

KRASNYI ARKHIV

FF160

022212/81

E/W--SWEDES ASKED TO HOLD SUB CREW AGAINST INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG

1981
CHICAGO, NOV. 2 (UPI) -- THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MONDAY WAS FORMALLY ASKED TO DETAIN THE CREW OF A SOVIET SUBMARINE GROUNDED IN SWEDISH WATERS UNTIL THE SOVIETS RELEASE INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAUL (WALLEMBERG), A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO LED MANY HUNGARIAN JEWS TO FREEDOM DURING WORLD WAR II.

ATTORNEY LUIS KUTNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL DUE PROCESS OF LAW, SAID HE HAD PRESENTED THE REQUEST TO SWEDISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

"WE ALSO INTEND TO ASK FOR ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE DETENTION OR THE FAILURE TO EXPLAIN THE DETENTION OF RAUL WALLEMBERG," KUTNER SAID.

WALLEMBERG RESCUED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN BUDAPEST DURING THE WAR BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH IDENTITY PAPERS AND PASSPORTS. HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY SOVIET TROOPS IN 1945 AND HAS NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE.

THE SOVIET UNION REFUSES TO RELEASE INFORMATION ON HIS IMPRISONMENT, ALTHOUGH REPORTS FROM FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS IN SIBERIA INDICATE HE IS ALIVE.

WALLEMBERG WAS GRANTED HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TWO MONTHS AGO. KUTNER SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WANTS THE SOVIET SUBMARINE CREW DETAINED UNTIL ITS GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES WALLEMBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

SWEDISH CONSUL LEIF KRUSBERG SAID HE DID NOT THINK SWEDISH OFFICIALS WOULD ALLOW THE USE OF THE CREW "AS A HOSTAGE."

"I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE PROPER WAY TO DO IT," KRUSBERG SAID. THE SOVIET SUBMARINE WITH ITS CREW OF 56 WAS DISCOVERED BY FISHERMEN LAST TUESDAY, 10 MILES (16 KM) FROM THE KARLSKRONA NAVAL BASE -- 20 MILES (32 KM) INSIDE SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS. BOR

FF077

KRASNYI ARKHIV

301442/81

E/W---UPI/DPA ON CALL FOR SUBMARINE CREW TO BE SWAPPED FOR WALLEBERG

1981
STOCKHOLM, OCT 30 (UPI) -- THE RAOUL WALLEBERG ASSOCIATION FRIDAY CALLED FOR THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE TRAPPED SOVIET SUBMARINE.

WALLEBERG HAS BEEN REPORTED ALIVE IN JAIL IN THE U.S.S.R. DESPITE THE KREMLIN CLAIM HE DIED IN 1947, TWO YEARS AFTER HIS ARREST IN HUNGARY.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT CONFERRED HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON WALLEBERG, AN AWARD MADE ONLY TO THE LIVING, OCT. 5, FOR HIS WORK IN AIDING JEWISH REFUGEES IN WORLD WAR II.

"WE HAVE NEVER HAD THIS OPPORTUNITY BEFORE," SAID SONJA SONNENFELD, NATIONAL CHAIRWOMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION. "SUCH AN EXCHANGE WOULD BE NATURAL."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, FLOODED WITH CALLS FROM HUNDREDS OF WALLEBERG SUPPORTERS, REFUSED TO COMMENT.

IF ALIVE, WALLEBERG WOULD BE 69.

(DPA) -- EIN VORSCHLAG DES SCHWEDISCHEN WALLEBERG-KOMITEES, DAS U-BOOT GEGEN DEN SEIT 1945 IN DER SOWJETUNION VERSCHOLLENEN UND MOEGLICHERWEISE NOCH LEBENDEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLEBERG AUSZUTAUSCHEN, HAT KAUM AUSSICHT ANGENOMMEN ZU WERDEN. DAS SCHWEDISCHE AUSSENMINISTERIUM HIELT ES AM FREITAGMITTAG FUER NICHT WAHRSCHEINLICH, DASS EIN AUSTAUSCH ERMOEGELT WERDE. DER VORSCHLAG DES WALLEBERG-KOMITEES SEI BISHER AUCH NOCH NICHT EINGEGANGEN, HIESSE ES AUF DPA-ANFRAGE.

KIP/

KRASNYI ARKHIV

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CN106

E/W -- U.S. CONGRESSMAN ASKS SWEDES TO HOLD SOVIET SUBMARINE
(AMPLIFIES CN 104) 1981

WASHINGTON, OCT.30 (SPECIAL/LYLE) - AN AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN TODAY CALLED UPON THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO DETAIN THE SOVIET SUBMARINE STRANDED IN SWEDISH WATERS UNTIL THE SOVIET UNION RELEASES OR ACCOUNTS FOR THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL (WALLENBERG), A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER WORLD WAR TWO.

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS SAID THE SUBMARINE, WHICH RAN AGROUND NEAR THE SWEDISH PORT OF KARLSKRONA, PROVIDES A "GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY" FOR SWEDEN TO DEMAND THAT THE SOVIETS ACCOUNT FOR WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN THREE WEEKS AGO IN RECOGNITION OF HIS WORK IN SAVING THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN HUNGARY DURING THE WAR. CONGRESSMAN LANTOS WAS BORN IN HUNGARY AND SPONSORED THE SPECIAL CITIZENSHIP LEGISLATION.

LANTOS SAID HE HAS SENT A TELEGRAM TO SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN IN WHICH HE SAID THAT "BY DETAINING THE CREW OF THE SPY SUBMARINE, SWEDEN AT LONG LAST IS IN A POSITION TO EXERT LEVERAGE ON THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN THE WALLENBERG CASE."

THE CONGRESSMAN SAID THAT "HISTORY WOULD NEVER FORGIVE OR FORGET WEAKNESS OR TIMIDITY IN THE FACE OF SUCH A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO DO THE JUST AND RIGHT THING."

LANTOS SAID HE TOLD U.S. AUTHORITIES THAT HE WAS SENDING THE TELEGRAM. HE SAID THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS SUPPORTED HIS EFFORTS TO WIN WALLENBERG'S RELEASE, BUT THAT IT WOULD NOT COMMENT ON HIS LATEST ACTION. GL/

1981

KRASNYI ARKHIV

WASHINGTON, OCT 8 (SPECIAL) -- THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL APPEARED IN TODAY'S CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

IT IS NOW OFFICIAL. PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS SIGNED THE BILL, AND THE UNITED STATES HAS ITS FIRST HONORARY CITIZEN SINCE WINSTON CHURCHILL. HE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG, HONORED FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF 100,000 HUNGARIANS, MOST OF THEM JEWS, WHEN HE WAS A MEMBER OF NEUTRAL SWEDEN'S LEGATION IN BUDAPEST DURING WORLD WAR II. IS IT TOO MUCH TO ASK THAT THE SOVIET UNION, ONE OF THE ALLIES AGAINST NAZISM, RESPOND TO THE WORLD'S COMPASSIONATE CONCERN ABOUT MR. WALLENBERG? THE SOVIETS ARRESTED HIM AS A SUSPECTED SPY IN 1945 AND HAVE REFUSED TO REOPEN THE CASE SINCE ASSERTING THAT HE PERISHED BEHIND BARS TWO YEARS LATER. NOW MR. REAGAN JOINTS THOSE WHO CITE EVIDENCE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON. THE KREMLIN COULD HONOR ITS OWN PEOPLE'S WARTIME SUFFERING AND HEISM BY ADDRESSING THE EVIDENCE AND CLEARING THE AIR. HWG

U.S. - HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER

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

KRASNYI ARKHIW

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

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

THEY GATHERED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GARDEN TO WATCH THE SIGNING OF THE LAW AND TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT PROMISE TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO DISCOVER WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG. AMONG THE GUESTS OF HONOR WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND HALF-SISTER, WHO FLEW IN SUNDAY NIGHT FROM SWEDEN, AND SIMON 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 WALLINBERG'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)

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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 SWEDE 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 SWEDE WHO TOLD ME HE HAD BEEN IN SOVIET PRISONS FOR 30 YEARS AND HE SEEMED REASONABLY HEALTHY TO ME."

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

WHEN ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN CAME TO SWEDEN TO RECEIVE HIS NOBEL PRIZE, SAID NINA LAGERGREN, WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, HE CAME TO VISIT HER PARENTS, WHO DIED LAST YEAR. "HE WAS QUITE CONVINCED THAT RAOUL COULD WELL BE ALIVE," SAID LAGERGREN, WHO IS NOW THE WIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE WORLD COURT IN THE HAGUE. THE FAMILY HAS TALKED TO OTHER PRISONER, 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."

FW/

U.S.-- REAGAN SAYS WALLENBERG'S DEEDS WERE OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS WASHINGTON, OCT. 6 (SPECIAL/ZWADIUK)-- PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN SIGNED TWO CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS MONDAY MAKING RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE MAN CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI EXTERMINATION, AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT WAS ONLY THE SECOND TIME IN U.S. HISTORY THAT ANYONE HAS BEEN SO HONORED. IN 1963, WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, WAS THE FIRST RECIPIENT OF THIS UNIQUE AWARD.

THE SIGNING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE FIRST LADY'S GARDEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

REAGAN SAID: "RAOUL WALLENBERG IS THE SWEDISH SAVIOR OF ALMOST 100,000 JEWISH MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WHAT HE DID, WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED, WAS OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS."

REAGAN RECALLED THAT IN 1944 THE U.S. REQUESTED SWEDEN'S COOPERATION IN PROTECTING THE LIVES OF HUNGARIAN JEWS WHO WERE FACING EXTERMINATION. WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, WAS SENT TO BUDAPEST ON THAT AMERICAN-SPONSORED MISSION.

HE WAS SEIZED IN 1945 BY THE ADVANCING SOVIET ARMY. IN 1957, THE SOVIET UNION SAID WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON TEN YEARS EARLIER. NEVERTHELESS, THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

REAGAN SAID THE SOVIETS VIOLATED DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW WHEN THEY SEIZED WALLENBERG. HE SAID: "THE NAZIS WERE GONE AND THE SOVIETS HAD COME AS AN ALLY, AND YET TODAY THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT HE IS STILL IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS. WHEREVER HE IS, HIS HUMANITY BURNS LIKE A TORCH."

"HOW CAN WE COMPREHEND THE MORAL WORTH OF A MAN," REAGAN ASKED, "WHO SAVED TENS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES?"

TWO OF THOSE HE SAVED, CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS AND HIS WIFE, ANNETTE, TOOK PART IN THE CEREMONY. LANTOS LED THE EFFORT THAT RESULTED IN THE PASSAGE OF THE TWO RESOLUTIONS, ONE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND ONE IN THE SENATE, GRANTING WALLENBERG THE HONORARY CITIZENSHIP.

LANTOS PAID TRIBUTE TO WALLENBERG, SAYING HE SAVED THAT MANY PEOPLE "BY PUTTING HIS LIFE ON THE LINE DAY AFTER DAY FEARLESSLY, COURAGEOUSLY, WITH TOTAL DISREGARD OF HIS OWN SECURITY."

LANTOS SAID WALLENBERG ISSUED PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS AND BOUGHT LARGE APARTMENT BUILDINGS, WHICH THUS CAME UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION, WHERE HE "SUCCEEDED TO THE DEGREE OF HEROISM UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF RECENT HISTORY."

"THE EVIDENCE IS STRONG THAT HE WAS ALIVE AS RECENTLY AS A YEAR AND A HALF AGO," LANTOS SAID. "WHETHER HE IS ALIVE TONIGHT, NO ONE CAN TELL."

ASKED WHY THE SOVIET UNION WOULD INSIST ON HOLDING WALLENBERG, LANTOS SAID: "WELL, YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A RATIONAL ANSWER TO AN IRRATIONAL ACT." HE SPECULATED THAT PERHAPS THE SOVIET UNION WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE HIM FOR SOMEONE BEING HELD IN THE U.S., OR THAT PERHAPS "IT WAS JUST A TREMENDOUS MISTAKE INITIALLY, AND THEY HAVE TROUBLE ADMITTING IT." (PTO)

FF029

060615/81

U.S.-- (1) -- REAGAN SAYS WALLENBERG'S DEEDS WERE OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS

LANTOS URGED SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV TO "COME CLEAN" "WE ARE NOT GOING TO GO AWAY UNTIL RAOUL WALLENBERG IS FREE," HE SAID, "OR IN CASE HE SHOULD BE DEAD -- UNTIL YOU TELL US WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM OVER THE LAST 35 YEARS."

LANTOS SAID THE GESTURE OF GRANTING WALLENBERG AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP "REPRESENTS A PROFOUND COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS."

PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY WERE WALLENBERG'S SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN, AND HIS BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL. ALSO ON HAND WERE VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., WILHELM WACHTMEISTER, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AND LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

REAGAN CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH BY SAYING: "I HEARD SOMEONE SAY THAT A MAN HAS MADE AT LEAST A START ON UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING OF HUMAN LIFE WHEN HE PLANTS SHADE TREES UNDER WHICH HE KNOWS HE WILL NEVER SIT. RAOUL WALLENBERG IS JUST SUCH A MAN. HE NURTURED THE LIVES OF THOSE HE NEVER KNEW AT THE RISK OF HIS OWN. AND THEN JUST RECENTLY I WAS TOLD THAT IN A SPECIAL AREA BEHIND THE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL IN ISRAEL, HUNGARIAN JEWS NOW LIVING IN SWEDEN PLANTED 10,000 TREES IN RAOUL'S HONOR.

"MRS. LAGERGREN, MR. VON DARDEL, WE'RE GOING TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER SO THAT YOUR BROTHER CAN SIT BENEATH THE SHADE OF THOSE TREES AND ENJOY THE RESPECT AND LOVE THAT SO MANY HOLD FOR HIM."
BY

KRASNYY ARKHYV

FF136

052122/81

E/W -- AP ON GRANTING OF HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO WALLEMBERG

1981
 WASHINGTON, OCT. 5, (AP) - U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN SIGNED A RESOLUTION MONDAY GIVING HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG, CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF MORE THAN 100,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR II.

FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL IS THE ONLY OTHER PERSON WHO HAS RECEIVED SUCH AN HONOR.

WITH U.S. COOPERATION, WALLEMBERG WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST IN 1944, AND HELPED JEWS ESCAPE AT A TIME WHEN THOUSANDS WERE BEING TAKEN TO NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. HIS EFFORTS INCLUDED PROVIDING SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO JEWS, SETTING UP SHELTERS UNDER DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION AND WORKING TO PREVENT NAZI DESTRUCTION OF BUDAPEST'S JEWISH GHETTO.

DESPITE HIS DIPLOMATIC STANDING, WALLEMBERG WAS SEIZED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945. THE KREMLIN HAS SAID WALLEMBERG DIED IN A SOVIET JAIL, BUT REAGAN CHALLENGED THAT STATEMENT.

HE SAID: "THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT HE IS STILL IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS" AND PROMISED "WE'RE GOING TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER" TO WIN HIS RELEASE.

REAGAN PRAISED WALLEMBERG AS "THE SWEDISH SAVIOR" AND SAID: "WHAT HE DID, WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED WAS OF BIBLICAL PROPORTIONS."

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE CEREMONY WERE WALLEMBERG'S SISTER AND BROTHER, NINA LAGERGREN AND GUY VON DARDEL, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR WILHELM WACHTHESITER AND A DELEGATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE MEMBERS.

TW

FF137

052128/81

E/W -- (1) AP ON GRANTING OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO WALLEMBERG

(FOLLOWS F-136)

CONGRESS ON SEPTEMBER 22 VOTED TO GIVE HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP TO WALLEMBERG. FINAL PASSAGE CAME IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON A 396-2 VOTE.

THE LEGISLATION ALSO CALLED ON REAGAN TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIETS WHETHER WALLEMBERG IS INDEED ALIVE.

THE UNUSUAL HONORARY CITIZENSHIP WAS INITIATED BY REPRESENTATIVE TOM LANTOS, WHO ALONG WITH HIS WIFE, ANNETTE, WAS AMONG THE 100,000 PEOPLE WALLEMBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING FROM THE NAZIS.

LANTOS, IN A SPEECH ON THE HOUSE FLOOR, SAID: "RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN BEING. BUT HE WAS ONLY TO BE REWARDED BY THE DUNGEONS OF THE SOVIET UNION WHERE IS PROBABLY IS TODAY."

REPRESENTATIVE JACK F. KEMP SAID THE BILL "SHOULD SEND A SIGNAL AND SHINE A LIGHT INTO THE DEEPEST CORNERS" OF THE SOVIET LABOR CAMP WHERE WALLEMBERG MAY BE IMPRISONED.

REPRESENTATIVE PETER W. RODINO SAID IN SUPPORTING THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE: "RAOUL WALLEMBERG'S EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE HAS BECOME KNOWN TO ALL THE WORLD. AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN 1944, HE RISKED HIS LIFE REPEATEDLY, RESCUING THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY."

TW

KRASNYI ARKHIV

1981

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FF039

WORLD--NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COULD GO TO A DEAD MAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, OCT. 4

THE NOMINATION OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUOL WALLEBERG FOR THE 1981 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE POSES AN UNPRECEDENTED DILEMMA FOR THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TO ANNOUNCE ITS CHOICE ON OCT. 14, IS FORBIDDEN FROM SELECTING A DEAD MAN.

THE SOVIET UNION SAYS THAT WALLEBERG IS INDEED DEAD -- THAT HE DIED 34 YEARS AGO IN A LABOR CAMP.

HE WAS REPORTED NOMINATED FOR THE PEACE PRIZE BY MEMBERS OF THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT WHO BELIEVE THE CONTENTION OF WALLEBERG COMMITTEES AROUND THE WORLD THAT THE SOVIETS STILL HOLD THE HIM PRISONER.

WALLEBERG WAS A JUNIOR SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS DURING WORLD WAR II.

IN RESPONSE TO WESTERN QUERIES, THE SOVIET UNION SAID IN 1957 THAT WALLEBERG DIED 10 YEARS EARLIER IN A PRISON CAMP. SINCE THEN, THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL REPORTS THAT HE WAS SEEN ALIVE BY OTHER PRISONERS.

RULES GOVERNING THE SELECTION COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT UNDER THE TERMS OF DYNAMITE INVENTOR ALFRED NOBEL'S WILL, FORBID POSTHUMOUS AWARDS UNLESS THE RECIPIENT DIES AFTER THE COMMITTEE MAKES ITS SELECTION.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL WHO DIED IN A 1961 PLANE CRASH IN THE CONGO, IS THE ONLY DEAD MAN EVER SELECTED. RULES AT THAT TIME REQUIRED ONLY THAT THE WINNER BE ALIVE AT THE TIME HE OR SHE WAS NOMINATED.

THE OCTOBER 14 ANNOUNCEMENT IS THE SECOND IN THIS YEAR'S SERIES OF PRIZES ESTABLISHED IN 1900 UNDER THE WILL OF ALFRED NOBEL, THE SWEDISH INVENTOR OF DYNAMITE WHO DIED FIVE YEARS EARLIER. THE PRIZE FOR MEDICINE IS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON OCTOBER 9 AND THOSE FOR PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY ON OCTOBER 19. THE WINNER OF THE ALFRED NOBEL MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS, BEGUN IN 1969 BY THE SWEDISH CENTRAL BANK, WILL BE ANNOUNCED OCTOBER 13.

A SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE SWEDISH ACADEMY OF LETTERS, WHICH DECIDES WINNERS IN LITERATURE, SAID FRIDAY THAT ANNOUNCEMENT COULD COME AS LATE AS NOVEMBER, ALTHOUGH NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AS TO WHEN.

EACH PRIZE IS WORTH A RECORD ONE MILLION SWEDISH KRONOR OR ABOUT 180,000 U.S. DOLLARS THIS YEAR. ALL EXCEPT THE ECONOMICS PRIZE ARE PAID BY THE NOBEL FOUNDATION WITH INVESTMENT PROCEEDS FROM NOBEL'S LEGACY. ALL ARE ANNOUNCED IN STOCKHOLM EXCEPT THE PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO.

AS USUAL, COMMITTEE OFFICIALS WILL NOT DISCLOSE NOMINEES, BUT WALLEBERG'S NOMINATION HAS BEEN REPORTED IN SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERS.

JAKOB SVERDRUP, DIRECTOR OF THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL INSTITUTE AND THE SELECTION COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS A RECORD 77 NAMES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED FOR THIS YEAR'S PEACE PRIZE. HE CONFIRMED SOME NAMES ANNOUNCED BY THEIR NOMINATORS.

ONE IS LECH WALESA, LEADER OF THE SOLIDARITY LABOR MOVEMENT IN POLAND. HE WAS NOMINATED BY LAST YEAR'S WINNER, ARGENTINE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST ADOLFO PEREZ ESQUIVEL.

OTHERS KNOWN TO BE ON THE LIST ARE ALVAH MYRDAL, A SWEDISH LONG-TIME ADVOCATE OF DISARMAMENT; PRIME MINISTER ROBERT HUGARE OF ZIMBABWE; ROBERT MCNAMARA, RECENTLY RETIRED PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK; AND BISHOP DESHOND TUTU, HEAD OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, AND SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT HELEN SUZMAN, BOTH STRONG OPPONENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES.

SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS ALSO ARE SAID TO BE NOMINATED, AMONG THEM TWO AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: UNICEF, THE U.N. CHILDREN'S FUND, WHICH WON THE PRIZE IN 1965; AND THE U.N. POPULATION FUND. THE LAST ORGANIZATIONAL WINNER WAS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IN 1977.

SVERDRUP SAID SUCH PREVIOUS NOMINEES AS POPE JOHN PAUL II, FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER AND FINLAND'S AILING PRESIDENT, URHO KEKKONEN, ARE NOT ON THE 1981 LIST.

A GUESSING GAME ALSO IS UNDER WAY IN STOCKHOLM, MAINLY ABOUT THE 130 NOMINEES FOR THE LITERATURE PRIZE.
(PTO)

FF040

040835/81

WORLD--(1)--NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COULD GO TO A DEAD MAN

ONE FAVORITE IS AMERICAN JOYCE CAROL OATES, WHO IS SAID TO BE THE CHOICE OF AUTHOR AND LITERARY CRITIC ARTHUR LUNDBQVIST, WHO INSIDERS SAY IS AMONG THE STRONGEST MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE.

"WOMEN WRITERS IN NORTH AMERICA ARE IN AN ASCENDANCY THAT PERHAPS OVERSHADOWS THEIR MALE COLLEAGUES," LUNDBQVIST HAS SAID IN EXPLAINING HIS REPORTED PREFERENCE FOR MISS OATES.

SOURCES AT THE ACADEMY SAY IT IS LARGELY THE OPPOSITION OF LUNDBQVIST WHO HAS KEPT BRITON GRAHAM GREENE, 77, FROM SELECTION. LUNDBQVIST IS SAID TO CONSIDER GREENE TOO COMMERCIALY SUCCESSFUL -- "TOO MUCH AN ENTERTAINER."

CHURCHILL WAS THE LAST ENGLISH WRITER HONORED, IN 1953.

IT IS POSSIBLE TOO THAT THE WINNER COULD BE A LESSER KNOWN WRITER SUCH AS THE 1980 LAUREATE, THE EXPATRIATE POLISH POET CZESLAW MILOSZ. ONE SUCH NAME MENTIONED IS HUNGARIAN POET GYULA ILLOES. WB

E/W - HONOURING RAOUL WALLENBERG

Munich, Sept. 24 - (CND/AD) - SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG today carried the following "Streiflicht":

1981

KRAŠNY ANKAV

(SZ) Ist es vorstellbar, daß Stalina berechtigter Hauptankläger in den der „Säuberung“ dienenden Prozessen der dreißiger Jahre, sein „Mr. Njet“ aus den Kinderjahren der UNO und schließlich chronisch lügenhafter Außenminister — daß also Andrej Wyschinskij ein einziges Mal die Wahrheit gesagt hat? Oder hat sich Moskau an die Ur-Lüge Wyschinskij's gehalten, als es im Sommer 1937 dem schwedischen Außenministerium mitteilte, Raoul Wallenberg sei am 17. Juli 1947 im Lubjanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzversagen gestorben? Denn es war der sowjetische Außenminister gewesen, der die Schweden unwirksam beschieden hatte, ihr seit dem 17. Januar 1945 in Budapest verschollener Konsul sei in der Sowjetunion unauffindbar. Und das hätte Wyschinskij im August 1947 gesagt, einen Monat nach dem später offiziell genannten Todestag Wallenbergs. Auf seine dialektisch-zynische Art hätte der Sowjetminister dann nicht gelogen — vorausgesetzt, der schwedische Diplomat war wirklich tot, eben unauffindbar.

Aber im Fall Wallenberg ist, was das Verhalten der Sowjets angeht, weder auf die Lüge noch auf die Wahrheit Verlaß. Mit fast jeden vernünftigen Zweifel ausschließender Sicherheit wurde der Spröß einer der reichsten und angesehensten Familien Schwedens von Mitgefängnissen in den fünfziger Jahren in sowjetischen Gefängnissen gesehen; spätere Zeugnisse seiner Existenz sind möglicherweise amfechtbar. Raoul Wallenberg war kein Berufsdiplomate, sondern Architekt. Er trat im Sommer 1944 den Posten eines schwedischen Konsuls im von deutschen Truppen besetzten Budapest an, um im Auftrag einer amerikanischen Flüchtlingshilfe-Organisation den noch nicht deportierten Teil der ungarischen Juden vor der Vernichtung durch die Nazis zu retten. Durch die Ausstellung von „Schutzpässen“ entließ er Adolf Eichmann Zehntausende.

Warum die Sowjets kurz nach ihrer Eroberung der ungarischen Hauptstadt Wallenberg festnahmen und nicht mehr freiließen, ist nie geklärt worden. Aber ein Mann, der die Räder der nazistischen Mordmaschine für einige Umdrehungen anhält, konnte auch der „Volksdemokratisierung“ hinderlich sein. Stalin fühlte sich in Ungarn damals nicht sicher; Er hatte seinen Alliierten im Westen die Abhaltung freier Wahlen zugesichert, aber die Bourgeoisie war noch nicht entmachtet; bürgerliche Regierungen in Budapest hätten versucht, die anglo-amerikanischen Streitkräfte vor den sowjetischen ins Land zu bringen. Der Sowjetdiktator hatte Grund, keinen Zeugen oder gar Behinderer der sozialistischen Umgestaltung Ungarns im Gewande der diplomatischen Immunität zu dulden. Diese Beschreibung eines Unwillkommenen paßte auf Wallenberg, außerdem schürten die Russen von seinen Verbindungen zu den Amerikanern Gerüchte zu haben. Diese haben, als es mit Stalin noch lief, wenig oder nichts getan, um Wallenberg zu helfen. Der US-Kongreß hat ihm jetzt, tot oder lebendig, die amerikanische Ehrenbürgerschaft verliehen. Die Ehrung soll helfen, ein nicht ganz gutes Gewissen, das Versagen und Ohnmacht hinterlassen, zu beruhigen.

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PER ANGER

With Raoul Wallenberg
in Budapest

Memories of the War Years in Hungary

KRACZYV ARKIV

PREFACE BY ELIE WIESEL

Translated from the Swedish
by David Mel Paul and Margareta Paul



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KRASNYI ARKHIV

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U.S. - HOUSE APPROVES RESOLUTION GIVING WALLENBERG HONORARY
1981 CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON, SEPT 22 (SPECIAL/LYLE) -- THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION WHICH WILL MAKE RAOUL (WALLENBERG), THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO RESCUED NEARLY A 100,000 PEOPLE IN NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY, AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE RESOLUTION WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE IN AUGUST AND NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN FOR HIS SIGNATURE. ONCE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT, IT WILL MAKE WALLENBERG ONLY THE SECOND PERSON IN HISTORY TO BE MADE AN HONORARY CITIZEN. BRITAIN'S WARTIME PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO BE MADE AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

WALLENBERG WAS SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE IS CREDITED WITH PLACING THOUSANDS OF JEWS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL SWEDEN, SAVING THEM FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DEATH.

ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES ARRESTED HIM AND THE SOVIET UNION HAS SAID THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947. BUT MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE AND HAVE BEEN PRESSING MOSCOW FOR MORE INFORMATION.

THE RESOLUTION CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. TO "TAKE ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AND TO SECURE HIS RETURN TO FREEDOM."

DURING DISCUSSION OF THE RESOLUTION, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI SAID WALLENBERG "EXHIBITED UNPARALLELED BRAVERY." CONGRESSMAN JACK KEMP ADDED THAT WALLENBERG WAS "ONE OF THOSE RARE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE LIGHT SHINES ... ALL ACROSS THE WORLD."

CONGRESSWOMAN MILLICENT FENWICK, A MEMBER OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, CALLED WALLENBERG "A TRUE HERO IN THE CLASSIC MOLD."

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS LANTOS, WHO WAS BORN IN HUNGARY AND WHO WAS HIMSELF SAVED BY WALLENBERG, SPONSORED THE RESOLUTION AND WORKED FOR ITS ADOPTION BY THE U.S. CONGRESS.

HE SAID TODAY THAT IT SHOULD SEND A MESSAGE TO THE SOVIET UNION "TO LET HIM GO, OR IF HE IS N-O LONGER WITH US, THEN (TO) COME CLEAN AND TELL THE WORLD WHAT HAPPENED" TO WALLENBERG. TD/RH

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U.S. -- HOUSE COMMITTEE PASSES WALLENBERG RESOLUTION

1981
KRASNYI ARKHIV

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15 (SPECIAL/SHERBIN) -- A COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY PASSED A RESOLUTION THAT WOULD GIVE HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL (WALLENBERG), THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO RESCUED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY.

ALL THAT REMAINS TO MAKE WALLENBERG AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN IS APPROVAL OF THE RESOLUTION BY THE FULL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE U.S. SENATE PASSED A SIMILAR RESOLUTION LAST MONTH.

WALLENBERG WAS SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BUDAPEST IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HE IS CREDITED WITH PLACING THOUSANDS OF JEWS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL SWEDEN, SAVING THEM FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

HE WAS ARRESTED BY ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES, AND THE SOVIET UNION HAS MAINTAINED WALLENBERG DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947.

MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE AND HAVE BEEN PRESSING MOSCOW FOR MORE INFORMATION.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO CALLS ON PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF WALLENBERG AND SECURE HIS RETURN TO FREEDOM.

THE FIRST AND ONLY OTHER HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL. HD

STOCKHOLM, AUG 19, REUTER -- TESTIMONY OF A SOVIET EMIGRE LIVING IN ISRAEL IN CONNECTION WITH MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG DOES NOT FORM THE BASIS FOR A FRESH DIPLOMATIC APPROACH TO MOSCOW, THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

YAAKOV LEONTEVICH MENAKER, A FORMER SOVIET ARMY OFFICER, WAS QUOTED IN A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW RECENTLY AS SAYING SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF MR WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.

THE DIPLOMAT IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI INTERNMENT BY GIVING THEM TRAVEL DOCUMENTS WHILE HE WAS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST.

SWEDEN'S AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL, TORSTEN OERN, AND THE COUNSELLOR FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON, LARS AAKE NILSSON, HEARD MR MENAKER'S TESTIMONY IN NAZARETH, ISRAEL, ON AUGUST 13, A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID.

"IN THIS CASE, THE TESTIMONY IS NOT CONSIDERED THE BASIS FOR A DIPLOMATIC APPROACH TO THE SOVIET UNION," HE SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN TOLD REUTERS IT WAS SWEDISH POLICY IN THE WALLENBERG CASE NOT TO REVEAL IN SUBSTANCE A WITNESS'S TESTIMONY EXCEPT WHEN IT WAS SEEN AS A BASIS FOR A DIPLOMATIC APPROACH TO MOSCOW.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT WAS ALREADY KNOWN THAT, AS THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATS HEARD FROM MR MENAKER, A SPECIAL COMMANDO OF SOVIET TROOPS ACTING UNDER ORDERS TO TAKE MR WALLENBERG INTO CUSTODY ARRESTED HIM IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.

THIS INFORMATION DID NOT CONTRADICT SOVIET STATEMENTS, WHICH SINCE 1957 HAD SAID THAT MR WALLENBERG WAS DETAINED BY THE SOVIETS.

MR MENAKER TOLD THE ISRAELI DAILY YEDIOT AHARONOT THAT MR BREZHNEV HEADED THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE SOVIET 18TH ARMY AND "INITIATED, PLANNED AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF WALLENBERG IN 1945."

MR MENAKER, A JEW WHO EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL TWO YEARS AGO, TOLD THE PAPER HE HAD SERVED IN THE SAME UNIT FOR WHICH MR BREZHNEV WAS THE POLITICAL COMMISSAR. THE SOVIET EMIGRE WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD OBTAINED MUCH OF HIS INFORMATION FROM FELLOW OFFICERS IN THE 571ST BATTALION OF THE 18TH ARMY.

MR MENAKER TOLD THE PAPER THESE OFFICERS HAD PARTICIPATED IN MR WALLENBERG'S ARREST AND ABDUCTION, COMMANDED BY A CAPTAIN AMINAYEV WHO WAS DECORATED FOR HIS PART IN THE OPERATION.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID MR MENAKER IN HIS TESTIMONY DID NOT CLAIM THAT MR BREZHNEV WAS IN HUNGARY AT THE TIME.

MOREOVER, THE 18TH ARMY WAS STATIONED IN THE SOVIET UNION AT THE TIME OF THE DIPLOMAT'S DISAPPEARANCE, HE ADDED.

"NO CONCLUSION CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE TESTIMONY WHETHER OR NOT MR BREZHNEV WAS INVOLVED," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

MOSCOW HAS SAID THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947 BUT A NUMBER OF FORMER SOVIET PRISON INMATES HAVE SAID THEY SAW HIM ALIVE AFTER THAT DATE.

THE QUESTION OF MR WALLENBERG'S FATE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF A NUMBER OF DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES IN THE PAST, MAINLY BY SWEDEN, THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

STOCKHOLM LAST HANDED A FORMAL NOTE ON THE MATTER TO MOSCOW IN THE SUMMER OF 1979.

CK

E/W -- SWEDEN EXPLORES BREZHNEV TIE IN WALLENBERG MYSTERY.

1981
WASHINGTON, AUG. 18 (SPECIAL) -- THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY CHRIS MOSEY APPEARED IN TODAY'S CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

STOCKHOLM - SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV MAY HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST OF RAOUL (WALLENBERG), SWEDEN'S "LOST HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST."

STARTLING NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BREZHNEV CONNECTION IS NOW BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY. IF CONFIRMED, IT COULD JEOPARDIZE SOVIET-SWEDISH TALKS DUE TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW NEXT MONTH ON THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE NORDIC AREA.

WALLENBERG, AS A YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS IN THE CLOSING STAGES OF WORLD WAR II.

THE U.S. CONGRESS VOTES NEXT MONTH ON A BILL THAT WOULD MAKE HIM AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALLENBERG, A MEMBER OF A WEALTHY SWEDISH BANKING FAMILY, WAS ATTACHED TO THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND USED MONEY RAISED IN THE U.S. TO BUY SAFETY FOR AN ESTIMATED 100,000 JEWS THREATENED WITH EXTERMINATION UNDER ADOLF EICHMANN'S "FINAL SOLUTION."

WHEN THE RED ARMY MARCHED INTO THE CITY LATER THE SAME YEAR, WALLENBERG WAS SUSPECTED OF SPYING. HE WAS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO MOSCOW, WHERE THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED HE DIED TWO YEARS LATER IN THE LUBYANKA PRISON.

HOWEVER, OVER THE YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE WITHIN THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM. COMMITTEES DEDICATED TO SECURING HIS RELEASE HAVE BEEN SET UP IN SWEDEN, THE U.S., ISRAEL, AND BRITAIN. EARLIER THIS YEAR AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING ORGANIZED BY THESE COMMITTEES AND HELD IN STOCKHOLM HEARD EVIDENCE FROM FORMER SOVIET DETAINEES CLAIMING TO KNOW WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS.

BUT THE SOVIET UNION HAS STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO REOPEN THE CASE OF "THE LOST HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST."

IF THE INFORMATION THAT BREZHNEV HIMSELF MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR WALLENBERG'S ARREST IS CORRECT, IT WOULD EXPLAIN WHY THE SOVIET UNION HAS MAINTAINED ITS WALL OF SILENCE OVER THE AFFAIR.

SWEDISH EMBASSY OFFICIALS ARE QUIZZING YAAKOV MENAKER, A SOVIET DISSIDENT NOW LIVING IN ISRAEL. MENAKER WAS A LIEUTENANT IN THE RED ARMY'S 18TH DIVISION, WHICH LIBERATED BUDAPEST.

HE CLAIMS THAT THE 18TH DIVISION WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF BREZHNEV, THEN A YOUNG UP-AND-COMING COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ATTACHED TO THE RED ARMY.

INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION, SAID: "WE KNOW BREZHNEV WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL IN BUDAPEST WHEN RAOUL WAS ARRESTED. WE CANNOT CONFIRM THAT BREZHNEV PERSONALLY GAVE THE ORDER FOR THE ARREST, BUT HE MUST HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT."

"THEREFORE WE DOUBT HIS CREDIBILITY WHEN HE SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW WHERE RAOUL WALLENBERG IS. IT CAN BE AN EXPLANATION AS TO WHY BREZHNEV HAS ALWAYS BEEN SO NEGATIVE TO OUR APPEALS." (PTO) HWG

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E/W-(1)--SWEDEN EXPLORES BREZHNEV TIE IN WALLEBERG MYSTERY

SHE SAID SHE WAS PERSONALLY CONVINCED THAT WALLEBERG WAS STILL ALIVE, NOW AGED 69. "WE KNOW WHICH PRISON AREA HE IS IN. HE IS SICK AND IN POOR CONDITION BUT STILL ALIVE."

SHE SAID THE ASSOCIATION HAD ASKED LIEF LEIFLAND, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, TO RAISE THE MATTER WITH BREZHNEV AT THE TALKS IN MOSCOW NEXT MONTH.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS FLOWN A REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM TO TEL AVIV TO QUIZ MENAKER ON HIS STORY THAT BREZHNEV WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALLEBERG ARREST. HIS CLAIMS WERE FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE STOCKHOLM EVENING PAPER AFTONBLADET.

HWG

E/W - WHO ABDUCTED **WALLENBERG**?

Munich, Aug. 17 - (OND/AD) - SPIEGEL today carried the following report: 1981

KRASNYI ARKHIV

Der Schwede Raoul Wallenberg verschwand 1945 in Sowjet-Gewahrsam. Wer gab den Befehl?

Zehntausende ungarischer Juden verdankten ihm Sicherheit vor den Nazis und ihr Leben: Raoul Wallenberg, mit 100 000 Dollar einer US-Hilfsorganisation ausgestatteter schwedischer Diplomat in Budapest, stellte den Verfolgten schwedische Schutzpässe aus und quartierte sie in exterritoriale Wohnungen ein.

Doch als die Befreier endlich kamen, geriet der Retter selbst in Gefangenschaft.

Unter dem Befehl des Marschalls Malinowski eroberten Sowjettruppen der „Zweiten Ukrainischen Front“ (einer Heeresgruppe), unterstützt von Einheiten der Dritten Ukrainischen Front unter Marschall Tolbuchin, im Januar 1945 den Ostteil von Budapest. Alle ausländischen Diplomaten, befahl Malinowski, hätten die ungarische Hauptstadt sofort zu verlassen.

Am 17. Januar begab sich Legationsrat Wallenberg, 32, mit zwei sowjetischen Offizieren in Malinowskis Hauptquartier und kehrte danach noch einmal kurz in sein Büro Tatra-Straße 6 zurück — wemöglich um Geld und Saucen zu holen, den ihm viele seiner Schützlinge anvertraut hatten.

Dafür spricht, daß er bei der Ausfahrt aus Budapest mehrfach an seinen Schutz-Wohnungen und einem Krankenhauses anhielt und an die Insassen große Geldbeträge verteilte. Begleitet war er von einem Sowjetmajor mit roten Schulterstücken, angeblich ein NKWD-Mann. Doch die sowjetischen Staatspolizisten trugen damals grüne Schulterstücke und grüne Mützen — Rot war die Farbe der Infanterie.

Wallenberg erklärte noch, man werde ihn wieder zu Marschall Malinowski bringen: „Ich weiß nicht, ob als Gast oder als Gefangener.“

Seither ist Wallenberg verschwunden — vielleicht in einer Art Sippenhaft: Raouls Onkel Jacob Wallenberg knüpfte damals Kontakt zu deutschen Widerständlern, die einen Separatfrieden mit den Westalliierten anstrebten. Onkel Marcus Wallenberg hatte schon 1940 den finnisch-sowjetischen Waffenstillstand gemakelt.

Sowjet-Außenminister Gromyko gab später bekannt, Wallenberg sei 1947 im Moskauer NKWD-Hauptquartier Lubjanka gestorben. Zweifel daran sammelte ein internationales Hearing in Stockholm im Januar: Auch nach 1947 noch will ein halbes Dutzend Zeugen den Verschollenen in Sowjet-Lagern gesehen haben, möglicherweise auch

noch 1978 in der Psycho-Anstalt Blagowestschensk.

Amerikas Präsident Jimmy Carter erkundigte sich 1979 beim Salt-Festival in Wien sogar persönlich bei Sowjetchef Breschnew nach Wallenbergs Verbleib — ohne Ergebnis. Vielleicht wisse Stalin mehr, befand Breschnew, doch der sei tot.

Im selben Jahr erhielt in Moskau der invalide Sowjetbürger Jakob Leonowitsch Lachowskij-Menaker für sich und seine Tochter eine Ausreisegenehmigung nach Israel.

Dort lebt der Emigrant, 60, nun bei Nazareth mit einer Rente von kaum 500 Mark im Monat. Aber er weiß etwas, so sagt er, das ihn um sein Leben bangen läßt — weshalb er nur nach seinen Initialen „Informant Jim“ genannt werden will. Seine Geschichte:

Jim war 1945 Sergeant im Regiment 571 der 317. Division, die zur 18. Armee der Vierten Ukrainischen Front (Befehlshaber Armeegeneral Petrow) gehörte. Das Regiment von Jim bestand fast ausschließlich aus Sicherheitsbeamten und war, so Jim, für einen Frontsektor bei Budapest zuständig, der „das Fenster“ genannt wurde. Dort schleusten die Russen Agenten hinter die deutschen Linien.

Nach dem Krieg schrieb Jim das Fronttagebuch seiner Division. Zum Sammeln der Erinnerungen seiner Kameraden bereiste er die ganze Sowjet-Union. Im Juli 1976 machte Jim bei einem Veteranen-Treffen in der Stadt Stotuss die Bekanntschaft eines Hauptmanns Aminjew, eines Tatars, der mit dem Alexander-Newski-Orden ausgezeichnet worden war — weil er auf Befehl des Politikommissars der 18. Armee die Entführung des Schweden Wallenberg aus Budapest geleitet hatte. Jim wurde davor gewarnt, daß in der Regiments-Geschichte zu erwähnen — es sei ein Staatsgeheimnis.

Ein Jahr später traf Jim auf einem Kameradschaftsabend im polnischen Krakau seinen früheren Regimentskommandeur, Oberst Lewin, der ihn bestätigte, Wallenberg sei auf Anordnung des Politikommissars entführt worden. Auch Lewin warnte davor, etwas zu schreiben oder zu sagen, denn „schließlich wissen wir ja beide, wer damals der Politruck der 18. Armee war“. Es war der Oberst Leonid Breschnew, heute Partei- und Staatschef.

Ein Jahr später veröffentlichte Breschnew seine eigenen Kriegserinnerungen,

die 1943 enden. Bisher ist nicht bekannt, daß er danach nach Budapest gekommen sei. Tatsächlich leistete seine Truppe, die 18. Armee der Vierten Front, nur ganz am Rande — von Ostpolen aus — im Oktober 1944 Beistand bei der Eroberung Nord-Ungarns. Auch gehörte Jims 317. Division gar nicht zur 18. Armee und seit 14. November 1944 nicht mehr zur Vierten Front. Im Januar 1945 stand Breschnew schon in der Tschechoslowakei.

Bei einer Feier aus Anlaß des Breschnew-Buches („Das kleine Land“) will Jim acht Regiments-Kameraden getroffen haben, darunter wieder Aminjew, den er diesmal direkt zum Fall Wallenberg befragte.

Aminjew: „Es war nicht besonders schwer, Wallenberg zu entführen. Wir haben ihn einfach abgeholt. Er war nicht einmal bewaffnet. Doch ich darf natürlich keine Einzelheiten über dieses Staatsgeheimnis enthüllen. Wir haben ihn einfach in das Hauptquartier der Armee, zur politischen Abteilung, gebracht. Es war sicher eine hochwichtige Sache, denn der Befehl kam direkt von Breschnew.“

Nach dieser Unterhaltung wollte Aminjew nicht mehr mit Jim reden.

Jim will ein Buch schreiben. Er streut sogar den Verdacht aus, Breschnew habe die bei Wallenberg gefundenen Wertachen und Gelder zweckentfremdet, Wallenberg sei außerdem noch am Leben. Er hofft, seine Enthüllungen würden zu erneutem Druck auf Moskau führen, den Diplomaten endlich auf freien Fuß setzen.

Für Informationen, die zu Wallenbergs Auffindung führen, haben das schwedische und das amerikanische Wallenberg-Komitee im Februar einen Preis ausgesetzt: eine Million Dollar.

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Brezhnev link ⁰³⁸ 16.8.81 probed

from CHRIS MOSEY, ^{KA}
in Stockholm

THE Swedish Government is investigating reports that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev may have been directly responsible for the arrest of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in the closing stages of World War II.

If the reports are borne out they could jeopardise Soviet-Swedish talks due to be held in Moscow next month on the possibility of establishing a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Nordic area.

Leif Leifland, the Foreign Ministry official heading the Swedish delegation, has been asked to raise the new information with the Soviet leadership.

Wallenberg, a member of a wealthy Swedish banking family, was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest in 1945 and used money raised in the United States to buy safety for an estimated 100,000 Jews threatened with extermination by Adolf Eichmann's death squad.

When the Red Army marched into the city later that year, Wallenberg was arrested, accused of spying, and taken to Moscow, where the Russians claim he died two years later in the Ljubljanka Prison.

However, there have been consistent reports that Wallenberg is still alive within the Soviet prison system. Committees dedicated to securing his release have been set up in Sweden, the US, Israel and England.

Earlier this year an international hearing in Stockholm organised by those committees heard evidence from former Soviet detainees who claimed to know Wallenberg's whereabouts. But the Soviet Union has steadfastly refused to reopen the case.

KA
SUNNYVALE

1981
STOCKHOLM, AUG 11, REUTER - THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN TEL AVIV WILL TRY TO INTERVIEW A SOVIET EMIGRE QUOTED AS SAYING SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST IN 1945, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE EMBASSY HAD BEEN TOLD TO CONTACT YAAKOV LEONTEVICH MENAKER, A FORMER SOVIET ARMY OFFICER NOW LIVING IN ISRAEL, WHO SAID HE SERVED IN THE SAME UNIT IN HUNGARY FOR WHICH MR BREZHNEV WAS POLITICAL COMMISSAR.

IT WAS TOO EARLY TO KNOW IF MR MENAKER'S INFORMATION WOULD PROMPT NEW DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN SWEDISH AND SOVIET OFFICIALS ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE DIPLOMAT, WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS.

"OUR FIRST REACTION TO MR MENAKER'S STORY WAS SCEPTICISM, AS IT CONFLICTED WITH EVIDENCE FROM OTHER SOURCES. BUT WE MUST CHECK SERIOUSLY WHAT HE HAS TO SAY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

MR MENAKER TOLD THE ISRAELI DAILY YEDIOT AHARONOT THAT MR BREZHNEV HEADED THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE SOVIET 18TH ARMY AND "INITIATED, PLANNED AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST IN 1945"

THE DIPLOMAT IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI INTERNMENT BY GIVING THEM TRAVEL DOCUMENTS WHILE HE WAS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST.

MOSCOW HAS SAID HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947 BUT A NUMBER OF FORMER SOVIET PRISON INHATES HAVE SAID THEY SAW HIM ALIVE AFTER THAT DATE, WITH ONE SOURCE CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN THE DIPLOMAT AS LATE AS 1975.

TD

FF094

E/W--(1)--SWEDES TO QUESTION EMIGRE ABOUT WALLENBURG

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THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID LATER MR MENAKER HAD AGREED TO BE INTERVIEWED AND AN OFFICIAL FROM THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON WOULD FLY TO TEL AVIV ON THURSDAY TO SEE HIM.

CK

EDS THIS PICKS UP FF 81 OF EARLIER THIS AFTERNOON

Z/W - WALLENBERG'S ARREST ON BREZHNEV'S ORDER?

Munich, Aug. 10 - (CND/AD) - FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG today carried the following report:

Ließ Breschnew Raoul Wallenberg festnehmen?

KRASHYI ARKHYV

W. A. STOCKHOLM, 8. August. Der schwedische Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, der während des Zweiten Weltkriegs in Ungarn unzähligen Juden das Leben gerettet hatte und dann 1948 in sowjetische Haft geraten war, soll damals auf Geheiß des gegenwärtigen Staats- und Parteichefs Breschnew festgenommen worden sein. Die Vorsitzende des Stockholmer Wallenberg-Komitees, Justizrätin Gerda Widemar, sagte am Wochenende in der schwedischen Hauptstadt, sei dem letzten Herbst sei ihr bekannt, daß Breschnew seinerzeit Politoffizier bei der in Ungarn kämpfenden 18. Armee gewesen sei und in dieser Eigenschaft auch die Verhaftung Wallenbergs angeordnet habe. Die Sowjets seien augenscheinlich der Meinung gewesen, daß es sich bei dem schwedischen Diplomaten entweder um einen deutschen oder amerikanischen Spion handeln müsse. Daher habe kein anderer als Breschnew die Festnahme verfügen können, weil er zu jener Zeit in Budapest Chef der politischen Abteilung der 18. Armee gewesen sei.

Nach Darstellung der Komitee-Vorsitzenden wurden die „hundertprozentigen Informationen“ der Öffentlichkeit nicht schon früher mitgeteilt, weil man die Bemühungen um eine Klärung des Schicksals Wallenbergs nicht zusätzlich habe erschweren wollen. Nun aber seien Auszüge aus einer Breschnew-Biographie, die ein amerikanischer Verlag in Auftrag gegeben habe, in den Zeitungen erschienen, so daß das Komitee nur bestätigen könne, was es zuvor aus den „verschiedensten Quellen“, darunter auch sowjetischen, erfahren habe: daß Breschnew damals als Politoffizier die verantwortliche Instanz für alle Verhaftungen in Budapest gewesen sei. Dagegen sagte ein hoher Beamter des schwedischen Außenministeriums in einem ersten Kommentar, obwohl sich in Stockholm Berge von Akten mit Zeugenaussagen angehäuft hätten, sei Breschnews Name in diesem Zusammenhang bislang nirgendwo aufgetaucht.

Der „Fall Wallenberg“ geht auf das Jahr 1944 zurück. Damals waren das amerikanische Außenministerium und die Regierung des neutralen Schweden Übereinkommen, den 32 Jahre alten und als vehementen Gegner des Nationalsozialismus bekannten Architekten Wallenberg im Rang eines Ersten Legationsrats nach Budapest zu schicken, wo er Juden mit sogenannten schwedischen Schutzpässen vor dem Zugriff Eichmanns und seiner Schergen bewahren sollte. Dokumentarischen Nachweises in Schweden und Israel zufolge gelang es Wallenberg und seinen Mitarbeitern, nahezu 20 000 Menschen das Leben zu retten. Dennoch wurde der junge Diplomat kurz nach dem Einmarsch der Roten Armee in Budapest festgenommen und in die Sowjetunion abtransportiert.

Auf wiederholtes Drängen der schwedischen Regierung gab der spätere sowjetische Ministerpräsident Chruschtschow zu verstehen, Wallenberg sei 1947 in einem sowjetischen Gefängnis gestorben. Dagegen meldeten sich in den folgenden Jahren immer wieder Zeugen zu Wort, die das Abloben des Diplomaten bestritten und wissen wollten, daß er noch wie vor in Haft gehalten werde. Breschnew wiederum soll 1978 dem damaligen amerikanischen Präsidenten auf Anfrage versichert haben, ihm sei dieser Fall „völlig unbekannt“. Dazu sagte am Wochenende die Komiteevorsitzende Gerda Widemar, aufgrund der neuesten Informationen sei es nun vor allem an den Amerikanern, der Sache weiter nachzugehen.

0835 / 81 / 1/2v

E/W---SOVIET EXILE LINKS BREZHNEV TO DISAPPEARANCE OF WALLENBERG
 1981 KRASNYI ARKHIV

STOCKHOLM, AUG. 8 (AP) -- A FORMER SOVIET RED ARMY LIEUTENANT CLAIMED IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED BY A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER TODAY THAT SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV WAS IN COMMAND OF A SPECIAL SQUAD THAT ABDUCTED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL (WALLENBERG) IN BUDAPEST DURING THE CLOSE OF WORLD WAR II.

"I HAVE MET SEVERAL OF THE OFFICERS IN THE SPECIAL POLITICAL ARMY UNIT WHICH PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT THE KIDNAPPING OF WALLENBERG. AND BREZHNEV WAS IN COMMAND OF THE UNIT," YAAKOV LEONTEVICH LAKHOTSKY-MENAKER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING TO THE STOCKHOLM TABLOID AFTONBLADET. LAKHOTSKY-MENAKER, WHO WAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION IN 1979, WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER IN ISRAEL, WHERE HE KNOWS LIVES.

WALLENBERG, WHO SAVED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF THE WAR IN A CAMPAIGN MAINLY SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES, WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN JANUARY 1945.

THE SOVIETS, WHO BELIEVED WALLENBERG WAS A GERMAN OR AN AMERICAN SPY, CLAIMED TWO MONTHS LATER THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT HAD BEEN KILLED BY HUNGARIAN NAZIS.

BUT ACCORDING TO SEVERAL WITNESSES, THE SOVIETS HAD BROUGHT WALLENBERG TO ROMANIA AND THEN TO A MOSCOW PRISON. THE KREMLIN SUBSEQUENTLY HAS INSISTED THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, A STORY DISCLAIMED REPEATEDLY OVER THE YEARS IN A NUMBER OF TESTIMONIES BY EX-PRISONERS.

BREZHNEV, WHO WAS APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL IN NOVEMBER 1944, WAS THE HEAD OF THE POLITICAL BRANCH OF THE SOVIET 18TH ARMY FIGHTING AGAINST THE NAZIS IN HUNGARY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL SOVIET DOCUMENTS.

THE 18TH ARMY DID NOT ACTUALLY TAKE PART IN THE BATTLE OF BUDAPEST, BUT A SPECIAL UNIT FORMED FROM ITS POLITICAL BRANCH OPERATED THERE UNDER BREZHNEV'S COMMAND.

LAKHOTSKY-MENAKER, A FORMER 18TH ARMY LIEUTENANT, TOLD AFTONBLADET HE MET SEVERAL OF HIS UNIT'S OFFICERS AT VETERAN MEETINGS IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE 70S AND OFTEN HEARD ABOUT A HUSH-HUSH "SUCCESSFUL OPERATION" DURING THE BATTLE OF BUDAPEST IN EARLY 1945.

LATER, ACCORDING TO THE INTERVIEW, HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE OPERATION CONCERNED WAS THE ABDUCTION OF WALLENBERG. LAKHOTSKY-MENAKER SAID HE MET THE CAPTAIN WHO CARRIED OUT THE ARREST MISSION AND SEVERAL OTHER OFFICERS WHO KNEW ABOUT THE OPERATION.

"EVERYBODY WAS VERY CAREFUL ABOUT THIS. THEY KNEW IT WAS A SENSITIVE MATTER SINCE IT WAS CONNECTED WITH THE 18TH ARMY AND EVERYBODY KNEW BREZHNEV WAS CHIEF THERE," LAKHOTSKY-MENAKER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

AFTER THE RED ARMY OCCUPIED BUDAPEST IN MID-FEBRUARY 1945, ALL MEMBERS OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION THERE WERE ARRESTED AND SUBJECTED TO LENGTHY AND PRESSING INTERROGATIONS DURING WHICH THE STANDING QUESTION WAS: "IS IT NOT A FACT THAT WALLENBERG WAS A SPY AND THE MERCY MISSION ONLY A FRONT?"

ONE OF THE DIPLOMATS INTERROGATED WAS LARS BERG, NOW CONSUL GENERAL IN RIO DE JANEIRO. BERG, ONE OF WALLENBERG'S CLOSEST AIDES IN BUDAPEST, COMMENTED TO AFTONBLADET: "IT WAS OBVIOUS THE SOVIETS WERE CONVINCED RAOUL AND I WERE SPIES."

ANOTHER DIPLOMAT AND CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF WALLENBERG, PER ANGER, WHO WAS LEGATION SECRETARY IN BUDAPEST IN 1945, COMMENTED: "THIS IS STARTLING NEWS. THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE ROLE BREZHNEV PLAYED SINCE IT IS DOCUMENTED IN OFFICIAL SOVIET PUBLICATIONS."

"ONE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR WHAT BREZHNEV HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS,"

ANGER ADDED
 KIP/

FF050

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E/W--1--SOVIET EXILE LINKS BREZHNEV TO WALLEMBERG CASE

(FOLLOWS FF 41)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH WALLEMBERG COMMITTEE, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE INGRID GAERDE WIDEMAR, LATER SATURDAY TOLD THE DOMESTIC NEWS AGENCY T-T THAT "WE HAVE KNOWN SINCE LAST FALL THAT BREZHNEV PERSONALLY ORDERED THE ARREST OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 WHERE HE WAS SOVIET RED ARMY POLITRUK (POLITICAL COMMISSAR)."

"WE ARE 100 PER CENT SURE THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT BUT OUR BIG PROBLEM WAS WHETHER WE SHOULD MAKE THIS PUBLIC OR NOT. WE DECIDED TO KEEP SILENT IN ORDER NOT TO JEOPARDIZE OUR EFFORTS TO SEEK WALLEMBERG'S RELEASE," MRS. GAERDE WIDEMAR STATED.

"WHEN BREZHNEV ALLEGES THAT WALLEMBERG IS UNKNOWN TO HIM, HE IS NOT CREDIBLE," SHE SAID.

SHE ADDED THAT HER COMMITTEE HAD RECEIVED THE INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, INCLUDING SOME IN THE USSR, BUT DECLINED TO GIVE DETAILS.

COLONEL CAROL BENNEDICH, WHO WAS SWEDISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW 1944-48, SAID BREZHNEV AS POLITICAL COMMISSAR OF THE 18TH ARMY NOT ONLY WAS IN CHARGE OF CONTROL OF INNER MORALE AND COLLABORATORS BEHIND ENEMY LINES BUT ALSO PLANNED INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS, ORDERING WHO AND WHAT SHOULD BE SEIZED WHEN THE ARMY CONQUERED FOREIGN TERRITORY.

"THIS REPORT ABOUT POLITICAL COMMISSAR BREZHNEV WHICH IS NEW TO ME FITS IN WELL WITH MY EXPERIENCE IN MOSCOW. WHEN I ASKED THE RED ARMY COMMAND ABOUT INFORMATION ON WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO WALLEMBERG THE ANSWER WAS THAT THE CASE HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL SECURITY ORGANS MYD AND NKVD (CAPS) AND THAT IT WAS OUT OF THE REGULAR ARMY'S HANDS," COLONEL BENNEDICH COMMENTED. IL

CN137

U.S. -- TWO U.S. CITIES HONOR RAOUL WALLEMBERG 042247/81

(RELEADS CN 1)

1981

KRASNYI ARKHIV

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4, (SPECIAL/KARNOWSKI) -- TWO AMERICAN MAYORS DECLARED TODAY "RAOUL WALLEMBERG DAY" IN THEIR CITIES TO HONOR THE 69TH BIRTHDAY OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY.

WALLEMBERG WAS CAPTURED BY ADVANCING SOVIET FORCES AT THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO. MANY IN THE WEST BELIEVE HE IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE U.S.S.R., ALTHOUGH THE SOVIETS CLAIM HE DIED IN 1947.

MAYORS DIANE FEINSTEIN OF SAN FRANCISCO AND MARIAN BARRY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCLAIMED TODAY "RAOUL WALLEMBERG DAY" IN THEIR CITIES. THE MOVE WAS TO HONOR HIS ACTIONS IN HUNGARY, AND WAS ALSO MEANT TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON AMERICAN AND SWEDISH EFFORTS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WALLEMBERG'S ACTUAL FATE.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS ALREADY NAMED A PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL AFTER WALLEMBERG. THE CITY'S JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ALSO UNSUCCESSFULLY TRIED TO HAVE THE STREET NAME IN FRONT OF THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO CHANGED TO RAOUL WALLEMBERG STREET.

WALLEMBERG WAS SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC LEGATION TO BUDAPEST IN THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE IS CREDITED WITH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY SAVING 100,000 JEWS BY VARIOUS MEANS, INCLUDING HIDING THEM AND GIVING THEM CARDS DESIGNATING THEM AS HAVING DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

WHEN SOVIET TROOPS MARCHED INTO HUNGARY IN 1945, WALLEMBERG WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES. IN 1947, THE SOVIETS INFORMED SWEDEN THAT HE HAD DIED IN 1945. AFTER REPEATED REQUESTS BY SWEDEN FOR A CLARIFICATION OF WHAT HAD ACTUALLY HAPPENED TO HIM, THE SOVIETS IN 1957 SAID THAT HE HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947.

THE U.S. CONGRESS IS IN THE PROCESS OF GRANTING WALLEMBERG HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. THE ONLY OTHER PERSON IN U.S. HISTORY TO BE HONORED IN THIS WAY WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL.

YESTERDAY THE SENATE PASSED AN HONORARY CITIZENSHIP RESOLUTION, AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS EXPECTED TO DO THE SAME IN OCTOBER AFTER IT RETURNS FROM ITS SUMMER RECESS. THE SPONSOR OF THE RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE IS CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA, WHO, WITH HIS WIFE, WAS SAVED BY WALLEMBERG IN 1945. AE/BOR

1981

Munich, July 27 - (CND) - following article appeared in today's THE TIMES

Next month is the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish aristocrat, diplomat and war hero who saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary. It may also be his birthday. For Wallenberg, though reported by the Russians to have died in a Moscow prison cell in 1947, has been frequently reported since as alive and still imprisoned in more than a dozen Soviet hospitals and camps. Andrei Sakharov has said that all mankind is in his debt, and last month he was made an honorary American citizen. Judith Listowel reports.

The Swedish Government was acting at the request of the American War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress when it appointed Wallenberg first secretary of its legation in Budapest in July 1944 with instructions to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps.

With almost unlimited American funds, he proved astonishingly successful. Four thousand Jews were given sanctuary in 38 houses which he bought and which flew the Swedish flag. Eight thousand Jewish children were housed in special shelters; and about 20,000 received Swedish passports, declaring them to be honorary Swedish citizens.

In December 1944, when intelligent Germans knew the war was lost, Wallenberg induced the German general in command of Budapest to spare the Jewish ghetto, where 70,000 Jews were to have been massacred.

In Hungary Raoul Wallenberg is a legendary figure, to whose courage, shrewdness and diplomacy perhaps as many as 100,000 Jews owed their lives. The Jewish wife of Hungary's fascist Foreign Minister, Baron Gabor Kemény, was his mistress, and she obtained permits and signatures for him which even the Gestapo respected. (Elizabeth Kemény is still alive in Munich; Gabor Kemény was hanged in 1945 as a war criminal).

Adolf Eichmann, given the task of destroying all Hungarian Jews, was incensed by Wallenberg's activities. In December 1944 Wallenberg's car was rammed and wrecked. Fortunately he was not in it. But Eichmann sent word: "We will try again." (One wonders why Wallenberg was not even mentioned during the Eichmann trial in Israel).

On January 10, 1945 the personnel of the Swedish Legation moved from the Pest side to the Buda Hills, where life was

safer. Wallenberg refused to go with his colleagues; instead he went to 16 Bencaur Street, a house under the protection of the International Red Cross where 25 prominent Jews had found refuge.

Steven Radi, now a New York businessman, recalls his arrival: "he looked pale, thin and exhausted. He said the Nazis were looking for him. He was of medium height, dark, his hair thinning. He had a very soft voice, but when he spoke people listened. On January 15 the Russians came up through the basement. They looked at our papers. The soldier who looked at Wallenberg's called a higher officer, who asked Wallenberg to go with him to headquarters. Raoul left without taking any of his personal effects — we thought he would be back in a couple of hours. He seemed all right and in good spirits and said he had to go to Debrecen, where the Russians had set up a provisional Hungarian government."

Charles Wilhelm, now a lawyer in Brussels, spoke to Wallenberg just before he left. Wallenberg told him he wanted to talk to the Soviet commander, Marshal Malinowsky, about setting up a relief and rehabilitation organization, searching for lost families, and caring for orphans and war victims; but he was not sure if he was "the guest or the prisoner of the Russians".

Wallenberg, driven by Vilmos Langfelder, a Jewish engineer whose life he had saved; went to his office in the Tátra utca where he told an assistant he would be away for a week and handed him a large sum of money to keep the relief operation going. He also stopped at the Swedish hospital. The two Russian officers, wearing the red tabs of the NKVD security police, drove on motor cycles right and left of Wallenberg's large blue car.

Wallenberg never arrived at Debrecen. Since January 17, 1945, he has not been seen in the West, nor has anyone received a word written in his own hand. He and Vilmos Langfelder simply vanished. Yet the previous day, the Soviet Foreign Ministry told the Swedish Legation in Moscow: "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

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furtively: "I don't want to hear that name again! I know nothing about this person, and I do not want to know anything about him. If you mention him again I will break off our negotiations."

The Swedes left it at that except for sending two more Notes, on September 27 and November 17, 1956. At last, on February 6, 1957, came a statement from the Soviet Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko: Yes, Wallenberg had been imprisoned in Moscow. A search of the prison archives had resulted in the finding of a single document, a handwritten report dated July 1947, from the medical head of the Ljublanka prison, A. E. Smoltsov, to the Minister for the Security Services, Abakumov: I report that the prisoner Wallenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night, probably following a myocardial infarction.

From this, Gromyko wrote, the conclusion should be drawn that Wallenberg died in July, 1947. His imprisonment had been the result of "Abakumov's criminal activity. This Abakumov had later been sentenced to death and shot." Gromyko added that apart from Smoltsov's "slip of paper" there was no trace of Wallenberg. That is the line the Soviet authorities still follow.

Four years later, in 1961, there was a sensational development. Professor Nadina Svartsov, on a visit to Moscow, took up the Wallenberg case with Professor A. L. Myasnikov, whom she had known for several years. Myasnikov told her that he not only knew Wallenberg, he was his patient, and offered to take her to see him. Professor Svartsov told him she ought to obtain the approval of the Swedish Ambassador, which she did. When she went back to Myasnikov, he not only withdrew his offer, but refused to talk to her any more about Wallenberg. On the strength of this evidence, the Swedish Prime Minister, Erlander, wrote to Khrushchev asking permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. Khrushchev was furious and Myasnikov got into trouble.

Before her death in 1965, Professor Svartsov met Myasnikov three more times, but on each occasion he insisted that she had misunderstood him because of his poor German (which in fact he spoke perfectly); he did not know Wallenberg and had never heard of him.

If the following 10 years a mass of information reached Sweden from people released from Soviet imprisonment. Some of this material could be classed as hearsay. But in December 1978 a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, now living in Israel, gave the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv a detailed account of Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the 1950's. In Vladimir he himself had seen Wallenberg in the prison yard.

In 1975 a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, said he had met Wallenberg in the Butyrka prison. Wallenberg seemed healthy and told him he had been imprisoned for 30 years. On the basis of the Kaplan account, for the first time in 14 years, the Swedish Government asked Moscow for a new investigation. The reply was the standard one: Wallenberg died in 1947.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry knows that Kaplan succeeded in sending his information about Wallenberg to several contacts in the West. In a letter to her daughter, who lives in Israel, Mrs Kaplan not only confirmed the story but wrote that the secret police had taken her husband away, saying she would never see him again, because he had been involved in "anti-Soviet activities" - meaning his revelations about Wallenberg.

Then suddenly the whole western world began to take an interest in Raoul Wallenberg. In a number of countries Wallenberg committees were formed. The British committee is headed by Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP; the American by Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz. Tom Lantos, a Hungarian Jew whom Wallenberg saved, has become a Congressman for California and, thanks to his efforts, Wallenberg has been made an honorary US citizen - which will enable the American Government to increase its efforts on his behalf.

International Wallenberg hearings were held in Stockholm in January 1971: which witnesses who had met him or had had any contact with him in Soviet prisons (their number is shown on the map) told their stories. In May Nina Leggergren, Wallenberg's half-sister, received a cheque for \$10,000 in Washington from a man he had saved, and a special reception was organized for her at Jeshiva University in New York. Now Wallenberg has been nominated for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize.

At the security conference in Madrid, which is about to adjourn, Britain has been among the nations putting pressure on Wallenberg's behalf.

The great unanswered, and seemingly unanswerable, question is this: Why have the Russians lied systematically about Raoul Wallenberg for 36 years? Why did they refuse to hand him back after the death of Stalin (and Abakumov), or after Khrushchev's fall, or as part of one of their several amnesties?

Wallenberg's role in Hungary, his pure idealism, was incomprehensible to them and they suspected him of being an American spy, perhaps even a friend of some Nazis. But they must have realized by now that he was none of these things, that he saved Jewish lives from purely humanitarian motives with funds received with the knowledge and blessing of the Swedish Government.

Yet the Russians, still clinging to their outworn, many-times-disproved story, that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 from a heart attack. The evidence produced at the Wallenberg hearings indicates that he was still alive in 1980. After his tragic, ruined life, will he still be alive on August 12, his 69th birthday?

The Times Newspapers Ltd 1981

CNO20

150531/81

U.S. -- SENATE PANEL VOTES TO GIVE WALLENBERG HONORARY CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON, JULY 15 (CND/API) ¹⁹⁸¹ THE U.S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS VOTED TO GIVE HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II.

IF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS AGREE WITH THE IDEA, WALLENBERG WOULD BE ONLY THE SECOND PERSON TO BE SO HONORED. THE FIRST WAS THE LATE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

WALLENBERG, WITH U.S. COOPERATION, WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, IN 1944, AND HELPED JEWS ESCAPE AT A TIME WHEN THOUSANDS WERE BEING TAKEN TO NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. SWEDEN AT THE TIME WAS A NEUTRAL NATION.

ON JANUARY 17, 1945, HE WAS SEIZED BY THE SOVIET UNION.

THE SOVIETS SAY HE DIED IN PRISON IN 1947, BUT HIS FAMILY AND THEIR SUPPORTERS CLAIM WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN THE USSR.

SENATOR ALAN K. SIMPSON (REPUBLICAN-WYOMING), THE CHIEF SPONSOR OF THE RESOLUTION, SAID GIVING WALLENBERG CITIZENSHIP MIGHT HELP PERSUADE THE SOVIETS TO SAY IF HE IS ALIVE, AND PERHAPS ENCOURAGE HIS RELEASE.

BV

E/W--COUNCIL OF EUROPE ADOPTS CRITICAL REPORT ON HELSINKI REVIEW

BRUSSELS, JUNE 3 (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW)--THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE HAS ADOPTED A REPORT AND A RESOLUTION WHICH EXPRESSES INCREASING FRUSTRATION WITH THE SLOW MOVEMENT OF THE SIX-MONTH-OLD HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE IN MADRID.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE STRASBOURG-BASED COUNCIL SAID THE DOCUMENTS REFLECT CONCERN THAT THE MADRID MEETING IS "KILLING THE WHOLE HELSINKI PROCESS." THE REPORT AND RESOLUTION, APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL LAST MONTH, WERE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ONLY THIS WEEK.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IS AN ADVISORY BODY COMPRISED OF PARLIAMENTARIANS FROM 21 COUNTRIES BUT N-O-T FROM EASTERN EUROPE OR THE U.S.S.R. ITS FINDINGS ARE NON-BINDING ON MEMBER STATES.

THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ACTIVE IN PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. THE HARSH REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES SAYS THE MADRID REVIEW CONFERENCE "HAS MADE LITTLE DIFFERENCE" IN PROMOTING THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT.

IT SAYS THAT MADRID GATHERING IS IN FACT JEOPARDIZING THE HELSINKI ACCORD. THE REPORT SAYS THE DANGER HAS INCREASED THAT THE CREDIBILITY OF THE ENTIRE HELSINKI PROCESS "WILL BE DOUBTED BY AN EVER-GROWING NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE PARTICIPATING STATES AND PARTICULARLY BY THOSE WHOSE PERSONAL FATE IS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE FAILURE TO FULFILL THE UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN IN THE FINAL ACT."

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT CALLS ON MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE TO "RETHINK THEIR STRATEGY" FOR IMPLEMENTING THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT ALTHOUGH IT RECOMMENDED NO SPECIFIC COURSE OF ACTION.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL SAYS MEMBER STATES SHOULD "SPARE NO EFFORT TO SPEED UP AND BRING TO A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION" THE REVIEW CONFERENCE IN MADRID "WHICH THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRIES ARE WATCHING WITH IMPATIENCE AND IN WHICH THEY PLACE THEIR HOPES."

THE COUNCIL ALSO NOTES IN ITS RESOLUTION THAT THE CONTINUED SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET PRESSURE ON POLAND AND FAILURE BY THE U.S.S.R. TO RESPECT ITS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS SURROUND THE OUTCOME OF THE HELSINKI REVIEW "WITH QUESTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES WHICH IMPEDE PROGRESS TOWARDS WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY."

DESPITE ITS CRITICISMS OF THE MADRID PROCEEDINGS, THE COUNCIL DID REASSERT ITS CONVICTION THAT THE HELSINKI PROCESS WAS A "POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION" TO PEACE AND SECURITY. IT SAID THE UNUSUALLY LONG CONFERENCE AT MADRID STILL HAD "GOOD PROSPECTS FOR CONCLUDING SATISFACTORILY, ALTHOUGH MANY UNCERTAINTIES REMAIN."

ONE CONCLUSION IN THE REPORT SAYS SINCE NOVEMBER THE MADRID GATHERING HAS PROVIDED THE ONLY MAJOR FORUM WHERE THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE MADE DIRECT CONTACT. IT GOES ON TO SAY: "ONE MIGHT ALSO WONDER WHETHER THE SITUATION IN POLAND MIGHT N-O-T HAVE FOLLOWED A DIFFERENT COURSE IF N-O MEETING OF THIS KIND HAD BEEN POSSIBLE."

IN A RELATED MOVE, THE COUNCIL ADOPTED A DECLARATION CALLING ON MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TO HELP FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ALLEGEDLY ALIVE AND IN PRISON IN THE SOVIET UNION. WALLENBERG HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF 100,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST DURING WORLD WAR TWO. WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945 AND THEY LATER SAID HE DIED IN PRISON. BUT SOME PEOPLE HAVE TESTIFIED THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE AND SEVERAL WESTERN GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICIANS HAVE RAISED HIS CASE WITH THE U.S.S.R BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY. THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL CALLS ON ALL GOVERNMENTS TO HELP GATHER THE FACTS ABOUT THE FATE OF WALLENBERG AND "IF HE IS STILL ALIVE, TO HELP GET HIM FREED."

U.S. - B'NAI B'RITH HONORS WALLEMBERG **KRASNYI ARKHYV**

F-519

1981
 WASHINGTON, JUNE 5 (SPECIAL/RISCHOFF) -- B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL THURSDAY HONORED RAJUL (WALLEMBERG), THE LOST HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST, FOR HIS "BRAVERY AND HUMANITARIANISM" BY AWARDING HIM THE ORGANIZATION'S PRESIDENTIAL CITATION.

THE AWARD WAS ACCEPTED BY NINA LAGERGREN, WALLEMBERG'S SISTER, A FEW HOURS AFTER TWO SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD MAKE THE LONG-MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE CITATION -- BEARING THE INSCRIPTION "HE WHO SAVES ONE LIFE, IT IS AS IF HE SAVES THE WHOLE WORLD," A QUOTATION FROM THE TALMUD -- HONORED WALLEMBERG FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF 100,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF WORLD WAR II. WALLEMBERG WAS SENT THERE IN 1945 ON AN AMERICAN-SPONSORED MISSION TO RESCUE AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE AT A TIME WHEN THE NAZIS WERE TRYING TO KILL ALL THE REMAINING JEWS IN HUNGARY.

TWO OF THOSE 100,000 WERE U.S. CONGRESSMAN THOMAS LANTOS AND HIS WIFE, ANNETTE. CONGRESSMAN LANTOS SPONSORED THE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR WALLEMBERG'S HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

LANTOS, WHO NOW LIVES IN CALIFORNIA, WAS 16 YEARS OLD WHEN WALLEMBERG EXTRACTED HIM FROM A NAZI LABOR CAMP AND PLACED HIM IN A "SAFE HOUSE." LATER, LANTOS BECAME A COURIER FOR THE DIPLOMAT.

MRS. LANTOS WAS SAVED WHEN WALLEMBERG OBTAINED A FALSE PASSPORT THAT ENABLED HER TO FLEE TO PORTUGAL.

WALLEMBERG DISSAPPEARED IN JANUARY 1945. THE SOVIET ARMY, WHICH HAD OCCUPIED BUDAPEST, REPORTED THAT HE HAD BEEN KILLED DURING THE FIGHTING. TWELVE YEARS LATER, THE SOVIETS SAID WALLEMBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON.

MRS. LANTOS ATTENDED THE AWARD CEREMONY AND SAID: "WE BELIEVE THAT HE'S STILL ALIVE." SHE ORGANIZED THE INTERNATIONAL HEARING HELD IN STOCKHOLM LAST JANUARY WHICH CONCLUDED THAT WALLEMBERG IS N-O-T DEAD.

MRS. LANTOS SAID "MANY IMPORTANT PEOPLE" -- SHE MENTIONED U.S. REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS -- ARE "SERIOUSLY PONDERING THE WALLEMBERG STORY TODAY AND ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED."

"WE HAVE GONE A LONG WAY, BUT WE STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO."

MRS. LAGERGREN TOLD RFE/RL THAT WALLEMBERG'S FAMILY ALSO BELIEVES THAT HE IS ALIVE. "WE COULDN'T GO ON WORKING FOR HIM IF WE DIDN'T," SHE SAID. SHE SAID THERE WAS RECENT EVIDENCE THAT HE HAS BEEN SEEN OR HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH OTHERS.

MRS. LAGERGREN CREDITED FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN WITH STEPPING UP INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO LOCATE INFORMATION ON THE FATE OF HER BROTHER.

"I THINK THAT HAS BEEN A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THIS AVALANCHE, IN DEVELOPING AND BUILDING A CAMPAIGN TO FIND OUT HIS WHEREABOUTS," SHE SAID.

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CN126
 U.S.--SUBCOMMITTEES ENDORSE HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR WALLEMBERG
 (RELEADS CN112) 1981

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4 (SPECIAL-LYLE)--TWO SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION TO GRANT HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL WALLEMBERG.

WALLEMBERG WAS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS NEAR THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO BY ISSUING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS. HE WENT THERE AT THE URGING OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

HE VANISHED AFTER THE RED ARMY ENTERED BUDAPEST. THE SOVIET UNION SAYS HE DIED IN PRISON IN 1947, BUT HIS FAMILY AND THEIR SUPPORTERS CLAIM WALLEMBERG, WHO WOULD BE 69, HE IS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THE RESOLUTION REQUIRES APPROVAL OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS LANTOS, A HUNGARIAN NATIVE WHO WAS SAVED BY WALLEMBERG, TOLD A JOINT HEARING OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES TODAY THAT HE IS CONVINCED WALLEMBERG IS STILL LIVING IN A SOVIET PRISON.

LANTOS MENTIONED DOZENS OF WITNESSES, INCLUDING ONE AS RECENT AS LATE LAST YEAR, WHO REPORTED SEEING WALLEMBERG ALIVE AND IN FAIRLY GOOD HEALTH.

THE RESOLUTION PROCLAIMS WALLEMBERG AN HONORARY CITIZEN AND URGES THE PRESIDENT TO "ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG AND TO SECURE HIS RETURN TO FREEDOM."

ONLY ONE OTHER PERSON HAS BEEN GIVEN HONORARY CITIZENSHIP -- WINSTON CHURCHILL.

N-O REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION TESTIFIED AT TODAY'S HEARING. BUT ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS RICHARD FAIRBANKS SAID IN A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE THAT GIVING HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP ON WALLEMBERG "WOULD CONSTITUTE A POWERFUL SYMBOLIC POLITICAL ACT."

HE ALSO SAID IT WOULD "SERVE TO UNDERSCORE THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE VIEW SOVIET BEHAVIOR IN THE WALLEMBERG CASE."

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS THE "INTENTION OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE TO EXPRESS OUR CONCERN OVER THE WALLEMBERG CASE AT EVERY APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY."

LANTOS AND OTHER CONGRESSMEN WHO TESTIFIED FOR THE RESOLUTION NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS N-O-T BEEN WILLING TO RELEASE MOST OF ITS DOCUMENTS ON THE WALLEMBERG CASE. THEY SAID THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE ASKED TO RELEASE THE DOCUMENTS OR AT LEAST SHOW THEM TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

A CONGRESSIONAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE RESOLUTION COULD BE VOTED ON BY THE FULL HOUSE BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH. AN IDENTICAL RESOLUTION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE, AND SENATOR CLAIRBORN PELL SAID HE EXPECTS IT TO RECEIVE ACTION "VERY SOON."

ALSO TESTIFYING AT TODAY'S HEARING WAS THE SISTER OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG. NINA LAGERGREN THANKED THE CONGRESS FOR CONSIDERING MAKING HER BROTHER AN HONORARY AMERICAN AND ADDED IN AN EMOTION STRAINED VOICE: "WHAT HAPPENS NOW IN AMERICA WILL HELP US GET HIM BACK."

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CN112

1981

KRASNYI ARKIV

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U.S. -- STATE DEPT. ENDORSES CITIZENSHIP FOR WALLENBERG
WASHINGTON, JUNE 4 (UPI) -- THE STATE DEPARTMENT THURSDAY ENDORSED
HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP FOR SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG TO
UNDERScore ITS SUPPORT FOR DETERMINING HIS FATE.

"THE CONFERRAL OF HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP ON WALLENBERG WOULD
SERVE TO UNDERScore THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE AMERICAN
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE VIEW SOVIET BEHAVIOR IN THE WALLENBERG CASE,"
THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

BUT IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE RICHARD
FAIRBANKS SAID, "WE HAVE THUS FAR BEEN UNABLE TO CONFIRM REPORTS THAT
WALLENBERG MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

"NONETHELESS, UNTIL THE SOVIETS PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE CLARIFICATION
ON WALLENBERG'S FATE, WE CANNOT ACCEPT THEIR POSITION THAT THEY CAN
PROVIDE NO FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CASE."

THE SOVIET UNION SAYS A MAN NAMED "WALLENBERG" DIED OF A HEART
ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN JULY 1947.

FAIRBANKS SUBMITTED HIS STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE, TWO OF WHOSE PANELS THURSDAY CONSIDERED A WIDELY ENDORSED
PROPOSAL BY HUNGARIAN-BORN REPRESENTATIVE TOM LANTOS,
DEMOCRAT-CALIFORNIA, TO GRANT WALLENBERG U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

LANTOS TOLD THE HEARING HE HAD BEEN ASSURED PERSONALLY BY SECRETARY
OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG THAT HE AND PRESIDENT REAGAN SUPPORT THE
PROPOSAL TO MAKE WALLENBERG AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

WALLENBERG WAS THE SECRETARY OF SWEDEN'S LEGATION IN BUDAPEST IN
1944 AND 1945 WHEN NAZI AUTHORITIES WERE PERSECUTING HUNGARIAN JEWS.
LANTOS AND HIS WIFE WERE AMONG THE MORE THAN 100,000 HUNGARIANS,
MOSTLY JEWS, WHOSE LIVES WERE WALLENBERG SAVED. WALLENBERG WAS
ARRESTED WHEN SOVIET TROOPS OCCUPIED BUDAPEST AND WAS NEVER RELEASED.
HE WAS WORKING THERE AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

WALLENBERG WOULD BE 69 YEARS OLD NOW -- IF STILL ALIVE. LANTOS AND
OTHER WITNESSES THURSDAY SAID THEY BELIEVE THERE ARE INDICATIONS
WALLENBERG MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

FAIRBANKS CAUTIONED THE SUPPORTERS OF THE LANTOS LEGISLATION THAT
GRANTING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP TO WALLENBERG NEITHER ENTITLES HIM TO
DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION NOR GIVES THE UNITED STATES NEW INTERNATIONAL
LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES "TO CONFRONT THE SOVIETS ON THEIR
INDEFENSIBLE INCARCERATION OF WALLENBERG."

THE LANTOS PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED IN COMMITTEES OF BOTH
THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE.

EH

К вопросу о судьбе

Рауль Валленберг в 1941 г., незадолго до того,



как пролотыл его советский архивист Г.У.Лат.

Рауля Валленберга

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

Ознакомившись, по просьбе Шведского Комитета, созданного для выяснения судьбы Рауля Валленберга, с «Памятной запиской» Министерства иностранных дел СССР от 6.2.1957 года, хочу со всей определенностью заявить, что неправдоподобно, по меньшей мере, является утверждение, что «советские органы произвели тщательный просмотр архивов, относящихся к учету заключенных и следственным делам, с целью обнаружения возможных сведений о Валленберге».

Общезвестно, что на каждого подследственного, попавшего в орбиту органов государственности СССР, имеется «дело» (досье), которое с грифом «хранить вечно» находится в архивах КГБ.

Из самой «Памятной записки» усматривается, что Валленберг содержался в Лубенской тюрьме тогдашнего МГБ СССР по 17.7.1947 г. Следовательно, Валленберг более трех лет находился в полной изоляции (надо полагать, в «одиночке»), в качестве «подследственного», в то время как срок содержания под стражей не может превышать девяти месяцев.

Вместо того, чтобы в течение 9-го и 10-го лет над оставленным лужкой от начала до конца «Памятной запиской», следовало ОБЗОРЕТЬ «следственное дело Валленберга», где, несомненно, имеются **документальные данные** о последней его по-
пытке участии... Эту несложную по-

Все это, к сожалению, до сих пор остается покрытым мраком неизвестности...

Конечно, проще всего возложить вину за все «случившееся» на Абакумова, тем более, что он расстрелян в 1954 году и нечего сказать по существу вопроса не может. Однако, каждому человеку, осведомленному о существующей в СССР порядках, ясно, что ни Абакумов, ни кто-либо другой не рисковал бы учинить такую расправу над дипломатом дружественного государства (кстати сказать, оказавшего гостеприимство Ленину при его переезде из Германии через Стокгольм в Петроград в апреле 1917 года), без санкции «высшего руководства» — Политбюро или лично Сталина, которому Абакумов докладывал дела «государственной важности».

Вот почему «наследники Сталина», в том числе таверещий член Политбюро А. Громяко, подписавший злополучную «Памятную записку» в бытность заместителем министра иностранных дел, всячески уклоняются от правдивого освещения всех обстоятельств, связанных с «делом» Валленберга, ограничиваясь лидерскими выражениями **соболезнования**...

Единственный «документ», на который ссылается автор «Памятной записки» — «рукописный рапорт начальника санчасти Лубенской тюрьмы Смольцова», не выдерживает **серьезной критики**. Дело в том, что начальник сан-

ны «СМЕРШ»), и он был расстрелян в подвалах Лубенки и л. и, как это часто практиковалось в то время, он был «ликвидирован» при активном участии арена Смольцова (как утверждает сам Смольцов, он «лично наблюдал за Валленбергом»); именно поэтому, чтобы скрыть совершенное злодеяние, а его исполнителем «выйти сухими из воды», было якобы «приказано труп крематоровать без вскрытия».

Не подлежит сомнению, что «рукописный рапорт» Смольцова о «внезапной смерти Валленберга» предположительно (?) от инфаркта миокарда» был сфабрикован «на всякий случай», чтобы представить происшедшую в Лубенской тюрьме в ночь на 17.7.1947 года **кровавую драму** в благоприятном освещении.

Следует иметь в виду, что это был начальный период «холодной войны» на международной арене и борьбы с так называемыми «космополитами» внутри страны.

Смелотворной является сделанная рукой самого Смольцова на его же рапорте надпись о том, что он об этом «МГБ» якобы «докладил министру».

Я знал Смольцова: мне довелось столкнуться с ним почти ежедневно в течение длительного времени, когда он «руководил» операцией по насильственному вводу лиц после объявленной мной голодовки во Внутренней (как она тогда именовалась) тюрьме; иначе как **изощренным свидетелем** его не назовешь, но он был слишком мелкой сошкой на Лубенских задворках, чтобы быть вхожим к министру и лично ему докладывать... К тому же, к лубенцам высокое начальство относится презрительно, а Смольцов выполнял эту роль без зарения совести (случайно ли, что через 6 в в месяца после смерти Сталина, его, сравнительно молодого и здорового человека, не стало: не исключено, что он закончил свой жизненный путь в том же подвале Лубенки, где он участвовал в «ликвидации» сталинских жертв...).

И, наконец, если труп Валленберга был крематорован, то об этом произведена запись в московском крематории (тогда единственном на Донской улице); этот факт легко проверить.

Родственникам погибших в тюрьмах и лагерях выдаются органами записки актов гражданского состояния (ЗАГС) свидетельства о смерти с указанием причины смерти; при исполнении приговора о смертной казни в графе «причина смерти» делается пометка. В данном же случае советские органы не представили свидетельства установленного образца, а «рапорт Смольцова» таким доказательством служить не может.

В свете изложенных выше фактов следует признать, что «Памятная записка» МИД СССР от 6.2.1947 года является ничем иным как фальсифи-

имеется «дело» (досье), которое в архиве «хранить вечно» находится в архивах КГБ.

Из самой «Памятной записки» усматривается, что Валленберг содержался в Лубянской тюрьме тогдашнего МГБ СССР по 17.7.1947 г. Следовательно, Валленберг более трех лет находился в тюрьме (надо полагать, в «одиночке»), в качестве «подследственного», в то время как срок содержания под стражей не может превышать девять месяцев.

Вместо того, чтобы в течение год а «трудиться» над составлением ложной от начала до конца «Памятной записки», следовало ОБЗОРЕТЬ «следственное дело Валленберга», где, несомненно, имеются документальные данные о местной его печальной участи... Это несложную операцию можно и нужно было проделать еще во время советско-шведских переговоров в марте-апреле 1956 года, т.е. четверть века тому назад, когда на достаточно высоком уровне был поднят этот вопрос.

Обращает на себя внимание, и это вовсе не случайно, что в «Памятной записке» полностью обойден такой немаловажный вопрос: по какому праву советскими органами государственной безопасности (в войсках омименовались органами «СМЕРШ» — смерть шпионам — начальником их был Абакумов, впоследствии назначенный министром государственной безопасности СССР) был схвачен или похищен, как это практиковалось, дипломат суверенного государства на территории Советского Союза, и ввержен в Лубянской тюрьму, где и в о незаконно содержался более трех лет.

(В «Памятной записке» по этому поводу говорится следующее: «Р. Валленберг был, по-видимому (?), в числе других лиц задержан (?) в районе боевых действий советских войск... Ничего не скажешь: в богатом русском языке можно подыскать удобоваримые выражения по любому поводу, а следовало бы называть вещи своими именами, как говорят итальянские крестьяне: «хлеб — хлебом, а вино — вином».)

Далее, напрашивается закономерный вопрос: какое же обвинение было предъявлено Валленбергу, добросовестно и самоотверженно выполнявшему благородную миссию по спасению тысяч невинных людей от утопавшей им смерти в газовых камерах?

года), без санкции «высшего руководства» — Политбюро или лично Сталина, которому Абакумов докладывал дела «государственной важности»...

Вот почему «наследники Сталина», в том числе таковой член Политбюро А. Громыко, подписавший злополучную «Памятную записку» в качестве заместителя министра иностранных дел, всячески уклоняются от правдивого освещения всех обстоятельств, связанных с «делом» Валленберга, организовывая лицемерными выражениями соболезнования...

Единственный «документ», на который ссылается автор «Памятной записки» — «рукописный отчет начальника свечности Лубянской тюрьмы Смольцова», не выдерживает серьезной критики.

Дело в том, что начальник свечности Лубянской (Внутренней) тюрьмы по своему должностному положению не мог «рапортовать» непосредственно министру государственной безопасности. ЭТО ИСКЛЮЧЕНО.

Такой «рапорт», как и другие донесения о событиях в тюрьме (в том числе о голодовках, объявляемых заключенными), мог исходить от начальника тюрьмы, каковым в то время, если память мне не изменяет, был полковник Миронов Александр Михайлович, уволенный после смерти Сталина «на пенсию».

«Внезапная смерть» заключенного во внутренней тюрьме (расположенной в здании МГБ ул. Дзержинского, 2/ — это «ЧП» Агрессивное происшествие), которое ни при каких обстоятельствах не могло пройти мимо начальника тюрьмы, где содержались более или менее «значительные» фигуры, попавшие туда по «особому» указанию министра или его заместителя. О смерти заключенного (как и о приведении в исполнение «приговора» о смертной казни) обязательно составляется акт, подписываемый начальником тюрьмы, судебным персоналом и прокурором, осуществляющим, хотя бы для видности, надзор за местами лишения свободы, где обязательно указывается причина смерти.

ЧТО ЖЕ ПРОИЗОШЛО В НОЧЬ НА 17.7.1947 г.?

Наиболее вероятной является следующая гипотеза: в отношении Валленберга состоялся «приговор» о высшей мере наказания по обвинению в «шпионаже» (видь, сватили его орга-

нелюб в том же подале Лубянки, где он участвовал в «ликвидации» сталинских жертв...).

И, наконец, если труп Валленберга был кремирован, то об этом произведене записки в московском крематории (тогда единственным на Дранской улице), этот факт легко проверить.

Родственникам погибших в тюрьмах и лагерях выдаются органами записки актов гражданского состояния (ЗАГС) свидетельства о смерти с указанным причиной смерти; при исполнении приговора о смертной казни в рафе «причина смерти» делается прочерк. В данном же случае советские органы не представили свидетельства установленного образца, а «рапорт Смольцова» таким доказательством служить не может.

В свете изложенных выше фактов следует признать, что «Памятная записка» МИД СССР от 6.2.1947 года является ничем иным как формальной отпиской, рассчитанной на умы незадачливых людей, принимающих на веру всякого рода странные; одновременно это — знаменитый обман как шведского правительства, так и заинтересованных в судьбе Валленберга лиц.

В целях установления истины о судьбе Рауля Валленберга правительству и общественности Швеции, а также участникам Мадридского Совещания по проверке выполнения Заключительного Акта по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе надлежит ПОТРЕБОВАТЬ от правительства СССР предоставления возможности ознакомиться со «следственным делом Валленберга», хранящимся в архивах КГБ СССР, для чего создать Международную комиссию с участием компетентных лиц.

Поскольку Советское правительство, как явствует из «Памятной записки», выразило «сожаление по поводу случившегося», родственникам Валленберга следует незамедлительно обратиться к советским властям с требованием выдачи официального документа О РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ Валленберга, после чего предъявлять иск о возмещении ущерба, связанного с его «делом».

ДАЛЬШЕ МОЛЧАТЬ НЕЛЬЗЯ. ТАЙНОЕ ДОЛЖНО СТАТЬ ЯВНЫМ! Пользуясь случаем, хочу призвать мировую общественность не ослабить усилий для выполнения всех обязательств и судьи Рауля Валленберга, ставшего жертвой тоталитаризма.

Иосиф Ицков

Munich, April 28 (CND) -- the following article appeared in The Stars and Stripes, April 28, 1981

New York Times

KRASNYI ARKHYV

IN THE FINAL, chaotic days of World War II, a young Swedish diplomat on a mission for the American government saved the life of a 16-year-old Hungarian Jewish youth named Tom Lantos by giving him an official-looking but probably invalid Swedish "protective passport."

Now Lantos has taken a step toward repaying the debt. As his first legislative act, the newly elected congressman, a Democrat from California, introduced a resolution to make that Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, an honorary American citizen.

Should the resolution pass, Wallenberg would become only the second man to be so honored. The first was Sir Winston Churchill, in 1963.

Yet, only a few years ago, the story of Wallenberg, who is credited with saving about 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Nazi gas chambers, seemed destined to remain an enigmatic, if heroic, footnote in history.

He disappeared when the Soviet army entered Budapest, although many believe he is still alive and being held in a Soviet prison.

Wallenberg's story has emerged from among the hundreds of causes that abound in Washington, their varied crusaders searching for the recognition of a generally skeptical government.

His case was brought up by seven nations in the Madrid conference on the Helsinki accords, was the subject of discussions at the highest level between the United States and the Soviet Union, was portrayed on the CBS news program *60 Minutes*, served as the subject of a cover article in the *New York Times Magazine*, provided the subject of a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary and may soon become a movie.

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

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

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

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

Lantos' contacts with a handful of senators, including Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, both Democrats, added some stat-

urs to her cause. Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister, spent the summer of 1979 going from office to office in Congress with Mrs. Lantos to drum up support.

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

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

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

"That gave a tremendous boost," she said.

Originally, the Russians maintained that they had no knowledge of Wallenberg, who went to Budapest at the request of the American War Refugee Board to organize a mission to rescue as many Jews as possible.

Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians and imprisoned despite his diplomatic immunity.

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

In 1957, the Russians admitted they had imprisoned Wallenberg, but they said he had died of a heart attack. But as recently as January, witnesses speaking at an international hearing in Stockholm reported that Wallenberg was alive and in prison.

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

"I've been talking with these people for years," said Mrs. Lantos, "indirectly through their staff, but never really getting to them before. Now I'm in a very different situation. Once you are a member of the same club, there is no difficulty."

Lantos encountered Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, at a cocktail party the other night. Haig said President Reagan had seen the *60 Minutes* program on Wallenberg and told the State Department to get behind the effort to help free him.

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

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

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CN116

KRASNYI ARKIV

261946/81

U.S.--RAOUL WALLENBERG NOMINATED FOR HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26 (1981) (CND/UPI) -- A MOVE HAS BEEN MADE IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO CONFER HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT.

A RESOLUTION TO THIS EFFECT WAS INTRODUCED TODAY BY DEMOCRAT TOM LANTOS, WHO ESCAPED HIS NATIVE HUNGARY AS A YOUTH DURING WORLD WAR TWO. THE RESOLUTION WAS CO-SPONSORED BY 258 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUPPORTERS OF THE RESOLUTION SAY IT COULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL LEVERAGE IN PRESSURING THE SOVIET UNION FOR AN EXPLANATION OF WALLENBERG'S FATE.

WALLENBERG WENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944 AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. TO TRY TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM DEPORTATION TO NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS. HE IS CREDITED WITH SAVING MANY LIVES BY ISSUING JEWS WITH SWEDISH PASSPORTS AND OTHER MEANS.

WHEN SOVIET FORCES ARRIVED IN HUNGARY IN 1945, WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED. SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAID HE LATER DIED, BUT OVER THE YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTED SIGHTINGS OF HIM IN LABOUR CAMPS.

TH/SP

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E/W-- WHERE IS RAOUL (WALLENBERG)? 1981

KRASNYI ARKIV :

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23 (SPECIAL)-- FOLLOWING COLUMN BY ELIZABETH MOYNIHAN, WIFE OF U.S. SENATOR DANIEL MOYNIHAN AND A MEMBER OF THE WALLENBERG WORKING GROUP, APPEARED IN SUNDAY'S WASHINGTON POST:

IT IS A BITTER IRONY THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS BECOMING A SYMBOL OF INJUSTICE BECAUSE OF HIS FATE WHEN HE SHOULD BE A SYMBOL OF HUMANITY BECAUSE OF HIS HEROISM. WALLENBERG'S STORY IS AS MYSTERIOUS AS IT IS TRAGIC.

IN 1944, WHEN THE NAZI DEFEAT WAS CERTAIN, ADOLF EICHMANN MADLY PURSUED THE "FINAL SOLUTION" BY DEPORTING HUNGARIAN JEWS TO NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. WAR REFUGEE BOARD, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT WALLENBERG TO BUDAPEST ON A RESCUE AND RELIEF MISSION. DEFYING EICHMANN, HE SAVED AT LEAST 20,000 PEOPLE FROM DEPORTATION TRAINS AND ANOTHER 70,000 FROM VIOLENT DEATH IN THE GHETTO. HIS METHODS WERE DARING AND DRAMATIC, AND THE PERSONAL RISK WAS ENORMOUS. BUT WALLENBERG SEEMED TO HAVE A CHARMED LIFE UNTIL JANUARY 1945, WHEN THE RUSSIANS ENTERED BUDAPEST AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY TOOK HIM INTO CUSTODY.

ALTHOUGH PREVIOUSLY DISCLAIMING KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, IN 1957 THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY REVERSED ITSELF, STATING THAT HE HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN PRISON IN 1947. NEITHER THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT NOR WALLBERG'S FAMILY ACCEPTED THIS STATEMENT BECAUSE IT CAME WITHOUT THE USUAL DOCUMENTS AND BECAUSE HIS NAME WAS MISSPELLED ON THE SINGLE NOTE PROVIDED AS EVIDENCE.

MOST AMERICANS WHO KNEW ABOUT WALLENBERG PRESUMED HE WAS DEAD UNTIL RELEASED SOVIET PRISONERS CLAIMED HE WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE GULAG. THESE ASSERTIONS STUNNED HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN JEWS, AMONG THEM REP. TOM LANTOS, WHO WAS SAVED BY WALLENBERG. IN JULY 1979, LANTOS AND HIS WIFE ENCOURAGED WALLENBERG'S SISTER TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES TO SEEK HELP. SENS. FRANK CHURCH, CLAIBORNE PELL, DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN AND RUDY BOSCHWITZ AGREED TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS OPERATED WITH A SMALL WORKING GROUP. AS OUR GOAL WAS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF WALLENBERG - NOT TO GENERATE ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA -- IT WAS FELT THAT DIPLOMATIC AND PRIVATE MEANS OF RESOLVING THE MYSTERY SHOULD BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE ANY LARGE PUBLIC CAMPAIGN WAS ORGANIZED.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN SUPPORT WAS IMMEDIATE: PRESIDENT CARTER RAISED THE WALLENBERG QUESTION, AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT PRESSED THE INQUIRY. THE 96TH CONGRESS PASSED A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION HONORING WALLENBERG AND CALLED ON OUR DELEGATION TO RAISE HIS CASE AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. IN MADRID, SEN. PELL JOINED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION LED BY MAX M. KAMPELMAN IN AN APPEAL FOR WALLENBERG. WHEN THE SOVIETS RESPONDED TO ANY OF THESE INQUIRIES, THEY MERELY REPEATED THE 1957 STATEMENT. (PTO)

FF104

USSR - AP/UPI ON ESTONIAN 1981 KRASNYI ARKHY 182024/81

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18 (AP) --AN ESTONIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS OF HARD LABOR BY THE ESTONIAN SUPREME COURT IN TALLINN TUESDAY, ESTONIAN EXILE SOURCES REPORTED HERE WEDNESDAY.

VELJO KALEP, A 46-YEAR OLD CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, IN HIS DEFENCE SPEECH REFUTED ALLEGATIONS THAT HE HAD TAKEN PART IN "ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA", BUT WAS FOUND GUILTY BY THE SUPREME COURT, ANTS KIPPAR TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"I HAD TELEPHONE CONTACTS WITH THREE DIFFERENT SOURCES IN ESTONIA WHO SAID THAT KALEP GOT FOUR YEARS AND WILL PROBABLY BE SENT TO A LABOR CAMP IN PERM WEST OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS," KIPPAR SAID.

KALEP WAS ACCUSED OF POSSESSING BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAPERS "HARMFUL TO THE SOVIET UNION," AMONG THEM THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE AND NOVELS BY NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN, SAID KIPPAR, AN ESTONIAN IMMIGRANT TO SWEDEN AND HEAD OF THE ESTONIAN SUPPORT ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

HE WAS ALSO ACCUSED OF POSSESSING DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL (WALLENBERG), WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945.

KALEP IS MARRIED WITH THREE CHILDREN. HIS WIFE WORKS AS A SEAMSTRESS AND WILL PROBABLY BE ALLOWED TO KEEP HER JOB, KIPPAR SAID. KALEP HAS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR PERMISSION TO EMIGRATE TO JOIN HIS FATHER IN TORONTO, CANADA, WHICH WAS ALSO HELD AGAINST HIM AT THE TRIAL, KIPPAR SAID.

ALTHOUGH THE TRIAL WHICH BEGAN LAST MONDAY WAS CALLED "OPEN", ONLY KALEP'S WIFE AND TWO SISTERS WERE ALLOWED IN THE TINY COURTROOM SEATING 20, THE REST OF THE SEATS BEING OCCUPIED BY SECRET POLICE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, KIPPAR SAID.

THE FORMER ESTONIAN REPUBLIC WAS ANNEXED BY THE SOVIET UNION IN 1944 TOGETHER WITH THE TWO OTHER BALTIC STATES, LITHUANIA AND LATVIA.

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STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18 (UPI) - THE ESTONIAN HIGH COURT HAS SENTENCED A DISSIDENT TO FOUR YEARS IN A LABOR CAMP FOR COLLECTING MATERIAL ON MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG AND ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION, A DISSIDENT SOURCE SAID WEDNESDAY.

ANT KIPPAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE STOCKHOLM-BASED RELIEF CENTER FOR ESTONIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE, SAID VELJO KALEP, A 46-YEAR-OLD ENGINEER, WAS SENTENCED TUESDAY AFTER A TWO-DAY TRIAL IN THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL OF TALLIN.

KALEP WAS CHARGED WITH WRITING LETTERS WITH ANTI-SOVIET CONTENT, COLLECTING MATERIAL ON WALLENBERG AND POSSESSING FORBIDDEN LITERATURE, KIPPAR SAID.

KALEP DENIED THE FIRST CHARGE BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE CONTESTED THE OTHER ALLEGED OFFENCES, KIPPAR SAID.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AFTER HE HAD SAVED AN ESTIMATED 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS BY ISSUING THEM WITH SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

THE SOVIETS HAVE SINCE CLAIMED HE DIED IN A MOSCOW JAIL IN 1947 BUT PERSISTENT REPORTS HAVE REACHED THE WEST THAT WALLENBERG WAS STILL LINGERING IN SOVIET CUSTODY.

THE SWEDS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED FOR THE 1981 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

KIPPAR SAID HE EXPECTED TWO OTHER ESTONIANS TO BE TRIED ON CHARGES OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN APRIL.

(AFP VERSION BEING ISSUED BY HAND AS F-588)

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USSR - ESTONIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST GETS FOUR YEARS
 STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18 ¹⁹⁸¹ (AP/UPI/AFP) -- REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY
 SAID THE ESTONIAN SUPREME COURT HAD SENTENCED AN ESTONIAN HUMAN
 RIGHTS ACTIVIST, VELJO KALEP, TO FOUR YEARS HARD LABOR FOR
 ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA. KRASNYY ARKHIW

THE REPORTS QUOTED ESTONIAN EXILED DISSIDENT ANTS KIPPAR AS SAYING
 HE HAD INFORMATION FROM ESTONIAN SOURCES THAT KALEP, A 46-YEAR-OLD
 ENGINEER, HAD BEEN SENTENCED YESTERDAY. KIPPAR IS CHAIRMAN OF THE
 STOCKHOLM-BASED CENTRE FOR ESTONIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE.

KIPPAR TOLD NEWSMEN KALEP HAD DENIED ALLEGATIONS HE HAD TAKEN PART
 IN ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA. KIPPAR SAID KALEP WAS ALSO
 ACCUSED OF WRITING LETTERS OF AN ANTI-SOVIET CHARACTER, OF POSSESSING
 WHAT WAS CALLED FORBIDDEN LITERATURE, OF APPLYING TO EMIGRATE TO
 CANADA AND WITH COLLECTING INFORMATION ON MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
 RA~~OU~~L WALLE~~N~~BERG.

WALLE~~N~~BERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND
 DISAPPEARED. THAT WAS AFTER HE HAD SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE
 GERMANS. THE SOVIETS HAVE SINCE SAID HE DIED IN PRISON BUT THERE HAVE
 BEEN REPORTS HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE. TD/CK

CND61

1981

KRASNYI ARKHIV

131447/81

USSR--ESTONIAN DISSIDENT, CLAIMING WALLEMBERG LINK, FACES TRIAL STOCKHOLM, MARCH 13 (AP/CND)--ESTONIAN EXILE SOURCES SAY A LEADING ESTONIAN DISSIDENT -- WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG -- FACES CHARGES OF ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION. THE DISSIDENT IS VELJO KALEP, WHO WAS ARRESTED LAST OCTOBER. N-O TRIAL DATE WAS GIVEN.

IN STOCKHOLM TODAY, EXILE SOURCES SAID THE LATEST INFORMATION ABOUT THE KALEP CASE WAS PROVIDED BY HIS WIFE IN A TELEPHONE CALL FROM TALLINN, THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL.

KALEP'S WIFE REPORTED HE CLAIMED TO HAVE FOUND NEW EVIDENCE ON RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET FORCES IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. WALLEMBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO BY GETTING THEM OUT OF OCCUPIED HUNGARY. THE SOVIETS SAY HE DIED IN PRISON -- BUT HIS FAMILY AND SOME OTHERS IN THE WEST THINK HE MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

MRS. KALEP SAID SHE DID N-O-T KNOW JUST WHAT INFORMATION HER HUSBAND HAD UNCOVERED. THE EXILE SOURCES WHO SPOKE WITH HER TOLD OF OTHER REPORTS THAT KALEP HAD BEEN SEARCHING FOR INFORMATION ON WALLEMBERG WHEN KGB POLICE AGENTS ARRESTED HIM IN THE ESTONIAN COASTAL CITY OF PARNU.

THE SOURCES SAID THSAT TWO OTHER ARRESTED ESTONIAN DISSIDENTS FACE CHARGES OF ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA. THEY ARE TIIIT MADISSON -- WHO WAS DETAINED IN PARNU THE SAME DAY AS KALEP -- AND VIKTOR NIITSOO, ARRESTED LAST DECEMBER IN TARTU. (MORE ON BUFF)

CB/wd/6

Munich, March 2 (OND) -- the following article appeared in New Statesman, Feb 27, 1981

KRASHYI AKKHY

Christopher Hitchens on a long-lost hero

EVEN IF, as seems likely in the extreme, Raoul Wallenberg is dead, he won't lie down. For newcomers, a brief recapitulation. Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat, sent by his government to Budapest in 1944 on a humanitarian mission. His devoted and exemplary work, which involved the issue of protective Swedish passports to persecuted and endangered citizens, saved the lives of many thousands of Jews and others. During the horrific period in which the German occupying forces and the native Hungarian fascists governed the country, he made an indelible impression on all who met him.

That indelible impression has haunted the Soviet government ever since. Russian troops took Wallenberg into 'protective custody' in Budapest in 1945 (that much they admit) and the outside world has not seen him since. Yet there have been persistent reports from ex-Gulag prisoners that they have seen Wallenberg alive and in custody. The Russian defence of their position has altered several times over the years, but they now stubbornly maintain that he died of 'heart failure' in 1947.

The most recent sighting was by a Moscow antiques dealer who testified that during a three year sentence in 1975 he had met an unidentified Swede who had apparently been in prison for

thirty years. Other partially corroborated glimpses of Wallenberg include: the Verkhne-Uralsk prison in the Chelyabinsk region from the end of the 1940s to 1953; in the Alexandrovsky central prison in Irkutsk from 1953 to 1955 and in the Vladimir prison from 1955 to the late 1960s. All these have been entered by the Swedish government in an official "White Book" on the affair.

Now there is another piece of evidence for the file. The photograph shows a statue to Wallenberg erected by the Hungarians government in 1948. The inscription on the plinth reads:

Raoul Wallenberg, Emissary of the Swedish nation July 1944 - Jan 1945. He was a leader of the Swedish

Royal Embassy Budapest. His noble and humanitarian activities in the darkest days of destruction made him our legendary hero. This monument will proclaim our eternal gratitude in the centre of our city whose persecuted people in the darkest night of an inhuman era remember his unparalleled guardianship.

The night before its unveiling in April 1948 the statue was 'removed'. It was found years later, minus the inscription and the plinth, standing outside a chemical factory in Debricin 120 miles from Budapest. By luck, a visiting Jew photographed the statue in its original setting. It depicts a man slaying the serpent of tyranny. Ralph Steadman's drawing shows the serpent swallowing the man. □

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WORLD -- 0030 INTRO WALLENBERG (NEW STORY)

(WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 23) 1981

KRASNYI ARKHIV

GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES AND SWEDEN HAVE OFFERED A REWARD OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR INFORMATION THAT WOULD HELP THEM TRACE RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT MISSING SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO.

HE WAS ON THE STAFF OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST DURING THE WAR AND ISSUED SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO HUNGARIAN JEWS SO THEY COULD FLEE FROM THE NAZIS.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET FORCES IN 1945. SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAID HE LATER DIED BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OVER THE YEARS THAT HE IS IN A SOVIET LABOUR CAMP.

THE REWARD IS BEING OFFERED BY THE FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION OF STOCKHOLM.
(CND/UPI/REUTER) RF

N058

KRASNYI ARKHYV

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WORLD - WALESA, ORLOV, WALLEBERG PROPOSED FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

OSLO, FEBRUARY 18 (DPA/GND)--A TOP OFFICIAL OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT THE LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THIS YEAR'S AWARD RANGES FROM POLISH TRADE UNION LEADER LECH WALESA TO THE SALVATION ARMY.

JACOB SVERDRUP, THE COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SAID IN OSLO THAT BESIDE THE CHAIRMAN OF POLAND'S INDEPENDENT SOLIDARITY LABOR MOVEMENT, THE PROPOSALS INCLUDE IMPRISONED SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST YURI ORLOV, AND RAOUL WALLEBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS AND VANISHED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1945.

SVERDRUP SAID THE LIST OF PROPOSALS INCLUDES MORE THAN 50 INDIVIDUALS AND 13 ORGANIZATIONS.

AMONG THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF), THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN EL SALVADOR, AND THE SALVATION ARMY. OTHER INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED FOR THE AWARD ARE FORMER WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ROBERT MCNAMARA, SWEDISH DISARMAMENT EXPERT MRS. ALVA MYRDAL, AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZIMBABWE, ROBERT HUGABE.

DR. SVERDRUP SAID THE LIST ALSO CONTAINED "OTHER INTERESTING NAMES" WHICH COULD PRODUCE A SURPRISE WHEN THE AWARD IS ANNOUNCED IN OCTOBER. HE DID NOT ELABORATE. SL/AE

WSH007

GELB

GELB

E/W-- NEW ACTION ON THE RAOUL (WALLENBERG) MYSTERY CASE **KRASNYI AKHVI**
 WASHINGTON, JAN. 30 (SPECIAL BARTHOLOMEW) A NEWLY-ELECTED
 HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN SOON PLANS TO PAY OFF A 36-YEAR-OLD
 DEBT AS HIS FIRST CONGRESSIONAL ACT.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS LANTOS SAID IN AN RFE/RL INTERVIEW THAT HE
 WILL INTRODUCE A BILL WITHIN THE NEXT SIX WEEKS MAKING RAOUL
 WALLENBERG, THE LONG-MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, AN HONORARY AMERICAN
 CITIZEN. BY TAKING SUCH ACTION, LANTOS SAYS THE U.S. WILL BE ABLE TO
 "LEGITIMATELY" BECOME INVOLVED IN EFFORTS TO FREE WALLENBERG FROM A
 SOVIET PRISON.

LANTOS AND HIS WIFE, ANNETTE, WERE AMONG THE 100,000 HUNGARIAN
 JEWS SAVED BY WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST DURING THE CLOSING MONTHS OF
 WORLD WAR TWO WHEN THE NAZIS WERE TRYING TO KILL OFF ALL THE JEWS
 LEFT IN HUNGARY. WALLENBERG WAS SENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944 ON AN
 AMERICAN-SPONSORED MISSION TO SAVE THE LIVES OF JEWS. HE WAS SEIZED
 BY THE SOVIET ARMY IN 1945 FOR HIS DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES. THE SOVIETS
 ANNOUNCED IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN
 1947. HOWEVER, OVER THE YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG
 WAS INDEED ALIVE.

AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING HELD IN STOCKHOLM EARLIER THIS MONTH ON
 THE FATE OF WALLENBERG CONCLUDED THAT THE DIPLOMAT WAS ALIVE AND IT
 CALLED FOR HIS RELEASE FROM SOVIET IMPRISONMENT. ONE OF THE
 ORGANIZERS OF THE HEARING WAS MRS. LANTOS WHO WAS ALSO THE FOUNDER OF
 THE INTERNATIONAL FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE.

LANTOS AND HIS WIFE FEEL A VERY PERSONAL DEBT TO WALLENBERG. BUT
 BEYOND THAT, THEY BOTH SAY HIS CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT IS AN
 "OUTRAGEOUS INJUSTICE" WHICH MUST BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE
 WORLD.

MRS. LANTOS SAYS THE STOCKHOLM HEARING WAS A TURNING POINT IN THE
 WALLENBERG CASE. SHE SAYS: "IT WAS A TREMENDOUS HISTORIC OCCASION.
 IT WAS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE FIRST
 TIME TO HAVE THE EVIDENCE HEARD IN PUBLIC. AND THE HEARING
 ESTABLISHED A CONSENSUS THAT THE WALLENBERG CASE IS UNRESOLVED AND
 THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE N-O-T PROVED THAT HE IS DEAD. ON THE
 CONTRARY, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT COMPLETELY NEGATES THE RUSSIAN CLAIM
 THAT WALLENBERG IS DEAD AND SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT HE IS
 ALIVE."

CONGRESSMAN LANTOS ADDS: "THE FACTS ARE THAT WE HAVE A VERY LARGE
 NUMBER OF PEOPLE, UNKNOWN TO EACH OTHER, WHO HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN BY
 THE CLAIM THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE."

LANTOS, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAYS
 "HE INTENDS TO SEEK AN EARLY APPOINTMENT" WITH PRESIDENT RONALD
 REAGAN TO ENLIST HIS SUPPORT IN THE WALLENBERG CASE. FORMER PRESIDENT
 JIMMY CARTER PERSONALLY RAISED THE MATTER WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT
 LEONID BREZHNEV AND CONGRESS LAST YEAR PASSED A RESOLUTION CALLING
 FOR WALLENBERG'S FREEDOM.

LANTOS, WHO REPRESENTS THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA IN CONGRESS, SAYS
 HIS BILL WILL FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE "PLIGHT OF ONE OF THE GREATEST
 HUMANITARIANS OF OUR AGE." HE SAYS HE EXPECTS IT TO RECEIVE LARGE
 BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT. LANTOS NOTES THAT IT'S UNUSUAL FOR A FOREIGN
 NATIONAL TO BE GRANTED HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP AS HE HAS PROPOSED
 FOR WALLENBERG. THE LAST RECIPIENT OF THIS HONOR WAS THE LATE ENGLISH
 STATESMAN, WINSTON CHURCHILL.

IN A WARNING TO THE SOVIETS, LANTOS SAYS THEY WOULD BE
 "WELL-ADVISED" TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WESTERN EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF
 WALLENBERG; BUT HE ADDS: "OUR PURPOSE IS N-O-T TO EMBARRASS THE SOVIET
 UNION. OUR PURPOSE IS TO DO JUSTICE TO A MAN WHO DESERVES IT." (PTO)

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E/W-- (1) -- NEW ACTION ON THE RAUL WALLENBERG MYSTERY CASE

MRS. LANTOS SAYS WALLENBERG'S EFFORTS TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND HIDING THEM IS "ONE OF THE GREATEST STORIES OF JUSTICE AND HEROISM IN OUR GENERATION."

HER EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG BEGAN LONG BEFORE HER HUSBAND WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS. BUT SHE ADMITS THAT NOW HE IS A CONGRESSMAN, HE CAN GIVE THE CASE GREATER PUBLIC VISIBILITY.

MRS. LANTOS COMPARES THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH THE RECENT RELEASE OF THE AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN IRAN. IN AN ELOQUENT PLEA SHE SAYS: "WE MOVED HEAVEN AND EARTH TO FREE OUR HOSTAGES. YET, RAUL WALLENBERG, WHO HAS BEEN REALLY SERVING THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF HUMANITY, HAS BEEN IN GULAG CAPTIVITY FOR OVER 13,000 DAYS. AND YET NO SOVIET ASSETS HAVE BEEN FROZEN, NO SOVIET DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED TO RETALIATE FOR THE CONSIDERABLE INJUSTICE COMMITTED AGAINST HIM. IT IS MY SINCERE BELIEF THAT IT IS THE MORAL OBLIGATION OF EVERY SELF-RESPECTING FREE GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD TO PROTEST THE INCARCERATION OF RAUL WALLENBERG WITH AT LEAST AS MUCH VIGOR AS WE HAVE PROTESTED THE INCARCERATION OF OUR OWN DIPLOMATS IN IRAN." BY

KRASNYI AKHIV

Munich, Jan. 22 - (CND/EC) ¹⁹⁸¹ - following article by Rolf Stroebinger appeared in the Bonn weekly RHEINISCHER MERKUR (cons) of Jan. 23, 1981; titled: "Der Kream bleibt unter Verdacht"

Nach dem Einmarsch der Roten Armee in Budapest verschwand Schwedens Diplomat Wallenberg, der Tausende von Juden vor dem Transport in die KZs rettete, spurlos. Ein Hearing in Stockholm versuchte soeben, sein Schicksal zu ermitteln.

Wallenberg mit der Aufgabe betraut wurde, als Legationsrat an der Botschaft in Budapest den ungarischen Juden zu helfen. Der junge Diplomat, der in den Vereinigten Staaten Architektur studierte und später in der schwedischen Hauptstadt als Exportkaufmann tätig war, hatte seine Mission sehr ernst genommen. Sofort nach seiner Ankunft in Ungarn rief er eine Hilfsorganisation ins Leben, zu deren Angestellten 409 Juden zählten. Er ließ 10 000 Dokumente drucken, die die schwedische Krone trugen und besagten, daß der Besitzer des "Passes" unter Schutz der schwedischen Regierung stehe.

Kontakt nahm Wallenberg auch mit Persönlichkeiten der katholischen Kirche auf. Vor allem mit dem damaligen Vertreter des Vatikans in der Türkei, Roncalli. Mit ihm - dem späteren Papst Johannes XXIII. - verstand sich der Schwede besonders gut. Er vereinbarte mit ihm, daß in den Luftschutzkellern Budapests Tausende von Juden heimlich getauft wurden. Als Gläubiger wurden sie von den Behörden nicht als Juden betrachtet und entgingen den Verfolgungen.

Auch seinen Gesprächspartner in der SS-Dienststelle für den Abtransport der jüdischen Bevölkerung Ungarns nach Auschwitz und Majdanek, SS-Sturmabführer Adolf Eichmann, überzeugte der Schwede in harten und langwierigen Gesprächen, daß vor allem alte jüdische Bürger sowie Kinder vorerst von den Transporten ausgenommen werden sollten. Eine Tat, die ihm - einem Nichtjuden - bei Eichmann die Beschimpfung "Judenband" einbrachte.

Am 13. Januar 1945 bat Raoul Wallenberg eine Streife der Rotarmisten, daß er als schwedischer Diplomat zum Kommandanten der Sowjettruppen in Budapest, General Tschernitschew, gebracht werde. Vier Tage später - am 17. Januar - wurde es zum letztenmal gesehen. In einem Wagen der Sowjetarmee, begleitet von drei Rotarmisten, fuhr er vor das Haus der schwedischen Mission in der Tatra-Straße 6 um mitzuteilen, daß er sich auf Befehl des sowjetischen Oberkommandierenden, Marschall Rodion Malinowski, nach Debreczen, der provisorischen Hauptstadt Ungarns, in sein Hauptquartier begeben solle. „Ich weiß nicht, ob als Gast oder als Gefangener“, sagte er seinem Mitarbeiter, Direktor Müller, und lachte verlegen.

Es war das letzte Mal, daß man Wallenberg als freien Menschen gesehen hatte... Schon am nächsten Tag wurde der schwedische Botschafter in Moskau, Staffen Söderblom, vom sowjetischen stellvertretenden Außenminister Dekanossow informiert, daß sich Raoul Wallenberg unter den Schutz der Roten Armee gestellt habe. Einen Monat später, im Februar 1945, bekam Wallenbergs Mutter von der damaligen sowjetischen Botschafterin in Schweden, Alexandra Kollantay, eine Nachricht, daß sie um ihren Sohn nicht bangen müsse. „Er ist wohl auf und in sicherer Obhut der Roten Armee“, heißt es.

Dann wurde er still um Raoul Wallenberg, dem „Helden von Budapest“, wie ihn ungarische Juden nannten. Und am 18. August 1947 wollten die Sowjets nichts mehr über sein Schicksal wissen. Andrej Wyschinski, sowjetischer stellvertretender Außenminister, teilte der schwedischen Regierung mit, daß sich Wallenberg nicht in der Sowjetunion befinde und daß er den sowjetischen Behörden überhaupt nicht bekannt sei. „Es ist wahrscheinlich“, so äußerte arrogant der ehemalige Chefankläger Stalins in den großen Moskauer Schauprozessen, „daß Wallenberg kurz vor der Befreiung Budapests von deutschen Nationalsozialisten ermordet worden ist.“

Nachdem die schwedische Regierung einige Jahre ziemlich lustlos nach dem Schicksal ihres Diplomaten geforscht hatte, verlangte man jetzt doch von den Sowjets die Aufklärung der Widersprüche in der Darstellung über das Schicksal Wallenbergs. Fast zehn Jahre nachdem Andrej Wyschinski erklärt hatte, daß der Name Wallenberg den Sowjets nichts sage, teilte am 6. Februar 1957 der Vizeaußenminister der Sowjetunion, Andrej Gromyko, den

Im Kream wird der schwedische Sonderbotschafter in der Sowjetunion, Staffen Söderblom, von Josef Wissarionowitsch Stalin empfangen. Es ist Freitag, der 14. Juni 1946.

Der Diplomat richtet dem sowjetischen Diktator die Grüße seines Königs und des Ministerpräsidenten Albin Hansson aus.

Es folgt eine etwas peinliche Stille. Söderblom wird ein wenig unsicher. Stalin gerät schließlich die Nervosität des Botschafters. Erst dann fragt er nach dem Grund seines Besuchs.

Söderblom erklärte - so berichtete er kürz danach dem Außenministerium in Stockholm - daß der Legationsrat an der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg, kurz nachdem die ungarische Hauptstadt von der Roten Armee besetzt wurde, verschwunden sei.

Unter besonderem Schutz der Roten Armee

Stalin: „Sie wissen doch, daß wir einen Sonderbefehl erlassen haben, dem zufolge die in Budapest befindlichen Schweden unter unserem Schutz stehen...“

Söderblom: „Selbstverständlich bin ich darüber informiert. Ich persönlich bin davon überzeugt, daß Wallenberg einem Unfall oder Raubüberfall zum Opfer gefallen ist.“

Stalin (nachdenklich): „Wie lautete doch der Name - Wallenberg?“

Söderblom: „Ja, Raoul Wallenberg.“

Stalin machte sich einen Vermerk in seinem Notizbuch.

Mitte 1944 wandten sich die amerikanischen Kriegsdienstingezentrale, die direkt dem damaligen US-Präsidenten F. D. Roosevelt unterstand, der Jüdische Weltrat und das Internationale Komitee des Roten Kreuzes an die schwedische Regierung mit einer Bitte: Schweden möchte nach Budapest einen Diplomaten entsenden, der versuchen sollte, die etwa siebenhunderttausend ungarischen Juden vor der Ermordung durch die SS und die ungarischen Faschisten zu retten.

Am 9. Juli 1944 teilte die Regierung in Stockholm mit, daß der 32jährige Raoul

(PTO)

Schweden mit, daß Wallenberg doch in der Sowjetunion gewesen sei. „Leider ist er“, so sagte Gromyko, bereits am 17. Juli 1947 im berüchtigten Gefängnis des sowjetischen Staatssicherheitsdienstes, in der Moskauer Ijublanka, an Herzversagen gestorben.

Es läßt aber nicht nur bei amtlichen sowjetischen Widersprüchen über das Schicksal Wallenbergs. Es meldeten sich immer mehr Zeugen, die aussagten, daß sie auch nach dem 17. Juli 1947 — dem angeblichen Tode des Diplomaten — diesen nicht nur gesehen, sondern mit ihm auch gesprochen hätten. Auf dem soeben in Stockholm abgehaltenen Wallenberg-Hearing wurden der Öffentlichkeit überzeugende Beweise vorgelegt, daß die von Gromyko 1967 vorgetragene und von dem sowjetischen Ministerpräsidenten Alexej Kossygin im September 1979 wiederholte These, daß Wallenberg 1947 im Ijublanka-Gefängnis gestorben sei, nicht mehr aufrechterhalten werden kann. Dagegen sprechen zahlreiche in Stockholm vorgetragene Erkenntnisse, die sich in fünf Punkten zusammenfassen lassen:

1. Andre Schimkewitsch, ein in Paris lebender Russe, sagte aus, daß er im Dezember 1947 mit Wallenberg im Ijublanka-Gefängnis die Zelle teilte.

2. In den fünfziger Jahren berichtete eine große Anzahl von Zeugen über Wallenbergs Gefangenschaft nach 1947. Es gibt Zeugnisse finnischer, französischer, schweizerischer, österreichischer und amerikanischer Staatsbürger, die Wallenberg entweder gesehen haben oder mit ihm in Gefängnissen in Kontakt gewesen sind. Konkret: Der vermittelte Schwede wurde im Lager unweit von Putna, im Gefängnis von Wladimir, in einem Lager bei Gorkij in der Zelle T7, in einer speziellen psychiatrischen Klinik in Blagoweschensk gesehen.

3. Bemeindruckend war die Aussage des russischen Juden Jan Kupplin, der während seiner Haft 1975 im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis einem Schweden begegnet sein will, der bereits 30 Jahre in der Sowjetunion inhaftiert gewesen sei.

4. Bemerkenswert ist ferner ein Verhörprotokoll des verhafteten sowjetischen Generals Kopriannow, der dem Mithäftling Wallenberg in den Jahren 1953-1954 mehrmals gesehen haben will. Der Ex-General ist im Juni 1979 nach fünfjährigen Verhören durch den KGB gestorben.

5. Schließlich teilte einer der Teilnehmer

des Stockholmer Hearings, der Leiter des jüdischen Dokumentationszentrums in Wien, Simon Wisenthal mit, daß er mindestens 14 Augenzeugen kenne, die nach dem von den Sowjets angegebenen Todesdatum Wallenberg noch lebend gesehen hätten.

Dies alles — so das Ergebnis der Untersuchung in Stockholm — widerspricht den sowjetischen Darstellungen, daß Raul Wallenberg im Sommer 1947 verstorben sei. Es schließt nicht aus, daß er — heute 69 Jahre alt — wahrscheinlich noch lebt. Nicht nur die schwedische Regierung, auch die Menschenrechtskommission der Vereinten Nationen sowie die Menschenrechtskommission des Europarates sollten sich mit dem Schicksal des vermittelten schwedischen Diplomaten beschäftigen.

TASS: „Geschrei um Wallenberg“

Ob allerdings die Bemühungen um die Aufklärung des Schicksals von Raul Wallenberg auf Erfolg rechnen können, muß leider bezweifelt werden. Schon einige Stunden nachdem der Abschlußbericht des Stockholmer Wallenberg-Hearings veröffentlicht wurde, erklärte die sowjetische amtliche Nachrichtenagentur TASS, daß das „Geschrei um Wallenberg“ nichts anderes als eine antisowjetische Provokation sei. Es scheint, daß man in Moskau nicht gewillt ist, sich weiterhin mit der Frage nach dem Überleben oder Sterben des Mannes, der ungezählte Menschen vor einem grausamen Tod rettete, zu beschäftigen.

Wallenberg wurde bereits 1948 für den Friedensnobelpreis vorgeschlagen. Auch Albert Einstein unterstützte damals den entsprechenden Antrag. „Ich würde es nur für recht und billig halten“, so Einstein in einem Brief an das norwegische Nobelkomitee, „wenn Raul Wallenberg der Nobelpreis zuerkannt würde. Ich würde mich glücklich schätzen, wenn Sie diese meine Erklärung in Ihrem Appell erwähnen würden.“

Der Wunsch Einsteins ist bisher nicht erfüllt worden. Einstein ist inzwischen verstorben. Vielleicht sollte jetzt ein deutscher Friedensnobelpreisträger seinen Vorschlag aufgreifen. Willy Brandt könnte es tun!

1130/81

Munich, Jan. 20 - (CND/EC) - following article by Peter Nonnenmacher (Stockholm) appeared in today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (left-11b) titled: "Pathos fuer den Fast-Heiligen"

Schwedischen Reportern wurde es unbehaglich zumute. Was den Berichterstatter in dem fürstlich-vornehmen Spiegelssaal des Stockholmer Grand Hotel bitter aufstieß, war das Pathos, mit dem die versammelte 500köpfige „Raoul-Wallenberg-Gemeinde“ eine als internationales Hearing angekündigte Veranstaltung zur Weheweise für einen Betnahe-Heiligen umfunktionierte. Eine „religiöse Stimmung“, meinten selbst im Fall Wallenberg engagierte Beobachter mitfühlend, habe den sachlichen Gehalt der Veranstaltung überlagert. Als ebenso peinlich wie bescheiden wurde die Erhebung Wallenbergs, des „Retters der Juden“, zu einem „zweiten Christus“, empfunden.

Dabei richtete sich die Kritik am „Wallenberg-Kreuzzug“ („Die Legende verdeckt die historischen Zusammenhänge“) keineswegs gegen Erregung und Empörung der nächsten Angehörigen des schwedischen Diplomaten, der 1945 in sowjetischer Haft verschunden war und seither unauffindbar ist. Sie zielte eher auf diejenigen, die, einen frostigen Zeitstreif folgend, den Fall Wallenberg eben erst für ihre Zwecke entdeckt haben. Selbst Simon Wiesenthal, der nach Stockholm geriet war „aus Pflichtgefühl als Jude und als einer, der selbst dem Konzentrationslager entkommen ist“, nicht verwundert fest, daß bei den neuen Gott-Wallenberg-frei-Aktionen neben einem geschürften Menschenrechtsempfinden offenkundig „die Abneigungen gegen die Sowjets“ eine zentrale Rolle spielte.

Erst in jüngster Zeit häuften sich die Veröffentlichungen über den „Helden von Budapest“, begann die westliche Welt Wallenberg wiederzuentdecken. In den Vereinigten Staaten glückte es der Ungarin Anette Lantos, im Zeichen der Carterschen Menschenrechtskampagne prominente Politiker wie den demokratischen Senator und Ex-UNO-Botschafter Pat Moynihan für den Fall Wallenberg zu interessieren. In Großbritannien setzte sich der konservative Abgeordnete Winston Churchill (Enkel des „großen“ Churchill) für die Neubeschäftigung mit Wallenberg ein. „Wallenbergs Schicksal ist ein typisches Beispiel dafür, was geschehen kann, wenn man zuläßt, daß ein autoritäres System sich ausbreitet.“

Daß die derart attackierten Krenml-Herren nun, 36 Jahre danach, mit einer massiven Wallenberg-Bewegung konfrontiert sind, haben sie sich freilich selbst zuschreiben. Nur zögernd und nach langem Drängen bequeme man

sich in Moskau 1957 zu einer knappen Auskunft über Raoul Wallenbergs Schicksal: Der Schwede, so Außenminister Gromyko damals, sei vermutlich 1947 in Moskau verstorben, und schuld an seinem Tod sei das stalinistische Regime jener Jahre gewesen.

Daß eine Reihe von Zeugen Wallenberg noch in späteren Jahren in verschiedenen sowjetischen Gefängnissen angetroffen haben will, focht die Sowjets nie an; weitere Nachforschungen anzustellen und detailliertere Informationen mitzuteilen, fand Moskau sich auch nie bereit — selbst dann nicht, als Schwedens Außenminister Olo Ullsten im vergangenen Jahr förmlich um eine Neuntersuchung des Falles im sowjetischen Außenministerium ansuchte.

Die weitere Verfolgung des Wallenberg-Schicksals durch den Westen empfand Moskau schlicht als „Provokation“. Und als am Samstag, zum Abschluß des Stockholmer Hearings, mehrere hundert Demonstranten vor der Sowjetbotschaft eine Resolution mit dem Ergebnisse ihrer Nachforschungen überreichen wollten, erwartete sie aus der Fernsprechanlage am verriegelten Botschaftstor die kühle Antwort, die Botschaft sei leider geschlossen. Zu Recht wiederholte da Olo Ullsten seinen Vorwurf, im Fall Wallenberg zeigten sich die Sowjets offensichtlich „kooperationsunwillig“.

Im Juli 1944, 32jährig, kam Raoul Wallenberg nach Budapest. Der Sprößling aus dem einflußreichen schwedischen Wallenberg-Clan — Bankier Marcus Wallenberg gilt noch heute als reichster Mann Schwedens — hatte unter anderem in Michigan/USA ein Architekturstudium absolviert, in Hilfe eine Bankreihe begonnen und zahlreiche Länder bereist; in Ungarn sollte er, als Gesandter des neutralen nordischen Königreichs und mit geheimer amerikanischer Unterstützung, das diplomatische Kunststück fertigbringen, dem Vernichtungswahn der Faschisten in den letzten Kriegsmonaten so viele Juden wie möglich zu entreißen.

Das gelang Wallenberg mit Hilfe von „Schutzpässen“, die er jüdischen Bürgern in Ungarn ausstellen ließ — Geleitpässe zur fiktiven „Rückführung“ von Juden nach Schweden, die ihre Inhaber unter den Schutz der schwedi-

schen Botschaft stellten. Mit einer in aller Eile aufgebauten Fabrik, die 300 Mitarbeiter zählte, und dem Aufbau von über 80 Häusern in Budapest, denen er „exterritorialen Status“ verschaffte, schuf der junge Schwede die Voraussetzungen für ein „internationales Getto“ in Budapest, zu dessen Existenz und Schutz später auch die Gesandten anderer neutraler Staaten beitrugen. Selbst aus schon bereitgestellten Deportationslisten rettete Wallenberg in diesem zweiten Halbjahr 1944 oft noch Hunderte von Menschen, indem er Überraschend mit Namenslisten auf den Bahnhöfen auftauchte und in letzter Minute jüdische Familien unter schwedischen Schutz stellte.

Im Januar 1945, als die Rote Armee nach Budapest vorrückte, nahm Wallenberg im Auftrag seiner Botschaft mit dem sowjetischen Marschall Malinowski Kontakt auf und reiste ins Hauptquartier Debrecen, um die Lage der Juden im Budapest-Getto zu besprechen. In Begleitung sowjetischer Wachen tauchte Wallenberg im Januar noch einmal in seinem Budapest Büro auf und teilte mit, daß er nach Debrecen zurückkehren müsse, jedoch nicht wisse, „ob als Gast oder als Gefangener“. Am 17. Januar 1945 ließen die Sowjets die schwedische Regierung wissen, Wallenberg sei in „Schutzhaft“ genommen. Von da an verliert sich jede sichere Spur des Schweden im stalinistischen Rußland.

Warum — diese Frage wurde oft gestellt — nahmen die Sowjets den Schweden gefangen? Vermutete man, wegen der amerikanischen Unterstützung seiner Mission, eines Spion der USA in ihm?

Das Besondere an Wallenbergs Fall war aber, daß sein „offizieller“ Todesdatum auf Zweifel stieß und bis heute bezweifelt wird — mehr als ein Dutzend über alle Welt verstreute ehemalige Sowjethäftlinge wollen Wallenberg nach dem Juli 1947 noch in sowjetischen Gefängnissen getroffen haben. Am verlässlichsten scheinen dabei noch die Angaben jener des Gulag, die der Schweden in den ersten Monaten und Jahren nach dem Juli 1947 gesehen zu haben meinen — wie der in Paris lebende Russe André Schmkvjewitch, der beim Stockholmer Hearing bekräftigte, er habe im Dezember 1947 zwei Tage lang mit Wallenberg im Ljubljanka-Gefängnis die Zelle geteilt.

Für „unwahrscheinlicher“ halten schwedische Historiker hingegen die Aussagen von Zeugen, die glauben, Wallenberg noch in den letzten Jahren gesehen zu haben.

945/121

KRASNY ARCHIV

Munich, Jan. 19 - (CND/EC) - following article appeared in the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG (cons) of Jan. 18/19, 1981; titled: "Hearing" ueber Raoul Wallenberg in Stockholm"

Hg. in: J. Ch. M. Kopenhagen, 16. Januar 1981

In Stockholm ist ein zweitägiges «Hearing» über den mysteriösen Fall des seit dem 17. Januar 1945 in Budapest in sowjetischer Gefangenschaft verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg zu Ende gegangen. Die privat organisierte Versammlung, vor welcher sogar der greise Bankier Marcus Wallenberg auftrat und die nun von Tass als «antissowjetische Provokation» apostrophiert worden ist, erbrachte kaum Neues zur Aufklärung, verabschiedete aber eine Resolution, in welcher erneut die sowjetische Darstellung von 1957, wonach Wallenberg am 17. Juli 1947 im Moskauer Ljubjanka-Gefängnis einem Herzversagen erlegen ist, zurückgewiesen wird. Auf Grund unzähliger Zeugnisaussagen, aus denen hervorgeht, dass der Vermisste noch am Leben sei, wird die sofortige Freilassung verlangt. Das Dokument wurde dem schwedischen Außenminister Ullsten zugeweiht. Er hatte am ersten Tag des Hearings dessen Organisationskomitee empfangen und seinerseits in einer Grussadresse an die Versammlung betont, dass die schwedische Regierung die sowjetische Version vom Tod Wallenbergs im Jahre 1947 nie als endgültige Antwort akzeptiert und deshalb in den letzten Jahren mehrmals — darunter im vergangenen Juni in einem Gespräch zwischen Ullsten und Gromyko — in Moskau neue Erkundigungen angestellt habe.

Prominente Teilnehmer

Das Wiederaufleben der Nachforschungen im Fall Wallenberg geht diesmal auch auf private amerikanische Initiative zurück. Unter der in Stockholm anwesenden Prominenz waren Simon Wiesenthal und Gideon Hausner, der Ankläger in Israels Prozess gegen Eichmann, zu entdecken. Der 1912 geborene Raoul Wallenberg war am 9. Juli 1944 als schwedischer Ad-hoc-Diplomat nach Budapest gegangen und hatte in einem halben Jahr unter beispiellosem persönlichem Einsatz durch Ausstellung von «Schutzpässen» etwa hunderttausend ungarische Juden vor der Deportation in die Gaskammern der Nazis gerettet. Der mutige junge Schwede; der selbst mit Eichmann zusammentraf und in seinem Rettungswerk trotz Morddrohungen gegen ihn unablässig fortfuhr, wurde für viele der Verfolgten zu einem strahlenden Symbol der Menschlichkeit inmitten einer Apokalypse. Sein Wirken geschah unter anderm auch auf Bitten

des amerikanischen «War Refugee Board». Das mag ihm zum Verhängnis geworden sein, als er sich nach der Eroberung Budapests durch die Rote Armee am 13. Januar 1945 den Sowjets stellte. In Begleitung eines Sowjetoffiziers und zweier Militäripolizisten wurde er am 17. Januar 1945 zum letztenmal gesehen, als er gerade ins Hauptquartier Marschall Malinowski nach Debreczen geführt werden sollte.

Fragen an Moskau

Welche Gründe die Sowjets zur Verhaftung Wallenbergs bewegen haben mögen, ist nie abgeklärt worden. Noch vor Kriegsende liess Moskau indes durch seine Botschafterin in Stockholm, *Alexandra Kollontai*, mitteilen, Wallenberg befinde sich unter sowjetischem Schutz. Die darauffolgenden schwedischen Erkundigungen wurden amtlicherseits kaum mit viel Nachdruck geführt, was heute manchmal übergangen wird. 1947 liess dann Stalins Außenminister Wischinski in Stockholm mitteilen, dass Wallenberg in der Sowjetunion nicht aufzufinden sei. Das geschah einen Monat nach jenem Datum, das zehn Jahre später — nach weiteren schwedischen Demarchen — von Moskau schliesslich als Zeitpunkt des Todes Wallenbergs genannt werden sollte. Selbst Chruschtschew musste sich später bei einem Schwedenbesuch eine Frage nach Wallenberg durch den damaligen Ministerpräsidenten Erlander anhören. Damals und später blieb Moskaus Antwort stereotyp: Raoul Wallenberg war 1947 verstorben. Niemals wurden indes die Gründe für seine Verhaftung und Verschleppung genannt.

Zugleich tauchten immer wieder Personen auf, die versicherten, den Vermissten direkt oder indirekt in sowjetischen Gefängnissen oder Zwangsarbeitslagern angetroffen zu haben. Hinweise gab es aus unzähligen verschiedenen Gebieten der Sowjetunion und selbst noch aus den letzten Jahren. Ihr Wahrheitsgehalt ist schwer zu überprüfen. Doch führten sie nun zu dieser Wiederbelebung der Nachforschungen, zu denen die in Amerika offenbar erst seit kurzem realisierte Erkenntnis beigetragen hat, dass Raoul Wallenberg auch in amerikanischem Auftrag handelte. In Israel ist schon früher dieses «Gerechten» gedacht worden. Zweifel von ganz unterschiedlicher Seite, ob Wallenberg tatsächlich noch am Leben sein könne, werden nun überlagert von der durch dieses Hearing unter Mobilisierung einer breiten Öffentlichkeit vorgetragenen Forderung, dass der Kream endlich die fälligen vollen Auskünfte zum Schicksal dieses Retters der Budapester Juden gebe.

1200/21

E/W - THE WALLENBERG TRIBUNAL

P- 534

Munich, Jan. 19 - (CND/EO) ¹⁹⁸¹ - following article appeared in today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (left-lib) titled: "Fackeln vor der Sowjetbotschaft"

KRASNY AKNIV

P. N. STOCKHOLM, 18. Januar. Mit einem Fackelzug und einer Demonstration vor der sowjetischen Botschaft in Stockholm endete am Wochenende eine internationale Veranstaltung zum Fall des 1945 in der Sowjetunion verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg. Mehrere hundert Demonstranten forderten die Freigabe Wallenbergs, den seine Angehörigen und prominente Politiker des Westens noch immer am Leben und in sowjetischen Gefängnissen glauben. Moskau wies die Proteste zurück. Die Nachrichtenagentur TASS bezeichnete das Stockholmer „Wallenberg-Tribunal“ als „Provokation“ und blieb bei der sowjetischen Behauptung, Wallenberg sei schon 1947 gestorben. Am Rande des Kongresses gab der frühere israelische Chefankläger Gideon Hausner bekannt, Bundeskanzler Schmidt habe bei seinem Moskauer Besuch im vergangenen Jahr Staats- und Parteichef Breschnew nach Wallenberg gefragt. Breschnew soll versprochen haben, den Fall Wallenberg von neuem prüfen zu lassen.

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KRASNYI ARKIV

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E/W--WALLENBERG DEMONSTRATION HELD IN STOCKHOLM
(WITH CND72)

1981
STOCKHOLM, JAN 17 (AP)--A FEW HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS WITH TORCHES AND BANNERS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE TODAY TO DEMAND THE RETURN OF HOLOCAUST HERO RAOUL (WALLENBERG), 35 YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WAS TAKEN AWAY BY SOVIET TROOPS IN WAR-RAVAGED BUDAPEST.

THE DEMONSTRATORS, WHO SHOUTED "WE WANT WALLENBERG BACK", VAINLY TRIED TO DELIVER A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT TO THE EMBASSY BUT WERE REBUFFED BY A LOUDSPEAKER VOICE AT THE GATE.

THE NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION CONCURRED WITH SIMILAR ACTIONS IN SEVERAL CAPITALS, INCLUDING WASHINGTON, LONDON, PARIS AND TEL AVIV.

HEADING THE DEMONSTRATION WERE THE SWEDISH PRESIDENT OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, LAWYER INGRID GAERDE WIDEMAR WHO ALSO PRESIDED OVER A TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL WALLENBERG HEARING HERE THURSDAY AND YESTERDAY, AND EX-DIPLOMAT PER ANGER, WHO WORKED WITH WALLENBERG TO SAVE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS. HE WAS ALSO THE LAST SWEDE TO SEE HIS COMPATRIOT BEFORE HE VANISHED INTO THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM.

"DURING THE HEARING EVIDENCE CAME OUT WHICH MAKES US MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER THAT HE IS ALIVE. WE DEMAND THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES MAKE A NEW INVESTIGATION AND RELEASE WALLENBERG," COMMITTEE HEAD GAERDE WIDEMAR SAID.

THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE WILL TRY POSSIBILITIES OF SENDING A DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION SEEKING ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS IN THE WALLENBERG FILE THERE, SHE ADDED.

MAJOR STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS TODAY ALSO URGED THE USSR EDITORIALY TO ABANDON ITS ATTITUDE OF CLINGING TO A 1947 STATEMENT THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN A NOTORIOUS MOSCOW PRISON THAT YEAR, A STORY DISPROVED BY MANY WITNESSES OVER THE YEARS.

SVENSKA DABBLADET, CONSERVATIVE, COMMENTED THAT "IT WOULD BE UNREASONABLE TO DENY THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG'S FATE PUTS A VERY SEVERE STRAIN ON THE GOOD AND FRIENDLY RELATION ALL SANE PEOPLE WISH BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND THE USSR."

"...IT IS THE INABILITY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE SHOWN SO FAR TO UNDERSTAND THE STRENGTH AND NATURE OF THE SWEDES COMMITMENT TO THIS CASE WHICH IN A FROM ALL ASPECTS UNFORTUNATE WAY IRRITATES THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR NATIONS," THE PAPER CONCLUDED.

ANOTHER STOCKHOLM DAILY, DAGENS NYHETER (LIBERAL), SAID:
"THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING WAS BOTH FOR THE GOOD AND BAD FOR THE ORGANIZERS...WHEN THE SOVIET MOUTHPIECE TASS TALKS ABOUT AN 'ANTI-SOVIET PROVOCATION' IT HAS THE RING ONLY OF A DEFENSE FOR A VERY SICK CASE...ALTHOUGH THE HEARING WAS MORE OF A MANIFESTATION THAN A REAL EVALUATION OF AVAILABLE TESTIMONIES...THERE ARE ENOUGH INTERESTING REPORTS TO MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY CORRECT JUDICIAL INSTANCE TO DECLARE WALLENBERG DEAD."

"NEW EFFORTS WILL FOLLOW THIS HEARING, AS NEITHER THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEES NOR THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT GIVE UP. AT ALL LEVELS THE SOVIET LEADERS NOW FACE QUESTIONS ABOUT HIM. THEY SHOULD PONDER THE WISDOM OF INSISTING WITH THE EVASIONS OF THE PAST THREE DECADES," DAGENS NYHETER SUGGESTED. WD/

E/W-- PANEL URGES REOPENING OF WALLEMBERG CASE

BY JOHN VINOCCUR

1981
KRASNYI ARKHIW

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 16 (NYT)-- AN INTERNATIONAL PANEL CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION THURSDAY TO REOPEN THE CASE OF RAOUL (WALLEMBERG) THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT PRESUMED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET PRISONS AFTER SAVING THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN THE FINAL DAYS OF WORLD WAR II.

AFTER A HEARING IN WHICH THE PANEL WAS TOLD THAT WALLEMBERG HAD BEEN SEEN ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES REPORTED HIM DEAD, THE GROUP CONCLUDED THAT THE ORIGINAL SOVIET STATEMENT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TRUE AND THAT "TRAGIC MISINFORMATION" HAD BEEN ADVANCED ABOUT THE DIPLOMAT'S FATE.

"WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE," SAID A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PANEL, WHICH WAS HEADED BY INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, A JUSTICE OF THE SWEDISH SUPREME COURT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLEMBERG ASSOCIATION, WHICH SPONSORED THE MEETING.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE DESCRIBED THE HEARING AS AN ANTI-SOVIET PROVOCATION.

A MEMBER OF A PROMINENT FAMILY OF BANKERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS, WALLEMBERG WOULD BE 69 YEARS OLD TODAY. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT HIM TO BUDAPEST IN MID-1944 AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS TO TRY TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM DEPORTATION TO NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. WITH WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS BLUFF, HEROISM AND CONTEMPT FOR CONVENTION, WALLEMBERG MANAGED TO ISSUE PROTECTIVE PASSES TO ABOUT 20,000 JEWS AND TO ASSIST INDIRECTLY PERHAPS 100,000 MORE.

WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945, WALLEMBERG AND HIS DRIVER WERE PLACED UNDER WHAT WAS DESCRIBED TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY A MONTH LATER AS SOVIET PROTECTION. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE SOVIET UNION REGARDED HIM AS A POSSIBLE SPY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BUT IN 1947, ANDREI V. VYSHINSKY, THE SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT THE DIPLOMAT WAS NOT IN THE SOVIET UNION AND WAS UNKNOWN TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS CHANGED THEIR STORY IN 1957, WHEN REPORTS FROM RETURNING PRISONERS OF WAR MENTIONED WALLEMBERG. FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO REPORTED THAT A SEARCH OF PRISON ARCHIVES SHOWED THAT WALLEMBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL IN JULY 1947 AT THE AGE OF 35.

THE MOST UNUSUAL TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE PANEL THURSDAY WAS A REPORT FROM ANDRE SHIMKEVICH, WHO SAID THAT HE SERVED 27 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE IN SOVIET JAILS FROM 1930 TO 1957.

"I MET RAOUL WALLEMBERG IN DECEMBER 1947," SHIMKEVICH SAID.

"NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN IN PRISON."

HE SAID THAT THEY SHARED THE SAME CELL FOR TWO DAYS, FIVE MONTHS AFTER THE DIPLOMAT'S REPORTED DEATH. WALLEMBERG, THE WITNESS SAID, TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS A DIPLOMAT UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR SPYING. SHIMKEVICH DECLINED TO REPLY TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS ABOUT WHETHER HE HAD TOLD OF THE MEETING BEFORE, AND, IF NOT, WHY HE HAD WITHHELD THE INFORMATION. (PTO)

E/W-- (1) -- PANEL URGES REOPENING OF WALLENBERG CASE

OTHER TESTIMONY CAME FROM SIMON WIESENTHAL, WHO RUNS THE JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTER IN VIENNA. HE SAID THAT GENNADI N. LUPRIYANOV, A SOVIET GENERAL SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN ALLEGED PLOT, TOLD A RELIABLE INFORMANT NOW IN THE WEST THAT HE HAD SPENT TIME WITH WALLENBERG IN 1953, 1955 AND 1956.

THE NAME OF THE INFORMANT WAS NOT DISCLOSED AT HIS REQUEST, WIESENTHAL SAID, BUT ACCORDING TO ONE ACCOUNT, THE GENERAL, WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON, DIED IN 1979 AFTER BEING HOUNDED BY THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE FOR DISCUSSING HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SWED.

AN AMERICAN, MARVIN W. MAKIINEN, A PROFESSOR OF BIOPHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1961 AND SERVED 28 MONTHS IN PRISON ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES, TOLD THE PANEL A CELL MATE SPOKE TO HIM OF THE PRESENCE OF A SWEDÉ AT A TIME WHEN OFFICIALS IN STOCKHOLM KNEW OF NO OTHER POSSIBLE SWEDISH PRISONERS IN THE SOVIET UNION EXCEPT WALLENBERG.

"WE'VE HAD NO SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE FROM THE SOVIETS ABOUT HIS FATE, AND CONSIDERABLE MATERIAL INDICATING THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG DID NOT DIE AS "WE'VE BEEN TOLD," SAID A MEMBER OF THE PANEL, GIDION HAUSNER, THE CHIEF ISRAELI PROSECUTOR IN THE TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN. "THEREFORE, WE CLING TO THE IDEA THAT HE IS ALIVE. TA

1981
STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 16 (CND/SPECIAL/SAARSEN-KARLSTEDT) -- THE TWO-DAY WALLENBERG HEARING OPENED IN STOCKHOLM YESTERDAY WITH A PUBLIC SESSION ARRANGED BY THE SWEDISH RAOU (WALLENBERG) ASSOCIATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE.

THE HEARING IN THE POMPUS HALL OF MIRRORS IN STOCKHOLM'S GRAND HOTEL, IS ATTENDED BY ABOUT 500 PEOPLE, ABOUT HALF OF THEM JOURNALISTS. IT IS INTENDED TO DEMONSTRATE THE GENERAL CONCERN ABOUT THE FATE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT AND TO UNDERLINE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO GET HIM RELEASED FROM SOVIET IMPRISONMENT, IF HE IS STILL ALIVE.

WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING SOME 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HE WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES NEAR BUDAPEST IN JANUARY, 1945 -- 35 YEARS AGO HIS MONTH.

THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE DECLARED THAT HE DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN MOSCOW'S LYUBYANKA PRISON ON JUNE 14, 1947. BUT THERE HAVE BEEN CLAIMS, FROM SOURCES WHO HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED, THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE IN A SPECIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL NEAR THE SOVIET-CHINESE BORDER TWO YEARS AGO AND THAT HE RECEIVED MEDICAL TREATMENT IN A PRISON HOSPITAL IN THE LENINGRAD REGION IN 1980.

NO VERIFICATION WAS OFFERED FOR THESE CLAIMS AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING.

ON THE OTHER HAND, AN ENTIRELY NEW WITNESS WAS FLOWN TO STOCKHOLM FROM PARIS. HE WAS A RUSSIAN-BORN FRENCH CITIZEN, 66-YEAR-OLD ANDRE SHIMKEVICH, WHO SAID HE HAD SPOKEN TO WALLENBERG IN LYUBYANKA IN DECEMBER, 1947 -- SIX MONTHS AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEATH. HE SAID WALLENBERG SEEM DEPRESSED. AT THAT TIME, HE HAD NOT YET BEEN SENTENCED.

WHEN PRESSED FOR DETAILS, IN PARTICULAR BY A NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT, HE SAID THAT AT THE TIME OF THE MEETING HE HAD BEEN IN PRISON FOR 17 YEARS. HE WENT TO THE SOVIET UNION FROM FRANCE TO VISIT HIS RUSSIAN FATHER AND WAS ARRESTED IN 1930, AT THE AGE OF 16, ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES. HE WAS JAILED IN THE SOVIET UNION FOR 27 YEARS.

SHIMKEVICH SAID HE WAS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE PRISONER WAS A SWEDE NAMED WALLENBERG. HE SAID HE WOULD SWEAR TO THIS. BUT HE REFUSED TO GIVE ANY MORE DETAILS.

THIS CAUSED A TURMOIL AMONG THE JOURNALISTS PRESENT, WHO COMPLAINED THAT THEY HAD HAD ENOUGH OF UNNAMED WITNESSES AND UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES.

BUT THEY LISTENED MORE CALMLY TO ANOTHER WITNESS, HARVIN MAKIINEN, 42-YEAR-OLD PROFESSOR OF BIOPHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. HE WAS ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE WHILE AN EXCHANGE STUDENT IN KIEV AND SPENT 28 MONTHS IN THE VLADIMIR PRISON, AT ONE TIME WITH THE AMERICAN U-2 PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS.

MAKIINEN DESCRIBED SOVIET PRISON AND LABOR CAMP CONDITIONS AND TOLD OF A PROMINENT SWEDISH PRISONER IN A SOLITARY CELL WHOM A LATVIAN-BORN TRUSTEE PRISONER NAMED KRUMINS BELIEVED TO BE WALLENBERG.

THE 20-MEMBER PANEL IS HEADED BY SWEDISH SUPREME COURT JUSTICE INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR. ITS MEMBERS INCLUDE WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER, PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, A NUCLEAR PHYSICIST; GIDEON HAUSNER, THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR AT THE EICHMANN TRIAL; AND SIMON WIESENTHAL, THE HEAD OF THE JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTER IN VIENNA.

THE HEARING RECEIVED A LETTER FROM SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN SAYING THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WELCOMED ALL EFFORTS WHICH COULD CLARIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE AND WOULD EXAMINE ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION WHICH EMERGES FROM THE HEARINGS.

THE PANEL MEMBERS YESTERDAY DREW UP A DRAFT RESOLUTION WHICH IS TO BE RELEASED TODAY, IT SAYS WALLENBERG'S DEATH CANNOT BE CONFIRMED, SINCE TOO MANY FORMER PRISONERS CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE AFTER HIS REPORTED DEATH. IT CALLS ON THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO PROMPTLY REEXAMINE THE CASE AND RELEASE WALLENBERG, IF HE IS ALIVE. BS/

E/W--AGENCIES ON WALLEBERG HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM (WITH CNOB1) KRASNYI ARKHIV

STOCKHOLM, JAN 16 (UPI)--AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE SAID TODAY IT WILL ASK THE SOVIET UNION TO OFFICIALLY RE-OPEN AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FATE OF MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG.

THE SOVIETS HAVE OFFICIALLY LISTED WALLEBERG, WHO HELPED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS ESCAPE NAZI PERSECUTION, AS HAVING DIED IN A MOSCOW JAIL IN 1947.

THE TWO-DAY HEARING ORGANIZED BY THE "RAOUL WALLEBERG COMMITTEE," SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE" EXISTED TO SHOW THAT WALLEBERG WAS ALIVE LONG AFTER THAT DATE AND STILL MAY BE ALIVE.

ONE COMMITTEE MEMBER CALLED ON ALL WESTERN COMMUNIST PARTIES TO INTERVENE WITH MOSCOW ON WALLEBERG'S BEHALF.

THE SOVIETS ARRESTED THE SWEDE IN BUDAPEST IN 1947 FOR STILL-UNKNOWN REASONS BUT AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS 1947 DEATH WAS NOT MADE UNTIL 1957.

THE RESOLUTION SAID THAT "TRAGIC MISINFORMATION" MAY HAVE PASSED THROUGH A PRISON DOCTOR'S HANDS. THE HEARING, ATTENDED BY INTERNATIONAL JURISTS AND AUSTRIAN NAZI HUNTER SIMON WIESENTHAL, WAS DUE TO PRESENT ITS RESOLUTION TO SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLA ULLSTEIN LATER TODAY.

BRITISH POLITICIAN GREVILLE JANNER SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD ASK THE SOVIET UNION "TO RECEIVE A COMMISSION AND INVESTIGATE THE LIFE OF A MAN THEY CLAIMED DIED IN THEIR CUSTODY."

SWEDISH MEMBERS OF THE WALLEBERG COMMITTEE WOULD BE ASKED TO NOMINATE THE DIPLOMAT FOR THE 1981 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, JANNER SAID.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS YESTERDAY CITED EAST EUROPEAN SOURCES FOR THEIR CLAIMS THAT WALLEBERG WAS STILL ALIVE.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 16 (REUTER)--SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEBERG, SAID BY THE SOVIET UNION TO HAVE DIED IN ONE OF ITS PRISONS IN 1947, WAS NOMINATED FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TODAY AS PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO DETERMINE THE WARTIME HERO'S FATE.

NATIONAL RAOUL WALLEBERG COMMITTEES WILL ALSO TRY TO HAVE THE CASE TAKEN UP BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND WILL SEEK TO VISIT THE SOVIET UNION TO STUDY EVIDENCE THERE.

THE MOVES WERE ANNOUNCED AFTER A TWO-DAY HEARING HERE WHICH DISCUSSED EVIDENCE THAT WALLEBERG, CREDITED WITH SAVING OVER 30,000 JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN BUDAPEST BEFORE BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS IN 1945, WAS STILL ALIVE INSIDE A SOVIET PRISON.

"EACH INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT EXAMINED UNDER A LEGAL SPOTLIGHT IS FOUND WANTING," BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT GREVILLE JANNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH WALLEBERG COMMITTEE, SAID AFTER THE MEETING. "EACH STRAND IS WEAK, BUT IF YOU PUT ALL OF THEM TOGETHER THEY PRODUCE A FABRIC OF MASSIVE SUBSTANCE AND STRENGTH."

THE HEARING, ORGANISED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES, PRODUCED STATEMENTS, MAINLY FROM ANONYMOUS SOURCES, THAT MR WALLEBERG LIVED ON AFTER 1947.

MEMBERS OF WALLEBERG COMMITTEES WILL APPROACH EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES, ASKING FOR THEIR INTERCESSION WITH MOSCOW.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS SAID YESTERDAY THE HEARING WAS A PROVOCATIVE VENTURE IN WHICH NATIONS SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND ISRAEL WERE USING THE ISSUE TO DAMAGE SOVIET-SWEDISH RELATIONS AND ENCOURAGE ANTI-SOVIET FEELINGS. (P.T.O.)

E/W--(1) AGENCIES ON WALLENBERG HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, JAN 16 (AP)--AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING ON THE FATE OF HOLOCAUST HERO RAOUL WALLENBERG -- BELIEVED TO BE IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION SINCE 1945 -- ENDED TODAY WITH A CALL FOR THE RUSSIANS TO RELEASE HIM.

THE HEARING ALSO ANNOUNCED A SERIES OF ACTIONS THAT WILL BE TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING SOME 100,000 JEWS IN WAR-RAVAGED HUNGARY FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

WALLENBERG, WHO CAME TO BUDAPEST IN JULY 1944 ON A U.S.-SPONSORED MISSION TO SAVE THE JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION BY THE NAZIS IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF WORLD WAR II, WAS SEIZED BY THE SOVIET RED ARMY IN JANUARY 1945.

THE SOVIETS, WITHOUT PRESENTING EVEN AN AUTOPSY, LATER SAID HE DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON ON JULY 17, 1947.

"THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE," A BRIEF RESOLUTION ENDING THE TWO-DAY HEARING SAID. "THE HEARING REQUESTS THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO RE-EXAMINE THE CASE PROMPTLY AND TO RETURN RAOUL WALLENBERG TO HIS FAMILY."

BRITISH M.P. GREVILLE JANNER, A MEMBER OF THE 20-STRONG PANEL THAT LED THE HEARING, SAID THE PANEL WILL ASK THE SOVIETS TO RECEIVE AN INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION MADE UP OF CHAIRMEN OF RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEES IN VARIOUS WESTERN COUNTRIES.

THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY YESTERDAY BRANDED THE STOCKHOLM HEARING AS A "PROVOCATION" AND MAINTAINED THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947.

"WE WILL ALSO CONTACT EVERY COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE WEST TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE NAME OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOR THE SYMBOLISM HIS CASE REPRESENTS," JANNER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

JANNER SAID THAT WALLENBERG, WHO WAS UNSUCCESSFULLY NOMINATED FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN THE LATE 1940S, WILL BE RENOMINATED FOR THE 1981 AWARD.

THE PANEL HEARD TESTIMONY THAT WALLENBERG AND HIS AIDES ISSUED SWEDISH PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS TO SOME 30,000 JEWS THAT THE NAZIS PLANNED TO KILL.

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ALSO STOPPED THE SENDING OF 70,000 OTHER JEWS TO NAZI DEATH CAMPS BY WARNING A NAZI GENERAL, "I WILL SEE TO IT THAT YOU BE HANGED AFTER THE WAR" IF THE MASS DEPORTATION WAS CARRIED OUT, THE PANEL LEARNED.

THE PANEL BASED ITS CONCLUSION THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE ON FIRST-HAND AND SECOND-HAND TESTIMONIES FROM SOURCES, INCLUDING FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS, WHO SAID THEY MET THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEATH. THE REPORTED CONTACTS RANGE FROM DECEMBER, 1947, TO FEBRUARY, 1980.

"EACH STRAND OF EVIDENCE MAY BE WEAK BUT PUT TOGETHER THEY REPRESENT A MOST POWERFUL CASE," JANNER SAID. "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE SOVIET STATEMENT CONCERNING THE DEATH OF RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS AND IS NOT TRUE."

WALLENBERG WOULD BE 68 TODAY IF HE SURVIVED 35 YEARS IN SOVIET PRISONS. HD/WD/

1981
KRASNYI ARKIV

Munich, Jan. 19 - (CND/EC) - following article by Guenter Graffenberger appeared in the West Berlin daily DER TAGESPIEGEL (right-lib) of Jan. 18, 1981; titled: "Was Schweden im Fall Wallenberg versäumte"

Von unserem Korrespondenten

Stockholm, 17. Januar

"Gerichte, nichts als Gerichte", stöhnten die vielen Journalisten, die im Stockholmer Grandhotel dem sogenannten Wallenberg-Symposium beiwohnten. 36 Jahre nach dem Verschwinden des damals 31jährigen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg aus der schwedischen Botschaft in Budapest in den Wirren der letzten Kriegstage das Zweiten Weltkrieges war nun erneut versucht worden, Licht in das Dunkel um den mysteriösen Fall Wallenberg zu bringen.

Stimmte die sowjetische Version, wonach Wallenberg Ende 1947 bereits im Moskauer Lubjanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzleiden verstorben sei, 33 Jahre alt? Oder lassen sich die Spekulationen erhärten, wonach Gefangene aus vielen Lagern am Himmer, in Sibirien und an der chinesischen Grenze mit Wallenberg noch in den fünfziger Jahren in Berührung waren oder von anderen geholt hatten, sie seien mit dem ehemaligen schwedischen Diplomaten zusammen gewesen, der 1945 in Budapest versucht hatte, Tausende von Juden vor dem Zugriff der SS zu retten und den Juden sogenannte "schwedische" Schutzbriefe ausshändigte.

Keine Augenzeugen

Um das Ergebnis vorwegzunehmen: bei dem zweitägigen Verhör in Stockholm ist nichts Neues gesagt worden, um etwa die sojetische Behauptung zu widerlegen. Da trat einer nach dem anderen vor die Kameras und Mikrofone, schilderte, was er über Wallenberg wusste. Aber dabei gab es nicht einen der auch wirklich mit Wallenberg über 1947 hinaus zusammengekommen war.

Dann trat der Sendorchef des internationalen Bankhauses Wallenberg, Marcus, auf das Podium und hielt eine schwungvolle, sogar beklemmte Rede. Aber sie stimmte die Schweden dennoch nachdenklich, denn das Bankhaus Wallenberg hat sich, wie auch am Freitag die Zeitung "Dagens Nyheter" schrieb, in der Vergangenheit nicht dadurch ausgezeichnet, energischer nach dem Schicksal des entfernten Verwandten Raoul Wallenberg zu forschen als es bisher geschah, wohl auch so meint die Zeitung, um nicht die Geschäftsbeziehungen des Hauses mit der Sowjetunion unnötig zu belasten.

Nicht einmal der frühere schwedische Gesandte in Moskau 1945/46, Staffan Soederblom, hatte viel Aufhebens von dem Verschwinden Wallenbergs gemacht, als er zu Stalin vorgelassen worden war. Soederblom legte Stalin die Worte gewissermaßen in den Mund, als er erklärte: "Da ist ja unser Wallenberg verschwunden, aber Sie haben wohl auch nichts darüber gehört?" worauf Stalin nur noch "Nein" zu sagen brauchte. Und damit war für die schwedische Diplomatie der Fall Wallenberg erst einmal zu den Akten gelegt.

Kritik am Außenministerium

Das ganze schwedische Volk konnte vor knapp einem Jahr diese Passage lesen, als das Stockholmer Außenministerium etliche Akten zum Fall Wallenberg freigegeben hatte. Auf den Ruf des Volkes, warum Soederblom nicht energischer Stalin zu Leibe gerückt sei, ließ sich der inzwischen pensionierte Soederblom zu Wort melden und erwiderte, er sei vom Außenministerium dahelb angewiesen worden, Stalin zwar nach Wallenberg zu fragen, aber ihn dabei nicht zu verstimmen. Schweden

hatte damals gerade den Russen einen Milliardenkredit zum Wiederaufbau gewährt. Und das neutrale Schweden war angesichts eines sehr schlechten moralischen Gewissens auf Grund der langen Freundschaft zu Hitler-Deutschland dabei, sich sowjetisch neu zu orientieren und mit dem Kriegslager Sowjetunion zu arrangieren.

So weit muß man zurückblättern, um zu begreifen, warum dieses Wallenberg-Verhör in Stockholm erst 1981 zustande gekommen ist und nicht schon 1955. Denn gerade damals holte ja Adenauer die letzten noch in Gefangenschaft verbliebenen Zeugnissen von Deutschen aus der Sowjetunion. Damals war der Preis dafür, daß Adenauer in Moskau die deutsche Spaltung anerkannte, "Dagens Nyheter" als Flaggschiff des jüdischen Hauses Bonnier schreibt also zu Recht, wäre es damals nicht auch für die Schweden an der Zeit gewesen, energischer nach Wallenberg zu forschen; warum hätten die Russen damals noch einen Schweden zurückhalten sollen, der im Gegensatz zu den Verbrechern jener verurteilten Deutschen in der Sowjetunion versucht hatte, Menschenleben zu retten? Gewiß soll es sich dabei zumeist um solche Juden gehandelt haben, die Beziehungen zu Schweden und den USA hatten, denn Wallenberg unterschätzte seinen Auftrag auch mit heimlicher Unterstützung des damaligen amerikanischen Präsidenten Roosevelt. Aber Wallenberg konnte ja nicht allein Hilfe suchenden ungarischen Juden einen schwedischen Schutzpaß geben und mußte also irgendwo aussähen. Wer Beziehungen zu Schweden oder den USA hatte, kam zuerst an die Reihe.

Vermutlich, so sagte einer beim jetzigen Stockholmer Verhör, waren es jene Beziehungen zu den Amerikanern, die den sojetischen Offizier in Budapest stutzig machten und ihn veranlaßten, den Wallenberg erst einmal gefangenzunehmen und ihn nach Moskau bringen zu lassen. Es nicht zu tun, hätte den Offizier unter Stalin den Kopf kosten können. So waren damals die Zeiten.

Das Verhalten des Königshauses

Und die Schweden? Nicht einmal das Königshaus war bereit, wie ein Sekretär des Hofes schon früher mitgeteilt hatte, sich in Sachen Wallenberg zu engagieren — auf jeden Fall damals nicht. Das damalige Königshaus hatte alles getan, damit die Sache Wallenberg in Vergessenheit geraten würde, hatte jener Hofsekretär ausgeplaudert.

Mit anderen Worten: jene nationalen Worte aus dem Mund einiger Schweden stimmen nach Ansicht von "Dagens Nyheter" ganz und gar nicht mit der damaligen Wirklichkeit überein. Raoul Wallenberg — wenn er noch leben sollte, wäre er heute 68 Jahre alt — nachträglich zum Helden zu machen oder — wie es schwedische Historiker nennen — den Fall Wallenberg ständig politisch auszunützen und immer dann, wenn das Ost-West-Klima schlecht ist, am Fall Wallenberg zu rühren — klingt hohl und läßt einen bitteren Nachgeschmack zurück. Das Gremium des zweitägigen Wallenberg-Verhörs hätte vor keinem schwedischen Gericht bestehen können, aber der israelische Anwalt Gidon Heuser (Richmans-Ankläger) gab dies offen zu.

Niemand kann wohl annehmen, daß der heute 66jährige Wallenberg 36 Jahre lang in sojetischen Stralagern ausgehalten habe. Der Exilrusse Kronid Lubarski, der vor dem Symposium aussagte, sprach eigentlich das aus, was viele denken, daß es nämlich leider allzuwahr gibt, die den Fall Wallenberg ausnützen, um für einige Augenblicke im Rampenlicht der Weltöffentlichkeit zu stehen.

Moskau bleibt bei seiner Version

So steht also auch weiterhin fest, daß Wallenberg 1945 in die Sowjetunion gebracht wurde und — so sagen die Russen — dort 1947 leidet verstorben sei. Der schwedische Historiker Hans Villius erklärte, bisher habe niemand die Echtheit des Todesattests widerlegen können, alles andere seien Spekulationen. Die Schweden hätten sich selbst zuzuschreiben, daß das Kapitel Wallenberg eines der traurigsten in der schwedischen Nachkriegsgeschichte ist.

Ein ausländischer Journalist, der mehrere Schweden beim Symposium immer wieder fragte, warum sie denn in all den Nachkriegsjahren nicht energischer nachgeforscht hätten, erhielt die Antwort: "Millionen Menschen waren ja damals spurlos verschwunden, warum sollten wir da wegen eines Wallenberg sowjet Aufhebens machen?"

1130/81

Munich, Jan. 16 - (CND/EC) ¹⁹⁸¹ - following article by Guenter Graffenberger appeared in the West Berlin daily DER TAGESSPIEGEL (rightlib) of Jan. 15, 1981; titled: "Sowjetischer General wusste von Wallenberg"

KRASNYI ARKHIV

Von unserem Korrespondenten

Stockholm, 14. Januar

Die Schatten der Vergangenheit, Traurigkeiten der Nachkriegsgeschichte, werden am heutigen Donnerstag und am Freitag in Stockholm geweckt, wenn in Anwesenheit internationaler Persönlichkeiten das sogenannte Wallenberg-Symposium stattfindet. Israels Hauptankläger im Eichmann-Prozess Gideon Hausner, der Österreicher Simon Wiesenthal, Leiter der Dokumentenzentrale für Naziverbrechen, sowie der britische Parlamentsabgeordnete Winston Churchill jun. sind die prominentesten Mitglieder jener Kommission, die mit vielen anderen nach dem Verbleib des schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg forschen wollen.

Wer war Raoul Wallenberg? Er war ein schwedischer Diplomat, der in den letzten Kriegstagen 1945 im Auftrag des Internationalen Roten Kreuzes in das von den Hitlerdeutschen besetzte Budapest geschickt wurde, um ungarische Juden vor der Vernichtung zu retten. Die Deutschen wurden von der Roten Armee aus Budapest vertrieben, und Wallenberg kam in russische Gefangenschaft. Er wurde in die Sowjetunion gebracht und soll laut offizieller sowjetischer Interpretation 1947 im

Lubjanka-Gefängnis in Moskau gestorben sein.

Dies ist die sowjetische Version. Die schwedische lautet anders. Demnach ist Wallenberg nicht nur in den fünfziger Jahren, sondern sogar in den sechziger Jahren von anderen Gefangenen in der Sowjetunion gesehen worden, sei es in Lagern am Eismeer oder in Sibirien oder an der chinesischen Grenze. Immer wieder sind entsprechende Berichte in Stockholm registriert worden.

Gerade am Vorabend des Symposiums hat sich ein neuer Zeuge gemeldet und bringt ein bisher geheimes Verhörprotokoll des sowjetischen Generals Kuprianow mit, der selbst Gefangener unter Stalin war und später rehabilitiert wurde und zwischen 1952 und 1956 mit Wallenberg zusammen gewesen sein will. Wallenberg habe ihm mitgeteilt, daß er zu 23 Jahren Gefängnis verurteilt wurde, und Kuprianow habe angenommen, daß Wallenberg ebenso vorzeitig unter der Herrschaft Chruschtschows freigelassen würde wie er selbst auch.

Dieser General Kuprianow ist 1979 erneut vom sowjetischen Geheimdienst (KGB) zum Fall Wallenberg vernommen worden, nachdem der ehemalige polnische Diplomat Abra-

ham Kallinski von den Sowjets entlassen und nach Schweden mit neuen Berichten vom Fall Wallenberg kam, wonach er mit Wallenberg und Kuprianow im gleichen Gefängnis gesessen habe. Jene 1979 in schwedischen Zeitungen groß registrierten Berichte sind offenbar auch in der Sowjetunion gelesen, und General Kuprianow wurde ebenfalls vom KGB verhört. Bei diesen tagelangen Verhören ist er dann gestorben, hatte aber noch vorher Gelegenheit, ein Verhörprotokoll aufzusetzen, daß nun auf merkwürdigen Wegen nach Stockholm geschmuggelt worden ist und am heutigen Donnerstag zum Beginn des Symposiums vorgelegt werden soll.

Zum Fall Wallenberg gibt es einen ganzen Keller mit Akten. Die Angaben entlassener Häftlinge aus sowjetischen Strafanstalten sind in Stockholm immer wieder geprüft worden. Bei sowjetischen Besuchen in Stockholm oder Reisen schwedischer Politiker nach Moskau wie im Herbst vergangenen Jahres durch Außenminister Ola Ullsten ist stets zum Fall Wallenberg angefragt worden. Die stereotype sowjetische Antwort lautete: Es tut uns leid, aber Wallenberg ist in den Kriegswirren und zur Stalinzeit in ein Moskauer Gefängnis gekommen und dort 1947 verstorben.

Der frühere sowjetische Staats- und Parteichef Chruschtschow war über die ständigen Fragen der Schweden derartig aufgebracht, daß er bei seinem Stockholm-Besuch 1964 gereicht explodierte und die Schweden wörtlich anschrie: "Bei uns in Leningrad sind 900 000 Menschen durch die Hitler-deutsche Belagerung umgekommen, und bei vielen dieser 900 000 Menschen wissen wir nicht, wo sie umgekommen und wo sie geblieben sind. Allein in Leningrad gibt es Tausende und Aber-tausende von Wallenberg-Schicksalen, und in vielen anderen sowjetischen Städten ähnliches." So bedauerlich das Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten Wallenberg sei, der sich für eine gute Sache — für die Rettung der Juden vor der Vernichtung durch die SS — eingesetzt habe, Wallenberg habe sich in Frankfurt begeben und habe damit rechnen müssen, dabei sein Leben zu riskieren.

Für Chruschtschow war der Fall Wallenberg erledigt. Für die Schweden ist er es nicht und für die inzwischen in Großbritannien, den USA und Frankreich entstandenen Wallenberg-Komitees auch nicht, die Mitver-anstalter des jetzigen Wallenberg-Symposiums sind. Es sollen diejenigen zu Worte kommen, die immer wieder mit neuen Wallenberg-Berichten in Stockholm aufgetaucht sind, es soll die Spreu vom Weizen getrennt und festgestellt werden, ob Wallenberg wirklich noch am Leben sein könnte, oder ob die sowjetische Version stimmt.

Internationale jüdische Organisationen, die israelische und amerikanische Regierung sind eifrigte Befürworter des jetzigen Stockholmer Symposiums, und Präsident Jimmy Carter hatte sich sogar bei der Wiener Begegnung mit dem sowjetischen Partei- und Staatschef Breschnew vor nahezu zwei Jahren, als es um den SALT-II-Vertrag ging, nach Wallenberg erkundigt. Aber auch er erhielt die gleiche Antwort, Wallenberg sei 1947 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis gestorben. Stalin wußte vielleicht mehr, aber Stalin ist auch tot.

Möglicherweise ist Wallenberg wirklich tot. Nur eines stimmt nicht in der sowjetischen Version, nämlich das angebliche Todesdatum 1947. Günter Graffenberger

1130/81

There is, for example, the notorious Lampl group. It became clear from the trial that was held last December in Magdeburg that the gang was operating in West Berlin and the FRG on a wide scale. To conceal its activity a bogus firm by the name of Reinhold was specially created in Hamburg. The recruitment of agents is carried out by the aid of advertisements published in editions of the Springer newspaper concern. The tasks that the agents are set are of open espionage and subversive in nature and often lead to serious provocations on the border.

The West Berlin authorities give clear encouragement to the subversive activity of the criminal gangs that have based themselves in that city. In any case, it was announced today that in the GDR yet another agent of the Lampl gang has been caught redhanded.

WALLENBERG COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING IN STOCKHOLM

LD151756 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 Jan 81

["In Unseenly Aims"--TASS headline]

KRASNYI ARKHIV

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS--TASS political news analyst Valdimir Serov writes:

"The Swedish Wallenberg Committee" is holding in Stockholm on January 15 and 16 the so-called "international hearing" in the case of the Swedish diplomat (Wallenberg) Chairman of the committee, Ingrid Gerde Widemar, referring to the testimony of certain "witnesses", has said that "new proofs that Wallenberg is alive" will allegedly be submitted in the course of the hearing.

To make the anti-Soviet background of that provocative action clear it is necessary to recall that the Soviet side most thoroughly carried out the investigation into the matter. As a result, it was established that Raul Wallenberg died in July 1947. All declarations of different sorts by "witnesses" that he has allegedly been in the Soviet Union after July 1947 are at variance with reality, and therefore there is no and there can be nothing new in this matter. [as received]

Indicative in this provocative venture is that certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, Britain and Israel, under the cover of alleged humane considerations, seek to use the hullabaloo around this "case" in their unseenly aims. Harping again and again on this issue, they are seeking not only to bring damage upon the goodneighbourly relations between Sweden and the USSR but also to warm up anti-Soviet sentiments in the West.

The testimony of that is also the fact that dyed in the wool anti-Sovieteers are attending the "international hearing in the Wallenberg case". Among these anti-Sovieteers are "cold war" patriarch Winston Churchill, a rabid anticommunist who, like his grandfather, calls upon everybody "to unite against the Soviet Union", and also reactionary-minded British MP Greville Ganner. The anti-Soviet gathering is also attended by American Senator Daniel Moynihan, a rabid Zionist and anti-Sovieteer whom the American journal NATION described as a dangerous "cold-war" instigator with primitive views.

The Stockholm gathering is being held in close collaboration with the so-called "Sakharov committee", and this most obviously points to the character of that gathering, hostile toward the Soviet Union. The "Sakharov committee" put itself at the service of international reaction and uses every pretext to smear the Soviet Union and to feed anti-Soviet campaigns. This is how things stand as to real aims of the "international hearing" in Stockholm.

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E/W--THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY KRASNYI ARKHIV

1981

MUNICH, JANUARY 14 (CND/SP)--AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING OPENS IN STOCKHOLM TOMORROW INTO THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1945.

THE HEARING AIMS TO FOCUS WORLD ATTENTION ON ONE OF THE MOST ENDURING PUZZLES OF THE CENTURY -- WHAT HAPPENED TO THE YOUNG SWEDEN WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS DURING THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR TWO.

THE TWO-DAY SESSION WILL EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE THAT WALLENBERG SURVIVED FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THE WAR IN SOVIET PRISONS AND MIGHT EVEN BE ALIVE TODAY.

NEWSMEN SAY THE MEETING IS EXPECTED TO CLIMAX WITH A NEW CALL ON THE SOVIET UNION TO SHED FRESH LIGHT ON WALLENBERG'S FATE. BUT, GIVEN MOSCOW'S REFUSAL TO DO MORE THAN REPEAT A STATEMENT IT MADE IN 1957, THE APPEAL IS UNLIKELY TO RECEIVE A RESPONSE.

THE WALLENBERG STORY HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF A CLASSIC MYSTERY.

BACKED BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN WAR REFUGEE BOARD, THE 31-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT WAS DISPATCHED TO BUDAPEST IN JULY 1944 ON A MISSION REQUIRING A SPECIAL SORT OF COURAGE -- TO SAVE JEWS FROM THE NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT HELPED TO GIVE DIRECT PROTECTION TO ABOUT 20,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST THROUGH THE ISSUE OF SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSPORTS. HE IS ALSO CREDITED WITH A SHARE IN SAVING THOUSANDS OF OTHER LIVES.

GRATEFUL SURVIVORS HAVE TESTIFIED TO HIS METHODS; AT A TIME OF TOTAL ANARCHY AND TERROR, HE SMUGGLED JEWISH FAMILIES THROUGH NAZI CONTROLS, SET UP PROTECTED HOUSES FLYING THE SWEDISH FLAG, THREATENED NAZI PERSECUTORS WITH POST-WAR REPERCUSSIONS, DISTRIBUTED MONEY AND BRIBES. ONE REPORT TELLS OF HIM STANDING ON TOP OF A DEPORTATION TRAIN HANDING OUT SWEDISH PAPERS TO ALL THE HANDS THAT COULD REACH THEM.

WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945 WALLENBERG AND HIS HUNGARIAN ASSISTANT WERE ARRESTED, TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION AND IMPRISONED. THEY HAVE NEVER RETURNED.

TWO YEARS AFTER HIS ARREST - IN 1947 -- THE SOVIETS SAID WALLENBERG WAS N-O-T IN THE SOVIET UNION AND WAS UNKNOWN TO THE AUTHORITIES.

TEN YEARS LATER THE STORY CHANGED. ANDREI GROMYKO--THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--ADMITTED IN FEBRUARY 1957 THAT WALLENBERG H-A-D BEEN IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION. ACCORDING TO GROMYKO, PRISON RECORDS SHOWED THAT A MAN WITH A NAME SIMILAR TO THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT -- WALENBURG - HAD DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN LJUBLJANKA PRISON IN JULY, 1947.

SINCE THEN THE SOVIETS HAVE STUCK RESOLUTELY TO THIS EXPLANATION ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES. AFTER THE WAR RETURNING P-O-W'S TOLD OF WALLENBERG'S IMPRISONMENT AFTER 1947. FINNISH, FRENCH, SWISS, GERMAN AND AUSTRIANS CLAIMED THEY HAD EITHER MET HIM, COMMUNICATED WITH HIM OR HEARD OTHERS TELL ABOUT HIM.

IN 1961, NEW LIGHT WAS CAST ON THE CASE WHEN AN EMINENT SWEDISH PROFESSOR SAID SHE WAS TOLD BY A RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE THAT WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE, BUT ILL AND CONFINED IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. THE RUSSIAN SCIENTIST LATER DENIED THE STORY AND CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD. (PTO)

Gelb

IN 1979, IN ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC TWISTS TO THE AFFAIR, A TEL AVIV DENTIST SAID HER FATHER--A MOSCOW JEW RECENTLY RELEASED FROM A SOVIET PRISON CAMP--HAD TOLD HER IN A TELEPHONE CALL OF MEETING A SWEDEN IN MOSCOW'S BUTYRKA PRISON WHO HAD SURVIVED IMPRISONMENT FOR 30 YEARS.

THE FATHER, JAN KAPLAN, HAS SINCE BEEN IMPRISONED AGAIN. HIS WIFE SMUGGLED A LETTER TO HER DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL SAYING THE NEW PRISON TERM WAS BECAUSE OF HIS CONNECTION WITH A SWISS OR SWEDEN NAMED WALLENBERG.

THE LETTER RESULTED IN A REQUEST FROM SWEDEN TO INTERVIEW JAN KAPLAN. THIS ELICITED THE SAME RESPONSE FROM THE SOVIETS AS OTHER EFFORTS TO SEEK THE TRUTH ABOUT WALLENBERG -- SILENCE. A REPLY FROM THE LATE SOVIET PREMIER ALEXEI KOSYGIN MERELY REPEATED THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN 1947 AND THERE WAS NOTHING TO ADD.

THE PERSISTENT REPORTS OF WALLENBERG'S SURVIVAL HAVE PROMPTED INTEREST IN MUCH OF THE WEST. AT THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE IN MADRID, THE AFFAIR WAS MENTIONED BY SEVEN NATIONS--THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, LIECHENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG AND ICELAND. BOTH HOUSES OF THE U.S. CONGRESS HAVE PASSED RESOLUTIONS HONOURING THE FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT. THE UNITED STATES IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE AFFAIR BECAUSE IT WAS AMERICAN FUNDS WHICH FINANCED WALLENBERG'S RESCUE EFFORTS IN 1944.

WALLENBERG COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE UNITED STATES, SWEDEN, FRANCE, BRITAIN, CANADA, ISRAEL AND DENMARK. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THOSE COMMITTEES WILL BE ATTENDING TOMORROW'S STOCKHOLM HEARING. DELEGATES WILL INCLUDE PER ANGER, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WORKED WITH WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST, SIMON WIESENTHAL OF THE JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTRE IN AUSTRIA, AND WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER AND HALF-SISTER. WALLENBERG'S FAMILY MUST TAKE MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR KEEPING THE CASE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN, TOLD NEWSMEN IN MADRID SHE WAS CONVINCED HER BROTHER WAS STILL ALIVE. SHE SAID: "HE WAS 68 LAST AUGUST. THAT IS STILL YOUNG ENOUGH FOR HIM TO ENJOY SEVERAL YEARS IN FREEDOM IF ONLY THE SOVIETS WILL RELEASE HIM."

AS WELL AS THE MYSTERY OF WHETHER WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE, THERE IS THE PUZZLE OF WHY MOSCOW HAS BEEN SO STUBBORN. MRS LAGERGREN HAS SPECULATED THAT IT IS BECAUSE THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT LIKE TO ADMIT ITS MISTAKES.

SHE HAS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE DEFINITIVE SOVIET STATEMENT ON WALLENBERG IN 1957 WAS DELIVERED BY ANDREI GROMYKO -- MAKING ANY SOVIET RECATANTION DIFFICULT. CERTAINLY GROMYKO, MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE IN THE KREMLIN, IS PERSONALLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE SOVIET LINE ON WALLENBERG.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT WALLENBERG REALLY IS DEAD AND THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS TELLING THE TRUTH.

BUT UNTIL IT MAKES ALL THE PAPERS AVAILABLE TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THE DOUBTS WILL REMAIN

RE

Muhich, Jan 12 (CND) -- the following article appeared in The Daily Telegraph, Jan 12, 1981

By NICHOLAS COMFORT
in Stockholm

NEW evidence supporting the view that the missing Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, may still be alive in Russia after 36 years of captivity will be disclosed at an international hearing on the case to be held in Stockholm this week.

The hearing, scheduled for Thursday and Friday, has been planned to put renewed pressure on the Russians to produce him or substantiate their claim that he died in the Lubianka prison in Moscow in 1945.

It will also examine critically persistent reports that Wallenberg has been seen alive in a number of Soviet institutions since that date and as recently as 1976, when the dissident Jan Kaplan spoke to a man believed to be him.

The new evidence, which came to light only a few days ago, is seen by the Raoul Wallenberg Association which has organised the hearing as considerably strengthening its case.

"We have only had the opportunity to assess it by phone

KRASNYI ARKHIV

and it will have to be checked at the hearing," says Mrs Ingrid Widemar, the Swedish supreme Court Judge who will chair the panel. "But we are quite sure that it is right." While the Association will say no more about the evidence until the hearing gets under way, it is heartily kind separate from reports in the last couple of years which came by way of Russia and Israel.

Human rights

Wallenberg, a merchant banker sent by the Swedish Government to Budapest to rescue Jews from Adolf Eichmann's extermination campaign and who is personally credited with saving more than 20,000 lives, was arrested by the Russians after they took the city on Jan. 17, 1945.

Prolonged diplomatic pressure by the Swedish Government has so far produced a statement in 1957 that he was dead, and with his family holding in its belief that Wallenberg, who would be nearing 70, may be alive an international campaign has developed.

His half-sister, Mrs Nina Lagergren, describes as a "miracle" the continuing emergence of evidence and welcomes help from political and human rights groups throughout the world if it will resolve the question.

The broad stature of the panel in the case is reflected in the membership of the panel which will shortly assemble in Stockholm.

It ranges from Prof. Guy von Dardel, his half-brother; to Mrs Annette Lantos, wife of an American Congressman, secured as a child by Wallenberg, Mr Simon Wiesenthal, the tracer of war criminals, and Dr Gideon Hagmann, prosecutor in the Eichmann trial.

The organisers hope that Britain will be represented by Mr Winston Churchill M.P. who has taken a close interest in the case. Mr Greville Janner Q.C. who has campaigned on human rights issues, at Westminster, and Maurice Samuelson, a journalist and secretary of the British Raoul Wallenberg Working Group.

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KRASHYI ARKHYV

120729/81

E/W--STOCKHOLM HEARING TO CALL ATTENTION TO WALLENBERG CASE

BY KARL-ERNST JIPP

STOCKHOLM, 12 JAN. 1981

DPAY--SEIT 35 JAHREN WIRD DER SCHWEDISCHE DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN SOWJETISCHEN GEFANGENISSEN FESTGEHALTEN. DAVON SIND DIE MITGLIEDER DER WALLENBERG-VEREINIGUNG IN SCHWEDEN UEBERZEUGT, DIE AM DONNERSTAG UND FREITAG EIN INTERNATIONALES HEARING IN STOCKHOLM VERANSTALTEN WIRD.

EINEM GREMIIUM BEKANNTER PERSOENLICHKEITEN SOLLEN NEUE BEWEISE DAFUER VORGELEGT WERDEN, DASS RAOUL WALLENBERG NOCH AM LEBEN IST, KUENDIGTE DER VORSITZENDE DER VEREINIGUNG, INGRID GAERDE WIDEMAR, AN.

AUF DIESE WEISE SOLL DIE WELTOEFFENTLICHKEIT AUF DAS SCHICKSAL DES SCHWEDEN AUFMERKSAM GEMACHT WERDEN, DER IN UNGARN ZEHNTAUSENDE VON JUDEN VOR DEM ZUGRIFF DER SS RETTETE UND NACH DER EROBERUNG BUDAPESTS DURCH DIE SOWJETS VERSCHWAND.

DURCH DEN DRUCK DER OEFFENTLICHEN MEINUNG SOLL DIE SOWJETISCHE REGIERUNG BEWOGEN WERDEN, RAOUL WALLENBERG FREIZULASSEN ODER, WENN ER TATSAECHLICH NICHT MEHR LEBEN SOLLTE, DAFUER BEWEISE VORZULEGEN.

SEIT 1945 HAT MAN SICH IN SCHWEDEN BEMUEHT, DAS RAETSEL UM RAOUL WALLENBERG AUFZUKLAEREN, DER GEGEN ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES ALS 32JAHRIGER BOTSCHAFTSSEKRETAER NACH BUDAPEST GING, UM VIELE JUDEN VOR DEM MARSCH IN DIE KONZENTRATIONSLAGER ZU BEWAHREN.

ER STELLTE ZU DIESEM ZWECK DEN VERFOLGTEN SCHWEDISCHE SCHUTZPASSES AUS UND WAR SO ERFOLGREICH, DASS ER SICH DEN ZORN VON ADOLF EICHMANN UND ANDEREN SS-SCHERGEN ZUZOG.

NACHDEM SOWJETISCHE TRUPPEN IM JANUAR 1945 IN DIE UNGARISCHE HAUPTSTADT EINGERUECKT WAREN, WURDE DER SCHWEDE UNTER SPIONAGEVERDACHT VON DEN RUSSEN FESTGENOMMEN. DANACH HOERTE MAN NICHTS MEHR VON IHM.

NACH DEM VERSCHWINDEN WALLENBERGS WURDE DAS SCHWEDISCHE AUSSENMINISTERIUM WIEDERHOLT IN MOSKAU VORSTELLIG UND ERSUCHTE UM AUSKUENFTE. SOGAR STALIN WURDE EINGESCHALTET.

ZUNAECHEST ERKLAERTEN DIE SOWJETS, WALLENBERG SEI IHNEN UNBEKANNT. NACH ERNEUTEN ANFRAGEN ABER TEILTEN SIE MIT, ER SEI IM JULI 1947 IM LJUBLJANKA-GEFAENGNIS IN MOSKAU EINEM HERZINFARKT ERLEGEN. DIESE DARSTELLUNG WIRD VON DER SOWJETISCHEN REGIERUNG BIS HEUTE AUFRECHT ERHALTEN. ZULETZT IM AUGUST 1979 WEHRTEN SIE DAMIT EINEN VORSTOSS DES DAMALIGEN SCHWEDISCHEN MINISTERPRAESIDENTEN OLA ULLSTEN AB.

INZWISCHEN MUSS DIE OFFIZIELLE SOWJETISCHE VERSION VOM TODE WALLENBERGS STARK ANGEZWEIFELT WERDEN. BIS IN JUENGSTE ZEIT TAUCHTEN IMMER WIEDER BERICHTE EHEMALIGER HAEFTLINGE AUF, DASS WALLENBERG NOCH LEBE. FRUEHERE GEFANGENE, DIE IN DEN WESTEN EMIGRIEREN KONNTEN, BEZEUGTEN, DASS DER SCHWEDE NOCH ENDE DER SIEBZIGER JAHRE INHAFTIERT GEWESEN SEI.

ES GAB ALLERDINGS AUCH STIMMEN, DIE AUF DIE MOEGLICHKEIT VON VERWECHSLUNGEN HINWIESEN. IN DEN VERGANGENEN DREI JAHRZEHNTEN SEIEN ZUM BEISPIEL ETWA 50 SCHWEDISCHE FISCHER UND SEELEUTE AUF DER OSTSEE VOR DEN KUESTEN DER SOWJETUNION VERSCHOLLEN. ES KOENNE NICHT AUSGESCHLOSSEN WERDEN, DASS DIE KUTTER ODER SCHIFFE VON DEN RUSSEN AUFGEBRACHT UND DIE BESATZUNGEN WEGEN ANGBLICHER SPIONAGE IN GEFANGENISSE GEWORFEN WORDEN SEIEN.

VERMUTLICH SEI 1952 AUCH EINE SCHWEDISCHE MILITAERMASCHINE VON DEN RUSSEN UEBER DER OSTSEE ABGESCHOSSEN UND DIE MANNSCHAFT GEFANGEN GENOMMEN WORDEN. VEREINZELT HABE MAN VON INHAFTIERTEN SCHWEDEN IN DER SOWJETUNION UND POLEN GEOHRT, ABER NIEMALS HANDFESTE BEWEISE BEKOMMEN.

(PTO)

FF019

120730/81

E/W--(1)--STOCKHOLM HEARING TO CALL ATTENTION TO WALLEMBERG CASE

IMMER NEUE ZEUGEN MELDEN SICH JEDOCH UND BERICHTEN UEBER WALLEMBERG. DIE HALBGESCHWISTER DES DIPLOMATEN, NINA LAGERGREN UND DER PHYSIKPROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, ARBEITEN DESHALB UNERMUEDLICH DARAN, DEN SCHLEIER DES GEHEIMNISSES UM RAOUL WALLEMBERG ZU ZERREISSEN. IN MEHREREN LAENDERN, SO IN DEN USA, GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND ISRAEL, HABEN SICH ZUEDEM WALLEMBERG-KOMITEES GEBILDET. SIE WERDEN VERTRETER ZUM STOCKHOLMER HEARING ENTSENDEN.

DEM INTERNATIONALEN Gremium, DAS IN "GRAND HOTEL" TAGEN WIRD, GHOEREN UNTER ANDEREM SENATOR PATRICK MOYNIHAN UND PROFESSOR ELIE WIESEL AUS DEN USA, DIE BRITISCHEN PARLAMENTSABGEORDNETEN WINSTON CHURCHILL (EIN ENKEL DES GLEICHNAMIGEN PREMIERS) UND GREVILLE JANNER, DER FRANZOESISCHE MEDIZIN-NOBELPREISTRAEGER ANDRE LWOFF, DER FRUEHERE ISRAELISCHE EICHMANN-ANKLAEGER GIDEON HAUSER UND DER NAZI-JAEGER SIMON WIESENTHAL AUS WIEN AN.

DIE MITGLIEDER DER WALLEMBERG-KOMITEES, UNTER IHNEN VIELE, DIE DEM MUTIGEN SCHWEDEN IHR LEBEN VERDANKEN, SIND ENTSCLOSSEN, NICHT AUFGEBEN. DER GEDANKE SEI IHNEN UNERTRAEGLICH, SO SAGEN SIE, DASS DER JETZT 68 JAHRE ALTE "HELD VON BUDAPEST" IN EINEM KERKER GRAUSAM LEIDEN MUESSE UND EINER TOTALITAEREN STAATSRAESON GEOPFERT WERDE.

BEI DEM HEARING WIRD DAS INTERNATIONALE Gremium EINE ENTSCHESSUNG VERABSCHIEDEN, DIE AM SONNABEND NACH EINEM FACKELZUG DURCH STOCKHOLM IN DER SOWJETISCHEN BOTSCHAFT UEBERREICHT WERDEN SOLL.

WB

Munich, Jan. 15 - (CND/EO) - following article by Michael Naumann appeared in the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT (lib) of Jan. 16, 1981; titled: "Das Wallenberg-Raetsel"

got Guten gezwängt. Der SS-Bürokrat hatte das Land in sechs Juden-Zonen aufgeteilt — und schnell geleert: Zonen I und II waren am 7. Juni

Er rettete Tausende ungarischer Juden vor Adolf Eichmanns Todes-transporten. 1945 verhafteten die Sowjets den jungen Schweden als „Spion“. 1949 schlägt Albert Einstein den Verschollenen für den Friedensnobelpreis vor. 1957 gibt der Krenl bekannt, Raoul Wallenberg sei in einem Moskauer Gefängnis an „Herzveraugen“ gestorben. Doch Überlebende des „Archipel Gulag“ haben ihn noch 1975 gesehen. In dieser Woche soll ein internationales Wallenberg-Hearing in Stockholm beweisen, daß der Schwede noch lebt.

KRASNY ARMY

Stockholm, im Januar

„Das Mare Empfinden: Alle sitzen weeten nichts.“ (Alexander Solzhenitsyn: Der Archipel Gulag)

Am der ungarischen Hauptstadt Budapest war der Zweite Weltkrieg bisher schier spurlos vorbeigegangen. Doch der Siegeszug der Roten Armee veränderte die strategischen Gewichte auf dem Balkan. Am 19. März 1944 überfielen die Truppen der deutschen Wehrmacht Ungarn von allen Seiten. Die Marionettenregierung des rabiaten „Pfeilkreuzlers“ und Antisemiten Ferenc Szalasi ergriff die Macht von Hitlers Gnaden.

Das deutsche Pöbeln folgte die Massenmörder: SS-Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann, der seit dem Herbst 1941 von der Berliner Kurfürstenstraße 116 aus die Todeszüge des europäischen Judentums in die Vernichtungslager des Reiches organisierte, traf mit seinen Bütteln Krümpel, Huntsche und anderen in Ungarn ein, um die Gaskammern von Auschwitz noch einmal mit Menschen zu beschieken. Mehr als 700 000 ungarische Juden hatten einer mörderischen Zukunft. Vom 31. März 1944 an mußten sie „nach Verhandlung des selbst. Lebensjahres auf dem haken Brust“ einen gelben Stern tragen. Solche Menschen gezeichnet, wurden immer mehr von den in Eichmanns millionen Deportationszügen

DOSSIER

Teilnehmer am Wallenberg-Hearing

Am Wallenberg-Hearing 15. und 16. Januar 1981 nahmen unter anderem teil: Per Arner, schwedischer Botschafter; Wanda Churhill, Mitglied des englischen Parlamentes; Galson Hausner, Israels Anführer am Eichmann-Prozess; André Lucif, belgischer Nobelpreisträger für Medizin; Daniel P. Moynihan, US-Senator; Elie Wiesel, amerikanischer Schriftsteller; Simon Wiesenthal, Leiter des Jüdischen Dokumentationszentrums in Österreich.

„judenfrei“ (289 357 Menschen); zehn Tage später schon die Zone III (50 803) und Zone IV (41 499) „entjudet“. Übrig blieben in Eichmanns Mordgeographie zwei Zonen, Budapest zumal, und 300 000 Juden, die „in äußerster Verzweiflung“ dem König des neutralen Schweden bitten, sie zu retten.

Als Raoul Wallenberg, 33jähriger Spreßling der wohl reichsten Familie Schwedens, am 9. Juli 1944 in der ungarischen Hauptstadt eintrifft, hängt über den von Menschen überquellenden Häusern des Gettos bereits der Ludegruch des Holocaust. Geseheitert war der Plan des „Jüdischen Rettungskomitees von Budapest“, die Opfer der SS gegen 10 000 Lastkraftwagen, zwei Millionen Kisten Seife, 200 Tonnen Tee und 200 Tonnen Kaffee (so Eichmanns absurde Angebot) einzutauschen. Doch in den folgenden Monaten gelingt es dem jungen Diplomaten Wallenberg, mehr als 15 000 ungarische Juden vor dem Tod in oberriesigen Gaskammern zu retten: Er erklärt sie kurzerhand zu „Schweden“ und händigt ihnen entsprechende Dokumente aus.

Wallenberg, eher unscheinbar im Äußeren, 177 Zentimeter groß, sprachbehaft und furchlos, blüht mit sicherem Auftritt Eichmanns Endlöser und seine ungarischen Komplizen; im Oktober 1944 trifft er zu einem denkwürdigen Gespräch mit Eichmann zusammen: „Mein Obersturmbannführer, Ihr Krieg ist verloren...“ Der Schreibschmüder aber droht, Wallenberg „das Handwerk zu legen“. Am Horizont blitzen die Geschosse der Stalinorgeln...

Am 17. Januar 1945 wird Raoul Wallenberg von einrückenden sowjetischen Truppen erst „in Gewahrman genommen“, dann — offensichtlich — von NKWD-Offizieren grundlos verhaftet. Die russischen Soldaten, in deren Jerp der junge Wallenberg zuletzt gesehen wurde, hießen Dmitrii Demtschinko (Major) aus Dnjeppropetrowsk und — zwei Brüder — Kausda sowie Abolabraman Iubtschhoff, einfache Soldaten aus Taschkent

(P70)

Nach ihrem Verbleib befragt, gaben Moskauer Behörden an, diese Namen seien ihnen unbekannt. Elf Jahre lang beharrten die Sowjets darauf, daß auch Wallenberg in Rußland nicht aufzufinden sei. Dann aber hieß es amtlich, er sei 1946 im Lubjanka-Gefängnis gestorben. Und doch: 35 Jahre nach Kriegsende wächst der Verdacht, daß Wallenberg lebt — vergraben in den Katakomben des Archipel Gulag. Stets frische Gerüchte verdichten sich seit fünf Jahren zu vagen Nachrichten, gerinnen zu (fast) stichhaltigen Beweisen: Raoul Wallenberg, 68 Jahre alt, europäischer Held, ein gefangener Greis, vergessen gleich Philoktetes auf Lemnos, der abgelegenen Insel. „Und überall“, schreibt Solschenizyn, „nur bellende Antworten: 'Den gibt es nicht!', 'Nicht in den Listen!'“

Niemand hat Raoul Wallenberg auf die Karriere eines Helden vorbereitet. Im Gegenteil, die gediegene Ausbildung des Raoul Wallenberg galt der weltgewandten, allen Aufregungen und Überraschungen abholden Existenz eines humanistisch-erzogenen Kaufmannes. Der Sohn eines Marineoffiziers, am 4. August 1912 in Stockholm geboren, wuchs in einer materiellen Gewißheit auf, die seine Familie wie keine andere des Landes anzubieten wußte: Sein Urgroßvater, den antisemitischen Milieu Deutschlands entronnen, hatte als Bankier in Schweden reüssiert. Die weiterzweigenden calvinistischen Wallenbergs versorgten fortan die skandinavische Monarchie mit Bischöfen, Offizieren, Diplomaten und Ministern. Die renommierte Stockholmer Enskilda-Bank zählte zum Familienbesitz.

Noch im Oktober 1944 hoffte der „Reichsführer SS“, Heinrich Himmler, die Freundschaft des — bereits zum Tode verurteilten — Widerstands-Chefs Carl Goerdeler mit dem Finanzier Jakob Wallenberg für seine (Illusions-) Ziele zu nutzen. Ironie der Geschichte: Während der junge Nefte Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest die massenmörderischen Machenschaften Adolf Eichmanns sabotierte, forderte Himmler, das schmachvolle Kriegsende vor Augen, sein Opfer Goerdeler auf, über Jakob Wallenberg den englischen Premierminister Winston Churchill von den allgemeinen Vorteilen eines raschen Waffenstillstandes (an Hitler vorbei) zu überzeugen...

Raouls Erziehung entsprach den internationalen Verbindungen seiner Familie: Er bereiste England, Frankreich, die Balkan-Länder, Mexiko, die Türkei, wobei sich sein natürliches Sprachgefühl von Vorteil erwies. Nach vierjährigem Architekturstudium an der Universität Michigan beherrschte er — neben makellosem Deutsch — ein perfektes Englisch. Sein eher unauffälliges Äußeres, seine nachlässige Kleidung, sein weiches Gesicht verriet einen Intellektuellen, „eine Lesart, die unstillbarer Neugier“, wie sich seine Schwester Nina Lagergren erinnert, aber schwerlich einen Mann, der noch den Tosenkopf-Männern der SS Paroli bieten sollte. Zwischen 1935 und 1937 führte ihn seine Berufslaufbahn von Stockholm nach Kapstadt und schließlich Haifa, wo er eine Banklehre begann. Im damaligen Palästina brach in die Sicherheit seines so vorteilhaft vorbereiteten Lebenszusammenhanges die Abhang ein, Zeuge und Zeitgenosse eines unverwundbaren Verbrechens zu sein, das dem europäischen Judentum drohte.

Die schwedische Schauspielerin Viveca Lindfors erinnert sich an eine abendliche Party mit dem (aus Haifa heimgekehrten) Raoul: „Ich war damals erst 16 Jahre alt und Raoul war 25. Er zog mich in das Kontor seines Großvaters, und ich glaube, er wollte mich verführen. Statt dessen erzählte er mir, fast flüsternd, vom Schicksal der deutschen Juden. Ich war ein dumme Mädchen, was verstand ich schon? Nichts habe ich ihm geglaubt und dachte: Er will sich wichtig machen.“

Nach der Konterrevolution von 1919 hatte sich in Ungarn, wie in anderen Balkanländern, ein virulenter Antisemitismus breitgemacht. Im ideologischen Klima des Nationalismus, der Krisen von sozialem und politischem Wandel, der Wirtschaftsmisere und territorialen Gefährdung schienen die Sündenbock-Legende von der Verschwörung des Weltjudentums auf die Massen geradezu therapeutisch zu wirken.

Ungarn öffnete im April 1941 seine Grenzen für den deutschen Überfall auf Jugoslawien, und das Kabinett des László Bárdossy kopierte die Rassenetzgebung des Dritten Reiches. Pogrome häuften sich — und doch blieb das Land bis 1944 von der „Endlösung“ verschont, die vom „Führer“ befohlen, von der SS organisiert, am Ende sechs Millionen Juden das Leben kosten sollte. „Juden“, so hatte Hitler den ungarischen Reichsverweser Horthy bei Gelegenheit befohlen, „muß man wie Tuberkelbazillen behandeln, an denen sich ein gesunder Körper anstecken kann.“

Ein Jahr vor Kriegsende war das „schreckliche Geheimnis“ (Walter Laqueur) des fabrikmäßigen Massenmordes in den Gaskammern von Auschwitz der Welt längst geläufig. Zwar fühlten sich die Generalsstäbe der alliierten Armeen außerstande, das erkannte KZ Auschwitz zu bombardieren, doch inzwischen koordinierte ein War Refugee Board in Washington allerlei internationale Bemühungen, wenigstens Eichmanns letzte Beute, die 200 000 Juden von Budapest, zu retten. Der Repräsentant der Flüchtlingsbehörde in Stockholm war der amerikanische Botschafter Herschel Johnson. Auf der Suche nach einem geeigneten Mittelsmann stieß er auf den jungen Wallenberg. Der hatte inzwischen mit einem ungarischen Juden namens Kalman Lauer eine Export-Import-Firma in Stockholm gegründet. Seine Geschäftsreisen führten ihn häufig nach Budapest; dort hatte er auch leidlich ungarisch sprechen gelernt. Mit 200 000 Kronen aus der Kasse des War Refugee Board, in der Verkleidung eines Legationssekretärs und unter schwedisch-neutraler Flagge sollte Raoul Wallenberg gegen den Mordapparat der SS und der ungarischen „Pfeilkreuzler“ antreten: ein Mann allein gegen die „Banalität des Bösen“ (Hannah Arendt). Die „blaue Donau“ färbte sich rot im Winter 1944/45, da die erschlagenen Opfer willkürlicher Überfälle auf jüdische Gettos zu Tausenden flußabwärts trieben.

Per Anker, seinerzeit Legationsrat in der schwedischen Gesandtschaft, erinnert sich an Wallenbergs Ankunft in Budapest am 9. Juli 1944: Mit zwei Rucksäcken, einem Schlafsack und einem Revolver, „etwas ungewöhnlich für einen Diplomaten“ (Anger). Nur eine Woche später sandte Wallenberg seinen ersten Bericht über die verzweifelte Lage der jüdischen Bevölkerung nach Stockholm: überfüllte Gettos, von SS- und Pfeilkreuzler-Wachen umzingelt; versetzte Viehwaggons, die je 75 bis 80 Männer und Frauen nach Auschwitz transportieren — das Grauen der Welt in fast buchhalterischen Worten.

(BARR)

Bis zu Wallenbergs Ankunft hatten die neutralen Gesandtschaften nur sparsam von ihrem diplomatischen Recht Gebrauch gemacht, verfolgte Juden mit einem rettenden Reisepaß zu versehen; manche Vorbildungen galt es zu erfüllen (so bestand die vatikanische Nuntiaturlauf der Taufe der Schutzhäftlinge...). Wallenberg aber, in besserer Einschätzung der Verwaltungsmentalität der SS-Mordmaschine, setzte gegen den legalistischen Mord-Feldzug Eichmanns die Möglichkeiten des Völkerrechts. In wenigen Wochen baute er eine Organisation mit 355 Angestellten und 40 Ärzten auf, die in Budapest zwei Krankenhäuser, Suppenküchen, Kindergärten und 32 „Schutzhäuser“ betreten, über denen die Flagge Schwedens wehte: Hier lebten bald Tausende obdachloser Juden, fast alle im Besitz von (schließlich 15 000) „Schutzpässen“, die sie als „Schweden“ auswiesen.

Ein simpler Trick? Einer der Nutznießer, der ungarische Historiker Georg Barainy, erklärte später die erstaunliche Wirkung des Dokuments: „Es sorgte dafür, daß die deutschen und ungarischen Nazi-Behörden erkannten, daß jenseits ihrer brutalen Macht eine furchtlose moralische Kraft existierte, der sie unterlegen waren und die ihre Mordlust dämpfte.“

Als die deutsche Wehrmacht — angesichts der nahenden Sowjettruppen und nicht etwa aus Humanität — Eichmanns Transportkapazitäten beschränkte, stellten die Kopffäger der SS einen Zug von 40 000 Budapester Juden zusammen, die im November 1944 zu Fuß nach Österreich getrieben wurden: 180 Kilometer, ohne Nahrung oder Schutz vor der Kälte.

Wallenberg folgte dem jämmerlichen Treck in einer großen Limousine, teilte Lebensmittel aus, half, rettete mit „Schutzpässen“ mehr als 1000 Todgeweihte. So war nach wenigen Monaten sein Name — „Raoul Wallenberg, der Judenhund“ (Adolf Eichmann) — Budapester Legende. Und doch konnte sie nicht halten, was sie versprach. Als russische Truppen am 25. Dezember 1944 die ersten Vororte der Hauptstadt erreicht hatten, stürmten zum Beispiel ungarische SS-Büttel einen von Wallenbergs Kindergärten und erschlugen 78 jüdische Kinder. Mit den nazistischen Illusionen verschwanden die letzten Hemmungen marodierender Pfeilkreuzer; da stellte Wallenberg eine Truppe „arisch“ wirkender, junger Juden zusammen, die in SS-Uniformen die „Schutzhäuser“ mit der Waffe in der Hand verteidigten. „Wallenberg“, erinnert sich eine Davongekommene, die amerikanisch-ungarische Bibliothekarin Susan Tabor in New York, „gab uns die Gewißheit zurück, Menschen zu sein. Er war überall, sprach mit uns, schenkte uns Vertrauen.“

Ein Herr von Erdmannsdorff beschwerte sich hingegen in einer Demarche des Berliner Auswärtigen Amtes bei der schwedischen Regierung, daß sich „Legationssekretär Wallenberg in durchaus unüblicher Weise für ungarische Juden eingesetzt hat, die zum Grenzarbeitdienst eingezogen waren; es steht auch fest, daß dabei mit absolut illegalen Mitteln versucht worden ist, diese Juden unter Verteilung von Schutzpässen der gesetzlich festgelegten Arbeitsverpflichtung zu entziehen.“ „Gesetzlich festgelegt“ war indes ihr Mord — die Gesetze schrieben Adolf Eichmann und seine Berliner Vorgesetzten.

Der Heroismus Wallenbergs im Zeitalter waffenstarrer Feigheit ist in israelischen, schwedischen und ungarischen Archiven dokumentiert. Unbekannt sind freilich die persönlichen Impulse, die den jungen Mann befähigten, dem deutschen Moloch „SS“ ins Gesicht zu blicken. Retzete er Menschen, „weil es sich so gehört“? Gibt es denn auch eine „Banalität des Guten“?

★

Die Fragen nach seinen privaten Motiven, „Auftraggebern“, nach persönlichen, finanziellen und politischen „Hintergründen“ seiner Taten

werden die nächsten Jahre seines Lebens begleiten — in Verhören durch Kommissare, Staatsanwälte und Untersuchungsrichter des sowjetischen NKWD. Einer von ihnen, soweit steht heute fest, hieß Abakumow, jener Mann, von dem drei Jahrzehnte später ein Alexander Solschenyyn schreiben sollte: „Fürchte nicht den Richter — fürchte das Gesetz. Jenes des Abakumow, natürlich.“

In den heftigsten Kriegstagen des Januar 1945 hatte Wallenberg seine Schützlinge auf der — gefährlicheren — „Pest“-Seite der Donau nicht verlassen. Stefan Radi, heute ein New Yorker Geschäftsmann, erinnert sich an die letzte Begegnung mit dem Schweden: „Er sah dünn, blaß und erschöpft aus und sagte, daß die Nazis ihn suchten. Dann fragte er, ob er bei uns — im Haus des Internationalen Roten Kreuzes — bleiben könne. Natürlich konnten wir ihn alle. Am 15. Jänner kamen die Russen. Sie prüften unsere Pässe — und nahmen Wallenberg zum Hauptquartier mit.“ Erst zwei Tage später kehrte er zurück — in Begleitung zweier Offiziere. Radi: „Er holte seine Habseligkeiten ab und fuhr mit den Russen und seinem Chauffeur wieder weg“ — nach Debrecen, ins sowjetische Hauptquartier — „ob als Gast oder Gefangener, weiß ich nicht“ (Wallenberg). Seitdem ist er im Sowjetreich verschwunden — ein Partikelchen im großen

Archipel Goleg. Und nicht jeder, den die Große Maschine verschlang, hatte sich unter die Stambewohner des Archipels zu mischen. Was ein namhafter Ausländer war oder eine allzu bekannte Person, ein geheimer Gefangener, konnte unter keinen Umständen offen im Lager präsentiert werden: Der eine zusätzlich gewonnene Schubkarren würde den moralisch-politischen Schaden der Publizität nicht aufwiegen“ (Solschenyyn). Tat Albert Einstein dem verschollenen Wallenberg einen Gefallen, als er ihn 1949 für den Friedensnobelpreis vorschlug?

Die Budapester Überlebenden des Holocaust bauten Wallenberg ein pathetisches Denkmal. Doch ehe es aufgestellt werden konnte, verschwand es in einem Depot der ungarischen Polizei. Kürzlich tauchte das Monument aus Marmor und Bronze wieder auf. Es steht, nunmehr ohne den Namen des Geehrten, vor einer pharmazeutischen Fabrik in der ungarischen Provinz und zeigt einen nackten Mann, der eine mächtige Schlange niederschlägt. Die Leute halten es für eine Lobpreisung des medizinischen Fortschritts im Sozialismus.

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Grundlage der folgenden Chronik sind rund 1000 Dokumente aus den Archiven des schwe-

dischen Außenministeriums und vertrauliche Korrespondenzen des amerikanischen State Department aus den Jahren 1944 bis 1979, die auf Grund des Freedom of Information-Gesetzes offengelegt wurden. Gemeinsam ist all diesen Schriftsätzen eine unfreiwillige, unauffällige Verdichtung des Menschen Raoul Wallenberg in die „Wallenberg-Affäre“. Bürokratische Metamorphose — ein wirkliches Schicksal verwandelt sich in ein Politikum, versinkt im Propagandamorast des kalten Krieges; damit war der Vermittler schon fast aufgegeben, sein Name wurde zu lang, die Stockholmer Beamten des Auswärtigen Amtes begünstigten sich alsbald mit der Abbriviativ R. W.

Doch ehe Wallenberg hinter seinen Initialen unsichtbar wurde, zeigte der stalinistische Machtapparat im Jahr 1945 noch einmal menschliche Regungen. Alexandra Michailowna Kollontai, Lenins inzwischen 73jährige Kampfgefährtin aus vorrevolutionären Zeiten, war von Stalin 1930 als Botschafterin nach Stockholm abgeschoben worden. Eine ihrer Freundinnen war die später hochgerühmte schwedische Professorin Nanna Svartz — die wiederum Raoul Wallenbergs Mutter gut kannte: Und so erfuhr man im Januar 1945 aus dem berufenen Munde der Kollontai, daß der junge Schwede sich wohlbehalten im Schutze der ruhmreichen Sowjetarmee befände — wie sein Chauffeur auch.

Warum hatten die Sowjets ausgerechnet Wallenberg festgenommen? Seine Schwester Nina Lagergren vermutet, daß den miträuischen Gemütern des NKWD ein Mann wie der Schwede a priori verdächtig vorkommen mußte: „Warum, so werden sie gedacht haben, riskiert ein Sprößling des Kapitalismus für andere Menschen sein Leben? Er mußte ein Spion sein...“ Die Frontalangriffe des NKWD auf die menschliche Vernunft füllten seit Kriegsende die sibirischen Konzentrationslager und Gefängnisse — ohne Gerichtsverfahren wurde der „Zehner“ (zehn Jahre Gefängnis, Verbannung, KZ) ausgeteilt, in einer Irrsinn-Loterie, die ihren Chronisten in dem Dichter Solchenzjaja finden sollte: „Róczas János, ein Ungar, bekam sein Zehnjahresurteil auf dem Gang vorgelesen, in Russisch und ohne Übersetzung. Er begriff nichts, daß das, was er unterschrieb, ein Urteil war, wartete noch lange auf die Gerichtsverhandlung, erinnerte sich viel später im Lager dumpf an den Vorfall, da ging's ihm auf.“

Und R. W.'s Schwedens Botschafter in Moskau, Staffan Söderblom, gelingt es, zu seinem Abschied von dem wichtigen Posten eine Audienz bei Josef Stalin zu erhalten: Gelegenheit, die „Wallenberg-Affäre“, die inzwischen die schwedische Öffentlichkeit beunruhigt, zur Sprache zu bringen. Am 16. Juni 1946 trifft der Diplomat den leutseligen Diktator. Aus der Aktennotiz Söderbloms:

„Josef Stalin: Sagten Sie Wallenberg?“

Söderblom: Ja, Wallenberg.“

(Josef Stalin schreibt den Namen auf ein Stetik Papier.)“

Doch das war ein fruchtloses diplomatisches Ritual; denn das neutrale Schweden zog es vor, im kommenden Konflikt zwischen Ost und West neutrale Contenance zu bewahren; den Kreamer einer einzigen Person unter massiven Druck zu setzen — in Europa waren Millionen verschwunden —, schien dem sozialistischen Außenminister zu kostspielig. Nina Lagergren: „Als feststand, daß Raoul in Rußland war, ließ ihn die Regierung wie eine heiße Kartoffel fallen.“ In Wirklichkeit schute sich der diplomatische Apparat nach einem definitiven Schriftsatz, um die Akte R. W. schließen zu können (die auch lästige, finanzielle Transaktionen der Rettungsaktion von Budapest enthielt; einige Ungarn meldeten Forderungen an. Man ließ sich Zeit).

Jener Schriftsatz kam prompt — ausgerechnet unterschrieben von Andrey Januarjewitsch Wjutschinskij, dem Hauptankläger der großen stalinistischen Schauprozesse von 1936—38, inzwischen stellvertretender Außenminister der UdSSR: In einer knappen Note triete er den Schweden am 18. August 1947 mit, daß sich ein Wallenberg weder in der Sowjetunion befände, noch daß er sowjetischen Behörden bekannt sei. Hatte die Kollontai gelogen?

Zu diesem Zeitpunkt lebte Wallenberg im Moskauer Lefortovskaja-Gefängnis, Zelle 203, dritter Stock — bezugt wird seine Anwesenheit von deutschen Kriegsgefangenen, die mit Wallenberg in Klopf-Kontakt standen; einer von ihnen, Willi Bergemann, Angestellter der deutschen Botschaft in Bukarest und dort 1944 gefangenegenommen, saß in Zelle 202: „Wallenberg war ein fleißiger Klopf — er klopfte in Deutsch.“ Ein anderes Mitglied der Bukarester Botschaft, Ernst Wallenstein, erinnert sich an seinen schwedischen Zellennachbarn: „Anfang 1946 wollte er einen Protestbrief schreiben und wußte nicht genau, an wen er ihn adressieren sollte. In einem Klopf-Gespräch stimmten wir darin überein, daß es das Beste wäre, gleich an Stalin persönlich zu schreiben — auf Französisch. Ich schlug vor, Stalin mit „Monsieur le Président“ anzureden und empfahl die Floskel „Agréés, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération.“ In der Tat hat Wallenberg diesen Brief dann auch geschrieben, und ich weiß, daß ein Wärter ihn expediert hat.“ Der höfliche schwedische Gefangene, so erinnert sich Wallenstein nach seiner Entlassung, sei unter Spionage-Verdacht in Budapest festgenommen worden ...

Das rote Ziegelsteingefängnis Lefortovskaja hat vier Stockwerke; die Zellen, 3 mal 2,4 Meter groß, sind um einen zentralen Lichtschacht gruppiert. Vor den meisten Fenstern hängt in den 40er Jahren ein „Maulkorb“, der die Sicht verperert. In jeder Zelle lebten zwei Gefangene. Die Verständigung mit den Nachbarzellen fand mit Klopfsignalen nach dem „5 mal 5-System“ statt; um zum Beispiel den Buchstaben „R“ zu klopfen, pocht man (gewöhnlich mit der Zahnbürste) erst viermal, dann, nach kurzer Pause, dreimal:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	K	L	M	N	O
4	P	Q	R	S	T
5	U	V	W	X	Z

Mehr als drei Millionen deutsche Soldaten waren in russische Kriegsgefangenschaft geraten; verteilt auf 3000 Lager, verstärkten sie das Heer der landeseigenen Sersarbeitsver von Polarkreis bis in die südliche Ukraine. Zwischen November 1945 und Januar 1946 lieferte das neutrale Schweden 2500 Soldaten der deutschen Wehrmacht, die es auf der Flucht in das skandinavische Land verschlagen hatte, wider alle völkerrechtlichen Normen an die Sowjetunion aus. Befragt, ob nicht an einen Austausch der Deutschen gegen einen Mann, gegen Wallenberg, zu denken wäre, antwortete der sozialdemokratische Außenminister der Familie des Verschollenen allerdings, daß Schweden „derlei Geschäfte ablehnt“.

So kam es, daß fast alle Aussagen, die von Raoul Wallenbergs Leben in russischer Tjarsak, Gefängnishalle, künden, von deutschen Kriegsgefangenen stammen, die in den 50er Jahren die Sowjetunion verlassen durften: General Moser zwischen Dezember 1947 und Sommer 1948 im Moskauer Ljubjanka-Gefängnis, Carl Rehkamp 1956 im Gefängnis Wladimir — zwei von mehr als 30 Personen, die Wallenbergs Existenz im Gulag-Archipel bezugt haben und deren Aussagen in den Akten des Stockholmer Außenministeriums abgehört sind — in unmittelbarer Nachbarschaft von einer fatalen russischen Note

(MORE)

vom 2. Juni 1957: Nach jahrelangen schwedischen Vorhaltungen und stereotypem Kopfschütteln Moskauer Diplomaten erklärte der stellvertretende Außenminister Andrej Gromyko mit dem Ausdruck des Bedauerns, daß ein gewisser Raoul Wallenberg den russischen Justizbehörden doch bekannt sei. Allerdings, so Gromyko, sei er schon lange tot: Seit dem 17. Juli 1947, genauer gesagt.

Eine neuerliche Suche in den Archiven der Lubjanka habe eine handschriftliche Notiz des Chefarztes, Oberst A. L. Smoltsow, zutage gefördert, der den Chef der Sicherheitspolizei, Abakumow, benachrichtigt, daß der Ihnen bekannte Gefangene Wallenberg (sic) plötzlich gestirbt sei: nach in seiner Zelle gestorben ist. Todesursache: wahrscheinlich ein Myocardial-Infarkt. „Habe persönlich den Minister informiert“, fügte Smoltsow auf die Abschrift des Briefes hinzu; „auf Befehl ist die Leiche ohne Autopsie verbrannt worden“. Schuld an Wallenbergs Inhaftierung, heißt es in der Note des Kremles, sei eben jener Abakumow gewesen, Handlager des berühmten Berija; beide wurden wegen ihrer Usurten 1954, ein Jahr nach Stalins Tod, erschossen. Abakumow habe, neben anderen Verbrechen, so Gromyko, auch das Auswärtige Amt Moskau über den wahren Aufenthalt und das Schicksal Wallenbergs belogen... Auch Smoltsow, der Arzt, sei am 7. Mai 1953 gestorben.

Für die Wissenden enthielt Gromykos Note mehr als eine dubiose Nachricht vom plötzlichen Tod in der Zelle. „Der Gefängnisarzt“, erinnert sich Solschenizyn, „ist der beste Helfer des Untersuchungsrichters und des Henkers. Wenn der Mißhandelte zu sich kommt, drängt die Stimme des Arztes an sein Ohr: „Es kann weitergehen, Puls normal! Einer wird zu Tode verurteilt — der Arzt unterschreibt das Protokoll: „Tod infolge von Leberzirrhose.“ Oder nach einem Infarkt. In der Zelle liegt er im Sterben — der Arzt beeilt sich nicht.“ Und: „Eine Fußnote vermerkt es in kleiner Schrift: „Chrenikow starb während der Untersuchungshaft.“ Benutzt sie für die Blüden, die kleine Schrift, aber wir wissen es, wie schreiben es doppelt groß: **Wurde in der Untersuchungshaft zu Tode gefoltert.**“

Doch wem ist zu glauben? Der lebenserfahrenen Kenntnis eines Alexander Solschenizyn, der immerhin elf Jahre lang „gelesen“ (genauer: gearbeitet) hat? (Nach seiner Freilassung in den Westen versicherte er, daß ein Mensch auch drei Jahrzehnte im Archipel überleben könnte.) Den amtlichen Behauptungen des Kremles? Oder den unberechneten Hoffnungen der Mutter Raoul Wallenbergs?

Zwei Mitglieder des Schwedischen Obersten Gerichtshofes überprüfen 1960 alle vorliegenden Aussagen (meist deutscher) Kriegsheimkehrer; die Richter schließen, daß Raoul Wallenberg, inzwischen 48 Jahre alt, „sehr wahrscheinlich“ noch Anfang der 50er Jahre im Gefängnis Wladimir gelebt hat. Zehn Jahre später befindet er sich offensichtlich in einer Moskauer „Nervenklinik“. Die Praktik sowjetischer Behörden, Disidenten, politische Gefangene, aber auch ordinäre Kriminelle in „psychiatrische Kliniken“ einzuweisen, ist inzwischen eine feste Tradition.

Im Januar 1961 besucht die Stockholmer Ärztin Nanna Svartz einen medizinischen Kongreß in Moskau: Ihre alte Freundin, Botschafterin Alexandra Kollontaj, war schon 1953 gestorben; doch Raoul Wallenbergs Mutter zählte immer noch zu ihren Patienten. So lag es nahe, daß sie einen ihrer russischen Kollegen, Professor A. L. Myasnikow, fragte, ob er schon einmal vom Fall



Mit Pässen und Arbeitsbescheinigungen der Königlich Schwedischen Gesandtschaft konnte Raoul Wallenberg mehr als 15 000 ungarische Juden vor dem Zugriff der „Endlösung“ retten

„Wallenberg“ gehört habe. Nanna Svartz: „Wir sprachen deutsch. Ich sagte ihm, daß wir in Schweden gehört hätten, daß Raoul lebt. Plötzlich sagte Myasnikow, daß er diesen Mann kenne und daß es ihm schlecht gehe. Dann flüsterte er: „Wallenberg ist in einem Irrenhaus.““

Die Ärztin, kaum beimgelagert, informierte sofort Tage Erlander, Schwedens Premierminister. In einem Brief vom 9. Februar 1961 schlägt Erlander Nikita Chruschtschow vor, „Wallenberg nach Schweden zu transferieren“. Doch der Krenel beharrt auf seinem Standpunkt: Wallenberg sei 1947 gestorben. Mehr noch — Myasnikow streitet bis zu seinem Tode ab; jemals mit Nanna Svartz über Wallenberg gesprochen zu haben. Über die „Wallenberg-Affäre“, R. W., den fast Vergessenen, sinkt wieder das totalstaatlich verordnete Schweigen der sowjetischen Behörden: Der Name Wallenberg verliert an Bannkraft; das Interesse, der schwedischen Medien sinkt; nicht noch einmal werden 1,6 Millionen Bürger des Landes — wie vor zehn Jahren — einen Brief an den Krenel unterschreiben.

In Jerusalem wird eine kleine Gasse zwischen Schuppen nach dem Held von Budapest genannt. Er hat mehr Juden vor dem Tod im KZ gerettet als zum Beispiel die Vereinigten Staaten. Nun heißt eine Straße nach ihm, als sei er endgültig gestorben. Einer von Millionen. „So viele sind also erschossen — zuerst Tausende, dann Hunderttausende. Sie dividieren, multiplizieren, bedauern, verfluchen. Und doch sind es Zahlen, Sie fräppieren, erschüttern, werden später vergeßen“ (Solschenizyn). „So viele tragische Dinge sind unter Stalins Herrschaft geschehen“, bedauert Nikita Chruschtschow während seines Staatsbesuches in Schweden (1964), aber von Raoul Wallenberg wolle er nun wirklich nichts mehr hören.

Er sei, wie bereits mitgeteilt, seit fast zwanzig Jahren tot, leidet.

Und doch wurde er offensichtlich gesehen, im Archipel — vor zwei Jahren.

(P70)

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Wallenberg im Jahre 1981 — ein Mythos oder nur ein Versatzstück aus dem Arsenal des kalten Krieges? Mythos, das heißt im Griechischen „Wort, Rede, Rat, Beschluß, Erzählung, Gespräch, Gerücht, Meldung, Botschaft, Fabelhaftes und Erdichtetes“. Aber auch: „Geheiß und Versprechen.“ Nina Lagergren, Wallenbergs Schwester, glaubt an die letztere Bedeutung des Wortes. „Raoul“ ist ihr ein Name aus der Gegenwart, sie spricht von ihm, als sei er im Zimmer nebenan. Ihre Zuversicht gründet auf der Aussage des ehemaligen sowjetischen Strafgefangenen Abraham Kalinski — und auf neuen Nachrichten aus russischen Gefängnissen.

● Kalinskis Kenntnisse sind festgehalten in einer „strängt förtrolig“ markierten Akte des Stockholmer Außenministeriums (Aktenzeichen 30/11 1979, ACF). Kalinski, in Polen geboren, lebt heute in Israel, wo ihn schwedische Diplomaten verhört haben. Kalinski: „Ich war gleichzeitig mit Wallenberg in drei sowjetischen Gefängnissen — in Werchne-Uralsk, in Wladimir und im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis.“ Auf einer in der Sowjetunion abgestempelten Postkarte, adressiert an seine (schon 1934 nach Haifa emigrierte) Schwester, erwähnt Kalinski unter dem Datum vom 27. September 1959 auf Jiddisch einen „Gefangenen, einen Schweden, der Tausende von Juden aus Rumänien (sic) gerettet hat“. Kalinskis Aussagen überzeugten die schwedischen Diplomaten, zumal sie sich mit anderen Beweisen deckten. Kalinski: „Ich weiß, daß Wallenberg noch 1975 gelebt hat.“

● Eine Zahnärztin in Tel Aviv, Dr. Anna Bilder, die nie zuvor von Wallenberg gehört hatte, stellte 1979 die jüngste Verbindung zwischen dem Mythos und der Wirklichkeit her. Ihr Vater, Jan Kaplan, war 1975 wegen „Schwarzmarktgeschäften“ in Moskau verurteilt worden. In Wahrheit fiel er den Behörden auf, nachdem er sich um ein Ausreisevisum nach Israel beworben hatte. Weil er krank wurde, erteilte ihm das Gericht nach 18 Monaten Haftverschonung. Freigelassen, telephonierte der Angestellte eines Opern-Konservatoriums mit seiner Tochter Anna in Tel Aviv: „Im Gulag kann man überleben“, sagte Kaplan, „ich habe im Butyrka-Gefängnis einen Schweden getroffen, der 30 Jahre gefesselt hat.“

Anna Bilder hörte nach dem Telefonat fast zwei Jahre lang nichts mehr von ihrer Familie in Moskau — bis sie einen Brief ihrer Mutter in den Händen hielt: „Liebe Anna, seit 18 Monaten sitzt Dein Vater wieder im Gefängnis. Ich habe alle Hoffnung verloren: Sie haben mich ins Lubjanka-Gefängnis zitiert und gesagt, daß ein Brief meines Mannes schuld sei; er hat über einen Schweizer oder Schweden namens Wallenberg geschrieben, der mit ihm im Gefängnis-Krankenhaus lag. Diesen Brief, der an Dich gerichtet war, gab er einem Touristen in der Synagoge. Seitdem sitzt Dein Vater im Gefängnis, und ich fürchte, daß ich ihn niemals wiedersehen werde.“

Außenminister Gromyko, bei Gelegenheit kürzlich vom schwedischen Premier mit den neuen Beweisen konfrontiert, hörte sich schweigend den

Vortrag an und blickte gelangweilt zur Decke. Im vorigen Herbst hat die schwedische Regierung den verurteilten KGB-Spion Stig Bergling als Austausch für Wallenberg angeboten. Im Kramel zeigte kein Mensch an dem Geschäft Interesse.

● Vor zwanzig Jahren hatte ich mit dem schwedischen Gymnasiasten Goran W. auf einer kleinen Insel zwischen Hällingborg und Kopenhagen „heilige Gespräche“ geführt: Wir wollten die Welt verändern. Später haben wir uns den Augen verloren. Goran ist heute Arzt in Stockholm und Mitglied der moskautreuen, schwedischen KP. „Wallenberg“, lächelt er dünn, „das ist ein Gespenst aus den fünfziger Jahren. Es

wird von interessierten Kreisen geweckt, wenn es in den politischen Kram paßt.“

Gorans Bücherregal biegt sich unter Lenins gesammelten Werken. Trotzki, meint er, hat Selbstmord begangen. Unser Gespräch wandert durch die ideologische Trümmerlandschaft Europas. Wir haben uns hinter Ruinen verschanzt. „Warum schreibst du nicht über das deutsche Mädchen, das kürzlich in Argentinien Kerkers verschwunden ist?“

Ich habe keine theoretisch geschliffene Antwort zur Hand: „Sie hat nicht mitten im Nazi-Terror Tausenden von Menschen das Leben gerettet.“

„Ist sie deshalb ein schlechterer Mensch?“ fragt Goran, und ich weiß nicht, was ich sagen soll.

940/81

KRASNY ARCHIV

1981

Munich, Jan. 14 - (CMD/EG) - following article by Ernst Levy appeared in today's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (cons) titled: "Was hat die Sowjetunion mit Raoul Wallenberg gemacht?"

Am Donnerstag wird in Stockholm eine zweite internationale Anhörung (auf englisch: Hearing) eröffnet, die von der schwedischen Raoul-Wallenberg-Vereinigung und dem Internationalen Sacharow-Komitee veranstaltet wird und die zweifelhafte Aufklärung des Schicksals des 1945 von russischen Truppen in Budapest festgenommenen und in die Sowjetunion verschleppten Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg zum Ziel hat. Während dieses Hearings, an dem unter anderem Parlementsangehörige aus Schweden, den Vereinigten Staaten und Großbritannien teilnehmen, sollen neue Zeugenaussagen vorgelegt werden, die die nunmehr 14 Jahre alte sowjetische Behauptung, Wallenberg sei 1947 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis plötzlich gestorben, widerlegen. Angeblich lebt der heute 89 Jahre alte schwedische Diplomat noch. Wallenberg hatte vom Sommer 1944 bis in die erste Jahreshälfte 1945 durch beispiellosen persönlichen Einsatz das Leben von mindestens 20.000 Budapestern vor der Vernichtung durch die Nationalsozialisten gerettet.

Schon in der Vergangenheit hatten aufgrund vieler glaubwürdiger Hinweise die noch lebenden Familienangehörigen Wallenbergs, aber auch die Regierungen Schwedens, der Vereinigten Staaten und Israels und viele Juden der Welt der sowjetischen Darstellung keinen Glauben geschenkt. Die Mutter Raoul Wallenbergs spielte im Sommer 1977 unter Hinweis auf Braschens Beitrag zum Helsinki-Abkommen an den sowjetischen Staats- und Parteiführer, ihren Sohn freizulassen. Bisherig blieb der alten Dame jedoch bis zu ihrem Tode im letzten Jahr die Antwort schuldig. Auch der israelische Eichmann-Ankläger, Gideon Hausner, der die besten Einblicke in die Situation der ungarischen Juden jener Zeit hatte, und auch der zwangswillige russische Schriftsteller Scholochow, der aus eigener Erfahrung die sowjetischen Interrogations- und Verhörmethoden kennengelernt hatte, haben in den letzten Jahren mehrfach die Überzeugung geäußert, daß Wallenberg noch am Leben sei. Die schwedische Regierung richtete Anfang 1979 im Fall Wallenberg noch einmal eine formelle Note an Moskau. Auch bei der Madrider Helsinki-Konferenz Ende letzten Jahres soll auf Antrag von sieben Staaten der Fall Wallenberg aufs neue zur Sprache gebracht worden sein.

Das sowjetische Verhalten in der Endphase des Krieges und der Nachkriegszeit läßt viele Annahmen zu, warum die Russen Wallenberg verhafteten. Für die Sowjetführung, deren Land bald darauf eine antisemitische Welle durchlief, könnte allein die Tatsache einer humanen Rettungsaktion Juden gegenüber Anlaß genug gewesen sein. Auch könnten die Russen den mit unkonventionellen Mitteln arbeitenden Diplomaten der Spionage verdächtigt haben. Jedenfalls wurde der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest später

von den Russen Fälschungen vorgezeigt. Nach einer anderen Version soll Wallenberg festgehalten worden, weil er beobachtet habe, wie sowjetische Truppen in Ungarn Juden hingerichtet hätten.

Wallenberg, der aus einer großbürgerlichen schwedischen Familie stammt, in den Vereinigten Staaten Architekturstudien, später jedoch als Experte für Kryptographie in Stockholm gearbeitet hatte, war am 8. Juli 1944 von der schwedischen Regierung auf Bitten der amerikanischen Kriegsflüchtlingszentrale (War Refugee Board), des Jüdischen Weltrates und des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz (IKRK) in das von ungarischen Nationalsozialisten regierte und noch dazu kurz zuvor von deutschen Truppen besetzte Budapest entsandt worden, um so viele Juden wie möglich zu retten. Bei dieser Aufgabe wurde der damals 32 Jahre alte Legationssekretär Wallenberg die Geheißkraft des SS-Obersturmbannführers Eichmann in Budapest, der sich dort auch dem Einsatz deutscher Truppen im März 1944 zur Deportation der 800.000 Juden Ungarns — der letzten großen jüdischen Gruppe in Europa — in die Vernichtungslager Auschwitz und Birkenau annahm und später die berühmten "Todesmärsche" organisierte. Unterstützt wurde Eichmann bei seinen Tötungen von ungarischen Nationalsozialisten, den Pfeilkreuzern, die in der Nyilas-Partei zusammengeschlossen waren. Am deren Spitze stand seit dem Oktober der von den Deutschen eingesetzte Ministerpräsident Salasi. Wallenberg, auf den in Budapest mehrfach Mordanschläge verübt wurden, gelang es, durch die Ausgabe von sogenannten schwedischen "Schutzpässen" oder "Wallenberg-Pässen" an Budapestern, Juden viele von ihnen vor dem Tode zu retten. Diese Pässe bestätigten, daß ihr Inhaber verwandtschaftliche oder andere Beziehungen zu Schweden hätten, auf ihre unmittelbare bevorstehende Übersiedlung nach Schweden warteten und der Päß sei unter den Schutz der königlichen Regierung des neutralen Schweden gestellt. Obwohl diese "Schutzpässe" jeglicher völkerrechtlichen Grundlage entbehrten, gelang es Wallenberg, die von den bevorstehenden Kriegsende übergenannten ungarischen Behörden und Beamten, ja sogar deutsche Wachposten durch Einschüchterung, Bestechung oder das Versprechen späterer Straffreiheit zur Respektierung der Pässe zu überreden. Auf diese Weise konnte Wallenberg unter Mithilfe von bald mehreren hundert Mitarbeitern solche "Schutzpässe" an ungefähr 20.000 Juden in Budapest verteilen. Zum Teil holte Wallenberg die Menschen aus den schon zur Abfahrt bereitstehenden Deportationszügen, aus den Kolonnen der brüchigen "Todesmärsche" oder aus Gefängnissen heraus. Einen "Schutzpaß" erhielt, wer nur immer nach ihm greifen konnte, ohne Rücksicht auf irgendwelche Kontakte nach Schweden. Darüber hinaus begleiteten Mitarbeiter Wallenbergs die Totenmarchen und versorgten die Unglücklichen mit Lebensmittel und Medikamenten.

Die zunächst Eichmann antrienenden Juden brachte Wallenberg in sogenannten "sicheren Häusern" unter, die von ihm gemietet worden waren und über denen die schwedische Flagge wehte. Zuletzt befanden sich in den 32 Häusern Wallenbergs mehrere tausend Menschen. Um die Häuser vor den ungarischen Pfeilkreuzer-Banden zu schützen, schreckte Wallenberg nicht davor zurück, frisch aussehende jüdische Männer in SS-Uniformen zu stellen und sie vor diesen Häusern als Wachposten aufzustellen. Es blieb nicht aus, daß Wallenberg auch Kontakte zu der ungarischen Marionetten-Regierung Salasi, zur Budapest-Polizeiführung und sogar zur Gestapo aufbauen mußte, um immer wieder eine Anerkennung der Schutzpässe zu erwirken oder um sie von weiteren Aktionen gegen Budapest-Juden abzuhalten.

Wallenberg war kein Jude. Allerdings war der konzepcionell erzeugte junge Mann, der schon viele Länder bereist hatte und fünf Sprachen fließend sprach, schon frühzeitig erklarter Gegner des nationalsozialistischen Regimes in Deutschland. Mit der jüdischen Frage wurde er während eines längeren Aufenthaltes im damaligen Palästina vertraut. Seine ersten Beziehungen zu Ungarn datieren aus der Zeit seiner Tätigkeit als Exportkaufmann. Damals trat er auch in geschäftliche Beziehungen zu einer jüdischen Familie in Budapest, durch die er dann für das "Judenproblem" in Ungarn in besonderem Maße sensibilisiert worden sein dürfte.

Bei der Einnahme der ungarischen Hauptstadt durch die Rote Armee stellte sich Wallenberg am 13. Januar 1945 einer russischen Patrouille als diplomatischer Vertreter Schwedens vor, das auch mit der Wahrnehmung sowjetischer Interessen in Ungarn betraut gewesen war, und bat, zum Oberbefehlshaber der sowjetischen Truppen gebracht zu werden, zu General Tschernyschew. Am 17. Januar wurde Wallenberg dann zum letzten Male in Budapest gesehen. Am Vormittag dieses Tages erschien der Diplomat im Gebäude des Roten Kreuzes in der Benecur-Straße in Begleitung zweier sowjetischer Militärpolizisten und eines Offiziers und packte schnell einige Sachen. Kurz darauf fuhr sein Wagen in der Traza-Strasse 7 vor, wo sein Hauptbüro lag. Hier verließ er jedoch nicht den Wagen, sondern ließ durch einen bösen Direktor Müller und den Kassierer Biro aus dem Hause holen. Aus dem Wagen heraus unterließ er sich dann lange mal beiden. Dabei erfuhr diese, daß die Russen Wallenberg und seinen Führer Langfelder seit mehreren Tagen bewachen. Wallenberg sagte, er sei im Begriff, in das Hauptquartier von Mar-

schall Malinowski nach Debrecen zu fahren. Er wisse allerdings nicht, ob man ihn und Landskinder als Gefangen betrachte oder als Gäste aufnehmen werde. Vor dieser Fahrt batte Wallenberg sich gesagt, er werde von Marschall Malinowski Militärarzt für die beiden Budapest Gettos, die Anerkennung der „Schutzpässe“ und die sofortige Einstellung der Zwangsarbeit für Juden fordern.

Seit jenem Tag ist Wallenberg verschwunden. Dabei hatte der sowjetische Vizeaußenminister Dekanossow nur 24 Stunden später den schwedischen Gesandten in Moskau, Söderblom, davon unterrichtet, daß sich Wallenberg „unter den Schutz der Roten Armee“ gestellt habe. Im Februar 1945 teilte die sowjetische Botschafterin in Stockholm, Aleksandra Kollontaj, der Mutter Wallenbergs mit, daß sich ihr Sohn unter sicherem Schutz wohlauf befinde; und der Frau des damaligen schwedischen Außenministers Günther, der sie dieselbe Nachricht übermittelte, beglückte die Sowjetbotschafterin zudem: „Je weniger Aufhebens Schweden um Wallenberg macht, um so schneller wird ihm von der sowjetischen Regierung die Heimreise gestattet.“

Um so verflüßter waren die Schweden, als sie Mitte März 1945 erfahren, der ungarische Sender Koszuth habe schon am 7. desselben Monats gemeldet, Wallenberg sei wahrscheinlich von Gestapo-Agenten erwidert worden. Schon zuvor waren in Budapest Gerüchte aufgetaucht, der Schwede sei von ungarischen Pfeilkreuzern umgebracht worden. Der deutsch-jüdische Historiker

Josef Wolf schrieb 1952 in einer Studie über Wallenberg nicht aus, daß es sich dabei um von den Russen lancierte Gerüchte gehandelt haben könnte, und sprach von einer „Katyn-Technik en miniature“.

Ende März 1945 wurde Wallenberg Familie jedoch von einem ungarischen Polizisten darüber informiert, daß sich Raoul Wallenberg zu besonderen Zwecken in russischen Gefängnissen aufhalte. Auf Anfrage Schwedens an Moskau kam von der Gefängnisleitung im hessarabischen Fosseni eines Tages die Mitteilung, man könne leider nicht feststellen, ob der Gesandte im Gefängnis sei oder nicht. Nach wiederholten Anfragen von schwedischer Seite teilte

der stellvertretende sowjetische Außenminister Wychynak am 22. August 1947 Stockholm in einer Note schließlich mit, daß Wallenberg nirgendwo in der Sowjetunion angetroffen sei. Darüber hinaus wurde der schwedischen Regierung mitgeteilt, daß es den russischen Behörden nicht gelungen sei, den Offizier (General Tschernikow), der seinerzeit Wallenberg hatte festnehmen lassen und auf den seinerzeit die Note Dekanossows sich bezogen hatte, „wiederzufinden“. Wieder wurde die Vermutung geäußert, daß Wallenberg bei den Kämpfen in Budapest wahrscheinlich Gestapo-Agenten oder Pfeilkreuzern zum Opfer gefallen sei.

Am 19. Oktober desselben Jahres veröffentlichte jedoch ein in Schweden gegründetes „Wallenberg-Komitee“ die Ergebnisse seiner langen Recherchen, die in der Schlussfolgerung gipfelten: „Es unterliegt keinerlei Zweifel, daß Raoul Wallenberg seit Januar 1945 un-

unterbrochen an verschiedenen Plätzen in Rußland war.“ Der schwedische König verlieh 1952 Wallenberg an Anlaß seines 40. Geburtstags die Medaille „Illis quorum meritis laboravit“, eine ausdrücklichen Hinweis darauf, daß die Auszeichnung einem Lebenden zuzukommen. Die Gewißheit, daß Wallenberg nach 1947 noch am Leben war, gründet sich auf zahlreiche Aussagen von heimgekehrten Kriegsgefangenen mehrerer Nationen, die Wallenberg in verschiedenen Gefängnissen getroffen, mit ihm in Klopfkontakt gestanden oder von diesem über andere Häftlinge gehört haben wollen. Als besonders glaubwürdig gilt unter anderem die Aussage des italienischen Claudio de Mohr, der angeblich 1948 mit Wallenberg im Moskauer Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis in Klopfverbindung gestanden zu haben. Auch andere Spätkriegskehr berichteten, dem Schweden in diesem Gefängnis — zum Teil persönlich — noch 1949 begegnet zu sein. Einem dieser Zeugen soll Wallenberg damals anvertraut haben, die Russen hätten ihn in einen Verfahren wegen Spionage zu 25 Jahren Zwangsarbeit in Workuta verurteilt. Beim Abschied habe ihm der schwedische Diplomat noch mitgeteilt, seiner Ansicht nach wollten ihn die Russen einfach „verschwinden“ lassen. Alle Hinweise aus Schweden wurden von den Russen jedoch mit dem Hinweis abgetan, daß Aussagen von Kriegsverbrechern keine Beweiskraft zukomme.

Nach einem neuerlichen, diesmal ultimativen Anknüpfbegehren Schwedens im November 1958 teilte der damals stellvertretende Außenminister Gromyko am 4. Februar 1957 dem schwedischen Botschafter Solman in einer Antwortnote plötzlich mit, Wallenberg sei schon am 17. Juli 1947 im Moskauer Ljubjanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzinfarkt gestorben. In der Note, in der Moskau den Angehörigen Raoul Wallenbergs ihr Bedauern und ihre Anteilnahme am Schicksal des Diplomaten ausdrückt, heißt es ferner, man sei erst jetzt bei der Durchsicht der Lazarettakten in dem Ljubjanka-Gefängnis auf einen handschriftlichen Bericht in den inwärtigen eingerichteten Minister für Staatssicherheit, Abakumow, gestoßen, der sich auf Wallenberg beziehen könnte. In der Gromyko-Note heißt es dann wörtlich: „Aufgrund der obigen Ausführungen muß man jedoch den Schluß ziehen, daß Wallenberg im Juli 1947 gestorben ist. Offenbar wurde er zusammen mit anderen Personen von russischen Truppen im Kriegsgeschehen festgenommen. Gleichzeitig darf zweifelslos behauptet werden, daß Wallenbergs spätere Inhaftierung ebenso wie die falschen Aussagen über seine Person, die während einer Reihe von Jahren durch Verantwortliche der Sicherheitsorgane dem sowjetischen Außenministerium erteilt wurden, der verbrecherischen Tätigkeit Abakumows zuzuschreiben sind.“

Mit dieser Darstellung, die allerdings auch noch andere Erklärungsmöglichkeiten für die Zukunft offenhielt, sollten gleichzeitig alle früheren sowjeti-

schen Erklärungen hinsichtlich Wallenbergs bestfalls als Irrtümer, keineswegs jedoch als Lügen erscheinen. Auch mit dieser sowjetischen Erklärung war der Beweis für den Tod Wallenbergs im Jahre 1947 nicht erbracht, da der Verfasser seines Lazarettberichts, der besagte Smolnow, am 7. Mai 1953 verstarb! Wie es „namentlich in der Gromyko-Note“ hieß.

Die Darstellung Gromykos stieß in Schweden auf Skepsis. Immer wieder wurde das Thema nach neuer Zeugnisaussagen erörtert. 1964 brachte der sowjetische Partei- und Regierungschef Chruschtschow während eines Schweden-Besuchs gar mit dem Abbruch seiner Witte, als Ministerpräsident Erlender auf „diese ewigen Meinungen über eine erledigte Sache“ ein weiteres Mal zurückkam. Auch der amerikanische Präsident Carter soll sich bei seinem Wiewo-Zusammentreffen mit Breschnew 1972 nach dem Schicksal Wallenbergs erkundigt haben.

Wallenberg wurde auch in den fünfziger, sechziger und siebziger Jahren nach Aussagen von ehemaligen Mitgefangenen immer wieder gesehen. So soll Wallenberg 1953 im sibirischen Lager Tschistoi und Werchnij Uralak, 1954 im Gefängnis von Waldmir und 1961 im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis gesehen worden sein; aus dem Butyrka-Gefängnis sei er nach einem Hungerstreik in eine Moskauer Klinik gebracht worden sein. Die schwedische Medizinprofessorin Hanna Swartz berichtete nach einer Reise in der Sowjetunion im selben Jahr, ein Moskauer Kollege, Dr. A. L. Mjanjankow, habe ihr berichtet, Wallenberg habe sich in einer Nervenklinik auf. Später behauptete Mjanjankow gegenüber Frau Swartz jedoch, es habe sich um ein Mißverständnis gehandelt. 1968 soll Wallenberg wieder im Ljubjanka-Gefängnis gesehen worden sein. Der jüngste der Öffentlichkeit bekanntgewordene Bericht über Wallenberg stammt von dem jüdischen Russen Jan Kaplan, der 1928 im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis einem Schweden begegnet sein will, der seit 50 Jahren in sowjetischen Gefängnissen gewesen, jedoch bei guter Gesundheit sei. Als Kaplan seiner in Israel lebenden Tochter darüber telefonisch berichtete, wurde er in der Sowjetunion aufs neue verhaftet, seitdem ist er verschwunden.

Neuesten Berichten zufolge soll Wallenberg auch nach 1975 noch in verschiedenen Lagern gesehen worden sein. Die Regierungen Schwedens, der Vereinigten Staaten, Israels und Juden in aller Welt haben Grund, den sowjetischen Erklärungen über Wallenberg zu mißtrauen.

Vielleicht ist Raoul Wallenberg noch am Leben. Die sowjetischen Erklärungen halten noch Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten offen. In jedem Fall wird es aber des Nachdrucks der internationalen Öffentlichkeit bedürfen, damit die Sowjetunion das Schicksal Wallenbergs restlos klärt, damit der Retter der Budapest Juden nicht der „letzte Vergessene der Gerechten“ wird.

830/191

STOCKHOLM, 11. JANUAR (AFP) - GENAU 36 JAHRE NACH DEM RAETSELHAFTEN
VERSCHWINDEN DES SCHWEDEN RAOUL WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST WIRD IN
DIESER WOCHE IN STOCKHOLM EIN NEUER VERSUCH UNTERNOMMEN, KLARHEIT
UEBER DAS SCHICKSAL DES DAMALS 36 JAERHRIEN DIPLOMATEN ZU SCHAFFEN.
IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEM "INTERNATIONALEN SACHAROW-KOMITEE"
VERANSTALTET DER "SCHWEDISCHE VERBAND RAOUL WALLENBERG" AM
MITTWOCH UND DONNERSTAG EIN HEARING, ZU DEM VERTRETER DER IN DEN
LETZTEN JAHREN IN DEN USA, GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND ISRAEL
GEGRUENDETEN WALLENBERG-KOMITEES EINGELADEN WORDEN SIND. ES WERDEN
UNTER ANDEREN DER BRITISCHE ABGEORDNETE WINSTON CHURCHILL, DER
FRANZOESISCHE MEDIZIN-NOBELPREISTRAEGER ANDRE WOLFF UND DER FUER
NAZI-VERFOLGUNGEN BEKANNTE SIMON WIESENTHAL IN STOCKHOLM ERWARTET.

INZWISCHEN GILT ES ALS SICHER, DASS RAOUL WALLENBERG IM WIDERSPRUCH
ZU DEN OFFIZIELLEN MOSKAUER BEHAUPTUNGEN IN EINER SOHWJETISCHEN
HAFTANSTALT NOCH AM LEBEN IST. DAFUER SPRECHEN UEBEREINSTIMMENDE
ZEUGENAUSSAGEN, DIE IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN VOR ALLEM VON EHEMALIGEN
INSASSEN SOHWJETISCHER GEFAENGNISSE GEMACHT WURDEN. MOSKAU HATTE AUF
ANFRAGE DER SCHWEDISCHEN REGIERUNG 1957 VERSICHERT, WALLENBERG SEI
1947 IN EINEM SOHWJETISCHEN GEFAENGNIS AN EINEM HERZINFARKT
GESTORBEN. BIS HEUTE IST DIE UDSSR BEI DIESER VERSION GEBLIEBEN.

DER BANKIERSSOHN RAOUL WALLENBERG WAR IM JULI 1945 ALS DIPLMAT IN
BUDAPEST EINGETROFFEN. IM AUFTRAG SEINER REGIERUNG UND IN
ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DER VON ROOSEVELT GEGRUENDETEN
FLUECHTLINGSBEHOERDE "WAR REFUGEE BOARD" HATTE ER DIE AUFGABE,
UNGARISCHE JUDEN DURCH DIE AUSSTELLUNG SCHWEDISCHER PRESSE VOR DER
NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN VERFOLGUNG ZU BEWAHREN. AUF DIESE WEISE
KONNTE ER UEBER 20.000 PERSONEN VOR DEN KONZENTRATIONSLAGERN
RETTEN. OHNE JE WIEDER EIN LEBENSZEICHEN VON SICH ZU GEBEN,
VERSCHWAND ER AM 15. JANUAR 1945, ALS ER NACH DEM SOHWJETISCHEN
EINMARSCH IM HAUPTQUARTIER DER ROTEN ARMBEE VORSPRECHEN WOLLTE. DIE
SOHWJETISCHEN BEHOERDEN INFORMIERTEN STOCKHOLM, SIE HATTEN
WALLENBERG UNTER IHREN SCHUTZ GENOMMEN. ZWEI JAHRE SPAETER
ERKLAERTEN SIE AUF SCHWEDISCHE ANFRAGE, VON DER EXISTENZ DES
DIPLOMATEN NICHTS ZU WISSEN. AUF ERNEUTE STOCKHOLMER ANFRAGE TEILTE
DER DAMALIGE STELLERTRETENDE SOHWJETAUSSENMINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO
DANN 1957 MIT, WALLENBERG SEI 1947 AN EINEM HERZINFARKT IM MOSKAUER
LUBIANKA-GEFAENGNIS GESTORBEN.

SETTHER IST MOSKAU BEI DIESER VERSION GEBLIEBEN, OBWOHL UNABHAENGIG
VONEINANDER MEHRERE EHEMALIGE INSASSEN SOHWJETISCHER HAFTANSTALTEN
IM LAUFE DER LETZTEN JAHRE VERSICHERT HABEN, WALLENBERG LEBEND
GESEHEN ZU HABEN. 1978 SCHRIEB DER SOHWJETISCHE JUDE JAN KAPLAN
SEINER IN ISRAEL LEBENDEN TOCHTER, ER HABE 1975 IM GEFAENGNIS VON
BUTYRKA EINEN "SEIT 30 JAHREN EINSITZENDEN SCHWEIZER ODER
SCHWEDEN" GETROFFEN. NACH DIESER MITTEILUNG SOLL KAPLAN
FESTGENOMMEN WORDEN SEIN.

DAS RAETESSEL UM RAOUL WALLENBERG WURDE IM NOVEMBER VON MEHREREN
EUROPAPREISCHEN DELEGATIONEN BEI DER MADRIDER FOLGEKONFERENZ UEBER
SICHERHEIT UND ZUSAMMENARBEIT IN EUROPA (KSZE) ZUR SPRACHE
GEBRACHT. US-PRAESIDENT JIMMY CARTER ERWAENHTE BEI SEINEM WIENER
TREFFEN MIT LEONID BRESCHNEW IM VERGANGEN JUNI DEN FALL, FUER DEN
SICH AUCH DER ISRAELISCHE MINISTERPRAESIDENT MENAHEM BEGIN BEREITS
PERSOENLICH INTERESSIERT HAT. DAMIT HAT DIE AFFAREE SYMBOLWERT
ERHALTEN, WIE DIE GENERALSEKRETAERIN DES SCHWEDISCHEN
WALLENBERG-KOMITEES, SONIA SONNENFELD, ERKLAERT.

E/W--DPA SAYS HEARING ON WALLENBERG CASE TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM 2 JAN (DPA) ¹⁹⁸¹ --MIT EINEM HEARING AM 15. UND 16. JANUAR IN STOCKHOLM SOLL AUF DAS SCHICKSAL DES IN DER SOWJETUNION VERSCHOLLENEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAOUL WALLENBERG AUFMERKSAM GEMACHT WERDEN. WIE DIE WALLENBERG-VEREINIGUNG AM FREITAG MITTEILTE, WIRD EIN INTERNATIONALES GREMIUM NEUE ZEUGEN HOEREN, NACH DEREN AUSSAGEN WALLENBERG WAHRSCHENLICH NOCH IMMER IN DER SOWJETUNION GEFANGEN GEHALTEN WIRD.

DAS HEARING, DAS URSPRUENGLICH VON 2. BIS 4. MAI VERGANGENEN JAHRES IN STOCKHOLM GEPLANT WAR, WEGEN DES SCHWEDISCHEN ARBEITSKONFLIKTES ABER ABGESAGT WERDEN MUSSTE, SOLL IM GRAND HOTEL VON STOCKHOLM STATTFINDEN.

ZU DEN TEILNEHMERN WERDEN UNTER ANDEREM DER FRUEHERE EICHMANN-ANKLAGER GIDEON HAUSER AUS ISRAEL, SIMON WIESENTHAL VOM DOKUMENTATIONSZENTRUM FUER NS-VERBRECHEN IN WIEN UND DER BRITISCHE PARLAMENTSABGEORDNETE WINSTON CHURCHILL GEHOEREN. AUCH DIE VORSITZENDEN DER WALLENBERG-KOMITEES IN GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND DEN USA WERDEN ANWESEND SEIN.

RAOUL WALLENBERG, 1912 GEBOREN, HATTE 1944 ALS SCHWEDISCHER DIPLOMAT IN BUDAPEST TAUSENDE VON JUDEN VOR DEN NAZIS GERETTET. IM JANUAR 1945 WURDE ER VON DEN SOWJETS UNTER DEM VORWURF DER SPIONAGE FESTGENOMMEN UND VERSCHWAND. NACH VIELEN VORSTOESSEN DES SCHWEDISCHEN AUSSENMINISTERIUMS ERKLAERTE 1957 DIE SOWJETISCHE REGIERUNG, WALLENBERG SEI BEREITS 1947 IN EINEM GEFANGNIS VON MOSKAU GESTORBEN.

SPAETER WURDEN JEDOCH BERICHTE SOWJETISCHER HAEFTLINGE BEKANNT, WONACH DER SCHWEDE NOCH AM LEBEN SEI. ZULETZT BAT DER SCHWEDISCHE MINISTERPRAESIDENT ENDE AUGUST 1979 DIE SOWJETISCHE REGIERUNG UM EINE UEBERPRUEFUNG NEUER ANGABEN UEBER WALLENBERG. DIE SOWJETUNION BLIEB IN IHRER ANTWORT ABER DABEI, DASS WALLENBERG 1947 GESTORBEN SEI. WD/12

KRASNYI ARKHIV

MADRID, NOV. 28 (SPECIAL/EGGLESTON) --AMERICAN, BRITISH AND SWEDISH DELEGATIONS AT THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE IN MADRID SAID TODAY THEY WOULD PRESS THE SOVIET UNION TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE FATE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

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

WALLENBERG RESCUED 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS IN BUDAPEST FROM TRANSPORTATION TO DEATH CAMPS IN 1944 BY ISSUING THEM BY SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSPORTS. HE IS GIVEN A SHARE OF THE CREDIT FOR RESCUING ABOUT ANOTHER 70,000.

HE VANISHED WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945. IN 1957, THE SOVIET UNION SAID THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT 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, WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, NINA 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 HELSINKI 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 ANDREI 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 "WALLENBERG" AND OFFERED NEITHER A FIRST NAME, A NATIONALITY OR ANY OTHER DETAILS.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID SHE KNEW OF HALF A DOZEN CASES WHERE PRISONERS REPORTED DEAD BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD BEEN RELEASED ALIVE YEARS LATER.

SOME OF THE STRONGEST EVIDENCE THAT HER HALF-BROTHER WAS STILL ALIVE CAME FROM A RUSSIAN JEW NAMED JAN KAPLAN. HE HAD WRITTEN TO A DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL THAT IN 1975 HE HAD MET IN BUTYRKA PRISON A SWEDISH WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR THIRTY YEARS. SHE SAID THAT KAPLAN'S LETTER WAS PUBLISHED HE WAS RE-ARRESTED AND WAS STILL IN JAIL.

THE WALLENBERG CASE HAS ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED AT THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE IN MADRID BY SEVEN NATIONS--THE U.S., BRITAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG AND ICELAND.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE U.S. CONGRESS HAVE PASSED RESOLUTIONS HONORING WALLENBERG AND ASKING THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE TO TAKE UP HIS CASE.

THE U.S. IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED BECAUSE IT WAS AMERICAN FUNDS WHICH FINANCED HIS RESCUE EFFORTS IN 1944. IL/TW

CND75

E/W-WALLENBERG

KRASHYI ARKHY

281702/80

SISTER SAYS SHE HAS RECENT EVIDENCE HE'S ALIVE

MADRID, NOV. 28 (AP/UPI) ¹⁹⁸⁰--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

KRASNYI ARKHIV

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E/W -- SWEDEN WANTS NEW INVESTIGATION OF WALLENBERG CASE

(WITH CN123)

1980

MADRID, NOV. 21 (SPECIAL:EGGLESTON) -- SWEDEN TODAY CALLED FOR NEW EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE IN SOVIET CUSTODY IN 1945 OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWISH CITIZENS IN HUNGARY DURING THE WAR BY ISSUING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS, WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE SOVIET UNION ON JANUARY 13, 1945 AND NEVER SEEN IN PUBLIC AGAIN.

THE SOVIET UNION TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT WALLENBERG DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. BUT INMATES OF SOVIET PRISON CAMPS HAVE CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE AS RECENTLY AS 1975.

AT THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE IN MADRID TODAY, THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH DELEGATION, JAN LUNDAVIK, TOLD A CLOSED PLENARY SESSION THAT COUNTLESS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CLARIFY THE WALLENBERG CASE. HE SAID: "IN SPITE OF IT ALL HIS FATE REMAINS OBSCURE."

THE SWEDISH DELEGATE SAID: "WE URGE THAT RENEWED EFFORTS BE MADE TO RESOLVE THIS TRAGIC AFFAIR."

IT IS THE SECOND TIME AT THIS CONFERENCE THAT SWEDEN HAS MENTIONED THE WALLENBERG CASE. SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN REFERRED TO WALLENBERG IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT LAST WEEK. THE UNITED STATES HAS ALSO BEEN URGED TO BRING UP WALLENSTEIN'S CASE DURING THE CONFERENCE. DOE/EH

KRASNY ARCHIV

Munich, Nov. 13 - (CND/EC) ⁷⁹⁸⁰ following article by Julia Orli appeared in today's NUENCHNER MERKUR (cons) titled: "Grausames Geheimnis: Wie tot ist Raoul Wallenberg?"

Auf einer kleinen Bahnstation in Budapest wartet ein langer Güterzug auf seine Abfertigung. Es ist ein heißer August im Jahre 1944. Menschliche Fracht hat der Zug geladen: etwa 1000 ungarische Juden. Ziel Auschwitz. Nachschub für jene 200.000, die schon der Endlösung zum Opfer gefallen sind.

Schon will der zuständige SS-Offizier das Abfahrtsignal geben, als ein junger Mann außer Atem auf den Bahnsteig gelaufen kommt und ihn zu warten bittet.

Dieser junge Mann weist sich als Raoul Wallenberg aus, dritter Sekretär an der schwedischen Botschaft. Aus seiner Aktentasche zieht er Dokumente, die beweisen, daß die tausend wie Vieh zusammengepackten und für die Opferung ihres Lebens auf dem Altar des Rassenwahns bestimmten Juden unter dem Schutz des schwedischen Staats stünden. Tatsächlich erwirkte Wallenberg mit seinem Engagement die Rettung dieser Menschen.

Jetzt wollen zwei Regierungs-Kommissionen, eine amerikanische und eine englische, diesen Mann für den nächsten Friedensnobelpreis vorschlagen. Besonders bemerkenswert daran: Damit würde ein Mann für diese hohe Auszeichnung nominiert, der offiziell bereits tot ist. Denn Raoul Wallenberg ist von den sowjetischen Behörden für tot erklärt worden.

Nach neuesten Meldungen soll Wallenberg jedoch leben. Eine vor Jahren in Stockholm gegründete

Wallenberg-Gesellschaft sammelt Material, um gerichtlich zu beweisen, daß Wallenberg noch am Leben ist. Aus vier unterschiedlichen Quellen will die Vereinigung, wie die „International Herald Tribune“ meldet, erfahren haben, daß der für tot erklärte Schwede seit 1975 in verschiedenen sowjetischen Konzentrationslagern gesehen worden ist. Diese Lager, in denen die Zeugen auf Wallenberg gestoßen sind, liegen allesamt in den unzugänglichen Gebieten der Sowjetunion, die meisten im entferntesten Sibirien.

Mit der Aktion möchte die Wallenberg-Vereinigung, wie ein Vertreter sagt, die schwedische Regierung „animieren, dessen Fall auf der gegenwärtigen KSZE-Konferenz zu erörtern“.

* Raoul Wallenberg war 1944 nach Ungarn gekommen. Vor seiner Abreise waren sowohl die amerikanische Regierung als auch der Welt-Juden-Kongress mit der Bitte an ihn herangetre-

ten, etwas für die Rettung der ungarischen Juden zu tun.

Und er tat — oft unter Gefährdung der eigenen Sicherheit. Die ersten, die er retten konnte, waren jene Tausend aus dem Güterzug. Die Deutschen gaben zähneknirschend nach. Insgesamt gelang es Raoul Wallenberg, über 30.000 Juden vor der „Endlösung“ zu bewahren. Der Kunstgriff in dieser Aktion war, daß er ihnen

Papiere ausstellte, die besagten, daß sie Verwandte im Schweden hätten. Das stimmte nur zum Teil. Ein für Wallenberg mehr als nur gefährliches Unternehmen.

Mit der Ankunft der Roten Armee 1945 war Wallenbergs Aufgabe erledigt.

Da flatterte eines Tages eine Einladung auf seinen Schreibtisch. In ihr hat der sowjetische Marschall Malinowski, der spätere Verteidigungsminister, zu einem Gespräch. „Mit einem Scherz“ verließ Wallenberg, wie die „International Herald Tribune“ berichtet, die schwedische Botschaft, um sich zu dem Marschall zu begeben. Von dort aber kehrte er nicht mehr zurück. Seine Spur verlor sich.

Natürlich leugnet die Sowjetik irgend etwas vom Schicksal des Vermissten zu wissen. Anfragen von Verwandten und Freunden wurden achselzuckend abgewiesen. „Wallenberg? U nas njet prevestivnja, gdje on nachoditza.“ („Keine Ahnung, wo er ist.“) Aber seine Freunde, unter ihnen zahlreiche vor Hitlers Zugriff Gerettete, die heute noch mit Tränen der Dankbarkeit in den Augen von Wallenberg erzählen, gaben nicht auf. Internationale Kamäle wurden beschriftet, öffentliche Aktionen unter mobilisierten Bürgern in Schweden und jüdischen Persönlichkei-

ten setzten die Sowjets unter Druck.

Und da kam das erste Bekenntnis. 1977 erklärte — wiederum nach „International Herald Tribune“ — Außenminister Andrej Gromyko, Wallenberg sei in der Lubjanka einem Herzanfall erlegen.

Und an dieser Version hält die Sowjetunion bis heute stark fest. Ja, sie fühlt sich nicht einmal angehalten, wenigstens das Rätsel zu klären, wie es zu Wallenbergs angeblichem Tod in der Lubjanka gekommen war, wie er überhaupt dorthin gelangt war.

Auch seine Freunde freilich sind sich über das Motiv für Wallenbergs Festnahme und Lagerhaft nicht im klaren. Die einen meinen, er könnte seiner offenen Sprache wegen Anstoß erweckt haben, ja, er könnte sich auch für von Sowjets Drangsalierter eingesetzt haben. Andere meinen, er sei als Agent verächtlich worden. Wieder andere halten es für möglich, daß er Zeuge eines sowjetischen Verbrechens wurde.

Die Wallenberg-Gesellschaft hofft nun, die Vergabe des Nobelpreises an Wallenberg könnte doch noch das Leben dieses Wohltäters retten, ihm die Freiheit zurückgeben. Jedenfalls würde der Welt das Schicksal dieses aufrechten Mannes vor Augen geführt.

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E/W--INTERVIEW WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG'S BROTHER

KRASNYI ARCHIV

(EDS: AUDIO CUTS ON FOLLOWING WILL BE AVAILABLE)
MADRID, NOV. 12 (SPECIAL/ILIFF)--THE HALF-BROTHER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG CLAIMS THAT SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED SEEING THE FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ON FOUR OCCASSIONS SINCE 1975--THE LATEST COMING WITHIN THE LAST YEAR.

GUY VON DARDEL, A SWEDISH PHYSICIST AND LEADING FIGURE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT TO VERIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE, TOLD OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MADRID TODAY THAT NOTHING HAS DIMINISHED HIS BELIEF THAT HIS BROTHER IS STILL ALIVE.

VON DARDEL IS IN MADRID TO DISCUSS THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH DELEGATIONS AT THE HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE.

WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD NOW BE 68, ISSUED TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS TOWARD THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO. HIS BROTHER SAYS WALLENBERG WAS RESPONSIBLE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR SAVING 100,000 PEOPLE.

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

BUT THAT POSITION IS DISPUTED BY THOSE CLAIMING HE IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

THEY SAY THE ONLY SOVIET EVIDENCE IS A DEATH CERTIFICATE WITH NO FIRST NAME AND THE FAMILY NAMED MISSPELLED.

VON DARDEL SAID HE COULD NOT PROVIDE DETAILS OF THE RECENT EVIDENCE THAT HIS BROTHER IS ALIVE. HE SAID HE WANTS TO PROTECT THE SOVIET SOURCES WHO PROVIDED THE INFORMATION.

"AT LEAST ONE REPORT SAID HE IS IN A PRISON IN THE MOSCOW REGION," VON DARDEL SAID. "I AM TOLD HE IS BEING TREATED WELL--AS WELL AS ONE CAN BE TREATED IN A SOVIET PRISON."

VON DARDEL SAID THE REVIEW CONFERENCE IN MADRID IS A NATURAL FORUM TO BRING UP HIS BROTHER'S CASE, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE LIMITATIONS.

"I THINK THAT TO BRING IT UP ON EVERY POSSIBLE OCCASION IS GOOD," HE SAID. "BUT A CONFERENCE OF THIS KIND MAY BE TOO OFFICIAL. ONE MUST ALSO USE MORE DISCREET CHANNELS."

HE SAID THE SWEDISH DELEGATION WILL MENTION THE WALLENBERG CASE IN ITS OPENING SPEECH AT THE MADRID MEETING, AND HE ALSO SAID HE HAS RECEIVED PROMISES OF SUPPORT FROM THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

VON DARDEL SAID HE HAS NOT TRIED TO CONTACT EASTERN EUROPEAN DELEGATIONS, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN STOCKHOLM IS "A NATURAL CONTACT" AND HE HAS NEVER ENCOUNTERED OBSTACLES ON HIS SEVERAL VISITS TO MOSCOW.

HE SAID HE SUSPECTS HIS BROTHER, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "APOLITICAL," WAS DETAINED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1945 BECAUSE THEY MISUNDERSTOOD HIS EFFORTS IN HUNGARY. HE SAID THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE REFUGEE AID PROGRAM WALLENBERG WAS COORDINATING ALSO PROBABLY CAUSED MISUNDERSTANDING.

VON DARDEL SAID NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LATE 1940'S AND EARLY 1950'S TO NEGOTIATE WALLENBERG'S RELEASE WERE SQUANDERED BY THE WEST. HE SAID THE SOVIETS NOW NEED A VIABLE WAY TO SAVE FACE BEFORE THEY CAN LET WALLENBERG GO.

"WE MUST KEEP THE PRESSURE ON TO WEAR DOWN THE SOVIET RESISTANCE," HE SAID. "THEY NEED A WAY TO SAVE FACE, BUT I'M NOT SURE HOW THAT CAN BE DONE."

IN THE PAST, THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, WHICH CONSIDERS WALLENBERG OFFICIALLY AS A MISSING PERSON, HAS UNSUCCESSFULLY SUGGESTED EXCHANGING A SPY FOR HIM.

VON DARDEL SAID HELP IS NEEDED FROM OTHER COUNTRIES BECAUSE "IT IS VERY RARE THAT LITTLE SWEDEN CAN MAKE DEALS LIKE THIS. MORALLY I DON'T LIKE SUCH DEALS, BUT YOU HAVE TO ADJUST IN SOME CASES."

THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS PASSED A RESOLUTION URGING THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IN MADRID TO PURSUE THE WALLENBERG CASE.

ALSO, A "RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING" IS SCHEDULED NEXT JANUARY IN STOCKHOLM TO PUBLICIZE THE CASE. IT WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED IN MAY BUT WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE OF A GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN AT THE TIME.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

interrogated about them, then put in solitary confinement.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Bern. The pair were suspected by the Soviets of spying for the West. Breaking their normal practice of granting safe haven to political refugees, the Swiss offered them up as the only means of getting their own diplomats back.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inside Stockholm's baroque Foreign Ministry, off-

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-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. □

JP

FF056

E/W--STOCKHOLM PAPER RENEWS CLAIM WALLENBERG 021623/80 STILL ALIVE

DIPLOMAT WALLENBERG SOLL AM LEBEN SEIN

KRASHNYI ARKHYV

STOCKHOLM, 2. NOVEMBER (APF) ¹⁹⁸⁰ DER 1945 IN UNGARN VON DEN SOWJETS VERHAFTETE SCHWEDISCHE DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG SOLL ENTGEGEN DER ERKLAERUNGEN MOSKAUS AM LEBEN SEIN, MELDETE DIE SCHWEDISCHE ZEITUNG "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" AM SONNTAG.

DER DIPLOMAT, DER WAEREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES IN BUDAPEST AKKREDITIERT WAR UND MEHREREN ZEHNTAUSEND JUDEN DAS LEBEN GERETTET HATTE, INDEM ER IHNEN SCHWEDISCHE SCHUTZPAESSE AUSSTELLTE, WAR 1945 VON DEN SOWJETS WEGEN SPIONAGE VERHAFTET WORDEN. ZWEI JAHRE SPAETER MELDETE DIE UDSSR SEINEN TOD. SEITDEM WURDE IN SCHWEDEN MEHRMALS BEHAUPTET, WALLENBERG SEI NOCH AM LEBEN. DEM SCHWEDISCHEN "WALLENBERG-KOMITEE" LIEGEN NACH ANGABEN DER ZEITUNG JETZET WIEDER VIER ZEUGENAUSSAGEN VOR, DIE BESAGEN, DASS WALLENBERG SICH - LEBEND - IN EINEM RUSSISCHEN LAGER AUFHAELT. WD/

E/W--U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES RESOLUTION ON WALLEMBERG

WASHINGTON, OCT. 2 (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW)--THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY PASSED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING "DEEP CONCERN" OVER THE FATE OF RAOUL (WALLEMBERG), A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE SOVIETS 35 YEARS AGO.

THE RESOLUTION, PASSED WITHOUT OBJECTION, ALSO CALLS ON THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE IN MADRID TO BRING UP THE WALLEMBERG CASE. IT ASKS THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT "TAKE ALL POSSIBLE ACTION" TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ABOUT WALLEMBERG'S PRESENT STATUS AND TO SECURE HIS RELEASE.

THE RESOLUTION, CO-SPONSORED BY 41 CONGRESSMEN, SAID WALLEMBERG IS RECOGNIZED AS HAVING SAVED THE LIVES OF 20,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR TWO. AS A DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN BUDAPEST, WALLEMBERG ISSUED PROTECTIVE SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO JEWISH CITIZENS IN HUNGARY SO THEY COULD ESCAPE FROM THE NAZIS. HE IS ALSO CREDITED WITH HAVING SAVED AT LEAST 70,000 OTHER JEWS IN HUNGARY THROUGH COLLABORATION WITH OTHER NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED IN BUDAPEST.

IN 1945, WALLEMBERG WAS TAKEN INTO SOVIET PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. SOVIET OFFICIALS SAID HE DIED IN ONE OF THEIR PRISONS IN 1947.

THE RESOLUTION, HOWEVER, SAYS REPORTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION AS RECENTLY AS 1978 SUGGESTED WALLEMBERG WAS STILL ALIVE.

A SIMILAR RESOLUTION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BUT IT HAS N-O-T BEEN ACTED UPON YET. KIP/SP

US THE WALLENBERG RESOLUTION (W/CN 100, SEPT. 24 -- ATT H) FW - 523

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 26 ¹⁹⁸⁰ (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW) ^{KRASHNY ARCHIV} - THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION OF RAUL WALLENBERG INTRODUCED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"TO HONOR RAOUL WALLENBERG, TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE URGE CONSIDERATION OF THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AT THAT MEETING, AND TO REQUEST THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TAKE ALL POSSIBLE ACTION TO OBTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS PRESENT STATUS AND SECURE HIS RELEASE.

"WHEREAS IN JANUARY 1944 THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES TO ORGANIZE RESCUE OPERATIONS TO FREE PERSONS BEING PERSECUTED DURING WORLD WAR II;

"WHEREAS THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD REQUESTED SWEDEN TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO HUNGARY;

"WHEREAS THE SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE, RAOUL WALLENBERG, IS CONSIDERED RESPONSIBLE FOR HAVING SAVED THE LIVES OF TWENTY THOUSAND JEWISH CITIZENS IN HUNGARY THROUGH THE ISSUANCE OF PROTECTIVE SWEDISH PASSPORTS; BEGINNING IN JULY 1944;

"WHEREAS RAOUL WALLENBERG IS RECOGNIZED AS SAVING INDIRECTLY THE LIVES OF AN ADDITIONAL SEVENTY THOUSAND JEWISH CITIZENS IN HUNGARY THROUGH COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS IN THE LATTER HALF OF 1944 WITH NEUTRALIST REPRESENTATIVES IN BUDAPEST AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN HUNGARY;

"WHEREAS RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO SOVIET "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" ON JANUARY 13, 1945, IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY;

"WHEREAS SOVIET OFFICIALS ORIGINALLY DENIED HAVING CUSTODY OF WALLENBERG, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY STATED THAT A PRISONER NAMED "WALLENBERG" DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON ON JULY 17, 1947;

"WHEREAS IN 1949 HE WAS NOMINATED BY ALBERT EINSTEIN FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE;

"WHEREAS REPORTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION, AS RECENT AS MAY 1, 1978, SUGGEST THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE;

"WHEREAS THE CONTINUED INTERNMENT OF WALLENBERG, IF INDEED HE IS STILL ALIVE, IS IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE WHICH REQUIRES SIGNATORIES TO "FULFILL IN GOOD FAITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW" AND

"WHEREAS THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 11, 1980, PROVIDES AN OCCASION TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AS PART OF THE REVIEW OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT;

"WHEREAS DOCUMENTS RELEASED BY THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY IN JANUARY 1980 INDICATE DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT FULLY CLARIFIED THE STATUS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT... (PT)BG/

US (11) THE WALLENBERG RESOLUTION

260937/80

FW - 523A

"RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (THE SENATE CONCURRING), THAT THE CONGRESS HONORS RAOUL WALLENBERG FOR HIS OUTSTANDING WORK ON BEHALF OF THOSE PERSECUTED IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR TWO AND THAT IT IS THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE REVIEW MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE WHICH WILL BE HELD IN MADRID IN NOVEMBER 1980 SHOULD URGE THAT THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG BE CONSIDERED AT THAT MEETING BY THE SIGNATORY COUNTRIES TO THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. "IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE CONGRESS REQUESTS THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO DISCERN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AND, IF HE IS ALIVE, TO SECURE HIS RETURN TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT SAYS THE RESOLUTION HAS WIDESPREAD SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND IS EXPECTED TO EASILY PASS WHEN IT COMES BEFORE THE FULL HOUSE FOR A VOTE. BUT WHEN IT WILL COME UP FOR A VOTE IS A BIG QUESTION SINCE CONGRESS ADJOURNS NEXT WEEK FOR THE ELECTION. NO SIMILAR RESOLUTION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE. ENCLOSED IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION. BG/

CN100

E/W -- RESOLUTION PASSED ON RAOUL WALLENBERG 241931/80

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 24 (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW) ¹⁹⁸⁰ THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING "DEEP CONCERN" OVER THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. KRASNYI ARKHIV

THE RESOLUTION CALLS ON PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER TO CONVEY THIS CONCERN TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND SAYS THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SHOULD TAKE "ALL POSSIBLE ACTION" TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG AND SECURE HIS RELEASE.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO SAYS THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE SHOULD URGE THAT THE WALLENBERG CASE BE CONSIDERED AT THE MEETING WHICH BEGINS IN NOVEMBER. THE RESOLUTION NOW GOES TO THE FULL HOUSE FOR CONSIDERATION.

WALLENBERG WAS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF 20,000 JEWISH CITIZENS OF HUNGARY BY ISSUING THEM PROTECTIVE SWEDISH PASSPORTS. WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" BY THE SOVIET UNION IN 1945 AND WAS LATER IMPRISONED IN MOSCOW. THE SOVIETS STATED THAT A PRISONER NAMED WALLENBERG DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. THE RESOLUTION SAYS THAT REPORTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION, AS RECENTLY AS 1978, SUGGEST THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE.

AE

CND77

1980

KRASNYI ARKHIV

241546/80

BRIEF--WALLENBERG NOMINATED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS PRIZE

LONDON, JUNE 24 (REUTER)--BRITAIN'S JEWISH COMMUNITY TODAY SAID IT HAD NOMINATED RAOUL (WALLENBERG), A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO HELPED TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN HUNGARY FROM THE NAZIS DURING WORLD WAR TWO, FOR THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S HUMAN RIGHTS PRIZE.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS SAID THAT, THOUGH THE SOVIET UNION REPORTED THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, "THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS OF HIM IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS SINCE THEN." SP/

241652/80

CND86

BRIEF--U.S. PRICES ROSE NEARLY ONE PER CENT LAST MONTH

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24 (REUTER)--CONSUMER PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES ROSE NEARLY ONE PER CENT LAST MONTH. THE RISE--OF 0.9 PER CENT--IS THE SAME AS IN APRIL AND IS EQUIVALENT TO AN ANNUAL INFLATION RATE OF 11.7 PER CENT. THE RISE CONFIRMS THE GOVERNMENT IS HAVING SOME SUCCESS AT CURBING AN INFLATION RATE WHICH NEARED 20 PER CENT AT THE START OF THE YEAR. THE FIGURES WERE RELEASED BY THE U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT. CK/SP

KRASHNYI ARKHIV

MOSKAU LEHNTE AUSTAUSCH WALLEBERGS GEGEN SOWJETSPION AUS

1980
STOCKHOLM, 12. JUNI (AFP) - EINEN AUSTAUSCH DES 1945 IN BUDAPEST
VERSCHWUNDENEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAUL WALLEBERG GEGEN EINEN
SCHWEDISCHEN SOWJETSPION HAT MOSKAU IM VERGANGENEN JAHR ABGELEHNT.
DAS BERICHTET DIE STOCKHOLMER ABENDZEITUNG "EXPRESSEN" AM
DONNERSTAG UNTER BERUFUNG AUF DEN EHEMALIGEN SCHWEDISCHEN
AUSSENMINISTER HANS BLIX. DIE INFORMATION WURDE VON ZUSTAENDIGER
SEITE IN STOCKHOLM BESTAETIGT.

DEN AUSTAUSCH HATTE DER WEGEN AGENTENTRAETIGKEIT FUER DIE
SOWJETUNION IM VERGANGENEN DEZEMBER ZU LEBENSLANGER HAFT
VERURTEILTE STIG BERGLING VOR BEGINN SEINES PROZESSES
VORGESCHLAGEN, JEDOCH HABE MOSKAU NEGATIV AUF EINE ENTSPRECHENDE
ANFRAGE DER STOCKHOLMER REGIERUNG REAGIERT, HIESS ES IN DER
MELDUNG.

NACH OFFIZIELLER SOWJETISCHER VERSION IST RAUL WALLEBERG, DER
GEGEN ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGS ZEHNTAUSENDE VON JUDEN IN UNGARN
VOR DER SS GERETTET HATTE, IM JULI 1947 IN EINEM SOWJETISCHEN
GEFANGENIS GESTORBEN. STOCKHOLM VERFUEGT JEDOCH UEBER MEHRERE
ZEUGENAUSSAGEN, WONACH WALLEBERG NOCH IN SOWJETISCHER
GEFANGENSCHAFT LEBT. ER WAR IM JANUAR 1945 BEIM EINRUECKEN DER
RUSSEN IN BUDAPEST VON SOWJETISCHEN MILITAEER FESTGENOMMEN WORDEN.

CN136

122352/80

E/W--SWEDEN SAYS IT HAS ASKED SOVIET UNION TO EXCHANGE WALLEMBERG
(M/F-558/559) 1980

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 12 (REUTER)--THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID
TODAY SWEDEN IS WORKING ON THE BASIS THAT LONG-MISSING SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG IS IS STILL ALIVE.

KRASNYI ARKHIV

THE MINISTRY SAID SWEDEN HAS ASKED THE SOVIET UNION TO EXCHANGE
WALLEMBERG FOR A CONVICTED SOVIET SPY.

WALLEMBERG, WHO ISSUED SWEDISH TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO THOUSANDS OF
HUNGARIAN JEWS IN BUDAPEST DURING WORLD WAR II TO HELP THEM ESCAPE
THE NAZIS, DISAPPEARED IN 1945 SOON AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED
HUNGARY.

THE SOVIET UNION TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HE HAD DIED AGED 35
OF HEART FAILURE IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, BUT SEVERAL FORMER
INMATES OF SOVIET PRISON CAMPS HAVE SAID THEY SAW HIM ALIVE SEVERAL
YEARS LATER - AS RECENTLY AS 1975, ACCORDING TO ONE.

TODAY, A SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE EXCHANGE
OFFER HAD BEEN MADE LAST YEAR . HE GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS. WD/

E/W 4 ULLSTEN'S MOSCOW TALKS

Munich, June 2 - (OND/AD) - the following article appeared the Sunday/Monday edition of NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG

2980
KRASNY ARKHYV

Ullstens Gespräche in Moskau

Ergebnisloser Verlauf

Von unserem Korrespondenten
H. K. Moskau, 30. Mai

Der Besuch von Schwedens Aussenminister Ola Ullsten in Moskau ist am Freitag wie erwartet ohne konkrete Ergebnisse abgeschlossen worden. Ullsten führte am Vormittag ein dreistündiges Gespräch mit seinem Amtskollegen Gromyko und wurde am Nachmittag von Ministerpräsident Kossygin zu einer anderthalbstündigen Unterredung empfangen. Beide Aussenminister erklärten später, sie hätten ausführlich die internationale Lage diskutiert, und konstatierten, dass gerade in Zeiten internationaler Spannungen das Gespräch auf hoher Ebene besonders wichtig sei. Dass die Sowjets dem Gast aus Schweden so viel Zeit und Aufmerksamkeit widmeten, ohne sich auch «nur» in einer bilateralen Frage konzilianter zu zeigen als bisher, belegt erneut, welchen propagandistischen Wert Moskau gegenwärtig den Westkontakten zumisst.

Ullsten, der am Freitag abend mit leeren Händen nach Stockholm zurückkehrte, betonte, dass Abrüstungsfragen einen breiten Raum in den Gesprächen eingenommen hatten. Sowohl Moskau wie Stockholm hatten die Durchführung einer internationalen Abrüstungskonferenz vorgeschlagen, doch gehen augenscheinlich die Anschauungen beider Seiten über den Zeitpunkt eines solchen Treffens weit auseinander. Während die Schweden gründliche Vorbe-

reitungen wünschen, um nachher Resultate vorweisen zu können, ist den Sowjets an einer baldigen Abhaltung der Konferenz gelegen. Ullsten brachte nach eigenen Worten die Kritik seiner Regierung an der Afghanistan-Invasion seinen Gastgeber zu Gehör, deutete aber auch an, Stockholm sei an einer politischen Lösung gelegen. Weder von Gromyko noch von Kossygin waren jedoch Präzisierungen zu den von Moskau immer wieder angeführten Bedingungen eines Truppenrückzugs aus Afghanistan zu erhalten.

Auch im Bereich der bilateralen Probleme konnte Ullsten keine Resultate melden. Im Fall Raoul Wallenberg des nach dem Krieg in der Sowjetunion verschollenen Diplomaten, verwiesen die Gastgeber lediglich auf frühere Repliken bei schwedischen Vorstössen. Ullsten räumte ein, dass die erhaltenen Antworten nicht befriedigen und dass er die Dokumente, die die sowjetischen Behauptungen über den Tod Wallenbergs bekräftigen könnten, noch nicht zu Gesicht bekommen habe. Auch im Fall Agapow - der gewünschten Zusammenführung der Familie eines in Schweden abgesprungenen sowjetischen Schiffsingenieurs - gab es keine Bewegung zu verzeichnen. Die Frage eines westlichen Journalisten an einer Pressekonferenz, ob denn der Moskau-Besuch nicht einen Propagandaaufschlag für die sowjetische Seite darstelle, quittierte Ullsten mit der Bemerkung, in der Politik müsse man immer bereit sein, gewisse Risiken einzugehen.

0950/80/12

»Lebende Leiche« im Keller?

In dieser Woche versucht eine internationale Kommission das Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten Wallenberg zu klären, der im 2. Weltkrieg ungarischen Juden half und in die Sowjetunion verschleppt wurde

Wenn Anfang Mai der Präsident des Luxemburger Parlaments, ein britischer Abgeordneter, zwei US-Senatoren, der ehemalige Eichmann-Ankläger aus Israel und der Wiener Nazi-Jäger Simon Wiesenthal zu einem Hearing in Stockholm zusammenkommen, dann steht nur eine Frage im Mittelpunkt des internationalen Anhörungsverfahrens: Lebt ein vermeintlich Toter noch?

Es geht um den schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg, angeblich mit 35 Jahren im Moskauer Ljubljanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzinfarkt gestorben.

Der Schwede, Sohn einer vermögenden und einflussreichen Familie, war 1944 als Botschaftssekretär nach Budapest gekommen. Seine Regierung hatte ihn auf Bitten des jüdischen Weltkongresses und des amerikanischen Ausschusses für Kriegsflüchtlinge mit der Sondermission beauftragt, Tausende Budapestener Juden mit Schutzpässen seiner Heimat vor dem Holocaust in Auschwitz zu retten.

Dem jungen Diplomaten, von Beruf eigentlich Architekt, gelang es auch innerhalb eines halben Jahres, an die 20 000 Juden vor der Deportation in Sicherheit zu bringen. Weitere 30 000 Verfolgte fanden Zuflucht in den sogenannten „Columbus-Häusern“, die damals unter schwedischer Flagge standen und für die Nazis exterritoriales Gebiet waren.

Als die Rote Armee am 17.

Januar 1945 in Budapest einmarschierte, nahm Raoul Wallenberg mit den Russen Verbindung auf, um Verpflegung für seine Schützlinge zu sichern. Er wurde an den Oberkommandierenden der sowjetischen Truppen in Debrecen verwiesen. Tags darauf war er mit seinem Sekretär und einer Militär eskorte auf dem Weg zu Marshall Rodion Malinowski, aber er kam niemals in Debrecen an. Erst einen Monat später wurde der verlorene Schwede „wohlbehalten“ in der Sowjetunion gefunden: Die sowjetische Botschaft in Stockholm teilte seinen Aufenthalt in der UdSSR mit. Danach herrschte Schweigen.

Auf wiederholte Anfragen der schwedischen Regierung erklärte schließlich der sowjetische Uno-Delegierte Andrej Wyschinskij am 18. August 1947, daß „ein Raoul Wallenberg den Behörden unbekannt und auch nie in der UdSSR gewesen sei“. Vermutlich, so der Delegierte, sei der Diplomat bei den Kämpfen um Budapest ums Leben gekommen oder von den Nazis ermordet worden.

Zehn Jahre später folgte dem Dementi eine völlig neue Version: Der damalige stellvertretende sowjetische Außenminister Andrej Gromyko überreichte dem schwedischen Botschafter ein Memorandum, wonach Wallenberg in Moskau gestorben sei. Als Beweis legte Gromyko eine handschriftliche Mitteilung des Ljubljanka-Arztens vom 17. Juli 1947 vor, in der mitgeteilt wurde, „daß Wallenberg heute nacht plötzlich in der Zelle gestorben ist, vermutlich infolge eines Myokardinfarktes“. Aus der Notiz, die der Kream im Zuge der Enttarnisierungswelle gefunden haben will, ging auch hervor, daß der Tote ohne Autopsie eingeschert worden war.

Warum Raoul Wallenberg überhaupt in die UdSSR gebracht worden war, hat der Kream bis heute verschwiegen. Indizien lieferten nur heimgekehrte Kriegsgefangene und

Lagerinsassen, die 1945 und später mit Wallenberg zusammengekommen waren: Die Russen hielten den Schweden für einen amerikanischen Spion gehalten.

Fest steht: Im Februar 1945 befand sich Raoul Wallenberg zunächst im Moskauer Ljubljanka-Gefängnis, Zelle 123, in Untersuchungshaft. Von Mai 1945 bis Frühling 1947 saß der Diplomat in Zelle 203 des Lefortskaja-Gefängnisses. Im Frühjahr 1949 traf ihn dann der deutsche Kriegsgefangene Karl Krämer im Moskauer Gefängnis Butyrka. Im Januar 1955 teilte der wegen Spionage verurteilte Kölner Otto Schögl in Wladimir die Zelle mit dem Schweden, und der Berner Emil Brugger, ein Zellennachbar, hatte sich dort mit Wallenberg im selben Jahr durch Klopfzeichen verständigt.

Gestützt auf die übereinstimmenden Aussagen von Mithäftlingen kam der schwedische Oberste Gerichtshof zuletzt zu dem Schluß, „daß Wallenberg zumindest Anfang der fünfziger Jahre am Leben war und im Gefängnis von Wladimir saß“.

Während das Interesse der schwedischen Regierung an der Suche nach dem verschollenen Retter der Budapestener Juden abflaute, wurde der professionelle Nazi-Jäger Simon Wiesenthal aktiv: Die heißeste Spur entdeckte er im Dezember vorigen Jahres, als der ehemalige sowjetische Journalist Juri Bjelow in der schwedischen Botschaft in Wien zu Protokoll gab, daß Raoul Wallenberg nach einem Hungerstreik im Jahre 1961 in eine psychiatrische Klinik überstellt worden war. Als Zeugen nannte Bjelow mehrere Mithäftlinge, darunter einen unterdes verstorbenen amerikanischen Kommunisten.

Die Aussage Bjelows deckte sich mit einer vertraulichen Mitteilung, die ein sowjetischer Mediziner im Januar 1961 einer schwedischen Ärztin in Moskau zugespielt hatte, später aber auf Druck seiner Regierung als „Mißverständnis“ zurückziehen

mußte.

Bisher haben die Sowjets alle Versuche, noch lebende Zeugen in der UdSSR zu befragen, abgewehrt. Wer dennoch über Wallenberg spricht, landet im Gefängnis. Diese Erfahrung machte der Sowjetbürger Jan Kaplan. Er hatte wenige Tage nach seiner Haftentlassung aus dem Moskauer Gefängnis Butyrka mit seiner Schwester in Tel Aviv telefoniert und dabei „einen Schweden, der seit 30 Jahren sitzt“, erwähnt. Der KGB trennte sofort die Verbindung. Stunden später wurde Jan Kaplan erneut verhaftet und deportiert. Kaplan will Raoul Wallenberg 1978 lebend gesehen haben.

Nun will das Prominentengericht in Stockholm klären, ob die Sowjets tatsächlich eine „lebende Leiche“ im Keller haben. Simon Wiesenthal zum STERN: „Solange uns die Russen nicht den absoluten Beweis für Wallenbergs Tod liefern, solange lebt er für uns.“ Der Schwede soll für den Friedensnobelpreis vorgeschlagen werden. Wiesenthal: „Und der wird nur an Lebende vergeben.“

In Ungarn selbst hat man sich unterdes mit dem ungeklärten Schicksal des Schweden abgefunden. Zur Erinnerung an den Retter der Budapestener Juden wurde gleich nach dem Krieg in der ungarischen Hauptstadt sogar eine Straße nach ihm benannt. Das frühere Wallenberg-Denkmal wurde, aus dem öffentlichen Verkehr gezogen und in eine pharmazeutische Fabrik gestellt — als Symbol des Kampfes gegen die Krankheit. Es zeigt einen Mann, der mit einer Schlange kämpft. *George Kap*

4/35/80/KH

RAETSEL UM RAOUL (WALLENBERG) SOLL GEKLAERT WERDEN

KRASNYI ARKHIV

VON KARL-ERNST JIPP ¹⁹⁸⁰

STOCKHOLM APRIL 29/80 (DPA) - IMMER LAUTER WIRD DER RUF, DAS RAETSEL UM RAOUL WALLENBERG AUFZUKLAEKEN.

DER SCHWEDE, DER GEGEN ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES ZEHNTAUSENDE VON JUDEN IN UNGARN VOR DER SS GERETTET HAT, IST NACH OFFIZIELLEN SOWJETISCHEN ANGABEN 1947 IN EINEM MOSKAUER BEFAENGNIS GESTORBEN.

ABER BIS IN DIE JUENGSTEN ZEITEN HAT ES IHMLER WIEDER HINWEISE GEBEBEN, DASS RAOUL WALLENBERG NOCH IN SOWJETISCHER GEFANGENSCHAFT LEBT. WEIL VORSTUESSE DER SCHWEDISCHEN REGIERUNG OHNE ERFOLG BLIEBEN, HABEN SICH IN MEHREREN LAENDERN WALLENBERG-KOMITEES GEBILDET.

IN STOCKHOLM SOLL DIE WELTOEFFENTLICHKEIT IN DIESEM FRUEHJAHR DURCH EIN INTERNATIONALES WALLENBERG-HEARING AUF DAS SCHICKSAL JENES SCHWEDEN AUFMERKSAM GEMACHT WERDEN, DEN DIE VON IHM GERETTETEN ALS 'HELD DER MENSCHLICHKEIT' BEZEICHNEN.

ACHT ODER NEUN ZEUGEN SOLLEN IN STOCKHOLM ERSCHEINEN UND BERICHTEN, WO SIE WALLENBERG GESEHEN ODER WIE SIE ETWAS UEBER IHN ERFAHREN HABEN.

IHRE NAMEN WERDEN NOCH GEBEIMGEHALTEN, UM SIE VOR MOEGLICHEN REPRESSALIEN ZU SCHUETZEN. ZWOLF GESCHWORENE WERDEN DIE AUSSAGEN BEWERTEN, UNTER IHNEN DER FRUEHERE EICHMANN-ANKLAGER GIDEON HAUSNER AUS ISRAEL, DER NAZI-JAEGER SIMON WIESENTHAL AUS WIEN, DER PSYCHIATER DR. JURI NOWIKOW AUS HAMBURG UND DER LUXEMBURGISCHE PARLAMENTSPRAESIDENT PIERRE GREGOIRE.

AM ENDE DES HEARINGS WERDEN SIE IHREN SPRUCH VERKUENDEN. DIE SOWJETUNION SOLL AUF DIESE WEISE MORALISCH GEZWUNGEN WERDEN, ENDLICH DIE VOLLE WAHRHEIT UEBER RAOUL WALLENBERG ZU SAGEN.

WALLENBERGS GESCHICHTE LIEST SICH WIE EIN REISSER. DER JUNGE STOCKHOLMER ARCHITEKT, DER IN FRANKREICH UND AMERIKA STUDIERT HATTE, WURDE 1944 VON AMERIKANISCHEN DIPLOMATEN GEFRAGT, OB ER EINE RETTUNGSAKTION FUER JUDEN IN UNGARN LEITEN WOLLE. WALLENBERG, DAMALS 32 JAHRE ALT, ANTWORTETE: "WANN SOLL ICH FAHREN?" ER WURDE ZUM BOTSCHAFTSSEKRETAER ERNANNT UND TRAF IM JULI 1944, REICHLICH MIT GELD AUS JUEDISCHEN SPENDEN AUS DEN USA AUSGESTATTET, IN BUDAPEST EIN.

ENERGISCH SETZTE SICH WALLENBERG MIT SEINEN HELFERN FUER DIE VERFOLGTEN EIN. ER GAB IHNEN SCHWEDISCHE SCHUTZPAESSE UND MIETETE HAEUER FUER SIE. UNTER GEFAHR FUER DAS EIGENE LEBEN BELANG ES WALLENBERG SOGAR, NOCH VIELE JUDEN FREIZUBEKOMMEN, DIE SCHON ZUM TODESMARSCH IN DIE KONZENTRATIONSLAGER ANGETRETEN WAREN. ER SCHEUTE SICH AUCH NICHT, HARTNAECKIG MIT ADOLF EICHMANN ZU VERHANDELN UND IHM OPFER ZU ENTREISSEN, SO DASS DER FANATISCHE SS-SCHERGE DEN SCHWEDEN ALS "JUDENHUND" BESCHIMPFTE.

DIE ZAHL DER VON WALLENBERG GERETTETEN JUDEN WIRD AUF 20 000 GESCHAETZT. ABER ER BEEINFLUSSTE AUCH DIE UNGARISCHE BEHOERDEN, SICH DEN DEPORTATIONEN ZU WIDERSETZEN. AUSSERDEM FOLGTEN ANDERE NEUTRALE DIPLOMATEN IN BUDAPEST SEINEM BEISPIEL. SO DUERFTE ES WALLENBERG ZUZUSCHREIBEN SEIN, DASS WEITERE RUND 100 000 UNGARISCHE JUDEN DEM MASSAKER ENTGINGEN.

DER EIGENTLICHE LEIDENSWEG WALLENBERGS BEGANN, ALS DIE RUSSEN IM JANUAR 1945 IN BUDAPEST EINRUECKTEN. DER SCHWEDE VERSUCHTE, SICH MIT HARSCHALL MALINOWSKI IN VERBINDUNG ZU ZETZEN, WURDE ABER AM 17. JANUAR VON SOWJETISCHEM MILITAER FESTGENOMMEN. ZUNAECHST HIESS ES, ER SEI IN SCHUTZHAFT GENOMMEN WORDEN, DANN HOERTE MAN NICHTS MEHR VON IHM.

(PTO)

FF118

1980

KRASNYI ARKIV

252158/80

EAST -- JEW HELPER WALLEMBERG FOUND DYING IN 1947, CLAIMS BOOK STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25, REUTER -- TWO SWEDES IN A BOOK PUBLISHED TODAY TOLD HOW THEY FOUND SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL (WALLEMBERG) DYING IN A POLISH FOREST TWO YEARS AFTER DISAPPEARING FROM BUDAPEST IN 1945 WHILE HELPING JEWS ESCAPE THE NAZIS.

WALLEMBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED SOON AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED HUNGARY, ISSUED SWEDISH TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR TO HELP THEM ESCAPE NAZI INTERNMENT. THE SOVIET UNION AT FIRST DENIED THAT WALLEMBERG WAS IN A SOVIET PRISON BUT IN 1957 TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HE HAD DIED AGED 35 OF HEART FAILURE IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. BUT EVIDENCE FROM SOVIET PRISONERS HAS INDICATED THAT HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ALIVE AS RECENTLY AS 1975.

IN "SEVEN DAYS IN OCTOBER" HANS AND BRITT EHRENSTRAALE WROTE THAT A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ANSWERING WALLEMBERG'S DESCRIPTION WAS AMONG PRISONERS ON A TRAIN BOUND FOR PRAGUE IN 1947 WHEN POLISH PARTISANS BLEW UP THE TRAIN.

THE SWEDES, WHO WERE WORKING FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANISATIONS, SAID THEY FOUND THE DIPLOMAT DYING AND UNABLE TO SPEAK IN THE CARE OF THE PARTISANS. THEY TOOK HIS FINGERPRINTS ON A LEATHER KNAPSACK BEFORE BEING FORCED TO LEAVE HIM.

THEY SAID THE MAN HAD INDICATED BY SIGNS THAT HE WAS WALLEMBERG. THE BOOK SAID THE KNAPSACK FELL INTO THE HANDS OF U.S. AUTHORITIES AND THE PAIR REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO SUCH REPORT IN THE WALLEMBERG FILE.

THE BOOK APPEARED ON THE EVE OF A SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL MEETING HERE ON WALLEMBERG'S FATE, WHICH HAS BEEN INDEFINITELY POSTPONED DUE TO SWEDISH STRIKES DISRUPTING TRANSPORT.

HANS EHRENSTRAALE HAS LONG BEEN ACTIVE IN INTERNATIONAL WORK AND OVER 1975-77 SERVED AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. BT

Munich, April 3 (CND) -- the following article appeared in The New York Times Magazine, March 30, 1980

By Elenore Lester and Frederick E. Werbell

During the late fall of 1944, five men sat down to dinner in the Budapest home of Lars Berg, a Swedish diplomat. Adolf Eichmann was present with an aide. The others were 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg,

then a special attaché to the Swedish legation, and another Swedish diplomat. A strangely civilized dinner party for an uncivilized time.

"It seemed like an ordinary, pleasant dinner party," Berg said of that event recently. "We drank brandy. No voices were raised. But we could see the Russian artillery fire from our window."

Berg, today the second-ranking diplomat in the Swedish Embassy in Brasilia, remembers one exchange between young Wallenberg and Eichmann that was anything but casual table talk.

Wallenberg said, "Look, you have to face it. You've lost the war. Why not give up now?"

Berg recalls that Eichmann argued at first, then said that he knew the end was near but that he would continue to his job even though he would probably be killed.

Then Eichmann faced Wallenberg and said, "Don't think you are immune just because you are a diplomat and a neutral."

A few days later, Wallenberg's car, which was well known in Budapest, was rammed by a German truck and demolished. But Wallenberg wasn't in it at the time.

When Wallenberg spoke to Eichmann about the incident afterward, Eichmann said, "We'll try again."

Raoul Wallenberg had incurred Eichmann's wrath because his mission in Budapest directly conflicted with Eichmann's. A scion of one of Sweden's most illustrious families, often referred to as "the Rockefeller of Sweden," Wallenberg had been sent to Budapest on July 9 by the Swedish Government on a special one-man mission to save Jewish lives.

It was a time in the destruction of European Jewry for clutching at slender straws. The Nazis, clearly losing the war, were obsessed with wiping out

the remaining Jews under their control. Desperate attempts were launched to save Jewish lives. Thirty-two commandos from what was then Palestine parachuted into Yugoslavia in the vain hope of making their way to Hungary to rescue Jews; their mission failed. Joel Brand, a Hungarian leftist Zionist, futilely tried to arrange an exchange with the Nazis of trucks for Jews. The Roosevelt Administration, prodded by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., finally recognized the plight of

Elenore Lester writes frequently for this Magazine. Frederick E. Werbell is a rabbi who was born and brought up in Sweden. At work on a book about Raoul Wallenberg, they both did research for this article, which was written by Miss Lester.

Jews and in January 1944 formed the War Refugee Board to work on a limited number of rescue projects. Ira Hirschmann, a delegate from the board, was sent to Turkey and, working with the International Red Cross, succeeded in getting thousands of Balkan Jews released from camps. The board also asked the Swedish Government if it would send a representative to Budapest whose special function it would be to aid the rescue project. The situation in Hungary then was desperate.

The pro-Nazi Hungarian Government, sure of Hitler's defeat, had made surrender overtures to the Western Allies, to keep out the Russians, who were approaching rapidly. The Germans vetoed surrender and installed a more compliant Prime Minister. Besides, there was unlimited business: bringing "the final solution" to almost 900,000 Jews in Hungary, the last large remaining Jewish population in Europe; Hitler had become enraged by their continued existence in Hungary, his supposed ally. In March 1944, he had sent in German troops; he also had sent Eichmann to supervise the Jewish operation. By July, some 400,000 Jews had been deported from the countryside to be gassed in Auschwitz and Birkenau; 300,000 more remained in various deportation centers and concentration camps. In Budapest, 200,000 others had been penned in ghettos in star-marked houses, waiting.

KRASNYI ARKIV

By late fall, Germany's situation became so critical that it was no longer possible to transport Jews in cattle cars to Auschwitz. Eichmann solved that problem by starting a series of "death marches" to Strasshof, an infamous camp at the Austrian border, 120 miles from Budapest. So many thousands died in ditches along the way that some Nazi leaders objected. Even Heinrich Himmler, at this point certain of the collapse of the Third Reich, forbade further liquidation of the Jews. But Eichmann persisted, aided by the Hungarian Nazis, Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's Arrow Cross Party. Between 10,000 and 15,000 Jews were killed by Arrow Cross street gangs roaming the city, pulling people out of houses, shooting them in the streets and dumping them in the Danube. Frozen corpses floated in the river alongside blood-streaked ice floes.

By January 1945, Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg had distributed Swedish passports to at least 20,000 Budapest Jews and he had sheltered 13,000 of them in "safe" houses, which had been rented by Wallenberg and which flew the Swedish flag. These 20,000 Jews thus came under the protection of the Swedish Government and most were spared the massacre that engulfed 90,000 other Budapest Jews.

In carrying out his rescue operation, Wallenberg cared little for his own safety and yet seemed immune to harm by the Germans. He stood on top of a deportation train handing out Swedish papers to all the hands that could reach them, then insisted that the people holding them be allowed off the train. With his own hands, he pulled people out of "death marches" to the Austrian

porter or brought them bread, soup and medical supplies in the middle of the night when he had no more passports to give out.

Wallenberg did not look like a hero. His manner was subdued and business-like, his face sensitive, his voice usually soft. Unlike the tall, blond Swedes at the embassy, he was of medium height, dark-eyed and his dark hair was thinning.

If the Germans never stopped Wal-

lenberg, the Russians apparently did. They were immediately suspicious of him. They knew of his capitalist family background. They wondered about his apparently charmed life under — and his influence with — the Nazis. They wondered, too, about who furnished the large sums of money he used in his rescue operation. And finally, they wondered whether he might be an American spy.

On Jan. 17, 1945, three and a half

weeks after the Russians entered Budapest on Christmas Eve, Wallenberg and his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, and two Russian officers set out for Debrecen, some 120 miles east of Budapest. Wallenberg wanted to get the Russians' help in dealing with the Arrow Cross gangs. Neither he nor his driver ever returned.

Wallenberg acted with such passion

and humanity that Albert Einstein recommended him for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949. The Swedes made only a low-keyed, intermittent effort after World War II to get the Russians to tell what had become of him, but there are several thousand Hungarian Jews around the world who can never forget what he did. Wallenberg's name is being resurrected today mainly because his immediate family and their friends, supported by a handful of ex-

perts on his case, believe that he is still alive in the Soviet Union, a prisoner for 35 years.

Just last January, the release in Sweden of Foreign Ministry documents dealing with the Wallenberg case between 1945 and 1949 revealed enough missed diplomatic opportunities to cause one of the leading dailies, Aftonbladet, to denounce the "betrayal" of Wallenberg and to prompt former Prime Minister Tage Erlander to say

that it is time to recognize him as "one of the greatest Swedes of our time."

On May 2 and 3, the Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee, primarily made up of influential Swedes and Americans, will hold an international hearing in Stockholm, designed to focus on the most recent signs that Wallenberg may be alive and to induce the Soviet Union to produce him if he is, or to offer a satisfactory explanation of what became of him.

President Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin have expressed interest in the case, as have Senators Claiborne Pell, Frank Church, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and some British Members of Parliament. Some 100 religious, educational and community organizations in the New York area have launched a campaign to acquaint Americans with the Wallenberg case and to have information about Wallenberg

Lucas

included in Holocaust studies programs.

The Sakharov Human Rights Committee, which is a co-sponsor of the May 2 forum, is sending representatives to Stockholm. The novelist Elie Wiesel plans to attend. Gideon Hausner, who prosecuted Eichmann in Israel for crimes against humanity, will participate, as will the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, who has been interested in Wallenberg's disappearance for 12 years and who refers to him now as "a holy man."

Wiesenthal says that it is more important to find Wallenberg than to find Nazis, and he believes that Wallenberg must be regarded as alive unless the Russians can furnish better evidence than they have of their claim that he is dead. Wiesenthal is particularly concerned that the Stockholm meeting should not turn into "an anti-Communist assembly," but should be an effort solely directed at learning "the whole truth about Wallenberg."

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In 1944, Wallenberg became the counterforce to Eichmann in Budapest. The neutral embassies were the Budapest Jews' only lifeline. Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and the Vatican had assisted Jews, but on a far more limited scale than Wallenberg's operation. They had set up a few safe houses and issued protective passports to those Jews who had the initiative and the contacts to obtain them. After Wallenberg's arrival, they stepped up their efforts. The Vatican representative in Budapest, for example, did away with the requirement that Jews be baptized before they could be helped. In all, the neutral embassies saved about 20,000 Jews.

Wallenberg had pulled together a staff of some 400, nearly all Jews, to give out passports, gather information, distribute supplies and protect the 32 safe houses he had set up on the Pest side of the Danube, where most of the city's Jews lived — plus special shelters housing 8,000 children. What is more, Wallenberg issued passports wholesale. Theoretically, these papers indicated that the holders were about to be admitted to the issuing countries; passport holders were deemed to be under the protection of the issuing countries and therefore exempt from deportation. It didn't always work. In a country long known for anti-Semitism, the Arrow Cross gangs were able to function with little resistance from the general population. Christmas Day 1944 was marked by the machine-gunning and beating with rifle butts of 78 small children in one of the shelters Wallenberg had set up.

It was Wallenberg's shrewdness, courage and dedication that allowed him to succeed as much as he did. His role was twofold. He had to give terrified Jews the feeling that they could save themselves; and he had to deal with the Nazis, at times winning secret

friends among them, and at other times confronting them with threats as to what would happen to them after the war. He could when necessary confront Nazis head on with a blaze of moral authority. For example, he confronted Arrow Cross thugs with their rifles poised and shouted, "Cowards! Slobs! What criminal arrogance! How dare you enter a Swedish-protected house! Nothing takes place here without my permission!" He dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish young men in S.S. uniforms and set them to guarding safe houses. They hustled off groups of Jews headed for deportation and led them to safety, telling guards they had "higher orders from headquarters."

Wallenberg turned up along the route of death marches with his large car and his driver. The impact of his presence was described recently by Susan Tabor, a librarian at the Hebrew Union College.

"He gave us the sense that we were still human beings," she said. "My mother and I were among thousands taken one night to stay at a brick factory outside Budapest. There was no food, no water, no sanitation facilities, no light. Then Wallenberg appeared and said he would try to return with passports, or 'safety passes,' as we called them, and would also try to get medical attention and sanitation facilities. Soon afterward, some doctors and nurses came from the Jewish Hospital.

"The point about Wallenberg is that he came himself. He talked to us and showed us that one human being cared about what was happening to us."

Wallenberg's presence on the scene was also a reminder to the Nazis that their depravity was being observed and recorded. He verbally reminded them that the United States had announced that it would treat those committing outrages against civilians as war criminals, not as soldiers. At one point, as the Russians were beginning to penetrate into Pest, the Germans and the Arrow Cross men plotted a last-minute extermination of the ghetto. However, one of Wallenberg's contacts, a member of the Budapest police department and a leader of the Arrow Cross, objected. He warned the German commander that if the action was carried out, Wallenberg would see to it that they would all be judged as murderers. The action was called off. Because of this episode, Wallenberg is also credited with indirectly saving an additional 70,000 Jews living in the central ghetto in Pest.

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Russian units entered Budapest on Christmas Eve of 1944, taking the city house by house, the fighting raging on until February 14. Wallenberg was living on the Pest side of the Danube, near the two Jewish ghettos. On Jan. 10, his colleague at the legation, Per Anger, urged him to move with the Embassy to the safer Buda side, where the neutral

embassies were located and where there was less chance of meeting up with roving Arrow Cross gangs. Wallenberg refused.

On or about that night, Wallenberg turned up at a house which flew the flag of the International Red Cross at 18 Benczur Street, on the Pest side of the river. Among the 25 prominent Jews who had already found refuge there was Steven Radi, today a New York businessman.

"He looked pale and thin — exhausted," Radi recalled. "He said the Nazis were looking for him. He asked if he could stay. Of course, he was well known to everyone. I think he stayed for about a week. He had a very soft way of speaking, but when he spoke people listened. We just talked about the war, what was going on out there.

"Then, about the 15th, the Russians came. They came up through the basement. They were going house to house that way. They looked at our papers. They were polite. The soldier who looked at Wallenberg's said he would have to call a higher officer. The

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higher officer looked and asked him to come with him to headquarters. Wallenberg left with him without taking any of his personal things. We thought he'd be gone for a couple of hours, but he stayed away two days. When he came back, he was with two Russian officers. He seemed all right and in a good mood and said he had to go to Debreccen. That was where the Russians and the provisional Hungarian Government had set up headquarters. He took his things and left with the officers and his driver. That's all I know. I always thought he died in the street fighting."

Radi believes Wallenberg feared only the Nazis. However, Charles Wilhelm, today a lawyer in Brussels, who also saw Wallenberg just before he left, is certain that he was less calm than he appeared when he went off with the Russians. Wilhelm recalls Wallenberg saying, "I don't know whether I am in custody or a guest."

According to other witnesses, Wallenberg insisted on stopping along the way at an office he had set up on Tatra Street. An assistant reported that Wallenberg handed him a large sum of money and asked

him to take care of people as well as he could since he didn't expect to get back for eight days. He also stopped at the Swedish Hospital and inquired about conditions there. He never returned.

When the Russians took Budapest in February 1945, they questioned the members of the Swedish legation intensively as to who Wallenberg was, what he was up to and especially where his money came from. The Swedes said it came from the United States, knowing that Wallenberg's mission had indeed been initiated by the American War Refugee Board. This did not go down well with the Russians. The Soviet Union and the Americans were already wary of each other's postwar motives in Eastern Europe.

Knowing that Budapest was now in Russian hands, Wallenberg's mother, not having heard from him in some time, inquired about him at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm in February 1945. Ambassador Alexandra Kolontay assured her that her son was safe in Moscow, suggesting that it would be best to keep the matter quiet.

Keeping the Wallenberg matter quiet and low-keyed seemed to become one of the objects of Swedish diplomacy over the years. Perhaps as a result, the Swedish Government has managed to extract only three contradictory official statements on Wallenberg from the Russians.

The first was delivered on Jan. 16, 1945, the day before Wallenberg disappeared: "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

On Aug. 18, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky stated in reply to Swedish inquiries that Wallenberg was "not known in the Soviet Union" and was assumed to have died during the fighting in Budapest.

On Feb. 6, 1957, after several released Soviet prisoners claimed to have had encounters with Wallenberg, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said that a search of the archives of Lubyanka prison had turned up a report dated July 17, 1947, stating that a prisoner, known as "Wallenberg" had died in his cell the previous night of a heart attack. The Swedish

Government was never shown a copy of this report, nor did it ever receive an explanation of why "Wallenberg" had been imprisoned in the first place.

Nevertheless, reports kept coming in that Wallenberg was still alive. On a visit to Moscow in January 1961, Nanna Svartz, an eminent Swedish professor of medicine, discussed the Wallenberg case with a Russian colleague Dr. A. L. Myasnikov. He said that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital. On the basis of this information, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander requested permission from Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to bring Wallenberg home. Khrushchev angrily retorted that they knew nothing about Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. Myasnikov later said that Dr. Svartz had misunderstood him. Dr. Svartz saw Myasnikov three more times before his death, but she could never persuade him to retract his denial. She plans to attend the Stockholm hearing.

Alekandr I. Solzhenitsyn's contribution to the Wallenberg story is perplexing. In "The Gulag Archipelago," he de-

scribes an encounter in prison with a Swede known as Erik Arvid Andersen, who said his father was a billionaire (Solzhenitsyn expresses skepticism) and who had been sentenced for a long term. However, the encounter supposedly took place in the early 1950's and Andersen's personal history is nothing like Wallenberg's, aside from the family wealth.

When Solzhenitsyn came out of the Soviet Union, he discussed the case with Swedish authorities and visited Wallenberg's mother. According to Wallenberg's half-sister, Nina Lagregren, he encouraged the family to persist in their efforts to locate and free Wallenberg.

It was, in fact, Wallenberg's mother, Maj, who remained until her death last year the strongest force behind the Wallenberg movement, and

who never believed that he could be dead. She kept the family thinking of him constantly, never celebrating a family occasion without remarking, "If only Raoul could be with us." In 1970, she appealed to the American State Department to make an inquiry. The matter was researched and a report written, awaiting Secretary Henry Kissinger's signature. The report was never signed, as a Swedish journalist discovered last year. Mr. Kissinger's office was queried about this some months ago. Several weeks

later, the reply came back: "No comment."

The last report that Wallenberg was seen in Russia came two years ago from Jan Kaplan, a Russian Jew who said that in 1975 in Butyrka prison he had met a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years but was in good condition. When Kaplan's account (in a letter to his daughter in Israel) became public, Kaplan was rearrested in the Soviet Union and has since disappeared. Kaplan's story is one of some 15 accounts of sightings of Wallenberg over the years.

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The recently released Foreign Ministry papers show that the Swedes evaded many opportunities to press the Rus-

sians and endured countless rude rebuffs when they did press. They even failed to try to obtain information from released Soviet prisoners who had reported seeing Wallenberg in the Soviet Union.

The papers also show that, in April 1945, Averell Harriman, the United States Ambassador in Moscow, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. offered Staffan Söderblom, the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, help in the Wallenberg matter. The American Government felt a responsibility since Wallenberg had been sent to Budapest at the request of its War Refugee Board. However, Söderblom refused

the offer, saying the Russians were doing everything possible.

About a year later, Ambassador Söderblom had a private audience with Stalin. As the Swedish press noted recently, Söderblom appeared more eager to impress the Foreign Ministry and appease Stalin than to resolve the Wallenberg case. In his report, Söderblom noted that although Stalin does not normally talk to ambassadors, he received him cordially and listened sympathetically.

Söderblom said that he told Stalin, "I personally believe that Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbers in Budapest." He did not offer, by way of exchange, to take up with his Government any matter of interest to Stalin. He thus, as was not lost on the Swedish press, offered Stalin an easy out; as Söderblom noted in his report, Stalin wrote Wallenberg's name on a piece of paper and promised to look into it. And that was that.

Sweden's former Prime Minister Tage Erlander, in a recent television interview, said the conversation was ill-advised because it tied the hands of lesser Soviet officials who might fear to act on a matter in which Stalin had shown interest.

In 1949, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, responding to an appeal from Wallenberg's half-brother, again offered

American support. Again the offer was refused — by a new Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Rolf Sohlman, who reported home, "We cannot drive tandem with the Americans."

The Swiss behaved differently when one of their diplomats was taken by the Russians at about the same time that Wallenberg disappeared. Getting no response to their queries, the Swiss took into custody two Russians, known to be spies. Adding six other Russian defectors, the Swiss made an exchange for their diplomat.

During the early 1800's, the Russians hinted to the Swedes that an exchange of individuals was possible. A Swedish chargé d'affaires, Ulf Brack-Holst, reported that he had inquired about Wallenberg and got the response that the Russians were interested in certain people in Sweden. Now the Swedes had an opportunity to reply and request Wallenberg in exchange. However, Swedish Foreign Minister Bo Osten Unden felt it expedient simply to turn over all the people the Russians asked for, except five who were seriously ill, asking nothing in return.

Even Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, rejected an opportunity to plead Wallenberg's case, as was revealed four years ago in the memoirs of Carl-Fredrik Palmstierna, who served as personal secre-

tary to King Gustav Adolf. Prompted by the Wallenberg Committee, Palmstierna tried to persuade the King to ask Hammarskjöld to take up the Wallenberg case. The King threw it back in Palmstierna's lap and told him to ask Hammarskjöld himself. Palmstierna reached Hammarskjöld by phone.

"He answered in a stream of crystal-clear phrases that the fact that he himself was a Swede made it doubly difficult for him to put the case of a compatriot to the Russians," wrote Palmstierna.

Palmstierna attributes Hammarskjöld's attitude to "that damned Foreign Ministry spirit!" that always regarded the issue as if it were a matter of "declaring war on Russia for the sake of Wallenberg."

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The Wallenberg case is one of the most baffling and complex to have come out of the aftermath of World War II. What many find even more baffling is how a young man born into extraordinary comfort and security should have been willing to risk his life to save people who were so remote from his milieu. His one Jewish ancestor (who had converted to Christianity in the 18th century) doesn't begin to explain his motivation. The factors that shaped his humane heroism are not easily accessible. Nothing that he did up to the point at which he went to Budapest indicated the intensity of his compassion.

Early in life, Raoul Wallenberg had shown enormous intellectual curiosity. As a boy, he was an omnivorous reader and his education was supervised closely by his grandfather. (His father, a Naval lieutenant, died of cancer at the age of 23, three months before Raoul was born on Aug. 4, 1912.) His grandfather, Gustav, who served as Sweden's Minister to Japan and Turkey, wanted Raoul to have a good command of several languages and saw to it that the young man spent vacations in England, France and Germany, among other places.

Wallenberg family members not only founded Sweden's Enskilda Bank, but distinguished themselves as bishops and diplomats. Raoul's grand-uncle was Swedish Foreign Minister during World War I; another grand-uncle had been Swedish Minister to the United States.

In 1918, when Raoul was 6, his mother married Fredrik von Dardel, director of Sweden's Karolinska Hospital. The von Dardels had two children, Guy, now a prominent nuclear physicist and a visiting professor at the Stanford Lin-

cal Accelerator Center, and Nina, who is married to Gunnar Lagergren, an administrator of the Swedish royal court and the court's representative on legal issues affecting the crown.

The Wallenbergs had a family tradition of studying in the United States and Raoul studied architecture at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1935.

John Paul Stusser, who was Wallenberg's art teacher at Michigan, now retired, recalls him as a brilliant student with considerable artistic talent. Stusser once told Wallenberg he ought to be a painter, but the reply was, "No,

we're all bankers in my family." Wallenberg went on to explain that it was family tradition to study or work in other jobs before members settled into the family business. Thus, Wallenberg's grandfather had been a stoker in a Pittsburgh steel mill.

A Michigan classmate of Wallenberg's, Sol King, now a retired architect in West Palm Beach, Fla., recalls him as warm, friendly, not in the least snobbish, with an Americanized predilection for hot dogs and sneakers. "We were both," King says, "very, very serious about our work and exchanged notes or information." Wallenberg won the top architectural award in his class, a medal given by the American Institute of Architects. In 1972, when King learned what Wallenberg had done in Budapest and how he had disappeared, he financed a series of annual lectures in Wallenberg's name at the school of architecture they had attended.

In 1935, after Wallenberg spent a summer of travel in Mexico, his grandfather sent him to work for a business firm in South Africa for a year, then to work in a Dutch bank in Haifa for a year, where he met German refugees and became sensitized to the Jewish problem.

His state of mind on returning home may be deduced from this recollection of the actress Viveca Lindfors, who remembers dancing with him in Stockholm in 1937, when she was 16 and Wallenberg 25.

"He took me up to his grandfather's office and I thought he wanted to seduce me," she says. "Instead he started telling me, almost in whispers, what was happening to the Jews in Germany. I was such a dumb girl! I just didn't understand it and didn't believe it. I thought he was trying to win my sympathy or something."

Raoul's younger sister, Nina, says he hated working at the family bank. He was "full of life and fun and said he couldn't bear sitting at a desk all day, saying 'no' to people. He hated boundaries, loved travel and the sea. He was an anti-snob — loved reading and Chaplin and the Marx Brothers."

Raoul hoped that through the family business he could get a job that used his architectural training. Instead Raoul became involved in an export business with a Hungarian Jew, Koloman Lauer, who since the outbreak of war could no longer travel between Budapest and Sweden. Wallenberg traveled for him, getting to know Budapest and its people.



Toward the end of the war, the Allies could no longer ignore the irrefutable evidence of Auschwitz. There were a number of last-minute plans to rescue the remaining Jews of Europe. The idea of bombing the railroad lines that led to Auschwitz and the crematories was rejected because, according to the Allies, military resources could better be employed elsewhere. Exploring another route, Herschel Johnson, United States Ambassador to Sweden, and Iver Olsen, director of the War Refugee Board in Sweden, asked the neutral Swedes if they would send someone on a rescue mission.

The Swedes agreed and Wallenberg was selected because he spoke German like a German and knew Budapest well. He had no diplomatic training, but he had a broad education in the United States and Europe.

Wallenberg was told that whatever money he needed would be made available. At first, he planned to go in August. However, when he read Swedish Foreign Ministry reports of the deportation trains and other horrors, he decided to leave at once. According to Nina Lagergren, he asked his superiors in the Foreign Ministry for carte blanche to use whatever methods he found necessary.

When he arrived in Budapest, he was an unprepossessing man. Despite his slightly balding head, he looked the young and sensitive for the nightmarish job ahead. Wallenberg's methods immediately disturbed his colleagues. Lars Berg, who was also at the Swedish legation in Budapest, recalled recently that he and his colleague Per Anger did a lot of arguing with Wallenberg.

"You see, we each had our own people to take care of," Berg explained. "Sweden was neutral so it was up to us to represent the interests of citi-

zens of other countries who were in Hungary at the time. Anger had the United States, Britain, France. I had the others. China, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and a thousand captured Russian soldiers."

The legation had already given out several hundred protective passes to Budapest Jews who had some sort of business or family connection with Sweden. When Wallenberg came, he was ready to give them out to anyone who asked.

"We were afraid there would be an inflation of the passes, they would no longer mean anything," said Berg. "We used to sit and argue about this, but Wallenberg always got his way because he was extremely persistent and said it was a matter of saving lives."

Wallenberg kept in touch with the Vatican and the neutrals — Switzerland, Spain and Portugal — each of which had its own area in Budapest with protected Jews. He also maintained contact with the Budapest police and the Nazis. These connections may have rung alarm bells for the Russians.

The Swedish diplomat Berg remembered that when the

Russians came, he was brought to the Soviet secret police for intensive questioning — a good part about Wallenberg. They asked him whether it wasn't a fact that Wallenberg belonged to a great capitalist family and Berg had to say yes. He still feels today that the Russians simply couldn't believe that Wallenberg's only purpose in coming to Budapest was to save lives — and Jewish lives at that.

Another reason for the Russians' suspicions was suggested by Wallenberg's stepfather, Fredrik von Dardel, in a book published in 1970, "Facts Around a Fate." Wallenberg, at heart an architect and city planner, had drawn up a plan for the rehabilitation of Budapest. He wanted to use the people he had worked with through the war to set up a relief and rehabilitation organization. He itemized the things that had to be done: searching

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for lost families, caring for orphans and war victims, fighting epidemics, distributing food, restoring Jewish property and business (how this must have irked the Russians), repatriation and emigration, restoring cultural values, constructing business and industry. He had more than likely spoken about his plan during his own interrogation. It was why he wanted to get to Debrecen: to get the Russians' approval to begin.

Despite his astuteness, Wallenberg may not have imagined at that time that the Russians had their own plans for the area and would take a dim view of the plan of a member of a famous capitalist family.

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Some analysts believe that it would be impossible for a person to survive 35 years of Soviet imprisonment and still be sufficiently intact physically and psychologically that the Soviets would not be embarrassed to release him. However, others point out that there have been cases of people who have come out of the Soviet Union after many years in reasonable health. The Free Wallenberg Committee hopes to bring to the Stockholm meeting a Spaniard who was released by the Soviets last year after 35 years.

Dr. Boris Zoubok, a Russian émigré psychiatrist now associated with Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, has seen a number of prisoners come out of the Soviet Union after prolonged terms physically and mentally intact. He believes that a man with Wallenberg's

resources might well be used in some distant labor camp to perform work that is badly needed, such as tutoring the children of prison personnel.

Because of the obscurity surrounding the case, it has been difficult for Jews to honor Wallenberg appropriately. The Hungarian Jews, suffering extreme losses and not knowing the details of the case, accepted the idea that Wallenberg had been killed in the street fighting. The Budapest Jews attempted to put up a monument to Wallenberg in 1948, but it was spirited away by the Russian-dominated Government the night before the dedication was supposed to take place.

In Israel at the Holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem, trees are planted honoring "righteous gentiles," those who risked their own lives to save Jews. However, Mrs. von Dardel didn't want such a memorial because she felt it made her son seem to be dead. In fact, many of those honored in this way are living.

Last year, Mrs. von Dardel and her husband died within two days of each other at the ages of 87 and 93. Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel promised their parents they would carry on the work of fighting for Raoul, and they accepted the tree planted in Raoul's name on the "Street of the Righteous Gentiles." In addition, Hungarian Jews now living in Sweden planted a woodland of 10,000 trees in a special area behind the memorial.

There are more personal memorials in individuals' minds. Annette Lantos of San Francisco, who for several years has campaigned to rouse American Jews to become active on Wallenberg's behalf, says that even during the three decades she believed he was dead, Wallenberg was "a legend in our home." Her husband, Tom, an economics professor, and at present a candidate for Congress, worked on Wallenberg's staff. Mrs. Lantos, then a child of 12 in Budapest, and her mother had Portuguese papers, and managed to get out of the country with them, but she feels they both owe their lives to Wallenberg. Mrs. Lantos's father was one of many who were dragged out of a "safe" house and killed on the street by Hungarian Nazis.

"For many years I've lectured on the Holocaust," she reports, "and I've always talked about Wallenberg. He not only saved our lives, but our belief in mankind and the power of good."

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KRASNYI ARKHIV

U.S. -- NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR WALLEMBERG MEMORIAL

(ATTN: H)

1980
NEW YORK, MARCH 29 (CND/UPI) - A NEW YORK CITY COUNCILMAN TODAY CALLED FOR CREATION OF A PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO HELPED SAVE THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

COUNCILMAN STANLEY MICHELS AND HERBERT RICKMAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE MAYOR, SAID LEGISLATION WILL BE INTRODUCED NEXT WEEK TO RENAME A PLAYGROUND IN HONOR OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG.

WALLEMBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM DEATH BY PROVIDING THEM WITH SWEDISH PASSPORTS AND MOBILIZING EFFORTS IN BUDAPEST TO PROTECT JEWISH CITIZENS FROM THE DEATH CAMPS.

"WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SINGLE STREET IN BUDAPEST NAMED AFTER HIM, THERE IS NO PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO THIS COURAGEOUS MAN WHO SUFFERED SO MUCH FOR SAVING SO MANY LIVES," RICKMAN SAID.

THE PLAYGROUND, AT WEST 189TH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE, IS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A NEIGHBORHOOD WHICH MICHELS SAID "HAS ONE OF THE LARGEST CONCENTRATIONS OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN THE CITY."

IT IS ADJACENT TO THE MAIN CAMPUS OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY.

WALLEMBERG DISAPPEARED WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY, 1945. ALTHOUGH THE SOVIETS CLAIMED HE DIED IN 1947, THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED REPORTS HE HAD BEEN SEEN ALIVE MANY YEARS AFTER THAT. HIS FAMILY AND MANY OTHERS ARE CONVINCED HE IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON AND HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MOBILIZE AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ON HIS FATE. WD/

E/W -- BRITISH MPs TAKE UP CASE OF SWEDISH ENVOY LOST IN RUSSIA

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Munich, March 20 (CND) -- the following article appeared in The Times, March 20, 1980

By Michael Scammell
New evidence is being presented in the BBC's *Mon Alive* programme tonight on the case of Mr Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat, who was arrested by the Russians in Budapest in January, 1945, and subsequently disappeared.

Called "Missing Hero", the programme includes interviews with Swedish diplomats, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and returned prisoners, including Mr Greville Wynne, who believes he saw Mr Wallenberg in the Lubyanka prison in Moscow in 1963.

Renewed interest in Mr Wallenberg's fate has led to the formation of an all-party committee of British MPs to support international efforts to have the case investigated.

This was announced at the House of Commons this week by the committee's sponsors, Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, and Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Strerford, who also plan to nominate Mr Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The case of Mr Wallenberg's disappearance, one of the most baffling and emotive to have lingered on since the Second World War, derives its special poignance from his heroic role in saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazi holocaust.

Mr Wallenberg arrived in Budapest in July, 1944, as a special envoy of the Swedish Government. Hungary, just occupied by Nazi Germany, was in the process of liquidating its Jewish population under the guidance of Adolf Eichmann.

Mr Wallenberg devised a special kind of Swedish passport which offered protection to Jews and was thus able to take 20,000 of them directly under his wing in Swedish-protected houses.

In January, 1945, when the Soviet Army entered Budapest, Mr Wallenberg made contact with their commander, but on January 17 he was arrested and taken to the Soviet Union. About a month later his

KRASNYI ARKHIV

presence there was confirmed by Mr. Alexandra Kollontai, the Soviet ambassador in Stockholm.

After that there was a wall of silence. In 1947, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, announced that Mr Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and his whereabouts were unknown. But 10 years later, Mr Andrei Gromyko, who was then Deputy Foreign Minister, said that Mr Wallenberg had died in Lubyanka prison in July, 1947.

The latest upsurge of interest has been caused by the testimony of Mr Abraham Kalinski, a Polish Jew, who in 1978 gave a detailed account of his acquaintanceship with Mr Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr Jan Karlin, a Russian Jew, that he had met a Swede in Moscow's Butyrki, prison in 1975.

Mr Wallenberg's case has now been taken up by the United States and Israeli governments, in addition to the Swedish government, which officially regards Mr Wallenberg as still alive.

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E/W -- BRITISH TV PROGRAM ON WALLEMBERG

KRASNYYI ARKIV

1980
LONDON MARCH 20--(SPECIAL/TERRY)--BRITISH TELEVISION TONIGHT
SCREENS A PROGRAM ON THE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAÖUL WALLEMBERG
WHO WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945, TAKEN TO RUSSIA AND
DISAPPEARED.

INTEREST IN THE FATE OF WALLFNBERG WAS REVIVED RECENTLY BY A
REPORT SMUGGLED OUT TO THE WEST BY A RUSSIAN JEW, JAN KAPLAN, THAT HE
HAD MET A SWEDE BELIEVED TO BE WALLEMBERG IN MOSCOW'S BUTYRKA
PRISON IN 1975.

EARLIER, THERE HAD BEEN CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED
TO WALLEMBERG AFTER HIS ARREST IN 1945. IN 1947 SOVIET DEPUTY
FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VYSHINSKY ANNOUNCED THAT WALLEMBERG WAS NOT
RPT NOT IN THE SOVIET UNION AND HIS WHEREABOUTS WERE UNKNOWN. BUT
10 YEARS LATER, ANDREI GROMYKO, WHO WAS THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN
MINISTER, SAID THAT WALLEMBERG HAD DIED IN LUBYANKA PRISON.

IN BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS WEEK AN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE
OF THE FORMATION OF AN ALL-PARTY COMMITTEE OF BRITISH M.P.S TO
SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO HAVE THE CASE OF WALLEMBERG
INVESTIGATED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE'S SPONSORS, LABOUR
M.P. GREVILLE JANNER AND CONSERVATIVE WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHO ALSO
PLAN TO NOMINATE WALLEMBERG FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR HIS ROLE IN
SAVING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND
WORLD WAR.

THE BBC PROGRAM TONIGHT IS CALLED "MISSING HERO" AND WILL INCLUDE
INTERVIEWS WITH SWEDISH DIPLOMATS, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM
BEGIN AND RETURNED PRISONERS INCLUDING BRITISH AGENT GREVILLE WYNN.

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OVERSEAS

British MPs take up case of Swedish envoy lost in Russia

KRASNY ARCHIV

By Michael Scammell

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Renewed interest in Mr Wallenberg's fate has led to the formation of an all-party committee of British MPs to support international efforts to have the case investigated.

This was announced at the House of Commons this week by the committee's sponsors, Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, and Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Streatham, who also plan to nominate Mr Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The case of Mr Wallenberg's disappearance, one of the most baffling and emotive to have lingered on since the Second World War, derives its special poignance from his heroic role in saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazi holocaust.

Mr Wallenberg arrived in Budapest in July, 1944, as a special envoy of the Swedish Government in Hungary, just occupied by Nazi Germany, was in the process of liquidating its Jewish population under the guidance of Adolf Eichmann.

Mr Wallenberg devised a special kind of Swedish passport which offered protection to Jews and was thus able to take 20,000 of them directly under his wing in Swedish-protected houses.

In January, 1945, when the Soviet Army entered Budapest, Mr Wallenberg made contact with their commander, but on January 17 he was arrested and taken to the Soviet Union. About a month later his



Mr Raoul Wallenberg: The missing Swedish hero.

presence there was confirmed by Mrs Alexandra Kollantai, the Soviet ambassador in Stockholm.

After that there was a wall of silence. In 1947, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, announced that Mr Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and his whereabouts were unknown. But 10 years later, Mr Andrei Gromyko, who was then Deputy Foreign Minister, said that Mr Wallenberg had died in Lubyanka prison in July, 1947.

The latest spurge of interest has been caused by the testimony of Mr Abraham Kalinski, a Polish Jew, who in 1978 gave a detailed account of his acquaintanceship with Mr Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr Jan Janig, a Russian Jew, that he had met a Swede in Moscow's Butyrka prison in 1975.

Mr Wallenberg's case has now been taken up by the United States and Israeli governments, in addition to the Swedish government, which officially regards Mr Wallenberg as still alive.

KRASNYI ARKHIV

192132/80

CN111

E/W - BRITISH MP'S TO NAME WALLENBERG FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

LONDON, MARCH 19 (DPA/AFP/REUTER/GND) -- A CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED TODAY TO NOMINATE A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY

192135/80

CN111

E/W - BRITISH MP'S TO NAME WALLENBERG FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

1980
LONDON, MARCH 19 (DPA/AFP/REUTER/GND) -- A CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED TODAY TO NOMINATE A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1945 FOR THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

THE DIPLOMAT, RAOUL (WALLENBERG) IS CREDITED WITH RESCUING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED IN LONDON BY TWO MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT -- CONSERVATIVE MEMBER WINSTON CHURCHILL, SON OF BRITAIN'S WARTIME PREMIER, AND GREVILLE JANNER, A JEWISH PARLIAMENTARIAN FROM THE OPPOSITION LABOUR PARTY.

THEY SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THEY WERE GETTING UP A PETITION TO THE OSLO-BASED NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE AND THEY EXPECTED IT TO BE SIGNED BY SOME HUNDRED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

WALLENBERG WAS SERVING WITH HIS COUNTRY'S MISSION IN BUDAPEST DURING WORLD WAR TWO. HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945. MOSCOW HAS SAID THAT HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947, BUT SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIM TO HAVE MET A MAN WHO SAID HE WAS WALLENBERG.

HWG/BM

ин, однако родонизская армия не только успешно оборонила завоеванную территорию, но и сама часто перешла в наступление и уничтожала свои противника, среди них и такие, которые расположены в Мозамбике в 300 км от родонизской границы. Еще неизвестно, что это сорожатьсинация (в которой 94% солдат — негры), должна была, после ухода португальцев из Мозамбика, контролировать более 2700 км потенциально опасной границы.

Правда, за последние годы среди белого населения можно было отметить признаки усталости: каждый год из военной службы белых ежегодно покидали свой дом на минимум 100 тысяч. Но при этом в Родезии было зарегистрировано наибольшее в процентном соотношении количество разводов в мире. Но главное затруднение состояло в том, что время работало не в пользу, а на террористов, хотя те и не тожили за годы войны в тысячу и больше негров, чем белых. Факт ист: белое меньшинство Родезии илениски победить не могло, и оно наконец отдавало себе в этом отчет.

ПЕРВОЕ В ИСТОРИИ ЛЕГАЛЬНОЕ АРКСИСТСКОЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО?

Некоторые политические силы в мире будут радоваться результатам его выборов в Родезии именно так. Формально получается, что будущее арксистское правительство Мугабе дает первым легальным образованным в результате демократических выборов, марксистским коммунистическим правительством мира.

На деле, анализируя процесс, приходишь к подобным результатам, необходимо отстранить подобный вид. На состоявшихся в прошедшем году свободных выборах большинство британского населения Родезии ополосовало за Африканский национальный совет (АНС) епископа Мунгева — он представлял легальную силу и был защитником негритских террористов. В то время как ЗАНУ и ЛУ (см. стр. 1) были террористическими организациями, к тому же довольно беспробудными, так как они и тожили и грабили, переходящую границу (чаще всего в пользу, по совету колдуна), в основном, негров, а не белых фермеров, рошо вооруженных и отлично организованных. Но во время последних выборовная кампания ЗАНУ и ЛУ или беспрепятственно с оружием как вести «агитацию», и негритские население воочию увидело, заим теперь сила, за кем будущее —

ОТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО КОМИТЕТА САХАРОВСКИХ СЛУШАНИЙ, КОПЕНГАГЕН И ШВЕДСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, СТОКГОЛЬМ

Обращение

Слушания по делу Рауля Валленберга

На основании полученной новой информации о Рауле Валленберге, шведском дипломате и защитнике прав человека, арестованном советскими агентами в Будапеште в 1945 году, в Стокгольме 2 и 3 мая с. г. будет иметь место судебное разбирательство и будут приниматься свидетельские показания. Цель этого разбирательства — выяснить, какова судьба Валленберга.

Рауль Валленберг спас около 20 000 венгерских евреев от гитлеровских газовых камер в 1944 году. В 1945 году его увезли в Москву. С этого момента и до 1957 года советское правительство упорно отрицало, что вообще что-либо знает о Рауле Валленберге. В 1957 году советское правительство заявило, что Валленберг умер в заключении на Лубянке в 1947 году. Но уже после 1947 года целый ряд лиц — совершенно независимо друг от друга и ничего не зная о показаниях других — сообщали, что Валленберг жив, что они его видели. Последнее такое сообщение — от 1975 года.

Мы просим всех эмигрантов из СССР, которые были в тюрьмах или лагерях после 1947 года, помочь нам в нашем расследовании.

Если вы можете ответить на один или больше из предлагаемых ниже вопросов, пожалуйста, напишите нам как можно скорее, указывая год Вашей эмиграции из СССР.

1. Находясь в СССР, слышали ли Вы когда-нибудь что-нибудь о шведском дипломате Рауле Валленберге? Если да, то где и когда?
2. Были ли Вы в заключении по политическим причинам на Лубянке, в Лефортове, в Бутырской или во Владимирской тюрьмах?
3. Знакомы ли Вы с кем-либо или слышали о ком-либо, кто был в одной из этих тюрем и кто сейчас на Западе?
4. Можете ли Вы назвать кого-либо из служащих НКВД, КГБ или мелперсонала в названных тюрьмах?
5. Знаете ли Вы бывших служащих НКВД или КГБ, которые бежали на Запад?
6. Знаете ли Вы эмигрантов, которые могли бы сообщить что-нибудь о судьбе Валленберга?
7. Знаете ли Вы кого-нибудь в СССР, кто бы мог что-то сказать о Валленберге и с кем мы могли бы связаться?

Помощник Валленберга, еврей, инженер Вилмос Лангфельдер, год рождения 1912 или 1913, был арестован одновременно с Валленбергом, увезен в Москву и посажен в тюрьму. С тех пор он бесследно исчез. Мы интересуемся также сведениями о его судьбе.

Пишите по следующему адресу: THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, Postbox 1035, 1007 Copenhagen K., Denmark.

Мы просим Вас довести содержание этого призыва до сведения как можно большего числа людей. Заранее благодарим Вас за помощь.

СОВЕТСКИЕ ПОПЫТКИ РАСКОЛОТЬ ЗАПАД

Упорно проводя свою политику, направленную на противопостав-

Осуждение интервенции в Афганистане и в Камбодже

E/W - WALLENBERG HEARING PLANNED

Munich,
today's

March 4 [UND/tt] ¹⁹⁸⁰ Following
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

article appeared in

F-521

KRASNY AIZHIV

Wallenberg-Hearing geplant

FRANKFURT A. M., 3. März (FR). Zum Fall des schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg soll am 2. und 3. Mai dieses Jahres ein Hearing in Stockholm veranstaltet werden. Die Raoul-Wallenberg-Vereinigung beabsichtigt dabei gemeinsam mit dem internationalen Sacharov-Komitee das Schicksal des seit 1945 in der Sowjetunion verschollenen Diplomaten aufzuklären. Wallenberg, der im Juli 1944 nach Budapest geschickt worden war, um Juden vor der Vernichtung zu retten, wurde am 17. Januar 1945 von sowjetischen Truppen bei deren Einmarsch in Budapest festgenommen. Wie die Raoul-Wallenberg-Vereinigung weiter bekanntgab, habe die Sowjetunion nach zwölfjährigem Schwelgen 1957 verstanden lassen, daß der Diplomat zwar in der Sowjetunion war, jedoch 1947 im Ljubljanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzinfarkt gestorben sei. Dem hält die Wallenberg-Vereinigung Aussagen von Zeugen entgegen, die Wallenberg seit dieser Zeit gesehen haben wollen; zum letzten Mal 1975 im Butyrka-Gefängnis. Die jüngsten Berichte aus zweiter Hand stammen vom Mai 1978. Wallenberg hatte zwischen Juli 1944 und Januar 1945 durch sein persönliches Eingreifen mehr als 100 000 Juden vor dem Tod bewahrt.

0940/80/62

Education row hits Malaysia

from M. G. G. PILLAI in Kuala Lumpur

BRITAIN'S DECISION to charge unsubsidised fees for foreign students from September—a move since adopted by Australia and New Zealand as well—has placed the Malaysian Government in a quandary.

Malaysians form by far the largest group of foreign students in the three countries, and this has helped to alleviate pressure on places in the six universities and technical colleges at home. But pressure is now building up for more places for the non-Malay community—Chinese and Indian.

With the sharp increase in fees, the safety valve provided by students going to Britain, Australia and New Zealand, would no longer be available. So seriously does

the Government view this that the Education Minister, Dato K. M. Hiram, has visited the three countries to persuade the Governments to think again, so far without success.

The Malaysian education policy is weighted in favour of the Malay and other native races (known collectively as the Bumiputra) and is part of the new economic policy aimed at giving them parity with the Chinese and Indian communities.

In practice, this has meant about three quarters of students in higher education are Bumiputra. Restrictions and higher fees overseas therefore tends to increase political pressure from the non-Malay communities.

As an interim measure, the

Government has offered loans to private students affected by the fee increase and it is looking for more places for Malaysians in the United States and Canada.

The problem has been compounded by a Government rule that no private universities and technical colleges could be set up. The Chinese community wanted to set up a Chinese-language university, but the Government vetoed it, saying that it conflicted with official policy that Malay should be the language of instruction.

The two universities which taught in English will convert to Malay within six years. A child who completes his education in 1982, would have been educated completely in Malay.

Missing diplomat 'in Siberia'



RAOUL WALLENBERG
Arrested in 1945

THE SWEDISH Government will release soon some 12,000 official documents on negotiations with Moscow during the past 30 years about the missing diplomat Raoul Wallenberg writes Lajos Lederer.

Sources in Stockholm claim the papers will prove that Wallenberg is still alive in a Siberian labour camp 35 years after disappearing in wartime Budapest.

Wallenberg was sent to Hungary on a Red Cross Mission after Hitler's troops marched in in 1944 and became a legend for the help he gave to Hungarian Jews. In March, 1954, after the arrival of Soviet troops, he was arrested as a suspected American agent. The Swedish Government made several in-

quiries about him during the next few years, and in the late 1940s Ambassador Stefan Soderblom was told by Stalin that Wallenberg was dead, 'a victim of robbers or an accident.'

A report of this meeting is one of the many documents covering the years 1944 to 1949 released recently by Sweden after reports from Russian Jews in Israel that they had met a 'Swede or Swiss called Wallberg' in a Siberian prison in 1975.

Despite Kremlin denials, the Swedes will believe Wallenberg is alive. The latest documents to be issued will include an account of a 1956 meeting in Moscow between Prime Minister Tage Erlander and Khrushchev.

Observer 24 6/83 88

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E/W -- WALLENBERG CASE TAKEN UP BY STALIN, DOCUMENTS SAY

KRASNYI ARKHIV

1980
STOCKHOLM, JAN 31, REUTER--THE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO WAS CREDITED WITH RESCUING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS AND DISAPPEARED IN 1945, WAS TAKEN UP PERSONALLY BY STALIN, ACCORDING TO SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENTS RELEASED TODAY.

AMONG 1,900 PAGES OF DOCUMENTS IS A 1945 TELEGRAM FROM A SOVIET ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER SAYING WALLENBERG HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO THE PROTECTION OF SOVIET TROOPS.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. MOSCOW HAS SAID THAT WALLENBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN 1947, BUT SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMED TO HAVE MET A MAN IN THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAID HE WAS WALLENBERG.

SWEDEN, ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE PRESSED THE SOVIET UNION FOR MORE INFORMATION.

IN JUNE 1946, STALIN TOLD THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR STEFFAN SOEDERBLOM THAT HE WOULD "TAKE UP THE WALLENBERG CASE" AND THREE MONTHS LATER SOEDERBLOM'S SUCCESSOR WROTE THAT NO OTHER SOVIET OFFICIAL WOULD TOUCH A MATTER THAT STALIN HAD TAKEN UP.

"THERE IS NOT MUCH WE CAN DO BUT WAIT FOR THE SUPREME DECISION IF THERE EVER IS SUCH A THING," THE AMBASSADOR WROTE ACCORDING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENTS.

THE DOCUMENTS CAST NO NEW LIGHT ON WALLENBERG'S FATE BUT MATERIAL FROM LATER YEARS WILL BE RELEASED AFTER IT HAS BEEN CLEARED.

(CMD)-- A HEARING ON THE CASE IS TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY.
LD/SP TL

BRIEF-- HLADENOV TO MOSCOW TODAY

MUNICH, JAN 24 (CMD)--BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PETAR HLADENOV WILL ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT LATER TODAY.

HLADENOV HAS BEEN INVITED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(RADIO MOSCOW DOMESTIC/H, JAN 24, 0600) KD/66

CND66

1980
BRIEF--WALLENBERG HEARING TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY

241037/80

KRASNYI ARKHIV

MUNICH, JAN. 24 (CND)--A HEARING IS TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY ON THE CASE OF A YOUNG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1945.

ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL SOVIET INVESTIGATION THE DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLENBERG, WAS TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION AND DIED THERE OF A HEART ATTACK IN 1947. BUT SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIM TO HAVE MET A MAN IN THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAID HE WAS WALLENBERG.

THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION, IN COOPERATION WITH THE COPENHAGEN-BASED INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE ARRANGED THE HEARING INTO THE WALLENBERG CASE FOR MAY 2 AND 3.

66/IL

1980 KRASNYI ARKHIV

FF040

191150/80

E/W--WALLENBERG'S FRIENDS MARK 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE NEW YORK, JAN. 19 (AP) -- IT WAS 35 YEARS AGO THAT THAT SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL (WALLENBERG) WAS LAST SEEN BY HIS FRIENDS IN BUDAPEST, WHERE HE WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING 30,000 JEWS FROM THE NAZIS.

THOSE FRIENDS SAY HE EITHER DISAPPEARED OR DIED SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET PRISONS, AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY, PROBABLY ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

BUT HIS FEVERISH SIX-MONTH SPURT OF RESCUE WORK IN THE BELEAGUERED HUNGARIAN CAPITAL HAS APPARENTLY GUARANTEED THAT WALLENBERG WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN, AND A NUMBER OF THOSE HE HELPED GOT TOGETHER AT A NEWS CONFERENCE FRIDAY, THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE.

"WE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE HIS NAME KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD," SAID LENA BJORCK-KAPLAN, HEAD OF THE "FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE" IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMMITTEES ALSO HAVE BEEN FORMED IN SPAIN, SWEDEN AND ISRAEL TO PRESSURE THE SOVIETS TO RELEASE WALLENBERG OR REVEAL THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH. CHAIRMEN OF THE U.S. COMMITTEE INCLUDE U.S. SENATORS DANIEL HOYNIHAN, CLAIBORNE PELL, FRANK CHURCH, AND RUDY BOSCHWITZ.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN BROACHED THE MATTER WITH U.S. PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER, WHO RECENTLY SAID THAT HE WOULD SEEK WALLENBERG'S RELEASE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

WALLENBERG'S FAMILY, BECAUSE OF FRAGMENTARY REPORTS FROM OTHER SOVIET PRISONERS, CONTINUE TO HOPE HE IS STILL ALIVE AT AGE 67.

THE SON OF A WEALTHY SWEDISH BANKING FAMILY, WALLENBERG STUDIED ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE FORMING AN EXPORT-IMPORT BUSINESS IN SWEDEN. HIS PARTNER WAS A HUNGARIAN JEW.

THROUGH HIM, WALLENBERG LEARNED OF THE PLIGHT OF THE 200,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST GHETTOS. HE LEARNED THEY WERE THREATENED WITH DEATH BY THE NAZIS AS THE SOVIET ARMIES ADVANCED ON HUNGARY.

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN REFUGEE BOARD WHICH MADE AN 11TH HOUR ATTEMPT TO SAVE WHAT WAS LEFT OF EUROPEAN JEWRY, THE 31-YEAR-OLD WALLENBERG ARRIVED IN BUDAPEST ON JULY 9, 1944.

USING HIS DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY AND SWEDISH NEUTRALITY, WALLENBERG DODGED THE NAZIS TO CREATE AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CREDITED WITH SAVING 30,000 JEWS.

"HE GAVE THE JEWISH POPULATION FAITH THAT SOMETHING COULD BE DONE TO RESIST," SAID HIS HALF-BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL.

ACCORDING TO THE TESTIMONY OF JEWISH SURVIVORS OF THE BUDAPEST GHETTOS, WALLENBERG EVEN PULLED PEOPLE OFF DEATH TRAINS, SHOUTING AT THE GUARDS THAT HE HAD GIVEN THE JEWS SWEDISH VISAS.

IN RECENT TELEVISION INTERVIEW ONE SURVIVOR RECALLED WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST AS "AN ANGEL OF MERCY IN HELL."

THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAY WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED AND DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. BUT EX-SOVIET PRISONERS REPORT HE WAS ALIVE AS LATE AS 1978.

SWEDISH ACTRESS VIVECA LINDFORS, WHO KNEW WALLENBERG, SAYS, "THERE ARE FEW MEN WHO HAVE COMBINED PASSION WITH LOGIC AND INTELLIGENCE THEY WAY RAOUL DID. HE WAS A SAINT, YES, BUT ONE OF THE CLEVEREST I EVER KNEW."

WB/

E/W -- NEW DATA ON WW II ENVOY'S FATE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18 (SPECIAL) -- THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY DICK THOMPSON OF TIME-LIFE NEWS SERVICE APPEARED IN TODAY'S WASHINGTON STAR:

1980

KRASNYI ARKHIV

SAN FRANCISCO - NEW EVIDENCE HAS BEEN RELEASED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN DISHONEST REGARDING THE FATE OF RAOUL (WALLENBERG), THE MAN WHO SAVED MORE THAN 25,000 JEWS FROM THE NAZI HOLOCAUST.

WALLENBERG WAS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WORKING IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DURING WORLD WAR II. AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES HE SAVED BETWEEN 25,000 TO 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM EXTERMINATION IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

WHEN THE SOVIET ARMY CAPTURED BUDAPEST IN 1945, WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED, TAKEN TO MOSCOW AND SENTENCED TO PRISON ON A CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS MAINTAINED SINCE 1957 THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. BUT PERSISTENT REPORTS FROM EYEWITNESSES IN THE YEARS SINCE INDICATE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR PHYSICIST GUY VON DARDEL, 60, YESTERDAY REVEALED THE LATEST INFORMATION ABOUT THE FATE OF WALLENBERG.

ACCORDING TO VON DARDEL, A JEWISH REFUGEE FROM THE SOVIET UNION INFORMED THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL, THORSTEN ORN, THAT A PARTIALLY DRUNK SON OF A SENIOR KGB OFFICIAL HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD A SWEDISH PRISONER UNDER HIS CONTROL IN THE RUSSIAN PRISON SYSTEM FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS.

THE ONLY SWEDISH BELIEVED TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE SOVIETS IS WALLENBERG, SAID VON DARDEL. THE DATE OF THE INCIDENT WAS MAY 1, 1978, BUT THE JEWISH REFUGEE WAS NOT ABLE TO GIVE THE REPORT UNTIL LAST NOVEMBER.

(THE IDENTITY OF THE REFUGEE CANNOT BE RELEASED BECAUSE FAMILY MEMBERS STILL IN RUSSIA COULD BE VICTIMIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT, SAYS VON DARDEL).

"CLEARLY THE SOVIETS KNOW WHERE HE IS AND THAT HE IS ALIVE," VON DARDEL SAID. "THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IS LONG ENOUGH."

WALLENBERG'S WORK IN BUDAPEST WAS OF DRAMATIC PROPORTIONS. FEARFUL THAT THE NAZIS PLANNED THE EXTERMINATION OF THE HUNGARIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY, WALLENBERG USED HIS ROLE IN THE SWEDISH ENRASSY TO ISSUE SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS SCHEDULED FOR SHIPMENT TO NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

HE ALSO BOUGHT HOUSES IN BUDAPEST WITH HIS OWN MONEY, HAD THEM DECLARED SWEDISH EMBASSY PROPERTY AND USED THEM AS SAFE HOUSES FOR JEWS AWAITING ESCAPE. HE TRAVELED FOR DAYS THROUGH HUNGARY TO SAVE HUNDREDS OF JEWS FROM A NAZI-ORDERED DEATH MARCH TO AUSTRIA, SUCCESSFULLY DEMANDING THEIR RETURN TO SWEDISH PROTECTION IN BUDAPEST.

ONE OF THOSE SAVED BY WALLENBERG WAS ANNETTE LANTOS, 48, NOW LIVING NEAR SAN FRANCISCO AND A CHIEF ORGANIZER OF THE FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE.

"HE CAME FOR ONE PURPOSE - TO SAVE AS MANY OF US AS POSSIBLE FROM THE HOLOCAUST," SAID LANTOS. "WHEN HE CAME TO HUNGARY THERE WAS A CHANGE IN THE ATMOSPHERE. BEFORE, THE ONLY THING PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT WAS SOME NEW CRUELTY, SOME NEW WAY TO KILL US. THEN, EVERYONE WAS TALKING ABOUT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS HELPING US. IT GAVE US COURAGE AND HOPE. IT MEANT EVERYTHING."

THIS MAY, THE FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN A SERIES OF HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM AND TAKE TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES. SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDAHO, HAS BEEN INVITED TO CHAIR THE HEARINGS. HWG

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING

STOCKHOLM May 2-3 1980

arranged by the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association
in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee, Copenhagen

KA

Please reply to:
THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE
Postbox 1035, DK-1007 Copenhagen K

Copenhagen, Jan. 16, 1980.

Mr. Keith Bush,
Director,
Radio Liberty Research,
Box München 22,
Oettingenstr. 67,
B.R.D.

Dear Mr. Bush.

Herewith I would like to thank you for the extensive materials re. the nuclear energy and the accidents in this connexion in the USSR and Eastern Europe, which you have been kind enough to send us upon the request of Mr. Mario Corti, who is a good friend of ours. Please transmit Mr. Corti also our thanks and best regards.

After the conclusion of the Third Sakharov Hearing in Washington D.C., we have started a new task in co-operation with The Raoul Wallenberg Committee in Sweden and Raoul Wallenberg's family.

On May 2, 1980 The Raoul Wallenberg Hearing will start at Folkets Hus in Stockholm and it is the purpose to try to elucidate, what has in reality happened with the Swedish diplomat and his helper, Vilmos Langfelder, in the prisons in the USSR.

As you may know, the Soviets first admitted that Raoul Wallenberg was in the USSR, hereafter they denied it in the course of 10 years. First in 1958 the information is given that he has died in the Lubianka prison in 1947.

It will surely be known to you that in the course of the past years there have been several persons, who have informed about Raoul Wallenberg's presence in USSR prisons after 1947.

In the spring of 1979 a new witness, Adam Kalinsky, gave news of Wallenberg, and Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, who by the way will be the President of the Hearing, has recently found 4 new witnesses, who confirm that Wallenberg was alive after 1947.

We shall in the next months endeavour in the exile journals as well as in the newspapers to draw the attention to the Wallenberg Hearing and this first of all in order to try new testimonies among the new groups of refugees, who arrive in the West.

In this connexion I would like to enquire, whether you in your extensive archives during the years, which have elapsed, have any information about Raoul Wallenberg?

We are also interested in contacting former NKVD and KGB staff members, who have now come to the West. Also we are interested in the staff members in the hospitals at the prisons of Lubianka, Lefortovskaja, Butirskaja and Vladimir in Moscow.

I would be extremely grateful for any help you could give us with regard to the above and any suggestions will be received with gratitude.

Looking forward to hearing from you, we remain, with best regards,

Sincerely yours,
THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE

Øjvind Feldstedt Andresen
Øjvind Feldstedt Andresen - chairman.

P/S: We enclose some materials, which maybe are of interest.

KRSNYI ARKHIV

1979
 JERUSALEM, DEC 11 (AP)--THE JEWISH PEOPLE PAID TRIBUTE IN JERUSALEM TODAY TO RAOUL (WALLENBERG), THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH RESCUING THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER GUY VON DARDER PLANTED A TREE IN "THE STREET OF THE RIGHTEOUS GENTILES" AT ISRAEL'S YAD VASHEM MEMORIAL TO THE SIX MILLION JEWISH VICTIMS OF THE NAZI REGIME.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN SAID AT THE CEREMONY: "WE OWE HIM AN ETERNAL DEBT OF GRATITUDE AND WE SHALL NEVER FORGET HIM. WE SHALL CONTINUE TO BELIEVE HE IS STILL ALIVE AND TO TRY TO SAVE HIM FROM THAT SOVIET PRISON," BEGIN SAID.

THE CEREMONY WAS ALSO ATTENDED BY AMERICA'S MIDEAST SPECIAL ENVOY SOL LINDWITZ.

WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL SOVIET INVESTIGATION, WALLENBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN 1947, BUT SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMED TO HAVE MET A MAN IN THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAID HE WAS WALLENBERG.

TWO DAYS AGO NAZI CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR SIMON WIESENTHAL REPORTED NEW EVIDENCE THAT WALLENBERG WAS SIGHTED IN SOVIET PRISONS IN THE EARLY 1960S. PUBLIC COMMITTEES HAVE SPRUNG UP IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL TO PRESS MOSCOW FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION.

BEGIN ASKED AT TODAY'S CEREMONY: "WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG? WE SHALL CONTINUE TO ACT UNTIL WE FIND HIM AND UNTIL WE KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH."

THE CEREMONY AT YAD VASHEM WAS DELAYED FOR YEARS BECAUSE WALLENBERG'S MOTHER BELIEVED THE TRIBUTE MIGHT BE AN ADMISSION HER SON WAS DEAD. AFTER HER OWN RECENT DEATH ISRAEL WON PERMISSION FROM WALLENBERG'S FAMILY TO PLANT THE SAPLING IN A PROMINENT PLOT LONG RESERVED IN WALLENBERG'S HONOR.

WALLENBERG BECAME A LEGEND DURING THE CLOSING YEARS OF WORLD WAR II BY OBTAINING THOUSANDS OF SWEDISH PASSPORTS IN BUDAPEST, DISTRIBUTING THEM TO JEWS MARKED FOR DEATH AND HELPING THE JEWS TO FLEE NAZI-OCCUPIED HUNGARY. GG/TW

KASNYI ARKHIV

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E/W -- VIENNA NAZI HUNTER CLAIMS NEW EVIDENCE IN WALLENBERG CASE

1979
 VIENNA, DEC. 9 (AP) - A FORMER SOVIET DISSIDENT AND PRISONER HAS SAID HE MET TWO MEN IN JAIL WHO HAD SEEN SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN 1961, SIMON WIESENTHAL, HEAD OF THE SOVIET DOCUMENTATION CENTER, SAID SUNDAY.

THE DISSIDENT WAS IDENTIFIED AS YURI BELOV, 39, A FORMER NEWSMAN, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IN JAIL FOR WRITING A CRITICAL ARTICLE. IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER HE SERVED THE FULL TERM.

IN A WRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT, WIESENTHAL SAID BELOV, WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY IN VIENNA, TOLD THE SWEDISH EMBASSY HERE THAT WALLENBERG, WHO DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON JULY 17, 1947 ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL SOVIET RECORDS, WAS SEEN AT THE BUTYRKA PRISON BY TWO UNRELATED WITNESSES.

IT WAS THE SECOND ACCOUNT IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS SUGGESTING THAT WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED FROM A MERCY MISSION IN BUDAPEST IN 1945, WAS ALIVE YEARS AFTER HE WAS TO HAVE DIED IN MOSCOW'S LYUBLANKA PRISON.

ANOTHER SOVIET EX-PRISONER, ABRAHAM KALINSKI, NOW LIVING IN ISRAEL, REPORTEDLY TOLD THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY LATE LAST MONTH THAT WALLENBERG, WAS ALIVE AS LATE AS 1959.

IN HUNGARY, WALLENBERG WAS CREDITED AT THE TIME WITH HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS TOWARD THE END OF WORLD WAR II. WALLENBERG'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE HAS NEVER BEEN CLEARED UP SINCE.

ACCORDING TO WIESENTHAL, BELOV QUOTED AN AMERICAN COMMUNIST, CECIL AUGUST STOWNER, AS SAYING HE WAS IN THE SAME PRISON CELL AS WALLENBERG, RECALLING HE WAS HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WITH THE SWEDS.

STOWNER, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED AFTER TRYING TO ORGANIZE A STRIKE, REPORTEDLY ALSO REMEMBERED THAT WALLENBERG WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE PRISON AFTER GOING ON A HUNGER STRIKE TO PRESS FOR HIS RELEASE.

BELOV, WHO MET STOWNER AT A CENTRAL PRISONERS' HOSPITAL AT BARASHEVO IN 1964-66, WAS ALSO QUOTED AS REPORTING THAT ANOTHER PRISONER THERE, VLADIMIR SHEBOLEV, HAD APPARENTLY MET WALLENBERG.

SHEBOLEV, ACCORDING TO BELOV'S TESTIMONY REPORTED BY WIESENTHAL, RECALLED THAT WHEN HE STARTED A HUNGER STRIKE AT THE BUTYRKA PRISON IN 1961 HE WAS TAKEN TO A CLINIC FOR ARTIFICIAL NOURISHMENT. IN THE HOSPITAL BED NEXT TO HIM, SHEBOLEV REPORTEDLY TOLD BELOV, THERE WAS A SWEDS WHOSE NAME HE DID NOT KNOW.

WIESENTHAL REPORTED BELOV NAMED TWO OTHER FORMER PRISONERS WHO WERE TOGETHER WITH STOWNER AND WHO ARE AT PRESENT LIVING IN THE WEST. YET ANOTHER INMATE REPORTEDLY SAW WALLENBERG BACK IN 1959.

WIESENTHAL SAID BELOV'S TESTIMONY CONFIRMED WHAT A SOVIET SCIENTIST BY THE NAME OF PROF. MYASSNIKOV (NO FIRST NAME) HAD REPORTEDLY DIVULGED IN 1961.

IN THAT YEAR, WIESENTHAL SAID, MYASSNIKOV TOLD A SWEDISH COLLEAGUE, PROF. NANA SVARC, WHO WAS ATTENDING A MEDICAL CONGRESS, THAT WALLENBERG WAS STAYING IN A MENTAL HOME IN MOSCOW.

VIENNA, DEC. 9 (REUTER) -- NAZI HUNTER SIMON WIESENTHAL SAID TODAY THERE WAS NEW EVIDENCE THAT A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO VANISHED IN HUNGARY IN 1945 WAS STILL ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON 16 YEARS LATER.
 (PTO)

FF053

092116/79

E/W - (1) - VIENNA NAZI HUNTER CLAIMS NEW EVIDENCE IN WALLEMBERG CASE

HE SAID A STATEMENT MADE HERE BY A SOVIET DISSIDENT, YURI BELOV, BACKED UP OTHER REPORTS THAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG WAS STILL IN SOVIET HANDS LONG AFTER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CLAIMED HE HAD DIED.

THE DIPLOMAT DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST SOON AFTER SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED HUNGARY. DURING WORLD WAR TWO HE HAD ISSUED SWEDISH TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS TO ENABLE THEM TO ESCAPE NAZI INTERNMENT.

WIESENTHAL SAID INFORMATION GIVEN HIM BY MR BELOV, WHO ARRIVED RECENTLY FROM THE SOVIET UNION, HAD BEEN PASSED ON TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY.

BELOV REVEALED THAT WHILE SERVING IN A SOVIET PRISON CAMP HE MET AN AMERICAN COMMUNIST, CECIL AUGUST STOWNER, WHO RECALLED SHARING A CELL WITH MR WALLEMBERG IN MOSCOW'S BUTYRKA PRISON IN 1961.

ACCORDING TO STOWNER, WALLEMBERG STAGED A HUNGER STRIKE WHILE IN PRISON IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN HIS RELEASE. STOWNER, SERVING A 10-YEAR SENTENCE, DIED IN PRISON IN 1965.

LAST SUMMER WIESENTHAL, WHO HAS SPENT MORE THAN 30 YEARS TRACKING DOWN WAR CRIMINALS, ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT.

FOR 12 YEARS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF MR WALLEMBERG, BUT IN 1957 TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HE HAD DIED AGED 35 OF HEART FAILURE IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947.

MR WIESENTHAL, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED HERE SAID MR BELOV HAD NAMED ANOTHER RUSSIAN CAMP INMATE, VLADIMIR SCHEBELOV, WHO ALSO RECALLED MEETING A SWEDISH PRISONER IN THE BUTYRKA JAIL HOSPITAL IN 1961.
DOE

RAOUL WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN

BOX 16076, 103 22 STOCKHOLM · POSTGIRO 90 02 52 - 8

Ordförande Ingrid Gärde Widemar, Tel. 08/62 20 82 kl. 8-9

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KRASNYI ARKHIV

Interview with Abraham Kalinski in
Stockholm on November 30, 1979, by
the Swedish Radio's Russian Section

Reservations as to a few names and words, put within ().

K = Kalinski, I = Interviewer.

K.: I'm working on a book on Russian prisons and KGB. When I went through the material, I found the two postcards, where I mentioned Wallenberg - on one card there is something written about 2 Belgians, 1 (German?), 1 Italian and 1 Swede. My sister asked me on a postcard, if there wasn't any justice. Justice, I said, how does one answer that question. When there is a Swede sitting in prison, who has saved tenthousands of Jews - he is in prison, but murderers - Gestapo - and Russian collaborators with the Gestapo, they are free.

I haven't mentioned Wallenberg by name, but no other Swede could be meant - there was no other Swede.

I: Are you absolutely sure that it was Raoul Wallenberg?

K: I was with him in 3 prisons. And he was in a cell together with 2 people. The two were moved twice, and they then were in my cell, two months each time. There was the author Vendrovski. That was in 1951. With this V. I was twice. Then there was this Georgian Socialdemocrat Gogobaritze. G. was in the cell with Wallenberg (3 persons), he talked about Wallenberg.

I saw Wallenberg when he was in the prison yard for a walk. I met him on the way to the "bath".

We were moved to another prison at the same time, Wallenberg and I. Vetrachanski was twice with Wallenberg - 1953 and 1955. They were moved to Moscow.

I: Did you meet Wallenberg personally? Were you personally acquainted?

K: No, but everybody knew, it was Wallenberg. I, too, was isolated, still everybody knew, there is the former Polish officer Kalinski. It was a prison, not a camp, and everybody is isolated.

I remember the brother of the former Minister of Industry, Ordgenikudze, and the sister of Stalin's wife at the same time - secret prison.

I: How can you explain that Raoul Wallenberg was not released from Russian prison?

K: When he started to be interesting in 1957, he was officially not supposed to be in Russia. Officially there was no Wallenberg in Russia.

The Swedes have made 20 démarches or so, but nothing came out of it.

RAOUL WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN

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- 2 -

cont. interview with Abraham Kalinski on November 30, 1979.

It's a lie that he died in 1947. How could he be dead, when I saw him from 1951 to October, 1959? His way in the GULAG was the same as mine. The last evidence comes from Kaplan. Kaplan was in the hospital of the Butyrka prison.

There is no doubt that he is alive.

All prisoners who are sick in Vladimir, are sent to the hospital that belongs to Butyrka. There is no doubt that he is alive.

I: You don't doubt that Wallenberg is still alive?

K: I not only don't doubt - I am sure he is alive. In any case I am sure he was alive in 1975, and that corresponds with Kaplan's evidence. I know prisons - I have been there 15 years. The 120 postcards from (as late as) 1959 are now being examined by experts, and when they prove genuine, the Swedish Foreign Ministry will approach the USSR again.

Translated from the Russian tape
by Sonja Sonnenfeld.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

A Summary

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ



Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944 on a special mission. The Swedish government had appointed him First Secretary at the Legation in Budapest, to direct the work of saving persecuted Jews from the Nazi death camps. The decision to send him to Hungary was a result of requests from the American War Refugee Board and a representative of the World Jewish Congress.

Hungary, which was co-operating with Hitler Germany, was an inferno for Jews. Wallenberg's activities were extensive, death-defying and successful. He and his collaborators succeeded to give direct protection to about 20,000 Jews in Budapest through special protective passports. That another approximately 100,000 of the city's hunted Jews escaped the Holocaust is, to a considerable degree, attributable to his and other neutral diplomats' efforts.

Russian answer 1945:

WE HAVE TAKEN CARE OF HIM

When the Russian troops entered Budapest in January 1945, Wallenberg made contact with their commander. But on January 17 the Soviet military arrested him and his Hungarian driver and assistant Wilmos Langfelder. They were taken to the Soviet Union and imprisoned there. They have never returned.

The day before the arrest the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Swedish Legation in Moscow that the Russian troops had taken Wallenberg under their protection. About a month later Raoul's mother Maj von Dardel was informed by the Soviet Minister in Stockholm, Alexandra Kollontay, that he was safe in Russia.

Russian answer 1947:

HE IS NOT HERE

Thereafter, a wall of silence descended on Raoul Wallenberg. On August 18, 1947 the Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky replied to Swedish enquiries that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and that he was unknown to its authorities. The presumption, according to Vyshinsky, was that he had died during the fighting in Budapest.

Russian answer 1957:

HE MUST HAVE DIED HERE IN 1947

During the years that followed the Swedish Foreign Ministry received reports from a large number of former prisoners of war returning from Russia testifying that from February 1945 Wallenberg had been in various prisons in Moscow. This evidence was turned over to the Soviet government and it caused Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to provide new information about Wallenberg on February 6, 1957. He HAD been imprisoned in Moscow.

According to Gromyko, a search of the prison archives had resulted in the finding of a single document, a handwritten report dated July 17, 1947, from the medical head of the Ljubljanka prison A L Smoltsov to the Minister for the Security Service, Abakumov: "I report that the prisoner Wallenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night, probably following an occurred myocardial infarction".

From this, wrote Gromyko, the conclusion should be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947. That he had been imprisoned in the Soviet was a result of Abakumov's criminal activity. This Abakumov had later been sentenced to death and shot. Other than for Smoltsov's slip of paper, there was no trace whatsoever of Wallenberg.

Witnesses:

HE WAS IN VLADIMIR DURING THE FIFTIES

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

responsibility is laid on a executed Soviet minister who is, however, known to have been close to Stalin.

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

In 1980, two Swedish Supreme Court Justices, Ragnar Gyllenswärd and Per Santesson, examined the material available. They arrived at the following conclusion:

"The statements contain a large amount of information, the correctness of which it has been possible to check and they support each other. In our opinion, according to Swedish law, the present report must be considered to make it probable - though it does not contain full evidence in this respect - that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950s and at that time in prison in Vladimir."

KRASNYI ARKHIV

WHAT NANNA SVARTZ HEARD IN 1961

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

On the basis of this sensational information, Prime Minister Tage Erlander in a letter to Minister President Nikita Khrushchov requested permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. But Khrushchov was annoyed by the incident and Myasnikov withdrew his statement.

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

New information:

WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE IN 1975

Further information about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment continues to reach the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Raoul's family. In the enormous material that has accumulated in the archives over 35 years, there is, of course, much uncertain or obviously incorrect information of the most varied significance. During the last year, however, the search has taken a dramatic turn. In December 1978 the former Polish citizen Abraham Kalinski, now residing in Israel, related a detailed story about Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the fifties. In Vladimir he had himself seen Wallenberg in the prison yard. Furthermore, he stated that in 1975 a Russian Jew Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had been imprisoned for thirty years but still seemed healthy.

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

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

THE UNITED STATES INTERVENES

At the same time, a renewed interest in Raoul Wallenberg's cause has arisen in the entire Western world. It has in fact never before received such attention outside Sweden. Wallenberg committees are being formed in a number of countries, in England with Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP, and in USA with Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz as leading names. Raoul's half-sister and half-brother. Mrs Nina Lagergren and Professor Guy von Dardel, meet strong response in their appeal for support to secure full knowledge about his fate. Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin has taken up the matter with President Jimmy Carter.

A first fruit of these efforts is that the United States Administration, with the approval of the Swedish government, has engaged itself in the matter directly. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has had enquiries made about Raoul Wallenberg's fate with Soviet representatives in Washington. The State Department is waiting for an answer to these approaches.

The background to the American government's intervention must be that, just as the Swedish government, it does not accept the Russian official declaration of death as a proof. Foreign Minister Hans Blix stated on May 13 this year: "We always assume that missing citizens are alive until we consider that convincing proof of their death is found. We must not give up."

In the middle of August this year, Prime Minister Olof Ullsten followed up the Swedish government's demarche of last winter. In a letter to Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin he requested that the Soviet authorities should again investigate all information in the case, including the latest reports. Moreover, Mr Ullsten demanded that a Swedish representative should be allowed to meet and to speak to the imprisoned Jan Kaplan, the man who told about the Swedish prisoner in Butyrka in 1975.

In his reply, a month later, Mr Kosygin turned down this demand. Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing to add, he says. The Russians seem to be determined to avoid a discussion. Commenting on Mr Kosygin's answer Mr Ullsten says that he is convinced that we still do not know the full truth about Wallenberg's disappearance. The Swedish Government will continue its efforts to find out what has happened to him.

That is the purpose of all who work for this case. Much is happening all of a sudden, both in the sphere of public opinion and on the diplomatic level, however it is getting late.

THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE 'FREE RAUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE'.

U S A

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1979

290026/79 KRASNYI ARKHIV

E/W -- NEW MOVES IN WALLENBERG INVESTIGATION

STOCKHOLM, NOVEMBER 29 (REUTER) -- A SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HAS SAID THAT A FORMER SOVIET PRISONER HAS TURNED OVER POSTCARDS WHICH INDICATE THAT MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG MAY N-O-T HAVE DIED IN 1947 AS SOVIET OFFICIALS CLAIM.

THE MINISTRY SAYS THAT ABRAHAM KALINSKY CLAIMS TO HAVE MET WALLENBERG THREE TIMES IN VLADIMIR PRISON BETWEEN 1956-59. HE MANAGED TO SEND POSTCARDS FROM THE PRISON TO HIS SISTER IN ISRAEL, ONE OF WHICH MENTIONED A SWEDE "WHO HELPED THOUSANDS OF JEWS ESCAPE FROM ROMANIA."

WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL OF BUDAPEST IN 1945, WHERE HE HAD BEEN WORKING ON A DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT TO SAVE JEWS FROM THE NAZIS. THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID KALINSKY, WHO WAS INVITED TO STOCKHOLM AFTER SORTING THROUGH HIS PAPERS, TOLD THEM THAT HE MENTIONED ROMANIAN RATHER THAN HUNGARIAN JEWS ON THE POSTCARD BECAUSE AT THE TIME HE HARDLY KNEW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ANOTHER POSTCARD KALINSKY SENT ALSO REFERS TO "A SWEDE" BUT DOES N-O-T MENTION WALLENBERG BY NAME.

KALINSKY LAST YEAR TOLD THE SWEDISH MINISTRY OF ANOTHER SOVIET PRISONER HE KNEW WHO MET A MAN WHO COULD HAVE BEEN WALLENBERG IN A MOSCOW PRISON HOSPITAL IN 1975. THIS LED TO THE THEN SWEDISH PREMIER OLA ULLSTEN WRITING TO SOVIET PRIME MINISTER ALEXEI KOSYGIN ASKING FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE CASE.

THE SOVIET UNION SUBSEQUENTLY REPLIED THAT THERE WAS "NOTHING MORE TO ADD" TO ITS EARLIER CLAIM THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947. ULLA COMMENTED THAT HE PERSONALLY WAS N-O-T CONVINCED THE SOVIET REPLY GAVE THE WHOLE TRUTH.

(CND/REUTER)

PB/TA

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4 oct 79

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Wallenberg: KRASNY ARCHIV

Search For Him Goes On

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — Thirty-five years ago the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, disappeared in Budapest. He had been sent there to serve as first secretary of the Swedish legation. He had, however, a special mission: to rescue Jews from the Nazi death camps. With his assistance tens of thousands were saved from gas chambers.

When the Soviet troops reached Budapest in January, 1945, Wallenberg saw them as liberators and sought contact. That is when he disappeared. Twelve years later the Soviet authorities admitted that he had been captured and taken to Moscow. They also conceded that he had been put in prison, but gave no reason for this. They probably suspected him of espionage because the rescue operation had had U.S. support, but no charges were made.

Since the kidnapping, this case has soured Swedish-Soviet relations. At one time, Premier Nikita Khrushchev became so irritated that he threatened to cut short an official visit to Sweden when the hosts asked about Wallenberg.

For years the Soviet authorities insisted that they had no knowledge of the Swede and that he probably had been killed by the Gestapo in 1957, however, they backtracked; Andrei Gromyko, then deputy foreign minister, said that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka prison in July, 1947.

The second Soviet version was not convincing. Even before it was presented, returning Italian and German prisoners of war reported having seen Wallenberg in the Siberian gulag in the 1950s. There were other eyewitness reports claiming that he was in Irkutsk 1953-1955 and had then been transferred to Vladimir prison where he was interned at least until the late 1960s. The last piece of information is that a Swede, who had spent 35 years in prison, had been seen in Butyrka prison hospital as recently as 1975.

This last account was given by a Jewish former prisoner, Jan Kaplan, to a relative in Israel. This renewed interest in the Wallenberg case; Jan Kaplan has been arrested — at the age of 75 — and is therefore not available for questioning.

Earlier this year the Stockholm government raised the matter again with Moscow, reiterated some of the reports received since July, 1947, and requested "a prompt investigation." The short Soviet response said that the "assertions that Raoul Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union as recently as 1975 are not true to the facts".

Next step: Swedish Premier Ola Ullsten asked Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to allow a Swedish representative to interview Jan Kaplan. The recent reply was that there was no need for further inquiry.

At the same time a Wallenberg committee was formed in Sweden to push for further action. Parliamentarians in Britain and some U.S. senators, including Frank Church, Foreign Relations Committee chairman, have been enrolled — and have already taken some action. More significant still, the State Department embraced the case and asked the Soviet Embassy in Washington for more information.

The Swedish government is now obviously relieved that the issue has been internationalized. Earlier administrations had, in fact, presented U.S. initiatives. That stand and the fact that Stockholm authorities never proposed an exchange with a Soviet spy case in the West are now criticized in Sweden.

A family tragedy has contributed to this recent revival of the Raoul Wallenberg affair. Some years ago his mother appealed to the Soviet minister of justice: "I am now 83 years old and my husband, the stepfather of Raoul, is 89. For us two it should be a great happiness if we, before our death, could embrace our beloved son. Give us that happiness." They got no answer and both of them died earlier this year.

There is a political principle involved here. Sweden has given active support to the "mad mothers" in Argentina and Chile in their efforts to obtain information concerning husbands, sons and daughters who have disappeared. Even if these people are dead, the relatives have the right to know what happened, the right to the truth.

To insist on the facts concerning Wallenberg even after three decades is therefore a question of political honesty, it is a must in Swedish politics. All the more so because the Russians have never explained their contradictory versions nor produced any proof for their claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. The arrest of the last important witness in the case only increases the Swedish feeling of being insulted by its neighboring superpower.

If alive, Raoul Wallenberg would be 67 years old today.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD011022 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Konstandinos Karasialis, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport decked out with the state flags of the two countries, the guest was met by Alekssey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, and by other officials.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ENDS

LD291556 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Yesipovich reports: The September session of the European Parliament ended its work in the French city of Strasbourg. For five days 410 deputies, elected in Common Market countries, discussed some aspects of the political and economic life of "Minor Europe." Nevertheless, as admitted by the president of the European Parliament, the session passed over in silence such major problems as unemployment, the energy crisis, and environmental protection. Instead of proposals aimed at promoting the cause of detente and disarmament in Europe, the session debated the question of joint programs for the production and deliveries of armaments, programs which lead to the revival of the idea of "European Army" and may open access to nuclear weapons for the FRG. The question was imposed on the session contrary to the resolute resistance of the French communists and some other delegates. At the same time irreconcilable contradictions between Common-Market partners vividly manifested themselves in the European Parliament meetings. The stormy debate on economic problems, particularly on questions of the EEC agricultural policy, never led to results acceptable to all participants. The session in Strasbourg also confirmed the legitimacy of apprehensions of the democratic public that "supranational" functions can be given to the European Parliament for this purpose initiated a proposal on working out an agreement considerably expanding the powers of the West European Assembly to the detriment of the rights of national parliaments. The discussion of the proposal as well as some other items, the budget for 1980, in particular, was postponed till subsequent sessions of the European Parliament.

✓ USSR REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE WALLEBERG CASE

KRASNYI ARKHIV

LD282030 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to Soviet information, Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing more to say about his fate. This is written by the Soviet leader Alekssey Kosygin in a letter answering Prime Minister Olo Ullsten's inquiry about Wallenberg. Ullsten demanded a month ago that the Soviet authorities should carry out an investigation because of the new information which had come to light concerning Wallenberg's fate. It was maintained, inter alia, that he was alive in the 1970's and was then in a hospital in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet authorities say that Wallenberg died in 1945. Prime Minister Olo Ullsten commented that he is convinced that the whole truth is not yet known concerning Wallenberg's disappearance. It is deplorable that the Soviet authorities have not been willing to continue the investigations. Ullsten said

E/W - SOVIETS REPLY TO WALLEMBERG INVESTIGATION DEMAND

1979
STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 28 (GND/DPA/AFP/AP) - THE SOVIET UNION TODAY REPLIED NEGATIVELY TO A LETTER FROM SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER ASKING FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION ON THE FATE OF A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISSAPPEARED AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO.

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

THE SOVIET UNION REPEATED ITS EARLIER CLAIM THAT RAOUL WALLEMBERG DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947 AND SAID: "THERE IS NOTHING MORE TO ADD."

SWEDEN'S PRIME MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN COMMENTED THAT HE REGRETTED THE SOVIET REFUSAL TO THROW FURTHER LIGHT ON THE CASE. HE SAID HE IS PERSONALLY CONVINCED THE REPLY DOES NOT GIVE THE WHOLE TRUTH. ULLSTEN SAID SWEDEN WILL CONTINUE ITS OWN INVESTIGATION.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN, MIKHAIL JAKOVLEV, HANDED THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER A NOTE FROM SOVIET PREMIER ALEKSEI KOSYGIN IN REPLY TO ULLSTEN'S LETTER OF AUG. 22. THE REPLY "REITERATES THE SOVIET VIEW THAT WALLEMBERG DIED IN 1947 AND THAT THERE IS NOTHING TO ADD TO THE INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS FATE," THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

WALLEMBERG, A SON OF A LEADING SWEDISH INDUSTRIAL FAMILY WAS ACTIVE DURING WORLD WAR TWO HELPING JEWS ESCAPE FROM EASTERN EUROPE. HE WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945, CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AND SENT TO THE SOVIET UNION WHERE HE WAS TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON.

AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST, WALLEMBERG WAS SERVING WITH THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN HUNGARY. AFTER NUMEROUS APPEALS FOR HIS RELEASE, THE SOVIET UNION TOLD SWEDEN IN 1957 THAT WALLEMBERG HAD DIED IN LYUBLYANKA PRISON IN 1947. BUT SINCE THEN NUMEROUS PERSONS HAVE CLAIMED THEY MET OR HEARD ABOUT SOMEONE WHO MIGHT BE WALLEMBERG IN DIFFERENT SOVIET PRISONS OR CAMPS.

IN SEPTEMBER, A GROUP OF SWEDISH CITIZENS FORMED A COMMITTEE DEVOTED TO THE CASE AND DEMANDED FROM THE SOVIET UNION FULL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FATE OF WALLEMBERG. EARLIER THIS YEAR A GROUP OF FOUR U.S. SENATORS HAD ALSO CALLED FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FATE. FM/DOE

E/W - SWEDISH COMMITTEE FORMED TO INVESTIGATE WALLENBERG CASE STOCKHOLM, SEPT 3 (GND/CND/DPA/11P1)--A GROUP OF SWEDISH CITIZENS TODAY ASKED THAT THE SOVIET UNION PROVIDE FULL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL (WALLENBERG), MISSING SINCE HIS ARREST BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1945.

THE DEMAND CAME AT THE FORMATION OF A CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE WALLENBERG CASE.

WALLENBERG, WHO WAS ACTIVE DURING WORLD WAR TWO HELPING JEWS MIGRATE FROM EASTERN EUROPE, WAS SERVING WITH THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN HUNGARY AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST. WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945 HE WAS ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AND SENT TO THE SOVIET UNION WHERE HE WAS TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON.

AFTER NUMEROUS APPEALS FOR HIS RELEASE, THE SOVIETS TOLD SWEDEN IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. BUT SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMED TO HAVE MET A MAN IN THE SOVIET UNION WHO SAYS HE IS WALLENBERG.

THE SWEDISH COMMITTEE INCLUDES MEMBERS OF WALLENBERG'S FAMILY AND CLAIMS THE SUPPORT OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

A SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY REPRESENTATIVES HAD MET RECENTLY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE CYRUS VANCE. HE SAID VANCE HAD PROMISED TO TRY AND FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG.

ON AUGUST 22, SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN SENT A LETTER TO SOVIET PREMIER ALEXEI KOSYGIN ASKING FOR PERMISSION FOR A SWEDISH OFFICIAL TO MEET WITH A SOVIET CITIZEN NAMED JAN KAPLAN WHO SAYS HE HAS SEEN WALLENBERG ALIVE. KAPLAN, WHO CLAIMS HE MET WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1975, PASSED THE INFORMATION TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH A THIRD PARTY IN ISRAEL.

IN JULY, FOUR U.S. SENATORS -- FRANK CHURCH, CLAIBORNE PELL, DANIEL MOYNIHAN AND RUDY BOSCHWITZ -- FORMED A COMMITTEE TO PRESS FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG. "THERE IS TOO MUCH EVIDENCE TO ACCEPT THE PAT SOVIET STATEMENT THAT HE DIED IN 1947," THE SENATORS SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT.

"IT APPEARS THAT THE SOVIETS WANT TO SWEEP THE WALLENBERG CASE UNDER THE RUG. THEY DO NOT WANT TO BE FORCED TO EXPLAIN WHY THEY IMPRISONED SOMEONE WHOSE ONLY CRIME WAS SAVING LIVES."

ALSO IN JULY WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER, PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO PUT PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION.

UP TO JANUARY OF THIS YEAR, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD SENT 27 NOTES TO MOSCOW ASKING FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FATE OF WALLENBERG. FW/TD/MF

E/W- SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CRITICISES GOVERNMENT OVER WALLENBERG FF 565

1979
STOCKHOLM, 22. AUGUST (AFP) - FUER DIE FREILASSUNG DES EHEMALIGEN
SCHWEDISCHEN GESANDSCHAFTSATTASCHES IN BUDAPEST, RAUL WALLENBERG
AUS SOWJETISCHER HAFT HABE SICH DIE SCHWEDISCHE REGIERUNG NACH
AUFFASSUNG DES SCHWEDISCHEN BOTSCHAFTERS IN OTTAWA, PER ANGER, NACH
BEENDIGUNG DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGS NICHT MIT DER ERFORDERLICHEN
ENTSCHLOSSENHEIT EINGESETZT.

IN SEINEM DENNAECHST AUF DEM MARKT ERSCHEINENDEN BUCH VERTRITT DER
KURZ VOR DER PENSIONIERUNG STEHENDE SCHWEDISCHE DIPLOMAT PER ANGER
DIE AUFFASSUNG, DIE DAMALIGE SCHWEDISCHE REGIERUNG UND INSBESONDERE
DER DAMALIGE AUSSENMINISTER GESTEN UNDEN HAETTEN SICH DURCH IHRE
FEHLENDE ENTSCHLOSSENHEIT IN DER AFFAERE WALLENBERG EINES
"TRAGISCHEN FEHLERS" SCHULDIG GENACHT.

RAUL WALLENBERG, DER 20.000 UNGARISCHE JUDEN VOR DEN
KONZENTRATIONSLAGERN DER NATIONALSOZIALISTEN BEWAHRT HAT, INDEM ER
IHNEN SCHWEDISCHE PRESSE AUSSTELLTE, WAR 1945 IN BUDAPEST VON DEN
SOWJETS FESTGENOMMEN WORDEN UND BLIEB SEITDEM VERSCHWUNDEN.
ENTGEGEN DER VON SOWJETISCHER SEITE ABGEGEBENEN ERKLAERUNG,
WALLENBERG SEI 1947 IN EINEM MOSKAUER GEFANGNIS AN EINEM
HERZANFALL GESTORBEN, BEHAUPTETEN KUERZLICH EHEMALIGE HITHREFTLINGE
WALLENBERGS, IHN NOCH 1975 LEBEND IN EINEM SOWJETISCHEN GEFANGNIS
GESEHEN ZU HABEN.

NACH ANSICHT ANGERS HABE DAMALS DIE MOEGlichkeit BESTANDEN,
WALLENBERG GEGEN EINEN SOWJETISCHEN SPION AUSZUTAUSSCHEN. MIT EINEM
ENTSPRECHENDEN VORSCHLAG VON SCHWEDISCHER SEITE HABE DIE
SOWJETUNION, DIE WALLENBERG DER SPIONAGE ZUGUNSTEN DER VEREINIGTEN
STAATEN VERDRECHTIGTE, GERECHNET. DIE HILFSORGANISATION, IN DER
WALLENBERG TRETIG WAR, STAND MIT DEM VON DAMALIGEN US-PRAESIDENTEN
ROOSEVELT INS LEBEN GERUFENEN SPEZIALKOMITEE FUER
FLUECHTLINGSFRAGEN IN VERBINDUNG.

MIT DER AUFKLAERUNG DER AFFAERE WALLENBERG IST JETZT EIN AUSSCHUSS
DES AMERIKANISCHEN REPRaesENTANTENHAUSES BESCHREITIGT, AN EINER FUER
ANFANG SEPTEMBER VORGEGEHENEN AUFKLAERUNGSKAMPAGNE IN DER
SCHWEDISCHEN PRESSE WOLLEN SICH ZAHLREICHE BEKANNTE SCHWEDISCHE
PERSOENLICHKEITEN BETEILIGEN. BOTSCHAFTER PER ANGER, DER BEI SEINEN
NACHFORSCHUNGEN IM FALL WALLENBERG IN DEN 50-ER JAHREN AUF
SCHWIERIGKEITEN IN SEINEM MINISTERIUM GESTOSSEN WAR, HAT ES
VORGEZOGEN, MIT DER ERNEUTEN SCHONUNGSLOSEN DISKUSSION UEBER DIESEN
UNSTRITTENEN FALL SCHWEDISCHER DIPLOMATIE BIS ZUM JETZIGEN
ZEITPUNKT ZU WARTEN. ER SCHEIDET IM HERBST AUS DEM DIPLOMATISCHEN
DIENST AUS.

TL 79 30 / 29

RADIO LIBERTY RESEARCH

АННОТАЦИИ

(Current Abstracts)

11/9/79

Problems in Donets Coal Basin

Izvestia, 7/9/79. According to correspondent N. Lisovenko, there were many shortages of electricity and natural gas last winter and the winter before in the Donets Basin. The fact that coal output plans are not being fulfilled in the majority of production associations in Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts makes a recurrence of the shortages seem possible this winter. Lisovenko's visit to the Shakhtersk-antratsit production association and its First of May mine revealed that the main problem lies in a sharp deterioration in mining and geological conditions. The situation is aggravated by a shortage of pit props (many mines in the Donets Basin have only enough in stock for one to three days' work) and metal arches for strengthening mine workings, as well as of accumulator batteries for the engines that haul the coal in the mines. But Lisovenko thinks that the coal industry could also help itself. In the past, the anthracite (as opposed to the coking-coal) side of the industry in the Donets Basin was neglected, and not one new pit has been opened in the Shakhterskantratsit association for twenty years. Two large ones, currently under construction, are due to start producing coal in a year or two. Ideally, mining should not commence until construction is completed, but Lisovenko shares the view of some specialists that it could be carried on parallel with the construction work; "surely the present situation obliges one to seek any rational possibility of increasing coal output?" Lisovenko ends on a brighter note: at least railwaymen are now providing enough freight cars. (AS)

Wallenberg: Dead or Alive?

KRASNYI ARKHIV
National Review, 17/8/79, 1019. Lennart Frantzell's "The Last of the Pimpernels" is a brief recounting of the story of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat (now sixty-seven years old, if alive) who acted vigorously and successfully to save the lives of Jews in Budapest in 1944. Arrested and imprisoned when the Soviet forces reached Hungary in January, 1945, he was declared dead by Andrei Gromyko but was then repeatedly identified by fellow prisoners in various Soviet penal institutions. The most recently reported encounter, in the Butyrka in 1975, prompted the Swedish government to seek clarification from the Soviet authorities in January, 1979. The reply was that there is not, and cannot be, anything new in this case. Frantzell concludes: "And so, 34 years after World War II, Wallenberg remains in his cell in the Butyrka, the only man to serve a life sentence for having saved tens of thousands of Jews from the Nazi gas ovens." (Abstractor's note: Another high-level Swedish inquiry is reported to have been made in the last week of August, 1979. The Swedish prime minister asked Aleksei Kosygin to arrange an interview with the most recent witness, Jan Kaplan, now imprisoned again somewhere in the USSR.) (VVK)

E/W - I MET A MAN WHO WASN'T THERE

1979
LONDON, AUGUST 31 - (SPECIAL) - THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY ECONOMIST
TODAY CARRIES THE FOLLOWING ITEM IN ITS EUROPE SECTION:

KRASNYI ARKHIV

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO MR RAOUL WALLENBERG? SWEDEN HAS SENT MORE THAN A DOZEN NOTES TO THE RUSSIANS OVER THE YEARS ASKING THIS QUESTION ABOUT ITS WARTIME HERO, A MEMBER OF A WELL-KNOWN SWEDISH BANKING AND DIPLOMATIC FAMILY, WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS ON A RED CROSS MISSION IN NAZI-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST AND DISAPPEARED MYSTERIOUSLY WHEN THE RUSSIANS MARCHED IN SHORTLY BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR. FOR MANY YEARS THE RUSSIANS MAINTAINED THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT HIS FATE, DESPITE PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT HE HAD BEEN SEEN IN SOVIET PRISONS. THEN DURING A SWEDISH STATE VISIT TO RUSSIA IN 1957, THEY LET IT BE KNOWN THAT HE HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. THE SWEDES WERE NOT CONVINCED. NOW EVEN THE AMERICANS ARE GETTING INQUISITIVE. AT THE REQUEST OF MR WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, THEY HAVE ASKED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

THE NEW WAVE OF INTEREST HAS BEEN SET ROLLING BY A REPORT THAT A RUSSIAN JEW MET "THIS SWISS OR SWEDE WALLBERG" IN A SOVIET PRISON HOSPITAL IN 1975, AND TOLD HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL ABOUT IT ON THE TELEPHONE WHEN HE WAS RELEASED IN 1977, WITHOUT APPRECIATING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEWS. HE IS NOW BACK IN JAIL (PERHAPS BECAUSE HE TALKED TOO MUCH), SO THERE IS NO WAY OF CHECKING WITH HIM.

IF MR WALLENBERG IS INDEED ALIVE AND LIVING IN A SOVIET PRISON, HE HAS PERFORMED AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN SURVIVING THE RIGOURS OF SOVIET INCARCERATION FOR THE GREATER PART OF HIS LIFE (HE WAS 32 WHEN HE DISAPPEARED AND WOULD BE 67 NOW). IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE WHAT POSSIBLE PURPOSE MIGHT BE SERVED BY KEEPING HIM IN JAIL, OR INDEED WHY HE WAS PUT THERE IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS NOW TRYING TO HELP CLEAR UP THE MYSTERY BY RELEASING MOST OF ITS VAST FILE ON THE CASE, IN THE HOPE OF PROVIDING A CLUE IN THE HUNT. EC

CN183

1979

KRASNYI ARKHIV

182148/79

E/W**SWEDEN SAYS NOTHING NEW IN "WALLENBERG LETTER" (W/F-54)
STOCKHOLM, AUG 18, REUTER ** SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID
TODAY THAT A LETTER RECEIVED RECENTLY ABOUT MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL (WALLENBERG), WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST IN
1944, CONTAINED NO NEW INFORMATION.

THE SPOKESMAN WAS REACTING TO A BRITISH PRESS REPORT THAT SWEDEN
HAD BEEN GIVEN A LETTER SUGGESTING THAT WALLENBERG, THOUGHT TO
HAVE DIED IN A SOVIET PRISON CAMP, WAS STILL ALIVE.

THE GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LETTER WAS FROM
MRS EVGENIA KAPLAN OF MOSCOW TO HER DAUGHTER DR ANNA BILDER IN TEL
AVIV. ACCORDING TO THE PAPER MRS KAPLAN'S HUSBAND, JAN, HAD MET "A
SWISS OR SWEDE WALLBERG(SIC)" IN THE BUTRYKA PRISON INFIRMARY IN
1975.

"THE LETTER CONTAINED INFORMATION KNOWN TO US SINCE THE FIRST OF
THE YEAR, INFORMATION WHICH PROVIDED THE MOTIVE FOR OUR NOTE TO THE
SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN JANUARY," THE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE SWEDISH NOTE HAD REQUESTED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE
WALLENBERG CASE, CITING REPORTS THAT HE HAD BEEN IN A MOSCOW PRISON
HOSPITAL IN 1975. MOSCOW INSISTS WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947. JT

101207/79

E/W * SECRET PRISONER OF THE RUSSIANS

LONDON, AUGUST 18 * (SPECIAL) * THE LIBERAL GUARDIAN TODAY (WITH PF * 038)

CARRIES AN ITEM FROM JOHN BIERMAN IN TEL AVIV FROM WHICH THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE TAKEN:*

KRSNYI ARKHIV

SOVIET AFFAIRS EXPERTS IN THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY ARE CHECKING A REMARKABLE LETTER SENT TO THEM FROM THEIR EMBASSY IN ISRAEL. IF THEY DECIDE IT IS GENUINE, THEY WILL HAVE POWERFUL NEW EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CLAIMS THAT A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS TOWARDS THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, MAY STILL BE ALIVE AFTER MORE THAN 34 YEARS AS AN UNDISCLOSED PRISONER.

THE MISSING DIPLOMAT IS ** OR WAS ** RAOUL WALLENBERG, A "PIMPERNEL" FIGURE WHO PERFORMED LEGENDARY FEATS AMONG THE JEWS OF NAZI-OCCUPIED BUDAPEST, SAVING THOUSANDS OF THEM FROM HITLER'S GAS CHAMBERS.

THE LETTER WHICH SUGGESTS THAT HE MAY BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON DESPITE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF HIS DEATH BY NATURAL CAUSES IN 1947 WAS PURPORTEDLY SMUGGLED OUT OF RUSSIA BY THE WIFE OF A GAOLED SOVIET JEW AND RECEIVED BY HER DAUGHTER LIVING HERE.

IT TELLS HOW THE WRITER'S HUSBAND, 65+YEAR-OLD JAN KAPLAN, MET "THIS SWISS OR SWEDEN WALLBERG (SIC)" IN THE BUTRYKA PRISON INFIRMARY IN 1975, BY WHICH TIME WALLENBERG WOULD HAVE BEEN IN SOVIET GAOLS FOR 30 YEARS AND OFFICIALLY DEAD FOR 28 OF THEM.

PERSISTENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTING REPORTS FILTERING OUT OF RUSSIA OVER THE YEARS HAVE CLAIMED WALLENBERG TO BE STILL ALIVE. AND OVER THE YEARS THE SWEDES HAVE SENT MORE THAN A DOZEN NOTES TO THE KREMLIN.

IN JANUARY, 1945, SWEDEN WAS TOLD BY RUSSIA THAT WALLENBERG, THEN A SECRETARY AT THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST, WAS BEING "PROTECTED" BY THE RUSSIANS. IN AUGUST, 1947, THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT AN INVESTIGATION HAD SHOWN THERE WAS NO WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION AND HE WAS UNKNOWN TO THEM.

EVENTUALLY THEY ADMITTED IN 1957 THAT NEW EVIDENCE SHOWED THAT HE DIED IN PRISON IN MOSCOW IN JULY, 1947.

THE SMUGGLED LETTER FROM MRS EUGENIA KAPLAN IN MOSCOW TO HER DAUGHTER, DR ANNA BILDER, HERE IN ISRAEL, MAY PROVE TO BE THE STRONGEST LINK YET IN A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE STRETCHING BACK TO BUDAPEST IN THE GRIM WINTER OF 1944+45.

RAOUL WALLENBERG, 32+YEAR-OLD SCION OF A WELL-CONNECTED SWEDISH BANKING AND DIPLOMATIC FAMILY, HAD BEEN SENT TO NAZI-DOMINATED HUNGARY A FEW MONTHS PREVIOUSLY WITH THE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE MISSION OF SAVING AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE FROM HITLER'S FINAL SOLUTION...

WALLENBERG WAS NOT JEWISH. AT YAD VACHEM, JERUSALEM'S DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AND MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST'S SIX MILLION VICTIMS, HE IS CONSIDERED THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF ALL THE "RIGHTEOUS GENTILES" ** NON-JEWS WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE HITLER'S INTENDED RACIAL VICTIMS...

ON JANUARY 17, 1945, AFTER BUDAPEST HAD FALLEN TO THE RED ARMY, WALLENBERG SET OFF WITH HIS CHAUFFEUR AND A RUSSIAN OFFICER FOR THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND THE NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AT DEBRECEN, ABOUT 120 MILES AWAY.

HIS PURPOSE WAS TO NEGOTIATE EMERGENCY FOOD, FUEL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE 30,000 JEWS UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION. HIS FATE HAS EVER SINCE BEEN A MYSTERY...

E/W - PAPER CLAIMS WALLENBERG STILL ALIVE, HELD IN SOVIET PRISON

BOSTON, AUGUST 18 - ¹⁹⁷⁹ (UPI) - NEW EVIDENCE INDICATES A WORLD WAR II HERO - A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS - MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET UNION PRISON THREE DECADES AFTER THE SOVIETS SAID HE WAS DEAD.

THE BOSTON GLOBE REPORTED TODAY THAT A LETTER SMUGGLED OUT OF RUSSIA BY THE WIFE OF A JAILED SOVIET JEW SUPPORTS PREVIOUS EVIDENCE THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE.

THE SOVIETS SAID WALLENBERG DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES IN 1947. HE IS HONORED AT YAD VACHEM, ISRAEL'S MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST'S SIX MILLION VICTIMS, AS ONE OF THE "RIGHTEOUS GENTILES," NON-JEWS WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE HITLER'S INTENDED VICTIMS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE LETTER, NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION BY SOVIET EXPERTS IN THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY IN STOCKHOLM, WAS SENT FROM MRS. EUGENIA KAPLAN IN MOSCOW TO HER DAUGHTER, DR. ANNA BILDER, IN ISRAEL.

IN IT, MRS. KAPLAN'S HUSBAND JAN, 65, WRITES ABOUT MEETING "THIS SWISS OR SWEDISH WALLBERG" IN THE BUTRYKA PRISON INFIRMARY IN 1975. BY THEN WALLENBERG WOULD HAVE BEEN IN SOVIET JAILS FOR 30 YEARS, AND OFFICIALLY DEAD FOR 28 YEARS.

DURING WORLD WAR II WALLENBERG TRAVELED TO NAZI-DOMINATED HUNGARY TO SAVE AS MANY JEWS AS HE COULD. HE WAS SPONSORED BY THE WORLD JEWISH COUNCIL AND FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT'S WAR REFUGEES BOARD, AND WAS GIVEN DIPLOMATIC COVER BY THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY.

THE GLOBE SAID OVER THE YEARS THE SWEDES HAVE SENT MORE THAN A DOZEN LETTERS QUESTIONING THE SOVIETS ABOUT WALLENBERG, AND HAVE NOT HAD ANY RESPONSE.

EW/

E/W → NEW LIFE FOR WALLENBERG INVESTIGATION

BY NADINE BROZAN 1979 KRASNII ANKHN

NEW YORK, AUG. 5 (NYT) → NINA LAGERGREN OF STOCKHOLM AND ANNETTE LANTOS OF SAN FRANCISCO, THOUGH THEY MET FOR THE FIRST TIME EARLIER THIS SUMMER, HAVE HAD A COMMON MISSION FOR MORE THAN THREE DECADES.

MRS. LAGERGREN IS THE HALF-SISTER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN WHO SAVED 20,000 JEWS IN BUDAPEST FROM THE NAZIS AND WHO WAS THEN TAKEN PRISONER BY SOVIET FORCES. SHE HAS NEVER ACCEPTED THE OFFICIAL SOVIET EXPLANATION THAT WALLENBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN A SOVIET PRISON IN 1947.

MRS. LANTOS IS A HUNGARIAN JEWISH REFUGEE WHO SAYS THAT NEITHER SHE NOR HER HUSBAND, DR. THOMAS P. LANTOS, A PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IN SAN FRANCISCO, "NOR ANY OTHER JEW IN BUDAPEST IN 1944, WOULD HAVE SURVIVED BUT FOR WALLENBERG."

FINALLY, AFTER A NEW CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, THE TWO WOMEN MET IN WASHINGTON WITH SECRETARY OF STATE CYRUS R. VANCE. A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THAT VANCE "TOLD THEM THAT WE HAVE RECENTLY RAISED THIS CASE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WE ARE AWAITING A SOVIET REPLY."

THE SAME WEEK, THE FORMATION OF A FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE WAS ANNOUNCED BY FOUR SENATORS. SIMILAR SUPPORT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN BRITAIN AND ISRAEL.

FOR MRS. LAGERGREN, WHO CAME TO THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER TO JOIN MRS. LANTOS IN RECRUITING SUPPORT FOR THEIR SEARCH, THE EFFORTS NOW PROMISED BY WORLD LEADERS MARK THE END OF SOLITUDE.

"FOR ALL OF THESE YEARS WE HAVE BEEN ALONE IN THIS STRUGGLE," SHE SAID. "BECAUSE SWEDEN HAD BEEN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY DURING WAR, THERE WERE NO OTHER SWEDISH FAMILIES WITH A POLITICAL PRISONER. EVERYBODY SAID, 'HOW CAN YOU BELIEVE HE'S STILL ALIVE?'"

FROM MAY 15 TO JULY 7, 1944, 437,000 JEWS FROM RURAL HUNGARY WERE DEPORTED TO AUSCHWITZ. THAT SUMMER, RAOUL WALLENBERG, THEN 32 YEARS OLD, ANSWERED A REQUEST MADE TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO HELP SAVE THE JEWS OF HUNGARY. HE SEEMED A NATURAL CANDIDATE: HE WAS THE DESCENDANT OF AN INFLUENTIAL FAMILY, HE WAS MULTILINGUAL AND WELL EDUCATED AND HE HAD ALREADY PUBLICLY EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR THE PLIGHT OF THE JEWS, ALTHOUGH HE WAS NOT A JEW.

HE WAS ACCREDITED AS SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST AND ARRIVED THERE ON JULY 9. HE BEGAN ISSUING SWEDISH PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS, WHICH GRANTED THEIR 5,000 BEARERS THE PROTECTION OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, BUT HE COULD NOT GIVE THEM THE RIGHT TO EMIGRATE.

IN OCTOBER, THE ANTI-SEMITIC EXTREMISTS KNOWN AS THE ARROW CROSS OVERTHREW THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND THREATENED TO EXTERMINATE THE JEWS.

"SOME HOW RAOUL MANAGED TO MAINTAIN THE LEGAL FACDE OF THE PASSPORTS," MRS. LAGERGREN SAID. "HE DISCOVERED THAT ONE ARROW CROSS CABINET MEMBER HAD JEWISH BLOOD SOMEWHERE IN HIS FAMILY AND GOT HIM TO EXERT PRESSURE ON THE NAZIS TO CONTINUE RECOGNIZING THE PASSPORTS." (PTO)

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E/W -- (1) -- NEW LIFE FOR WALLENBERG INVESTIGATION

MEANWHILE, GERMAN MILITARY UNITS WERE MARCHING SOME 40,000 JEWS TO FORCED LABOR IN AUSTRIAN FACTORIES. OFFICIAL RECORDS SHOWED THAT WALLENBERG LITERALLY SNATCHED AWAY 2,000 JEWS ON THE HIGHWAY WITH ASSERTIONS OF SWEDISH PROTECTION AND ALSO FORCED THE RETURN OF ADDITIONAL JEWS ALREADY WORKING IN FACTORIES.

ACCORDING TO WITNESSES, WALLENBERG UNCOVERED A NAZI PLOT TO ANNIHILATE ALL JEWS JUST BEFORE THE RUSSIANS STORMED THE CITY. "HE CONVINCED THE GERMAN FORCES THAT THEY WOULD BE TREATED AS WAR CRIMINALS FOR THE LAST-MINUTE SLAUGHTER, AND HE STOPPED IT," MRS. LAGERGREN SAID.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS TOOK THE CITY, WALLENBERG ATTEMPTED TO NEGOTIATE FOR RESTORATION OF THE JEWS' RIGHTS AND PROPERTY BUT WAS TAKEN INTO RUSSIAN CUSTODY. DESPITE 28 INQUIRES BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OVER 12 YEARS, SOVIET OFFICIALS DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG'S PRESENCE IN THEIR COUNTRY.

IN THE EARLY 1950S, SWEDEN INTERROGATED WARTIME CAPTIVES BEING RELEASED FROM SOVIET PRISONS AND PIECED TOGETHER EVIDENCE SUGGESTING THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN INCARCERATED ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE AND THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE.

IN 1957 THE SOVIET UNION ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD FOUND A SCRAP OF PAPER IN A PRISON THAT RECORDED THE DEATH OF ONE "WALENBERG" FROM A HEART ATTACK. THE SPELLING WAS INCORRECT AND NO FIRST NAME WAS GIVEN.

IN 1961 DR. NANNA SVARTZ, A FAMILY FRIEND, WAS ATTENDING A MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW AND ASKED A RUSSIAN PROFESSOR IF HE KNEW ABOUT THE CASE. "HE TOLD HER, 'YES, HE'S IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL AND IN A BAD STATE,'" MRS. LAGERGREN SAID. DR. SVARTZ APPEALED TO THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER, WHO WROTE TO PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV. WHEN DR. SVARTZ RETURNED TO MOSCOW TWO MONTHS LATER, HER RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE RETRACTED HIS ACCOUNT, CONTENDING THAT HE HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD.

THIS YEAR TWO NEW PIECES OF EVIDENCE CAME TO THE SURFACE. A POLISH OFFICER WHO EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL SAID HE HAD BEEN IN A PRISON WITH WALLENBERG IN THE 1950S, AND A RUSSIAN JEW TELEPHONED HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL AND SAID THAT HE HAD MET A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN IN PRISON FOR 38 YEARS AND WHO WAS WELL. CB/

SZ 28. 29. 07. 1979

Schicksal Wallenbergs soll geklärt werden

New York (AP)

Eine Gruppe von vier amerikanischen Senatoren hat ein Komitee ins Leben gerufen, das dem Schicksal des bei Kriegsende in Budapest verschollenen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg nachgehen soll, teilte Wallenbergs Stiefschwester Nina Lagergren in New York mit. Unter den Komiteegründern sind der frühere amerikanische UNO-Botschafter Senator Daniel Moynihan und sein demokratischer Parteifreund Senator Frank Church. Wallenberg hatte gegen Kriegsende ungarische Juden vor dem Abtransport in deutsche Vernichtungslager zu retten versucht und war dabei von der Roten Armee in Budapest in Gefangenschaft geraten. Frau Lagergren zweifelt eine offizielle sowjetische Mitteilung an, daß ihr Stiefbruder im Jahre 1947 im Moskauer Lubjanks-Gefängnis einem Herzinfarkt erlegen sei. Sie vermutet ihn noch unter den Lebenden, da aus sowjetischen Straflagern freigekommene Häftlinge von Zeit zu Zeit berichtet haben, sie hätten ihn dort gesprochen.

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

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E/W -- FOUR U.S. SENATORS SEEK INFORMATION ABOUT WALLENGERB
WASHINGTON, JULY 24, (CND/REUTER/APP) -- FOUR U.S. SENATORS SAY
THEY ARE JOINING A CAMPAIGN TO SEEK INFORMATION ABOUT A YOUNG SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER BEING ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES
IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO.

RAOUL WALLENGERB, WHO WAS 35 THEN, WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE
LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO BY INTERCEDING WITH
THE GERMAN NAZI AUTHORITIES ON THEIR BEHALF.

HE WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS DURING THEIR DRIVE TOWARDS
GERMANY IN 1945. IN 1957, AFTER YEARS OF PRESSURE FROM THE SWEDISH
GOVERNMENT, THE KREMLIN SAID THAT HE HAD DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN
MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON IN 1947.

SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED TO SEEING
WALLENGERB OR HEARING OF HIM IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS IN THE 1950'S
AND 60'S.

SENATORS FRANK CHURCH, CLAIBORNE PELL, DANIEL MOYNIHAN AND RUDY
BOSCHWITZ SAID YESTERDAY THEY HAD FORMED A COMMITTEE TO PRESS FOR
INFORMATION ON WALLENGERB.

"THERE IS TOO MUCH EVIDENCE TO ACCEPT THE PAT SOVIET STATEMENT
THAT HE DIED IN 1947," THE SENATORS SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT.

"IT APPEARS THAT THE SOVIETS WANT TO SWEEP THE WALLENGERB CASE
UNDER THE RUG. THEY DO NOT WANT TO BE FORCED TO EXPLAIN WHY THEY
IMPRISONED SOMEONE WHOSE ONLY CRIME WAS SAVING LIVES."

EARLIER THIS MONTH WALLENGERB'S HALF-BROTHER, PROFESSOR GUY VON
DARDEL, ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO PUT
PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION.

BY JANUARY THIS YEAR, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD SENT 27 NOTES TO
MOSCOW ASKING FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FATE OF WALLENGERB.

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E/W**INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE TO FIND WALLENBERG
BY COLIN MCINTYRE

1975

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

VIENNA, JULY 2 (REUTER) ** ON JANUARY 17, 1945, A YOUNG SWEDEN SENT INTO BUDAPEST WITH DIPLOMATIC STATUS TO SAVE JEWS FROM AUSCHWITZ DROVE OUT OF THE CITY TO MEET THE RUSSIAN ARMY THAT HAD JUST ENTERED THE COUNTRY.

THAT WAS THE LAST ANYONE IN THE WEST EVER SAW OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING AROUND 25,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS MAINLY BY ISSUING THEM WITH SWEDISH DOCUMENTS.

NOW A NEW INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE IS UNDER WAY AIMED AT PRESSING THE SOVIET UNION TO TELL THE WORLD EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

MOSCOW, AFTER DENYING ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAN FOR YEARS, HANDED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IN 1957 A HAND-WRITTEN NOTE IT SAID CAME FROM THE FILES OF MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON STATING THAT "THE PRISONER WALENBERG (SIC)" HAD DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN THE PRISON HOSPITAL ON JULY 17, 1947.

THERE WERE NO OTHER DETAILS TO IDENTIFY THE DEAD MAN. BOTH THE DOCTOR WHO WROTE THE NOTE AND THE STATE SECURITY OFFICIAL TO WHOM HE ADDRESSED IT HAD SINCE DIED, THE LATTER BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD. THE BODY ITSELF HAD BEEN CREMATED.

WALLENBERG, A SPORTSMAN OF SOME REPUTE, WAS AGED 35 AT THE TIME. DESPITE A SERIES OF INCREASINGLY TESTY SOVIET PROTESTATIONS THAT THE CASE WAS CONSIDERED CLOSED, A NUMBER OF WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED TO SEEING WALLENBERG OR HEARING OF HIM IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS IN THE 1950S AND 60S.

THE MOST RECENT WITNESS WAS A SOVIET JEW, JAN KAPLAN, WHO WAS RELEASED FROM A SOVIET JAIL IN 1975 AND SAID IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL THAT HE HAD HEARD OF A SWEDISH PRISONER WHO HAD BEEN IN JAIL FOR 38 YEARS. KAPLAN WAS PROMPTLY REARRESTED.

THOUGH WALLENBERG HAS NEVER BEEN OFFICIALLY CHARGED WITH ANY CRIME, WITNESSES HAVE SAID HE WAS INTERROGATED FOR ESPIONAGE.

HIS SISTER, MRS NINA LAGERGREN, AND HALF-BROTHER, GUY YON DARDEL, SAID IN A STATEMENT EARLIER THIS YEAR THAT THEIR BROTHER'S ARREST WAS A CRUEL MISTAKE. SOME OF THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES SUSPECTED HIM OF SOME KIND OF ESPIONAGE IN BUDAPEST, BUT THIS WAS PURE NONSENSE, THEY SAID.

IN JANUARY THIS YEAR THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT A NOTE TO MOSCOW, ITS 27TH ON THE CASE, LISTING PRISONS WHERE HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AND ASKED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO INITIATE A PROMPT INVESTIGATION "TO DETERMINE WHETHER WALLENBERG WAS PRESENT IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PRISONS AT THE TIMES STATED."

THE SOVIET REPLY SAID RENEWED INVESTIGATION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CASE CONFIRMED "THAT THERE IS NO NEW INFORMATION, NOR CAN THERE BE ANY, AS REGARDS THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG."

"THE ASSERTIONS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS IN THE SOVIET UNION AS RECENTLY AS 1975 ARE NOT TRUE TO THE FACTS," THE FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE SAID.

ON RECEIVING THE NOTE THE STOCKHOLM GOVERNMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT IT DID NOT REGARD THE CASE CLOSED.

IN A MORE RECENT INITIATIVE WALLENBERG'S BROTHER, A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS BASED IN GENEVA, CAME TO VIENNA DURING LAST MONTH'S U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT IN AN EFFORT TO GET PRESIDENT CARTER TO RAISE THE QUESTION WITH SOVIET LEADER LEONID BREZHNEV.

THIS FOLLOWED THE INTERVENTION IN THE CASE OF ISRAELI PREMIER MENACHEM BEGIN, WHO TOLD HIS AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO RAISE IT WITH MR CARTER. (PTO)

E/W** (1) INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE TO FIND WALLENBERG

PROFESSOR VON DARDEL WAS TOLD BY WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN JODY POWELL THAT THE U.S. PRESIDENT HAD BEEN BRIEFED ON THE CASE, BUT THERE WAS NO WORD ON WHETHER IT HAD ACTUALLY BEEN DISCUSSED DURING PRIVATE TALKS BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS.

WESTERN FILES ON THE CASE CONTAIN A RUSSIAN NOTE ACKNOWLEDGING THAT WALLENBERG AND HIS CHAUFFEUR HAD ARRIVED IN DEBRECEN, ABOUT 200 KILOMETRES (125 MILES) FROM BUDAPEST AND HAD BEEN TAKEN UNDER THE CARE OF THE RED ARMY. THE CHAUFFEUR HAS ALSO BEEN MISSING SINCE THAT DAY.

ALSO IN THE WESTERN FILES ARE A SERIES OF REPORTS FROM EX-INMATES OF SOVIET JAILS, BEGINNING WITH ONE FROM FOUR DIFFERENT SOURCES THAT IN FEBRUARY, 1945, WALLENBERG WAS TAKEN TO LUBIANKA PRISON AND INTERROGATED FOR ESPIONAGE.

IN MAY, HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO LEFORTOVSKA PRISON, WHERE SIX WITNESSES SAID HE STAYED UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1947.

IN 1948 A WITNESS TESTIFIED TO HIS BEING IN A CAMP NEAR VORKUTA, AND BETWEEN 1951 AND 1959 HE WAS REPORTED BY 14 WITNESSES TO HAVE SPENT TIME IN THREE OTHER RUSSIAN PRISONS.

IN 1961, AT A MEDICAL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW A DISTINGUISHED SOVIET DOCTOR TOLD A SWEDISH COLLEAGUE THAT WALLENBERG WAS IN A PSYCHIATRIC WARD. ASKED TO REPEAT THE STATEMENT TO OFFICIALS, THE RUSSIAN DOCTOR WITHDREW IT, SAYING HE HAD MISUNDERSTOOD.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN VIENNA FOLLOWING THE SUMMIT PROFESSOR VAN DARDEL ANNOUNCED THE FOUNDATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE TO PUT MORE PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION.

THERE WAS A POIGNANT MOMENT AT THE CONFERENCE WHEN A YOUNG ISRAELI WOMAN CORRESPONDENT ANNOUNCED IN A SOFT VOICE THAT SHE OWED HER EXISTENCE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, AS HER PARENTS HAD BEEN AMONG THOSE THE YOUNG SWEDE WAS ABLE TO SAVE. ES

E/W ↔ A MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FATE

WASHINGTON, JULY 1 (SPECIAL) ↔ THE FOLLOWING COLUMN BY JACK ANDERSON APPEARED IN SATURDAY'S WASHINGTON POST:

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

DOCUMENTS BURIED IN GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES DISCLOSE THAT THEN-SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER BRUSQUELY VETOED A STATE DEPARTMENT MOVE TO HELP AN 88-YEAR-OLD SWEDISH WOMAN LEARN THE FATE OF HER SON, A HEROIC DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED INTO THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM AT THE CLOSE OF WORLD WAR II.

THE MISSING SWEDE IS RAOUL WALLEMBERG, WHO AS A 31-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN BUDAPEST, WAS CREDITED WITH HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM HITLER'S EXTERMINATION CAMPS. SUCH SELFLESSNESS WAS APPARENTLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO THE RUSSIANS. WHEN THEY OVERRAN HUNGARY THEY PROMPTLY ARRESTED WALLEMBERG, WHISKED HIM OFF TO MOSCOW AND SENTENCED HIM TO PRISON WITHOUT TRIAL ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

WE HAVE WRITTEN IN EARLIER COLUMNS HOW THE RUSSIANS AT FIRST LED ABOUT WALLEMBERG, DENYING ANY KNOWLEDGE OF HIM. YEARS LATER THEY ADMITTED HAVING HELD HIM, BUT CLAIMED HE DIED IN LUBIANKA PRISON IN 1947.

BUT WE WERE RECENTLY GIVEN CONVINCING EVIDENCE BY FORMER INMATES OF THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO THAT WALLEMBERG WAS ALIVE AT LEAST INTO THE LATE 1950S. THE RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO STICK BY THEIR STORY THAT HE DIED IN 1947.

FOLLOWING UP ON OUR DISCLOSURES, SWEDISH RADIO CORRESPONDENT SVEN STROMBERG PORED OVER DOCUMENTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT FILES AND FOUND THAT ON MAY 4, 1973, WALLEMBERG'S MOTHER, MAJ VON DARDEL, HAD WRITTEN A POIGNANT PERSONAL APPEAL TO KISSINGER. SHE ASKED THAT HE USE HIS INFLUENCE WITH THE SOVIETS TO LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT HER SON. SHE REMINDED HIM THAT WALLEMBERG, A UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN GRADUATE, HAD UNDERTAKEN HIS DANGEROUS MERCY MISSION IN HUNGARY AT THE REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN STOCKHOLM.

"I ASK YOU, WHO BY VIRTUE OF YOUR EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS HAVE LIBERATED THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS, AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF MY TRAGIC IGNORANCE OF WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO MY SON AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED, TO INFORM ME IF YOU HAVE THE POSSIBILITY TO UNDERTAKE SOMETHING WHICH CAN THROW NEW LIGHT ON MY SON'S FATE, AND IF HE IS STILL ALIVE TO RETURN HIM TO LIBERTY," THE ANGUISHED MOTHER WROTE.

OBVIOUSLY MOVED BY HER APPEAL, A PANEL OF FIVE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS APPOINTED TO STUDY THE CASE RECOMMENDED THAT KISSINGER TAKE ACTION. THEY DRAFTED A LETTER FOR KISSINGER TO SIGN, AND TAPED CODED INSTRUCTIONS TO U.S. DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW TO PURSUE AN INQUIRY WITH THE RUSSIANS.

"AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE HUMANITARIAN NATURE OF THE CASE AND YOUR SON'S EFFORTS FOR THE HUNGARIAN JEWS DURING THE LAST WAR," THE LETTER PREPARED FOR WALLEMBERG'S MOTHER SAID, "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO ASK THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT VIA THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WHAT HAS HAPPEND TO YOUR SON." (PTO)

E/W-(1)--A MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FATE

THE LETTER WAS NEVER SENT. KISSINGER, HIMSELF A JEWISH REFUGEE FROM HITLER'S GERMANY, SENT THE DRAFT BACK WITH THIS CURT NOTATION: "REJECTED BY KISSINGER, 10-15 1973."

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION FOR HIS REFUSAL. BUT DEPARTMENT INSIDERS NOTE THAT KISSINGER HARBORED A VENOMOUS ANIMOSITY TOWARD SWEDEN FOR ITS OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF AMERICA'S VIETNAM INTERVENTION, PARTICULARLY PRESIDENT NIXON'S UNAUTHORIZED BOMBING OF CAMBODIA. WALLENBERG'S MOTHER DIED WITHOUT KNOWING WHETHER HER SON HAD SURVIVED THE LIVING DEATH OF A SOVIET PRISON CAMP.

FOOTNOTE: ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN ASKED PRESIDENT CARTER TO RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE AT HIS RECENT SUMMIT MEETING WITH SOVIET BOSS LEONID BREZHNEV IN VIENNA. A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL TOLD US THE ISSUE WAS PROBABLY NOT RAISED. THE WHITE HOUSE HAD NOT RETURNED OUR CALLS BY THE TIME WE WENT TO PRESS.

ES/0010/79

Munich, June 22 [GND/tt] Following article by Herbert Free-
den appeared in today's Frankfurter Rundschau titled "Dad
geheimnisvolle Schicksal des Raoul Wallenberg"

Seit 35 Jahren ist sein mysteriöses Ver-
schwinden nicht geklärt, und es das Räsel
mit einer der dramatischsten Ret-
tungsaktionen aus der Endzeit des 2.
Weltkriegs verknüpft ist, wird es im-
mer wieder aufgerollt, kürzlich auf einer
Londoner Pressekonferenz von der
Schwedin Nina Lagergren, der Halb-
schwester von Raoul Wallenberg.

Um Raoul Wallenberg will es nicht
still werden. Seine Story besticht wie
ein Thriller, und es wäre kein Wunder,
wenn sie eines Tages verfilmt würde —
schon um einer breiten Öffentlichkeit zu
zeigen, wie sich ein einziger in einer
schon sehr ausgewogenen Situation mit
Mut, Klugheit und Glauben an die Idee
der Menschlichkeit gegen ein barbari-
sches System durchsetzen kann.

Es begann im Juli 1944. Damals saß
dieser Mann, ein Architekt aus Stock-
holm, im überfüllten Zug von Berlin
nach Budapest und ließ nicht für einen
Augenblick seinen Blick aus den
Händen der Leuten von Juden und Nazi-
gegnern in Ungarn enthielt. Er fuhr als
Abgesandter der Kriegsflüchtlingszentrale
der Vereinigten Staaten im Range eines
Sekretärs der schwedischen Gesandtschaft,
ein Amateur-Diplomat mit einer
besonderen Mission: die Juden Un-
garns zu retten. Sein unmittelbares Ziel
war, den damaligen ungarischen Reichs-
verweser Admiral Horthy dazu zu bring-
en, die Deportation in die Todeslager
zu verhindern.

Das Drama nach Wallenbergs Ankunft
in Budapest entwickelte sich zu einem
„Zweikampf“ zwischen ihm, dem Re-
präsentanten des Schwedenkönigs Gu-
staf, und Veesemeyer, dem Deutschen
Botschafter in Budapest, der von Adolf
Eichmann sekundiert wurde. Eichmann
geriet dabei in solche Wut, daß er beim
Internationalen Roten Kreuz gegen die
Einschichtung des „Judenlandes“ Wal-
lenberg protestierte, worauf Ribben-
tropp Auswärtiges Amt nichts übrig
blieb, als sich beim schwedischen Bot-
schafter in Berlin zu entschuldigen.

Worin bestand Wallenbergs „Ein-
mischung“? Er setzte in der schwedi-
schen Gesandtschaft, das sogenannte
„C-Departement“, ein, das Geleitzüge
zusammellte, deren Träger den Schutz der
schwedischen diplomatischen Vertretung
genossen. Es gab im Internationalen
Roten Kreuz keine Vorläufer für jene Do-
kumente, aber sie wurden damals von
den deutschen und den ungarischen Behör-
den anerkannt. Man hielt die Fiktion
aufrecht, daß die Eigentümer jener
Pässe so bald wie möglich in ihr „schwe-
disches Vaterland“ repatriert würden,
und in kurzer Zeit standen mehr als
10 000 Menschen unter schwedischem
Schutz.

Wallenberg hatte 35 große Häuser ge-
mietet und ihnen „extraterritoriale“ Rechte
verschafft. Sein Beispiel ermutigte an-
dere neutrale diplomatische Vertretun-
gen in Budapest, und besonders die
Schweizer übernahmen seine Methode.
So entstand das „Internationale Ghetto“,
in dem vorübergehend mehr als 40 000
Juden Zuflucht fanden. Die Ausdeh-
nung seiner Organisation wird klar,
wenn man sich vor Augen hält, daß sie
gegen Ende 600 Mitarbeiter beschäftigte.

Alle Rettungsversuche wären jedoch
wertlos gewesen, hätte Wallenberg nicht
immer wieder persönlich interveniert,
selbst auf die Gefahr hin, seinen diplo-
matischen Status in sein Leben zu ver-
lieren. Die Ungarn wie die Deutschen er-
merkten bald, daß jene Schutzpässe auf
einer sehr dünnen Rechtsgrundlage
standen. Die ungarischen Beamten lie-
ßen sich überreden, daß sie sich und ihre
Land retten könnten, wenn sie seine
Aktion tolerierten — damals war dies
deutsche Front schon im Zusammen-
bruch. Versprechungen und Drohungen
waren seine Waffen.

Offenbarte Wallenberg Hunderte von
Menschen befreien, die schon zur Depor-
tation zusammengetrieben waren, indem
er die wachhabenden Beamten mit
Schutzpässen für sie selbst und ihre Fa-
milien bestach. Einmal kam er auf den
Bahnhof, als eine Gruppe von Juden
unter Begleitung von deutschen Solda-
ten verschickt werden sollte. Wallen-
berg merkte bald, daß die Soldaten kein
Ungarisch verstanden und rief den Ge-
fangenen zu: „Alle mit Schutzpässen in
ungarischer Sprache hierher!“ Man ver-
stand den Wink, und jeder, der ein offi-
zielles ungarisches Dokument wie Ge-
burtschein, Impfzeugnis oder Steuer-
quittung in seiner Tasche hatte, war ge-
rettet.

Die Situation wurde kritischer, als
Horthy abgesetzt wurde und Szalasi an
seine Stelle trat. Die Deportationen nah-
men immer größeren Umfang an, und
wenn keine Eisenbahnzüge aufgetrie-
ben werden konnten, inszenierte man

die berühmten „Todesmärsche“. Selbst
dann versuchte Wallenberg zu helfen,
wo noch zu helfen war. Er füllte Last-
autos mit Kleidern, Schuhen, Essen
und Medizin, fing die marschierenden,
todmüde, erschöpften und frierenden
Kolonnen ab und erleichterte ihr Los.
Sogar im St.-Stephans-Park, dem Un-
schlächtplatz vor der Verschickung, so-
lang es ihm, einige Opfer ihrem Schick-
sal zu entziehen.

Ende Dezember 1944 begannen die
Russen ihren Frontalangriff auf die
Stadt. Im Januar 1945 stellte Wallenberg
im Auftrag des schwedischen Gesandten
Kontakt mit dem russischen Befehlshaber,
Marshall Malinowski, her. Er begab
sich ins russische Hauptquartier in
Debrecen, um dem Marshall gewisse
Vorschläge hinsichtlich der im Ghetto
zusammengedrängten Juden zu unter-
breiten.

Kurz danach erlitten Wallenberg noch
einmal in seinem Büro, aber in Beglei-
tung russischer Weichen. Er sagte seinen
Mitarbeitern, daß er nach Debrecen zu-
rückkehre, er wisse nicht, ob als Gast
oder als Gefangener. Am 14. Januar 1945
gaben die Russen bekannt, daß sie Raoul
Wallenberg in Schutzhaft genommen
hätten, was ein paar Wochen später von
Marshall Malinowski bestätigt wurde.

Inzwischen war die Straße in Budape-
st, die gerade seinen Namen erhalten
hätte, umbenannt worden und seine Sta-
tuette, kurz zuvor im St.-Stephans-Park
aufgestellt, verschwand über Nacht.
Schwedische Noten und Anträge blie-
ben unbeantwortet. Das große russische

Schweigen hatte ihn gebraten: Albert
Einstein schlug ihn für den Friedens-
Nobelpreis vor, und ein kleiner Kreis,
unter Führung seiner Mutter, die im Al-
ter von 88 Jahren vor kurzem starb,
empfand unermüdlich für seine Rettung.

Im Jahr 1947 wollte Andrej Gromyko,
bisheriger stellvertretender Außenmini-
ster, auf verschiedene Anfragen der
schwedischen Regierung mit, daß Wal-
lenberg zehn Jahre zuvor, am 17. Juli
1947, im Moskauer Lubjanka-Gefängnis
einem Herzanfall erlegen sei. Diese
Nachricht kam, nachdem die Russen im-
mer wieder behauptet hatten, sie wüßten
nichts vom Verbleib eines Mannes na-
mens Raoul Wallenberg. Aber der
Wahrheitsgehalt dieser Nachricht wird
bestritten, denn wiederholt er-
klärten Insassen des Lubjanka-Gefäng-
nisses, ihn nach dem Jahre 1947 dort ge-
sehen zu haben. Im Dezember vorigen
Jahres wurde ein aus Lubjanka entlassener
Häftling namens Jan Kapplan
wieder inhaftiert, weil er erzählt hatte,
er habe im Gefängnis einen Schweden
gestraft, der dort seit 30 Jahren ein-
gesperrt sei.

Auf Grund dieser und anderer Aus-
sagen hat die schwedische Regierung er-
neut um eine Klärung des Falles ersucht,
und in den Vereinigten Staaten, Eng-
land, Frankreich und anderen westlichen
Ländern haben sich Raoul-Komitees ge-
bildet, um der Sache nachzugehen. In
Klärung wird der Fall Wallenberg auch
im britischen Unterhaus zur Sprache
kommen.

1115/79

E/W**NEW COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WALLENBERG DISAPPEARANCE

BY STEPHEN H. MILLER 1979

VIENNA, JUNE 19 (AP)—SOVIET OFFICIALS HAVE FAILED FOR 34 YEARS TO EXPLAIN THE FATE OF A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED MORE THAN 20,000 JEWS IN WARTIME BUDAPEST, NAZI-HUNTER SIMON WIESENTHAL SAID TODAY.

WIESENTHAL SAID THE SOVIETS HAD NEVER PROVED OR ELABORATED ON A 1957 HINT THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A RUSSIAN PRISON TWO YEARS AFTER WORLD WAR II.

"THEY (THE SOVIETS) HAVE NOT COME UP WITH SOMETHING BELIEVABLE ABOUT HIS DEATH," WIESENTHAL SAID IN A NEWS CONFERENCE AT WHICH HE ANNOUNCED A NEW COMMITTEE WAS BEING FORMED TO INVESTIGATE THE FATE OF THE SWEDISH SPORTSMAN-DIPLOMAT.

WALLENBERG, THEN 32, DISAPPEARED WITH HIS CAR AND DRIVER AFTER GOING TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOVIET ARMY IN JANUARY 1945.

HE WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING SOME 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN BUDAPEST BY ISSUING THEM PROTECTIVE SWEDISH "PASSPORTS" AND HIDING THEM AND OTHERS IN SPECIAL HOUSES UNDER THE SWEDISH FLAG.

WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER PROF. GUY VAN DARDEL, A 59-YEAR-OLD SWEDISH PHYSICS PROFESSOR, SAID AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WITNESSES REPORTED WALLENBERG HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BEFORE HIS DISAPPEARANCE "ABOUT ESPIONAGE OR SOME SUCH GENERAL ACCUSATION."

POSTWAR EFFORTS TO GET OFFICIAL SOVIET INFORMATION ABOUT WALLENBERG PRODUCED IN 1957 A NOTE FROM THE RUSSIANS' LYUBLYANKA PRISON SAYING A PRISONER NAMED "WALENBERG" HAD DIED JULY, 1947, OF A HEART ATTACK AND HIS BODY WAS CREMATED.

WIESENTHAL, WHO IS CREDITED WITH TRACKING DOWN THOUSANDS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS, SAID 14 WITNESSES PLACED WALLENBERG IN THREE OTHER PRISONS DURING THE YEARS 1951 TO 1959.

HE CITED A 1975 REPORT FROM A RUSSIAN JEW WHO REPORTED FINDING A IN A PRISON SICK WARD A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN A PRISONER FOR 30 YEARS AND DID NOT APPEAR TO BE SICK.

THE PRISONER, WIESENTHAL SAID, HAD TO BE WALLENBERG "BECAUSE HE IS, SO TO SAY, THE ONLY SWEDE STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR." IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER WORLD WAR II.

WIESENTHAL SAID A COMMITTEE OF "INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITIES" WAS BEING FORMED TO PRESS FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG.

HE AND VON DARDEL SAID AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS HAD BEEN ASKED TO ASK ABOUT WALLENBERG DURING THEIR JUST-FINISHED VIENNA SUMMIT TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS, BUT IT WAS ONLY KNOWN FROM WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JODY POWELL THAT PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER "HAD BEEN BRIEFED" ABOUT THE CASE.

VON DARDEL, WHO TEACHES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LUND, SAID HE HAD TELEGRAMMED PRESIDENT CARTER ASKING FOR FIVE MINUTES TO DISCUSS THE CASE WITH HIM. HE GOT NO REPLY, HE SAID.

"I DIDN'T REALLY EXPECT ONE," VON DARDEL SAID. "HE HAS OTHER THINGS TO DO."

ALSO PRESENT AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE IN WIESENTHAL'S SECURITY-RIGGED NAZI-TRACKING DOCUMENTATION CENTER IN DOWNTOWN VIENNA WAS MRS. MARGARETA BAUER, WHO WAS SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST FROM 1943 TO 1945 AND THE ONE OF THE LAST SWEDISH OFFICIALS TO SEE WALLENBERG BEFORE HE DISAPPEARED.

"HE CAME BY THE AIR RAID SHELTERS AND SPOKE TO EVERYONE," SHE SAID, "AND THEN HE WAS GONE."

WALLENBERG HIMSELF HAD BEEN SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION, BUT AT THE TIME OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE WAS WORKING FOR THE AMERICAN-BACKED WAR REFUGEE BOARD IN BUDAPEST. BM *ll*

KRASHYI ARKHYV

CN121

191801/79

E/W---CARTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ON WALLEBERG CASE FOR SUMMIT
1979 (RELEADS CN 85)

VIENNA, JUNE 19 (REUTER) -- A RELATIVE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLEBERG, ARRESTED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY 35 YEARS AGO, SAYS U.S. PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER WAS BRIEFED ON THE CASE BEFORE HIS VIENNA SUMMIT MEETING WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV.

WALLEBERG'S HALF-BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, A PHYSICS PROFESSOR WORKING IN GENEVA, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WAS TOLD BY WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN JODY POWELL THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN GIVEN DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

BUT PROFESSOR VON DARDEL, WHO FLEW TO VIENNA LAST WEEK, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF WALLEBERG'S FATE HAD BEEN RAISED AT THE SUMMIT TALKS.

WALLEBERG WAS SENT INTO BUDAPEST AT THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO TO HELP HUNGARIAN JEWS ESCAPE THE NAZIS. HE IS CREDITED WITH SAVING SOME 20,000 FROM INTERNMENT, MAINLY BY ISSUING THEM WITH SWEDISH PASSPORTS.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS REPEATEDLY TOLD SWEDEN THAT WALLEBERG DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON IN 1947, BUT A NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE TESTIFIED TO SEEING HIM OR HEARING OF HIM SINCE THEN IN VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS.

SIMON WIESENTHAL, THE HEAD OF VIENNA'S JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTRE WHERE THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN INTERNATIONAL WALLEBERG COMMITTEE WAS TO BE FORMED.

WIESENTHAL, WHO HAS DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO BRINGING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS TO BOOK, SAID THE AIM OF THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE TO FORCE THE SOVIET UNION INTO MAKING PUBLIC ITS FILES ON THE CASE. KIP/DC/

1979

MUNICH, JUNE 16 (GND)--DER TAGESSPIEGEL OF WEST BERLIN YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) CARRIED THE FOLLOWING REPORT BY URI SAHM:

Schicksal von Raoul Wallenberg liegt weiterhin im dunkeln

Von unserem Mitarbeiter

Jerusalem, 14. Juni

Raoul Wallenberg wäre heute 67 Jahre alt. Ob er noch am Leben ist, kann nicht eindeutig nachgewiesen werden. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit ist groß und seine Halbschwester Nina Lagergren ist fest davon überzeugt. Wallenberg war ein junger schwedischer Bankkaufmann, als er während des zweiten Weltkrieges von dem Massenmord an Juden durch die Nationalsozialisten erfuhr. Verschwand Wallenberg in der ungarischen Hauptstadt Budapest in Bedrängnis. Ausgerüstet mit einem schwedischen Diplomatenpaß und geschickt vom jüdischen Weltkongreß und einer amerikanischen Flüchtlingsorganisation, fuhr er nach Ungarn, das damals mit Deutschland verbündet war.

Im Rahmen der sogenannten „Endlösung“ wurden ungarische Juden in den sicheren Tod in Konzentrationslagern geschickt. Wallenberg brach aus eigener Initiative eine Hilfsorganisation auf. Mit schwedischen Pässen und durch die Errichtung exterritorialer Flüchtlingslager mitten in Budapest rettete er zwischen 30 000 und 60 000 ungarischen Juden das Leben. „Ich will den Kopf dieses Juden Wallenberg haben“, soll Schreibtischmörder Adolf Eichmann über Wallenberg gesagt haben. Durch gestellte Autounfälle sollen die deutschen Behörden versucht haben, sich Wallenberg, der übrigens keineswegs Jude war, zu entledigen.

Nach Kriegsende wurde Raoul Wallenberg von den sowjetischen Besatzern festgenommen. Man verdächtigte ihn, amerikanische Spione zu sein. Aber Wallenberg wurde niemals vor Gericht gestellt. Mit der Festnahme des schwedischen Diplomaten begann eine der mysteriösesten Verdunkelungsgeschichten der Nachkriegszeit. Zunächst behaupteten die Sowjets, von der Existenz Wallenbergs überhaupt nichts zu wissen. Erst 1957 bestätigte der sowjetische Außenminister Andrej Gro-

myko Gerüchte über die Festnahme Wallenbergs. Allerdings meinte Gromyko, der Schwede sei zu einem Herzversagen am 17. Juli 1947 im berüchtigten Moskauer KGB-Gefängnis Lubljanka verstorben.

Die Familie Wallenbergs wollte diese offiziellen sowjetischen Darstellung keinen Glauben schenken. „Die Russen haben uns hienäns die Todesurkunde gezeigt, die ohnehin nur sehr vage und wenig überzeugend verfaßt gewesen sein soll“, erklärte Wallenbergs Halbschwester Nina Lagergren in Jerusalem, wo sie ihre Nachforschungen um das Schicksal ihres vermißten Bruders fortsetzt. „Deutsche Heimkehrer in den 30er Jahren behaupteten, mit Raoul in der Lubljanka und in anderen russischen Gefangenenlagern zusammen gewesen zu sein“, meint sie und widerlegt damit die offizielle sowjetische Behauptung über den Tod Wallenbergs.

Wallenberg wurde in russischen Gefangenenlagern isoliert gehalten. Nur durch Zufall haben ihn jüdische und andere Sträflinge immer wieder aus der Ferne gesehen oder über ihn gehört. „Ich habe mich lange mit Alexander Solchenizyn unterhalten. Er meint, daß man tatsächlich so lange in russischen Lagern überleben kann“, sagt Nina Lagergren. Deshalb schenkte sie auch der Erzählung des sowjetischen Juden Jan Kaplan Glauben, als der 1975 in einem Telefongespräch von Moskau nach Tel Aviv seiner Tochter Anna Bilder von einem „schwedischem Gefangenen, der seit über 30 Jahren in Lagern lebe“ berichtete.

Kaplan wurde sofort wieder festgenommen und „still“ bis heute. Für Wallenbergs Familie war dies aber ein weiterer Beweis, denn kein anderer Schwede wird seit 30 Jahren in der Sowjetunion vermißt. Die Affäre ist den Sowjets offenbar recht peinlich. Sie nahen einen internationalen Charakter an. Aus unerfindlichen Gründen hat sich die schwedische Regierung nur zögernd mit dem Fall befaßt. So habe zum Beispiel der schwedische Bot-

schafter in Moskau nicht einmal verlangt, Jan Kaplan persönlich zu befragen, um endlich nach so langer Zeit Klarheit zu bekommen.

Henry Kissinger, Amerikas vormaliger Außenminister, soll sich auch nicht sonderlich um Wallenberg gekümmert haben, weil ihm Schwedens Haltung während des Vietnamkriegs mißfiel. Und dennoch wird dieser Fall immer wieder von der Presse in aller Welt aufgegriffen, solange noch unbewiesene behnende Fragen unbeantwortet bleiben. „Ohnehin wird immer wieder frisches Öl in diese Flamme geschüttet. Nachdem im Februar die Eltern Raoul Wallenbergs verstorben sind, haben die Halbgeschwister Nina Lagergren und ihr Bruder Guy von Dardel, ein Professor der Atomphysik in Schweden, die Aufgabe übernommen, nach Wallenberg weiter zu suchen und die zahlreichen Rätsel zu lösen.

In vielen Ländern entstanden Hilfskomitees. In Großbritannien beteiligte sich zum Beispiel Winston Churchill junior an den Bemühungen, internationalen Druck auf die Sowjetunion auszuüben, um sie zur Herausgabe der Papiere und der Wahrheit zu zwingen. In Israel nun wurden beide Wallenberg-Geschwister von Premierminister Begin empfangen. Begin weiß, was das jüdische Volk diesem Mann alleine zu verdanken habe. Deshalb erteilte Begin, der selber nur knapp den inferno deutscher Konzentrationslager entgangen ist, sofortige Initiative. Am gleichen Abend ließ er sämtliche Unterlagen, die in der israelischen Holocaust-Gedenkstätte Yad Vashem über Wallenberg gesammelt worden sind, der israelischen Botschaft in Washington zukommen.

Botschafter Ephraim Evron wurde beauftragt, die Zeugenberichte dem amerikanischen Präsidenten Jimmy Carter vorzulegen. Die Ehe hat ihren guten Grund. Carter soll dazu bewegen werden, den Fall mit Breschnev am Rande des Gipfeltreffens zu besprechen.

SL/1215/79

Israelischer Vorstoß im Fall Wallenberg

Carter soll Breschnew um Auskunft bitten

W. A. STOCKHOLM, 14. Juni. Der israelische Premierminister Begin hat den amerikanischen Präsidenten Carter ersucht, sich bei seinem Treffen mit dem sowjetischen Staats- und Parteichef Breschnew in Wien um die Klärung des Schicksals eines mittlerweile legendären schwedischen Diplomaten zu bemühen: Das einstige Legationssekretärs Raoul Wallenberg, der gegen Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs in Budapest unzähligen Juden das Leben gerettet hatte, aber 1947 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis umgekommen sein soll. Sein Tod, zehn Jahre später von höchster sowjetischer Stelle amtlich bescheinigt, wurde von schwedischer Seite und jüdischen Emigranten jedoch immer wieder in Zweifel gezogen. Man glaubte sich dabei auf Aussagen anderer Häftlinge in sowjetischen Lagern stützen zu können, nach denen das bisher letzte Lebenszeichen Wallenbergs aus dem Jahre 1975 datieren soll. Am Vorabend der Begegnung Carters mit Breschnew suchten die Wallenbergschen Halbgeschwister Nina Lagergren und Guy von Dardel nun in Jerusalem den israelischen Regierungschef auf und vermochten ihn für eine neue Initiative in diesem mysteriösen Fall zu gewinnen. Unterstützt wurden sie dabei von Gideon Hausner, dem damaligen Ankläger im Eichmann-Prozess.

Der Appell an den amerikanischen Präsidenten hat gleichsam einen historischen Hintergrund. Es war das Außenministerium in Washington gewesen, das 1944 mit der Regierung des neutralen Schweden Verhandlungen über eine Verhinderung der „Endlösung“ in Ungarn aufgenommen hatte. Man kam überdies, den damals 32 Jahre alten, abvehementen Gegner des Nazismus bekannten Architekten Wallenberg im Rang eines Ersten Legationssekretärs nach Budapest zu schicken, wo er Juden mit sogenannten schwedischen Schutzpässen ausstatten und sie auf diese Weise vor dem Zugriff Eichmanns und seiner Schergen bewahren sollte. Dokumentarische Nachweisen in Schweden und Israel zufolge gelang es dem jungen Diplomaten und seinen Mitarbeitern, nahezu 20 000 Menschen das Leben zu retten. Gleichwohl wurde Wallenberg kurz nach dem Einmarsch der Roten Armee in Budapest auf Geheiß des damaligen sowjetischen Sicherheitsministers Abakumow verhaftet und in die Sowjetunion abtransportiert.

Im Stockholmer Außenministerium ist der Fall seither zu einem Aktenberg von mehr als zehntausend Seiten angewachsen. Wiederholt hatten später aus der Sowjetunion freigekommene Zeugen zu Protokoll gegeben, der Neffe des schwedischen Großbankiers Marcus Wallenberg lebe noch, und mehrfach war die schwedische Regierung mit der Bitte um zusätzliche Auskünfte in Moskau vorstellig geworden. Als Chruschtschow 1964 Schweden besuchte, bedrängte ihn sein Gastgeber Tage Erlander so sehr, daß der Sowjetführer

mit dem Abbruch seiner Visite drohte. Stets und bis auf den heutigen Tag hielt Moskau an seiner Behauptung fest, der aus nie enthüllten Gründen verhaftete Wallenberg sei 1947 an einem Herzschlag gestorben. Nachdem sich Stockholm mit dieser Version am Ende abgefunden zu haben schien, trat im vergangenen Jahr schließlich ein Jude polnischer Herkunft namens Abraham Kalinski auf den Plan, der für neue Schlagzeilen im Fall Wallenberg sorgte.

Kalinski, wie der verschollene Legationssekretär seinerzeit von den Russen in Budapest festgenommen, hatte fünfzehn Jahre in sowjetischen Lagern zugebracht und weitere siebzehn in der Sowjetunion leben müssen, bevor ihm 1976 die Ausreise nach Israel gestattet wurde. Obwohl er selbst zu keinem Zeitpunkt dem schwedischen Diplomaten begegnet war, wußte er eine Reihe von anderen Häftlingen anzuführen, die angeblich bis 1975 noch direkten oder indirekten Kontakt mit Wallenberg hatten. In einem erst jüngst geführten Gespräch mit dem angesehenen „Svenska Dagbladet“ nannte Kalinski unter anderem den ehemaligen, am Winterkrieg gegen Finnland beteiligten sowjetischen General Kuprianow, der 1946 wegen „Zusammenarbeit mit Parteidümmen“ verhaftet, acht Jahre festgehalten, dann aber rehabilitiert worden sei. Er selbst, Kalinski, habe den besagten General 1976 in Leningrad getroffen. Dabei sei ihm von Kuprianow versichert worden, er habe in verschiedenen Durchgangslagern sowohl 1953 als auch 1955 die Zelle mit Raoul Wallenberg geteilt. Auf die Frage, ob er durch solche Enthüllungen seinen Zeugen nicht in Gefahr zu bringen drohe, antwortete Kalinski wörtlich: „Kuprianow hat mich damals eindringlich gebeten, seine Aussage im Westen zu publizieren.“

Ein weiterer Zeuge freilich mußte nach gleicher Darstellung Auskünfte im Fall Wallenberg mit seiner Verhaftung bezahlen. Laut Kalinski handelt es sich bei ihm um einen 75 Jahre alten russischen Juden namens Jan Kaplan, der nach eigenen Aussagen 1975 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis auf einen „Schweden“ getroffen sei, welcher zu jenem Zeitpunkt bereits dreißig Jahre in sowjetischen Lagern zugebracht habe. Kaplan soll seine in Israel lebende Tochter von dieser Begegnung telefonisch unterrichtet haben — und kurz darauf von den sowjetischen Behörden aufs neue festgenommen worden sein.

Ob es der Einsatz Kalinskis war, der die Vorgespräche der Halbgeschwister Wallenbergs bei Begin und dessen Reaktion bewirkte, ist nicht bekannt. Ebensowenig aber gibt man sich im schwedischen Außenministerium der Hoffnung hin, daß Breschnew, sollte er anderes sagen könnte als einst sein Vorgänger Chruschtschow: Das Raoul Wallenberg 1947 in sowjetischer Haft gestorben sei.

IHT
14. JUNI 1979

Jailed by Russians in 1945

KRASNY ARMYN

Israel Asks Carter Aid in Tracing Swede

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, June 13 (WP) — Israel has asked President Carter to press Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the upcoming Vienna summit for information on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews in Hungary during World War II and who is said to be still in a Soviet prison.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, joining an effort by international Jewry to free Mr. Wallenberg, if he is still alive, said he had instructed Israel's ambassador to the United States, Ephraim Evron, to ask Mr. Carter to raise the issue in Vienna.

After first denying that Mr. Wallenberg was imprisoned in Russia, the Soviet Union in 1957 informed the Swedish government that Mr. Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka prison. However, relatives said today that Soviet inmates who have been released reported seeing Mr. Wallenberg in prison as recently as 1975.

Jan Kaplan, a Soviet Jew who last year was released briefly, telephoned his sister in Tel Aviv and told her he met in 1975 a Swedish prisoner who had been detained since 1945, when Mr. Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Russians in Budapest and disappeared. No other Swedish national is known to have been imprisoned that long.

Relatives' Statement

Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, of Sweden, Mr. Wallenberg's half sister and half brother, said at a news conference here that "the Israeli people, the Jews of the world, are entitled to know what happened to the man who went on a mission of humanity."

Mr. Wallenberg, who is not a Jew, has been honored in Israel with the title of "righteous gentile," given to persons who assisted Jews during the Nazi pogroms. Mr. Wallenberg's family has formed committees in the United States and Britain to pressure the Soviet Union to acknowledge the former diplomat's presence and to free him.

Mr. Wallenberg, who would be 66 now, was an architect who went to Budapest with diplomatic credentials in 1944 after the Nazis began deporting Hungary's 700,000 Jews to extermination camps. He printed thousands of Swedish

passports and distributed them to Jews for emigration to Sweden, while building an elaborate relief organization with hospitals and shelters protected by the Swedish flag.

Apparently suspecting him of espionage, the Russians arrested Mr. Wallenberg in January, 1945. Through the remaining years of the Stalin regime, the Kremlin denied that Mr. Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union, but four years after Stalin's death, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a death certificate had been found in prison archives saying that Mr. Wallenberg died in 1947.

КРАСНЫМ ОУСЛИБЕС

Gen. Edward Almond, 86, Fought for U.S. in 3 Wars

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 13 (AP) — Lt. Gen. Edward Mallory Almond, 86, who led the U.S. Army in three wars and commanded the ground troops in the Inchon landing in Korea, died Monday.

Gen. Almond served from 1945-51 as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff at Headquarters Far East and UN Commands. He commanded X Corps during the Korean War in 1950 and 1951 during combat which included the Inchon action, the capture of Seoul and the evacuation of Hungnam after the Chinese intervention.

The Inchon attack was a daring, decisive amphibious assault Sept. 15, 1950, into North Korea behind the enemy's advance. It led to the capture a month and a half later of

the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

As an infantry lieutenant in World War I, Gen. Almond commanded a machine-gun battalion in France and received the Silver Star and the Purple Heart after being wounded in the Aisne-Marne offensive.

Service in Italy

During World War II, he commanded the 92d Infantry Division in Italy and the 2d Infantry Division at Camp Swift, Texas.

He had received many decorations, including an Air Medal with 15 Oak Leaf Clusters, a Distinguished Service Cross, two Distinguished Service Medals, a second Silver Star and a Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1951 and commanded the Army War College until 1953, when he retired after 36 years.

Gen. Almond served as president of his alma mater, Virginia Military Institute, and was a member of VMI's Board of Visitors from 1961-68.

TUNITIES

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SUMMIT+++CARTER UGED TO ASK AFTER SWEDE SAID TO HAVE SAVED WW2 JEWS

JERUSALEM, JUNE 13 (AP) ¹⁹⁷⁹ -- RELATIVES OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING 28,000 JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO, SAID TODAY THEY HOPED PRESIDENT CARTER WILL INTERVENE WITH SOVIET LEADERS TO SEE WHETHER WALLENBERG MAY BE ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

"WE DON'T BELIEVE HIS DEATH HAS BEEN CERTIFIED," MRS. NINA LAGERGREN OF STOCKHOLM SAID OF HER HALF-BROTHER, WHO WAS REPORTED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS TO HAVE DIED IN 1947.

GUY VON DARDEL OF LUND, SWEDEN, ALSO A HALF-BROTHER, SAID 14 WITNESSES HAD REPORTED WALLENBERG ALIVE IN THE 1950S AND ADDITIONAL REPORTS FROM AS LATE AS 1975 LEFT HOPE THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE IN PRISON.

"WE HOPE PRESIDENT CARTER WILL INTERVENE, BECAUSE OF HIS EMPHASIS ON HUMAN RIGHTS," SAID VON DARDEL, A PHYSICS PROFESSOR.

THE BROTHER AND SISTER SPOKE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE AT WHICH GIDEON HAUSNER, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND DIRECTOR OF ISRAEL'S MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIMS OF NAZIISM, PRAISED WALLENBERG FOR TAKING ON "ONE OF THE MOST PERILOUS AND RISKY MISSIONS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR" -- RESCUING THE JEWS OF BUDAPEST FROM THE PLANS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL ADOLF EICHMANN

HAUSNER SAID PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN HAD INSTRUCTED ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO REQUEST THAT PRESIDENT CARTER RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE WHEN HE MEETS SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV AT THE VIENNA SUMMIT THIS WEEKEND.

HAUSNER SAID THE SOVIETS SHOULD FEEL "NO SHAME IN ADMITTING A MISTAKE" AND INDICATED HE ALSO BELIEVED THAT WALLENBERG'S FATE "IS NOT EXACTLY KNOWN."

WALLENBERG IS HONOURED IN ISRAEL AS A "RIGHTEOUS GENTILE," A TITLE BESTOWED ON NON-JEWS WHO HELPED PEOPLE ESCAPE THE NAZI HOLOCAUST IN WHICH SIX MILLION JEWS WERE MURDERED.

MRS. LAGERGREN, VON DARDEL AND HAUSNER OUTLINED WALLENBERG'S STORY, A DARING EFFORT TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS THAT ENDED WITH HIS TRAGICALLY MISTAKEN ARREST BY SOVIET TROOPS LIBERATING BUDAPEST IN 1945.

(PTO)

KIP/

SUMMIT---(1)---CARTER URGED TO ASK ABOUT SWEDE...

WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD BE 66 TODAY, HAD A JEWISH BUSINESS ASSOCIATE AND WORKED IN PALESTINE WITH JEWS IN 1936. WHEN HE WAS POSTED TO BUDAPEST AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN 1944, HE TOOK AN ASSIGNMENT FROM THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS TO HELP SAVE JEWS.

HUNGARY WAS THEN ONE OF THE LAST PLACES IN NAZI-CONTROLLED EUROPE WHERE JEWS HAD NOT BEEN ROUNDED UP INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THERE WERE 800,000 JEWS THERE WHEN EICHMANN DECIDED TO START TRANSPORTING THEM TO DEATH CAMPS, HAUSNER SAID. HAUSNER WAS THE PROSECUTOR WHEN ISRAEL TRIED AND CONVICTED EICHMANN FOR WAR CRIMES. EICHMANN WAS HANGED IN 1961.

"AGAINST EICHMANN, A YOUNG SWEDE WENT OUT SINGLEHANDED IN A BATTLE FOR HUMAN LIVES," HAUSNER SAID. HE CREDITED WALLENBERG WITH SAVING 20,000 LIVES BY GIVING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS AND GROUPING THEM TOGETHER IN APARTMENT BLOCKS FLYING THE SWEDISH FLAG.

WALLENBERG ORGANIZED 400 DARING HELPERS WHO FOLLOWED A FORCED MARCH AND RESCUED AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE, EVEN FEEDING THEM FROM SOUP KITCHENS, HAUSNER SAID.

VON DARDEL SAID THE GERMANS KNEW WHAT WALLENBERG WAS DOING AND MADE SEVERAL ATTEMPTS ON HIS LIFE, SO HE WAS IN HIDING WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST.

WALLENBERG'S LAST LETTER, IN LATE 1944, SAID HE "FELT OBLIGED TO STAY ON UNTIL THE RUSSIANS ENTERED BUDAPEST," MRS. LAGERGREN SAID.

HE WAS ARRESTED A FEW DAYS LATER AND SINCE THEN THE FAMILY HAS BEEN TRYING TO LEARN HIS FATE. IN 1957 MOSCOW TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN PRISON IN 1947 AND THE SOVIETS ADMITTED THAT HIS ARREST HAD BEEN A WARTIME MISTAKE, THE BROTHER AND SISTER SAID.

LATER, FREED PRISONERS IGNITED HOPE BY REPORTING THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN ALIVE IN THE 1950S. ANOTHER REPORT CLAIMED SECOND-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF HIM IN 1961. IN 1975 AN IMPRISONED SOVIET JEW, JAN KAPLAN, LEARNED OF A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR 30 YEARS. THE FAMILY BELIEVES THIS MUST HAVE BEEN WALLENBERG AND THAT HE MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

KIP/

FF079

132042/79

SUMMIT - BEGIN ASKS CARTER TO RAISE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT

BY PAUL HOFMANN

1979

KRASNYI ARKIV

JERUSALEM, JUNE 13 (NYT) - PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN HAS INSTRUCTED THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO ASK PRESIDENT CARTER TO RAISE THE CASE OF RAOUL (WALLENBERG), A LONG-MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV AT THE VIENNA SUMMIT MEETING, IT WAS LEARNED WEDNESDAY.

THE YOUNG DIPLOMAT WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH HAVING SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES DURING WORLD WAR II FROM DEPORTATION AND PROBABLE DEATH BY PROVIDING THEM WITH SWEDISH DOCUMENTS, FOOD AND MONEY.

SWEDEN WAS NOTIFIED BY THE SOVIET UNION IN 1957 THAT THE DIPLOMAT HAD DIED IN MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON IN 1947. HOWEVER, RELATIVES IN SWEDEN WERE INFORMED LATER BY WITNESSES THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SEEN IN VARIOUS SOVIET JAILS AS LATE AS TWO YEARS AGO.

WALLENBERG'S SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN, WHO IS VISITING ISRAEL, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY THAT ALEKSANDR I. SOLZHENITSYN, THE WRITER, HAD SAID TO HER MOTHER DURING A VISIT TO SWEDEN THAT ON THE STRENGTH OF HIS OWN EXPERIENCES UNDER SOVIET DETENTION HE BELIEVED THE DIPLOMAT WAS STILL ALIVE.

TL

KRASNY ANKHIV

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E/W -- WALLENBERG SISTER CALLS FOR REOPENING OF CASE

LONDON, MAY 11, REUTER - A SWEDISH WOMAN TODAY CALLED UPON THE SOVIET UNION TO REOPEN THE CASE OF HER DIPLOMAT-BROTHER, RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS IN BUDAPEST 35 YEARS AGO.

MRS NINA LAGERGREN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE THAT THE ARREST WAS A "CRUEL MISTAKE" IN THE BELIEF THAT HER BROTHER WAS A SPY. "IN ANY CASE, HE WAS NEVER OFFICIALLY ACCUSED OF ANYTHING ILLEGAL," SHE SAID.

MRS LAGERGREN SAID THE SOVIET UNION HAD INFORMED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IN 1957 - AND AS RECENTLY AS LAST JANUARY - THAT WALLENBERG DIED OF HEART FAILURE IN MOSCOW'S LUBYANKA PRISON ON JULY 17, 1947.

"BUT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF EX-PRISONERS COMING BACK FROM THE SOVIET UNION TOLD MY FAMILY AND THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT THEY HAD EITHER MET RAOUL WALLENBERG AFTER JULY 17, 1947, IN VARIOUS PRISONS IN THE SOVIET UNION OR RECEIVED INFORMATION OF HIS HAVING BEEN IN SUCH PRISONS AFTER THAT DATE," SHE SAID.

TWO BRITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, WINSTON CHURCHILL (CONSERVATIVE), GRANDSON OF THE WARTIME LEADER, AND GREVILLE JANNER (LABOUR) ARE SUPPORTING A CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN TO SEEK WALLENBERG'S RELEASE OR EVIDENCE OF HIS DEATH

MR JANNER TOLD REPORTERS SIMILAR PROTESTS WERE BEING MOUNTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SWEDEN, AND HE HOPED WOULD ALSO BE LAUNCHED IN FRANCE, DENMARK AND WEST GERMANY.

"BEFORE WALLENBERG'S ARREST BY THE RUSSIANS IN BUDAPEST IN JANUARY, 1945, HE HAD HEADED A SPECIAL SECTION OF THE SWEDISH LEGATION THERE WHICH SAVED SOME 30,000 JEWS FROM AUSCHWITZ BY FURNISHING THEM WITH DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION AND BY HOUSING THEM IN A SPECIAL ENCLAVE UNDER THE SWEDISH FLAG," HE STATED.

"SINCE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANISATIONS WERE CLOSELY INTERESTED IN WALLENBERG'S HUMANITARIAN MISSION, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES AT THE TIME REGARDED HIM AS A WESTERN AGENT AND TREATED HIM ACCORDINGLY."

MRS LAGERGREN, WHILE IN LONDON ON A PRIVATE VISIT, IS APPEALING TO POLITICIANS TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE AND TO SUPPORT FURTHER APPEALS TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH WAS REPRESENTED BY EMBASSY OFFICIALS AT TODAY'S PRESS CONFERENCE, HAS REPEATEDLY ASKED MOSCOW TO SHED LIGHT UPON THE FATE OF THE DIPLOMAT WHO WOULD NOW BE AGED 66. WD/

E/W - ANOTHER REPORT ON THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY

BY VINCENT BUIST

1979

Kiv... ..

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 16 - (REUTER) - THE 34-YEAR-OLD MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A SWEDISH ENVOY SENT INTO WARTIME BUDAPEST TO HELP HUNGARIAN JEWS ESCAPE FROM THE NAZIS CONTINUES TO HAUNT RELATIONS BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND MOSCOW.

RAOUL (WALLENBERG), A MEMBER OF A RICH, INFLUENTIAL SWEDISH BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL FAMILY, WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF A THOUSAND JEWS - SOME REPORTS SAY MANY THOUSANDS - BEFORE THE DEFEATED GERMAN ARMY PULLED OUT OF BUDAPEST IN 1944.

HE WAS LAST SEEN IN JANUARY, 1945, BEING DRIVEN OFF TO SEE MARSHAL RODION MALINOVSKY, COMMANDER OF SOVIET TROOPS WHO SWARMED INTO THE CITY. HIS DRIVER ALSO DISAPPEARED.

EVENTUALLY A REPORT SURFACED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN TRIED IN THE SOVIET UNION FOR ESPIONAGE - DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE WAS A DIPLOMAT FROM A NEUTRAL POWER - AND IMPRISONED IN MOSCOW'S NOTORIOUS LUBIANKA JAIL, WHERE, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL SOVIET STATEMENTS, HE DIED IN 1947.

BUT OVER THE PAST 35 YEARS PERSISTENT REPORTS HAVE REACHED STOCKHOLM VIA RECENT INMATES OF SOVIET JAILS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SEEN IN A NUMBER OF PRISONS AND LABOUR CAMPS.

AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY THIS YEAR SWEDEN SENT THE LATEST IN A LONG SERIES OF NOTES TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES REQUESTING MORE INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE, CITING EYE-WITNESSES AS SAYING HE HAD BEEN SEEN IN A MOSCOW PRISON HOSPITAL - BY NOW SICK IN MIND AND BODY - AS RECENTLY AS 1975.

AS BEFORE, MOSCOW REPLIED THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN THE LUBIANKA IN 1947, ADDING THAT THE CASE WAS CONSIDERED CLOSED.

THE LUBIANKA JAIL, ONLY HALF A MILE FROM THE KREMLIN, IS THE NOTORIOUS PRISON AND INTERROGATION CENTRE WHERE GENERATIONS OF SUSPECTS FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS OF THE SOVIET REVOLUTION WERE HELD AND GRILLED FOR REAL OR IMAGINARY CRIMES.

ONE OF ITS MORE RECENT GRADUATES WAS ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN, THE EXILED RUSSIAN WRITER WHO HAS CATALOGUED THE EXISTENCE OF LABOUR CAMPS ACROSS THE SOVIET HINTERLAND.

MUSCOVITES HAVE A GRIM JOKE ABOUT THE LUBIANKA BEING THE TALLEST BUILDING IN MOSCOW. ACTUALLY IT IS FAR FROM BEING SO BUT, ACCORDING TO THE SAYING, FROM ITS WINDOWS "YOU CAN SEE SIBERIA."

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SEEN IN PRISONS SUCH AS VLADIMIR, EAST OF MOSCOW, WHERE MANY DISSIDENTS WERE IMPRISONED. IN MOSCOW'S BUTYRKA JAIL AS WELL AS IN CAMPS IN CHELYABINSK AND IRKUTSK PROVINCE.

A SWEDISH SCIENTIST WHO VISITED MOSCOW IN THE 1960S AND CASUALLY ASKED ABOUT WALLENBERG WAS ASTOUNDED TO BE TOLD BY A SOVIET COLLEAGUE THAT THE SWEDE WAS ALIVE BUT IN PRISON.

LATER THE SOVIET INFORMANT RETRACTED HIS STATEMENT, SAYING THAT DUE TO LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES THERE HAD BEEN A MISUNDERSTANDING.

SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF RELEASED PRISONERS FROM SOVIET JAILLES WERE ASKED ABOUT WALLENBERG, SOME GERMAN PRISONERS FREED UNDER THE TREATY SIGNED BY WEST GERMANY'S KONRAD ADENAUER IN 1956 SAID THEY HAD HEARD OF WALLENBERG, ALIVE IN THE FIFTIES. (PTO) EC

E/W - (1) - ANOTHER REPORT ON THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY

MORE RECENTLY JEWISH "REFUSNIKS - REFUSED PERMISSION TO EMIGRATE TO ISRAEL AND LATER JAILED - HAVE PROVIDED REPORTS OF A SWEDE, THOUGHT TO BE WALLENBERG, WHO HAD BEEN 38 YEARS IN PRISON. WHEN FORMER SOVIET PARTY LEADER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWEDEN IN 1964 THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS RAISED BY THE SWEDES. THE TERSE REPLY WAS THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN THE LUBIANKA IN 1947.

THEN IN A RAMBLING STATEMENT KHRUSHCHEV ADDED THAT UNDER STALIN ENORMOUS TRAGEDIES HAD TAKEN PLACE. IN A CHARACTERISTIC OUTBURST HE ROUNDED ON HIS HOSTS AND SAID HE COULD NOT BE HELD TO ACCOUNT FOR ALL THE THINGS THAT HAPPENED UNDER STALIN.

IN 1944 RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS EQUIPPED WITH A DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT, WHICH SHOULD CONFER IMMUNITY FROM ARREST, AND SENT TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST AS A FIRST SECRETARY TO TRY AND HELP EVACUATE HUNGARIAN JEWS WHO OTHERWISE FACED EXTERMINATION AT NAZI HANDS.

HE WORKED ENERGETICALLY AND SUCCESSFULLY, COMMANDEERING DESERTED BUILDINGS AS RECEPTION CENTRES AND HANDING OUT SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSES MEANT TO ENSURE IMMUNITY FROM NAZI DEPORTATION.

IT WAS CLAIMED AFTER THE WAR THAT SOME OF THESE PASSES FELL INTO THE HANDS OF HUNGARIAN NAZIS AND CRIMINAL ELEMENTS WHO WERE THUS ABLE TO ESCAPE SOVIET JUSTICE. NO ONE KNOWS WHETHER THE CLAIM WAS TRUE, OR IF IT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE.

TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS WALLENBERG CLEARLY HAD TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE NAZIS AND OFFER THEM SOMETHING. ON THE NAZI SIDE ONE OF THE CHIEF OFFICIALS HANDLING NEGOTIATIONS - TRUCKS FOR JEWS - WAS ADOLF EICHMANN, THE NAZI WAR CRIMINAL KIDNAPPED IN ARGENTINA BY A JEWISH COMMANDO SQUAD AND HANGED IN ISRAEL AFTER TRIAL.

THERE IS SOME OBSCURITY SURROUNDING THE JEWISH ORGANISATIONS WORKING TO RELEASE AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE GERMANS ABANDONED THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL, KILLING THEIR CAPTIVES.

SOME WERE INFILTRATED BY COMMUNIST AGENTS WHO LATER SURFACED IN SPY TRIALS IN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

ONE MYSTERY IS WHY SUCCESSIVE SOVIET LEADERS SHOULD HAVE FELT THE NEED TO COVER UP IF WALLENBERG IS INDEED STILL ALIVE. KHRUSHCHEV COULD HAVE PUT THE BLAME ON STALIN. BREZHNEV COULD HAVE POINTED A FINGER AT KHRUSHCHEV.

FROM TIME TO TIME REPORTS EMERGE FROM SOVIET CAMPS OF ANOTHER SWEDE CALLED ANDERSSON, WHO IS SAID TO HAVE SPENT HALF A LIFE-TIME IN JAILS. PERHAPS WALLENBERG HAS BEEN CONFUSED WITH ANDERSSON. BUT IF SO WHO IS ANDERSSON AND WHY IS HE IN A SOVIET CAMP OR JAIL?

THE WALLENBERG DOSSIER REMAINS OPEN IN STOCKHOLM UNTIL SOMEONE CAN PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE DIPLOMAT DIED IN THE LUBIANKA IN 1947 OR SOME OTHER JAIL YEARS LATER. EC

Munich, ¹⁹⁷⁹ February 8 [GND/tt] Following article by Hans.H. Holzamer appeared in today's Die Welt titled "Einst rettete er Ungarns Juden vom Güterzug nach Auschwitz"

KRASNYI ARKHIW

Als die schwedische Regierung Moskau in diesen Tagen nach dem Verbleib ihres Stabsabgängers Raoul Wallenberg fragte — zum ersten Mal wieder seit 14 Jahren — wurde das in den meisten Zeitungen nur kurz vermerkt. Wer erinnerte sich noch an den damals jungen Diplomaten aus einer großbürgerlichen Stockholmer Familie, der, ohne selbst Jude zu sein, das Schicksal der Budapestser Juden 1944 zu seinem eigenen gemacht hatte und dann von den einrückenden Russen verschleppt worden war?

Die schwedische Note an die Sowjets ist auf neue, unter Eid bekräftigte Aussagen gestützt. Danach hat Wallenberg noch 1975 gelebt. Zuletzt hatte sich 1977 die damals 66jährige Mutter Wallenbergs, Maj von Dardel, an den sowjetischen Paritätisch-Botschafter gewandt und ihn aufgefordert, ihren Sohn zu seinem 55. Geburtstag freizulassen. Der Herr des Archipels GULAG blieb stumm.

In den Jahren nach 1945, als die Forderungen nach Wallenbergs Freilassung am stärksten erhoben wurden, als ein Komitee ihn — wenn auch erfolglos — für den Friedensnobelpreis vorschlug, waren vereinzelt Reaktionen aus Moskau gekommen. Mal hieß es, der Schwede stehe unter dem Schutz der sowjetischen Regierung, dann, er sei von der Gestapo oder ihren ungarischen Helfern, den Kreuzteilern, in Budapest umgebracht worden. Am 6. Februar 1947 sandte der damalige stellvertretende sowjetische Außenminister Andrej Gromyko selbst eine Note, in der er einen kritischen Bericht aus dem Lubjanka-Gefängnis in Moskau zitierte: "Hiermit melde ich, daß der Ihnen bekannte Gefangene Wallenberg heute nacht, vermutlich infolge eines Myokardinfarkts, plötzlich in seiner Zelle verstarb."

Spätere Hinweise auf Zeugnisaussagen, die belegen, daß Wallenberg 1947 nicht gestorben ist, wurden mit der stereotypen Formel zurückgewiesen, dies seien Aussagen von Kriegsverbrechern, denen jede Glaubwürdigkeit abzuspochen sei.

Ein Blick zurück in die Kriegsjahre: August 1944. In dem kleinen Budapestser Vorortbahnhof Josefwarosy steht ein langer Güterzug zur Abfahrt bereit. Sein Ziel: Auschwitz. Seine Fracht: Menschen. Juden aus der ungarischen Hauptstadt. Der deutsche Feldwebel will gerade das Signal zur Abfahrt geben, als ein 33jähriger Mann, der Deutsch mit schwedischem Akzent spricht, ihn auffordert, den Zug nicht losfahren zu lassen. Seine Innessen stünden unter Schwedens Schutz, könnten sich durch Schutzpässe ausweisen,

die von der schwedischen Botschaft in Budapest ausgestellt worden seien. Bei den Vorgesetzten des Feldwebels werde er sich beschweren. Immerhin tue sein Land einiges für deutsche Verwundete.

Ehe sein Gegenüber begriff, was geschied, wendete sich der Diplomat an den vollbezeiteten Gütlerzug und ruft auf ungarisch: „Alle, die im Besitz von Wallenberg-Pässen oder provisorischen ungarischen Papieren sind, die die schwedische Staatsangehörigkeit verbürgen, verlassen den Zug.“ Die „Reisenden“ verstehen sofort. Der Zug leert sich und der verbläute Feldwebel bekommt eine Fülle von Papieren vor die Nase gehalten, deren ungarischen Text er nicht entziffern kann. Lediglich zwölf „echte“ Wallenberg-Pässe sind darunter. Wallenberg-Josefwarosy marschiert wenig später eine überglückliche Schar zurück in die Stadt. An ihrer Spitze der schwedische Diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg.

Diese Gesichte wird heute noch von den Juden in Buda und Pest erzählt. Und sie ist wahr. Wallenberg, der „Held unserer Zeit“ vollbrachte eine Vielzahl von Taten zur Rettung der bedrängten Juden. Er wird deshalb noch heute in der ungarischen Hauptstadt verehrt.

Der Sohn eines Marineoffiziers hatte Architektur studiert und war beruflich mit Palastbau und den Problemen der Juden in Berührung gekommen. Nach Ausbruch des Krieges erlangte auch in dem neutralen Schweden die Baulitigkeit und Wallenberg stieg in ein Import-Export-Unternehmen ein. Sein Partner war Dr. Koloman Lauer, ein aus Ungarn stammender Jude. So kam Wallenberg beimabe täglich mit den Greueln der Nazi-Zeit in Berührung. Außerdem war sein Onkel Jakob Wallenberg mit dem Führer der deutschen Widerstandsbewegung Carl Goerdeler eng befreundet. Als die in Ungarn verbliebene Familie Lauer in Not geriet, stand Wallenbergs Entschluß fest, nach Budapest zu gehen.

Es traf sich, daß die schwedische Regierung, die für sieben Staaten — darunter die Sowjetunion — Schutzmacht bei der Regierung Horthy war, nach einem geeigneten Mann suchte, der ein „Hilfswerk“ für die Juden leisten konnte. Bald war der Weg geebnet und Raoul Wallenberg traf am 8. Juli 1944 in Budapest mit dem Zug aus Berlin ein. Bis zu diesem Tage hatte Eichmann schon 476 000 Juden aus Ungarn abtransportieren lassen; nur die Juden der Stadt Budapest hatte man bisher, wegen der zahlreichen internationalen Beobachter, unangestastet gelassen. Aber das änderte sich bald, vor allem nach der Machtübernahme durch die „Pfeilkreuzler“ unter Ferenc Szalasy.

Auch Wallenberg gerät in Gefahr; er muß untertauchen. Am 17. Januar 1945 stellt er sich einer sowjetischen Patrouille als Repräsentant Schwedens vor. Einem Mitarbeiter läßt er noch die Mitteilung zugeben, er werde ins Hauptquartier Marschall Malinowskis nach Debrecen gebracht, wisse jedoch nicht, „ob als Ehrengefangener oder als Gefangener“.

Seitdem ist Wallenberg verschwunden. Unter Eid sagte der italienische Diplomat Claudio de Molar aus, von April 1945 bis Anfang 1948 sein Zeugnisaussage im Moskauer NKWD-Gefängnis gewesen zu sein. Zeugen haben ihn in den fünfziger Jahren in einem Gefängnis in Wladimir und 1961/62 in einem Lager an der Wrangelsee getroffen.

Warum Wallenberg, der doch in Ungarn als schwedischer Diplomat formell auch die Interessen der Sowjetunion wahrnahm, verhaftet wurde, kann nur vermutet werden. Bekannt ist, daß gerade die NKWD eingefleischte antijüdisch war. Hinzu mag kommen, daß die schwedische Hilfsaktion überwiegend mit amerikanischen Geld finanziert wurde. Darüber hinaus hatte Stockholm versäumt, Wallenberg und seine Aktion in Moskau „abzusichern“, der Stempel, der ihm vielleicht das Martyrium hätte ersparen können, fehlte in seinen Papieren. So kann angenommen werden, daß ihm, wie so vielen, die den sowjetischen Truppen in die Hände fielen, der Prozeß wegen Spionage gemacht wurde.

Die Fragen beantworten kann nur die sowjetische Regierung. Aber sie weigert sich strikt — auch im vierten Jahr nach Helsinki.

1075/79 66

30.01.1979

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Stockholm fragt Moskau wieder nach Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM, 29. Januar (AP). Die schwedische Regierung hat nach 14 Jahren Pause wieder eine formelle Note an die sowjetische Regierung gerichtet und um Aufklärung über das Schicksal des am Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs in Ungarn von sowjetischen Soldaten verhafteten schwedischen Geschäftsmannes und Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg gebeten. Wie am Wochenende aus Kreisen des Stockholmer Außenministeriums verlautete, war Moskaus Antwort wiederum negativ. Der 34 Jahre alte Fall ist in Schweden niemals zu den Akten gelegt worden und stellt eine Belastung des Verhältnisses zwischen den beiden Staaten dar. Die schwedische Note, die sich, wie es heißt, auf neue, verlässliche Informationen stützt, wonach Wallenberg sich noch 1975 in einem sowjetischen Gefängnis befunden haben soll, war den Angaben zufolge am 3. Januar dem sowjetischen Botschafter in Stockholm übergeben worden. Darin ersuchte die schwedische Regierung die sowjetischen Behörden, den Fall aufzugreifen und Wallenberg freizulassen. In der am Mittwoch übergebenen sowjetischen Antwort hielt die sowjetische Regierung an ihrer früheren Darstellung fest, wonach Wallenberg 1947 im Moskauer Ljubljanka-Gefängnis gestorben sei. Diese Version ist in zahlreichen Aussagen anderer Sowjetgefangener widerlegt worden. Die Sowjetbehörden hatten anfänglich sogar bestritten, daß sich Wallenberg in ihrem Gewahrsam befinde.

E/W - THE WALLENBERG CASE

F-502

Munich, ¹⁹⁷⁹ January 31 [GND/tt] Following comment appeared in
today's Sueddeutsche Zeitung [liberal] titled "Wallenberg kann
nicht sterben"

KRASNY ANKIV

Vor 34 Jahren, am 17. Januar 1945, verhafteten die in Budapest eingedrungenen sowjetischen Truppen den jungen schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg. Sein Name geht seitdem durch die westliche Presse, denn die schwedische Regierung fragt immer wieder Moskau nach dem Verbleib ihres Gesandtschaftsleiters in der ungarischen Hauptstadt. Auch der Umstand, daß die Sowjets jahrelang behaupteten, Wallenberg gar nicht zu kennen, wann 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 jenen schwedische Schutzpässe ausstellte. Argwöhnlich 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 machern. Marcus vermittelte in den Verhandlungen, die zu dem finnisch-sowjetischen Separatfrieden führten, Jacob unterhielt Kontakte zu jenen Teil des deutschen Widerstands, der ein Sonderarrangement mit den Westalliierten nach der Ausschaltung Hitlers anstrebte.

Fürchtete Stalins, mit schwedischer Hilfe von seinen Verbündeten herangezogen zu werden? Die Vermutung liegt nahe, denn von diesem Teil des Stalinismus hat sich keiner der Nachfolger des Diktators distanziert. Bis heute nimmt die Krawallführung 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

E/W -- MYSTERY OF THE VANISHING ENVOY

P.-541

(attn H)

Munich, Sept 13 (CND' -- the following article by Gabriel Ronay, appeared in The Times, Sept 13, 1978)

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

By Gabriel Ronay

Dr Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna war crimes investigator, has joined the debate about the political suitability of Moscow as the venue for the 1980 Olympics by demanding that Sweden should boycott the games unless the Soviet Union gives satisfactory evidence about Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who went missing in the closing stages of the Second World War.

Wallenberg, a career diplomat, was 32 when the Swedish Government sent him on a Red Cross mission to Hungary in 1944. His main task was to help Jews and anti-Nazis to escape the SS terror which began when the Germans occupied that country towards the end of the Second World War. Until then Hungary had been a haven for escaped Allied prisoners-of-war and the only place in Axis Europe where the Jews had not been exterminated.

During the few months when the SS and the Hungarian fascist Arrow Cross movement ruled Budapest, Wallenberg succeeded in saving about 25,000 people from the gas chambers by issuing them with Swedish passports and taking them to protected "Swedish houses" in the Hungarian capital.

When Soviet troops liberated Budapest at the beginning of 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was missing presumed murdered by the retreating Nazis. He was mourned by the people of Hungary and his actions in saving lives regardless of the dangers involved became part of the officially approved version of the fight "waged by progressive mankind against the Nazi murderers".

A street was named after him in Budapest and a

memorial commissioned by the Communist Government. But in the 1950s when the memorial—a young man struggling with a giant serpent—was to be unveiled in the capital, Matyas Rakosi, the Stalinist dictator, intervened personally and it disappeared. No explanation was offered.

Years later I chanced on the sculpture in the backyard of a provincial penicillin factory where it seemed grossly out of place. The factory's manager told me the story of the memorial, adding: "There had been a terrible mistake: Wallenberg had not been murdered by the Nazis but taken east by our liberators."

This much the Swedish Government had found out too, through its own investigations. In due course representations were made to the Soviet Government and the release of the Swedish diplomat demanded.

A long series of Swedish inquiries to the Soviet Foreign Ministry resulted in a Note from Andrei Vyshinski, the then Foreign Minister, stating that a careful investigation had yielded no results. Wallenberg was not known to the Soviet authorities.

Not until 1953, when Italian and other prisoners-of-war were released, was evidence obtained by Sweden that Wallenberg was being kept prisoner in Russia.

Testimony from a former inmate who said he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in the Lubianka prison in Moscow in 1945 and other statements provided by witnesses convinced a Swedish commission that

"there can be no doubt that Mr. Wallenberg, after being taken into effective custody by the Russians in January, 1945, had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union."

The commission's findings

were sent in a further Note, but without any success.

The matter was taken up again in 1956 during Mr Tage Erlander's Moscow visit, when the Swedish Prime Minister presented Nikita Khrushchev with evidence about Wallenberg's detention in Russia.

After a year's delay, Mr Andrei Gromyko, then Deputy Foreign Minister, issued a statement saying that a document signed by a Colonel Smal'tsov, the head of the Lubianka prison medical service, had been found, according to which Wallenberg died in prison on July 17, 1947. The cause of death was heart failure. The document further stated that the NKVD (secret police) had rejected Colonel Smal'tsov's call for a post-mortem examination and the body was cremated.

But according to the Wallenberg commission, this was not the whole truth. Evidence obtained in the late 1950s and early 1960s from German prisoners-of-war returning from Russia indicated that Wallenberg had been seen in Lefortovo and Vladimir jails many years after the date of his alleged death.

According to a former prisoner-of-war, Wallenberg was in Tyshkov forced labour camp in Siberia in 1953, serving a 25-year sentence "for espionage". The reason for his detention in Russia was his alleged go-between role in Admiral Horvitz's last-minute attempts to secure a separate peace with Britain and America, the former prisoner added.

Another former prisoner-of-war told the Swedish commission that Wallenberg was not "in a fit mental state" and that was why the Russians could not return him.

1740/78/16

E/W - ONE HELPED

KRAUT AKTIV

MUNICH, DECEMBER 24 - (CND/FW) - THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE
WEST GERMAN NEWS MAGAZINE "DER SPIEGEL" DATED DECEMBER 26/1977:

Einer half

Der schwedische Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg verschwand 1945 in Sowjet-Gewahrsam. Erst jetzt gibt es eines halbwegs sichere Spur.

Hitlers Rüstungsminister Speer brauchte 100.000 Arbeitskräfte für den Bau von Jagdflugzeugen und forderte ungarische Juden an.

Past 400.000 wurden bis Ende Juni 1944 aus dem gerade von deutschen Truppen besetzten Ungarn nach Auschwitz geschickt und selektiert. Vermutlich wurde jeder zweite, weil nicht arbeitsfähig, vergast.

Die Transporte gingen weiter. Ein Schwede namens Raoul Wallenberg rettete Tausende Juden — aber wahrscheinlich konnte er sich nicht vor den Sowjets retten. In den mysteriösen Fall wurde jetzt etwas Licht gebracht.

Die Wallenberg-Story begann so: 1944, als die Transporte von Ungarn nach Auschwitz rollten, half nur einer — König Gustaf V. von Schweden ernannte als seinen Sonderbeauftragten den Architekten und Exportkaufmann Raoul Wallenberg, 32, zum 3. Sekretär seiner Gesandtschaft in Budapest.

Das US-Kriegsflüchtlingsamt (War Refugee Board), dem Präsidenten Roosevelt direkt unterstellt, stattete Wallenberg mit 100.000 Dollar aus — sowie einer Liste von korrupten Paßbeamten, Antifaschisten und anderen möglichen Helfern in Budapest. Großhüßersohn Wallenberg traf Anfang Juli 1944 in Budapest ein.

Der Diplomat entwarf und druckte ein Papier mit den drei schwedischen Kronen, vielen Stempeln und der Aufschrift, der Inhaber erwarte die Auswanderung nach Schweden und genieße bis dahin den Schutz der königlich-schwedischen Regierung. Ungarn erklärte sich nach einigen Zaudern bereit, 5000 dieser Schutz-Pässe anzuerkennen. Wallenberg gab 10.000 aus.

Er baute eine Hilfsorganisation auf, engagierte 400 jüdische Mitarbeiter, richtete Krankenhäuser und Küchen ein, kaufte rare Nahrungsmittel und Medikamente. Den Vatikan-Abgesandten in der Türkei, Roncalli — später Papst Johannes XXIII. —, gewann er dafür, Tausende von Juden in den Luftschutzkellern von Budapest taufen

zu lassen und so deutschem Zugriff zu entziehen: Sie galten für die ungarischen Behörden nicht mehr als Juden.

Als im Oktober die Sowjettruppen in Richtung Ungarn vorstießen, setzten die Deutschen den Antisemiten Szálasi als Regierungschef ein und jagten die Juden noch hektischer. Wallenberg gab weitere 5000 Pässe aus, mietete in Budapest 32 Wohnhäuser, richtete darin sein eigenes Getto ein und zog darüber die schwedische Flagge auf.

Meldete sein Informanten-Netz einen Deportationszug auf einem der Budapest Bahnhöfe, erschien dort bald Wallenberg mit allerlei Dokumenten, rief Befehle auf Schwedisch — und führte Hunderte von Gefangenen durch die Postenkette. Zusammengenommen rettete Wallenberg über 100.000 ungarischen Juden das Leben.

Am 16. Januar 1945 besetzten Sowjettruppen Wallenbergs Budapest Getto. Sowjetmarschall Rodion Malinowski befahl allen ausländischen Diplomaten, das Land zu verlassen. Am nächsten Tag begab sich Wallenberg mit zwei Sowjet-Offizieren in Malinowskis Hauptquartier.

In Begleitung sowjetischer Soldaten kehrte er noch einmal in sein Hilfsbüro in der Tatra-Straße Nr. 6 zurück und sagte, man werde ihn wieder zu Marschall Malinowski bringen: „Ich weiß nicht, ob als Gast oder als Gefangener.“

Seither sind Raoul Wallenberg und sein Fahrer verschwunden.

Die Stockholmer Regierung unternahm über 20 Demarchen. Eine Million Schweden unterschrieben eine Petition. Stalin selbst versprach dem schwedischen Gesandten eine gründliche Nachforschung nach Wallenberg.

Sowjet-Parteichef Chruschtschow schrieb 1964 beim Besuch in Stockholm, er habe „diese ewigen Mahnungen über eine erledigte Sache“ satt, und am nächsten Tag, ruhiger: Hunderttausende seien damals verschwunden, kein Wunder, daß man über einen einzigen Menschen nichts wisse.

Man wußte, 1946 war der schwedische Journalist Sandberg aus Sowjetland zurückgekehrt, wo er Wallenberg begegnet war. Der italienische Diplomat Claudio de Mohr hat berichtet, er sei vom April 1945 bis Anfang 1948 in der „Lubjanka“, dem Zentralgefängnis der Geheimpolizei in Moskau, Wallenbergs Zellennachbar gewesen.

Sowjetaußenminister Gromyko erklärte 1957 öffentlich, daß sich in einem Archiv eine Karteikarte angefundene habe, wonach Wallenberg am 17. Juli 1947 in der Lubjanka an Herzversagen gestorben und sein Leichnam ohne Obduktion verbrannt worden sei.

Jahre später hörte die schwedische Ärztin Dr. Nanna Svartz auf einem Medizinler-Kongress in Moskau von ihrem sowjetischen Kollegen Mjasnikow, er kenne Wallenberg, der sich „bei uns in einer Nervenklinik“ befinde. Bald darauf widerrief Mjasnikow: Er sei mißverstanden worden.

Deutsche Rußland-Heimkehrer berichteten, sie seien im Laper einem Schweden mit diesem Namen begegnet. Ein Este will Wallenberg 1953 im Lager Taischet (Sibirien) gesehen haben, ein Schweizer hätte angeblich 1954 im Gefängnis Wladimir mit ihm Klopfkontakt, wo der Deutsche Schoeggel, so sagt er, 1955 mit Wallenberg sogar in einer Zelle lag. Andere sollen den Schweden noch 1961/62 auf der Wrangel-Insel im Eismeer gesehen haben.

Die Mutter Wallenbergs, 86, wandte sich an zwei Männer, die ihrer Meinung nach allein noch helfen könnten: Sowjet-Chef Breschnew und Nazi-Jäger Simon Wiesenthal.

Sie appellierte im Sommer an „die höchste Macht in der Sowjet-Union ... der Sie in so hohem Grade zum Helsinki-Abkommen beigetragen haben“. Keine Antwort.

Der erfahrene Fahnder Wiesenthal suchte unter jüdischen Emigranten aus der UdSSR und fand den Ex-Kommunisten Menachem Melzer, der 1948 — also nach dem angeblichen Herztod Wallenbergs in der Lubjanka — Arzt in Workuta gewesen war. Als Melzer auf dem Krankenschein eines Häftlings den einzigen Namen „Raoul“ für einen Schreibfehler hielt, der „Paul“ heißen sollte, beharrte der Patient auf seinem Namen; er sei Schwede.

Wiesenthal stieß ferner auf einen ehemaligen Beamten des Sowjet-Gehemdesinstes KGB, der nach Israel ausgewandert ist. Dorthin flog Wiesenthal vorigen Montag, um den Mann ausführlich zu befragen: Er behauptet, noch 1975 sei Wallenberg, 63, in der Nervenhospital von Irkutsk gesichtet worden.

ДЕЛО ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА

Источник: шведское министерство иностранных дел. Отдел печати.

KRASNYI ARKHIW

Примечание редакции: во время визита ХРУЩЕВА в Швецию на прошлой неделе, департамент печати шведского министерства иностранных дел огласил следующее заявление относительно исчезновения Рауля ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА. Заявление было опубликовано на разных языках, в том числе на русском; текст приводим ниже.

Дело ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА началось в середине января 1945 года, когда шведский дипломат Рауль ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ был взят на попечение русскими войсками в Будапеште. В то время ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ был секретарем шведской миссии в Будапеште, и имел задание организовать помощь еврейскому населению. Он заведывал отделом под непосредственным начальством посла ДАНИЭЛЬСОНА.

Шведская миссия с согласия венгерского правительства выдавала евреям, которых нужно было спасти, так называемые защитные паспорта. Евреи могли жить в специально снятых миссией домах в части венгерской столицы - Пеште.

15-го января Пешт был занят советскими войсками и ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ оказался таким образом единственным членом посольства по ту сторону Дуная.

16-го января заместитель министра иностранных дел ДЕМАНСОВ сообщил шведскому послу в Москве СЕДЕРБЛУМУ о том, что ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ перешел на завоеванную территорию Будапешта, и что с советской стороны были приняты меры по защите ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА и его имущества.

В связи с тем, что Министерству иностранных дел сообщили о местопребывании остального персонала, но все еще не было никаких дальнейших сведений о ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГЕ, департамент выступил с рядом обращений к советскому правительству с просьбой указать местопребывание ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, и вернуть его в Швецию. С советской стороны последовал ответ, что ведутся энергичные поиски генеральным штабом, военной милицией, органами безопасности и т.п.

Целый ряд запросов посылались вплоть до 18-го августа 1947 года, когда Министерство иностранных дел СССР прислало ноту послу СУЛЬМАНУ от заместителя министра иностранных дел ВЫШИНСКОГО. В ноте сообщалось о том, что в результате тщательных поисков установлено, что ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ на территории Советского Союза не пребывает, и что советским властям о нем ничего не известно.

Между 1947 и 1951 гг. в Министерство иностранных дел не поступало никаких значительных данных по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА. Только когда из СССР на родину начало возвращаться большое число иностранных заключенных появились новые сведения о ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГЕ. В конце 1951 года и в начале 1952 года Министерство иностранных дел получило некоторые показания одного итальянского гражданина, который вернулся из заключения в СССР. Содержание одного из этих показаний было вполне правдоподобным. Суть этих показаний заключалась в том, что ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ находится в заключении в Москве.

В связи с показаниями итальянца 11-го февраля 1952 года вновь был выслан запрос, в котором, между прочим, требовалось, чтобы советское правительство приняло нужные меры для скорого возвращения ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА на родину в Швецию. После напоминания шведской стороной была получена ответная нота, текст которой гласил, что советские власти не располагают никакими дополнительными данными по делу Рауля ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, кроме указанных в августе 1947 года. За этим обменом нотами последовал целый ряд шведских запросов в Министерство иностранных дел СССР.

Одновременно с новой серией запросов продолжался сбор доказательств в ряде стран. Постепенно собралось много единогласных показаний от совершенно независимых друг от друга лиц. Министерство иностранных дел вступило также в контакт с человеком, который сидел в одной камере Лубянской тюрьмы в Москве с ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГОМ в начале 1945 года.

В течение поздней осени 1955 года и начала 1956 года продолжалась работа над материалом, и надлежащие свидетели подписали свои показания. Затем членам Верховного суда ЭКЛУНДУ и ЛИНДУ было дано поручение сопоставить часть показаний с остальными фактами. Оценка членов Верховного суда выразилась в письменном сообщении, которое министр иностранных дел вручил послу РОЛИОНОВУ 10-го марта 1956 года. Сообщение содержало между прочим пункт о том, что согласно членам Верховного суда

"не подлежит сомнению, что Рауль ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ после того, как он в середине января 1945 года оказался под эффективным советским арестом, пребывал в заключении в СССР, и что в соответствии с шведским делом приведенный в доказательство материал содержит неопровержимые доказательства этому".

Поворотный момент в деле наступил в апреле 1956 года в связи с визитом премьер-министра ЭРЛАНДЕРА и министра внутренних дел

ХЕДЛУНДА в Москве. Глава шведского правительства имел возможность вручить, наряду с другими, БУЛГАНИНУ, ХРУЩЕВУ и МОЛОТОВУ подробный отчет относительно шведской точки зрения. Была даже передана часть материала, приведенного в доказательство. В конце совещания представители советского правительства обещали, что будет сделано тщательное расследование участи ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, и что они сообщат о результатах этих расследований шведскому правительству.

В феврале 1957 года бывший в то время заместитель министра иностранных дел ГРОМЫКО передал послу СУЛЬМАНУ ответ советского правительства по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА: На основании оставленного шведского материала, говорилось в ответе, были проведены тщательные расследования. Был обнаружен документ за подписью врача Лубянской тюрьмы СМОЛЬЦОВА, судя по которому ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ скончался 17-го июля 1947 года.

Что касается ведения дела после 1957 года, то тут следовало бы сослаться на ответ министра иностранных дел НИЛЬСЕНА на интерpellацию УЛИНА от 3-го апреля 1954 года. Ответ заключался в следующем:

"Прежде всего относительно расследований по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, я хотел бы напомнить, главным образом то, что в 1957 году Министерством иностранных дел была опубликована Белая книга, после получения разъяснений, обещанных в СССР во время визита в Москве премьер-министра ЭРЛАНДЕРА и министра внутренних дел ХЕДЛУНДА в конце марта - начале апреля 1956 года. Разъяснение, полученное в феврале 1957 года, в основном содержало, что в связи с найденным документом в Лубянской тюрьме правительство СССР считает, что есть основание считать этот документ относящимся к ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГУ, а также, что из содержания документа следует прийти к заключению, что ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ умер в июле 1947 года в Лубянской тюрьме.

16-го февраля 1957 года был выслан шведский ответ на полученное в феврале 1957 года разъяснение советского правительства. Ответ этот также был опубликован в Белой книге. В нем, между innymi, говорилось о том, что шведская общественность справедливо возмущена тем, что стало известно по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА. Шведскому правительству трудно поверить, что вся остальная документация, кроме вышеупомянутой

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в советском разъяснении, относительно пребывания ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА в советских тюрьмах была полностью уничтожена. Поэтому правительство надеется, что, если в СССР появятся дальнейшие материалы, которые помогут установить что случилось с ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГОМ, то они будут переданы Министерству иностранных дел. Шведское правительство, в свою очередь, высказало готовность представить дальнейшую информацию по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, которая, по мнению шведского правительства, может иметь значение в продолжении расследования в СССР. Таким образом, шведское правительство считало, что в будущем следует продолжать поиски по всем имеющимся и новым следам. После продолжения расследований, которые как и прежде велись тщательно по тем же принципам, о пребывании ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА в Лубянской и Лефортовской тюрьмах, были даны показания лиц, вернувшихся из советского заключения, о том, что после 1947 года ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ сидел в тюрьме во Владимире, приблизительно в 30 шведских милях от Москвы. На основании этих сведений шведское правительство вручило 9-го февраля 1959 года ноту советскому министерству иностранных дел о том, что следовало бы установить, пребывал ли ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ во Владимирской тюрьме.

В ответ на это советское правительство сообщило 6-го марта 1959 года, что расследования, которые требовались в шведской ноте были сделаны, но что они пока не дали никаких новых данных, и что информация шведского правительства о пребывании ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА во Владимирской тюрьме не подтвердилась.

Даже после этого правительство старалось воспользоваться каждой подходящей возможностью, чтобы дать понять советским властям, как важно выяснение участи ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА.

Дополнительный материал, который был дан советским властям и подробности составленных заявлений по своему характеру не могут быть здесь опубликованы. Однако я могу подтвердить, что Премьер-министр в начале 1961 года выслал персональное послание Председателю Совета Министров Н.С. ХРУЩЕВУ относительно этого дела. Кроме того, я хочу напомнить, что во время моей поездки в Москву в мае прошлого года, я обсуждал дело как с Министром иностранных дел ГРОМКО, так и с Председателем Совета Министров ХРУЩЕВЫМ. И, наконец, как указывалось в печати, Премьер-министр говорил о деле ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА с Министром иностранных дел ГРОМКО во время визита

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последнего в Стокгольме две недели тому назад.
На все заявления советская сторона отвечает, что они ничего не могут добавить к тому, что советская сторона сообщила раньше, т.е. разъяснения в 1957 и 1959 гг. При повторных обстоятельствах притом объяснялось, что если бы ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ был жив, то он вернулся бы в Швецию."

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