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 WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG," KUTNER SAID.

WALLENBERG 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.

WALLENBERG WAS GRANTED HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TWO MONTHS AGO.

KUTNER SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WANTS THE SOVIET SUBMARINE CREW DETAINED UNTIL ITS GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES WALLENBERG'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.
STOCKHOLM, OCT 30 (UPI) -- THE RAOUl WALLenberg ASSOCIATION FRIDAY CALLED FOR THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE TRAPPED SOVIET SUBMARINE.

WALLENBERG 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 WALLenberg, 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 WALLenberg SUPPORTERS, REFUSED TO COMMENT.

IF ALIVE, WALLenberg WOULD BE 69.

(DPA) -- EIN VORSCHLAG DES SCHWEDISCHEN WALLenberg-KOMITEES, DAS U-BOOT GEGEN DEN SEIT 1945 IN DER SOWJETUNION VERSCHOLLenen UND MOEGLICHERWEISE NOCH LEBENDEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAOUl WALLenberg AUSZUTAUSCHEN, HAT KAUM AUSSICHT ANGENOMMEN ZU WERDEN. DAS SCHWEDISCHE AUSSENMINISTERIUM HIERT ES AM FREITAGMITTAG FUER NICHT WAHRSICHERLICH, DASS EIN AUSTAUSCH ERWOGEN WERDE. DER VORSCHLAG DES WALLenberg-KOMITEES SELT BISHER AUCH NOCH NICHT EINGEGANGEN, HIESS ES AUF DPA-ANFRAGE.

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

KRAASYI ARKHIV

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 KBG OFFICER, IN ANONYMOUS REPORTS FROM RUSSIAN DISSIDENTS SMUGGLED OUT FROM TIME TO TIME. THERE ARE THOSE WHO FEEL THAT WALLenberg HAS NOT TO BE ALIVE, IF ONLY BECAUSE IT IS TOO HARD TO CONTEMPLATE THAT SO COURAGEOUS A HERO COULD HAVE DIED SO ANONYMOUS A DEATH.


THEY GATHERED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GARDEN TO WATCH THE SIGNING OF THE LAW AND TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT PROMISE TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO DISCOVER WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLenberg. AMONG THE GUESTS OF HONOR WERE WALLenberg'S HALF-BROTHER AND HALF-SISTER, WHO FLEW IN SUNDAY NIGHT FROM SWEDEN, AND SIMON WIESENTHAL, THE LEGENDARY NAZI-HUNTER. "HE WAS A TRUE IDEALIST, A HERO IN THE CLASSICAL MODE," SAID ANNETTE LANTOS, whose HUSBAND, REP. TOM LANTOS (D-CALIF.), INTRODUCED THE BILL THAT MADE WALLenberg A CITIZEN. SHE HERSELF HAS WORKED FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS TO BRING WALLenberg'S CASE, HIS COURAGE TO PUBLIC AWARENESS, HOPING TO FIND A FINAL RESOLUTION TO HIS FATE. SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE AMONG THOSE WHO 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
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 HIM-
SELF, 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 WARTIME DAYS OF THE THIRD REICH. FOR SIX MONTHS, UNTIL THE
RUSSIANS MARCHED INTO BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG WAS EVERYWHERE,
DISTRIBUTING THOUSANDS OF SPECIAL PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS, SETTING UP 32
"SAFE HOUSES" THAT FLEW THE SWEDISH FLAG AND OFFERED A HEAVEN, THOUGH
NOT AN IMPREGNABLE ONE, TO THOSE SEEKING SAFETY, PULLING PEOPLE WITH
HIS BARE HANDS FROM THEIR PLACES IN THE DEATH MARCHES TO THE AUSTRIAN
BORDER, DEFYING ARMED GUARDS TO DRAG PEOPLE FROM THE CATTLE TRAINS
EVEN AS THE DOORS WERE BEING NAILED SHUT.

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

HE WAS NOT AS LUCKY WITH THE RUSSIANS AS HE HAD BEEN WITH THE
Germans. Three and a half weeks after the Russians entered Budapest,
Wallenberg and his driver left for the town of Debrecen in the
company of two Russian officers he did not know, he said at the time,
if he was going as their guest or in their custody. Then he
Disappeared.

First, the Soviets told his family that he was safe. Then they
said he had died in the street fighting in Budapest. And that was all
they said, until 1957, when Andrei Gromyko said that a prisoner named
Wallenberg had died of a heart problem at Lubianka Prison 10 years
before. (MORE) FW/
STILL THE REPORTS CAME THAT HE WAS ALIVE, AND IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THEY HAVE COME MORE FREQUENTLY, TANTALIZING, UNCONFIRMED, SMOKE FROM THE TORCH THAT BURNED SO BRIGHTLY IN BUDAPEST. HE WAS IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, SAID ONE. THERE WAS AN OLD SWEDISH INBLGOVESCHENSKII PRISON, SAID ANOTHER. IN 1977, JAN KAPLAN PHONED HIS DAUGHTER ANNA BILDER IN ISRAEL TO TELL HER THAT HE WAS BACK IN MOSCOW, HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON. "DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME," HE SAID WHEN SHE EXPRESSED CONCERN FOR HIS HEALTH. "WHY, WHEN I WAS IN BUTRYKA PRISON IN 1975, I MET A SWEDISH WHO TOLD ME HE HAD BEEN IN SOVIET PRISONS FOR 30 YEARS AND HE SEEMED REASONABLY HEALTHY TO ME."

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

WHEN ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN CAME TO SWEDEN TO RECEIVE HIS NOBEL PRIZE, SAID NINA LAGERGREN, WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, HE CAME TO VISIT HER PARENTS, WHO DIED LAST YEAR. "HE WAS QUITE CONVINCED THAT 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, RAOUl WALLENBERG IS 69 YEARS OLD. IF HE IS ALIVE, HE IS NOW, WITH HIS HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, "THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN HOSTAGE - 13,000 DAYS IN THE GULAG," ACCORDING TO ANNETTE LANTOS. "WHAT THIS REALLY DOES," SHE SAID OF THE DAY'S EVENTS, "IS TO SAVE AMERICA'S PUBLIC RECORD. OTHERWISE THERE WOULD BE A TERRIBLE DARK BLOT ON AMERICA'S RECORD OF MERCY. THERE WOULD BE ONE TIME THAT AMERICA HAD TURNED ITS BACK. AT LEAST WITH WALLENBERG WE KNOW THAT ONE ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO STEM THE TERRIBLE TIDE OF SLAUGHTER."

ANETTE LANTOS BELIEVES RAOUl WALLENBERG IS ALIVE. AS SHE STOOD IN THE WHITE HOUSE GARDEN SHE SAID, "I THINK LIKE A PHOENIX, HE WILL RISE AGAIN FROM THE ASHES."
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."
Asking 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)
LANTOS URGED SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV TO "COME CLEAN" "WE ARE N-O-T 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 BELOW THE SHADE OF THOSE TREES AND ENJOY THE RESPECT AND LOVE THAT SO MANY HOLD FOR HIM."
WASHINGTON, OCT. 5, (AP) - U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a resolution Monday giving honorary U.S. citizenship to Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, 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, Wallenberg 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, Wallenberg was seized by the Soviets in 1945. The Kremlin has said Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg as 'the Swedish savior' and said: 'What he did, what he accomplished was of biblical proportions."

Among those attending the ceremony were Wallenberg's sister and brother, Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, Swedish Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister and a delegation of Senate and House members.

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

The legislation also called on Reagan to ascertain from the Soviets whether Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg is credited with saving from the Nazis.

Lantos, in a speech on the House floor, said: 'Raoul Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg may be imprisoned.

Representative Peter W. Rodino said in supporting the measure in the House: 'Raoul Wallenberg'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.'
WORLD—NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COULD GO TO A DEAD MAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, OCT. 4

The nomination of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg committees around the world that the Soviets still hold the him prisoner.

Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg 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 1901 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, 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 160,000 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 Wallenberg'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 Alva Myrdal, a Swede and a long-time advocate of disarmament; Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe; Robert McNamara, recently retired president of the World Bank; and Bishop Desmond 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 branches of the United Nations: UNESCO, 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.
ONE FAVORITE IS AMERICAN JOYCE CAROL OATES, WHO IS SAID TO BE THE
CHOICE OF AUTHOR AND LITERARY CRITIC ARTHUR LUNDQVIST, 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," LUNDQVIST HAS SAID IN
EXPLAINING HIS REPORTED PREFERENCE FOR MISS OATES.
SOURCES AT THE ACADEMY SAY IT IS LARGELY THE OPPOSITION OF
LUNDQVIST WHO HAS KEPT BRITON GRAHAM GREENE, 77, FROM SELECTION.
LUNDQVIST IS SAID TO CONSIDER GREENE TOO COMMERCIALLY SUCCESSFUL --
"TOO MUCH AN ENTERTAINER."
CHURCHILL WAS THE LAST ENGLISH WRITER HONORRED, IN 1953.
IT IS POSSIBLE TOO THAT THE WINNER COULD BE A LESSER KNOWN WRITER
SUCH AS THE 1980 LAUREATE, THE EXPATRIATE POLISH POET CESLAW MILOSZ.
ONE SUCH NAME MENTIONED IS HUNGARIAN POET GYULA ILOESJ.

WB
E/W - HONOURING RAOUl WALLENBERG

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


With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest

Memories of the War Years in Hungary

KRASNYI ARKHIV

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U.S. - HOUSE APPROVES RESOLUTION GIVING WALLENBERG HONORARY 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
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, REUTERS -- TESTIMONY OF A SOVIET EMIGRE LIVING IN ISRAEL IN CONNECTION WITH MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl BREZHNEV 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 SOVIET UNION.

MR. MENAKER TOLD THE ISRAELI DAILY YEDIOT AHARONOT THAT MR. BREZHNEV HEADED THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE SOVIET 18TH ARMED 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 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.
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
SWEDEN EXPLORES BREZHNEV TIE IN WALLENBERG MYSTERY

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

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

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

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


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


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, wo er noch eine ,womöglich um Geld und Schmuck zu bolen, den ihm viele seiner Schützlinge anvertraut hatten.


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: Raoul’s Onkel, Jacob Wallenberg, hielt damals Kontakt zu deutschen Widerständlern, die einen Separatfrieden mit den Westalliierten anstrebten. Onkel Marcus Wallenberg hatte schon 1940 den Finnisch-sowjetischen Waffenstillstand geschmiedet.


Im selben Jahr erhielt in Moskau der invalide Sowjetbürger Jakow Leontjewitsch Lachowskij-Menker für sich und seine Tochter eine Ausreisegenehmigung nach Israel.

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

Jim war 1945 Sergeant im Regiment 571 der 317 Division, die zur 18. Armee der Ukrainischen Front (Befehlsführer General 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.


Bei einer Feier aus Anlaß des Brezhnew-Buches „Das kleine Land“ wird Jim acht Regimenters-Kameraden getroffen haben, darunter wieder Aminjew, den er diesmal direkt zum Fall Wallenberg befragte.


Nach dieser Unterhaltung wollte Aminjew nicht mehr mit Jim reden.

Jim will ein Buch schreiben. Er streut sogar den Verdacht aus, Brezhnew habe die bei Wallenberg gefundene Wertsachen und Gelder zweckentfremdet, Wallenberg sei außerdem noch am Leben. Er hofft, seine Entführungserfahrungen 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.
THE Swedish Government is investigating reports that Sweden may have been indirectly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Hungarian Jews from Nazi death camps in the closing stages of World War II.

Wallenberg, a member of the Swedish delegation, has been accused of failing to act to save Jews from deportation. He was arrested and taken to Moscow after the invasion of Poland. The report states that Wallenberg was later in the Soviet prison system.

Mikhailov, a leading Soviet official, has been accused of directly responsible for the deaths of Jews. The report states that Mikhailov was arrested and taken to Moscow after the invasion of Poland. The report states that Mikhailov was later in the Soviet prison system.

The report states that the Swedish delegation was unable to save Jews from deportation. The report states that the delegation was later in the Soviet prison system.
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.


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 INMATES HAVE SAID THEY SAW HIM ALIVE AFTER THAT DATE, WITH ONE SOURCE CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN THE DIPLOMAT AS LATE AS 1975.

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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.

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EDS THIS PICKS UP FF 81 OF EARLIER THIS AFTERNOON
Ließ Breschnew Raoul Wallenberg festnehmen?


STOCKHOLM, AUG. 8 (AP) -- A FORMER SOVIET RED ARMY LIEUTENANT CLAimed IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED BY A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER TODAY THAT SOVIET President LENNIO BREZHIWI WAS IN COMMAND OF A SPECIAL SQUAD THAT ABDUCTED SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC 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 BREZHIWE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE UNIT," YAACKOV LEONETIVICH 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 KNOW 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 SWEDIE DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, A STORY DISCLAIMED REPEATEDLY OVER THE YEARS IN A NUMBER OF TESTIMONIES BY EX-PRISONERS.

BREZHIWE, 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 BREZHIWE'S COMMAND.


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 BREZHIWE 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 MERCE 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 BREZHIWE PLAYED SINCE IT IS DOCUMENTED IN OFFICIAL SOVIET PUBLICATIONS."

"ONE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR WHAT BREZHIWE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THIS," ANGER ADDED.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, SUPREME COURT
JUSTICE INGRID GAERDE WIDEMAR, LATER SATURDAY TOLD THE DOMESTIC NEWS
AGENCY T-T THAT "WE HAVE KNOWN SINCE LAST FALL THAT BREZHIHEV
PERSONALLY ORDERED THE ARREST OF RAOUl WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST IN 1945
WHERE HE WAS SOVIET RED ARMY POLITBUK (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
WALLENBERG'S RELEASE," MRS. GAERDE WIDEMAR STATED.
"WHEN BREZHIHEV ALLEGES THAT WALLENBERG 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 BENNEDIC, WHO WAS SWEDISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN MOSCOW
1944-48, SAID BREZHIHEV 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 BREZHIHEV 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 WALLENBERG THE
ANSWER WAS THAT THE CASE HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE MILITARY AND
POLITICAL SECURITY ORGANS MVD AND NKVD (CAPS) AND THAT IT WAS OUT OF
THE REGULAR ARMY'S HANDS," COLONEL BENNEDIC COMMENTED. IL
WASHINGTON, August 4, (SPECIAL/KARNOWSKI) -- Two American mayors declared today "Raoul Wallenberg Day" in their cities to honor the 69th birthday of the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary.

Wallenberg 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 Marrian Barry of Washington, D.C. proclaimed today "Raoul Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg's actual fate.

San Francisco has already named a public high school after Wallenberg. 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 Wallenberg Street.

Wallenberg 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, Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg in 1945. AE/BOR
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 owe their lives. The Jewish wife of Hungary’s fascist Foreign Minister, Baron Gabor Kemenyi, was his mistress, and she obtained permits and signatures for him which even the Gestapo respected. (Elisabeth Kemenyi is still alive in Munich; Gabor Kemenyi 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 Benzczur Street, a house under the protection of the International Red Cross where 25 prominent Jews had found refuge.

Steven Rabi, now a New York businessman, recalls his arrival: “He looked pale, thin and exhausted. I thought 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. He 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 Russia, 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 Malinovsky, 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 Equitable utca where he told an assistant to the office in 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 Minister told the Swedish Legation in Moscow: “Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings.”
Four years later, in 1958, there were some developments. Professor Natalia Swarts, on a visit to Moscow, took up the Wallenberg case with Professor A. L. Smolotov, whom she knew from several years. Myasnikov told her that he had never known Wallenberg and that he was his patient. He refused to hear about Wallenberg and said that he could not talk any more about it. However, he did not deny the existence of Wallenberg.

From this, Gromyko wrote, the conclusion should be drawn that Wallenberg was interned 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 Smolotov, "no one" had seen or heard of Wallenberg.

In the following 10 years a mass of information reached Sweden from people released from Soviet prisons. Some of this material could be classified as hearsay. But in December 1978 a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, now living in Israel, gave an interview to The Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv about a detailed account of Wallenberg's status in Soviet prisons in the 1950s. He claimed he had been in Butyrky prison in Moscow in 1948 and that Wallenberg had been imprisoned for 30 years. On the basis of the Kalpan 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 knew that Kaplan had 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 without saying where he would never see him again, because he had been arrested in "anti-Soviet activities." Her revelations about Wallenberg were later confirmed by Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP, among others.

The British Government refused to release the report of the British delegation to Moscow, which was led by Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP, among others. The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret." The American Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd, recommended that the report be classified as "top secret."
WASHINGTON, JULY 15 (CND/AP) - 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 MINSTER 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
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 COMPRISING 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
FAILURES 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 CONVINCATION 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 HAD 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 JUNS 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."
WASHINGTON, JUNE 5 (SPECIAL/BISCHOFF) -- B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL Thursday honored Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust, for his "courage and humanitarianism" by awarding him the organization's presidential citation.

The award was accepted by Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg'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 Wallenberg for saving the lives of 100,000 Jews in Budapest during the closing months of World War II. Wallenberg 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. Congressmen Thomas Lantos and his wife, Annette. Congressman Lantos sponsored the resolution calling for Wallenberg's honorary U.S. citizenship.

Lantos, who now lives in California, was 16 years old when Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg obtained a false passport that enabled her to flee to Portugal.

Wallenberg disappeared 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 Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg is not dead.

Mrs. Lantos said "many important people" -- she mentioned U.S. representatives and senators -- are "seriously pondering the Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg'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.
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
WALLenberg.

WALLenberg 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 Wallenberg, who would be 69, 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
Wallenberg, told a joint hearing of the subcommittees today that he
is convinced Wallenberg is still living in a Soviet prison.

Lantos mentioned dozens of witnesses, including one as recent as
late last year, who reported seeing Wallenberg alive and in fairly
good health.

The resolution proclaims Wallenberg an Honorary Citizen and urges
the president to "ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of
Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom."

Only one other person has been given honorary citizenship --
Winston Churchill.

No 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 to Wallenberg "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
Wallenberg case."

He added that it was the "intention of the U.S. government to
continue to express our concern over the Wallenberg case at every
appropriate opportunity."

Lantos and other Congressmen who testified for the resolution
noted, however, that the State Department has no-t been willing to
release most of its documents on the Wallenberg 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
Wallenberg, 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."

IL
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 WHOM 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. не только до того,

как проклял его советский архитектор ГУЛАГ.

Рауля Валленберга

Оказавшись, по просьбе Шведского Комитета, созданныго для выяснения судьбы Рауля Валленберга, с "Памятной запиской" Министерства иностранных дел СССР от 6.2.1957 года, хочу со всем определенностью заявить, что неправдоподобным, по меньшей мере, является утверждение, что "советские органы произвели тщательный просмотр архивов, относящихся к учету заключенных и следственным делам, с целью обнаружения возможных свидетелей о Валленберге.

Общепризнанно, что на каждого подследственного, попавшего в организованные органы госбезопасности СССР, имеется "дело" (досье), которое с прицелом "хранить вечно" находятся в архивах КГБ.

Из самой "Памятной записки" усматривается, что Валленберг содержался в Лубянке тогдашнего МГБ СССР по 17.7.1947 года. Следовательно, Валленберг более трех лет находился в полной изоляции (безусловно, в одиночуже), в качестве подследственного, в то время как срок содержания под стражей не может превышать десяти месяцев.

Вместо того, чтобы в течение года "трудиться" над составлением пожизненной "досье" до начала до конца "Памятной записи", следовало ОБОЗРЕТЬ "следственное дело Валленберга", где, несомненно, имеются документальные данные о постели его пачальной части. Эту неоспоримую оплошность можно и нужно было исправить.

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

Конечно, проще всего возложить вину за все "случайности" на Абакумова, тем более, что он расстрелян в 1954 году и ничего сказать по существу вопроса не может. Однако, какому человеку, осведомленному о существующих в СССР порядках, ясно, что на Абакумова, ни кто-либо другой не рискнул бы учинить дикую расправу над дипломатом дружественного государства (кстати сказать, оказавшего гостеприимство Ленину при его поездке в Германию через Стокгольм в Петроград в апреле 1917 года), без свидетельства высшего руководства — Политбюро или лично Сталина, которому Абакумов докладывал дела "государственной важности".

Вот почему, "наследники Сталина", в том числе терпеливый член Политбюро А. Граминский, подписавший "Памятную записку" в бестыдство заместителем министра иностранных дел, вскоре уклоняются от правдивого освещения всех обстоятельств, связанных с "делом" Валленберга, ограничиваясь лицеверными обобщениями обвиняемых.

Единственный "документ", на который ссылается автор "Памятной записки" — "рукописный рапорт начальника санитарной Лубянской тюрьмы Смольцова, не выдерживает серьезной критики.

Дело в том, что начальник санитарной Лубянской тюрьмы Смольцова, как "СМЕРЩ", и он был расстрелян в подвале Лубянки в П, как это часто практиковалось в то время, он был "ликвидирован" при активном участии врачей Смольцова (как утверждает сам Смольцов, он "честно наблюдал за Валленбергом") — именно поэтому, чтобы скрыть совершенное здлление, а его исполнителей "выгнали из воды". Было ясно "приказано" труп кремировать без вскрытия.

Не подлежит сомнению, что "рукописный рапорт" Смольцова о "внезапной смерти" Валленберга предположительно (изза инфаркта миокарда) был сфабрикован "на всякий слу"чай", чтобы представить происходившее в Лубянской тюрьме в ночь на 17.7.1947 года кровавую драму в благоприятном освещении.

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

Смехотворной является сделанная рукой самого Смольцова на его же рапорте надпись о том, что он об этом "ЧП" якобы "даложил" министру.

Я знал Смольцова, мне доводилось сталкиваться с ним почти ежедневно в течение длительного времени, когда он "руководил" операцией по нанесению вреда пищи после объявленной мной голодающей во внутренней (как она тогда именовалась) тюрьме; я знаю как изведомшим свидетельством его не назовешь, но он был слишком мелкой сошкой на Лубянских задворках, чтобы быть взятым к министру и лично ему докладывать.

К тому же, на начальном этапе отношения преобразовало, а Сталин выполнил эту пьесу без задержек совета, случившегося в ночь, что через 2 в месяц жизни Сталина, его сравнительно молодого и здорового человека, не стало; не изначально, что он закончил свой жизненный путь в том же подвале Лубянки, где он участвовал в "ликвидации" сталинских заведений.

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

Родственниками погибших в тюрьмах и лагерях выдается органами записи актов гражданского состояния (ЗАГС) свидетельства о смерти с указанием причин смерти; при исполнении приказа сотрудникам, участвовали и "причину смерти" делали записи.

В данном же случае советские органы не представили свидетельства установления факта, 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 фосмоли...
Что же произошло в ночь на 17.7.1947 г.? 

Найболее вероятной является следующая гипотеза: в отношении Валленаура состоялся «приговор» о высшей мере наказания по обвинению в шпионаже (впрочем,씬киговского командира). Валленауэр был, впрочем, каторжником, и в его смерти не было особой причины. Тем не менее, было запрещено уничтожать его тело. В итоге, тело Валленаура было перезахоронено в московском крематории, и его имя в дальнейшем было забыто.

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

New York Times

Krasnyi Arkhiv

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 neglected 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 60 Minutes program on the New York Times Magazine, and may soon become a movie.

The reason for his 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 stature to her cause. Ninas 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 in 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 kids, but never actually 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 vote 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."
WASHINGTON, MARCH 26 (CND/UP1) -- 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
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 NAZIextermination camps. AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. WAR REFUGEE BOARD, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT WALLENBERG TO BUDAPEST 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 HA DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN PRISON IN 1947. NEITHER THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT NOR WALLENBERG'S FAMILY ACCEPTED THIS STATEMENT BECAUSE IT CAME WITHOUT THE USUAL DOCUMENTS AND BECAUSE HIS NAME WAS MISSPelled ON THE SINGLE NOTE PROVIDED AS EVIDENCE.

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

OFFICIAL AMERICAN SUPPORT WAS IMMEDIATE: PRESIDENT CARTER RAISED THE WALLENBERG QUESTION, AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT Pressed THE INQUIRY. THE 96TH CONGRESS PASSED A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION HONORING WALLENBERG AND CALLED ON OUR DELEGATION TO RAISE HIS CASE AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. IN MADRID, SEN. PELL JOINED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION LED BY MAX M. KAMPelman IN AN APPEAL FOR WALLENBERG. WHEN THE SOVIETS RESPONDED TO ANY OF THESE INQUIRIES, THEY MERELY REPEATED THE 1957 STATEMENT. (PTO)
STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18 (UPI) -- 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 RAUL WALLENBERG (WALLENBORG) 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 RAUL 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.

WALLENBORG WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AFTER HE HAD SAVED AN ESTIMATED 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWISH CHILDREN 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 WALLENBORG WAS STILL LANCIING IN SOVIET CUSTODY.

THE SWEDEN HAS 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-580)
USSR — ESTONIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST GETS FOUR YEARS

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18 (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.

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 RAOUl WALLenberg.

WALLEnBERG 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
USSR--ESTONIAN DISSIDENT, CLAIMING WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG -- 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 WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET
FORCES IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG
WHEN KGB POLICE AGENTS ARRESTED HIM IN THE ESTONIAN COASTAL CITY OF
PARNU.

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

CB/WD /
Munich, March 2 (CND) -- the following article appeared in New Statesman, Feb 27, 1981

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 1973 he had met an unidentified Swede who had apparently been in prison for thirty years. Other partially corroborated glimpses of Wallenberg include: the Vorchne-Uralisk prison in the Cheboksarsk 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 Hungarian 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 unparallel 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 Debrecen 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.
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
WORLD - WALESA, ORLOV, WALLENBERG 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.


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 N-O-T ELABORATE.  SL/AE
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 RFER/L 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)
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, RAOUl WALLENBERG, WHO HAS BEEN REALLY SERVING THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF HUMANITY, HAS BEEN IN GULAG CAPTIVITY FOR OVER 13,000 DAYS. AND YET N-O SOVIET ASSETS HAVE BEEN FROZEN, NO SOVIET DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED TO RETALIATE FOR THE CONSIDERABLE INJUSTICE COMMUNED 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 RAOUl WALLENBERG WITH AT LEAST AS MUCH VIGOR AS WE HAVE PROTESTED THE INCARCERATION OF OUR OWN DIPLOMATS IN IRAN."
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.

Unter besonderem Schutz der Roten Armee


Es war das letzte Mal, daß man Wallenberg als freien Menschen gesehen hatte.


Es war das letzte Mal, daß man Wallenberg als freien Menschen gesehen hatte.


1. André Schmiglewitsch, ein in Paris lebender Russe, sagte aus, daß er im Dezember 1947 mit Wallenberg im Ljublanka-Gefängnis die Zelle teilte.


TASS: „Geschrei um Wallenberg“


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 Nobelpreiskomitee, „wenn Raoul Wallenberg der Nobelpreis zuerkannt würde. Ich würde mich glücklich schätzen, wenn Sie diese meine Erklärung in Ihrem Appell erwähnen würden.“


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


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


Prominente Teilnehmer


Fragen an Moskau


1200/24
Munich, Jan. 19 - (CND/EC) - following article appeared in today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (left-lib) titled: "Fackeln vor der Sowjetbotschaft"

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 HERE 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 EDITORIALLY 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 DAGBLADET, 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 NYHETEN (LIBERAL), SAID:

"THE RAOUl WALLENBERG HEARING WAS BOTH FOR THE GOOD AND BAD FOR THE ORGANIZERS...WHEN THE SOVIET MOUTHIECE 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 COMMITEES 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 NYHETEN SUGGESTED. WD/
E/M-- PANEL URGES REOPENING OF WALLENBERG CASE

BY JOHN VINOCUR

Krasnyi Arkhiv

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOWEVEr, THE RUSSIANS CHANGED THEIR STORY IN 1957, WHEN REPORTS
FROM RETURNING PRISONERS OF WAR MENTIONED WALLENBERG. FOREIGN
MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO REPORTED THAT A SEARCH OF PRISON ARCHIVES
SHOWED THAT WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG 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. WALLENBERG, 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)
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 SWEDISH AGENT.

AN AMERICAN, MARVIN W. MAKINEN, A PROFESSOR OF BIOPHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1961 AND SERVED 28 MONTHS IN PRISON ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES, TOLD THE PANEL A CELL MATE SPOKE TO HIM OF THE PRESENCE OF A SWEDISH AGENT AT A TIME WHEN OFFICIALS IN STOCKHOLM KNEW OF NO OTHER POSSIBLE SWEDISH PRISONERS IN THE SOVIET UNION EXCEPT WALLENBERG. "WE 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, GIDI ON HAUSSNER, THE CHIEF ISRAELI PROSECUTOR IN THE TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN. "THEREFORE, WE CLING TO THE IDEA THAT HE IS ALIVE. TA
STOCKHOLM, JANUARY 16 (CND/SPECIAL/SAARSEN-KARLSTEDT) -- THE TWO-DAY WALLENBERG HEARING OPENED IN STOCKHOLM YESTERDAY WITH A PUBLIC SESSION ARRANGED BY THE SWEDISH RAUL WALLENBERG® ASSOCIATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE.

THE HEARING IN THE POMPOUS 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 SHINKEVICH, 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.

SHINKEVICH SAID HE WAS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE PRISONER WAS A SWEDISH-NAME 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 NOT ENOUGH OF UNNAMED WITNESSES AND UNIDENTIFIED SOURCES.

BUT THEY LISTENED MORE CALMLY TO ANOTHER WITNESS, MARVIN MAKINEN, 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.

MAKINEN 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 KRUNINSH 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 VAN 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 HEARING.

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. 86/
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 WALLENBERG.

THE SOVIETS HAVE OFFICIALLY LISTED WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG COMMITTEE," SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE" EXISTED TO SHOW THAT WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG’S BEHALF.

THE SOVIETS ARRESTED THE SWEDISH 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 INTERANTIONAL 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 WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE.

STOCKHOLM, JAN 16 (REUTERS)--SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG 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, ORGANIZED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES, PRODUCED STATEMENTS, MAINLY FROM ANONYMOUS SOURCES, THAT HR WALLENBERG LIVED ON AFTER 1947.

MEMBERS OF WALLENBERG 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.)
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 RUDAPEST 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.
Munich, Jan. 19. (CNJ/EG) - following article by Guenter Graffenberger appeared in the West Berlin daily DER TAGESSPIEGEL (right-lib) of Jan. 16, 1981; titled: "Was Schweden im Fall Wallenberg versaumte."

Von unserem Korrespondenten
Stockholm, 17. Januar


Keine Augenzüge

Um das Ergebnis vorwegzunehmen: bei dem zweigleisigen Verhör in Stockholm ist nichts Neues gesagt worden, um etwa die soweit geäußerte Behauptung zu widerlegen. Da traten, nach dem auf der anderen Seite die Kamerad und Mikrophone, schilderte, was er über Wallenberg wußte. Aber dabei gab es nicht einen, der auch wirklich mit Wallenberg über 1947 hinaus zusammengewesen war.


Nicht einmal der frühere schwedische Ge-sandte in Moskau 1945/46, Staffan Soederblom, hatte viel Aufhebens von dem Verschwinden Wallenbergs gemacht, als er zu Stalin vorgelassen worden war. Soederblom klagte über das schlechte Verhalten der Ordnungspolizei. Er war ihm ein „inoffizieller Gesandter der Schweden“.

Kritik am Außenministerium

Ganz schwedischer Volk konnte vor knapp einem Jahr diese Passage lesen, als das Stockholmer Außenministerium etliche Akten zur Fall Wallenberg freigegeben hatte. Auf den Ruf des Volks, warum Soederblom nicht der damalige Außenminister, Anwalt Arne Hagerhorn, war (Hichmann-Ankläger) gab dies offen zu.

Niemand kann wohl annehmen, daß der heute 88jährige Wallenberg 36 Jahre lang in sowjetischen Straflagern ausgesetzt habe. Der Exil-Revisor Kronin Lubarinski, der vor dem Symposium ausgesagt, sprach eigentlich das aus, was viele denken, daß es nämlich leider allzuviel gibt, die den Fall Wallenberg ausnutzen, 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 leider verstorben sei. Der schwedische Historiker Hans Villius erklärte, bisher habe niemand die Echtheit des Todesattests widerlegen können, alles andere seien Spekulationen. Die Schweden hätten ja sich selbst zuzuschreiben, daß die Kapitel Wallenberg eines der traurigsten in der schwedischen Nachkriegsgeschichte ist.

Ein ausländischer Journalist, der mehrere Schweden beim Symposium immer wieder fragte, wurde von ihnen in all den Nachkriegsjahren nicht energischer nachgefragt. So wurde ihm die Antwort: „Millionen Menschen waren ja damals spurlos verschwunden, warum sollten wir da wegen eines Wallen-berg soviel Aufhebens machen?“
München, Jan. 16 - (UND/EC) - following article by Günter Grassenberg in the West Berlin daily DER TAGESSPIEGEL (rightlib) of Jan. 15, 1981; titled: "Sowjetischer General wusste von Wallenberg"

Von unserem Korrespondenten

Stockholm, 14. Januar


Gerade am Vorabend des Symposiums hat sich ein neuer Zeuge gemeldet und bringt ein bisher geheimes Verhörprotokoll des sowjetischen Generals Kupriyanov mit, der selbst Gefangener unter Stalin war und später rehabilitiert wurde und zwischen 1952 und 1956 mit Wallenberg zusammenarbeitete. Wallenberg habe ihm mitgeteilt, daß er 1947 Gefangenen verurteilt wurde, und Kupriyanov habe angenommen, daß Wallenberg den Sowjets vor dem Krieg durch die einflußreichsten 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 Polen gebebt und habe damit rechnen müssen, dabei sein Leben zu riskieren.

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


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 red-handed.

**WALLENBERG COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING IN STOCKHOLM**

LD151756 Moscow TASS in English 1718 Gmt 15 Jan 81

["In Unseemly 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 unseemly 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-Soviets are attending the "international hearing in the Wallenberg case". Among these anti-Soviets are "cold war" patriarch Winston Churchill, a rabid anticomunist 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-Sovieter 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.
MUNICH, JANUARY 14 (CNS/SP)—AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING OPENS IN STOCKHOLM TOMORROW INTO THE CASE OF RAOUl (WALLENBERG), THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCUPIED HUNGARY IN 1945.

THE HEARING AIDS TO FOCUS WORLD ATTENTION ON ONE OF THE MOST ENDURING PUZZLES OF THE CENTURY — WHAT HAPPENED TO THE YOUNG SWED 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-0-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 — WALLENBURG — 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 CONFINE IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. THE RUSSIAN SCIENTIST LATER DENIED THE STORY AND CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD. (PTO)
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 SWEDISH MOSCOW'S BUTFIRKA 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 SWEDISH 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 ALEKSEI KOSYGIN MERELY REPEATED THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN 1947 AND THERE WAS NOTHING TO ADD.


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 RECANTATION 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...
Munich, 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 1947.

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 1975, 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 and it will have to be checked at the hearing," says Mrs. Ingrid Widman, the Swedish Supreme Court Judge who will chair the panels. "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 apparently quite separate from reports in the last couple of years which came by way of Russia and Israel.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Wallenberg, a merchant, saved his half-brother, to Mrs. Annette Lantus, wife of an American Congressman, rescued a child by Wallenberg, Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, the tracer of war criminals, and Dr. Gideon Hausner, 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.

KRASNYI ARKHIV

His half-sister, Mrs. Nina Lagergren, describes it as "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 range of interest 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 Lantus, wife of an American Congressman, rescued by Wallenberg as a child in 1944, to Mrs. Simone Wiesenthal, the tracer of war criminals, and Dr. Gideon Hausner, 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.
E/W -- STOCKHOLM HEARING TO CALL ATTENTION TO WALLENBERG CASE
BY KARL-ERNST JIPP
STOCKHOLM, 12. JAN. (DPA) -- SEIT 35 JAHREN WIRD DER SCHWEDISCHE
DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG IN SOWJETISCHEN GEFANGNISSEN FESTGEHALTEN.
DAVON SIND DIE MITGLIEDER DER WALLENBERG-VEREINIGUNG IN SCHWEDEN
UEBERZEUGT, DIE AM DONNERSTAG UND FREITAG EIN INTERNATIONALES HEARING
IN STOCKHOLM VERANSTALTEN WIRD.
EINEM Gremium bekannter Persoenlichkeiten sollen neue Beweise
DAUER VORGELEGt WERDEN, DASS RAOUl WALLENBERG NOCH AM LEBEN IST,
KUNDigte der Vorsitzende der Vereinigung, INGRID GAERDE WIDEMAR, an.
AUF Diese Weise soll die Weltoeffentlichkeit auf das Schicksal
des Schwedens 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 offentlichen Meinung soll die sowjetische
Regierung bewogen werden, Raoul Wallenberg freizulassen oder, wenn er
Tatsaechlich nicht mehr leben sollte, dauber Beweise vorzulegen.
Seit 1945 hat man sich in Schweden bemueht, das Raetsel um Raoul
Wallenberg aufzuklaeren, der gegen ende des zweiten Weltkrieges als
32jaehriger Botschaftsssekretar nach Budapest ging, um viele Juden
vor dem Marsch in die Konzentrationslager zu bewahren.
ER STELLTE ZU DIENSEM ZWECK DEN VERFOLGTEn schwedischen
SCHUTZPAESSE AUS UND WAR SO ERFOLGREICH, DASS ER SICH DEN ZORN VON
ADOLF EICHMANN UND ANDEREN SS-SCHERben 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
Ausserministerium wiederholt in Moskau vorstellig und ersuchte um
auskunft. Sogar Stalin wurde eingeschaltet.
Zunaehest erklarten die sowjets, Wallenberg sei ihnen unbekannt.
Nach erneuten Anfragen aber teilt man sie mit, er sei im Juli 1947 im
Luftballon-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 Vorstoess des
damalgten schwedischen Ministerpraesidenten OLA ULLSTEN ab.
Inzwischen muss die offizielle sowjetische Version vom Tod
Wallenbergs stark angezweifelt werden. Bis in juengste Zeit tauchten
immer wieder Berichte ehemaliger haeftinge auf, dass Wallenberg noch
lebte. 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 Moglichkeit 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 konne nicht
ausgeschlossen werden, dass die Kutter oder Schiffe von den Russen
aufgebracht und die Besatzungen wegen angeblicher Spionage in
Gefaengnisse 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 Schwedern in der
Sowjetunion und Polen gehoert, aber niemals handfeste Beweise
bekommen.
(PTO)
IMMER NEUE ZEUGEN MELDEN SICH JEDOCH UND BERICHTEN ÜBER WALLENBERG. DIE HALBGESCHWISTER DES DIPLOMATEN, NINA LAGERGREN UND DER PHYSIKPROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL, ARBEITEN DESHALB UNERMÜDELICH DARAN, DEN SCHLEIER DES GEHEIMNISSES UM RAOUl WALLENBERG ZU ZERREISSEN. IN MEHReren LÄNDERN, SO IN DEN USA, GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND ISRAEL, HABEN SICH Zudem WALLENBERG-KOMITÉS GEBILDET. SIE WERDEN VERTRETER ZUM STOCKHOLMER HEARING ENTSENDEN.

DEM INTERNATIONALEN Gremium, das im 'GRAND HOTEL' tagen wird, gehöre unter anderem SENATOR PATRICK MOYNIHAN UND PROFESSOR ELIE WIESEL AUS DEN USA, DIE BRITISCHEN PARLAMENTSABGEORDNETEN WINSTON CHURCHILL (Ein Enkel des gleichen Namens) und GREVILLE JANNER, DER FRANZÖSISCHE MEDIZIN-NOBELPREISER ANDRE LWOFF, DER FRÜHERE ISRAELISCHE EICHMANN-ANKLÄGER GIDEON HAUSER UND DER NAZI-JAEBER SIMON WIESENTHAL AUS WIEN AN.

DIE MITGLIEDER DER WALLENBERG-KOMITÉS, unter ihnen viele, die dem mutigen Schweden ihr Leben verdanken, sind entschlossen, nicht aufzugeben. Der Gedanke sei ihnen unerträglich, so sagen sie, dass der jetzt 68 Jahre alte 'HELD VON BUDAPEST' in einem KERKER GRAUSAM LEIDEN MÜSSE UND EINER TOTALITÄREN STAATSRAESON GEOPFERT WERDE.

BEI DEM HEARING WIRD DAS INTERNATIONALE Gremium eine entschließung verabschieden, die am sonnabend nach einem fackezug durch stockholm in der sowjetischen Botschaft übereinigt werden soll.
München, Jan. 15—(CND/EQ)—following article by Michael Naumann appeared in the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT (lib) of Jan. 15, 1981; titled: "Das Wallenberg-Raetsel"

"Das Wallenberg-Raetsel"

errettete

ungarischer Juden

vor Adolf

Eichmanns Todes

transporten. 1945

verhafteten

die Sowjets den

jungen Schweden

als 'Spion'. 1949

schildert Albert

Einstein den

Verschollenen für

den Friedensnobelpreis vor 1957 gibt

der Kreml bekannt,

Raoul Wallenberg,

sei in einem

Moskauer Gefängnis an "Herz

verzogen" gestorben.

Doch Oberhändige des 'Archipel

Gulag' haben ihn noch 1975 gesehen.

In dieser Woche soll ein internationales Wallenberg-Hearing in Stockholm beweisen, daß der Schwede noch lebt.

Stockholm, im Januar

"Das klare Empfinden: Alle sitzen wegen mich."

(Alexander Solzhenitsyn: Der Archipel Gulag)


Wallenberg, der unscheinbar im Außerem, 177 Zentimeter groß, sprachbegabt und durchsichtig, blendt mit sicheren Auftritt Eichmanns Enderlösner und seine ungarischen Komplizen; im Oktober 1944 trifft er zu einem denkwürdigen Gespräch mit Eichmann zusammen: "Herr Obersturmbannführer, Ihr Krieg ist verloren. - Der Schreibschmiedebär, der Columbus, Wallenberg, das Handwerk zu legen". Am Horizont bluteten die Geschenke der Stalinsorgel...


B/W (2) — THE WALLENBERG


Ein simpler Trick? Einer der Nutznießer, der ungarische Historiker Georg Barányi, erklärte später, „es handelte sich um eine wahre Wirksamkeit des Dokuments: „Es sorgte dafür, daß die deutschen und ungarischen Nazi-Behörden erkannten, daß jenseits ihrer brutalen Macht eine furchtbare moralische Kraft existierte, die sie unterlegen waren und die ihre Moralstunde dämpfte."

Als die deutsche Wehrmacht — angeheizt der nahenden Sowjettruppen und nicht etwa aus Humanität — Eichmanns Transportkapazitäten beschränkte, stellten die Kopfjäger 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.


Ein Herr von Erdmannsdorf beschwerte sich hingegen vor der 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; er 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.


Warum hatten die Sovjets ausgerechnet Wallenberg festgenommen? Seine Schwester Nina Largergren vermutete, daß der mitteleuropaßischen Tarnern des NKWD ein Mann wie der Schwede a priori verdächtig vorkommen mußte: „Warum, so werden sie gedacht haben, riskiert ein Sproß des Kapitalismus für andere Menschen sein Leben? Er mußte ein Spion sein...“ Die Frontalangriffe des NKWD auf die menschliche Verunsicherung füllten seit Kriegsende die siбирische Konzentrationslager und Gefängnisse — ohne Gerichtsverfahren wurde der „Zehner“ (zehn Jahre Gefängnis, Verbannung, KZ) ausgeteilt, in einer Marschlotterie, die ihren Chronisten in dem Dichter Solomjonsky finden sollte: „Kočeczjana, ein Ungar, bekam sein Zehnjahrestrakt auf dem Gang vorgelesen, in Russisch und ohne Übersetzung. Er begriff nicht, daß das, was er unterschied, ein Urteil war, wartete noch lange auf die Gerichtsverhandlung, erinnerte sich viel später in Lagerdumf auf den Vorfall, da ging’s ihm auf.“


„Jof Stalin: „Sagen Sie Wallenberg?“
Söderblom: „Ja, Wallenberg.“
(Josef Stalin schreibt den Namen auf ein Stück Papier.)

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


Das rote Ziegelsteingefängnis Leforovskaja 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 Sieht versperren soll. In jeder Zelle lebten zwei Gefangene. Die Vermengung mit den Nachbarzellen fand mit Klopf signals nach dem „5 mal 5-System“ statt; um zum Beispiel den Buchstaben „R“ zu klopfen, pochte man (gewöhnlich mit der Zahnzange) erst viermal, dann, nach kurzer Pause, dreimal:

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


Doch wem ist zu glauben? Der lebenserfahrenen Genossen eines Alexander Solchenciszyn, der immerhin elf Jahre lang "gesessen" (genauer: gearbeitet) hat, (Nach seiner Freilassung in den Westen versicherte er, daß ein Mephisto auch ein Jahrhundert im Archipel überleben könnte.) Den amtlichen Buhauptmännern des Kremli, den ungeborenen Hoffnungen der Russen Raoul Wallenberg?


Und doch wurde er offensichtlich gesehen, im Archipel - vor zwei Jahren. \(\text{E/W} - (4) - \text{THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY}\)


- 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 Kallan, war 1975 wegen "Schwarzmärktegeschäften" 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, rettete 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 gesessen hat."


Äußeminister Gromyko, bei Gelegenheit kürzlich vom schwedischen Premier mit den neuen Beweisen konfrontiert, hörte sich schwierig den Vortrag an und blickte gefangeweit zur Decke. Im vorigen Herbst hat die schwedische Regierung den verurteilten KGB-Spion Sig Bergling als Austausch für Wallenberg angeboten. Im Kreml zeigte kein Mensch an dem Geschäft Interesse.


Gorans Bücherregal biegt sich unter Lenin gesammelten Werken. Trotzki, meint er, hat Selbstmord begangen. Unser Gespräch wandert durch die ideologische Trümmerlandschaft Europas. Wir haben uns hinter Ruinen verschrankt, "Warum schreibt du nicht über das deutsche Mädelchen, das kürzlich in Argentiens Kerkern verschwunden ist?"

Ich habe keine theoretisch geschliffene Antwort zur Hand: "Sie haben mittlerweile vor den Tausenden von Menschen das Leben gerettet."

"Ist sie deshalb ein schlechter Mensch?" fragt Goran, und ich weiß nicht, was ich sagen soll.
Am Donnerstag wird in Stockholm eine zweitägige internationale Anhöhung (auf englisch: Hearing) eröffnet, die von der schwedischen Raoul-Wal lenberg-Vereinigung und dem Interna

Die Anhöhung ist der erste Schritt einer Reihe von Veranstaltungen, die zur Bekämpfung des Schutzes von Kriegsgefangenen, falls es ihnen gelingt, die internationalen Regierungen dazu zu bringen, die Reglementierung zu verbessern. Die Konferenz soll dazu beitragen, die Rechte der Kriegsgefangenen zu schützen und ihre Bedürfnisse zu berücksichtigen.

Die schwedische Regierung ist darüber hinaus bestrebt, die Rechte der Kriegsgefangenen zu schützen und ihre Bedürfnisse zu berücksichtigen. Die Konferenz soll dazu beitragen, die Rechte der Kriegsgefangenen zu schützen und ihre Bedürfnisse zu berücksichtigen.

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The Soviet Union has not done anything to Raoul Wallenberg.

Scandinavia, however, has done something. Scared by the Rio Pact, the Scandinavian countries have allowed, under the cover of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, a mixed international Soviet-Swedish commission to investigate the case of Raoul Wallenberg. This commission has been operating for several months in the Soviet Union, and is now working in the U.S.S.R. with the consent of the U.S.S.R. government.

The commission is composed of two Swedes, a Dane, a Norwegian, an Englishman, and a Russian

The Swedish authorities have not allowed the commission to visit Sweden, but it has been allowed to travel in the U.S.S.R. without restriction. The commission has been granted access to all the relevant files, and has been allowed to interview all the persons involved in the case.

The commission is expected to submit its report within a few months. The Swedish authorities are hoping that the report will be favorable to Raoul Wallenberg.

The Soviet authorities are also expected to cooperate with the commission, and to provide all the necessary assistance. The commission is expected to travel extensively in the U.S.S.R., and to interview all the relevant persons.

The U.S. government is also expected to cooperate with the commission, and to provide all the necessary assistance. The U.S. government is expected to provide all the necessary assistance, and to allow the commission to travel freely in the U.S.S.R.

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E/W--STOCKHOLM HEARING TO DISCUSS WALLENBERG CASE

STOCKHOLM, 11. JANUAR (AFP)--GENAU 36 JAHRE NACH DEM RAETESELHAFTEN VERSCHWINDEN DES SCHWEDELRADUL WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST WIRD IN DIESER WOCHE IN STOCKHOLM EIN NEUER VERSUCH UNTERNOMMEN, KLAHESTIE ÜBER DAS SCHICKSAL DES DAMALS 36 JAHREalten DIPLOMATHEN ZU SCHAFEN. IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEM "INTERNATIONALEN SACHAROW-KOMITEE" VERANSTALTET DER "SCHWEIDISCHEN VERBAND RAUL WALLSBERG" AM MITTWOCH UND DONNERSTAG EIN HEARING, ZUM VERREICH DER IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN IN DEN USA, GROSSBRITANNIEN, FRANKREICH UND ISRAEL GEGRENDETEN WALLENBERG-KOMITEES EINGELADEN WERDEN SIND. ES WERDEN ANERGUDEMEN DER BRITISCHE ABGEORDNETE WINSTON CHURCHILL, DER FRANZÖSISCHE MEDIZIN-NOBELPREISTRÄGER ANDRE WOLFF UND DER FUER NAZI-VERFOLGUNGSKENNER SIMON WIESENTHAL IN STOCKHOLM ERWARTET.

INZWISCHEN GILT ES ALS SICHER, DASS RAUL WALLENBERG IM WIDERSPRUCH ZU DEN OFFIZIELLEN MOSKAU BEHÄUPTUNGEN IN EINER SOWJETISCHEN HAFTANSTALT NOCH AM LEIBEN IST. DAFÜR SPRECHEN EBEREINSTIMMENDE ZEUGENAUSSAGEN, DIE IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN VOR ALLEM VON EHEMALIGEN INSASSEN SOWJETISCHER GEFANGNISSEN GEMACHT WURDEN. MOSKAU HATTE AUF ANFRAGE DER SCHWEIDISCHEN REGIERUNG 1957 VERSICHERT, WALLENBERG SEI 1947 IN EINEM SOWJETISCHEN GEFANGNIS AN EINEM HERZINFARKT GESTORBEN. BIS HEUTE IST DIE UDSSR BEI DIESER VERSIÓN GEBLIEBEN.

DER BANKIERSSOHN RAUL WOLLBERG WAR IM JULI 1945 ALS DIPLOMAT IN BUDAPEST EINGETREFFEN. IM AUFTRAG SEINER REGIERUNG UND IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DER VON ROOSEVELT GEGRÜNDETEN FLUECHTLINGSBEHÖRDE "WAR REFUGEE BOARD" HATTE ER DIE AUFBAUER, UNGARISCHE JUDEN DURCH DIE AUSSTELLUNG SCHWEIDISCHER PASSE VOR DER NATIONALSOSIALISTISCHEN VERFOLGUNG ZU BEWAHREN. AUF DIESE WEISE WURDE ER ÜBER 20.000 PERSONEN VON DEN KONZENTRATIONSLAGERN RETTEN. OHNE JEDER WIEDER EINES LEbenszeichen VON SICH ZU GEBEN, VERSCHWAND ER AM 15. JANUAR 1945, ALS ER NACH DEM SOWJETISCHEN EINMASSCH IN HAUPTQUARTIER DER ROTEN ARMEE VERSPRECHEN WOLLTE, DIE SOWJETISCHEN BERECHEREN INFORMIERTEN STOCKHOLM, SIE HAEENTEN WOLLBERG UNTER IHREN SCHUTZ GENOMMEN. ZWEI JAHRE SPÄTER ERKLEINERTE SIE AUF SCHWEIDISCHEN ANFRAGE, VON DER EXISTENZ DES DIPLOMATS NICHTS ZU WISSEN. AUF ERNEUTE STOCKHOLMER ANFRAGE TEILTE DER DAMALIGE STELLVERTRETENDE SOWJETRUSSENMINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO DANN 1957 MIT, WALLENBERG SEI 1947 AN EINEN HERZINFARKT IM MOSKAUER LUBLIANA-GEFANGNIS GESTORBEN.

SEITHER IST MOSKAU BEI DIESER VERSIÓN GEBLIEBEN, OBWOHL UNABHÄNGIG VONEINANDER MEHRERE EHEMALIGE INSASSEN SOWJETISCHER HAFTANSTALTEN IM LAUF DER LETZTEN JAHRE VERSICHERT HABEN, WALLENBERG LEBEND GESHEHEN ZU HABEN. 1978 SCHRIEB DER SOWJETISCHE JUDE JAN KAPLAN SEINER IN ISRAEL LEBENDEN TOCHTER, ER HABE 1975 IM GEFANGNIS VON BUTYRKA EINEN "SEIT 30 JAHREN EINSITZENDE SCHWEIZER DER SCHWEIZ" GESCHODEN. NACH DIESER MITTEILUNG SOLL KAPLAN FESTGENOMMEN WERDEN SEIN.

DAS RAETESEL UM RAUL WOLLBERG WURDE IM NOVEMBER VON MEHREREN EUROPÄISCHEN DELEGATIONEN BEI DER MADRIDER FOLGREUNAEREN AUF SICHERHEIT UND ZUSAMMENARBEIT IN EUROPA (KSZE) ZUR SPRACHE GEBRACHT. US-PRAESIDENT JIMMY CARTER ERNAHME BEI SEINEM WIENER TREFFEN MIT LEONID BREZHNEW IM VERWÄHLE JUNI DEN FALL, FÜR DEN SICH AUCH DER ISRAELISCHE MINISTERPRAEIDENT MENAHEM BEGINN JARES PERSÖNLICH INTERESSIERT HAT. DAMIT HAT DIE AFFÄRE SYMBOLWERT ERHALTEN, WIE DIE GENERALSEKRETÄRIN DES SCHWEIDISCHEN WALLINBERG-KOMITEES, SONIA SONENFELD, ERKLAERT.

1450/81/WB
STOCKHOLM 2 JAN (DPA)--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 hören, nach deren Aussagen Wallenberg wahrscheinlich noch immer in der Sowjetunion gefangen gehalten wird.


zu den Teilnehmern werden unter anderem der frühere Eichmann-Ankläger Gideon Hauser aus Israel, Simon Wiesenthal vom Dokumentationszentrum für NS-Verbrechen in Wien und der britische Parlementsabgeordnete Winston Churchill gehören. Auch die Vorsitzenden der Wallenberg-Komitees in Großbritannien, Frankreich und den USA werden anwesend sein.


Später wurden jedoch Berichte sowjetischer Häftlinge bekannt, wonach der Schwede noch am Leben sei. Zuletzt bat der schwedische Ministerpräsident Ende August 1979 die sowjetische Regierung um eine Überprüfung neuer Angaben über Wallenberg. Die Sowjetunion blieb in ihrer Antwort aber dabei, dass Wallenberg 1947 gestorben sei. WD/
E/W--WESTERN DELEGATION CHIEFS AT WALLENBERG NEWS CONFERENCE

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

THE THREE HEADS OF DELEGATION ATTENDED A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER IN MADRID TODAY TO SHOW THEIR SUPPORT FOR HER CAUSE. OUR CORRESPONDENT SAYS IT IS THE FIRST TIME THAT DELEGATION HEADS HAVE APPEARED AT ANY OF THE 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 GRUMPYKO, 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 SWED WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR THIRTY YEARS. SHE SAID THAT KAPLAN'S LETTER WAS PUBLICISED 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, LIECHENSTEIN, 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
E/W-WALLENBERG SISTER SAYS SHE HAS RECENT EVIDENCE HE'S LIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PELL SAID SEVEN COUNTRIES AT THE 35-STATE MADRID MEETING HAD BROUGHT UP THE MATTER. HE SAID THEY WERE SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, LUXEMBOURG, ICELAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN. IL
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 LUNDVIK, 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
Munich, Nov. 13 - (CND/BC) - following article by Julia Orli appeared in today's MUENCHNER MERKUR (cons) titled: "Grausames Geheimnis: Wie tot ist Raoul Wallenberg?"

Auf einer kleinen Bahnstatio


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

Dieser junge Mann weist sich als Raoul Wallenberg aus. Dritter Sekretär an der schweißenden Botschaft, dessen Aktionen sichere Dokumente, die beweisen, daß die Tausende wie Vieh zusammengerfertelt und für die Opferung ihres Lebens auf dem Altar des Rassenwahns bestimmten Juden unter dem Schutze der sowjetischen Sonderabteilung standen. Tatsächlich erwirkte Wallenberg mit seinem Engagement die Rettung dieser Menschen.


Mit der Aktion möchte die Wallenberg-Verbindung, wie ein Vertreter sagt, die schwedische Regierung "animieren, diesen Fall auf der gegenwärtigen KSZE-Konferenz zu erörtern."
INTRODUCTION WITH RAUL WALLENBERG/'S BROTHER
(EDS: AUDIO CUTS ON FOLLOWING WILL BE AVAILABLE)
MADRID, NOV. 12 (SPECIAL/ILIFF)--THE HALF-BROTHER OF RAUL
WALLENBERG CLAIMS THAT SOVIET SOURCES HAVE REPORTED SEEING THE FORMER
SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ON FOUR OCCASIONS 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 UPGING
THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IN MADRID TO PERSUE THE WALLENBERG CASE.

ALSO, A "RAUL 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"He was a great embarrassment to the Swedish Foreign Office," according to Carl-Fredrik Palmstierna, former secretary to Swedish King Gustav 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 Reintegration, 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
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 either in the Lubyanka or the Lefortovo prison in Moscow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was not until 1961 that a breakthrough appeared within reach. That year, an eminent Swedish professor
of medicine, Dr. Nanna Svartz, brought up the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in conversation with one of her Soviet colleagues, Dr. A. L. Myasnikov, during an international scientific congress. To her surprise, the Russian told Dr. Svartz he knew of Wallenberg and had heard he was in a mental institution in rather poor condition. The conversation, as all previous exchanges between the two scientists, was in German. Myasnikov was subsequently before Party Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, and later recounted 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 Biork-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 Bildt had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg until she received a telephone call from her father, a Moscow Jew recently released from a Soviet prison camp. Jan Kaplan, a former administrator of an operatic conservatory in Moscow, was jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketing, following his request for an exit visa to Israel. He was freed eighteen months later for health reasons. Kaplan told his daughter it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. “In fact,” Kaplan went on, “I met a Swede in the Butyrski prison in Moscow who has survived thirty years.” For nearly two years Anna Bildt 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 Soderblom 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,
Wallenberg (8)

Officials 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 sightings of 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 Stalinites were purged from the Kremlin’s ranks in 1957, did they not free him? Were they waiting for the Swedes to “put hard against hard,” as diplomat Per Anger claims, to come up with a bargaining chip stronger than a simple appeal to decency? The world will probably never get solid answers to the nagging questions that have overgrown this case like weeds.

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKHOLM, 2. NOVEMBER (AFP) - DER 1945 IN UNGARN VON DEN SOWJETS VERHAFTETE SCHWEIDSCHE DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG SOLL ENTGEGEN DER ERKLÄRUNGEN MOSKAUS AM LEBEN SEIN, MELDETE DIE SCHWEIDSCHE ZEITUNG "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" AM SONNTAG.

DER DIPLOMAT, DER WAHREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES IN BUDAPEST AKKREDITIERT WAR UND MEHREREN ZEHNUNDTAUSEND JUden DAS LEBEN GERETTET HATTE, INDEM ER IHREN SCHWEIDSCHE 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 SCHWEIDSCHEM "WALLENBERG-KOMITEE" LIEGEN NACH ANGABEN DER ZEITUNG JETZT WIEDER VIER ZEUGENAUSSAGEN VOR, DIE BESAGEN, DASS WALLENBERG SICH - LEBEND - IN EINEM RUSSISCHEN LAGER AUFAELT. WD/
WASHINGTON, OCT. 2 (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW) -- THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY PASSED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING "DEEP CONCERN" OVER THE FATE OF RAOUl (WALLENBERG), 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 WALLENBERG CASE. IT ASKS THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT "TAKE ALL POSSIBLE ACTION" TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ABOUT WALLENBERG'S PRESENT STATUS AND TO SECURE HIS RELEASE.

THE RESOLUTION, CO-SPONSORED BY 41 CONGRESSMEN, SAID WALLENBERG IS RECOGNIZED AS HAVING SAVED THE LIVES OF 20,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY DURING WORLD WAR TWO. AS A DIPLOMAT STATIONED IN BUDAPEST, WALLENBERG 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, WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE.

A SIMILAR RESOLUTION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN ACTED UPON YET.
THE WALLENBERG RESOLUTION (W/CN 100, SEPT. 24 -- ATT H) FW - 523

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 24 (SPECIAL/BARThOLOMEw) - THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION OF RAUL WALLENBERG INTRODUCED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"TO HONOR RAUL WALLENBERG, TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE URGES CONSIDERATION OF THE CASE OF RAUL 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, RAUL 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 RAUL 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 RAUL 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 RAUL 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 RAUL 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 RAUL WALLENBERG: NOW, THEREFORE BE IT..."
"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/
WASHINGTON, SEPT. 24 (SPECIAL/BARTHOLOMEW) -- THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING "DEEP CONCERN" OVER THE FATE OF RAOUl WALLENBERG.

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.
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/

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
MOSKAU LEHnte AUSTRASCH WALLENBERGS GEGEN SOWJETSPION AUS 1980

STOCKHOLM, 12. JUNI (AFP) - EINEN AUSTRASCH DES 1945 IN BUDAPEST VERSCHWUNDENEN SCHWEDISCHEN DIPLOMATEN RAUL WALLENBERG GEHEN EINEN SCHWEDISCHEN SOWJETSPION HAT MOSKAU IM VERGANGENEN JAHRE ABGELEHNT.

DAS BERICHAT Die STOCKHOLMER ABENDZEITUNG 'EXPRESSSEN' Am DONNERSTAG UNTER BERUFUNG AUF DEN EHEMALIGEN SCHWEDISCHEN AUSSENMINISTER HANS BLIX. DAS INFORMATION WURDE VON ZUSTÄNDIGER SEITE IN STOCKHOLM BESTÄTIGT.

DEN AUSTRASCH HATTE DER WESEN AGENTENTAETIGKEIT FUEHR 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 DERmeldung.

NACH OFFIZIELLER SOWJETISCHER VERSION IST RAUL WALLENBERG, DER GEHEN ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGS ZEHNTAUSENDE VON JUDEN IN UNGARN VOR DER SS GERETTE HATTE, IM JULI 1947 IN EINEM SOWJETISCHEN GEFAENGNIS GESTORBEN. STOCKHOLM VERFUEGT JEDOCH UEBER MEHRERE ZEUGENAUSSAGEN, WOONACH WALLENBERG NOCH IN SOWJETISCHER GEFAENGNISCHAFT LEBT. ER WAR IM JANUAR 1945 BEIM EINRUECKEN DER RUSSEN IN BUDAPEST VON SOWJETISCHEM MILITARER FESTGENOMMEN WORDEN.
E/W--SWEDEN SAYS IT HAS ASKED SOVIET UNION TO EXCHANGE WALLENBERG
(W/F-558/559) 1980

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 12 (REUTERS)--THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID
TODAY SWEDEN IS WORKING ON THE BASIS THAT LONG-MISSING SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE.

THE MINISTRY SAID SWEDEN HAS ASKED THE SOVIET UNION TO EXCHANGE
WALLENBERG FOR A CONVICTED SOVIET SPY.

WALLENBERG, 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/
Ullstens Gespräche in Moskau

**Ergebnisloser Verlauf**

**Von unserem Korrespondenten**

H. K. Moskau, 30. Mai


0950/80/67


Gestützt auf die übereinstimmenden Aussagen von Mihaißtijengin 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.


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 „Mißverständnisse“ zurückgezogen wurde.


Nun will das Prominentengremium 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 Wal lenbergs Tod liefern, solange lebt er für uns.“ Der Schwede soll für den Friedensnobelpreis vorgeschlagen werden. Wiesenthal: „Und der wird nur im Lebenden vergeben.“

VON KARL-ERNST JIPP ZU PL0

STOCKHOLM APRIL 29/80 (DPA) - IMMER LAUTER WIRD DER RUF, DAS RAETSEL UM RAOUl WALLENBERG AUFZUKLAREN.

DER SCHWEDE, DER GEGEN ENDE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES ZEHNTAUSENDEN VON JUDEN IN UNGARN VOR DER SS GERETTET HAT, IST NOCH OFFIZIELLEN SOWJETISCHEN ANGABEN 1947 IN EINEM MOSKAUER GEFANGENIS GESTORBEN.

ABER BIS IN DIE JUENGSTE ZEIT HAT ES IMMER WIEDER HINWEISE GEGBEN, DASS RAOUl WALLENBERG NOCH IN SOWJETISCHER GEFANGENSCAFT LEBT. WEIL VORSTOESSE DER SCHWEIDISCHEN REGIERUNG OHNE ERGEBNIS BLEIBEN, HABEN SICH IN MEHREREN LANDENDEN WALLENBERG-KOMITEES GEBILDET.

IN STOCKHOLM SOLL DIE WELTOFFENTLICHKEIT IN DIESEM FRUHEJAHRR DURCH EIN INTERNATIONALES WALLENBERG-HEARING AUF DAS SCHICKSAL JENES SCHWEDES AUFSCHMERZ GEMACHT WERDEN, DEN DIE VON IHM GERETTETEN ALS "HELD DER MENSCHLICHKEIT" BEZEICHNEN.

ACHT ODER NEUN ZEUGEN SOLLLEN IN STOCKHOLM ERSCHEINEN UND BERICHTEN, WO SIE WALLENBERG GESOUGH ODER WIE SIE Etwas UEBER IHN ERFAHREN HABEN.

IREN NAMEN WERDEN NOCH GEHEIMEHALLEN, UM SIE VOR MOEGLICHEN REPRESSALIEN ZU SCHUEZTEN. ZWOLF GESCHORENEN WERDEN DIE AUSSAGEN BEZEN, UNTER IHMEN DER FRUHERE EICHMANN-ANKLAEGER GIDEON HAUSNER AUS ISRAEL, DER NAZI-ANGEL SIMON WIESENTHAL AUS WIEN, DER PSYCHIATER DR. JURI NOWIKOW AUS HAMBURG UND DER LUXEMBURGISCHE PARLAMENTSGRAEBST PIERRE REGOIRE.

AM ENDE DES HEARINGS WERDEN SIE IHREN SPRUCH VERKAUEN. DIE SOWJETUNION SOLL AUF DIESE WEISE MORALISCH GEZWUNGEND WERDEN, ENDLICH DIE VOLLE WAHRHEIT UEBER RAOUl WALLENBERG ZU SAGEN.

WALLENBERGS GESCHICHTSE LIEBST SICH WIE EIN REISSER. DER JUNGE STOCKHOLMER ARCHITEKT, DER IN FRANKREICH UND AMERIKA STUDIERT HATTE, WURDE 1944 VOM AMERIKANISCHEN DIPLOMATUREN GEFRAGT, OB ER EINE RETTUNGSAKTION FUR JUDEN IN UNGARN LEITEN WOLLE. WALLENBERG, DAMALS 32 JAHRE ALT, ANTWORTETE: 'WANN SOLL ICH FAHREN?' ER WURDE ZUM BOTSCHEFTSSEKRETAR ERNANNT UND TRAF IM JULI 1944, REICHLICH MIT GELD AUS JUDENTISCHEN SPENDEN AUS DEN USA AUSGESTATTET, IN BUDAPEST EIN.

ENERGISCHE SETZTE SICH WALLENBERG MIT SEINEN HELFERN FUER DIE VERFOUGTEN EIN. ER GAB IHNEN SCHWEIDISCHEN SCHATZPASS SE UND MIETETE HAEUSER FUER SIE. UNTER GEFAHR FUER DIESE EIGENE LEBEN BEIANG ES WALLENBERG SOGAR, NOCH VIELE JUDEN FREIZUBEKOMMEN, DIE SCHON ZUM TODESMARSCH IN DIE KONZENTRATIONSLAGER ANGETRENTEN WEREN. ER SUECHE SICH AUCH NICHT, HARTAEGKIG MIT ADolf EICHMANN ZU VERHANDEN UND IHM OPFER ZU ENTREISSEN, SO DASS DER FANATISCHE SS-SCHERBE DEN SCHWEIDEN ALS "JUDENHUND" BESCHIMPFTE.

DIE ZAHL DER VON WALLENBERG GERETTETEN JUDEN WURDE AUF 20 000 GESCHAEZT. ABER ER BEEINFLUSSTE AUCH DIE UNGARISCHE BEHORERUN, SICH DEN DEPORTATIONEN ZU WIDERSETZEN. AUSSENEM FOLGTE ANDERE NEUTRALE DIPLOMATUREN IN BUDAPEST SEINEM BEISPIEL. SO DURFTE ES WALLENBERG ZUZUSCHREIBEN SEIN, DASS WEITERE RUND 100 000 UNGARISCHE JUDEN DEM MASSAKER ENTGINGEN.

DER EIGENTLICH LEIDENSWEG WALLENBERGS BEGANN, ALS DIE RUSSEN IM JANUAR 1945 IN BUDAPEST EINRECKTEN. DER SCHWEDE VERSUCHTE, SICH MIT MARCHALL MALINOWSKI IN VERBINDUNG ZU ZEITEN, WURDE ABER AM 17. JANUAR VON SOWJETISCHEN MILITAIRER FESTGENOMMEN. ZUNAECHST HIESS ES, ER SEI IN SCHUTZHAFT GENOMMEN WORDEN, DANN HOERTE MAN NICHTS MEHR VON IHN. (PTO)
EAST -- JEW HELPER WALLENBERG FOUND DYING IN 1947, CLAIMS BOOK
STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25, REUTER -- TWO SWEDES IN A BOOK PUBLISHED
TODAY TOLD HOW THEY FOUND SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUl WALLENBERG DYING IN
A POLISH FOREST TWO YEARS AFTER DISAPPEARING FROM BUDAPEST IN 1945
WHILE HELPING JEWS ESCAPE THE NAZIS.

WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG'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 WALLENBERG.

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
WALLENBERG FILE.

THE BOOK APPEARED ON THE EVE OF A SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL MEETING
HERE ON WALLENBERG'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.
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 were spared the massacre that engulfed 80,000 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
order 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 Wallenberg, 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 experts 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 3 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.
It was Wallenberg’s shrewdness, courage and dedication that allowed him to save Jews as he did. His role was twofold. He had to give terrify ed 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 the 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.

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 16 Benczur Street, on the Pest side of the river. Among the 15 prominent Jews who had already found refuge there was Steven Rady, today a New York businessman.

“He looked pale and thin — exhausted,” Rady 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
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 Debrecen. 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."

Rudi believes Wallenberg feared only the Nazis. However, Charles Wilhem, 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. Wilhem 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 whether his money came from the Swedes. The Swedes said it came from the United States, knowing that Wallenberg's mission had 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 Kollontay 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: "Measure 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 stated 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 1981, Nanna Svaritz, 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. Svaritz had misunderstood him. Dr. Svaritz 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 describes 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 1950s, 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.

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 robbery 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 1950’s, the Russians hinted to the Swedes that an exchange of individuals was possible. A Swedish chargé d’affaires, Ulfr 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 Hammarskjold, 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 Gustaf Adolf. Prompted by the Wallenberg Committee, Palmstierna tried to persuade the King to ask Hammarskjold to take up the Wallenberg case. The King threw it back in Palmstierna’s lap and told him to ask Hammarskjold himself. Palmstierna reached Hammarskjold 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 Hammarskjold’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.”

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, Gustaf, 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-
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 to 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 bombarding 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, and Ivar 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 deportations trains and other happenings, 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 too young and sensitive for the nightmarish job ahead. Wallenberg's methods immediately disturbed his colleagues. In Berlin, who 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 citizens 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 and 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 throughout the war to set up a rehabilitation program. He itemized the things that had to be done: searching
E/W -- THE LOST HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST

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 immigration, 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 direct view of the plan of a member of a famous capitalist family.

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 Fred Wallenberg Committee hopes to bring to the Stockholm meeting a Spaniard who was released by the Soviets last year after 35 years.

Dr. Boris Zoubot, 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 obsccurity 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 83. 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 house 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."
NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR WALLENBERG MEMORIAL

NEW YORK, MARCH 29 (CND/UP) -- 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 WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG 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.

WALLENBERG 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/
By Michael Gammell

New evidence is being presented in the BBC's 'Man 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 Sirrfield, 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 poignancy 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 presence there was confirmed by Mrs. 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 acquaintance with Mr. Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr. Jan Kapuscinski, a Polish 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.
London March 20—(Special/Terry)—British television tonight screens a program on the case of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg who was arrested in Budapest in 1945, taken to Russia and disappeared.

Interest in the fate of Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg in Moscow's Butyrka prison in 1975.

Earlier, there had been conflicting reports about what happened to Wallenberg after his arrest in 1945. In 1947 Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky announced that Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg 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 Wallenberg investigated.

The announcement was made by the committee's sponsors, Labour M.P. Greville Janner and Conservative Winston Churchill, who also plan to nominate Wallenberg 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.
OVERSEAS

British MPs take up case of Swedish envoy lost in Russia

By Michael Scammell

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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.
LONDON, MARCH 19 (DPA/AFP/REUTER/GND) -- A CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED TODAY TO NOMINATE A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-OCUPIED HUNGARY.

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 setting 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.
ОБРАЩЕНИЕ
Служдения по делу Рауля Валленберга

Итак, 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 он его видел. 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. Насколько 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 Лагерях, в Бутырской или во Владимирской тюрьме?
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. Может ли Вы назвать кого-либо из служащих НКВД, КГБ или медсестер в названных тюрьмах?
5. Знайте ли Вы бывших служащих НКВД или КГБ, которые бежали на Запад?
6. Знайте ли Вы эмигрантов, которые могли 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?

Помощников Валленберга, евреи, инженер Вильям Лангерльдер, род рождения 1912 или 1913, был арестован одновременно с Валленбергом, увезен в Москву и посажен в тюрьму. С тех пор он бессследно 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 дозвестить содержание этого призыва до сведения как можно большего числа людей. Заранее благодарим Вас за помощь.

СОВЕТСКИЕ ПОПЫТКИ РАСКОЛОТЬ ЗАПАД

Осуждение интервенции в Афганистане и в Камбодже
Munich, March 4 [GND/pt] Following today’s article appeared in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung:

Wallenberg-Hearing geplant


Education row hits Malaysia

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, Datuk Musa Hitam, 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 Bumiputera) 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 Bumiputera. Restrictions and higher fees overseas therefore tend 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 ought to be the language of instruction.

The two universities which taught in English will convert to Malay within six years. A child who completed his education in 1982, would have been educated completely in Malay.

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Missing diplomat 'in Siberia'

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 33 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 inquiries about him during the next few years, and in the 1940s Ambassador Staffan Serne 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 'Sweede or Swiss called Wallenberg' in a Siberian prison in 1975.

Despite Kremlin denials, the Swedes still 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.
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
MUNICH, JAN 24 (CMD)--BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PETAR MLADENOV WILL ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT LATER TODAY.
MLADENOV HAS BEEN INVITED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(RADIO MOSCOW DOMESTIC/M, JAN 24, 0600) KD/66

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
E/W--WALLENBERG'S FRIENDS MARK 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (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 Biorck-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. Chairman of the U.S. Committee include U.S. Senators Daniel Moynihan, 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 Daridel.

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."
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Special) -- The following article by Dick Thompson of Time-Life News Service appeared in today's Washington Star:

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 Swede 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 Embassy 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.
Mr. Keith Bush,
Director,
Radio Liberty Research,
8000 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 Wallen-
berg'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 Pre-
sident 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 Feldsted Andresen - chairman.

P/S: We enclose some materials, which maybe are of interest.
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 HALI-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 LINOWITZ.

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 SIGHOED 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 LOT 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
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 STONNER, AS SAYING HE WAS IN THE SAME PRISON CELL AS WALLENBERG, RECALLING HE WAS HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WITH THE SWED.

STONNER, 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 STONNER 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 SWEDISH WHOSE NAME HE DID NOT KNOW.

WIESENTHAL REPORTED BELOV NAMED TWO OTHER FORMER PRISONERS WHO WERE TOGETHER WITH STONNER 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)
HE SAID A STATEMENT MADE HERE BY A SOVIET DISSIDENT, YURI BELOV, BACKED UP OTHER REPORTS THAT RAOUl WAlLENBERG 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. WAlLENBERG IN MOSCOW'S BUTYRKA PRISON IN 1961. ACCORDING TO STOWNER, WAlLENBERG 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. WAlLENBERG, 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.
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 Gogobaratze. 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. Vetchnachanski 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.
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 approch the USSR again.

Translated from the Russian tape
by Sonja Sonnenfeld,
RAOUL WALLENBERG

A Summary

KRASNYI ARKHIV
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 8, 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 Smol’tsov 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 Smol’tsov'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 Vladimiro. On the basis of this definite information the Swedish government made new approaches to Moscow.

In 1960, 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 Vladimiro."

WHAT NANNAN 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 Khruščov requested permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. But Khruščov 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 Racul'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 Vladimiro he had himself seen Wallenberg in the prison yard. Furthermore, he stated that in 1975 a Russian Jew Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had been imprisoned for thirty years but still seemed healthy.

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

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

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 Ola Ullsten followed up the Swedish government's démarche 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 RAOUl WALLENBERG COMMITTEE'.

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E/W -- NEW MOVES IN WALLENBERG INVESTIGATION

STOCKHOLM, NOVEMBER 29 (REUTERS) -- 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 SWED "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 SWED" 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/REUTERS) PB/IA
Wallenberg: Search For Him Goes On

By Thomas Hammerberg

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 Kruschev became so irritated that he threatened to cut short an official visit to Sweden when the host 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 Lubianka 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 1955-1955, 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, prevented 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.

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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 Karamanlis, 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 Aleksey 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 Yesipovitch 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 "Western 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" end may open access to nuclear weapons for the FRG. The question was imposed on the session contrary to the absolute 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 WALLENBERG CASE](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 Aleksey Kosygin in a letter answering Prime Minister Ola 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 Ola 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.
STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 28 (BND/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.

THE SOVIET UNION REPEATED ITS EARLIER CLAIM THAT RAOUl WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG DIED IN 1947 AND THAT THERE IS NOTHING TO ADD TO THE INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS FATE," THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

WALLENBERG, 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, WALLENBERG WAS SERVING WITH THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN HUNGARY. AFTER NUMEROUS APPEALS FOR HIS RELEASE, THE SOVIET UNION TOLD SWEDEN IN 1957 THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN LYUBLYANKA PRISON IN 1947. BUT SINCE THEN NUMEROUS PERSONS HAVE CLAIMED THEY MET OR HEARD ABOUT SOMEONE WHO MIGHT BE WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG. EARLIER THIS YEAR A GROUP OF FOUR U.S. SENATORS HAD ALSO CALLED FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FATE. FW/DOE
E/W - SWEDISH COMMITTEE FORMED TO INVESTIGATE WALLENBERG CASE

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 3 (GND/CND/DPA/UPI) -- 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 SPIONAGE 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 ALEKSI 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 PILL, 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 SWEET 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
Stockholm, 22. August (AFP) - Für die Freilassung des ehemaligen schwedischen Gesandschaftsattaches in Budapest, Raoul 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 demnächst 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 Östen Unden hätten sich durch ihre fehlende Entschlossenheit in der Affäre Wallenberg eines 'tragischen Fehlers' schuldig gemacht.


Mit der Aufklärung der Affäre Wallenberg ist jetzt ein Ausschuss des amerikanischen Repräsentantenhauses beschäftigt. An einer fuer Anfang September vorgesehenen Aufklärungskampagne in der schwedischen Presse wollen sich zahlreiche bekannte schwedische Persönlichkeiten beteiligen. Botschafter Per Anger, der bei seinen Nachforschungen im Fall Wallenberg in den 30-er Jahren auf Schwierigkeiten in seinem Ministerium gestossen war, hat es vorgezogen, mit der erneuten schonungslosen Diskussion über diesen umstrittenen Fall schwedischer Diplomatie bis zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt zu warten. Er scheidet im Herbst aus dem diplomatischen Dienst aus.
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?

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 Butyryka 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 Butyryka, 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

LONDON, AUGUST 31 — (SPECIAL) — THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY ECONOMIST TODAY CARRIES THE FOLLOWING ITEM IN ITS EUROPE SECTION:

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-OCUPIED BUDAPEST AND DISAPPEARED MYSTERY LOUSLY 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 SWED 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
E/W** SWEDEN SAYS NOTHING NEW IN "WALLENBERG LETTER" (W/F-54)

STOCKHOLM, AUG 10, REUTER ** SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY THAT A LETTER RECEIVED RECENTLY ABOUT MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET-占 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 SWED 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
E/W * SECRET PRISONER OF THE RUSSIANS

1979

LONDON, AUGUST 18 * (SPECIAL) * THE LIBERAL GUARDIAN TODAY

CARRIES AN ITEM FROM JOHN BIERMAN IN TEL AVIV FROM WHICH THE
FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE TAKEN:

KRAKONY 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
"PIMPENEL" FIGURE WHO PERFORMED LEGENDARY FEATS AMONG THE JEWS OF
NAZI-OCCLUDED 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 SWED 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 36,000 JEWS UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION. HIS FATE HAS
EVER SINCE BEEN A MYSTERY....
BOSTON, AUGUST 10 - (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 SWED WALLenberg" 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.
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 facade 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)
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 20 INQUIRIES 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 "WALLENBERG" 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. KRUSHCHEV. 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 SWEDISHM WHO HAD BEEN IN PRISON FOR 30 YEARS AND WHO WAS WELL. CB/
Schicksal Wallenbergs soll geklärt werden

WASHINGTON, JULY 24. (CND/REUTERS/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 WALLenberg, WHO WAS 35 THEN, WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR TWO BY INTERCEIVING WITH THE GERMAN NAZI AUTHORITIES ON THEIR BEHALF.


SINCE THEN A NUMBER OF WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED TO SEEING WALLenberg ON 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 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 SLEEP THE WALLenberg CASE UNDER THE HUG. THEY DO-N-O-T WANT TO BE FORCED TO EXPLAIN WHY THEY IMPRISONED SOMEONE WHOSE ONLY CRIME WAS SAVING LIVES."

EARLIER THIS MONTH WALLenberg'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 WALLenberg.
INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE TO FIND WALLENBERG
BY COLIN MCINTYRE

VIENNA, JULY 2 (REUTERS) ** ON JANUARY 17, 1945, A YOUNG SWEDISH
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 HANDWRITTEN NOTE IT SAID CAME FROM
THE FILES OF MOSCOW'S LUBIANKA PRISON STATING THAT "THE PRISONER
WALLENBERG (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 30 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)
PROFESSOR VON DARDEL WAS TOLD BY WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN JODY POWELL THAT THE U.S. PRESIDENT HAD BEEN BRIEFLY 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 WITHDRAW 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 SWED WAS ABLE TO SAVE. ES
WASHINGTON, JULY 1 (SPECIAL) -- THE FOLLOWING COLUMN BY JACK ANDERSON APPEARED IN SATURDAY'S WASHINGTON POST:

DOCUMENTS BURIED IN GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES DISCLOSE THAT THEN-SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER BRUSQUELY VETOED A STATE DEPARTMENT MOVE TO HELP AN 80-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 SWED IS RAOUl WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG 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, WALLENBERG'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 WALLENBERG, 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 WALLENBERG'S MOTHER SAID, "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO ASK THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT VIA THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOUR SON." (PTO)
E/W-(1)--A MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT'S FAIE

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 QUIESCENT 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 WALLENCHELB 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.
Munich, June 22 1947

Following article by Herbert Freuden appeared in today's Frankfurter Rundschau titled "Das geheimnisvolle Schicksal des Raoul Wallenberg."

Seit 35 Jahren ist mein mysteriöses Verschwinden nicht geklärt, und da das Rätsel nicht nur mir, sondern auch meiner Familie, meiner Freunde, der Redaktionen der in Amerika und Europa veröffentlichten Meinung, Klarheit und Glauben an die Idee

Um Raoul Wallenberg will es nicht

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 SUCH GENERAL ACCUSATION."

POSTWAR EFFORTS TO GET OFFICIAL SOVIET INFORMATION ABOUT WALLENBERG PRODUCED IN 1957 A NOTE FROM THE RUSSIANS' LUBLYANKA 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 SWEDEN 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 SWEDEN 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
191801/79
E/W---CARTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN BRIEFCED ON WALLENBERG CASE FOR SUMMIT 1979
(RELEADS CN 85)

VIENNA, JUNE 19 (REUTERS) -- A RELATIVE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLENBERG, ARRESTED IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED HUNGARY 35 YEARS AGO, SAYS U.S. PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER WAS BRIEFCED ON THE CASE BEFORE HIS VIENNA SUMMIT MEETING WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV.

WALLENBERG'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 WALLENBERG'S FATE HAD BEEN RAISED AT THE SUMMIT TALKS.

WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG 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 WALLENBERG 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/
Schicksal von Raoul Wallenberg liegt weiterhin im dunkeln

Von unserem Mitarbeiter

Jerusalem, 14. Juni


Im Rahmen der sogenannten „Endlösung“ wurden ungarische Juden in den sicheren Tod in Konzentrationslager geschickt. Wallenberg baute aus eigener Initiative eine Hilfsorganisation auf. Mit schwedischen Passen und durch die Erstellung exotikgottlicher Flüchtlingslager mitten in Budapest rettete er zwischen 30.000 und 60.000 ungarischen Juden das Leben. „Ich will den Kopf dieses Juden Wallenberg haben“, schrieb die österreichischen Adolf Eichmann über Wallenberg. Vorübergehen. Durch gesteckte Aufnahmen sollen die deutschen Behörden versucht haben, sich Wallenbergs, der übrigens keineswegs Jude war, zu bemächtigen.

Israelischer Vorstoß im Fall Wallenberg

Krisenhilfe


Im Stockholmer Außenministerium ist der Fall seither zu einem Aktenblock von mehr als zehntausend Seiten angewachsen. Wiederholt waren spätere Aussagen aus der Sowjetunion freigekommene Zeugen zu Protokoll gegeben, der Nachfolger des schwedischen Großbankiers Marcus Wallenberg lehe noch, und mehrfach war die schwedische Regierung mit der Bitte um zusätzliche Auskünfte in Moskau vorstellig geworden. Als Chruschtschow 1964 Schweden besuchte, befahl er ihm, ein Gastgeber Tage Erfinder so sehr, daß der Sowjetsicherführer


Israel Asks Carter Aid in Tracing Swede

By William Claborn

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 Sweden's 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 Menahem 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 Lubianka 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."
SUMMIT--CARVER UGED TO ASK AFTER SWEDISH SAID TO HAVE SAVED WWII JEW

JERUSALEM, JUNE 13 (AP) -- RELATIVES OF RAOUl (WALLENBERG), A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH SAVING 20,000 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 NAZISM, 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.
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 SWEDISH WHO HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR 30 YEARS. THE FAMILY BELIEVES THIS MUST HAVE BEEN WALLENBERG AND THAT HE MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

KIP/
SUMMIT - BEGIN ASKS CARTER TO RAISE CASE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT

BY PAUL HOFMANN

JERUSALEM, JUNE 13 (NYT) - PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN HAS INSTRUCTED THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO ASK PRESIDENT CARTER TO RAISE THE CASE OF RAOUlWALLENBERG, 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.
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, RADUL
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 RAUL 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

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 16 - (REUTERS) - THE 34-YEAR-OLD MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A SWEDISH ENVOY SENT INTO WARTIME BUDAPEST TO HELP HUNGARIAN JEWS ESCAPE FROM THE NAZIS CONTINES 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 JOK£ 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 ASTONISHED TO BE TOLD BY A SOVIET COLLEAGUE THAT THE SWED 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 JAILES 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)
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 SWEDISH JEW, THOUGHT TO BE WALLENBERG, WHO HAD BEEN 30 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 TENSE 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 CONFERR 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 ENERGETICALY AND SUCCESSFULLY, COMMANDERING 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 ADOLEF 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. KHRUSHCHEF COULD HAVE PUT THE BLAME ON STALIN. BREZHNEF COULD HAVE POINTED A FINGER AT KHRUSHCHEV.

FROM TIME TO TIME REPORTS EMERGE FROM SOVIET CAMPS OF ANOTHER SWEDISH 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
Als die schwedische Regierung Moskau in diesen Tagen eine Vorliebe ihrer Staatsbürger 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 Budapester Juden 1944 zu seinem eigenen gemacht hatte und dann von den eindrücklichen Russen verschleppt worden war?


Später Hinweise auf Zeugenaussa gen, die belegten, dass Wallenberg 1947 nicht gestorben war, wurden mit der stereotypen Formel zurückgewiesen, dass die Aussagen von Kriegsverbrechern, denen jede Glaubwürdigkeit abgesprochen sei.


Ehe sein Gegenüber begreift, was geschieht, wendet sich der Diplomat an den vollbesetzten Güterzug und ruft auf ungarisch: „Alle, die im Besitz von Wal lenberg-Pässen oder provisorischen ungarischen Papiere sind, die die schwedische Staatsangehörigkeit verbürgen, verlassen den Zug.“ Die „Reisenden“ verstehen und ziehen sich auf deutsch, der verbluffte Feldwebel bekommt eine Fülle von Papieren vor die Nase gehalten, deren ungarischen Text er nicht entziffern kann. Lediglich mit „Auf Schatz in Wallenberg-Pässe sind darunter. Vom Bahnhof Josefvaros marschiert wenig später eine überraschende Schar zurück in die Stadt. An ihrer Spitze der schwe dische Diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg.“


Stockholm fragt Moskau wieder nach Wallenberg


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 the 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, according to a statement by the retreating Nazis. He was mourned by the people of Hungary and his actions in saving lives regardless of the danger 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 Community 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 and it disappeared. No explanation was offered.

Years later I chanced on the sculpture in the back yard 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 on 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 Khruschev 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 Smaltsov, 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 given as heart failure. The document further stated that the NKVD (secret police) had rejected Colonel Smaltsov'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 Leipzig and Vladimir jails many years after the date of his alleged death.

According to a former prisoner-of-war, Wallenberg was in a Tashkent forced labour camp in Siberia in 1964 serving a 25-year sentence "for espionage". The reason for his detention in Russia was his alleged go-between role in Admiral Horthy'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.
Einer halb

Der schwedische Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg verschwand 1945 in Sowjet-Gewahrsam. Erst jetzt gibt es eine halbwegs sichere Spur.

Hitlers Rüstungsminister Speer brauchte 100.000 Arbeitskräfte für den Bau von Jagdflugzeugen und forderte ungarische Juden an.

Fast 400.000 wurden bis Ende Juni 1944 aus dem gerade von deutschen Truppen besetzten Ungarn nach Auschwitzgeschickt und selektiert. Vermutlich wurde jeder zweite, nicht arbeitsfähig, vergast.


Der Diplomat entwarf und druckte ein Papier mit den drei schwedischen Kronen, vielen Stempeln und der Aufschrift, der Inhaber erwarte die Auslieferung nach Schweden und genieße bis dahin den Schutz der Königlich-schwedischen Regierung. Ungarn erkärte sich nach einigem Zaudern bereit, 5000 dieser Schutz-Pässe anzuerkennen. Wallenberg gab 10.000 aus.


zu lassen und so deutschem Zugriff zu entziehen. Sie galten für die unrechtmäßigen Behörden nicht mehr als Juden.

Als im Oktober die Sowjettruppen in Ungarn brannten, setzten die Deutschen den Antikomintern-Szafári als Regierungschef ein und jagten die Juden noch hektischer. Wallenberg gab weitere 5000 Pässe aus, mißte in Budapeast 32 Wohnhäuser, richtete darin sein eigenes Geheimplize in und zog darüber die schwedische Flagge auf.

Meldete sein Informanten-Netz einen Deportationszug auf einem der Budapester Bahnhöfe, erschien dort bald Wallenberg mit all seiner Dokumentation, rief Befehle auf Schwebew. — und führte Hunderte von Gefangenen durch die Posten. Zusammengekommen rettete Wallenberg über 100.000 ungarischen Juden das Leben.


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.


Man wußte. 1946 war der schwedische Journalist Sandberg aus Sowjet-Union 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 Zellennach Nachbar gewesen.


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.


1215/77/FP
Дело БАЛЕНБЕРГА

Источник: шведское министерство иностранных дел. Отдел печати.

КРАСНЫЙ АРХИВ

Примечание редакции: во время визита ХРУЩЕВА в Швеции на прошшей неделе, департамент печати шведского министерства иностранных дел огласил следующее заявление относительно исчезновения Рауля БАЛЕНБЕРГА. Заявление было опубликовано на разных языках, в том числе на русском; текст приводим ниже.

Дело БАЛЕНБЕРГА началось в середине января 1945 года, когда шведский дипломат Равль БАЛЕНБЕРГ был взят на попечение русскими войсками в Будапеште. В то время БАЛЕНБЕРГ был секретарем шведской миссии в Будапеште, и имел задание организовать помощь еврейскому населению. Он заведывал отделом под непосредственным начальством послана 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 БАЛЕНБЕРГ оказался таким образом единственным членом посольства по ту сторону Дуная.

16-го января заместитель министра иностранных дел ДЕКАНОЗОВ сообщил шведскому послу в Москве СЕДЕРБЛУМУ о том, что БАЛЕНБЕРГ перешел на завоеванную территорию Будапешта, и что с советской стороны были приняты меры по защите БАЛЕНБЕРГА 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 ВАЛЕНБЕРГЕ, департамент выступил с рядом обращений к советскому правительству с просьбой указать местопребывание БАЛЕНБЕРГА, к возвратить 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 прислали ноту посла СУЛЬМАНУ от заместителя министра иностранных дел ВИЛИНСКОГО. В ноте сообщалось о том, что в результате тщательных поисков установлено, что БАЛЕНБЕРГ 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 меры для скорейшего возвращения ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА на родину в Италию. После немногих звонков шведской стороне была получена ответная нота, текст которой гласил, что советские власти не располагают какими-либо дополнительными данными по делу Пауля ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА, кроме указанных в августе 1947 года. За этим обменом нотами последовал целый ряд шведских запросов в Министерстве иностранных дел СССР.

Одновременно с новой серией запросов продолжался сбор доказательств в ряде стран. Постепенно собиралось много единогласных показаний от совершенно независимых 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 подписывали 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 РОДИСОВУ 10-го марта 1956 года. Сообщение содержало следующий пункт с тем, что согласно членам Верховного суда

"не подлежит сомнению, что Пауль 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 правом приведенный в доказательство материал соодержит 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: БУЛГАРИНУ, ХРУЩЕВУ и МОЛОТОВУ подробный ответ относительно шведской точки зрения. Была даже передана часть материала, приведенного в доказательство. В конце совещания представители советского правительства обещали, что будет сделано тщательное расследование участия 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 СУЛЯМУНУ 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 ЗРЛАНДЕРФА 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 прити 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 прочим, говорилось о том, что шведская общественность справедливо возмутина тем, что стало известно по делу ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА. Шведскому правительству трудно поверить, что все остальная документация, кроме вышеупомянутой
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 поиск и всем имеющимся и новых следам. После продолжения расследований, которые как и прежде велось тщательно по тем же принципам, о пребывании ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА в Лубянской и Лефортовской тюрьмах, были даны показания лиц, вырвавшихся 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 подтверждалась.

Даже после этого правительство старалось воспользоваться каждой подходящей возможностью, чтобы дать понять советским властям, как важно выяснение участия 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 ГРОМЕККО, так и с Председателем Совета Министров ХРУЩЕВЫМ. И, наконец, как указывалось в печати, Премьер-министр говорил о деле ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА с Министром иностранных дел ГРОМЕККО во время визита
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 ВАЛЕНБЕРГ был жив, то он вернулся бы в Швецию."

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