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B-WIRE

15-JAN-85 17:30

E/W- 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE JAN.17

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 GREVILLE 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)

FF156

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15-JAN-85 17:32

E/W - 1 - WALLENBERG ...

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.

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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 LANGUISHES.

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 INTO THEIR 80S 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 HANGED 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. 6L/

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10-JAN-85 16:40
WALLENBERG

-- 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.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION SAID A LITHUANIAN FELLOW PRISONER
WROTE HE WAS IN THE SAME CAMP WITH WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF
HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM WARTIME NAZI EXTERMINATION, BETWEEN 1953 AND
1962.

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 UKRANIAN 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.

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ÉLETMENTÉS-POLITIKA

Élet és Irodalom 1984 november 2

A közelmúltban egy ma is kitűnő, de már a harmincas években a népszerű sajtószórók nyilatkozott a televízióban az 1944-es eseményekről. A riporter arról fogadta, hogy hány százot börtönözött el annak idején a világháború, mire a sajtószóró szerényen így válaszolt: „Ne is beszéljünk róla. Az nem politika volt, hanem életmentés.” Avar János, Olvöldi Ignác és Hernádi Miklós cikkéről, valamint Hap Béla írásáról, mely az ES három héttel ezelőtti számában jelent meg, eszembe jutott és a kijelentés.

Térben és időben roppant távoli események ültek föl bennem. 1492-ben Granada elfoglalásával befejeződött a reconquista, a morok kényszerű a liberál-félszigetről. Néhány évvel ezelőtti létrejött a spanyol világháború, melyben sohasem nyugodott le a nap”. Úgyvanak az inkvizíció tömegesen kezdte el üldözni a morokat és a zsidókat, ébersége elől áldozták a katolikus vallás felvételeit sem térhetik ki. A XVI. század végére az inkvizícióknak sikerült külni Spanyolországból az irástudó, iparosok és kereskedők legnagyobb részét; a városi fejlődés visszacsúszott, jókora területék néptelenedtek el. A hatalmas embervezetésnek a következő századra már nyilvánvaló gazdasági visszaesést jart: hiába bűnök az ezüst, az arany a gyarmatokról, a gazdaság Németalföldre és Angliába vándorolt. A politikai következményekre sem kellett soká várni: Spanyolország a XVIII. századra már egyértelműen Európa perifériájára került. Szászunkban a katonai diktatórik, államcsínyek, polgárháború és Franco-uralom után csak a hetvenes évek derekán sikerült elkezdnie a felszárkást az európai polgári fejlődés élvonalához.

Végiggondolta-e valaki, hogy milyen hosszú távú következményekkel jár a kelet-európai társadalmi és gazdasági fejlődésre annak a hatmillió lengyel, ukránján, észt, lett, litván, magyar, szlovák, cseh, román, horvát és más nemzetiségű zsidónak az elpusztítása, akiket a faszta többnyire töltött el a föld szőrdé? Ne feleljük: a Jerombótt építéket, vasutakat, főgáz a műemlékeket is újjá lehetett építeni, de ahogy egy amputált végtag sem nő ki újra, egy brutálisan megsemmisített társadalomnak sem ugyvanak a fejlődési esélyei, mint azelőtt voltak.

Mint a XVI. századi spanyol és a XX. századi kelet-európai történelem összevetéséből is kitűnik, mindenki, így e sorok írója is hajlamos analógiákban gondolkodni, a jelent a múlthoz hasonlítani, s ennek alapján képzeli el a jövőt. A második világháború kitörése előtt min-

denki azt várta, hogy modernebb fegyverekkel bír, de az első világháború ismerőddik meg, annak katonai és politikai következményeivel együtt. A francia hadvezetés felkészült az új állóháborúra, mely Németország 1918 novemberi összeomlásához hasonló fejleményhez vezet majd, és ezért felépítette a Maginot-vonalat. A Wehrmacht stratégiai viszont arra számítotak, hogy Franciaország elfoglalása után Anglia békét köt, ahogy talán 1914-ben tette volna. Amerika pedig legalább három évig semleges marad. A németek a Szerovietunió megütmására során abból a téves hipotézisből indultak ki, hogy Oroszország újra összeomlik a háború erőfeszítések súlya alatt, ugyanúgy, mint 1905 januárjában és 1917 februárjában. Stálin nem az első világháború, hanem az azt követő szovjetellenes intervenció megismétlőését várta az 1940-es évektől. Bízott Németország egyezményvel biztosított semlegeségében, az esetleges imperialista támadás esetén viszont számított a világ protafráktusának szolidaritására.

E rövid felsorolásból is kitűnik, hogy a második világháború tömérdek meglepetést tartogatott az emberiség számára. Ara azonban elég kevesen gondoltak, hogy a fasizta Németország valóban a világ zsidóságának fizikai megsemmisítését tervezte. A „végső megoldás” teljesen elmenthődt a józan észnek, hiszen nemhogy nem segítette, de hátráltatta a németek háború erőfeszítését. Sokatmondó tény, hogy bár az SS Lengyelországon megütmásdásit kezdve számtalan tömeggyilkosságot követett el a megszállt területeken élő zsidók ellen, az úgynevezett Wannsee-konferenciára, mely a zsidók „fűtőszalagszerű” megsemmisítését, a gázkamrák és krematóriumok felépítését kidolgozta, 1942. január 20-án került sor. Eichmann és társai tehát egy olyan pillanatban kaptak szabad kezet lazonny tervek megvalósításához, amikor már egyértelművé vált a német világháborús tervek kudarcra. A tisztábban látó katonai vezetők ekkor már felismerték, hogy Hitler elvesztette a háborút, hiszen a Vörös Hadsereg Moszkva alatti ellenoffenzívájával már első komolyabb gőzel-mét aratta, az Egyesült Államok pedig hadat üzent Németországnak, s létrejött az antifaszista koalíció.

A szövetséges hatalmak 1943-ban kaptak először híreket a zsidók tömeges deportálásáról. A „végső megoldás” mielőltérő azonban nem voltak fogalmak, a még a városi élet feloldása után is akadtak, akik „zsidó reménykedni” minősítették a gázkamrákat. De még ha be is futottak bizonyos információk — jelelővélőekndi és a semleges követségek jelentéséből — a tömeges megsemmisítésről, a hadviselés racionális szempontjait figyelembe véve a szövetségeseknek nem főszóddi katonai érdekük a deportálások megakadályozásához. A náci felelőssége az elkövetett tömeggyilkosságokért erőltette a szövetségesek pozíciót. Németország sákor már elkerülhetetlennek látszott fegyverletételkor, nem is beszélve arról, hogy még egy tébből faszta rosszm szereplőként is irracionális volt, hogy a gazdasági potenciál éleves gyengülő deportálások vasútvonalakat és szerelvényeket foglaljanak el a Wehrmacht utánpótlásá elől. (Egyes német táborokból kltakoztak is emiatt Hitlerrel, de hasztalan: az irracionális hisztéri erősebbnek bizonyult minden racionális megfontolásnál.)

A megszállt Európában fellángoló ellenállási mozgalmak vezetői ugyanúgy a háború utáni politikai helyzet alakulását tartották szem előtt, mint a szövetségesek. S bár a különböző ellenállási csoportok, partizán csapatok befogadott harcokból, szökött zsidó férfiakat, nők, öregek és különösen a gyermekek megmentésére már csak a lehetőségek hiányában sem törekedtek. Így azután azokban a megszállt kelet-európai országokban, ahol valóban komoly ellenállási mozgalmak bontakoztak ki, a zsidók 97-98 százalékat, tehát csaknem mindenkit elpusztítottak az SS príkjétek.

Csak 1944. januárjában (3 határozott úgy Roosevelt elnök, hogy Washingtonban létrehozza a War Refugee Board nevű szervezést, mely célul tűzte ki, hogy próbáljon meg segíteni a megszállt országokban élő menekülteket, elsősorban a zsidók helyzetén. E szervezet tevékenységét is titokban tartották, attól tartva, hogy ha a rendelkezésre álló információkat és céljait nyilvánosságra hozzák, az csak hátráltathatja az antifaszista koalíció katonai és politikai terveinek megvalósulását.

A War Refugee Board a semleges országokban látszó borz a szervezőmunkához. Ezek követségben keresztül remélt tenni valamit az üldözöttekért, de akciója részben elkésett, részben pedig csak korlátozott jellegű lehetett. Először is a semleges országok közül egyedül Svédország mutatott hajlandóságot az együtműködésre, a svédit szövetségi kormány

már elzárkózott. Másrészt 1944 tavaszán, mire a szervezet az első lépéselt megtette, a németek által megszállt területeken, de a csatlós országok egy részében, így Szlovákiában és Horvátországban is lényegében már befejeződött a zsidók deportálása.

A norvég származású Iver Olsen a War Refugee Board megbízottja Stockholmban véletlenül abban az épületben nyitotta meg irodáját, ahol egy Koloman Lauser nevű magyar származású zsidó üzletember export-impert vállalata működött. Ennek a cégnek volt az alkalmazottja egy svéd bankárdi-nasztia fiatal leendővezetője, akit családjá "iszemmitet az árkságból", a aki mélyvadász humánnumtól vesztelve vállalkozott rá, hogy Budapestre repül, s igyekszik mindezt megenni a magyar fővárosban szervekta zsidók megmen-tésére. A Berlin-Tempelhof érintésével 1944. július 6-án Budapestre érkezett harminckét éves fiatalem-ber neve Benny Wallenberg volt.

Ekkor, 1944 júliusában a semleges országok egyes bitor és nemeselejkü képviselői már kialakították bizonyos mechanizmusokat a magyarországi üldözöttek sorának enyhítésére. Karl Lutz, a svájci követség alkonzulja ekkorra már több zsidó diplomáciai mentességet szerzett, s egydtimóvalott Valde-mar Langlet-tel, a Svéd Vöröskereszt magyarországi megbízottjával.

Nem áll szóndókunkban részlete-sen ismertetni a semleges országok képviselőinek 1944-es magyaror-szági tevékenységét, az azonban köztudott, hogy a semleges orszá-gok képviselőinek rendkívül fontos szerepe volt 1944 június végén, a deportálások felüggyasztásában, his-szen ék tolmácsolták Horthy-nak a pápa és Roosevelt elnök ultimátu-mát. Érintkezésbe léptek az egyhá-zakkal s — inkább kevesebb, mint több sikerrel —, azok vezetőit is igyekeztek rávenni az üldözöttek mellett kiállásra. Nem kevésbé lényeges volt a szerepük 1944. októ-ber 13-e után, amikor a semlegesek közveltségével komoly lösté sikerült koncentrációs táborokba a "vé-degeti bázisok" a megvádrálá-sára, melyekben az úgyszólván "németekből gettó" kapott helyet. Kétszegtelen, hogy a semleges or-szágok diplomatáin kívül senki sem vállalkozhatott volna olyan főbbérekkel való tárgyalásokra, mint Ferenczi László, Vajna Gá-bor, Szűcs János, Kovács Emil és mások. Márpedig a kockázatos tár-gyalások révén, ha olvok csak na-pokat is, de sikerült időt nyerni, ami, tekintettel arra, hogy a Vörös Hadsereg rohamosan közeledett, százak életét menthette meg.

Tudjuk, a nyilas safcselekkel szemben a nemzetközli mentesség sem jelentett biztos védelmet. A szabad rablás perspektívája, s a nem is megalapozatlan remé-ny, hogy "kisnyílasként" el le-het kerülni a felelősségre vonást, sok ezer hővet szerzett Szála-snak a körüljáró Budapestben is. Ne feledjük azonban, hogy semleges diplomatákon kívül bújta az üldözötteket sok ezer kereszténynek számító magyar család, elsősorban a fővárosban. Az is tény vi-szont, hogy a dunántúli lakos-ság, elsősorban a falusiak — Kob-ler alya Ruzsa apostoli munkás megbízottjának jelentése szerint — „mezdühbenítő körönnel" néz-tek az Ausztria felé vándorogó ha-lálmenetel.

A végös mérleg: 124 800 zsidóknak számító személynek, jórészt asszonyoknak és gyerekeknek sikerült megkímé Budapest felzabálásáát. A veszteség érzékeltetésére: az 1941. január 31-i népszámlálás szerint Budapestben 347 100 zsidó élt. A pusztulás iszonyú, de jobb, ha nem is hasonlítjuk Varsóéhoz, Prá-gáéhoz, Pozsonyéhoz, Lemberg-hez, vagy Kijevéhez; egyedül Románában volt több esélye a zsi-dóknak a túlélésre. Annak az ér-telmét, hogy a budapesti zsidók egy részének sikerült megmenekülnie, Horthy az emlékiratában magának tulajdonítja; de ha ez vala-ki büszkélkedhet, úgy legkevésbé ez a bejéjett aggysttán, a különít-ményesek hajdani vezére.

Miután a kormányzó dilettánsan megszerveztet 1944. október 15-i állásfali kísérlete nem sikerült, cse-kély hatáskokkal bár, de a rossz oldalon harcoltak végig a világhá-borút. 1946-ban Magyarországot a béketárgyalások során ismét csak a vesztesék asztalánál foglalt helyet, s bekövetkezett az, amit a magyar progresszió, illetve az el-lenállási mozgalom vezetői min-denképpen el szerettek volna kerülni.

Volt-e esélye annak, hogy Ma-gyarországot szembeforduljon Hit-lerrel, s melyik lett volna az opti-mális pillanat egy, a varsóiéhoz, s a szlovákiaiéhoz hasonlóan dicső-tes, de talán nem törvényszerűen vérbefojtott antifasiszta felkelés számára? Hogyan lehetettünk volna egyszerre ellenálló és bujkáló or-szág? Kár hogy a történelmi alternatívak mérlegelésekor nem kalandozhatunk el a végülmök vilá-gába, hanem a realitások talaján kell maradnunk.

Pelle Ános

FF117

B-WIRE

06-OCT-84 23:22 Rso

LATAH- A DAY FOR RAOUL WALLEMBERG
 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 RAOUL WALLEMBERG, 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 S. HEVEST OF QUEENS, CO-SPONSORS WITH SENATOR DONALD M. HALPERIN OF BROOKLYN OF A NEW LAW SETTING OCT. 5 AS RAOUL WALLEMBERG DAY IN NEW YORK STATE.

"I'M A HUNGARIAN. WALLEMBERG SAVED MY UNCLE AND AUNT."

THE SEVEN CANDLES WERE LIT BY NANE CRONSTEDT, A NIECE OF MR. WALLEMBERG'S, AND RACHEL HASPEL, PRESIDENT OF THE WALLEMBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT WAS "FITTING AND APPROPRIATE," SAID RABBI COLE, THAT THE CEREMONY WAS JUST BEFORE THE START OF YOM KIPPUR, "WHEN WE REMEMBER ALL THE GREAT MARTYRS, THE GREAT HEROES."

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

CN111

A-WIRE

05-OCT-84 20:58

BRIEF--RAUL WALLEMBERG REMEMBERED Rso

NEW YORK, OCT. 5 (SPECIAL/ENRST/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 RAOUL WALLEMBERG. NEW YORK CITY HAS PROCLAIMED TODAY RAOUL WALLEMBERG REMEMBRANCE DAY. B'NAI B'RITH SAID THE GROUP CARRIED LIGHTED CANDLES TO SYMBOLIZE THE HOPE THAT WALLEMBERG, WHO HELPED SAVE THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS TOWARD THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO, IS STILL ALIVE. WALLEMBERG 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

E/W - BOTTLE POST FROM RAOUL WALLENBERG?

Bio 7-326

Munich, June 28 (CND/EC) - following appeared in the West Berlin daily DER TAGESSPIEGEL of June 26, 1984; titled:

Flaschenpost gefunden

Top. Hamburg. Auf Bornholm wurde am Wochenende eine Flaschenpost entdeckt, die möglicherweise ein Lebenszeichen des im Jahre 1945 unter bislang ungeklärten Umständen verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raul Wallenberg enthält. Der Schleierarbeiter Leo Andersen hatte an einem der Strände der Insel die Flasche entdeckt, die einen Papierzettel mit dem Namen des Diplomaten

enthielt, auf dem sich außerdem der Hinweis fand, Wallenberg würde im Eismeer auf der Franz-Joseph-Insel in Gefangenschaft gehalten. Allerdings ist der Vorname des Schweden falsch geschrieben, so daß die Echtheit des Papiers bezweifelt wird. Raul Wallenberg hatte während des Zweiten Weltkrieges versucht, ungarische Juden vor der Deportation in deutsche Konzentrationslager zu bewahren. Im Januar 1945 war er von den vorrückenden sowjetischen Truppen wegen angeblicher Zusammenarbeit mit dem amerikanischen Geheimdienst verhaftet worden. Die sowjetischen Behörden hatten ihn 1947 für tot erklärt. Allerdings hielten sich Gerüchte, daß Wallenberg noch am Leben sei.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 30 (SPECIAL/ABBEY) -- 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 WALLEMBERG.

RABBI MARVIN HIER OF THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER IN LOS ANGELES SAID THAT HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ISTVAN SARLOS SAID A MEMORIAL WOULD BE SET UP ON WALLEMBERG STREET IN BUDAPEST.

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG DIED IN 1957, BUT WALLEMBERG'S SUPPORTERS AROUND THE WORLD CONTEND THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION. WALLEMBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN 1981.

RABBI HIER SAID THE GROUP OF 25 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN JEWS HE LED ON A VISIT TO HUNGARY TWO WEEKS AGO FOUND WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG, WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF 50 MANY HUNGARIANS. HE TOLD SARLOS THAT NO PLACE EXISTED ON WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG MEMORIAL AND FOR ITS WILLINGNESS TO LET HUNGARY'S 80,000 JEWS PRACTICE THEIR RELIGION AND CULTURE.

HE SAID THAT A WALLEMBERG 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." TW

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A-WIRE

19-MAY-84 01:02

Wallenberg (bro)

EAST -- HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY OK'S WALLEMBERG MEMORIAL
BUDAPEST, MAY 19 (CND/UPI) -- HUNGARIAN POLITBUREAU MEMBER AND
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ISTVAN SARLOS HAS BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THAT A
MEMORIAL TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG.

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 WALLEMBERG TO ITS
ORIGINAL SITE IN BUDAPEST.

WALLEMBERG 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
WALLEMBERG 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

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B-WIRE

19-MAY-84 01:03

EAST -- HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY OK'S WALLEMBERG MEMORIAL
(WITH CN 1)

BUDAPEST, MAY 19 (UPI) -- HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO CREATE A MEMORIAL TO RAOUL WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG.

"... 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 WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG SHELTERED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN "SAFE HOUSES."

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

"A NUMBER OF NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS WHO KNEW AND REMEMBERED WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG," SHE SAID.

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG INTO CUSTODY, AND THE DIPLOMAT, THEN ABOUT 30, DISAPPEARED. MANY PEOPLE IN THE WEST BELIEVE WALLEMBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON, BUT MOSCOW SAYS HE DIED IN 1947.

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

"A HUNGARIAN MAN WE MET HERE SAID HE HOPED WALLEMBERG 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

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MOSCOW'S VETO AGAINST WALLENBERG MONUMENT IN BUDAPEST

Munich, May 14 - (CKD/EC) - following appeared in today's DIE WELT

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.

Wie die WELT berichtete, war in der Budapester Tageszeitung „Magyar Nemzet“, dem Organ der von den Kommunisten beherrschten „Volksfront“, ein Artikel mit der Aufforderung erschienen, das Denkmal für Wallenberg „als schöne Geste des historischen Gedenkens“ und der Dankbarkeit für den Retter von 100 000 ungarischen Juden wieder im Budapester St.-Stefans-Park aufzustellen. Dort war die Statue 1949 von Unbekannten - manche sagen, es seien sowjetische Soldaten gewesen - weggeschleppt und demoliert worden.

Raoul Wallenberg war im letzten Kriegsjahr Diplomat an der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest. Unter den Augen des Menschenjagers Himmler verschaffte er Tausende von Budapester Juden mit schwedischen Papieren und rettete sie damit vor Vernichtung in Auschwitz. Als Wallenberg 1945 von Budapest nach Debrecen fahren wollte, verschwand er auf der Reise spurlos. Es heißt, er sei von den Sowjets verhaftet und in das Lubjanka-Gefängnis gesteckt worden. Obwohl er von Zeugen noch Anfang der siebziger Jahre in sowjetischer Haft gesehen worden sein soll, ist sein Schicksal nie aufgeklärt worden.

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 absehbare Zeit stehen bleiben, denn die Sowjets haben den Ungarn über Parteikanäle, 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.

Raoul Wallenberg gilt als eine der faszinierendsten und mutigsten Gestalten, die während des Zweiten Weltkrieges von sich reden machten. Er entstammt einer begüterten schwedischen Bankiers- und Industriellenfamilie in Stockholm. Als 32jähriger wurde er von seinem jüdischen Geschäftspartner auf den Juden-Vernichtungsapparat der SS aufmerksam gemacht.

220/87(7)

/ hírek 22 /

Bio

Bpsten gyászülésem folytatódtak a megemlékezések abból az alkalomból, hogy 40 éve kezdődött a magyar zsidóság deportálása. SALGÓ László főrabbi beszédében felhívta a figyelmet, a náciizmus szörnyűségei ma is arra köteleznek mindenkit, hogy szembeszálljon az emberek, a népek, a vallások, a fajok megkülönböztetésével. Hangsúlyozta, hogy akkor is voltak olyanok, akik felemelték szavukat a zsidóüldözés ellen, így pl. Bartók, Kodály vagy Bajcsy Zsilinszky Tisztelettel emlékezett meg a svéd Raul Wallenbergről, aki diplomataként sok üldözöttet szöktetett külföldre. Károlyi Gyula a Hazafias Népfront elnöke arról beszélt, hogy a magyar ellenállási mozgalom, a baloldali erő tagjai és a jószándékú keresztények lehetőség szerint ugyancsak segítettek a zsidókat. A gyászülésen felszólalt Lékai László biboros, a külföldi vendégek közül pedig a Zsidó Világkongresszus központi igazgatója, a moszkvai izraelita hitközség elnöke, az európai zsidó hitközségek szövetege tanácsának elnöke, és a magyar Zsidók Világszövetsége amerikai tagozatának elnöke. Délelőtt a Kozma utcai temetőben gyászistentiszteleten adóztak a 600-ezer magyar zsidó mártir emlékének.

Salgótarjánban szobrot állítottak Nógrádi Sándornak, a magyar és a nemzetközi munkásmozgalom kiemelkedő személyiségének életnagyságu szobrát, Jancser Frigyes szobrászművész készítette. Nógrádi Sándor 90 évvel ezelőtt született a Nógrád megyéhez tartozó Füleken.

ERÜs földrengés volt Jugoszláviában, adriai partvidékén. Egy ember meghalt és valószínűleg jelentős anyagi károk keletkeztek 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 jugoszláv 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 2.800 lakóház, 180 iskola és kórház, további 150 templom és műemlék került olyan állapotba, hogy bármikor összeomolhat. Hajnalban ismét megmozdult a

1510

E/W - AMERICAN TELEVISION TO BROADCAST MOVIE ABOUT WALLENBERG
WASHINGTON, MAY 11 (SPECIAL/BRUMAS) - RAUL 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
NAZI EXTERMINATION. 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

FF159

EAST -- REUTER ON WALLENBERG HONORED IN BUDAPEST

14-MAY-84 20:34

1810

(WITH CN103)

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 SAID 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. DW

Roro

CN104

A-WIRE

14-MAY-84 19:02

EAST -- NOTE TO EDITORS

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

CN103

A-WIRE

14-MAY-84 18:58

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-OCCUPIED 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 LUBLYANKA 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 N-O-T 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 NEMZET, CALLED THE IDEA A "WORTHY
GESTURE" IN AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN MARCH. DW

FF009 B-WIRE
EAST -- UPI ON WALLEMBERG REMEMBRANCE

15-MAY-84 03:08

BUDAPEST, MAY 14 (UPI) -- WEEKLONG HUNGARIAN CEREMONIES MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS HAVE INCLUDED OFFICIAL MEMORIAL REMEMBRANCE OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WARTIME SWEDISH DIPLOMAT BELIEVED DEAD OR IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG'S MEMORY.

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

~~SALGO'S TRIBUTE TO WALLEMBERG WAS CARRIED ON THE OFFICIAL RTI NEWS AGENCY.~~

THE WALLEMBERG AFFAIR IS A SENSITIVE SUBJECT FOR THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH SAYS WALLEMBERG 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 DEFINITELY WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLEMBERG AND IN 1983 PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED A BILL MAKING WALLEMBERG AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN - ONLY THE SECOND SINCE WINSTON CHURCHILL.

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

A MONUMENT TO WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG BE RESTORED. JMO

HUNGARY PAYS TRIBUTE ... (2)

Wallenberg
(bro) 135

MUNICH, MAY 14 (CMD) -- 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 HEBER, 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 SOMLAY, VILHOS APOR, ALBERT BERECHKY, IMRE REVICZKY, ENDRE BAJCSY-ZSILINSZKY AND OTHERS. CHIEF RABBI LASZLO SALGO PAID 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, COMPELS EACH HONEST MAN 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 DECADES 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 WORTHY 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 BARBARITY. 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 JEWRY. HE SAID PRACTICE OF JUSTICE MAY SAVE PEOPLE FROM TRAGIC EVENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE TAKING PLACE 40 YEARS AGO.

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 BARNA NAGY SARKADI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OFFICE FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS.

IN THE FIRST SPEECH CHIEF RABBI SANDOR SCHEIDER, 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.

SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF HUNGARY: REFORMED, BAPTIST AND METHODIST CHURCHES, THE COUNCIL OF FREE CHURCHES AND THE ORTHODOX CHURCHES, BISHOP TIBOR BARTHA, PASTOR PRESIDENT OF THE SYNOD OF THE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH AND PRESIDENT OF OECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF HUNGARY, SAID THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS SHOULD BE A WARNING FOR THERE ARE FORCES IN THE WORLD WHO PREPARE THE GRAVEST CATASTROPHE OF ALL MANKIND. MAN IS DUTY BOUND TO FIGHT AGAINST A TRAGIC END.

BISHOP ZOLTAN 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 FERENCZ, 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 SCHNEIER 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)gf

-21-(PTO)

EAST - SOVIETS QUASH A HUNGARIAN PROPOSAL TO HONOR WALLENBERG

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 ORIGINALLY INTENDED SITE IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL. THE STATUE WAS COMMISSIONED SOON AFTER THE WAR, BUT IT DISAPPEARED ON THE EVE OF ITS UNVEILING - TO REAPPEAR IN ALTERED FORM IN THE TOWN OF DEBRECEN, IN EASTERN HUNGARY.

THE STATUE'S RESTORATION TO ITS FORMER LOCATION IN BUDAPEST WAS FIRST SUGGESTED IN JANUARY IN A REVIEW OF THE HUNGARIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WHICH URGED THAT IT BE RETURNED NEXT YEAR. THAT WILL BE THE 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 WAS TO SEE OF WALLENBERG.

OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL TO RESTORE THE STATUE WAS EVIDENT IN BUDAPEST'S MAGYAR NEMZET, THE NEWSPAPER OF THE COMMUNIST-LED PATRIOTIC 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 PRESUMED THAT, SINCE THEY WERE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE WAR, THERE COULD BE NO OBJECTION FROM THAT QUARTER TO THEIR WISH TO DO BELATED JUSTICE TO HIS MEMORY.

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

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

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

IT STOOD BRIEFLY IN BUDAPEST'S ST. STEPHEN'S PARK - SITE OF THE FORMER JEWISH GHETTO - IN THE SPRING OF 1949. BUT ON THE VERY EVE OF THE OFFICIAL UNVEILING, IT SIMPLY DISAPPEARED. SOME PEOPLE WHO CLAIMED TO BE EYEWITNESSES SAID IT WAS REMOVED BY THE RUSSIANS AND BADLY "DAMAGED" IN THE PROCESS. (PTO)

EAST - (1) SOVIETS QUASH A HUNGARIAN PROPOSAL TO HONOR WALLEMBERG

SINCE 1953, A MUCH-MODIFIED VERSION OF THE STATUE HAS STOOD IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF DEBRECEN, WHICH WAS WALLEMBERG'S DESTINATION WHEN HE WAS PICKED UP BY THE RUSSIANS. THE DEBRECEN STATUE IS A STANDARD ANTI-FASCIST MEMORIAL. THERE IS NO TRACE OF THE CHARACTER INTENDED IN THE ORIGINAL SCULPTURE, NOR DOES THE ORIGINAL'S INSCRIPTION OF "UNDYING GRATITUDE" TO RAOUL WALLEMBERG APPEAR.

BUT HOWEVER MUCH ITS MEANING MIGHT HAVE BEEN LOST IN THIS SUBSTITUTE VERSION, THE OLDER HUNGARIAN GENERATION'S REGARD FOR WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG'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 WALLEMBERG 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 GRONYKO 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 WALLEMBERG SEEMS DESTINED TO STAY IN ITS PROVINCIAL OBSCURITY AT LEAST FOR SOME TIME TO COME. ENDIT

13.4.84.

13 April 1984

20

Hungarian SR/5

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

Laszlo Rasko

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

HISTORY

6. Overdue Tribute to Raoul Wallenberg?

"Luckily we are living in an age that considers it a pre-eminent duty to carry out its historic obligations."¹ 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.²

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 1947,³ thus supporting the suspicion that Wallenberg had been arrested by the NKVD. Eyewitnesses, however, have repeatedly reported seeing him, not only in the period from 1945-1947 but also much later, in 1961 and in 1972, in various Soviet prisons. He would be 72 today.

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

Swedish efforts have been aided by those of the US, Great Britain, Canada, and other Western countries, who brought up the matter at the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid in November 1980. In January 1983 an American-Jewish organization urged Soviet party leader Yurii Andropov to provide information about Wallenberg, and another Swedish petition was sent to Gromyko in January 1984. Tom Lantos (D., California), an American Congressman of Hungarian origin, who as a boy was saved by Wallenberg in Budapest, has been at the forefront of the American efforts to find Wallenberg. He visited Hungary in January 1983 and may have taken the opportunity to discuss the Wallenberg case with his Hungarian hosts.⁴ 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,⁵ "Passers-by reported seeing Russian soldiers with ropes and horses removing the statue."

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

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

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

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

sculpture. In 1953 the statue was placed next to a pharmaceutical factory in Debrecen, where it stands today and is known as the *Serpent Killer*. (A replica was even taken to Djakarta by Sukarno to adorn his presidential palace.) Magyar Nemzet has urged the restoration of the Wallenberg statue to its original site, saying "it would be a worthy gesture for our . . . remembrance of the 40th anniversary of his death [sic]." The reinstallation of the Wallenberg statue has found resonance in the West, too; a West German newspaper concluded that "noteworthy matters are in the air in Hungary this spring."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 remaining silent on the Wallenberg case would constitute a serious setback in Hungarian-Swedish relations.

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

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

Eva Lengyel and Alfred Reisch

1 *Magyar Nemzet*, 9 March 1984.

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

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

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

IDEOLOGY

7. Marxist-Christian Dialogue in Budapest

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

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

The conference tried to establish guidelines for a dialogue between Marxists and Christians and between Marxists and followers of other ideologies and concluded that no one could consider himself the exclusive holder of truth and that trust was an essential part of cooperation.¹ As the weekly of the Reformed Church pointed out, Hungary's experience attested to the wisdom of assuming the goodwill of the other side.² In accordance with the NSWP'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.³

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

Munich, March 27/84 (CND/EC) - following appeared in today's DIE WELT

Wir stolzen Ungarn

Von Carl Gustaf Ströhm

Im ungarischen Frühling des Jahres 1984 ist Bemerkenswertes zu sehen und zu hören. Da wird aus Anlaß des Wechsels in der Moskauer Parteiführung eine Diskussion im Budapester Rundfunk gesendet, in der mehrere Journalisten ziemlich freimütig und kontroversiell darüber diskutieren, ob der Tod Andropows und der Machtantritt Tschernenkos Veränderungen mit sich bringen werde oder nicht. Da läuft in einem Budapester Kino ein Film unter dem Titel „Wir stolzen Ungarn“, in dem das Parteichinesisch und die unverständlichen (meist aus dem Sowjetischen entlehnten) Fremdwörter der Funktionärssprache offen kritisiert werden. Schließlich erscheint in einer der größten Budapester Zeitungen, in „Magyar Nemzet“, ein Artikel, in dem die Forderung erhoben wird, man möge das Denkmal für den schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest wieder aufstellen.

Wallenberg war als Mitglied der damaligen schwedischen Gesandtschaft der Retter von zehntausend ungarischer 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 Papieren. 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.

„Magyar Nemzet“ schreibt nun, das Denkmal für Wallenberg, welches der ungarische Bildhauer Pal Paczay vor 35 Jahren geschaffen habe, sei „von unbekanntem Personen“ kurz nach der Einweihung heruntergerissen und demoliert worden. Das war 1949, als der Stalinismus in Ungarn wütete. Jetzt meint die ungarische Zeitung: „Es wäre eine schöne Geste unseres historischen Gedenkens, wenn wir nächstes Jahr die Statue auf ihrem ursprünglichen Platz, im St. Stephans-Park, wieder aufstellen könnten.“

Kein Zweifel: Bemerkenswertes liegt in diesem Jahr in der ungarischen Frühlingsluft.

8-15/84

B.O.

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 GAVE 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 DENTENTION CAMPS HAVE CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN HIM OR TALKED WITH HIM AND SOME AVER 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." LA/

FF147

B-WIRE

09-MAR-84 22:46

EAST -- UPI: HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE, DAILY ON WALLEMBERG MONUMENT
(WITH CN 98, F-111)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 9 (UPI) -- A HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE HAS CALLED FOR A LOST MONUMENT TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG TO BE REPLACED NEXT YEAR TO COINCIDE WITH THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEMBERG'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 WALLEMBERG, WHOM IT DESCRIBED AS A "GREAT-HEARTED AND BRAVE PERSONALITY."

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG 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 REMEMBRANCE IF NEXT YEAR AT THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEMBERG'S DEATH (CG) IT WOULD BE SET UP AT ITS ORIGINAL PLACE, THE SZENT ISIVAN PARK, SO WE COULD SEE AGAIN THE GREAT WORK OF PAL PATZAY."

LD

Bio

CND98

A-WIRE

09-MAR-84 22:38

EAST--HUNGARIAN DAILY SAYS WALLEBERG'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 WALLEBERG.

WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG AS A "GREAT-HEARTED AND BRAVE PERSONALITY."

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

WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG IN BUDAPEST AND A MONUMENT BY SCUPTOR PAL PATZAY WAS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY 35 YEARS AGO.

IT SAID "AS TO THE FATE OF THE MONUMENT ... THERE IS CONTRADICTIONARY 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 REMEMBRANCE IF NEXT YEAR AT THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLEBERG'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

CN058

A-WIRE

18-JAN-84 12:34

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 GROMYKO. THE U.S. HAS OFTEN DEMANDED A FULL SOVIET EXPLANATION ON WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG. CB/66

B50

CNO76

A-WIRE

17-JAN-84 16:18

E/W--SHULTZ OPENS SPEECH WITH WALLENBERG REFERENCE (W/CNO75)

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 RAUL 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 RAUL 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

Rso

CND36

A-WIRE

17-JAN-84 10:40

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/

Munich, Jan. 20 - (DND/2C) - following appeared in today's DIE WELT

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.

Wallenberg hatte als dritter Sekretär der schwedischen Botschaft in Budapest zwischen Juli 1944 und Januar 1945 Zehntausende von Juden vor der Deportation in Vernichtungslager bewahrt. Für seine Verdienste wurde er 1981 zum Ehrenbürger der Vereinigten Staaten ernannt. Lediglich Winston Churchill war ebenso ausgezeichnet worden.

Das Telegramm Wiesenthals hat folgenden Wortlaut: „Am 17. Januar 1945 wurde... Raoul Wallenberg... von den Sowjets in Budapest verhaftet. Auf den Tag genau 39 Jahre später sind Sie (Ministerpräsident Palme) Gastgeber der großen internationalen Konferenz für zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen. Millionen Menschen in aller Welt werden Sie bewundern und Ihnen dankbar sein, wenn Sie die Gelegenheit nutzen und mit der sowjetischen Delegation das Schicksal Raoul Wallenbergs erörtern.“ Minister Gromyko habe 1957 den Tod Wallenbergs im Jahre 1947 im Gefängnis in Moskau der schwedischen Regierung bekanntgegeben. Es gebe „aus verschiedenen Quellen Informationen“, die den Tod Wallenbergs widerlegten. Die Sowjetunion sei „stark und mächtig genug, um einen Irrtum zu bekennen und auch zu korrigieren“.

Wiesenthal: „Ganz im Sinn der Konferenz wäre es, wenn Wallenberg die Freiheit erlangt oder sein Schicksal einwandfrei geklärt wird. Wallenberg braucht heute unsere Hilfe. Diese dürfen wir ihm nicht versagen. Millionen Menschen... verehren diesen unglücklichen Wohltäter der Menschheit. Bitte helfen Sie.“

84
E/W -- RAUL WALLENBERG NOT FORGOTTEN BY AMERICA

F-530

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, (CND) -- 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
RAUL 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, RAUL
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 BIRKENAN, 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,+
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 RAUL
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 RAUL WALLENBERG.

E/W -- (1) RAUL WALLENBERG NOT FORGOTTEN BY AMERICA

F-53

IN THE VERY DEPTHS OF THE HOLOCAUST, RAUL 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 RAUL 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 RAUL WALLENBERG.

(END TEXT)

181100/TW

hero

FFD12

B-WIRE
WALLENBERG?

22-FEB-84 01:45

USSR-WHERE IS RAOUL

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 GROMYKO 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 FROM 1945-48 HE COMMUNICATED WITH A SWEDEN 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 POISONS WORLD OPINION BY EITHER RELEASING MR. WALLENBERG, OR AT LEAST GIVING UP HIS REMAINS. JMO

1210

CND27

A-WIRE

13-FEB-84 09:47

WALLENBERG

E/W -- CANADIAN JEWS URGE GOVERNMENT TO HONOR 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/BV JL

E/W -- VOA EDITORIAL ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8 (USIA) -- THE FOLLOWING IS A VOA EDITORIAL, REFLECTING THE VIEWS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

DECEMBER, 1947: IN A CELL IN LUBYANKA, THE NOTORIOUS MOSCOW PRISON AND HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SOVIET K.G.B. 1955: IN A PRISON CAMP IN THE IRKUTSK REGION. 1975: IN THE HOSPITAL WARD OF MOSCOW'S BUTYAKA PRISON.

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)

I IGCVNOIJEZLB# 1',; &")5 1/-97) 2--))3,73447 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 KREMLIN 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 HAD NEVER 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 TANNVMMNY THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAT HE SAVED, RAOUL WALLENBERG PROVED JUST HOW MUCH DIFFERENCE ONE MAN CAN MAKE.

Bio

E/W--CONGRESSMAN, WIFE JOIN SUIT SEEKING RELEASE OF WALLEMBERG

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 RAUL WALLEMBERG DEVOTED HIMSELF TO SAVING THEM BY PASSING OUT PHONY PASSPORTS AND BULLYING GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS.

THE MEMORY OF WALLEMBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER HIS ARREST BY THE SOVIETS IN JANUARY 1945, IS STILL FRESH FOR THE LANTOSSES. "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 WALLEMBERG'S RELEASE FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

MRS. LANTOS, NOW A GRANDMOTHER WHO SPEAKS IN ACCENTED ENGLISH, STARTED THE FREE WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG. WINSTON CHURCHILL IS THE ONLY OTHER PERSON TO BE SO HONORED.

LANTOS, 56, SAID FRIDAY THAT HE KNEW WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG IN ONE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S "SAFE HOUSES." HE SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO DWELL ON THE DETAILS.

WHEN WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG 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."

WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG IN 1944.

LANTOS SAID THE EFFORT ON BEHALF OF WALLEMBERG IS ONE OF THE "MOST WORTHWHILE THINGS" TO DO.

MRS. LANTOS SAID "THE LAST CONVINCING TESTIMONY" THAT WALLEMBERG 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

E/W--ONLY SOVIET OFFICIALS KNOW IF WALLENBERG IS ALIVE (W/CN74)

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, NOT 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 DARDEL, 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 1945-48, A RELEASED ITALIAN DIPLOMAT SAID HE COMMUNICATED WITH A SWEDEN NAMED WALLENBERG IN A CELL NEXT TO HIS BY TAPPING CODE 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. 2, 1957, GROMYKO'S NOTE REPORTING WALLENBERG'S DEATH 12 YEARS EARLIER.

-- 1959, KALINSKI WROTE HIS SISTER IN ISRAEL TWICE SAYING A SWEDEN WAS STILL IN PRISON WITH HIM.

-- JAN. 27, 1961, A SWEDISH PROFESSOR, NANNA SVARTZ, MET WITH SOVIET PROFESSOR ALEKSANDR MIASHNIKOV, A CONFIDANTE OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S PHYSICIAN. SVARTZ SAID A YOUNG HUNGARIAN VISITING STOCKHOLM READ ABOUT WALLENBERG FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE WENT TO VON DARDEL 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 SWEDEN" WAS IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN BLAGOVICHNSK.

-- 1979, A SOVIET PRISONER SAID HE SAW WALLENBERG IN LUBIANKA PRISON. BOR

CND74

A-WIRE

02-FEB-84 16:53

E/W - AMERICANS FILING SUIT AGAINST SOVIETS ON WALLENBERG

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.

WOLFF SAID U.S. COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION UNDER RECENT AMERICAN LAWS WHICH HE SAID "PROVIDE THAT WHEN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE FEDERAL COURTS OF THE U.S. MAY HEAR THE CASE AND DETERMINE LIABILITY."

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.

RF

CN088

A-WIRE

24-JAN-84 16:56

E/W--GERMANS INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO UNCOVER WALLEMBERG'S FATE
DUESSELDORF, JAN 24 (AP/GND)--A PRIVATE WEST GERMAN GROUP VOWED
TODAY TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO LEARN THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL WALLEMBERG WHO DISAPPEARED 39 YEARS AGO AFTER RESCUING
THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

THE GERMAN WORKING COMMITTEE ON RAOUL WALLEMBERG ANNOUNCED PLANS TO
DEVELOP CLOSER TIES WITH PEOPLE TRAVELING TO THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE
WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG CASE TO PUBLIC
ATTENTION.

WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG
BEING SPOTTED IN A SOVIET PRISON.

LAST SUMMER, WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER HANS-DIETRICH BENSCHER
TOLD REPORTERS THAT SOVIET EXPLANATIONS ON THE WALLEMBERG CASE WERE
INSUFFICIENT AND THAT BONN WOULD SEEK TO BRING UP THE TOPIC AT
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY THE SOVIETS. FW/CK

B7C

E/W--U.S. APPEAL ON WALLENBERG CIRCULATED AS U.N. DOCUMENT

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

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RFE-RL

WALLENBERG
(bio)

MEMORANDUM
RADIO FREE EUROPE DIVISION

TO: All Editors

DATE: 16. January 1984

FROM: RFE/RL Library

REFERENCE:

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg - Library and Archive Holdings

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Das Rätsel Wallenberg. Stuttgart, Burg Verl., 1982.

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*** Infocenter has a folder of press material on Wallenberg covering the period of 1978 to present.

CND48

A-WIRE

14-JAN-84 13:44

E/W--NEW SWEDISH PETITION OVER WALLENBERG

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. GG/WB

MŰHELY

A Wallenberg+ emlékmű

História 1984/1. szám

A történelemből való gondolkodást a mindennapi életben rendkívül erősen befolyásolja a bennünket körülvevő környezeti elemek utcanevek, emlékművek stb. Ezek egyben mutatják szokatlan társadalmi-politikai életkét is, amelyekhez egy adott ország politikai intézményrendszeré történelmi szimbólumokat kíván nyújtani. Az utóbbi időben széles körű kutatás indult meg a felszabadulás utáni történelmi közgondolkodás alakulásáról Magyarországon. Az alábbiakban egy nagyobb tanulmányból („Köztéri szoborkultúra és történelem”) adunk közre részletet. (A szerk.)

Raoul Wallenberg 1912. augusztus 4-én született Stockholmban, előkelő bankár-családban. 1935-ben az Egyesült Államokban szerzett építész diplomát, 1935–36-ban Fokvárosban, majd Haifában dolgozott különböző kereskedelmi cégekben. 1941-től a svéd „Közép-Európai Kereskedelmi R. T.” munkatársa, s cége hírszerletében többször megfordult a magyar fővárosban, ahol jelentős társadalmi és politikai összeköttetésekre tett szert. 1944. július 9-én a svéd követtség titkáráként érkezett Budapestre, hogy megszervezze a maradék magyar zsidóság megmentését a „dózó akciók”. Ezt az eredetileg néhány nappal, majd — az ő fellépése folytán — 4500 nappalban engedélyezett védőlevelekre alapuló ügy kiszélesítette, hogy a közvetlen védelem végül több mint tízezer emberre terjedt ki. Követesi hatása azonban ennél sokkal jelentősebb volt, mert egyrészt a svéd példája nyomán a többi semleges követtség is csatlakozott a mozgalmához, másrészt pusztán mindenhol-jelenléte akadályozta a hatalmat az elszakadulást. (Megjelent a Dumaporton és nem egy esetben a nyitott kiegészítő-ozsargok sorúttól néhány perccel megelőző mentette az üldözötteket. „Kiszállt” a hírhedt téglagyári gyújtóhelyekre is, és többször sikerült megakadályoznia halálmeneteket összehívástait.) Wallenberg — még nem tisztezték hősméltóságát — 1945. január 17-én elhunyt.

1945. decembere óta Budapestben utcaneve őrti emlékt.

Pesten még dorogtek a fegyverek, Budáért pedig még hetekig folyt a küzdelem, amikor Raoul Wallenberg, a budapesti svéd követseg 33 éves titkára 1945. január 17-én elindult Debrecenbe, hogy felvegye a kapcsolatot



tor az Ideiglenes Nemzeti Kormányzat. Ide-
zomban már nem érkezett meg Wallen-
berg és kísérői utközbén eltűntek.

Bizottság és tervek
„Alulírottak, Zsedényi Béla, a nemzetgyűlés elnöke és Szakasits Árpád, a Budapesti Nemzeti Bizottság elnökének védnöksége alatt Wallenberg Bizottságát alakítottunk azon célból, hogy Raoul Wallenberg budapesti svéd követseg titkár működésének emlékeit megörökítsük... Tisztelettel kérjük... engedélyezni a szükséges főváros vezetőse, hogy közadakozásból... — lehetőség szerint a Szent István parkban — Raoul Wallenberg szobra felállításásk. A szobor modelljét Pátzay Pal szobrászművész már elkészítette... A »Wallenberg akció» volt védettjei készséggel adják össze a szobor felállításának költségeit, erre máris megfe-

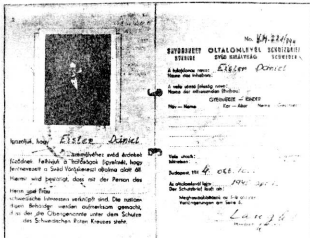
Pátzay Pal szobra a Szent István parkban.
A: emlékmű felirata: „Raoul Wallenberg, a svéd nemzet követe, 1944. július eljéző 1945. januárig vértette a budapesti Svéd Királyság követseg bator és nemzeti emberbaráti tevékenységét. A szobrászművész Anna szobor körzetében legesdás hősnőként bontt hódolása az az emlékmű műhatatlan hatónál az ennek a városnak szponzorjában, amelynek üdömben az ő emléktáblát varozást emberiség: oltalmazta egy emberéletet kor árkáztatás.”

lelő felállítások történtek.” — olvashatjuk a Budapest polgármesteréhez intézett, 1945. november 17-én kelt beadványban, mely — miként többi hivatkozott forrásban is — a Budapesti Fővárosi Levéltár anyagában maradt fenn. Az aláírók közt ott találjuk a Kontrollbank, a Leszámlító Bank és a Goldberger igazgatóját, az Orion, a Községi Takarékpénztár, a Hitelbank, a Kereskedelmi Bank és a Magyar Olaj ügyvezető igazgatóját, körházi főorvost, kereskedőket, ügyvédeket.

Pátzay Pal — aki 1945 júliusában még azt nyilatkozta az Új Magyarországnak, hogy nem dolgozik szobron, mert nincs műterme — novemberben lime meg-elkészült az emlékmű Kormányzójával, melynek — figurális része egy szilvén értelzen komponált, kigyóval vaszkodó meztelen férfialakot ábrázol, aki Wallenberg hőses küzdelmét van hívva szimbolizálni. Ez a csoport egy 3 m magas svéd granit pilléren áll, a pillér feje talapzatzerőn ki van szélesítve. A pillér szélesebb oldalán — 180 cm magasságban — Wallenbergnek a pillér könyagába faragott relief-képmása van elhelyezve. Az egész emlékmű a legmagasabb pontján 580 cm magas. A figurális rész bronzból készül és külön talapzat nélkül illeszkedik a granit-pillérhez.” — olvasható a Wallenberg Bizottság kérvényéhez csatolt szobor-leírásban.

Az elképzélés, a szobrászok nem új még a budapesti közterti szobrok közt sem. Furedi Richárd 1945 tavaszán, az első köztér eltalávitott szobrán — mely az 1918–1919. évi nemzeti veránuk —nak állított emléket — ugyancsak egy szörnyvel, a bolsevizmust jelképező sárkánnyal vívott „sikeres harc” a magyarságot szimbolizáló meztelen férfi, s Pátzayval egyidőben Kinfaludi Strobl Zsigmond is hasonló szimbolizájú kompozíciók tervezett a gellérthegy Felzabadosulási Emlékmű egyik mellékfigurájának. Tizsa István szobrán pedig (készítette Zala György és Orbán Antal) egy óriási kigyó által körülcsvart orozslán jelképezte — a korabeli értelmezés szerint — „az árulást és armányt, mely a hőst előbb a hatalomtól, utóbb életétől is megfosztotta”.

Jellemző, hogy ezen infláción és ügyvédpótló időben a Wallenberg Bizottság nem is próbált állami támogatást kérni, saját erőből, közadakozásból kívánja az anyagi alapot előteremteni. Mint ahogy Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Endre is csak egy emléktáblát kap a



ívóúrostól — igaz, az első között, 1946-ban —, tervezett szobra, melynek már a helyét is kijelölték, ... a nagyarányú előállítási költségek miatt a főváros és a kultuszminisztérium hozzájárulásával ugyan, de csak gyűjtés, társadalmi mozgalom útján valóulhat meg". Még 1948. februárban is, az 1948-as forradalom és szabadságharc centenáriuma készülve, Rajk László belügyminiszter körrendeletében a következő instrukciókat adja: olyan emlékmű készítését tartja helyesnek, ... amely a gyakorlati életbe is belevissz 1848 szellemének hagyományait és egyben az ország újjáépítésébe is beilleszkedik, illetve fontos szociális problémák megoldását szolgálja. Így pl. — figyelembe véve, hogy az ország ivóvízellátása nem kielégítő — a centenáriumi megemlékezést rossz ivóvízű helyeken igen helyes lenne artéri vagy más mélyfúrású kut létesítésével kifejezni. A tehetősebb közhítek az ilyen kutatak márványplappal látathatják el. A kutat Petőfőről, Kossuthról, Bemről, Damjanichról vagy a szabadságharc más nagy vezetőikéről nevezhetik el. Ily módon a helyi társadalom tudatában annak emléke, akiről a kutat elvezetnek, mindörökké összekapcsolódnék a jó ivóvízforrás nyújtotta jótéteménnyel. Ehhez hasonlóan kultúrházak, gyermekotthonok, kórházak, sportpályák, közmeűvek és hasonló intézmények felállításra és az előbb elmondottakhoz hasonló módon történő megjelölésre is igen megfelelő és méltó megemlékezés lenne a szabadságharc eszéire." Így kapcsolódik össze praktikum és hagyományörzés a háború utáni pénzeszegekben.

Vas Zoltán polgármester 1945. november 17-én adta hozzájárulását a Wallenberg-emlékmű elkészítéséhez, 24-én pedig

A Svéd Királyság általomlevele, az ún. Schutz-pass

már határozat jelöli ki a szobor helyét a Szent István park közepén levő vízmedence és a Pozsonyi út közé eső füves terület középpontját, azzal a kikötéssel, hogy a szobor arccal a Duna felé nézzen. A Fővárosi Közmunkák Tanácsának városrendelési bizottsága ezt a centrális elhelyezést — a szobornak a térhez viszonyítva kis méretei miatt — nem tartja megfelelőnek. Asszimetrikus elhelyezést javasol, mivel úgy a szobor jobban tud érvényesülni". 1946. május 19-én — újabb helyszíni szemle után — születik meg a végleges döntés: az emlékművet a Szent István park vízmedencejéltől északra levő gyepterületen kell felállítani. Pátzay 1947 augusztusában fejezi be a szobrászi munkákat, de a kivitelezéssel csak 1948 novemberére végeznek.

Közben a belügyminiszter is engedélyezte 366386/1946. I. B. 13. sz. rendeletével a gyűjtés megindítását. Ez az akció azonban — úgy tűnik — nem igazolta a Wallenberg Bizottság előzetes optimizmusát. Miként kérésükben írják: „Mint hogy a gyűjtés folyamán beökövetkezett pénzelételezés (adópengő) és munkabér-emlékedés következtében a bizottság már nem bír olyan fedezetrel, amely egyrészt Pátzay Pál, másrészt a Dunamenti Kobányák (a talapzat készítője) által költött követeléseinek teljes kiegészítésére elegendő lenne, arra kérésük Polgármester Urat, hogy e célból összesen 3500 forint összeget, valamint a szobor és talapzat helyszínre való szállításának és a mű felállításának költségeit Budapest Székesfőváros vállalja." 1945 őzén még úgy tervezték, hogy egy Wallenberg-mo-

nográfát is közreadnák, melynek anyanyelvi előállítás már biztosítva van, úgy, hogy annak teljes és minden adminisztrációs költségeit meates bevétele a szobor céljára fordítható", azonban az 1948-ban megjelent — Magyarországon még egyetlen — Wallenberg-életrajzban már az írja a szerző, Léval Jenő, hogy a könyvet ... az eredeti elgondolástól eltérően — anyagi eszköz hiányában, miután a felolvasott gyűjtés eredményét az emlékmű elkészítésére felhasználta — nem a Wallenberg Bizottság adta ki", így nyilván bevétele sem növelte a szoboralapot.

Bizonytalan vég
A bizottság fent idézett, 1948. november 10-i beadványában kéri, hogy az avatás helyetűg 1949. január 17-én, a Svéd Követtség által védett házak felszabadulásának negyedik évfordulóján legyen. A Polgármesteri Hivatal arra hívakozva, hogy a szükséges összeg az évi költségvetésben nem áll rendelkezésre, elutasítja a kérelmet, de hogy komolyan foglalkoztak a szobor felállításának gondolatával, bizonyítja, hogy szakvéleményt kértek a Fővárosi Képtartól. ... a Wallenberg-emlék közepes minőségű szobornak tekinthető, nem a legrosszabb, de politikailag érdektelen, unalmas san szimpla alkotás. Felállításra nem kerül olyan sokba, hogy elhelyezését ne kellene vállalniuk. Egyetlen komoly aggály szól a kértetűli felállítás ellen, az a tény, hogy Párizsban, a Parc du Luxembourg-ban egy szobor kivételével szobor áll, melyhez viszonyítva a piesti Wallenberg-szobor esetleg pillómmal fog mérőesülni." — hangzik Póány O. Gábor véleménye.

Az új költségvetési évben a Polgármesteri Hivatal előteremteti a szükséges összeget, s 1949. februárban megbizta a Fővárosi Emlékműfelügyelőséget a szobor felállításával. A felállítás március-áprilisban is történik. Az emlékmű sorsáról első kérdésre már csak szót adatok állanak rendelkezésükre. Az utolsó korabeli hír a szoborról a Kis Újság 1949. április 11-i, keddi számában jelent meg: „Elmaradt Raoul Wallenberg emlékművének vasárnapra (április 9.) tervezett felavatása, miután az emlékmű műszaki munkálatai nem fejeződtek be." Erről a vasárnapról — visszamelegkezések alapján — így számol be Wallenberg legújabb monográfusa, Eleanor Lester, 1982-ben, az Egyesült Államokban megjelent könyvében: „Az emlékművet felállították a Szent István parkban, és egy áprilisi vasárnap délutón százezer érkezett a budapesti polgárok, a zsidó közösség vezetői és a svéd követség képviselői az avatásra. A kijelölt helyet célre meglátták, hogy a 18 láb magas emlékművet és alapoztát az újszaka folyamán elűntették." Vignali Gusmano, a szobor öntőjének emlékezése szerint nem eljárnak hangom leádozták. A teretsek — mint több más, felszabadulás utáni, „szabot” szoborindítók esetében — me-rendek maradtak. Leöntésre, vagy erejt-

zuhansra utalnak a szobor sérülései, melyek javítási munkáit így foglalja össze egy 1950. januári szabórtói ajánlat: "...repedések, törések és elhajlott formák visszahajlítása eredeti modell szerint cizellálva, elfűrészelve, azokat ismét visszahajlították". **A ledöntést kell tehát tényként elfogadnunk, és akkor is, ha az Emlékműfelújítási Bizottság 1950. februári feljegyzés így fogalmaz: hogy „Páczay Pál Kigyós ferfiaként (Wallenberg-émlék) a főváros lebontása, lebontás közben a szobor megsérült.”** Így azonban semmiképpen sem történhetett, mert ez a variáció további megválaszolatlan kérdések sorát szüli. **Ha le kellett bontani, akkor mikor állították fel? Miért nem számolt be az avatásról a sajtó? Miért kellett volna egy legfeljebb két hónapig (1949. március—április) álló emlékművet lebontani? És végül, miért szenved súlyos károkat a szobor, s miért semmiválgat meg véglegesen talapzata szétszerelés közben? (1945 végén — a Kossuth-híd építése miatt — néhány nap alatt kellett szétszedni And-**

rassy Gyula monumentális lovaszobrát, s az mégis megúsza sérülések nélkül.) A lényeg egy: az emlékmű úgy járt mint ihletője, a fiatal svéd — elrűnt.

Átváltozások

A szobor további sorsa sajátos módon nem kapcsolódik Wallenberg-émlékéhez.

Már 1950 februárjában felmerül az a lehetőség, hogy „antifaszista emlékként” köztérben is fel lehetne állítani a szobrot, melynek helyreállítása áprilisban fejeződik be. Az I. Magyar Képzőművészeti Kiállításra e kompozícióval készülő Páczay is hasonló címet mond a Művelt Nép újságírójának 1950 júniusában: „Győzelem a faszizmus felett”. A tárlaton, szeptemberben azonban már „Kigyós figura” címmel szerepel a szobor. 1949 áprilisától 1950 elejéig — a zuhanás közben helyrehozhatatlanul megsérült talapzattal együtt — *Wallenberg személyné-
nek emléke fasziták le a szoborról*, általános szimbólummá téve azt, a következő fél év során pedig minden ideológiai töltéstől

mentes, kisértő *antifaszista dítőtől szoborrá változott* a hajdani Wallenberg-émlékmű. A legmeghökéltetőbb, vagy talán legkézenfekvőbb metamorfózis azonban ezután következett. 1953-ban már mai helyén, a *dékvárosi győgysergény* mellett találjuk „Kigyós férfit”, majd a máig használatos „Kigyóelő” címmel. 1962-ben egy másik példányt Szukarno *indonéz elnök* visz magával Djakartába, elnöki palotáját díszíteni, 1974-ben pedig az eredetinek kb. fele méretű „Kigyóelő”-t a Radiológiai Klinika bejáratánál állítják fel Budapesten. Tehát mindkét hazai „Wallenberg-émlékmű” gyógyászati intézmény elé került. Így, a portré és felirat nélkül azonban már nem Wallenbergnek a faszista terror elleni küzdelmét szimbolizálják, hanem — egy kigyóval, az orvostudomány e régi jelképével viaskodó férfit ábrázoló dítőtől szoborként — az *emberiség harcát a betegséggel* ellen.

PÓTÓ JÁNOS

München, Oct. 11 - (CND/EC) - following appeared in the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG of Oct. 9/10, 1983; titled:

Das ungeklärte Schicksal von Raoul Wallenberg

Vorstoss der britischen Liberalen

Doe, Stockholm, 7. Oktober

Die britischen Liberalen haben am Kongress der Liberalen Weltunion in Stockholm einen Resolutionsantrag eingebracht, in dem von der Sowjetunion verlangt wird, das Schicksal des bei Kriegsende in Ungarn verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg offenzulegen. Der junge Aristokrat Wallenberg war 1944 als «Sonderattaché für humanitäre Fragen» nach Budapest gesandt worden, um so viele Juden wie möglich vor Eichmanns «Endlösung» zu bewahren; in einem halben Jahr rettete er etwa 30 000 Juden das Leben. Beim Einmarsch der Russen verschwand er unter ungeklärten Umständen. Die schwedischen Nachfragen in Moskau wurden zuerst widersprüchlich beantwortet, schliesslich hiess es, Wallenberg sei an einem Herzschlag gestorben.

Ein schwedischer Aussenminister meinte einmal zynisch, man könne doch Wallenbergs wegen nicht der Sowjetunion den Krieg erklären, und gab damit der ambivalenten Haltung des offiziellen Schweden Ausdruck. Vor allem in Nordamerika, Grossbritannien und Israel, aber auch von kleineren Gruppen in Schweden, Norwegen und Deutschland wurde die Erinnerung an die humanitäre Leistung Raoul Wallenbergs wachgehalten und Jahr für Jahr seine Nomination für den Friedensnobelpreis erneuert. Der Vorstoss der britischen Liberalen auf schwedischem Boden gibt diesen Anstrengungen neuen Auftrieb.

950/P31A

EW - WALLENBERG MADE US CITIZEN

Munich, October 5 (CND) - following appeared in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of October 5, 1983

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.

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B-WIRE

05-AUG-83 03:27

2050

E/W-ISRAELI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS U.S. OFFICIALS WITH WALLEMBERG STAMP WASHINGTON, AUG. 5 (SPECIAL/MAGISTAD) -- THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, MEIR ROSENNE, CELEBRATED THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG'S BIRTH YESTERDAY BY PRESENTING EIGHT FORMER AND CURRENT AMERICAN LAWMAKERS WITH WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG 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, WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY," ISRAEL IS HONORING HIM WITH A STAMP BEARING A SEMI-PROFILE OF WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG."

AMBASSADOR ROSENNE SAID HE IS ONE OF THOSE JEWS IN ISRAEL TODAY WHO OWE THEIR LIVES TO WALLEMBERG. 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 WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG 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 DERWINSKI. TA

R210

FF113

A-WIRE

04-AUG-83 17:01

E/W -- NOTE TO EDITORS:

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/BV *R*

Bio

FF002

B-WIRE

25 AUG-83 00:26

USSR -- SWEDISH FLYERS IN SIBERIA WITH WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG.

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 WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG, 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 WALLEBERG WAS ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AS RECENTLY AS THE LATE 1970S. MOSCOW SAYS HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN LYUBLYANKA 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 THUNBORG 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 WALLEBERG, 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 SWEDS OTHER THAN WALLEBERG IN CAMPS AROUND THE SIBERIAN TOWN OF NORILSK. SOME ACCOUNTS MENTIONED FLYERS.

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

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

FF006

B-WIRE

04-AUG-83 01:14

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E/W-- SPEAKERS ASK CONGRESS TO INCREASE EFFORTS TO INCREASE EFFORTS TO FIND WALLENBERG WASHINGTON, AUG. 4 (SPECIAL/MAGISTAD) -- ALTHOUGH THEY ~~DO NOT KNOW~~ FOR SURE THAT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL 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 FREEDING HIM.

SONJE SONNENFELD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION, BASED IN SWEDEN, SAID: "WE MUST REMEMBER RAOUL 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 SEEN 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 CONFERRING HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP ON WALLENBERG, SAID THE EFFORTS OF WALLENBERG SUPPORTERS HAVE AT LEAST PREVENTED THE SOVIET UNION FROM MAKING RAOUL 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 PROMINENT 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)

FF007

B-WIRE

04-AUG-83 01:16

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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 WALLEMBERG. WOLFF SAID HE WILL FILE A LAW SUIT IN AN AMERICAN COURT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION FOR ABDUCTING AND IMPRISONING WALLEMBERG. 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 WALLEMBERG, "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. RAOUW WALLEMBERG ASSOCIATION, OFFERED ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO LOCATE WALLEMBERG. SHE SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ASK ALL SOVIET EMIGRANTS WHO ENTER THE U.S. WHETHER THEY KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT WALLEMBERG, AND SHOULD "BRING UP THE FATE AND CASE OF WALLEMBERG" 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, PRAISED 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

CND13

A-WIRE

04-AUG-83 03:20

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 NOT RAISING WALLENBERG'S CASE OFTEN ENOUGH. HE SAID WHEN A SOVIET SUBMARINE RAN AROUND 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 NOT JUST A SYMBOL, BUT A HUMAN BEING IN NEED OF HELP. (CND/UPI/AUD)/SPECIAL:MAGISTAD) TA

E/W -- SOVIET UNION PRESSED TO GIVE INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG

WASHINGTON, MAY 14 (USIA) --

WASHINGTON -- AN AMERICAN PRIVATE ORGANIZATION SAYS IT IS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO HAVE THE SOVIET UNION GIVE AN ACCOUNTING AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG COMMITTEE SAYS THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL LETTERS TO SOVIET LEADERS, AND IS ORGANIZING A CAMPAIGN TO KEEP WALLEMBERG'S +NAME AND SPIRIT+ ALIVE.

WALLEMBERG, 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. WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG'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 WALLEMBERG 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.

(pto)

E/W -- (1) SOVIET UNION PRESSED TO GIVE INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG

F-535

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 WALLEMBERG AFTER HE WAS REPORTED AS HAVING DIED.

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

SWEDEN RELEASED IN MAY 1982 DOCUMENTS DETAILING ITS EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE FATE OF WALLEMBERG. 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 WALLEMBERG HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN 1981. IN SIGNING THE BILL, PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID +WE ARE GOING TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER+ TO HELP LOCATE WALLEMBERG.

AT A GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 11, PRESIDENT REAGAN CALLED ATTENTION TO WALLEMBERG'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 RAOUL WALLEMBERG.+

A GROUP OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN HAS NOMINATED WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG IN 1944.

WALLEMBERG WAS HONORED MAY 9 BY ISRAEL. THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT HELD A SPECIAL SESSION TO MARK THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WALLEMBERG.

1100/83/TW

CN141

A-WIRE

05-MAY-83 22:00

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-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST AND SAVED HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM SHIPMENT 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

Boo

Der Held des Budapester Ghettos

Das ungewisse Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg

erschreckliche Geschehnisse haben manchmal ihre Helden, die selbst im Tiefpunkt moralischer Perversion noch ein Stück Moral repräsentieren. Ein solcher Held war Raoul Wallenberg, der als schwedischer Diplomat mit Sonderauftrag 100.000 Juden in Budapest vor dem Abtransport in die Gaskammern rettete. Beim Einmarsch der Roten Armee wurde er vom sowjetischen Geheimdienst verhaftet, und sein weiteres Schicksal verliert sich im Ungewissen. Ist diesem ungewöhnlichen Mann, der in der Todesmaschinerie und den Pfeilkreuzern fast ausschließlich mit diplomatischen Mitteln trotzte, beschäftigt sich wohl jeder. Victor Karelitz hat Schilderungen von Überlebenden gesammelt, ursprünglich zu einem ganz anderen Zweck: herauszufinden, wer er war, den man damals Joel nannte, ein Kind aus der Phoenix-Straße im jüdischen Ghetto in Budapest? Aber alle Schilderungen kreisen sumatisch auch um Wallenberg, denn die Verlebenden verdanken ihm ihr Leben. Dennoch, das Schicksal des kleinen Joel d. seines Retters Wallenberg treten in den Hintergrund. Deutlich wird viel mehr die schreckliche Lage der Juden während der letzten Monate des Krieges: Zusammengepfercht im Ghetto, gejagt von den fanatischen ungarischen Pfeilkreuzern,

lebten sie unter geradezu unvorstellbaren Bedingungen, den sicheren Tod vor Augen. Und unaufdringlich wird auch deutlich, welche seelischen Erschütterungen nicht nur solche Erlebnisse hervorrufen, sondern auch allein die Tatsache, daß man überlebte: Warum gerade ich, und das dazu vielleicht auf Kosten anderer? Auch wer überlebt hat, ist gezeichnet, um so mehr, weil die Überlebenden, als sie gerettet waren, ihren Retter nicht schützen konnten, und weil sie nun in einer Welt leben müssen, in der manch einer nicht nur Wallenberg und seine Mission nicht kennt, sondern auch die Vergangenheit als längst vergangen abtut.

Rudolf Ströbinger schildert in seinem Buch die Tätigkeit Wallenbergs und rollt den Fall „Wallenberg“ neu auf. Mut und Einfallsreichtum des schwedischen Diplomaten vor SS, Pfeilkreuzern, Repräsentanten des Horthy-Regimes, treten in eindringlicher Spannung und Dichte hervor. Mit der Verhaftung Wallenbergs durch die sowjetische Gegenspionage wird seine Geschichte dann zum Fall, und der Autor sucht die verschiedenen Theorien über seinen Verbleib, seinen angeblichen Tod, Nachrichten über seinen Aufenthalt in sowjetischen Lagern gegeneinander abzuwägen. Nach verschiedenen Äußerungen, von ihr

im Umlauf gebrachten Versionen hat die Sowjetregierung 1956 mitgeteilt, Wallenberg sei im Sommer 1947 in dem berühmten Moskauer Gefängnis Lubjanka gestorben. Ströbinger glaubt nicht daran. Zu viele glaubwürdige Zeugen geben an, Wallenberg danach noch gesehen zu haben. Er hält es vielmehr für möglich, daß Wallenberg noch irgendwo in einem sowjetischen Lager lebt. Aber trotz Intervention ausländischer Statistiker - zuletzt von Carter und Schmidt - hat die Sowjetunion an ihrer Version festgehalten und sich geweiigert, den Fall noch einmal aufzurollen: Ein Skandal, der jetzt schon 37 Jahre andauert. Ströbingers Deutung des „Rätsels Wallenberg“, daß nämlich Wallenberg bei Schauprozessen gegen „Feinde“ der Sowjetunion im Inneren als Kronzeuge auftreten und auch für Propagandaaktionen gegen den Westen benutzt werden sollte, ist allerdings nicht zwingend. Dennoch, beide Bücher gehören zu der seltenen Gruppe, die man versteht wagt - aber erst, wenn man sie zu Ende gelesen hat.

HEINZ-DIETRICH LOWE
 Victor Karelitz: Daniels in Budapest. Herder-Verlag, Freiburg, 160 Seiten, Paperback 18,80 Mark.
 Rudolf Ströbinger: Das Rätsel Wallenberg. Burg-Verlag, Stuttgart: 265 Seiten, Leinen 30 Mark.

BNA 1100140

MUNICH, FEB 28 (CND) - From LE MONDE dated February 27-28:

1570

Il porte un nom célèbre : celui d'une dynastie financière suédoise. Raoul Wallenberg est lui-même entré 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 est devenu depuis le 17 janvier 1945.

Raoul Wallenberg était le cadard de la fameuse couvée de banquiers. Ses oncles et cousins le dédaignaient tant il leur semblait incapable d'entrer dans la peau d'un personnage choïyé de la fortune. Ne pouvant aspirer à brasser l'argent comme les siens, il se préparait à faire carrière dans l'architecture. En attendant il travaillait dans une entreprise d'export-impôt que dirigeait un réfugié juif hongrois. Il remplaçait souvent son patron qui, en raison de ses origines, ne pouvait traiter avec les firmes étrangères soumissées au joug nazi.

Wallenberg avait déjà trente-deux ans lorsque le destin bascula. En ce temps-là, la communauté israélite de Hongrie était à son tour menacée d'extermination. L'allié allemand était devenu l'occupant. Les hitlériens étaient résolus à imposer leur « solution finale » de ce qu'ils appelaient la « question juive ». Ils avaient commencé à déporter les membres de la communauté au rythme de 12 000 par jour.

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

« Seule la plume de Dostoïevski serait capable de décrire les horreurs qui accompagnent la déportation de Budapest à Hegyeshalom, station de la frontière. En route avec le camion, on dépasse groupe après groupe les déportés qui se traitent affamés, gelés, boitant, au bout de leurs forces... L'effort surhumain de cette marche de 20 à 30 kilomètres par jour imposée à des gens âgés, des enfants sans nourriture, sans pos-

sibilité de s'allonger dans un lit, a marqué les visages. Ce sont des physiologies de bêtes traquées à peine humaines. Des soldats, la baguette en main, les exhortent à marcher plus vite, chassent en avant ceux qui restent en arrière... Naturellement un bon nombre succombent en route.

« Il est impossible d'identifier les défunts, puisque généralement on les dévalise, prend tous 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 suffoquante dans la grange des malades, 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, fiévreux, 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'autres lancent des reproches, hélas ! Justifiés. Où est la Croix-Rouge ? Que valent les certificats de protection ? On nous laisse mourir comme des animaux ! » C'est l'enfer de « Danse. »

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 peignit le maître 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, éprouvait sans aucun doute la barbarie des nazis.

L'histoire de cet atroce semestre 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 dans cet enfer l'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, réels ou feints, d'y prétendre. Quelques autres, isolés, se chargeaient de la même besogne au nom de la Suisse ou de la Croix-Rouge internationale.

À ce moment, les juifs étaient contraints de porter l'étoile de David et de démanteler pour coexister dans un ghetto en attendant leur tour 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, 2 000 dans les immeubles de la Croix-Rouge. Les conditions d'existence étaient rudes, parfois insupportables. Les sauveteurs savaient à quel point leurs efforts restaient dérisoires. On comptait au début de cette tragédie 900 000 juifs en Hongrie. Il n'y eut que 125 000 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-Néochrétiens - les nazis hongrois - entra en scène. Il obligea Horthy à abdiquer et son chef constitua un gouvernement qui d'entrée de jeu, marqua sa volonté de se tenir aucun compte de l'immunité diplomatique.

En poursuivant dans un tel contexte son œuvre humanitaire, un diplomate s'exposait 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'embellie 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 sauveteurs, le fin du cauchemar. Quand le moment fut venu, Wallenberg prit 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 :

tentés par la forte somme d'argent qu'il détenait ? Liquidé par les « organes » parce qu'un Suédois qui s'intéressa tant aux juifs et qui, dans l'intérêt de sa mission, était resté en contact avec les Allemands ne pouvait être à leurs yeux qu'un espion ? Déposé dans un camp et « oublié » jusqu'à ses trépas ?

Ou vivant, mais dans un état tel que les autorités soviétiques préférèrent le déclarer mort pour n'avoir pas à le présenter ? Depuis près de quarante ans, la famille, les comités, s'acharnent à proclamer — mais sur quelles preuves ? — qu'il est bien vivant. Ce Wallenberg qui leur est signalé et qu'ils continuent de rechercher est-il autre chose qu'un feu follet dépourvu de tout, même de sa mort ?

BERNARD FÉRON, V

(1) Gilbert Joseph, *Missions sans retour, l'affaire Wallenberg*. Editions Albin Michel, 446 pages, 19 F. 1947

1) Le 21 mai a commencé la déportation des juifs hongrois résidant à l'est de la ligne formée par le Theiss (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. 220 000 personnes sont incluses 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 1^{er} 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 empilées ; les portes et les fenêtres sont solidement verrouillées et les gens 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 que, dans une période entre vingt-trois jours et vingt-six jours, il a été possible de réaliser le plan de la première déportation.

5) Ces convois partent de Ciap, un croisement ferroviaire sur les lignes Budapest-Debrecen-Ungvar, Uznok-Lemberg, Tranyibazso-Kazirvo et Tas (Kislyhaz) - Kosice (Kassa) - Zilina. De Ciap, les convois continuent par Kosice-Pisany-Orlov-Molnoz sur Auschwitz (Haute-Silésie polonaise).

6) Après un voyage de deux ou trois jours, sans nourriture et sans eau, prends 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 gâtés en moyen de cyaanobrome (CN ou CN), 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. A la fin de février, onze fours, trente-six fours fonctionnaient, et d'autres constructions ont été construites depuis.

1571

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'appuyait à partir avec des Soviétiques. Il avait sur lui une importante somme d'argent. A cet instant, le diplomate suédois s'enfonça pour toujours dans le mystère. Depuis lors, aucun témoin sérieux, digne de foi, ne l'a véritablement vu.

Pourtant les récits n'ont pas manqué de personnages qui affirment avoir rencontré Wallenberg. Ils ont ancré les proches parents du diplomate dans la conviction qu'il était vivant, quelque part en U.R.S.S. Le gouvernement de Stockholm finit, lui aussi, par demander des éclaircissements aux autorités 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 le mois de janvier 1945, la biographie de Wallenberg s'est qu'un puzzle d'hypothèses. Mort ? Mais pourquoi ? Dévalisé par des subalternes soviétiques

1500/K3

CN143

B-WIRE

22-FEB-83 22:41

Wallenberg (info)

BRIEF--AGREEMENT TO END WATER STRIKE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, FEB 22, REUTER -- EMPLOYERS 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

83

CN142

B-WIRE

22-FEB-83 22:39

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 BERNIS 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.

RF

CN119

A-WIRE

83

15-FEB-83 22:02

Wallenberg

E/W--SWEDEN SAYS IT IS STILL PURSUING INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG STOCKHOLM FEB. 15 (CND/AP/REUTER) -- SWEDEN SAYS IT IS STILL PURSUING REPORTS THAT ITS FORMER DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG'S FATE WAS TAKEN UP BY UNDER-SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PIERRE SCHORI DURING A RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW.

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG."

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

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

JHO/TH

B10

FF003

PR

261201/82

USSR -- SOVIET JEW SAYS HE SPOKE TO WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG, WHOSE FATE HAS
BEEN A MYSTERY SINCE 1945.

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

HANUKAIEV WAS REPORTED AS TELLING A LOCAL NEWSPAPER "SHEVA" IN
THE SOUTHERN TOWN OF BEERSHEBA, THAT WALLEBERG "LAY ON A STRETCHER,
AND HE TOLD ME HE HAD TROUBLE IN THE STOMACH." HANUKAIEV SAID
WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG 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.

WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG'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 WALLEBERG OVER A PROTRACTED PERIOD. KF

Wallenberg (bro)

CN105

262038/83

E/W--ANDROPOV URGED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG

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 WALLEMBERG.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLORADO COMMITTEE OF CONCERN FOR RAOUL WALLEMBERG ATTEMPTED TO DELIVER TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY A "TREES FOR ISRAEL" CERTIFICATE THAT PLEDGES TO PLANT TREES IN JERUSALEM IN HONOR OF WALLEMBERG. 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 WALLEMBERG'S CURRENT STATUS."

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

WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG DIED IN PRISON.

DW/CK

WALLENBERG

(zsidók üldözése a 2. világháború idején)

FF085

E/W -- LAWYERS SUING SOVIETS OVER WALLENBERG

91635/83

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 URAL 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

E/W--(WALLENBERG AND SWEDEN'S SHAME (CONT'D.)
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-CALIF.), 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," SAID THE MINISTER.

THE AMBASSADOR'S CLAIM THAT SWEDEN HAS DONE MORE FOR WALLENBERG
THAN ANY NATION HAS DONE FOR A CITIZEN IS REFUTED BY MANY CASES, BUT
ESPECIALLY THAT OF HARALD FELLER, A SWISS DIPLOMAT WHO WAS IN
BUDAPEST WHEN WALLENBERG WAS, DOING SIMILAR RESCUE WORK. HE, TOO,
WOUND 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 MORAL
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)

FF027

WSH037

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. TA

f--60

e/w--Is Wallenberg still alive?

The following appeared in The Boston Globe of Jan. 16:

URio

83

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 Hanukaev 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.

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

The article sent Hanukaev 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, Hanukaev 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 Hanukaev 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, finally 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 cover WALLEBERG. Page A24

(PTO)

F-606

o/v(1)--Is wallenberg still alive?

timed 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 double-talk.

For, dead or alive, Raoul Wallenberg - who he was, what he did, what happened to him - says something crucially important to all of us.

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E/W-WALLENBERG ⁸³ Nominated for Peace Prize
Stockholm, Jan. 11 (CND/REUTER/DPA)--A SWEDISH MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT AND FORMER CULTURE MINISTER, JAN-ERIK WIKSTROEM, HAS
NOMINATED MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL 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 WIKSTROEM 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
UDAPEST.

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/

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061953/83

E/W - A QUESTION FOR ANDROPOV: WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG

WASHINGTON, JAN 4 (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 HUFFLE THIS QUESTION: WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

NOW IT IS ASKED AGAIN, IN THE WAKE OF THE MOST RECENT IN A LONG SERIES OF TORTMENTING 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 IN ACCENTED RUSSIAN THAT HE WAS SWEDISH AND WAS THERE BECAUSE HE HELPED THE JEWS. HE SAID HIS NAME WAS RAOUL WALLENBERG." THAT OCCURRED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AFTER 1947, THE YEAR THE KREMLIN SAYS WALLENBERG DIED.

LAST MAY, WHEN TARDILY RELEASING DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE WALLENBERG CASE, A SWEDISH OFFICIAL SAID, "WE ARE WORKING ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE." (SWEDEN'S LETHARGY CONCERNING THE CASE - LETHARGY BORN OF COWARDICE - HARDLY CONSTITUTES "WORKING.") IF ALIVE, HE IS 70. IT IS 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 "SOJURN 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 BEN 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 SWEDEN "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/

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061955/83

E/W -- (1) - A QUESTION FOR ANDROPOV: WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

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 WALLEMBERG WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER SAVING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

ASHER HANUKIAEV, A 64-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL, IS CERTAIN HE MET WALLEMBERG 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 WALLEMBERG.+

WALLEMBERG 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, WALLEMBERG 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 DRAGGED 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 WALLEMBERG 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 1950, 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 WALLENBURG 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 HANUKAIEV 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.

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WALLENBERG

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USSR -- SOVIET JEW SAYS HE SPOKE TO WALLENBERG OVER FOUR DAYS IN 1972
TEL AVIV, DEC. 24 (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 RAUL WALLENBERG, WHOSE FATE HAS
BEEN A MYSTERY SINCE 1945.

ASHER HANUKAIEV, SAID HE SPOKE TO WALLENBERG OVER A FOUR-DAY PERIOD
IN SWERDLOVSK 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

E/W -- RAOUL WALLENBERG, DEAD OR ALIVE IN GOULAG ? P.-564

Munich, Nov 22/1982 -- the following article appeared in
La Libre Belgique, Nov 17, 1982

Bio

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 mystère 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 topant dans la main de l'SS colonel Eichmann et lui montrant un baril de saindoux contre 50 juifs ! Un camion américain contre 500 juifs ! On prépare, dit-on, plusieurs films où se retrouveront de pareilles naïvetés, mais on n'en trouve aucune dans *Mission sans retour - L'affaire Wallenberg* (1) de Gilbert Joseph.

Raoul Wallenberg, né en 1912 à Stockholm, perd son père alors qu'il n'a que quatre mois, voit plus tard se remarier sa mère qui lui donne un frère et une sœur, est écarté des affaires de la famille (des banquiers de calibre des Rothschild), fait des études en France et aux Etats-Unis, prend un

diplôme d'architecte, 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'anéantissement, il décide d'aller au secours de ces malheureux. Des malheureux qui le sont doublement puisqu'ils vivent sous la botte du régent Horthy antisémite 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 500 000 Juifs en Hongrie ! Le 26 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'SS colonel Eichmann, tueur de Juifs, est à pied d'œuvre. Les 400 employés de Wallenberg mettent les voiles, il n'en reste que fort peu avec le jeune patron (32 ans) qui se tue à donner aux Juifs de faux vrais papiers et assure à 25.000 d'entre eux «des 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 misérables colonnes, distribuant vivres et médicaments. Puis, tout s'embrouille : des Juifs qui 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, Alexandra Kollontai, «la Rose de la Révolution» déclare que «Raoul Wallenberg est en vie et se trouve en Russie soviétique et qu'il voudrait mieux pour lui que le gouvernement suédois ne fasse pas de tapage à son sujet. Le 26 mars, on apprend

de Roumanie, que Wallenberg aurait disparu. Soderblom, ambassadeur suédois à Moscou, estime que «Wallenberg s'est fait tuer de sa propre initiative chez les Russes, qu'il semble qu'il soit parti en voiture pour Debrecen et qu'il est à craindre qu'il ait péri au cours du voyage. «Soderblom précise : «Je

crois que la lumière ne soit jamais faite là-dessus».

La Suède qui était restée neutre pendant la guerre, se découvre soudain un héros en la personne de Wallenberg et renoue ciel et terre pour le récupérer. Stenius, secrétaire d'Etat américain, et l'ambassadeur Averel Harriman s'emploient

vous tomber dans la fente, la banque se recolle. Paisiblement, elle se recolle par-dessus vous !

Pierre PIRARD.

(1) Gilbert Joseph, *Mission sans retour - L'affaire Wallenberg*, histoire, 445 pp. Albin Michel, Paris.

11/00/82

de leur côté, Soderblom se fait recevoir par Staline, etc...

Plus jamais, on ne revit Wallenberg. On dit qu'il est mort ; on dit qu'il est au goulag. Les nazis avaient inventé «Nacht und Nebel» : même si on voulait vous retrouver, on ne le pouvait plus. Pareil pour le goulag : la banque se fend,

Bio

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 FLICKERS IRRATICALLY, THREATENED BY THE STRONG WINDS OF THE SOVIET DENTALS, BUT IT PERSISTS -- IN A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A PRISONER TO HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL, IN THE DRUNKEN WORDS OF A KGB OFFICER, IN ANONYMOUS REPORTS FROM RUSSIAN DISSIDENTS SMUGGLED OUT FROM TIME TO TIME. THERE ARE THOSE WHO FEEL THAT WALLENBERG HAS GOT TO BE ALIVE, IF ONLY BECAUSE IT IS TOO HARD TO CONTEMPLATE THAT SO COURAGEOUS A HERO COULD HAVE DIED SO ANONYMOUS A DEATH.

YESTERDAY, THE SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF NEARLY 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS IN THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR II, ONLY TO DISAPPEAR IN THE WAKE OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BUDAPEST, BECAME AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN. "WHAT HE DID WAS OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS," SAID PRESIDENT REAGAN, AS HE SIGNED THE BILL THAT MADE WALLENBERG THE SECOND HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IN HISTORY, AFTER WINSTON CHURCHILL. "HOW CAN WE COMPREHEND THE MORAL WORTH OF A PERSON WHO SAVED TENS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES?...WHEREVER HE IS, HIS HUMANITY BURNS LIKE A TORCH."

THEY GATHERED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GARDEN TO WATCH THE SIGNING OF THE LAW AND TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT PROMISE TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO DISCOVER WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG. AMONG THE GUESTS OF HONOR WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND HALF-SISTER, WHO FLEW IN SUNDAY NIGHT FROM SWEDEN, AND SIMON WIESENTHAL, THE LEGENDARY NAZI-HUNTER. "HE WAS A TRUE IDEALIST, A HERO IN THE CLASSICAL MODE," SAID ANNETTE LANTOS, WHOSE HUSBAND, REP. TOM LANTOS (D-CALIF.), INTRODUCED THE BILL THAT MADE WALLENBERG A CITIZEN. SHE HERSELF HAS WORKED FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS TO BRING WALLENBERG'S CASE, HIS COURAGE TO PUBLIC AWARENESS, HOPING TO FIND A FINAL RESOLUTION TO HIS FATE. SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE AMONG THOSE WHOM WALLENBERG SAVED. "IT BECAME ALMOST A COMPULSION TO HELP THIS MAN," SHE SAID. "WE DID IT MOSTLY FOR OUR OWN CONSCIENCES' SAKE. I COULD NOT GO ON WITH MY OWN LITTLE LIFE, AS SATISFYING AS IT WAS. I HAD TO REPAY THIS DEBT. HE HAD A CHRIST-LIKE COMPULSION -- HE WAS HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER. HE REALLY BELIEVED IN LOVING OTHERS AS HE LOVED HIMSELF. AND WHAT HE REALLY BELIEVED, HE WAS."

HIS HALF-BROTHER GUY VON DARDEL, 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, OF THE GREAT COURAGE HE WAS LATER TO DEMONSTRATE? VON DARDEL SMILED AND SHRUGGED HIS SHOULDERS AS HE WALKED, IN THE WARM OCTOBER AFTERNOON, AWAY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE. "THERE ARE NOT TOO MANY OCCASIONS, IN A CIVILIZED LIFE, TO DEMONSTRATE COURAGE," HE SAID. "I DON'T THINK EVEN HE HAD ANY IDEA."

TOM LANTOS WAS 16 WHEN HE MET RAOUL WALLENBERG. HE HAD ESCAPED FROM A LABOR CAMP NEAR THE TOWN OF VAC, 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)

FW

U.S. - (1) - HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER

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. "SOME WERE, 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 JEWS IN HUNGARY, ONE OF THE LARGEST REMAINING EUROPEAN JEWISH POPULATIONS IN THE Waning DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH. FOR SIX MONTHS, UNTIL THE RUSSIANS MARCHED INTO BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG WAS EVERYWHERE, DISTRIBUTING 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 GROMYKO SAID THAT A PRISONER NAMED WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART PROBLEM AT LUBIANKA PRISON 10 YEARS BEFORE. (MORE) FW/

U.S. - (2) - HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER .

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 IN BLAGOVESCHENSKI 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 BUTRYKA PRISON IN 1975, I MET A SWEDISH 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 WEN'T SO TOUGH NOWADAYS AS THEY USED TO BE. YOU CAN LIVE A LONG TIME IN JAIL. WHY, I HAVE A SWEDISH 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 LAGERGREN, WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, HE CAME TO VISIT HER PARENTS, WHO DIED LAST YEAR. "HE WAS QUITE CONVINCED THAT RAUL COULD WELL BE ALIVE," SAID LAGERGREN, WHO IS NOW THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE WORLD COURT IN THE HAGUE. THE FAMILY HAS TALKED TO OTHER PRISONERS, RELEASED AFTER 30 YEARS OR MORE OF IMPRISONMENT, PRISONERS LONG DECLARED DEAD BEFORE THEIR BELATED RESURRECTION.

IF HE IS ALIVE, RAUL 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 RAUL 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."

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E/W--2230 INTRO WALLEMBERG (NEW MATERIAL)
(WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 5)

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID TODAY THAT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, 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 WALLEMBERG IS STILL IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS.

REAGAN SAID WALLEMBERG'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 WALLEMBERG 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."

WALLEMBERG IS ONLY THE SECOND PERSON TO RECEIVE HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP. THE FIRST WAS SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME MINISTER.

REAGAN SAID WALLEMBERG, LIKE SIR WINSTON, EXEMPLIFIED COMPASSION. THE WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY THE MISSING DIPLOMAT'S BROTHER AND SISTER. (CND/SPECIAL:ZWADIUK/AGENCIES) JT/CB

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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 BEING 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. IL

MADRID, NOV. 29 (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 RAOUŁ WALLEBERG.

THE THREE HEADS OF DELEGATION ATTENDED A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY WALLEBERG'S HALF-SISTER IN MADRID TODAY TO SHOW THEIR SUPPORT FOR HER CAUSE. OUR CORRESPONDENT SAYS IT IS THE FIRST TIME THE DELEGATION HEADS HAVE APPEARED AT ANY OF THE PRESS CONFERENCES GIVEN BY GROUPS TRYING TO PROMOTE THEIR CAUSES AT THE CONFERENCE.

WALLEBERG RESCUED 70,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS IN RISK OF DEATH TRANSPORTATION TO DEATH CAMPS IN 1944 BY ISSUING THEM SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSPORTS. HE IS GIVEN A SHARE OF THE CREDIT FOR PREVENTING ABOUT ANOTHER 70,000.

HE VANISHED WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945. IN 1957, THE SOVIET UNION SAID THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF A MAN WITH A SIMILAR NAME HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. BUT SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN MANY REPORTS BY FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE.

AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY, WALLEBERG'S HALF-SISTER, HENNA LAGERGREN, 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 68 LAST AUGUST," MRS. LAGERGREN 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. LAGERGREN, A SLIM GREY-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 PLEDGES WERE PUT INTO THE SOVIET FINAL 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 ANOTHER PRISONER, GROMYKO, WHO WAS STILL IN OFFICE AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

SHE SAID THE 1957 STATEMENT IDENTIFIED THE PRISONER WHO HAD DIED TEN YEARS EARLIER ONLY AS 'WALLEBERG' AND OFFERED NOTHING A FIRST NAME, A NATIONALITY OR ANY OTHER DETAILS.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID SHE KNEW OF HALF A DOZEN OTHER SWEDISH 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. HE HAD BEEN SENT TO A DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL THAT IN 1975 HE HAD MET IN BUREAU OF A SWEDISH WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR THIRTY YEARS. SHE SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED A LETTER WAS PUBLICISED HE WAS RE-ARRESTED AND WAS STILL ALIVE.

THE WALLEBERG 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 WALLEBERG AND ASKING THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE TO TAKE UP HIS CASE.

THE U.S. IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED BECAUSE IT HAS AMERICAN FUNDS WHICH FINANCED HIS RESCUE EFFORTS IN 1944. (L/TV)

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THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY

by Kati Marton

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

It is one of those gun-gray structures of no particular architectural distinction, intended to provide housing, not to offer beauty. Like many other buildings in Budapest, it is still pockmarked by the small-arms fire of both 1945 and 1956. A faded, chipped plaque in Hungarian reads: "To the memory of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, whose heroic deeds saved tens of thousands of Hungarians from the final days of Nazi terror. Raoul Wallenberg disappeared during the siege of Budapest." In central Budapest, Wallenberg Street is several blocks from what Hungarians call the White House, the headquarters of

the Communist party, overlooking the Danube's east bank. The fact that a busy street in the capital of this people's republic is named after a man who may still be languishing in a Soviet prison is only one of the mystifying elements of the Raoul Wallenberg story.

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

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

The central drama in the life of Raoul Wallenberg lasted six months: from the summer of 1944 to the winter of 1945. It took place in Budapest, a city once as cosmopolitan and sophisticated as Wallenberg's native Stockholm. But the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg found in July 1944 could have been on another planet, in another millennium, compared to the town he left

behind in Sweden. It was a city stripped bare of all traces of what we like to refer to as civilization. The people of Budapest lived in the grip of fear, backed against a wall of terror, with no place to go and no friends to turn to. The heroes, if there were any heroes left in those months, either waited in their underground refuges for the jackboots to pass, or had long since taken the final journey to Dachau, Mauthausen, or Auschwitz. Courage, in Budapest, in the summer of 1944, was a crime punishable by death. It was an unlikely destination for the son of an illustrious Swedish dynasty.

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 Eichmann. The story of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest is really the story of a race between the giver of life and the instrument of death: Wallenberg versus Eichmann.

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

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

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

Budapest in those days was living out its own fantasy. Though part of the Axis, the charms of the city seemed to divert the Reich's soldiers so much that its residents could not imagine they would bring the war to its gates. So they continued to dine outdoors at Gundel's in the City Park, and to fill the dancing bars on Margit Island. They lined up to see Charlie Chaplin's bald-faced impersonation of Hitler in *The Great Dictator*, and they laughed uproariously. Black was the color in fashion, and "Stormy Weather" was the tune they hummed along the Corso by the Danube. Budapest's favorite riddle was, "What is the difference

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between Hitler and Chamberlain? Chamberlain takes his weekend in the country, while Hitler takes his country on the weekend." This was the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg first saw in 1943: a city whose handsome baroque architecture proclaimed its ties to its sibling on the Danube, Vienna; a city whose people wanted desperately to hang on to their fantasy. Wallenberg was struck by the fragile quality of all this good living.

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

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

When Eichmann first saw Wallenberg sitting at the bar of Budapest's Arizona nightclub, the SS captain took him for a decadent diplomat. Eichmann was wrong. Wallenberg was capable of beating the Nazis at their own game. He bribed, flattered, forged, and smuggled; he learned to survive in a state of total anarchy and terror. In the end, when the Nazis were on the run, when Eichmann was looking for a hiding place in Austria, Wallenberg was still hauling Jews out of the grip of the petty thugs who

stayed on because they had no place to run to, the Hungarian Nazis, known as the Arrow Cross.

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

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

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

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

In January, when the Red Army had already penetrated Pest, on the eastern bank of the Danube, Wallenberg did not want to leave the city, or to follow his fellow diplomats to shelter in the safer hills of Buda. He was a driven man, unable to let go of what had

become an obsession. "He was like a violinist, playing an extremely difficult concerto," says Edith Wohl-Ernster, one of the thousands of Jews Wallenberg sheltered in Budapest, now first violinist of the Stockholm Opera. "It took everything out of him. But he did not want to stop." He had saved the remnants of the city's Jewish community. As many as 100,000 people were alive in large measure because of his ability to stand up to and outwit the Nazis. Now he wanted to do more for them.

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

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

Four days later, on January 17, Wallenberg, flanked by a Soviet motorcycle escort, began the journey he thought would take him to Debrecen. He had no way of knowing that the red epaulet decorating the uniform of the major who accompanied him stood for the NKVD, the Soviet State Security Service, the predecessor of the KGB. Wallenberg was permitted to make several stops on the way out of Budapest. To Jews in several Swedish houses he distributed large amounts of



money he always carried. At his final stop, the improvised hospital set up by the Swedish Red Cross, Wallenberg slipped on the icy sidewalk of the entrance. As he was helped to his feet by one of the hospital staff, Paul Nevi, Wallenberg caught a glimpse of three elderly patients with yellow stars still stitched to their coats, carefully making their way to the hospital. "I am happy to see," Wallenberg remarked to his companion, "my mission has not been completely in vain." Those were among his final words as a free man. He had outsmarted, outrun, and outlived the Nazis. Eichmann, who tried unsuccessfully to have him killed, had paid him a great compliment. He called Wallenberg "a brilliant chess player." But the Swede had no experience in dealing with the new occupiers of Hungary. He knew nothing of survival under a system of institutionalized indifference and distrust.

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 vaultlike fortress for political prisoners. His cellmate during those early weeks was Gustav Richter, a former German police officer, arrested in Bucharest. Richter, released in 1955, has testified that all prisoners who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or his driver were first

interrogated about them, then put in solitary confinement.

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

In April the group turned up in Moscow on its way to Stockholm. The diplomats were received by the Swedish ambassador to the Kremlin, Stefan Söderblom. It was Söderblom's task to get some answers about Wallenberg's whereabouts out of the Soviets. It was a mission the ambassador was singularly unenthusiastic about fulfilling. Söderblom was far more interested in building good relations with the Kremlin than in making a fuss over the disappearance of a single Swedish diplomat. According to the editor of *Expressen*, Sweden's most widely read newspaper, Söderblom suffered from "rysskräck," 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, "rysskräck" was often combined with a sense of guilt for having preserved the country's neutrality during the war. Sweden's eastern neighbor had lost 20 million of her people. Raoul Wallenberg fell victim to both the deep-rooted fear and the guilt his countrymen felt vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

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

On several occasions, under pressure from Wallenberg's family, the Foreign Office had to prod Söderblom to continue to raise the subject of Wallenberg with the Soviets. When the ambassador finally succeeded in gaining an audience with Stalin, the Swede provided the Soviet leader with the easiest way out of a

potentially awkward situation. "I personally," the ambassador volunteered, "believe Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbers in Budapest."

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

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

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

It had taken the Kremlin twelve years to produce that memo, twelve years of silence alternating with denials of any knowledge of Wallenberg's existence in

the Soviet Union. The Gromyko memorandum constitutes the known substance of the Soviet Wallenberg file.

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

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

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

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

It was not until 1961 that a breakthrough appeared within reach. That year, an eminent Swedish professor

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

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

In 1979 the long dormant case was forced open again. This time a Tel Aviv dentist was the unlikely connection. Dr. Anna Bilder had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg until she received a telephone call from her father, a Moscow Jew recently released from a Soviet prison camp. Jan Kaplan, a former administrator of an operatic conservatory in Moscow, was jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketeering, following his request for an exit visa to Israel. He was freed eighteen months later for health reasons. Kaplan told his daughter it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. "In fact," Kaplan went on, "I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has

survived thirty years." For nearly two years Anna Bilder had no further word from her father. Then, in July 1979, Anna's mother smuggled a letter to her daughter in Israel. "My dear Anna," Mrs. Kaplan wrote, "the same thing has happened again to your father. For the past year and a half he has been imprisoned. . . . I had lost all hope after having been summoned to the Lubyanka by the KGB, where I was told all this happened because of a letter concerning a Swiss or a Swede named Wallenberg whom your father knew in the prison infirmary. Your father had written to you about this Wallenberg and tried to get it to you through some tourists he met in the synagogue. Since then, your father has been in Lefortovo and in the Lubyanka and I have now lost all hope of ever seeing him again."

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

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

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

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

Inside Stockholm's baroque Foreign Ministry, offi-

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 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-great-grandson, Raoul Wallenberg.

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

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

Munich, January 31 [GND/tt] Following comment appeared in
 today's Sueddeutsche Zeitung [liberal] titled "Wallenberg kann
 nicht sterben"

Brio

Vor 34 Jahren, am 17. Januar 1948, verhafteten die in Budapest eingedrungenen sowjetischen Truppen den jungen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg. Sein Name geht seither durch die westliche Presse, denn die schwedische Regierung fragt immer wieder Moskau nach dem Verbleib ihres Gesandtschaftssekretärs in der ungarischen Hauptstadt. Auch der Umstand, daß die Sowjets jahrelang behaupteten, Wallenberg gar nicht zu kennen, dann aber 12 Jahre nach dessen Verschwinden mitteilten, der Diplomat sei bereits 1947 im Moskauer Lubjanka-Gefängnis gestorben, hat die Schweden nicht von dem Versuch abgeschreckt, sein Schicksal aufzuklären. Nach 14jähriger Pause haben sie jetzt wieder in Moskau nachgefragt und die übliche Antwort erhalten: Wallenberg ist seit 1947 tot.

Nach der Besetzung Ungarns durch deutsche Truppen hatte Wallenberg Tausende von Juden vor der Verschickung in die Gaskammern gerettet, indem er ihnen schwedische Schutzpässe ausstellte. Argwöhnten die Russen, der Diplomat

könnte auch ungarischen Gegnern der Sowjet-herrschaft Beistand leisten in sowjetischen Augen hatte Wallenberg einen noch dunkleren Punkt auf der Weste: er stammte aus einer der reichsten schwedischen Familien, deren Chef Jacob und Marcus Wallenberg auch Politik machten. Marcus vermittelte in den Verhandlungen, die zu dem finnisch-sowjetischen Separatfrieden führten, Jacob unterhielt Kontakte zu jenem Teil des deutschen Widerstands, der ein Sonder-Arrangement mit den Westalliierten nach der Ausschaltung Hitlers anstrebte.

Fürchte Stalin, mit schwedischer Hilfe von seinen Verbündeten hereingelegt zu werden? Die Vermutung liegt nahe, denn von diesem Teil des Stalinismus hat sich keiner der Nachfolger des Diktators distanziert. Bis heute nimmt die Kremiführung lieber eine Belastung der Beziehungen zu Stockholm in Kauf, als Auskunft über Wallenberg zu geben, den viele Zeugen noch in den letzten Jahren in sowjetischen Gefängnissen gesehen haben wollen.

10/10/79/er

EURO - CALL TO REOPEN WALLEBERG CASE

STOCKHOLM, MAY 22, REUTER -- CONSERVATIVE PARLIAMENTARIAN ANDERS BJOERCK HAS CALLED ON THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO REOPEN THE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RADUL WALLEBERG, ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945 AND LONG ASSUMED TO BE DEAD.

MR BJOERCK HAS INFORMED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HE HAS HEARD EVIDENCE SUGGESTING MR WALLEBERG--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 WALLEBERG.

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 WALLEBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION.

BUT 10 YEARS LATER, IN 1957, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HANDED SWEDEN A MEMORANDUM SAYING MR WALLEBERG HAD IN FACT DIED AS A RESULT OF A BLOOD CLOT AT MOSCOWS LUBIANKA PRISON IN 1947.

FOREIGN MINISTER SVEN ANDERSSON TOLD MR BJOERCK 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.

STOCKHOLM, 21. MAI (AFP)

LEBT RAOUL WALLENBERG NOCH? DIE FRAGE IST ERNEUT AUFGETAUCHT, NACHDEM DIENSTAG EIN SCHWEDISCHER PARLAMENTSABGEORDNETER ERKLAERTE, ER SEI IM BESITZ VON INFORMATIONEN, DENEN ZUFOLGE WALLENBERG, DER WAEREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGS ZAHLREICHEN JUDEN IN BUDAPEST DAS SCHICKSAL DER KAMPFGEFANGENEN 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 ZAHLREICHER 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 VERSTORBEN SEI.

ANDERS BJOERCK, DER SCHWEDISCHE ABGEORDNETE, DER DIENSTAG DIE POLEMIK UM DIESEN MYSTERIOESESTEN FALL DER SCHWEDISCHEN NACHKRIEGSZEIT AUF NEUE ENTFACHTE, GAB VOR DEM PARLAMENT AN, ER WISSE VON EINEM OSTSTAATENFLUECHTLING UND EHEMALIGEN MITHAEFTLING WALLENBERGS, DASS DIESER IM HERBST 1967 NOCH AM LEBEN GEWESEN SEI. SCHON IN DER VERGANGENHEIT HATTEN MEHRERE ZEUGEN ANGEZEIGT, WALLENBERG NOCH NACH SEINEM VON DER UDSSR ANGEZEIGTEN TODESDATUM AM LEBEN GESEHEN ZU HABEN.

11/2025/74