

Measures Directed Toward Halting Persecution, Hungary, Vol. 8, Folder 1

7-1045

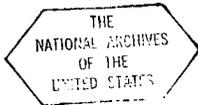
24. RAOUL WALLEBERG

25. HUNGARY (Material sent from WRE Office in Turkey)

Box 35

June

1945



10046

24. Rosal Wessing

to milar

for

E. Taylor Parker

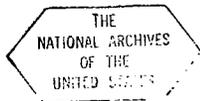
6-25-59

Returned to National Archives, 1-5-61

Refiled by R.S. Jacoby (FDR Library), Sep. 22, 1961

1. ... Raoul

29 pages



1000
7-11-24



WALLEBERG, RAOUL

1046

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.

AMGROSS SHIRK FROM AMGROSS 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. Under-
stand information may be difficult secure and appreciate
any help you can give. Regards.

JOHNSON

RB

046

Hungary - 24
Board for the War Refugee Board, Washington

648/100/MST

Stockholm, Sweden
June 6, 1945

Mr. Sven Salén
Strandvägen 7A
Stockholm

My dear Mr. Salén:

I have read with considerable interest the organization of a Roaul 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 Roaul 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 Roaul 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
Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1

Hungary 24

*2 War Ref. Bd
(O'Dwyer)*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Representative, Budapest via Army
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 1, 1945
NUMBER: 109

CONTROL COPY

Arrival of Wallenberg in Stockholm has been rumored.
Confirmation requested. Interest manifested by War Refugee
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.

UNSIGNICED

6/7/45

DC/L:NAS:HEM

6/4/45

*Read Warren
news item from
Stockholm concerning
Wallenberg memorial committee
has been initiated so far
in Budapest. He has
cable from Stockholm
Jus - states
Wallenberg still
missing JH*

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

Hungary (124)

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1945

In reply refer to
WERB 701.5864/4-1245

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 Attache 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

George L. Warren
Adviser on Refugees and
Displaced Persons

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



APR 26 1945

RESCUER OF JEWS WAS STUDENT HERE

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

The adventures 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 his "recapture" of the Swedish Legation in Budapest from members of the Hungarian Nazi Arrow Cross, the American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, related.

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

Mrs. Calvin said President Roosevelt requested King Gustav of Sweden to try to intervene against the Hungarian Nazis and in turn the Swedish Legation in Hungary was asked to extend its protection to the Jews there.

Mr. Wallenberg was appointed secretary of the legation last summer 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. All escaped later. Mr. Wallenberg worked primarily by issuing Swedish "protective passports" and by harboring the victims of persecution in the legation and in several other houses granted diplomatic immunity.

Recapture of Legation

The architect was said to have "recaptured" the legation in a "pitched 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 various Jews from a "Death March to Vienna" and from deportation to Nazi labor camps. He achieved rescue by force or by insistence that the included victims were under the protection of Sweden.

By establishing soup kitchens and by building up food stocks and trucking services, assisted by Hungarian civilians, Mr. Wallenberg managed to harbor 10,000 Jews, twice the allotted number, in houses over Swedish protection.

Shortly after the Red Army liberated Budapest on Feb. 13 the anti-Semitic laws of Hungary were repealed.

The story of the deliverance of the 20,000 Jews under the leadership of Mr. Wallenberg was made public by Mr. Danielson upon his recent return to Stockholm.

The architect studied at the University of Michigan in 1934 and 1935. He is the only son of Baroness Frederic Von Dardel of Stockholm.

His grand uncle, Axel Wallenberg, was former Swedish Minister to the United States. Another grand uncle, Knut Wallenberg, was Swedish Foreign Minister during World War I.

893 p. 2/24/45
Hungary (24)

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 25, 1945:

"Gottfarb advises Swedish Minister Danielsson Budapest and entire staff returned Stockholm. Legation secretary Raoul Wallenberg whose activities behalf Jews you familiar missing since January. Believed murdered. Gottfarb suggests you send cable thanking Danielsson for Legation's work."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

RH
RHHutchison: 4/28/45

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

KEM-1758

PLAIN
Lisbon

*War Ref Rd
(O'Leary)*

Dated April 25, 1945

Rec'd 3:12 am, 27th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

893, Twenty-fifth.

WRB 394 JDC 225 FOR LEVITT FROM TROBE

Gottfarb advises Swedish Minister Danielsson
Budapest and entire staff returned Stockholm. Legation
secretary Raoul Wallenberg whose activities behalf
Jews you familiar missing since January. Believed
murdered. Gottfarb suggests you send cable thanking
Danielsson for Legation's work.

BARUCH

JMS

1047

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

April 6 1945
4 p.m.

*Was R. H. Parks
O. H. Meyer*

CONTROL COPY

AIRMAIL

STOCKHOLM
756

The following for Johnson and Olsen from Department
and War Refugee Board is WAB 382.

Please inform Swedish Government that news of the
disappearance of Hjalmar Wallenberg, who is held in high
regard here for his courageous and meritorious work in
Hungary, was received by this Government with great concern
and sore distress. His mission was of especial interest
to this Government and deep anxiety is felt here for his
safety. Embassy Moscow has been requested to lend
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.

GREW
(Acting)

(GSW)

WNB:REV:KJ
4/25/45

NOE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN
FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

PLEASE INFORM SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT NEWS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD HERE FOR HIS COURAGEOUS
AND MEMORABLE WORK IN HUNGARY, WAS RECEIVED BY THIS GOVERNMENT WITH
GREAT CONCERN AND SORE DISTRESS. HIS MISSION WAS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST
TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND DEEP ANXIETY IS FELT HERE FOR HIS SAFETY.
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO LEAD 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 WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 362

5:00 p.m.
April 24, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Model, Hutchison,
McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

EAT EBTowler 4/24/45

JEWIS IN HUNGARY HELPED BY SWEDEN

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

The adventures 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.

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Mrs. Calvin said President Roosevelt requested King Gustav of Sweden to try to intervene against the Hungarian Nazis and in turn the Swedish Legation in Hungary was asked to extend its protection to the Jews there.

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Members of the Arrow Cross

houses granted diplomatic immunity.

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The story of the deliverance of the 20,000 Jews under the leadership of Mr. Wallenberg was made public by Mr. Danielsson upon his recent return to Stockholm.

The architect studied at the University of Michigan in 1934 and 1935. He is the only son of Baroness Frederic von Dardel of Stockholm, a sister of Mrs. Calvin. His grand uncle, Axel Wallenberg, was former Swedish Minister to the United States. Another grand uncle, Knut Wallenberg, was Swedish Foreign Minister during World War I.

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DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MJK-1450

Distribution of **SECRET**
reading only by special
arrangement. **[REDACTED]**

Stockholm

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 9:27 p.m., 20th

W. R. [unclear]
[unclear]

Secretary of State, **CC/L**
LIAISON
Washington.

1456 April 19, 5 p.m.

CONTROL COPY

FOR DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Local newspapers today comment extensively on arrival in Stockholm of the Swedish Legation staff from Budapest and particularly the absence of Attache 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

[REDACTED]
New security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 15 1972**

1047

APR 13 1945

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.

FH:hd 4/13/45

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. 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, 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.

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FH:hd 4/9/45

O
P
Y

April 12, 1945

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attache 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.

1048

APR 12 1945

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attache 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.

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Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

EAT
FH:EBT:inp 4/12/45

COPY

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 4, 1945
NUMBER: 1251

The Swedish Foreign Office is particularly concerned over the disappearance of Roaul Wallenberg, its attache 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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

DC/L:MAS:CVT
4-6-45

*Let Stettinius
know I am personally
interested in this man
/M/*

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MB
No paraphrase necessary.

April 9, 1945

7 p.m.

*Use Ref Bd.
O. Sawyer*

AMEMBASSY,
MOSCOW,

824

The following to Harriman 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, 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.

STETTINIUS
(GLW)

WRB:MMV:KG

EE

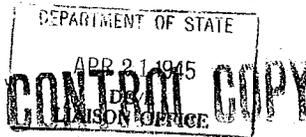
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SE
DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

4/9/45

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972



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. 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, 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.

1:15 p.m.
April 9, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison,
McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

FH:nd 4/9/45 JJA

2 War Ref. Bd.
(Gen. O'Alwiger)

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 4, 1945
NUMBER: 1251
X

CONTROL COPY

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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

10 2 VBB N 11 22

DC/L MAS :CVT

4-6-45

RECEIVED
STATE DEPT.
APR 11 1945

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

848/ICG/HEM

Stockholm, Sweden
March 12, 1945

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 representa-
tive in Budapest in behalf of the Jews.

Sincerely yours,


Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Attachment - 1

SOURCE: Dagens Nyheter, March 6, 1945.

Swedish Achievements In Hungary

Race With Jew Train to the Border.

Many thousand Jews and other preys 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 "Pilkors 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 passports 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 "Pilkors 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 "Pilkors 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 Cistercien monks contributed one half of the amount.

SOURCE: Dager Nyheter, March 6, 1945.

SWEDISH ACHIEVEMENTS IN HUNGARY.

SVENSK BRAGD I UNGERN

Kappkörning med judetag mot gränsen

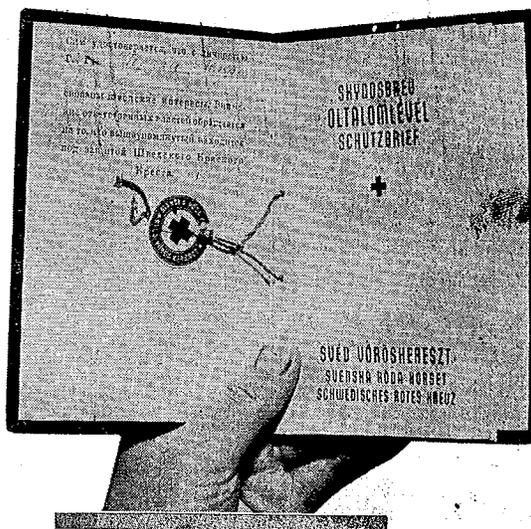
Många tusen judar och andra förföljda i Budapest säger den dag som i dag är: "Judarna i Warszawa försvarade sig själva, de danska judarna tog kung Christian under beskydd, de holländska skyddades av befolkningen själv, men oss har svenskarna räddat."

Den som berättat detta är en ungare som för några veckor sedan kom till Stockholm efter en äventyrlig resa genom Tyskland och icke har ord nog när han skall ge uttryck åt sin tacksamhet för den offervilja, den outträttlighet och det hjältemod som hela svenska beskickningen i Budapest och svenska privatpersoner i staden visade när förföljelserna pågick som värst. Det är två namn som ungraren sätter främst på listan: chefen för legationens B-avdelning, attaché Raoul Walenberg, och svenske lektorn vid Budapests universitet, Waldemar Langlet. Den detaljerade skildring han ger av deras insatser ger belägg för omdömnas riktighet.

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

Hur pass omfattande judenförföljelserna än var under Szotairégimen, så förekom dock i själva Budapest inga avrättningar, inga deportationer, och

Forts. sista sidan, spalt sex.



Så här ser ett av de skydds brev ut som hjälpte mången undan förföljelsen.

Svensk bragd... (Forts. från sid. 1)

5.000 judar fick försörjas internerade i "svenska husen"

de som innehade de svenska passen berördes icke av några aktioner, berättar Dagens Nyheters sagesman. De verkliga grymheterna började när pilkorsmannen Szalasy kom till makten, då hjälpte inga skyddspass. Den svenska legationens B-avdelning satte emellertid ofördröjligen i gång med aktion för att tillvarata de rättmätiga intressena, men stötte på hårt motstånd. En kväll kungjorde inrikesministern personligen i radio att skyddspassen inte längre var giltiga, något som förde med sig en oerhörd panik bland alla som hade dylika papper.

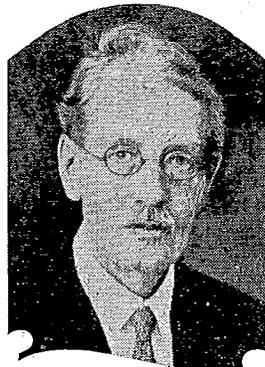
Raoul Wallenberg tog emellertid tjuren vid hornen, han gick personligen till pilkorsledaren och möttes med frågan varför svenskarna egentligen tog sig an de ungerska judarna. Attaché Wallenbergs svar blev en predikan om humanitet, och efter en timmes förhandling återvände han med Szalasy's skriftliga försäkran att de svenska skyddspassen var giltiga och att myndigheterna skulle respektera dem.

Svenskhus fick exterritorialrätt.

Ingenting var omöjligt för Wallenberg. Under de upprörda dagarna hotade man honom i anonyma brev med döden, man kastade sten på hans bil, man försökte på allt sätt göra det omöjligt för honom att besöka sina skyddslingar: beväpnade gangster skickades att förfölja honom, men inget förmådde honom att ge efter.

Han lyckades uppnå att det ungerska utrikesdepartementet erkände de ungerska judar, vilka hade svenska skyddspass som utländska medborgare med samma rättigheter som dessa. Wallenberg lyckades vidare ordna så att dessa judar — närmare 5.000 — fick logeras in i s. k. svenska hus. Dessa hus fick exterritorialrätt och åtnjöt alltså allt tänkbart skydd. Ingen av dessa judar behövde heller bära den annars obligatoriska Davidsstjärnan.

Allt detta hände, fortsätter tidningens sagesman, i en stad där Gestapo och pilkorsmännen gick fram med största brutalitet. Mitt i natten hämtade Raoul Wallenberg ur fängelserna



Lektor Waldemar Langlet, uppfinningsrik Ungernvän.

det. Tåget gjorde uppehåll där, den svenske diplomaten lyckades få tag i befälhavaren, och tio minuter senare släpptes hans folk ut ur den plomberade vagnen. De återstående, som ingen kunde rädda livet på, fick i de smutsiga och överfyllda vagnarna fortsätta in på tyskt område.

I det ögonblick de ryska trupperna redan var inne i Budapests förstäder kom en gammal man in på konsulatet. Mannen berättade att han arbetade i tryckeriet Atheneum, ett av Ungerns största företag i sitt slag, som nu tagits i beslag, och han visade Wallenberg ett korrekturavdrag av en proklamation, vari "arbetare, judar och undertryckta" uppmanades göra motstånd mot tyskar och pilkorsmän och använda sina vapen.

Typografen berättade att detta flygblad skulle tryckas i 300.000 exemplar och spridas från flygplan som en provokation. Man ville åstadkomma ett uppror och alltså utan vidare kunna häkta dem som påträffades med vapen i hand.

Wallenberg tvekade inte, han gick på nytt till Szalasy. Denne förklarade sig inte ha vetat om provokationen, och slutet på visan blev att