Measures directed toward limiting persecution, Hungary, Vol. 8, Folder 1
24. HUNGARY (Material sent from the Office in Turkey)
24. Raoul Waterway

E. Taylor Barks

6-25-59

Returned to National Archives, 1-5-61
Refiled by R.S. Jaedly (FDR Library), Sept. 22, 1961
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: June 14, 1945.
NUMBER: 2147.

Have been informed by Danielsson, former Swedish Minister in Hungary, that Raoul Wallenberg accumulated extensive and well documented records regarding the Jewish situation and related relief activities in Hungary. According to him these records were left intact in chancery in large wooden box near entry to airraid shelter. These records should prove very valuable and he suggests that every effort to obtain them be made by our Mission Budapest. Any assistance by our Budapest Mission in locating Wallenberg would be appreciated by Swedish Foreign Office.

/signed/ JOHNSON
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: June 7, 1945
NUMBER: 2063

The best information here, including statements in conversation yesterday by his mother, are to effect that Wallenberg has not been heard from since Budapest was occupied by the Soviets.

/signed/ JOHNSON
Stockholm
Dated June 7, 1945
Rec'd 8:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2060, June 7, 6 p.m.

AMCROSS SHIRK FROM AMCROSS WHISLER

The following telegram has been sent to the Embassy at Moscow:

Swedish FONOFF Amlegation and others (this is our 1, rptd to Washington as our 127, Legation's 2060, June 7, 6 p.m.) interested welfare Raoul Wallenberg, who was Secretary of Royal Swedish Legation at Budapest and who disappeared near there Jan 17 this year. Moscow advised SWED FONOFF on 18th that Wallenberg was being protected by Soviet troops. No word since. Please consult with Amembassy Moscow before making any attempt investigate this matter as Embassy is familiar with case. Understand information may be difficult secure and appreciate any help you can give. Regards.

JOHNSON

RB
Mr. Sven Salén
Strandvägen 7A
Stockholm

My dear Mr. Salén:

I have read with considerable interest the organization of a Rómau Wallenberg Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. I believe it unnecessary to mention the deep interest and appreciation of the United States Government for the great humanitarian work which Rómau Wallenberg undertook in Hungary. The United States Government has on several occasions paid high tribute to this remarkable relief action initiated from Sweden, and has praised the courage and initiative of Minister Danielson and his Legation staff in Budapest, particularly Rómau Wallenberg in carrying out this difficult program.

On behalf of the United States War Refugee Board, there is enclosed a contribution of 10,000 kronor to further the activities of this Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1
Arrival of Jesseenberg in Stockholm has been rumored. Confirmation requested. Interest manifested by Immigration Board. This case is being followed up by us here, but we suggest that the Department consider referring it to the Embassy in Moscow for attention.

By: B. H. Parks

Date: 6/4/45
In reply refer to WRB 701.6864/4-1246

My dear General O'Dwyer:

I have received your letter of April 12, 1945 addressed to the Secretary of State with respect to the concern of the War Refugee Board in the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest and advising of Secretary Morgenthau's personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg's welfare.

The War Refugee Board has received paraphrases of all the cables to and from Stockholm and Moscow which unfortunately have failed to produce any news of Mr. Wallenberg's whereabouts. As you may have already noted, a cable was dispatched on April 30, 1945 to our representative in Hungary requesting General Key to ask the Soviet military authorities for information concerning Mr. Wallenberg's whereabouts and expressing the concern of this Government in his welfare because of meritorious activities in protecting Jews from persecution by the German and Hungarian Nazis. I shall advise you immediately of the contents of the reply to this further inquiry as soon as it has been received.

Please assure Secretary Morgenthau that the Department will pursue the inquiry concerning Mr. Wallenberg as long as any possibilities of information remain to be explored.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Warren
Advisor on Refugees and Displaced Persons

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.
The New York Times
APR 26 1945

RESCUER OF JEWS WAS STUDENT HERE

Raoul Wallenberg of Sweden Credited With Aiding 20,000
in Hungarian Groups

The adventure of Raoul Wallenberg, a 31-year-old architect who
led the rescue of 20,000 Hungarian Jews before the Red Army lib­
erated Budapest from the Nazis, was disclosed here yesterday at
the Swedish Consulate. Mr. Wallenberg is a member of one of
Sweden's chief diplomatic and banking families.

The architect "disappeared" on Jan. 17, three days before the
Allied-Hungarian armistice, and only two weeks after his "recap­
ture" of the Swedish Legation in Budapest from members of the
Hungarian Nazi Arrow Cross, the American-Swedish News Ex­
change, Inc. (630 Fifth Avenue, re­
tated.

The late President Roosevelt set in motion the machinery whereby
Mr. Wallenberg's rescues were ef­
ected, according to his aunt, Mrs. William M. Calvin of Greenwich,
Conn., the wife of Col. William M. Calvin, former United
States military attaché in Stock­
holm.

Mrs. Calvin said President
Roosevelt regarded King Gustav
of Sweden's efforts to intervene
against the Hungarian Nazis as
a turning point in the fate of the
Jews there. Mr. Wallenberg was
appointed secretary of the legation last sum­
mer to rescue Jews of Hungary.
He was assisted by a staff of 300,
mostly volunteers.

Members of the Arrow Cross
plundered food depots and last
Christmas Eve arrested the entire
staff, sending the women to the
ghetto. It was related. A telegram
later Mr. Wallenberg worked pri­
marily by issuing Swedish "pro­
tective passports" and by harba­
ing the victims of persecution in
the legation and in several other
houses granted diplomatic immu­
sity.

Recovery of Legion

The architect was said to have
"recovered" the Legation to a
"obliged battle" against Arrow
Cross men who broke into the
building and threatened to kill the
minister, Carl Ivan Danielson. He
escaped through a window.

Mr. Wallenberg delivered vari­
ties of Jews from a "Death March to
Terre" and from deportation to
slave labor camps. He achieved
these by force or by instigation
that the imprisoned victims were un­
der the protection of Sweden.

Be establishing soup kitchens
and by building up food stocks
and trucking services, assisted
by uninvolved civilians, Mr. Wal­
lingen showed the protection of Sweden.

By establishing soup kitchens
and by building up food stocks
and trucking services, assisted
by uninvolved civilians, Mr. Wal­
lingen showed the protection of Sweden.

The German control of the legation
in Hungary was asked to extend its
protection to the Jews there.

Mr. Wallenberg was appointed
secretary of the legation last sum­
mer to rescue Jews of Hungary.
He was assisted by a staff of 300,
mostly volunteers.

Mrs. Calvin said President
Roosevelt regarded King Gustav
of Sweden's efforts to intervene
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marily by issuing Swedish "pro­
tective passports" and by harba­
ing the victims of persecution in
the legation and in several other
houses granted diplomatic immu­
sity.
April 28, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Harold Trobe was received through the United States Embassy in Lisbon under date of April 21, 1945:


Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel,
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. W. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

[Handwritten note: 4/28/45]
SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

893, Twenty-fifth.
WHB 394 JDC 225 FOR LEVITT FROM TROBE
Gottfarb advises Swedish Minister Danielsson
Budapest and entire staff returned Stockholm. Legation secretary Raoul Wallenberg whose activities on behalf of Jews you familiar missing since January. Believed murdered. Gottfarb suggests you send cable thanking Danielsson for Legation's work.

BRUCH

JMS
WASHINGTON
4/26/46

The following for Johnson and Green from Department
and the Refugees Section in F.D. 332:

Please inform Russian Government that news of the
appearance of Basil Galenberg, who is held in high
regard here for his courageous and memorable work in
Hungary, was received by this Government with great
ceremony and some distress. His mission was of especial interest
to this Government and deep anxiety is felt here for his
safety. Something further has been requested to lend
fullest support to Russian migration seeking assistance of
Soviet government in ascertaining his whereabouts or fate.
We will greatly appreciate being kept informed of any news
received concerning him.

GAWY
(Acting)

[Signature]

[Identification]

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLESEN
FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGE BOARD

PLEASE INFORM SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT NEWS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF
RAUL BALLENBERG, WHO IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD HERE FOR HIS COURAGEOUS
AND MEMORABLE WORK IN HUNGARY, WAS RECEIVED BY THIS GOVERNMENT WITH
GREAT CONCERN AND SOME DISTRESS. HIS MISSION WAS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST
TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND DEEP ANXIETY IS FELT HERE FOR HIS SAFETY.
AMBASSADOR MOSCON HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SEND FULLEST SUPPORT TO SWEDISH
LEGATION SEEKING ASSISTANCE OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN ASCERTAINING HIS
WHEREABOUTS OR FATE. WE WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE BEING KEPT INFORMED
OF ANY NEWS RECEIVED CONCERNING HIM.

THIS IS WIB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 362

5:00 p.m.
April 24, 1945

Miss Chamney (for the Sec'y), Coln, Daubis, Geston, Vodel, Hutchison,
McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

ETowler 4/24/45
JEWS IN HUNGARY HELPED BY SWED

Raoul Wallenberg, Architect, Credited With Leading Rescue of 20,000 From Nazis

The adventure of Raoul Wallenberg, a 31-year-old architect who led the rescue of 20,000 Hungarian Jews before the Red Army liberated Budapest from the Nazis, was disclosed here yesterday at the Swedish Consulate. Mr. Wallenberg is a member of one of Sweden's chief diplomatic and banking families.

The architect "disappeared" on Jan. 17, three days before the Allied-Hungarian armistice, and only two weeks after the "revolu-
tion" of the Swedish Legation in Budapest from members of the Hungarian Nazi Arrow Cross. Sweden was unable to change its "disap-
pearance,"...55,000 Avenue, New York.

The late President Roosevelt set in motion the machinery whereby Mr. Wallenberg's rescue work was effec-
ted, according to his son, Mrs. William M. Calvén of Greenland, Conn. She is the wife of Carl Wil-
liam M. Calvén, former United States military attaché in Stockholm.

Mrs. Calvén said President Roosevelt requested King Gustaf of Sweden to try, to intervene against the Hungarian Nazis and to turn the Swedish Legation in Hungary was sent to extend its production to the Jews there.

Mr. Wallenberg was appointed secretary of the legation last au-
sert in rescue Jews of Hungary. He was assisted by a staff of 500.

Thousands of Jews were escorted by the legation in the capital to safety. At the end of each week, the Nazis published a list of Jews rescued, in which more than 700 were omitted. This was because they had been rescued by the legation.

The Swedish Legation in Budapest was able to supply food and shelter to the Jews, and to protect them from the Nazis. It was able to supply the Jews with food, clothing, and medical supplies. The legation also established a network of underground channels through which Jews were able to escape to safety.

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The Swedish Legation in Budapest was able to establish a network of underground channels through which Jews were able to escape to safety.
Local newspapers today comment extensively on arrival in Stockholm of the Swedish Legation staff from Budapest and particularly the absence of Attaché Roaul Wallenberg who has been missing since January 17.

In view of the special interest which the Department and the War Refugee Board had in Wallenberg's mission as well as our own deep anxiety for his safety, it is suggested that the United States Government communicate to the Swedish Government its concern in the matter.

JOHNSON

JMS
Secretary Morgenthau

Miss Hodel

Re: Raoul Wallenberg

Prior to receiving your note, the Board, in conjunction with the State Department, sent a cable to the American Embassy in Moscow asking it to support the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Wallenberg. A copy of this cable is attached.

Upon receipt of your note, General O'Dwyer wrote the enclosed letter to Secretary Stettinius in which your personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg was indicated.

[Signed] Florence Hodel

Attachments.

FHJD 4/13/46
Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1281 of April 4. Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.
CABLE TO HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1231 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

FR:hd 4/9/45
My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and of the unconfirmed report that he has been murdered. We have requested the American Embassy in Moscow to support in every possible way the request of the Swedish Legation there for the assistance of the Russian Government in determining Mr. Wallenberg's fate. There are attached copies of the pertinent cables concerning his disappearance.

During the height of German occupation of Hungary when hundreds of thousands of Jews were in grave danger, Mr. Wallenberg undertook, at great personal risk, a special mission to Hungary. His services were available to the War Refugee Board through the Swedish Foreign Office, and as the result of his unremitting efforts and ingenuity, thousands of Jews were protected and saved from Nazi persecution. We are sorely distressed over the news of his disappearance.

Secretary Morgenthau has asked me to tell you of his personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg. I would deeply appreciate your advising me of any information which the Department of State is able to obtain concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

Very truly yours,

/s/ William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and of the unconfirmed report that he has been murdered. We have requested the American Embassy in Moscow to support in every possible way the request of the Swedish Legation there for the assistance of the Russian Government in determining Mr. Wallenberg's fate. There are attached copies of the pertinent cables concerning his disappearance.

During the height of German occupation of Hungary when hundreds of thousands of Jews were in grave danger, Mr. Wallenberg undertook, at great personal risk, a special mission to Hungary. His services were available to the War Refugees Board through the Swedish Foreign Office, and as a result of his unremitting efforts and ingenuity, thousands of Jews were protected and saved from Nazi persecution. We are sorely distressed over the news of his disappearance.

Secretary Morgenthau has asked me to tell you of his personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg. I would deeply appreciate your advising me of any information which the Department of State is able to obtain concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 4, 1946
RUINER: 1961

The Swedish Foreign Office is particularly concerned over the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, its attaché to the Legation in Budapest. It is stated in unconfirmed radio reports that he has been murdered. In order to determine Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish Legation in Moscow has been instructed to request the assistance of the Russian Government.

Any support our Embassy at Moscow can give the Swedish Legation in Moscow with respect to this matter would be greatly appreciated by us, as we had a special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary.

The foregoing message was repeated to Moscow by my 14, of April 4.

JOHNSON

PRELIMINARY
State Dept. Letter 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

DC/LNAS/CYT 4-6-46

[Handwritten note: Let it times

Murk Sven Detrinely
interested in this man]
AMBASSADOR,

MOSCOW,

824

The following is from Department and War Refugee Board.

Reference is made to Stockholm's no. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as no. 1251 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

STETTINIUS
(GLM)

4/9/45
CAHNLE TO HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1261 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

1:15 p.m.
April 9, 1945

Miss Chanacey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.
The Swedish Foreign Office is particularly concerned over the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, its attaché to the Legation in Budapest. It is stated in unconfirmed radio reports that he has been murdered. In order to determine Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish Legation in Moscow has been instructed to request the assistance of the Russian Government.

Any support our Embassy at Moscow can give the Swedish Legation in Moscow with respect to this matter would be greatly appreciated by us, as we had a special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary.

The foregoing message was repeated to Moscow by my 14, of April 4.

JOHNSON
LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear General O'Dwyer:

In accordance with our recent cable there is enclosed a translation of the article which appeared in Dagens Nyheter regarding the activities of the Swedish representative in Budapest in behalf of the Jews.

Sincerely yours,

Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for War Refugee Board

Attachment - 1
Swedish Achievements In Hungary

Race With Jew Train to the Border.

Many thousand Jews and other prey of persecution in Budapest say to this day: "The Jews in Warsaw defended themselves, the Danish Jews were protected by King Christian, the Dutch Jews were protected by the population itself, but we have been saved by the Swedes."

He who tells us this is a Hungarian who arrived in Stockholm some weeks ago after a fantastic journey through Germany; he can not find the words to express his gratitude for the spirit of self-sacrifice, the indefatigableness and the heroic courage shown by the entire Swedish Legation in Budapest and private Swedes in that city, when the persecutions were at their worst. There are two names which the Hungarians put at the top of the list: the Head of the Legation's Section B, Attaché Raoul Wallenberg, and the Swedish "Lector" at the Budapest University, Waldemar Langlet. The detailed description he gives of their achievements justifies this reputation.

It may be recalled that Admiral Horthy at one time, after the personal letter from King Gustav, agreed that Swedish protective passports might be issued for some thousand Hungarian Jews, who were connected with Sweden through relatives or business connections.

Our source tells us that however extensive the persecution of Jews was under the Szotai Government, there nevertheless occurred no executions in Budapest itself, no deportations, and those who were in possession of Swedish passports were not affected by any measures. The real atrocities started when Szalasy came into power, then protective passports did not help. The Swedish Legation's Section B, however, immediately started action to protect the legal rights but met with hard resistance. One night the Minister of Internal Affairs personally announced on the air that protective passports no longer were valid, news which caused a tremendous panic among all those who had papers of this type.

Raoul Wallenberg, however, took the bull by the horns; he went to Szalasy personally and was met with the question, why were the Swedes interested in Hungarian Jews. Attaché Wallenberg's answer became a sermon on humanity and after one hour's
conference he returned with Szalasy's written assurance that the Swedish protective passports were valid and that the authorities were to respect them.

Swedish Houses Were Given Extraterritorial Rights.

Nothing was impossible for Wallenberg. During the worst period, anonymous letters in which he was threatened with death, were sent to him, stones were thrown at his car, and everything was done to try to prevent him from seeing his protégés; armed gangsters were sent out to pursue him, but nothing could make him give up.

He succeeded in making the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs recognize the Hungarian Jews who had Swedish protective passports as foreign citizens with rights as such. Moreover, Wallenberg succeeded in arranging that these Jews, almost 5,000, were billeted in so-called Swedish Houses. These houses were given extraterritorial rights and enjoyed every possible protection. None of these Jews had to carry the obligatory David Star. All this happened, our source continues, in a city where the Gestapo and the "Pilfers Men" behaved with the utmost brutality. In the middle of the night Raoul Wallenberg would fetch people from the prisons who had been arrested despite their protective passports, in the darkest of nights he would drive to the Swedish Houses with medicines or help for the sick. For there was one restriction: Jews living in the Swedish Houses were not allowed to leave them. Everything they needed had to be sent to them, and the Legation was indefatigable in this activity.

"None Leaves This Place As Long As I Live."

Once Attaché Wallenberg received a message that the Hungarian Military Authorities intended to take some of the inhabitants of the Swedish Houses for labor service. He immediately went to the Military Staff, but the lengthy negotiations seemed futile. The town's Commandant said: "If your protégés do not report, they will be considered deserters and hung immediately."

Wallenberg then had to return to the "Swedish Quarter" without having achieved anything. There he was met with the news that one patrol already had arrived to fetch the men who could work. Wallenberg reproached his people for having let anyone intrude on extraterritorial premises. He was told that the patrol was armed, but this did not prevent him from going up
to the leader of the patrol and shouting so that the whole
quarter could hear it:

"This is Swedish territory! You have nothing to do
here!"

"I have orders to fetch from this place all the men who
can work", was the answer.

"None will leave this place. If you try to take anyone
away you will have to answer to me. As long as I live none
will be taken out of here. First you will have to shoot me."

The soldiers did not quite know what to do, and gradually
left the place. Later the Commandant asked Wallenberg for a
conference, a request he at once followed. The negotiations
lasted one hour, after which Wallenberg returned with a paper
from the Commandant saying that Jews under Swedish protection were
exempted from labor service.

Racing With A Deportation Train.

The same night the Swedish Attaché received another
alarming report: eleven persons with Swedish protective pass-
ports had been arrested by the Gestapo, and what was worse, had
already been thrown into a railway carriage. Not a second
could be lost. Wallenberg raced to the railway station in his
car, but the train with the Jews had already left the station.
The destination was Vienna.

In his car, Wallenberg then pursued the train and caught
up with it at a station near the German border. The train made
a stop there and Wallenberg succeeded in getting hold of the
commander; ten minutes later his people were let out of the
sealed carriages. The others, who could not be saved, had to
go on to German territory in the dirty, overfilled carriages.

Just when the Russian troops were entering the suburbs
of Budapest, an old man entered the Consulate. The man said he
was working at the Printer's Athenaeum, one of the largest
firms of this kind in Hungary, which by that time had been
confiscated. He showed Wallenberg a pulled proof of a proclamation
in which "workers, Jews and suppressed" were encouraged to rise
against the Germans and the "Filthor Men" and use their weapons.
The typographer told Wallenberg that 300,000 copies of the
leaflet were to be printed and distributed by aeroplane as a
provocation. The idea was to bring about a revolt in order to
arrest all who were found with weapons in hand.
Wallenberg did not hesitate, he at once went to Szalasy. The latter said he knew nothing about the provocation, and the result was that the leaflets were never thrown out.

Langlet's Passports Saved 2,000 Lives.

We mentioned above that the Swedish Legation could only issue a certain number of protective passports, and only to such persons who fulfilled fixed conditions. The Swedish "Lector" at the University, the 70 year old Waldemar Langlet, however, succeeded in saving many lives through his measures as representative of the Swedish Red Cross. He issued special protective letters with texts printed in gold print in Hungarian, German, French and Russian, and with photos, signatures, dates, stamps and seals, so that they acquired an extraordinary "impressiveness". These letters saved many from disappearing in concentration camps, from losing all their belongings, yes even from losing their lives. These letters, our source says, will for a long time to come, remain some of the most beautiful documents of human kindness. At least 2,000 people, among them children down to 3 and 4 years of age, were saved in this manner.

Finally, our source stresses that the Swedish Legation did not limit its help to Jews alone, it helped wherever it possibly could. The atrocities under the "Fikors Men" regime, however, were all too many. Gangsters harried in the streets, stole, burnt, murdered and plundered. As a whole, the police behaved all right - there were exceptions, but other authorities were so much worse.

The Catholic nuns and monks did much besides hiding thousands of the persecuted in the cloisters. In one nun's cloister a secret printworks was installed for the printing of identification papers. At one time when the Szalasy men demanded a million pengö for the release of some Jews, the Benedictine and the Cistercian monks contributed one half of the amount.
SVENSK BRAGD I UNGERN

Kappkörning med judetåg mot gränsen

Många tusen judar och andra förestående djur i Budapest siger den dag som i dag är "Jufernarna i Warszawa försvannes sig själva, de danska judarnas ingrepp kung Christian under bevakning, de holländska skyddades av befolkningens själv, men ses bar svenskarne räddat."

Den som berättar detta är en ung svart som får några veckor redan kom till Stockholm efter en äventyrig resa genom Tyskland och länge har ord nog när han skulle gå uttrycka de sin tacksamhet för den offervilja, den uttrollighet och det hjältamod som hela svenskarne visade under förföllanden.

Det är tydligt att ingen av de därtill återfann sin tid på berättar, att det har kommit att Svenska legationens attache Raoul Walvenberg, och den svenska lekten vid Budapests universitet, Waldemar Langlet. Den detaljerade skildring han ger av dessa insatser ger besagd för omskrivning.

Som man erinrar sig gick på sin tid riksauführaren Horthy efter det personliga brevet från kung Gustaf avseende att svenska skyddspass skulle få utfärda för några tusen ungerska judar vilka genom släktband eller föräldrar hade anknytning till Sverige.

— Hur pass omständige judedirektionerna än var under förringen, så förde dock i själva Budapest inga avräkningar, inga deportations, och...
Svensk bragd...
(Forts. från sid. 1)

5.000 judar fick försörjas internerade i "svenska husen"

... de som innehadde de svenska passen berörde inte av några aktioner, berättar Dagaja Nyheters sagsman. De verkliga grymierna började när pilhuvudet Szalasys kom till makten, då hjälpte inga skyddspass. Den svenska legationens B-avdelning satte emellertid odödligligen i gång med aktion för att tillverka de rättvisa intervansna, som stod på båt motstånd. En kväll kungjorde högersministeren personligen i radion att skyddspassen inte längre var giltiga, något som förde med sig en oerhört panik bland alla som hade dylika papper.