



PHOTO: PER WISSING/GITSCANPIX

Charlotte Gyllenhammar's creation in Göteborg is one of many Raoul Wallenberg monuments around the world.

RAOUL WALLENBERG:

One man can make a difference

Armed only with his bravery and moral courage, Raoul Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Jews from the Holocaust. It's a story that has inspired the world. Wallenberg's achievements are a reminder of the continuing need to fight racism.

In Jerusalem there is a memorial, Yad Vashem, dedicated to the six million Jews murdered by the Nazis during World War II. A street named "Avenue of the Righteous" runs through the area, bordered by 600 trees planted to honor the memory of non-Jewish individuals who risked their lives to save Jews from the Nazi executioners. One of these trees bears the name of Raoul Wallenberg.

One of few US honorary citizens

Few Swedes have received as much international acclaim and attention as Raoul Wallenberg. In 1981, he became the second of a total of just seven people to be named honorary citizens of the United States. The others include Winston Churchill and Mother Teresa. In 1985,

he was made an honorary citizen of Canada, and in 1986 an honorary citizen of Israel.

Would have turned 100 in 2012

Around the world there are monuments, statues, and other works of art that honor Wallenberg. His memory is preserved through books, music and films, and many buildings, squares, streets, schools and other institutions bear his name.

2012 is the centenary of Wallenberg's birth. Yet his humanitarian achievements live on, a continuing reminder that every individual has a responsibility in the fight against racism. They show the importance of personal courage and of taking a stand – because one individual can make a difference.

Provided shelter in 'Swedish houses'

A diplomat and businessman, Wallenberg was appointed second secretary of the Swedish diplomatic mission in Budapest in June 1944. His job was to launch a rescue operation for Jews, and he became head of a special department. By issuing protective Swedish passports and renting buildings, "Swedish houses," where Jews could seek shelter, he saved tens of thousands of lives.

In January 1945, Wallenberg was imprisoned by Soviet forces. His fate remains unknown. Russia claims he died in a Soviet prison on July 17, 1947. However, many witness reports suggest he may have been alive much later. ■

LEARN MORE

RAOUL WALLENBERG YEAR 2012

Raoul Wallenberg would have turned 100 in 2012. His centenary will be commemorated in Sweden and abroad. Read more about what is happening during the year at www.raoulwallenberg2012.se

RAOUL WALLENBERG INSTITUTE

The institute's mission is to promote universal respect for human rights and humanitarian law through research, academic education, dissemination of information and institutional development. www.rwi.lu.se

THE INTERNATIONAL RAOUL WALLENBERG FOUNDATION

A non-governmental organization whose mission is to develop educational programs and public awareness campaigns based on the values of solidarity and civic courage, ethical cornerstones of the Saviors of the Holocaust. www.raoul-wallenberg.org.ar

RAOUL WALLENBERG ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LEADERS

The foundation was formed in 2001. Its mission is to train young Swedes in leadership, using Raoul Wallenberg and his achievements as a model. www.rwa.se

SEARCHING FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG

Searching for Raoul Wallenberg is a network of independent researchers trying to determine what happened to him. They believe there are many unanswered questions that warrant a thorough investigation before the question of Wallenberg's fate can be laid to rest. www.raoul-wallenberg.eu



Raoul Wallenberg (right) surrounded by colleagues in Budapest, 1944.

Protective passports saved Jews

By issuing protective passports and creating safe houses, Wallenberg saved tens of thousands of Jews in Budapest.

In 1944, the United States established the War Refugee Board (WRB), an organization whose task was to save Jews from Nazi persecution. Once the WRB understood that Sweden was making serious attempts to save Jews in Hungary, it set out to find someone who could launch a major rescue operation in Budapest. Wallenberg was offered the job and accepted.

Prior to Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest, Valdemar Langlet, a delegate of the Swedish Red Cross, was assisting the Swedish Legation. Langlet rented buildings on behalf of the Red Cross and put up signs such as "Swedish Library" and "Swedish Research Institute" on their doors. These buildings then served as hiding places for Jews.

Printed thousands of passports

The first thing Wallenberg did was to design a protective Swedish passport.

German and Hungarian bureaucrats had a weakness for symbology, so he had the passports printed in blue and yellow with the Swedish coat of arms in the center. He furnished the passports with appropriate stamps and signatures. Wallenberg managed to convince the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to approve 4,500 protective passports. In reality, he issued three times as

many. Toward the end of the war, when conditions were desperate, Wallenberg issued a simplified version of his protective passport that bore only his signature. In the prevailing chaos, even this worked.

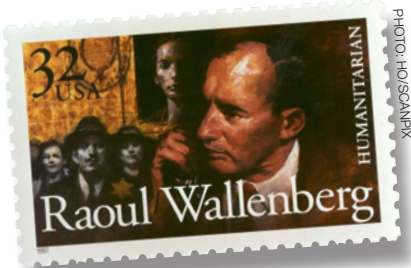
To achieve his objectives, Wallenberg used anything from bribery to threats of blackmail. The other diplomats of the Swedish Legation were initially skeptical of his unconventional methods. But when Wallenberg's efforts yielded results, he quickly received backing. His department expanded, and there were several hundred people working there at its peak.

On November 20, 1944, Adolf Eichmann instigated a series of death marches, in which thousands of Jews were forced to leave Hungary on foot under extremely harsh conditions. Wallenberg helped them by distributing passports, food and medicine. In January 1945, the Russians arrived in Budapest. On January 17, Wallenberg was arrested by Soviet forces.

The search for Raoul Wallenberg

Wallenberg's fate remains an intriguing mystery. There is still no clear picture of what happened to him after his arrest.

In April 1945, it became clear that Wallenberg really had disappeared. ▶



A US Postal Service stamp commemorating Raoul Wallenberg.

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THE WALLENBERG MEDAL

The Wallenberg Medal is a US prize for humanitarian efforts. It has been awarded since 1990 by the Wallenberg



PHOTO: KHIN MAUNG WIN/SCANPIX

Aung San Suu Kyi, winner of the Wallenberg Medal in 2011.

Endowment of the University of Michigan, for exceptional humanitarian efforts. On the front of the medal is an image of Raoul Wallenberg, and the motto “One Person Can Make a Difference.” In 2010, the prize went to Denis Mukwege, a Congolese gynecologist and hospital director who has brought attention to the cause of women victims of sexual violence in war zones.

RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEES

The Raoul Wallenberg Association was formed in 1979, with the aim of finding out the truth about Wallenberg’s fate, securing his release, and disseminating information about his humanitarian deeds. The Raoul Wallenberg Association became the Raoul Wallenberg Committees in 2000. The aims remain the same, with the added ambition of inspiring younger generations to embrace Wallenberg as a role model – showing that one man can make a difference.

www.raoulwallenberg.se

EDUCATION IN THE SPIRIT OF WALLENBERG

There are many schools around the world named after Raoul Wallenberg, and whose teaching is inspired by his achievements. In Sweden, there is the independent Raoul Wallenberg School. The spirit of Wallenberg, embodying honesty, sympathy, courage, and the ability to take action, is integral to its activities. The school’s teaching philosophy is that “no one should be held back and no one should be left behind.” Examples of schools outside Sweden are Raoul Wallenberg High School in Brooklyn, New York; Raoul Wallenberg Human Szakközepiskola es Gimnazium in Budapest, Hungary; and Raoul-Wallenberg-Oberschule in Berlin, Germany.

► Information from the Russians indicated that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union.

In the early 1950s, returning prisoners of war testified that they had met Wallenberg in prison in Moscow. This led to renewed Swedish efforts. In 1957, the Soviet government gave a new answer. They had found a handwritten document dated July 17, 1947, stating that “the prisoner Walenberg [sic]... died last night in his cell.”

Sweden was skeptical but Russia stuck to this story for more than 30 years. In October 1989, demands from the Swedish government and Wallenberg’s family led to a breakthrough. Representatives of the family were invited to Moscow for a discussion. On that occasion, Wallenberg’s passport, pocket calendar and other possessions were handed over to the family. They had apparently been found during repairs at the KGB archives.

Two years later, the Swedish and Soviet governments agreed to appoint a joint working group to clear up the facts about Wallenberg’s fate. Their reports were published in January 2001. The group’s work did not produce any definitive answers; they concluded that many important questions were still unanswered, and that Wallenberg’s dossier could therefore not be closed.



PHOTO: ARTUR MAX/SCANPIX

Wallenberg’s personal effects were handed over by Russia in 1989.

A diplomatic failure

In October 2001, the Swedish government appointed an official commission of inquiry, the Eliasson Commission, to investigate the actions of Sweden’s foreign policy establishment in the Raoul Wallenberg case. In 2003, a report was issued in which Swedish political moves were summarized under the heading “A diplomatic failure.” ■



PHOTO: SEBASTIAN SCHENNER/SCANPIX

The Hall of Names at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem.

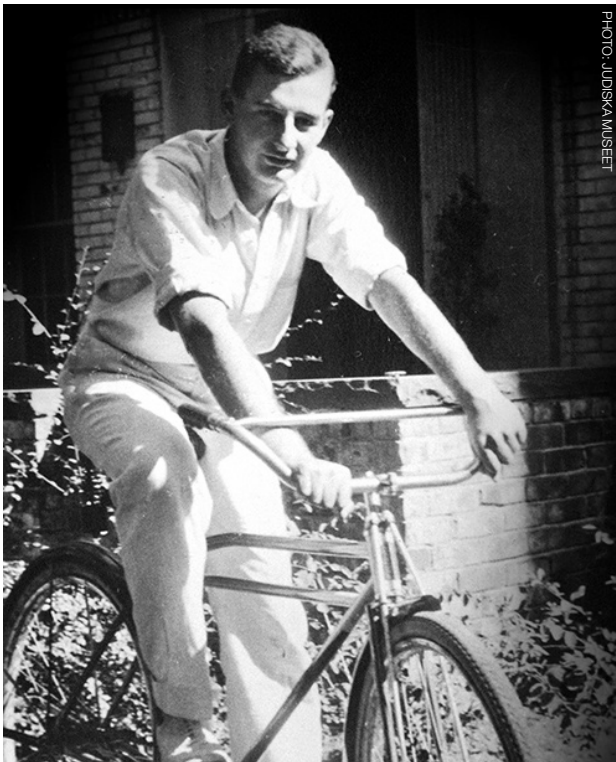


PHOTO: JUDISKA MUSEET

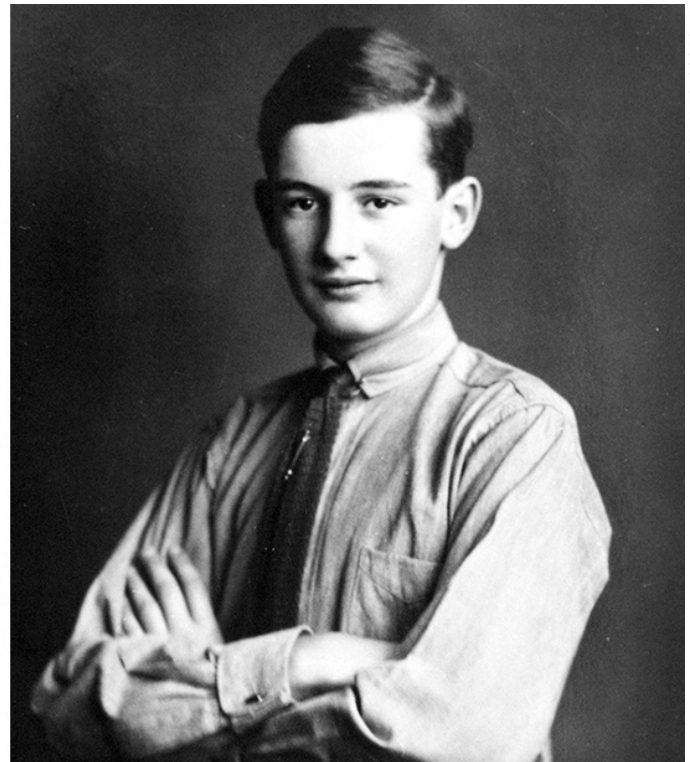


IMAGE SOURCE: KARL GABOR

In 1931, Raoul Wallenberg went to the US to study architecture, English, German and French.

The right man for the job

How was it possible for one person to save so many lives? Raoul Wallenberg was the right man in the right place at the right time.

Raoul Wallenberg was not the heroic type in the conventional sense, but he was fearless and a skilled negotiator and organizer. That was how the Swedish diplomat Per Anger (1913-2002) described him. Anger was stationed in Budapest during the war as a secretary at the Swedish Legation. Furthermore, Wallenberg's background and upbringing furnished him with unique skills.

Studied architecture abroad

The Wallenberg family is one of Sweden's most prominent, with generations of leading bankers, diplomats and statesmen. Raoul's father was a cousin of Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, two of Sweden's best-known financiers and industrialists of the 20th century. The plan was for Raoul to go into banking, but he was more interested in architecture and trade. In 1931, he went to study architecture at the University of Michigan in the United States. There, he also studied English, German and French.

On returning to Sweden in 1935, he found that his US degree did not qualify him to work as an architect. Between 1935

and 1936, Wallenberg was employed at a branch office of the Holland Bank in Haifa, Israel. During this time, he first came into contact with Jews who had fled Hitler's Germany. Their stories moved him deeply.

Worked his way to the top

Back in Stockholm, he obtained a job at the Central European Trading Company, an import-export company with operations in Stockholm and central Europe, owned by Koloman Lauer, a Hungarian Jew. Wallenberg's linguistic skills, and the fact that he could travel freely around Europe, made him the perfect business partner for Lauer. It was not long before he was a major shareholder and the international manager of the firm. His travels to Nazi-occupied France and to Germany soon taught him how German bureaucracy worked – knowledge that would prove highly valuable.

Protected by his diplomatic status

Wallenberg was also a talented actor, which was a big help in his clashes with the Nazis. He could be calm, humorous and warm, or

aggressive and intimidating. He could flatter and bribe one occasion, and shout and threaten on another. The Nazis were impressed by him and usually gave in to his demands. Another important factor was his Swedish diplomatic status, which the Germans did not dare to violate.

The last time Per Anger saw Wallenberg, on January 10, 1945, he urged him to seek safety. Wallenberg replied, "To me there's no other choice. I've accepted this assignment and I could never return to Stockholm without the knowledge that I'd done everything in human power to save as many Jews as possible." ■

Biography in brief

Born: August 4, 1912

Place of birth: Lidingö, Stockholm

Education: Architecture degree from the University of Michigan, 1935

Arrival in Budapest: July 1944

Imprisonment: January 1945

Date of death claimed by Russia: July 17, 1947

FILMS ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG (A SELECTION)

2006

Raoul Wallenberg, L'Ange de Budapest, director Marcel Collet. Documentary.

2005

Der Fall Raoul Wallenberg, director Klaus Dexel. Documentary.

2004

Dead Men's Secrets – Whatever Happened To Raoul Wallenberg? The History Channel. Documentary.

2001

Searching for Raoul Wallenberg, director Robert L. Kimmel. Documentary.

1994

Wallenberg, Autopsie d'une disparition, director Jean-Charles Deniau. Documentary.



PHOTO: ANDERS ENGMAN/SCANPIX

Stellan Skarsgård (left) as Raoul Wallenberg in the movie *Good Evening, Mr. Wallenberg*.

1990

God afton, Herr Wallenberg (Good Evening, Mr. Wallenberg), director Kjell Grede. Biopic.

1985

Wallenberg: A Hero's Story, director Lamont Johnson. Biopic.

<http://www.raoul-wallenberg.eu/references/films>

Traces of Wallenberg around the world

Memorials and monuments to Raoul Wallenberg have been erected in many countries. Here are a few of them.



PHOTO: JACK MIKRUTJ/SCANPIX

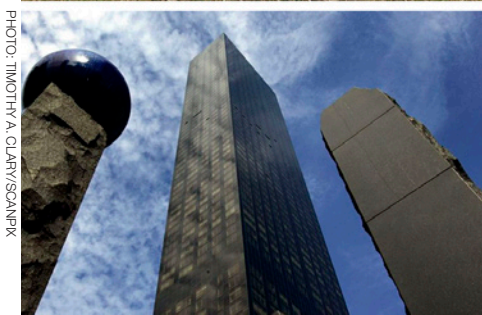


PHOTO: TIMOTHY A. CLARY/SCANPIX

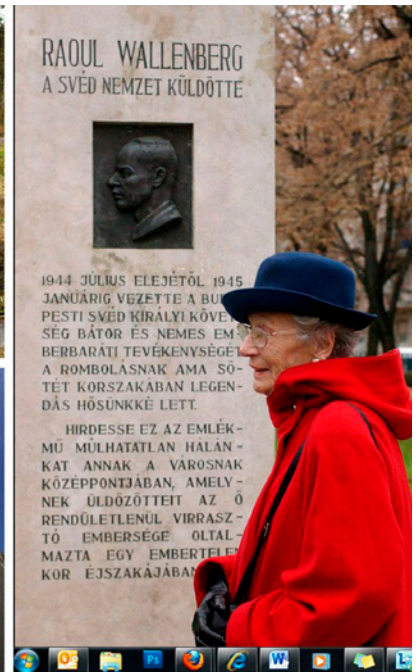


PHOTO: SZILÁRD KOSZTICSÁK/SCANPIX

Clockwise from left: A briefcase in bronze by Ulla and Gustav Kraitz marks Wallenberg's birthplace in Stockholm; Raoul Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren, visits her brother's monument in Budapest; Five black diabase columns, mined from Swedish bedrock, were erected in New York as a tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

Personal testimonies

Wallenberg affected countless lives during his time in Budapest. Here are two of many testimonies:

Joni Moser

"I was Wallenberg's errand boy. Since I spoke German as well as Hungarian, I could pass through barriers and was therefore well equipped to be a messenger." Moser tells of the day that Wallenberg learned about 800 Jewish laborers being marched to Mauthausen. He drove with Wallenberg to the march. Wallenberg asked that those with Swedish passports raise their hands. "On his order, I ran between the ranks and told the men to raise their hands, whether they had a passport or not. He then claimed custody of all who had raised their hands, and such was his bearing that none of the Hungarian guards opposed him. The extraordinary thing was the absolutely convincing power of his behavior."

Tibor and Agnes Vador

Tibor and his wife Agnes were employees of Wallenberg. Agnes was about to have a baby. All hospitals were barred to Jews and houses were overcrowded. Wallenberg found a doctor and took the Vadors to his flat on Ostrom Street. There, he gave young Agnes his bed and went into the hallway to sleep. In the early morning, the doctor announced the arrival of Yvonne Maria Eva. The Vadors asked Wallenberg to be her godfather, and he graciously accepted.

Read more testimonies about Raoul Wallenberg:
www.raoulwallenberg.org

Courageous people make a difference

Many other heroes have fought in the same way as Raoul Wallenberg, on the side of the weak, against oppression, violence and persecution. Four of them are Anton Abele, Stig Wallin, Stieg Larsson and Ingrid Segerstedt-Wiberg.



Left to right: Member of Parliament Anton Abele; 5-Minutes-to-12 leader Stig Wallin; journalist and author Stieg Larsson; journalist, author and politician Ingrid Segerstedt-Wiberg.

Campaigning against street violence

Anton Abele, born in 1992, got involved in a campaign against street violence after Swedish teenager Riccardo Campogiani was beaten to death in Stockholm on October 6, 2007. Abele created a Facebook group called *Bevara oss från gatuvåldet* (“save us from street violence”), which soon had over 100,000 members. On October 12, 2007, Abele arranged a demonstration in which over 10,000 people took part. The same year, he founded the organization *Stoppa gatuvåldet* (“stop street violence”).

In October 2010, Abele became Sweden’s second-youngest-ever Member of Parliament when he took his seat for the Moderate Party.

The 5-Minutes-to-12 Movement

The 5-Minutes-to-12 Movement works to shape public opinion against xenophobia and racism. The movement was formed in Härnösand, Sweden, in 1988, by young people reacting to violence and the harassment of refugees. The name is derived from

the time they held their demonstrations, five minutes to 12 on Sundays.

The leader of the movement was Stig Wallin (1943-2009). His daughter Sara, who was also involved in the movement, was murdered together with a friend in 1989. The murderer was a young refugee. Wallin’s mission in life became to carry on his daughter’s commitment. From this tragedy, he found his driving force, taking a stand for reconciliation instead of hatred and revenge.

Gave a voice to anti-fascism

The journalist and author Stieg Larsson (1954-2004) is best known for his *Millennium* trilogy. He is also known for his strong commitment to democracy and anti-fascism.

In the mid-1980s, Larsson was involved in setting up the Stop Racism project. In 1988, he and Anna-Lena Lodenius, a fellow journalist and author, started one of Sweden’s largest ever mappings of organized racism. The result was the book *Extremhögern* (“the far right”), published in 1991.

Larsson was also one of the founders of the Expo Foundation and *Expo* magazine. The foundation maps, monitors and provides information about extreme right-wing and racist tendencies in society. The magazine’s objective is to defend democracy and the freedom of expression and fight racist, anti-Semitic and totalitarian tendencies in society. In 1999, Larsson became editor in chief, a position he held until his death. He died of a heart attack on November 9, 2004.

Pioneer for human rights

The journalist, author and politician Ingrid Segerstedt-Wiberg (1911-2010) devoted her life to fighting for human rights, freedom, peace and democracy. As the daughter of newspaper editor and Nazi opponent Torgny Segerstedt, she was involved early on in refugee work and in opposing Nazism. Her engagement in international issues resulted in assignments with the UN, the Nordic Council and Unicef. ■

Useful links

- www.expo.se Expo magazine and the Expo Foundation
- www.levandehistoria.se Forum for Living History
- www.raoulwallenberg.org The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
- www.skma.se The Swedish Committee Against Antisemitism
- www.umr.nu Ungdom Mot Rasism (Youth against Racism), Sweden’s largest anti-racism youth organization
- www.wallenbergdatabase.ud.se Searchable database of testimonies and documents concerning Raoul Wallenberg
- www.wallenbergfoundationofnj.org The Wallenberg Foundation of New Jersey

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More facts can be found on
www.sweden.se

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