockholm's minister to Tokyo and Istanbul, Wallenberg was expected both to serve and to excel. No one anticipated that his reward for service was to be decades spent languishing in the grim monotony of the Gulag.

By the summer of 1944, in all of Nazi-occupied Europe, only the Jews of Budapest had escaped annihilation. Hitler's last and most reluctant ally in the war, Hungary had tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to shake off the Nazis' grip, tried to let the enemy powers, the Russians, the British, and the Americans, deal with her as mercifully as they chose. Anything was better than being Hitler's last friend in Europe. But the Nazis would not let go. And as the Third Reich's fall grew more inevitable each day, as the Russians pressed harder at its heels, the Nazis' reign of terror accelerated in Hungary. It was as though violence against a people still under their total command was the Nazis' final resource in the face of now certain defeat.

Until the spring of 1944, Hungarians, Jews and Christians alike, had lived with the illusion that the war would be over before Hitler's cattle cars swallowed entire villages, only to empty their human cargo before the crematoria that dotted the Reich's landscape. Projects of such scale take time, and weren't the Germans on the run, routed since Stalingrad? By now, however, the Nazis were highly practiced in the technology of genocide. It took them weeks to accomplish what it had taken them months and even years to achieve in the other occupied lands of Europe.

In Hungary rural Jews were the first to go. Between May and July of 1944, half a million were herded to Auschwitz to die. By July the countryside was pronounced "purified." In many ways the unprecedented speed with which the Hungarian "Jewish question" was resolved can be attributed to one man: Adolf Eichm man. The story of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest is really the story of a race between the giver of life and the instrument of death: Wallenberg versus Eichmann.

He did not look like a hero, this controlled, thirty-two-year-old man with his overly prominent nose and weak chin. His hair was already thinning. Wallenberg had no interest in clothes, but wore a well-knotted tie and vest even at the end, when he was a hunted man, changing residences each night. He looked too soft, too cerebral, to be a Scarlet Pimpernel. Only his eyes gave him away. In that unassuming, almost bland face, the eyes were a surprise. They were very steady, never the first to turn away from those he faced. In the eyes was all the passion everything else in his appearance belied. He looked perfectly suited for his chosen field: architecture. At the University of Michigan he showed more than the usual flair for his intended profession. But wartime, even for a neutral country, is not an auspicious moment for a young architect to begin. Finding a job was not the problem. Wallenberg joined one of his grandfather's banks.

The young Swede had already shown a remarkable facility for languages. Before long he was dispatched on business to Palestine. There, in the Mediterranean seaport of Haifa, he first heard reports of Nazi atrocities. Haifa was then teeming with Jewish refugees. The impression their accounts of Nazi Germany made on the young man was to be significant.

From then on, events in Raoul Wallenberg's life took an almost fatalistic turn. When he returned to Stockholm, he became the head of an export-import firm. Among his partners in the business was a Hungarian Jew named Kalman Lauer. Wallenberg found in Lauer a bright, sensitive, and cultivated companion, who soon became his closest friend. Lauer could no longer travel to his native country, so Raoul went in his place when business required it.

Budapest in those days was living out its own fantasy. Though part of the Axis, the charms of the city seemed to divert the Reich's soldiers so much that its residents could not imagine they would bring the war to its gates. So they continued to dine outdoors at Gundel's in the City Park, and to fill the dancing bars on Margit Island. They lined up to see Charlie Chaplin's bald-faced impersonation of Hitler in The Great Dictator, and they laughed uproariously. Black was the color in fashion, and "Stormy Weather" was the tune they hummed along the Corso by the Danube. Budapest's favorite riddle was, "What is the difference
between Hitler and Chamberlain? Chamberlain takes his weekend in the country, while Hitler takes his country on the weekend." This was the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg first saw in 1943; a city whose handsome baroque architecture proclaimed its ties to its sibling on the Danube, Vienna; a city whose people wanted desperately to hang on to their fantasy. Wallenberg was struck by the fragile quality of all this good living.

By then Raoul was learning the more precise details of what lay ahead for Hungary. His uncle, Jacob Wallenberg, had become an intermediary for the head of the German anti-Nazi underground, Karl Goerdeler. The elder Wallenberg tried to act as a liaison between Goerdeler, the mayor of Leipzig, and the British government. About the same time, when the fortunes of the German Army were rapidly declining, and the front was crumbling, Heinrich Himmler turned to Raoul's uncle with a peace feeler for the Allies. Like countless other efforts at the eleventh hour, these attempts led nowhere. Impatient now, young Wallenberg was convinced by these failures that he must get personally involved. He was not especially fearless by nature. Nor was he lacking for adventure. He had a consuming sense of duty and by 1944 he was ready to do more.

The awakening of Wallenberg’s conscience coincided with a search by the World Jewish Council and the American ambassador in Stockholm for a Swede to undertake a rescue mission to Budapest. Ambassador Herschel Johnson, acting for FDR's War Refugee Board, was looking for someone who, under diplomatic cover, could move swiftly, cut through the requirements of red tape and protocol, and extricate as many Hungarian Jews from Hitler's grasp as he could. Money was not a problem. FDR had made a commitment to funnel whatever funds the rescue mission required through the American Embassy in Stockholm to Wallenberg. Before he accepted the Budapest mission, Wallenberg negotiated for three days with the Swedish Foreign Ministry. He insisted on having a free hand in Hungary, without strings, without regard for diplomatic niceties. The ministry gave him carte blanche.

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When Eichmann first saw Wallenberg sitting at the bar of Budapest’s Arizona nightclub, the SS captain took him for a decadent diplomat. Eichmann was wrong. Wallenberg was capable of beating the Nazis at their own game. He bribed, flattered, forged, and smuggled; he learned to survive in a state of total anarchy and terror. In the end, when the Nazis were on the run, when Eichmann was looking for a hiding place in Austria, Wallenberg was still hauling Jews out of the grip of the petty thugs who stayed on because they had no place to run to, the Hungarian Nazis, known as the Arrow Cross.

In one of his final letters to his mother in Stockholm, Wallenberg wrote, "Among my personnel there are forty cases of disappearance and torture. . . . I have a feeling after the arrival of the Russians it may be difficult for me to return to Stockholm for a while. I don't envision coming home before Easter. . . . and even that is up in the air. No one can predict what will happen here."

The nightmare Wallenberg had lived through, the midnight raids by uniformed bandits on the helpless, the naked bodies lined up on the edge of a frozen Danube for “swimming lessons” by the Arrow Cross, represented a complete breakdown of order. The Danube was never blue, and very often red that winter of 1944–1945. The dead were no longer buried. Sirens no longer bothered to warn the residents of air raids that never ceased. When one of the Nazis’ 30,000 horses was hit by a mortar shell, it took a group of starving men and women working with their pocketknives and fingernails only minutes to clean its carcass.

As a final gesture, the Arrow Cross, with the help of the remaining German soldiers, planned to massacre the 70,000 Jews huddled in the city's walled-in ghetto. One of Wallenberg's paid informers alerted him the night before the pogrom was to take place. A lone figure in the curfew-covered city, Wallenberg made his way to the German High Command, housed in the Royal Palace of Buda. Using his by now familiar threat, Wallenberg warned General August Schmidhuber he would personally see to it that the German would be tried as a war criminal if the massacre was not stopped. With the Allies' bombs raining overhead, Schmidhuber countermanded the order. In a single evening Wallenberg had saved 70,000 lives.

It was among Wallenberg's most successful tactics, this threat of repercussions. It would never have worked in Warsaw in 1941, when Hitler's vision of world domination still seemed a realizable nightmare. In Budapest, by 1944, the vision had crumbled for all but the most fanatic, as the Russians closed in on the once invincible Army of the Reich. Wallenberg exploited this fear of the future to the fullest. "He was a great actor," says his half-sister Nina Lagergren. "He could imitate brilliantly. If he wanted to, he could be more German than a Prussian general. Shouting louder, sounding more authoritative. . . ." Thus, to an almost unbelievable degree, he was able to win concessions from the Nazis.

In January, when the Red Army had already penetrated Pest, on the eastern bank of the Danube, Wallenberg did not want to leave the city, or to follow his fellow diplomats to shelter in the safer hills of Buda. He was a driven man, unable to let go of what had
become an obsession. “He was like a violinist, playing an extremely difficult concerto,” says Edith Wohl-Ernster, one of the thousands of Jews Wallenberg sheltered in Budapest, now first violinist of the Stockholm Opera. “It took everything out of him. But he did not want to stop.” He had saved the remnants of the city’s Jewish community. As many as 100,000 people were alive in large measure because of his ability to stand up to and outwit the Nazis. Now he wanted to do more for them.

“He was a great embarrassment to the Swedish Foreign Office,” according to Carl-Fredrik Palmstierna, former secretary to Swedish King Gustav Adol. “After all, he was an amateur, not a professional diplomat. What he did in Budapest far exceeded anybody’s expectations of what a rescue mission should be.” By January 1945, the mission entrusted him by the War Refugee Board was over. But his personal mission, he felt, was simply entering a new phase. With his grand scheme, entitled the Wallenberg Institution for Rescue and Reconstruction, he intended to make his way to the only source of power left in this phantom country: the Soviet Army High Command in Debrecen, 200 kilometers east of Budapest. It was in some ways an arrogant plan. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky’s troops were still fighting house to house in the capital. The last vestige of the German Army was still holed up in the Royal Palace. The Fuhrer’s order was that Budapest must be held as though it were Berlin. And Wallenberg wanted to sit down with the Soviet commander and discuss the future of the thousands of lost, unaccounted for, and orphaned whose sole hope he had become. He wanted to talk to the Communist Army of Occupation about restoring the property of Hungary’s Jews.

On January 13, 1945, Wallenberg presented himself to a Soviet street patrol, near one of the thirty-two buildings he had set up as “safe houses,” flying the flag of Sweden in Budapest. The end of the war was a hairbreadth away. Hitler had already locked himself in the Reich Chancellery bunker. In three weeks Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt would sit down in Yalta and redraw the map of Europe. In two days, the evacuation of Auschwitz was to begin. Most people the long nightmare was ending. For Raoul Wallenberg, it was about to begin.

Four days later, on January 17, Wallenberg, flanked by a Soviet motorcycle escort, began the journey he thought would take him to Debrecen. He had no way of knowing that the red gauntlet decorating the uniform of the major who accompanied him stood for the NKVD, the Soviet State Security Service, the predecessor of the KGB. Wallenberg was permitted to make several stops on the way out of Budapest. To Jews in several Swedish houses he distributed large amounts of money he always carried. At his final stop, the improvised hospital set up by the Swedish Red Cross, Wallenberg slipped on the icy sidewalk of the entrance. As he was helped to his feet by one of the hospital staff, Paul Nevi, Wallenberg caught a glimpse of three elderly patients with yellow stars still stitched to their coats, carefully making their way to the hospital. “I am happy to see,” Wallenberg remarked to his companion, “my mission has not been completely in vain.” Those were among his final words as a free man. He had outsmarted, outrun, and outlived the Nazis. Eichmann, who tried unsuccessfully to have him killed, had paid him a great compliment. He called Wallenberg “a brilliant chess player.” But the Swede had no experience in dealing with the new occupiers of Hungary. He knew nothing of survival under a system of institutionalized indifference and distrust.

The Russians were resentful and suspicious of the residents of Budapest, Hitler’s last allies. Scenes of Soviet troops looting and raping in broad daylight were commonplace. The sex- and alcohol-starved “liberators” replaced one form of terror with another. The steady rumble of tank fire shook the capital. The waters of the Danube reflected the flames of burning buildings. Already, long lines of prisoners were twisting eastward.

Wallenberg assumed he would be the honored guest of Marshal Malinovsky. Were they not, after all, natural allies, with a shared record of fighting a common
The Wallenberg Mystery

Executioner Adolf Eichmann (far left), his nemesis, Raoul Wallenberg, and (below) Budapest Jews being herded off to Nazi death camps, as photographed from Wallenberg's automobile.

enemy? His connection to Washington through the War Refugee Board was no secret. Wallenberg had no way of knowing that the end of World War II would signal the beginning of another confrontation: the Cold War.

Rumors of the incredible concessions he had wrung from the Nazis, the tens of thousands of lives he had saved as a result, all this was fascinating raw material for the agents of the NKVD. The Soviet Security Police had by then set up its own separate chain of command, alongside the military. From subsequent testimony it is clear what they were after. All members of the Swedish legation were arrested in the weeks following Wallenberg's disappearance. Each diplomat was interrogated on the subject of Raoul's clandestine activities. Jewish leaders and Wallenberg's collaborators were always asked the same questions: "Did you collaborate, through Wallenberg, with the Nazis? If you admit it you can get off easy. If not . . ."

Meanwhile, Wallenberg and his Hungarian driver, Vilmos Langfelder, were on a train, bound not for Debrecen but crossing Rumania, bound for Moscow. Before they were led to the Lubyanka, they were shown the famous subway of the Soviet capital. By January 31, Wallenberg occupied cell 123 of the former Moscow Hotel, transformed into a vaunting fortress for political prisoners. His cellmate during those early weeks was Gustav Richter, a former German police officer, arrested in Bucharest. Richter, released in 1955, has testified that all prisoners who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or his driver were first interrogated about them, then put in solitary confinement.

It was not until the spring of 1945 that the other members of the Swedish legation in Budapest were able to start their slow journey home to Stockholm. The diplomats had been held at an internment camp outside Budapest. Ironically, at first the Swedish government was more concerned about the rest of the embassy staff than about Wallenberg. In February, they had word from the Soviet ambassador to Stockholm that Raoul was in protective custody and in good health in Moscow. Stockholm had no word regarding its other diplomats in Hungary for several months.

In April the group turned up in Moscow on its way to Stockholm. The diplomats were received by the Swedish ambassador to the Kremlin, Stefan Söderblom. It was Söderblom's task to get some answers about Wallenberg's whereabouts out of the Soviets. It was a mission the ambassador was singularly unenthusiastic about fulfilling. Söderblom was far more interested in building good relations with the Kremlin than in making a fuss over the disappearance of a single Swedish diplomat. According to the editor of Expressen, Sweden's most widely read newspaper, Söderblom suffered from "rysskrack," fear of Russia. It is not an uncommon emotion in a country where little children are still admonished to behave or "the Russians will get you!" In postwar Sweden, "rysskrack" was often combined with a sense of guilt for having preserved the country's neutrality during the war. Sweden's eastern neighbor had lost 20 million of her people. Raoul Wallenberg fell victim to both the deep-rooted fear and the guilt his countrymen felt vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

One of Raoul's fellow Swedes in Budapest, Per Anger, recalls Ambassador Söderblom pulling Anger aside as the diplomatic party was about to leave Moscow for Stockholm. "Remember," Söderblom whispered to Anger, "when you get to Sweden, tell them about the Russians." Anger, recently retired as Sweden's ambassador to Ottawa, was by then convinced Wallenberg had been taken prisoner by the Soviets under suspicion of spying. "I met with very little understanding of this theory in the Foreign Office," Anger writes in his memoirs. "I had the feeling nobody at home who had not been abroad during the War understood what I was talking about." The following year, 1946, Sweden granted the Soviet Union one billion kroner in trade credit. The Swedes asked for nothing in return.

On several occasions, under pressure from Wallenberg's family, the Foreign Office had to prod Söderblom to continue to raise the subject of Wallenberg with the Soviets. When the ambassador finally succeeded in gaining an audience with Stalin, the Swede provided the Soviet leader with the easiest way out of a
potentially awkward situation. "I personally," the ambassador volunteered, "believe Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbers in Budapest."

By then these same rumors were circulating in the Hungarian capital itself. Radio Kossuth, the official voice of Soviet Liberated Budapest, had broadcast on March 7, 1945, that Wallenberg and his driver were shot by a Gestapo agent on the road to Debrecen. In August 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky announced to the United Nations that an exhaustive search in the Soviet Union had failed to locate Raoul Wallenberg. Vyshinsky added his personal speculation: Wallenberg had in all probability been kidnapped by the Hungarian Nazis. For this period, 1945 to 1947, the Swedish government has nineteen sworn testimonies from former cellmates of Wallenberg or from others who saw him in either the Lubianka or the Lefortovo prison in Moscow.

Wallenberg maintained active communications with his fellow inmates through a system of knocking on walls and water pipes. Ironically, many of his "knocking partners" during that period were former Nazis, arrested by the Soviets in various European capitals. From them Stockholm later learned of Wallenberg's letter to Stalin protesting his arrest. During his first interrogation in the Lubianka, the inspector questioning Wallenberg reportedly said to him, "Well, you are well known to us. You belong to that great capitalist family in Sweden."

The Soviet penal system is known for a great many things. Slappiness is not one of them. Thirty-five years after taking Wallenberg prisoner the Russians have produced only one piece of paper relating to the Swedish diplomat's whereabouts. The memorandum was dated February 6, 1957. It reported that Wallenberg had apparently fallen victim to the "criminal activities" of the Stalinist past. The communiqué finally admitted, after years of denial, that Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union in the forties. But it claimed that recently found prison records showed the Swedish diplomat had died of heart failure in the Lubianka on July 17, 1947. The director of the prison infirmary, the head of the prison, the head of the secret police, and the minister of the interior, to whom they all reported, were by then dead. No death certificate accompanied the memorandum and no reasons were cited for Wallenberg's arrest in the first place. The memo closed with an apology for a mistake and laid blame for the entire chapter squarely on the shoulders of the discredited Stalinists. The 1957 document was signed by the then deputy foreign minister, today foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

It had taken the Kremlin twelve years to produce that memo, twelve years of silence alternating with denials of any knowledge of Wallenberg's existence in the Soviet Union. The Gromyko memorandum constitutes the known substance of the Soviet Wallenberg file.

If closing the Wallenberg case was the prime motive behind the 1957 memo, then the Soviets failed miserably. Twenty-three years later, on May 30, 1980, Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten sat down across a Kremlin conference table from his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko. Ullsten proceeded to deliver a tough message, saying recent reliable witnesses have caused Sweden to doubt the Soviets' twenty-three-year-old explanation of Wallenberg's fate. Ullsten asked for a renewed investigation of the case, warning the Soviets that international interest in Wallenberg was growing, and would not blow away. A stony-faced Gromyko fixed his gaze on the ceiling while Ullsten spoke. The Soviet foreign minister's answer was short and well rehearsed. "We have nothing new to report on Raoul Wallenberg. We stand by our 1957 memorandum."

Raoul Wallenberg was not the only diplomat taken prisoner by the Soviets in Budapest. Two Swiss Foreign Service officers named Meier and Feller were arrested in 1945 and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. After a year of negotiating with the Kremlin, the Swiss government won the release of its diplomats through a prisoner exchange. The Swiss had been holding two Soviet citizens who had requested asylum in Berne. The pair were suspected by the Soviets of spying for the West. Breaking their normal practice of granting safe haven to political refugees, the Swiss offered them up as the only means of getting their own diplomats back.

In the fifties Per Anger suggested to the Swedish Foreign Ministry that the next Soviet spy uncovered in Stockholm be made part of an exchange for Wallenberg, rather than evicted in the usual way. Then Foreign Minister Osten Undén, an ardent believer in neutrality based on good relations with the Russians, replied, "The Swedish government does not do such things."

By the late fifties Stockholm's record on behalf of Wallenberg had improved substantially. Newly released prisoners from the Soviet Union were scrupulously interrogated. No Soviet–Swedish state visit was allowed to pass without Wallenberg's name being on the agenda. Through such interrogations the Foreign Ministry traced Raoul to the Vladimir prison complex 300 kilometers east of Moscow. Then in 1957 came the Gromyko memorandum and the dashed hopes for Wallenberg's return.

It was not until 1961 that a breakthrough appeared within reach. That year, an eminent Swedish professor
of medicine, Dr. Nanna Svartz, brought up the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in conversation with one of her Soviet colleagues, Dr. A. L. Myasnikov, during an international scientific congress. To her surprise, the Russian told Dr. Svartz he knew of Wallenberg and had heard he was in a mental institution in rather poor condition. The conversation, as all previous exchanges between the two scientists, was in German. Myasnikov was subsequently called before Party Chairman Nikita Khruschev, and later recanted his story. It was his poor German that was the source of the misunderstanding, he explained. Myasnikov died of a heart attack not long after this episode. But now, the Swedish journalist who has been more dogged in his pursuit of the Wallenberg trail than any other, Eric Sjöquist, claims that is not where the Nanna Svartz connection ends. Sjöquist interviewed the ninety-year-old professor recently, and asked for the full story. Dr. Svartz told him Myasnikov not only knew of the Wallenberg case, but had personally examined Raoul inside a Soviet mental institution in 1961. The Svartz–Myasnikov chapter is part of the still classified section of the Swedish file on Wallenberg. Under Swedish law it will not be opened until 1981.

In 1973 Raoul's eighty-year-old mother, Maj von Dardel, wrote a letter to a man she thought would be a natural ally in her quest to determine her son's fate: Henry Kissinger. The State Department drafted a letter to Raoul's mother, promising help through inquiries to be made by the American Embassy in Moscow. The letter gave as reason for this offer: "the efforts on behalf of Hungarian Jews during World War II," undertaken by Wallenberg at the behest of the United States. But the letter was never sent. Kissinger, then national security adviser, disapproved it. When the head of the American Wallenberg Committee, Lena Biörk-Kaplan, asked the former secretary of state for an explanation, Kissinger replied that others on his staff were empowered to use his signature. He said he never knew the letter had been disapproved.

In 1979 the long dormant case was forced open again. This time a Tel Aviv dentist was the unlikely connection. Dr. Anna Bildner had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg until she received a telephone call from her father, a Moscow Jew recently released from a Soviet prison camp. Jan Kaplan, a former administrator of an operatic conservatory in Moscow, was jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketing, following his request for an exit visa to Israel. He was freed eighteen months later for health reasons. Kaplan told his daughter it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. "In fact," Kaplan went on, "I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has survived thirty years." For nearly two years Anna Bildner had no further word from her father. Then, in July 1979, Anna's mother smuggled a letter to her daughter in Israel. "My dear Anna," Mrs. Kaplan wrote, "the same thing has happened again to your father. For the past year and a half he has been imprisoned. . . . I had lost all hope after having been summoned to the Lubyanka by the KGB, where I was told all this happened because of a letter concerning a Swiss or a Swede named Wallenberg whom your father knew in the prison infirmary. Your father had written to you about this Wallenberg and tried to get it to you through some tourists he met in the synagogue. Since then, your father has been in Lefortovo and in the Lubyanka and I have now lost all hope of ever seeing him again."

The letter resulted in an official request from the Swedish Foreign Ministry to interview Jan Kaplan, wherever he may be. It was the first official Swedish communication on the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in fourteen years. It has thus far elicited the same response as most other efforts on his behalf: silence.

The Swedes no longer consider the Wallenberg case a bilateral issue between themselves and the Soviets. In 1945 Ambassador Söderblom rejected an offer of help in negotiating Raoul's release by Averell Harriman. In 1979 Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Raoul's half sister and assured her of Washington's interest.

Last fall, breaking its former practice of not proposing prisoner exchanges because "Sweden does not do such things," Stockholm offered Moscow a deal. Stig Bergling, former Swedish Defense Ministry employee and recently convicted KGB agent, now serving a life sentence in Sweden, was proposed as an exchange for Raoul Wallenberg. Bergling's arrest and trial in November 1979 was the biggest spy scandal in recent Swedish history. The Swede was picked up by Israeli intelligence officers in Tel Aviv. Using sophisticated radio communications, Bergling had for years been passing high-level Swedish military secrets to the Soviets. Most recently, as a member of the Swedish UN battalion in the Gaza and southern Lebanon, he had maintained regular contact with the KGB. He was, as the Swedish Foreign Ministry put it, "a blown agent," of no further use to the Soviets. The Kremlin showed no interest in exchanging Bergling for Wallenberg.

There is no doubt the riddle of Raoul Wallenberg has cast a shadow over Swedish-Soviet relations. No Swedish administration can again neglect the case as it was neglected in 1945. Whatever hopes the Soviets may have nurtured of "Finlandizing" Sweden have been dashed; Raoul Wallenberg has now become a permanent symbol of the inhumanity and indifference of the Soviet system.

Inside Stockholm's baroque Foreign Ministry, offi-
cialists are not optimistic about ever learning more about Wallenberg. The prisoner, if he is alive, would now be sixty-eight years old, having spent thirty-five of those years in Soviet prisons. The Swedes feel it would take a major shift in the Kremlin leadership to be able to reverse the years of stubborn insistence that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947. Above all it would require the fall from power of Andrei Gromyko, who, more than anyone else in the Kremlin, is personally identified with the Soviet line on Wallenberg, and the foreign minister is, by Soviet standards, a youthful seventy-one.

Almost as a sort of penance for the early years of excessive caution, the Swedish government must continue to pursue the trail of Raoul Wallenberg. But who can say for how long? His tracks keep reappearing. Last year a newly arrived young Soviet Jew turned up at the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. He told the story of a party he had attended shortly before leaving Moscow. It was at the home of one of his close friends, whose father he knew to be a KGB agent. After a night of raucous drinking, his friend’s father warned them, “Be careful, boys, or you will end up like this Swede I met in the Lubyanka. He’s been sitting for thirty-five years.” Swedish diplomatic sources claim the KGB agent has since been removed from his job.

The Swedish government says Wallenberg’s current trail leads to the Mordvinia prison complex in the western Russian autonomous republic of Moldavia. In the past few months, prisoners coming out of this complex have reported sighting him there in a special prison for those inmates who are supposed to be officially dead. Neither the Swedes nor the Wallenberg Committee are willing to disclose the names of new witnesses. Too many others, like Jan Kaplan and perhaps the KGB agent, have been lost because of early disclosures.

For Raoul Wallenberg, it may be too late. His is the tragic story of a life of boundless promise cut short. But the almost obsessive search for the key to his mystery may well go on for years, perhaps decades, because it is a question that probes at the heart of a system once described by Churchill as “a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.” Why did they take a man, so plainly innocent, and lock him up for life? What degree of paranoia would suspect Raoul Wallenberg, who had no need for money, and whose position in society was assured, of spying? And why, when Stalinists were purged from the Kremlin’s ranks in 1957, did they not free him? Were they waiting for the Swedes to “put hard against hard,” as diplomat Per Anger claims, to come up with a bargaining chip stronger than a simple appeal to decency? The world will probably never get solid answers to the nagging questions that have overgrown this case like weeds.

There have been too many contradictions, too much subterfuge surrounding Raoul Wallenberg, for the Soviets to start sounding credible about him now. Even if they did produce their Wallenberg file, perhaps as thick as the Swedes’ own, would it be believed as the genuine article, or dismissed as fabrication?

Without a doubt the Soviets have been surprised by the fresh international concern about Wallenberg. The West’s attention span is not generally known to be this durable. Wallenberg’s mystery appears to fuel itself: in Stockholm, in Tel Aviv, and in New York, there is a growing body of folklore, rooted in fact, about Raoul Wallenberg. Stories are repeated now of Wallenberg driving alongside the so-called “death marchers,” Hungarian Jews being led to the Austrian border and the death camps. He distributed food, warm clothes, and Swedish passports to the wretched marchers. Those he could Wallenberg pulled from the convoy into his car and drove back to Budapest. Risking his own, he was able to save dozens of lives this way. Or they tell of an unarmed Wallenberg sitting across the dinner table from a fully armed Eichmann. The Swede calmly lectured the Nazi on the inevitability of the Reich’s demise. Eichmann, sipping Wallenberg’s brandy, renewed his pledge to have him killed.

In 1780, a German Jew named Michael Bendicks traveled north to Stockholm, in search of opportunities denied him by Germany’s anti-Semitic laws. Bendicks found that in Stockholm, too, Jews were barred from the professions. He became a jeweler. Bendicks was said to be a man of cultivation and curiosity. He prospered and ended up lending the king money. Bendicks, who married a Lutheran and was himself converted, would in all probability have approved of his great-grandson, Raoul Wallenberg.

“People often say I am indulging in wishful thinking,” says Nina Lagergren, “imagining my brother is still alive. They are wrong. It is wishful thinking to imagine him dead. To believe he has been spared these years of being buried alive. That is wishful thinking.”

On a Sunday in April 1948, a giant statue representing Saint George slaying the dragon, symbol of Raoul Wallenberg’s fight against the Nazis, was to be unveiled in Budapest. It had been commissioned by the city’s grateful residents and was to stand in Saint Stephen’s Park, not far from the street which bears Wallenberg’s name. But the people of the city were never to see the monument. Overnight, passersby reported seeing Russian soldiers, with ropes and shovels, removing the statue. By morning, only its pedestal was still in place. Recently, the monument reappeared, without an inscription, in front of a penicillin factory in the eastern Hungarian city of Debrecen, Raoul Wallenberg’s destination the day he disappeared thirty-five years ago.
München, Januar 1938. 

Das Zeichen "E/M" steht für: Empfangen/Meldestellen. 

Es wird heute gesagt, dass Walenberg nicht gestanden hat. 

(Originaltext abgekürzt und übersetzt. Die genaue Bedeutung der Abkürzungen könnte je nach Kontext variieren.)
STOCKHOLM, MAY 22, REUTER -- CONSERVATIVE PARLIAMENTARIAN ANDERS BJÖRCK HAS CALLED ON THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO REOPEN THE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945 AND LONG ASSUMED TO BE DEAD.

MR BJÖRCK HAS INFORMED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HE HAS HEARD EVIDENCE SUGGESTING MR WALLENBERG--WHOSE TASK AT THE BUDAPEST EMBASSY WAS TO TRY TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWs FROM THE NAZIS IN WORLD WAR TWO--WAS STILL ALIVE IN 1967.

THE PARLIAMENTARIAN SAID HE HAD HEARD THIS FROM AN EAST EUROPEAN REFUGEE HERE WHO BELIEVED A MAN HE MET IN A PRISON CAMP IN THE SOVIET UNION IN THE AUTUMN OF 1967 WAS IN FACT WALLENBERG.

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT HAS BEEN GENERALLY ASSUMED HERE TO HAVE DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947.

THAT YEAR THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AFTER A SERIES OF APPROACHES THAT IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY MR WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION.


FOREIGN MINISTER Sven ANDERSSON TOLD MR BJÖRCK IN A PARLIAMENTARY REPLY THAT INQUIRIES WERE BEING MADE INTO THE LATEST REPORTS AND THE QUESTION OF REOPENING THE CASE WOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN THEY WERE COMPLETED.

RF/M 21818/74
STOCKHOLM, 21. MAI (AFP)
LEBT RAOUl WALLenberg NOCH? DIE FRAGE IST ERNEUT AUFGETAUT,
Nachdem DIENSTAG EIN SCHWEDISCHER PARLAMENTSABGEORDNETER
ERKLAERTE, ER SEI IM BESITZ VON INFORMATIONEN, DENEN ZUFOrGE
WALLenberg, Der WAEHrend DES ZEITEN WEstKRIEGS ZAHrLEICHER
JUDEN IN BUDAPEST DAS SCHICKSAL DER KREMATORIEN DES NATIONAL-
SOZIALISMUS ERSPARTE, IM GEgENSATZ ZU OFFIZIELLEN SOWJETISCHEN
ANGABEN NOCH AM LEben SEI.
RAOUl WALLenberg, Ein SCHWEDISCHER STAATSBURGER, WAR NACh
SEINEM AUFENTHALT IN DER UNGARISCHEN Hauptstadt IM JANuar 1945
VON DEN SOWJETISCHEN BEHOERDEN FESTGEnOMMEN WOrDEN. TROTZ
ZAHrLEICHER VON SCHWEDISCHER SEINE UNTERNOMMENER DEMARCHEN
WAR ALS EINZIGE INFORMATION 1957 IN DEN WESTEN GELANGT, DASS
ER AM 17. JULI 1947 AN DEN FOLGEN EINES HERZINFARKTS VORSTORBEN
SEI.
ANDERS BJÖRNCK, DER SCHWEDISCHE ABGEORDNETE, DER DIENSTAG
DIE POLEMIK UMF DIESEN MYSTERIÖSSESTEN FALL DER SCHWEDISCHEN
NachKRIEGSZEIT AUF DEN NEue ENTFACHTe, GAB VOR DEM PARLAMENT AN,
ER WISSE VON EINEM OSTAATENFLUECHTLING UND EHEMALIGEN
MITHAETLING WALLenburgs, DASS DIESER IM HERBST 1967 NOCH AM
LEben GEWesen SEI. SchOn IN DER VERSCHIEdEnheit HAtten MEHRERE
ZEugen ANgEGEBEn, WALLenberg NOCH NACh SEINEM VON DER U Dad
ANGEGEBEItEN TODESDATUM AM LEben GESEHEN ZU HABEn.