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Wallenberg, Raoul (3 of 3)

Roberts, John G. : Files

Series I : Sub. File

Box 56

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Scheduling Request: Meeting With
Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee

Fred Ryan has asked for a recommendation from us as soon as possible on a request from the Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee to schedule a meeting with the President. You will recall that Wallenberg was the Swedish diplomat whose efforts in Hungary during World War II saved thousands of Jewish lives. He was imprisoned by the Soviets when they "liberated" Hungary, and his fate has been clouded ever since. The Soviets concede that he was in their custody until 1947, but they assert that he died that year. Some who have studied the question believe there is a possibility that Wallenberg is still alive in a Soviet prison.

The Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee, led by Professor Morris Wolff of Delaware Law School, is planning to file a lawsuit against the Soviet Union on behalf of Wallenberg's half brother and his legal guardian, seeking Wallenberg's release and \$39 million in compensatory damages. The names on the draft complaint include prominent attorneys from reputable firms in Philadelphia and New York. The suit is based on international law and various treaties and covenants, as well as 18 U.S.C. §§ 1116(a), (c) and 1201(a)(4), (c). Those provisions establish criminal penalties for the murder or kidnapping of an "internationally protected person" such as Wallenberg. The basic underlying problem with the contemplated suit is that private parties may not bring actions to enforce criminal statutes, international treaties and covenants, or international law in general.

The Committee is scheduled to appear on the Today Show on February 2, with Congressman Lantos, the moving force behind passage of the Wallenberg Honorary Citizenship statute signed by the President on October 5, 1981. In a letter to Deaver dated January 27, the Committee requested a meeting with the President on February 2 or 3 to discuss their activities.

The President should not meet with the Legal Defense Committee. Even if Wallenberg is still alive, the private lawsuit is somewhat quixotic, and legally ill-founded. The question of the Government's reaction should be addressed in the first instance by the State Department Legal Adviser. Deputy Legal Adviser Dan McGovern and, in particular, Assistant Legal Adviser Robert Dalton are very familiar with the Wallenberg case. I recommend referring the Committee to the Legal Adviser's office.

[By way of background, you will recall that Wolff wrote the President earlier, urging him to invoke his power under 22 U.S.C. § 1732 to attempt to secure the release of Wallenberg. After receiving guidance from the State Department I submitted a memorandum and draft response to you on January 25. That response may still be sent.]

A draft reply to Ryan is attached. I have also prepared a memorandum to McGovern, alerting him to the fact that you have recommended that he or someone from his office meet with the Committee.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF SCHEDULING

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Scheduling Request: Meeting With
Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee

You have asked for our views on a request by the Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee ("the Committee") to meet with the President. We recommend that the President not meet with the Committee, but that the Committee be referred to the State Department Legal Adviser's Office. Both Deputy Legal Adviser Dan McGovern and Assistant Legal Adviser Robert Dalton are familiar with the Wallenberg case, and it would be appropriate for them to meet with the Committee. While the President has made it clear on several occasions that he shares the commitment of the Committee to obtain from the Soviets an accounting of Wallenberg's fate, the Committee's contemplated lawsuit raises several questions that are best addressed by the attorneys at the State Department.

FFF:JGR:aea 2/1/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DANIEL W. MCGOVERN
DEPUTY LEGAL ADVISER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Scheduling Request: Meeting With
Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee

The Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee is planning to file a lawsuit against the Soviet Union, seeking Wallenberg's release and compensatory damages of \$39 million. They will be appearing on the Today Show on February 2, and have requested a meeting with the President. I have recommended to Fred Ryan, Director of Scheduling, that the Committee not meet with the President but be referred to your office instead.

FFF:JGR:aea 2/1/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Civil Division

GUY VON DARDEL, Gyllenkroksalle)
19, Lund, Sweden, Tel.)
46-14-16-16, on his own behalf)
and on behalf of his half)
brother, RAOUL WALLENBERG, whose)
exact address is unknown,)

and)

SVEN HAGSTROMER, Skeppsbron 24,)
11130, Stockholm, Sweden, Tel.)
8-24-09-50, Legal Guardian of)
RAOUL WALLENBERG, on behalf of)
RAOUL WALLENBERG,)

Civil Action No. 84-_____

Plaintiffs,)

-against-)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST)
REPUBLICS,)

Defendant.)

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND COMPENSATORY DAMAGES

Plaintiffs, Guy von Dardel and Sven Hagstromer, by
their undersigned attorneys, for their complaint allege as follows:

1. This is an action seeking damages and equitable
relief for the unlawful seizure and detention and possible wrongful
death of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat and internationally
protected person who, at the time of his seizure by defendant in
1945, was acting at the request of the United States Government

to save the Jewish community of Hungary from extermination by the Nazis. From 1945 until the present day, or until the time of his death, Raoul Wallenberg has been confined by defendant Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR") in violation of the laws and treaties of the USSR, the laws of the United States, and the law of nations.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Guy von Dardel is a citizen of Sweden. He is the half brother of Raoul Wallenberg. He brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg.

3. Plaintiff Sven Hagstromer, a citizen of Sweden, was legally appointed as guardian of Raoul Wallenberg by the Tingsratt Court in Stockholm, Sweden [ck.] on _____, 1974. He represents the legal interests of Raoul Wallenberg and brings this action on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg.

4. Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat who went to Hungary in 1945, at the request of the United States Government, to save the Jewish community of Hungary from extermination by the Nazis. On October 5, 1981, by a joint resolution enacted by the United States Congress and signed by the President of the United States, P.L. 97-54, 95 Stat. 971 (1981), Raoul Wallenberg became a citizen of the United States. At all times relevant hereto, Wallenberg has been a diplomat enjoying full diplomatic immunity and the full protection of international law, and an "internationally protected person" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1116(b)(4).

5. The USSR is a "foreign state" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1603(a). At all times relevant hereto, the USSR has had the sole power to free Raoul Wallenberg and the sole ability to disclose Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts and condition.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330(a), 1331, 1350 and 1605(a)(1) and (5) and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1116(a) and (c) and 1201(a)(4) and (e). By the treaties and international agreements described in paragraph 9 below, and by the disavowal described in paragraphs 19 and 20 below, the USSR has waived any immunity in this action. None of the acts alleged involve the exercise of any discretionary function of the USSR, because the seizure and detention of an internationally protected person such as Raoul Wallenberg are unlawful per se under the law of nations, the laws of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the USSR.

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the USSR under 28 U.S.C. § 1330(b).

8. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(f)(1) and (4).

9. Plaintiffs' causes of action arise under the following laws and treaties, all of which have been violated by the USSR's seizure and detention of Raoul Wallenberg and concealment of the truth concerning his whereabouts and well-being: 18 U.S.C. §§ 1116(a) and (c) and 1201(a)(4) and (e); the law of nations; the

United Nations Charter; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, G.A. Res. 2200(XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1967); the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN G.A. Res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc A/1810 (1948); the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, April 18, 1961, 23 U.S.T. 3227, T.I.A.S. No. 7502, 500 U.N.T.S. 95; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, December 14, 1973, 28 U.S.T. 1975, T.I.A.S. No. 8532; Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki 1975); the agreement between the Governments of Sweden and the USSR by an exchange of notes dated February 2, 1927; and articles 126, 176, 177, 178, and other articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic ("RSFSR") and corresponding provisions of the Criminal Codes of other Republics of the USSR.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

10. In July 1944, at the request of the Government of the United States, Raoul Wallenberg joined the Swedish Legation in Budapest, Hungary. His mandate was to save the Jewish community of Hungary from extermination by the Nazis.

11. With funds and directives supplied by the United States, he provided food, shelter, medical care, and protection to as many members of the Hungarian Jewish community as he could save.

12. From July 1944 until January 1945, Wallenberg is

credited with having saved up to 100,000 lives.

13. On or about January 17, 1945, as the USSR completed its occupation of Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg was seized by the USSR.

14. Since the date of his seizure by the USSR, Raoul Wallenberg has been held incommunicado by the USSR.

15. Numerous diplomatic inquiries have been made as to the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg. The Governments of both Sweden and the United States have made efforts to obtain Wallenberg's release and information about his whereabouts. In addition, private citizens in both Sweden and the United States have appealed to the USSR on Wallenberg's behalf.

16. In order to make possible its continued unlawful detention of Raoul Wallenberg, the USSR, beginning in 1945 and continuing to date, has resorted to false statements, false denials of knowledge, and willful refusals to provide information concerning the whereabouts and condition of Raoul Wallenberg.

17. The false statements, false denials, and willful refusals of defendant described in paragraph 16 above have taken place in the United States as well as in other countries, and have been intended by the USSR to deceive, and have deceived, persons in the United States as well as in other countries, thereby achieving the USSR's objective of continuing the unlawful detention of Raoul Wallenberg.

18. On August 18, 1947, Foreign Minister Andrei Ya. Vyshinsky delivered a note to the Swedish Government which read,

in part:

"As a result of a thorough investigation it has been established that Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union and he is not known to us."

19. On February 6, 1957, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrei A. Gromyko, delivered a note to the Swedish Government, which admitted that Raoul Wallenberg had in fact been a prisoner in the USSR, but alleged that Wallenberg had died of natural causes in his prison cell on July 17, 1947. The note attempted to fasten responsibility for the detention of Raoul Wallenberg, and for the misinformation which made the detention possible, upon Viktor S. Abakumov, a former Minister of State Security of the USSR, who was shot after Stalin's death in 1953. The note stated that:

"Raoul Wallenberg was apparently among other persons detained in the area of the military operations of the Soviet forces. At the same time it may be considered indubitable that the subsequent detention of Wallenberg, and also the incorrect information about him which was given by certain former leaders of organs of state security to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR over the course of a number of years, were the result of criminal activity of Abakumov. As is known, in connection with the grave crimes committed by him, Abakumov, acting in violation of the laws of the USSR and striving in every possible way to inflict harm on the Soviet Union, was condemned and shot by order of the Supreme Court of the USSR."

20. By the note described in paragraph 19 above, the USSR has admitted that the detention of Raoul Wallenberg, and the failure to reveal the truth about his detention, were unlawful,

and indeed constituted "criminal activity".

21. However, the note described in paragraph 19 above was false in claiming that Wallenberg died in July of 1947. Testimony of persons released from Soviet prisons since 1947, and other evidence, establishes that Raoul Wallenberg did not die in 1947, and may in fact be alive today. Pursuant to the continuing course of false statements and nondisclosure described in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, which constitute an integral and indispensable part of the USSR's continuing unlawful detention of Raoul Wallenberg, the USSR has refused to acknowledge this evidence, or to investigate its consequences.

22. The unlawful actions of defendant in detaining Raoul Wallenberg and concealing information about him, as described in this Complaint, are continuing and ongoing. There is no adequate remedy at law for these actions, which have caused and are causing irreparable injury to plaintiffs and Raoul Wallenberg, and will continue to cause irreparable injury to plaintiffs and Raoul Wallenberg unless injunctive relief is granted by this Court.

23. No prior application has been made to any Court for the relief sought herein.

AS AND FOR A
FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

24. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations of paragraphs 1-23 as if fully set forth herein.

25. As a result of the acts of defendant USSR, Raoul Wallenberg has suffered up to 39 years of unlawful detention.

26. The seizure and unlawful detention of Raoul Wallenberg constitutes a violation of the laws and treaties set forth in paragraph 9 above.

AS AND FOR A
SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

27. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations of paragraphs 1-21 as if fully set forth herein.

28. If Raoul Wallenberg is dead, his death was wrongfully caused by the acts of defendant USSR.

29. Such acts causing the wrongful death of Raoul Wallenberg constitute a violation of the laws and treaties set forth in paragraph 9 above.

AS AND FOR A
THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

30. Plaintiffs repeat the allegations of paragraphs 1-23 as if fully set forth herein.

31. As a direct result of the acts of defendant USSR, plaintiff Guy von Dardel and other relatives and friends of Raoul Wallenberg, located both in the United States and abroad, have been separated from Raoul Wallenberg and have been denied information concerning his whereabouts and condition.

32. The acts of defendant USSR have caused plaintiff von Dardel and other relatives and friends of Raoul Wallenberg, located both in the United States and abroad, severe emotional pain and suffering.

33. Such acts constitute a violation of the laws and

treaties set forth in paragraph 9 above.

RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs request that this Court grant the following relief:

A. A judgment declaring that defendant's seizure and detention of Raoul Wallenberg, and defendant's concealment of information concerning the whereabouts and condition of Raoul Wallenberg, violated the law of nations, the laws and treaties of the USSR, and the laws of the United States, as set forth in paragraph 9 above;

B. An order requiring that defendant produce in this Court the person of Raoul Wallenberg, or his remains if he is dead;

C. An order requiring defendant to furnish to plaintiffs all information in its possession concerning Raoul Wallenberg;

D. A judgment for plaintiffs in the amount of Thirty-Nine Million Dollars (\$39,000,000.00) as compensatory damages;

E. A judgment awarding plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

F. A judgment granting such other and further relief
as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: February 2, 1984

MORRIS H. WOLFF
The Delaware Law School of
Widener University
Box 7474
Wilmington, Delaware 19803
(302) 478-3000

ANTHONY D'AMATO
Northwestern University
School of Law
357 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 649-8474

JOSEPH W. DELLAPENNA
Villanova University
School of Law
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085
(215) 645-7075

MURRAY S. LEVIN
ALAN K. COTLER
Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz
123 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19109
(215) 893-3000

GUY MILLER STRUVE
JO R. BACKER
JOHN G. RICH
Davis Polk & Wardwell
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10005
(212) 530-4192

JEROME G. SNIDER
Davis Polk & Wardwell
1575 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 789-7120

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Guy von Dardel and
Sven Hagstromer

NOTICE OF SUIT

1. Title of Legal Proceeding:

Guy von Dardel, on his own behalf and on behalf of his half brother, Raoul Wallenberg, and Sven Hagstromer, legal guardian of Raoul Wallenberg, on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg v. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Full Name of Court:

United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Docket Number:

Civil Action No.. 84-___.

2. Name of Foreign State Concerned:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. Identity of Other Parties:

Guy von Dardel, half brother of Raoul Wallenberg, and Sven Hagstromer, legal guardian of Raoul Wallenberg.

JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

4. Nature of Documents Served:

Summons and Complaint; Request for Production of Documents.

5. Nature and Purpose of the Proceedings:

This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief and damages against the defendant Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR") arising out of the unlawful seizure and detention and possible wrongful death of Raoul Wallenberg, who at all relevant times has been a Swedish diplomat and an internationally protected person. Raoul Wallenberg was seized by the USSR in Hungary on January 17, 1945 while he was acting at the request of the United States Government to save the Jewish community of Hungary from extermination by the Nazis. From 1945 until the present day, or until the time of his death, Raoul Wallenberg has been confined by the USSR, which has concealed the truth concerning the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg. If Raoul Wallenberg is dead, his death was wrongfully caused by the USSR. The above acts of the USSR, which have caused plaintiffs and other relatives and friends of Raoul Wallenberg severe emotional pain and suffering, constitute violations of the laws and treaties of the USSR, the laws of the United States and the law of nations.

Why the Foreign State Has Been Named:

The USSR committed the wrongful acts described in the Complaint and has the sole power to provide

the relief sought by the Complaint.

Relief Requested:

The complaint seeks the following relief: (a) a judgment declaring that defendant's seizure and detention of Raoul Wallenberg, and defendant's concealment of information concerning the whereabouts and condition of Raoul Wallenberg, violated the law of the nations, the laws and treaties of the USSR, and the laws of the United States; (b) an order requiring that defendant produce in Court the person of Raoul Wallenberg, or his remains if he is dead; (c) an order requiring defendant to furnish to plaintiffs all information in its possession concerning Raoul Wallenberg; (d) a judgment for plaintiffs in the amount of thirty-nine million dollars (\$39,000,000.00) as compensatory damages; (e) a judgment awarding plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and (f) a judgment granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

6. Date of Default Judgment:

None

7. A response to a "Summons" and "Complaint" is required to be submitted to the court, no later than sixty days after these documents are received. The response may present jurisdictional defenses (including defenses

relating to state immunity).

8. The failure to submit a timely response with the court can result in a Default Judgment and a request for execution to satisfy the judgment. If a default judgment has been entered, a procedure may be available to vacate or open that judgment.
9. Questions relating to state immunities and to the jurisdiction of the United States courts over foreign states are governed by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 which appears in Sections 1330, 1391(f), 1441(d) and 1602 through 1611, of Title 28, United States Code (Pub. L. 94-583 90 Stat. 2891).

Dated: February 2, 1984

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Guy von Dardel and
Sven Hagstromer

Act of Oct. 5, 1981, Pub.L.No, 97-54,
1981 U.S. CODE CONG. & AD. NEWS
(95 Stat.) 971.

PUBLIC LAW 97-54 [S.J.Res. 65]; October 5, 1981

**RAOUL WALLENBERG—HONORARY CITIZEN
OF THE U.S.—PROCLAMATION**

Joint Resolution proclaiming Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen of the United States, and requesting the President to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom.

- Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on only one occasion in its more than two hundred years, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;
- Whereas during World War II the United States was at war with Hungary, and had no diplomatic relations with that country;
- Whereas in 1944 the United States Government through Secretary of State Cordell Hull requested the cooperation of Sweden, as a neutral nation, in protecting the lives of Hungarian Jews facing extermination at the hands of the Nazis;
- Whereas Raoul Wallenberg agreed to act at the behest of the United States in Hungary, and went to Hungary in the summer of 1944 as Secretary of the Swedish Legation;
- Whereas Raoul Wallenberg, with extraordinary courage and with total disregard for the constant danger to himself, saved the lives of almost one hundred thousand innocent men, women, and children;
- Whereas Raoul Wallenberg, with funds and directives supplied by the United States, provided food, shelter, and medical care to those whom he had rescued;
- Whereas the Soviet Union, in violation of Wallenberg's Swedish diplomatic immunity and of international law, seized him on January 17, 1945, with no explanation ever given for his detention and subsequent imprisonment;
- Whereas Raoul Wallenberg has been a prisoner in the Soviet Union since 1945;
- Whereas reports from former prisoners in the Soviet Union, as recent as January 1981, suggest that Raoul Wallenberg is alive;
- Whereas history has revealed that heroic acts of salvation were tragically rare during the massacre of millions of innocent human beings during World War II; and
- Whereas the significance of this symbol of man's concern for his fellow man has been tainted by the wall of silence that surrounds the fate of Wallenberg: Now, therefore, be it

Raoul
Wallenberg,
honorary U.S.
citizenship.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Raoul Wallenberg is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. The President is requested to take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom.

Approved October 5, 1981.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 65 (H.J. Res. 220):

HOUSE REPORT No. 97-152, pt. 1, accompanying H.J. Res. 220 (Comm. on Foreign Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 97-169 (Comm. on Foreign Relations) and (Comm. on the Judiciary).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 127 (1981):

Aug. 3, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 22, H.J. Res. 220 considered and passed House; proceedings vacated and

S.J. Res. 65 passed in lieu.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 17, No. 41 (1981):

Oct. 5, Presidential statement.

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February 1, 1984

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FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT:

Scheduling Request: Meeting With
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cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

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MEMORANDUM FOR DANIEL W. MCGOVERN
DEPUTY LEGAL ADVISER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Fred J. Ryan

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Scheduling Request: Meeting with Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense Committee

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CWJOL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8410131</u>
<u>CWOTIE</u>	Referral Note: <u>B</u>	<u>8410131</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>S 8410201</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>
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|--|---|---|
| <p>ACTION CODES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply | <p>DISPOSITION CODES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Answered B - Non-Special Referral C - Completed S - Suspended |
|--|---|---|
- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
 Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

JANUARY 31, 1984

TO: FRED FIELDING

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Meeting with Raoul Wallenberg Legal Defense
Committee

DATE: February 2 or 3, 1984

LOCATION: The White House

BACKGROUND: See attached

(We have attached complete kit sent to us
for your review - please return with
recommendation)

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept ___ Regret ___ Surrogate ___ Message ___ Other ___
Priority ___
Routine ___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

RESPONSE DUE ASAP

Fred Ryan

Long Range

January 27, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, DC 20500
Attn: Ms. Gail Ledwig

RECEIVED
JAN 29 1984
JOURNALING
OFFICE

RE: Raoul Wallenberg

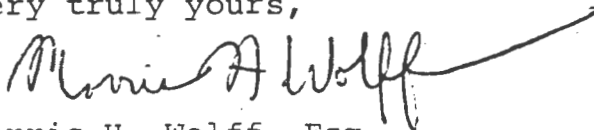
Dear Mr. Deaver:

On Friday afternoon, January 27, I spoke with your assistant, Ms. Gail Ledwig, with regard to our plans to file a lawsuit on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On the morning of February 2, the NBC Today Show has invited us to appear with Congressman Tom Lantos to discuss our plans. A copy of the papers which we will be filing is enclosed for your review.

On October 5, 1981, President Reagan signed P.L. 97-54, 95 Stat. 971 (1981) which provided Raoul Wallenberg with honorary citizenship status. At the time of the signing in the Rose Garden President Reagan said, "I signed this law with the hope that one day Raoul Wallenberg will sit beneath the shade of the tree planted for him on the Avenue of the Righteous Gentile in Israel."

We would appreciate having a brief audience with President Reagan after we file the lawsuit so that we might have an opportunity to discuss our involvement and possibility to re-affirm to the American people his commitment and interest in this matter. Could you contact me on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of the week of January 30 in an effort to determine whether the President might have time in his busy schedule to meet with us on either February 2 or February 3.

Very truly yours,



Morris H. Wolff, Esq.