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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
920 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637

October 29, 1985

Mr. Max Green
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Room 197 OEOB
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

I am writing this letter at your request to summarize our telephone discussion of October 28, 1985, to urge that the release of Raoul Wallenberg be made an important objective in the Summit Conference between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. In this conversation I provided a brief account of my incarceration in the Soviet Union which gave me direct information about Raoul Wallenberg.

As you know, the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has not been clarified by the Soviet government. No reason for his arrest in 1945 has ever been provided, and the only official statement made by the Soviet government in 1957 was that he died in the Lubianka prison in 1947.

In July, 1961, while traveling on vacation as an exchange student to the Free University of Berlin from the University of Pennsylvania, I was arrested in the city of Kiev in the USSR, charged with espionage, and sentenced by a closed military tribunal to eight years of imprisonment under strict regime. I spent 28 months in Soviet prisons and labor camps during which time I learned from three Soviet prisoners of a Swedish prisoner thought by Soviet prisoners to be named "Van den Berg." The similarity of the name was too close to be mistaken for any other person. Moreover, one of my Soviet cellmates who was placed into cells with foreigners in the Vladimir prison by the KGB was a cellmate with Raoul Wallenberg in the late 1950's. Upon my release in 1963, I provided this information through debriefing sessions with officials of the Department of State and through their arrangement with the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C.

The passage of Public Law 97-54, Section II, directs the President "...to take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom." I urge that three main goals be pursued towards this objective:

(1) The release of Raoul Wallenberg from the Soviet Union as the foremost goal;

(2) The release of all details concerning his arrest and incarceration over the past forty years. I know by personal experience that complete documentation is always kept of each prisoner throughout his

imprisonment, beginning with the date of and reason for arrest, and that this documentation accompanies the prisoner during transfer to any other prison. These records are maintained by the prison administration in accordance with Soviet statutes, directives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and, for politically important individuals, in compliance with directives of the KGB. The records document the behavior and attitude of the prisoner towards the prison regime and are invariably reviewed by the prison and other authorities. To obtain these documents would provide historically important records of the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg, the conditions of his imprisonment, and a means to ascertain the correctness of all statements made by the Soviet government about him. Continued refusal by the Soviet government to release documents about his arrest and imprisonment can only mean that they have something to hide.

(3) And as the final goal, should his death be verified since the last accurate sighting of him in Soviet prisons, arrangements to obtain the body of Raoul Wallenberg for a proper burial by his family. This would be the last, singularly reverent act that we could make in honor of Raoul Wallenberg. It might also provide the only direct means to confirm any statements by the Soviet government concerning the time and conditions of his death if, indeed, that has occurred.

Raoul Wallenberg was made Honorary Citizen of the United States by Congress in 1981. He deserves, therefore, every protection and support our Government can provide. In our efforts to obtain his release or to obtain all possible information about him, it is important to keep in perspective that his imprisonment and treatment by the Soviet government violates a number of international treaties and conventions which have been signed by the Soviet Union. These include Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter [U.N. Doc. A/1810 (1948)]; Articles 3, 9, 10, and 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1967)]; and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki, 1975). Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and detention were unlawful even under statutes of the Soviet Union, in particular the Statute on Diplomatic and Consular Representations of Foreign States on the Territory of the USSR. Furthermore, Article 126 of the Criminal Codex of the Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, in which Wallenberg has been kept imprisoned, outlaws any deprivation of freedom that was illegal as of the time committed. The arrest and incarceration of Raoul Wallenberg as a Swedish diplomat and, therefore, as "an internationally protected person" was and continues to be in violation of principles of international law and international agreements in force in 1945 and to which the Soviet Union was and remains a party.

Although there have been numerous reports assembled by the Wallenberg Association of Stockholm of his being sighted in prisons and psychiatric hospitals into the late 1970's, the thread of reliable evidence is growing ever

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thinner. For this reason we must be ever more resolute to secure his release. For some time, I have worked closely with Professor Guy von Dardel, the brother of Raoul Wallenberg, to secure his release. In urging that President Reagan secure the release of Raoul Wallenberg, I also stand ready to provide my direct assistance in this matter. I have an accurate and detailed knowledge of the Soviet prison system. I have had direct experience with the psychology that drives and sustains the Soviet prison system. I am well acquainted with various reports about the sighting of Raoul Wallenberg in Soviet prisons and psychiatric hospitals that have been released by the Swedish Foreign Ministry. During my own imprisonment, I learned to develop a resolute, balanced, and controlled perspective towards KGB and Soviet government officials.

I comprehend well the problems Soviet government officials may envision in releasing Raoul Wallenberg or in disclosing more information about him. There are ways to achieve these goals through skillful discussions and negotiations. I am willing to provide my assistance where possible and to share my experience and knowledge on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marvin W. Makinen", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the typed name.

~~Marvin W. Makinen~~

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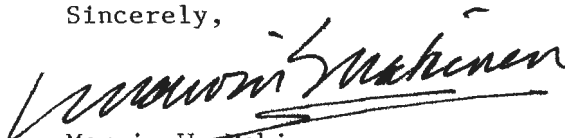
October 29, 1985

Mr. Max Green
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Room 197 OEOB
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

In case this may be of further information, I have provided a copy of my curriculum vitae.

Sincerely,



Marvin W. Makinen

Curriculum vitae

Marvin William Makinen

PRESENT ADDRESS: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Cummings Life Sciences Center, The University of Chicago
920 E. 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH: August 19, 1939, in Chassell, Michigan

CITIZENSHIP: U.S.A.

EDUCATION:		Degree	Year
1957-1960	The College University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	A. B. (Chemistry)	1961
1960-1961	Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultaet, Free University of Berlin Berlin-Dahlem (West Germany)		
1964-1968	School of Medicine University of Pennsylvania	M. D.	1968
1971-1974	Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics University of Oxford (U. K.)	D. Phil.	1976

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING & ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT:

1984-present	Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The University of Chicago.
1980-1984	Associate Professor, Department of Biophysics and Theoretical Biology, The University of Chicago.
1974-1980	Assistant Professor, Department of Biophysics and Theoretical Biology, The University of Chicago.
1971-1974	Visiting Fellow, Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, University of Oxford (U. K.).
1969-1971	USPHS Research Associate and Medical Officer, Enzyme Chemistry Section, Laboratory of Biochemistry, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

- Summer 1970 Participant, International Summer Institute of Quantum Chemistry, Solid-State Physics, and Quantum Biology, University of Uppsala (Sweden).
- 1968-1969 Intern, Department of Pathology, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York.
- Summer 1968 Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Biophysics and Physical Biochemistry, Johnson Research Foundation, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

HONORS & OTHER SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC RECOGNITION:

Dr. Henry R. Viets Research Fellowship of the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation (New York), Summer, 1967.

Borden Award for Meretorious Research in Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Borden Foundation (New York), 1968.

Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, 1969.

Berquist Fellowship for the Study of Chemistry in Scandinavia, American-Scandinavian Foundation (New York), Summer, 1970.

Special Fellowship of the National Institutes of Health for Study at the Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, University of Oxford, England, 1971-1974.

Travel Fellowship of the European Molecular Biology Organization for Collaborative Studies at the Department of Molecular Physics, Kamerlingh-Onnes Laboratorium, University of Leiden, The Netherlands, March, 1973.

Established Investigator of the American Heart Association, 1975-1980.

Invited Speaker, VI Enzyme Mechanism Conference, San Diego, California, January, 1979.

Invited Speaker, Gordon Research Conference on Enzymes, Coenzymes, and Metabolic Pathways, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, July, 1979.

Invited Speaker, Sixty-sixth Conference and Exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada, Symposium on Metal Ions in Biological Systems, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, June 5-8, 1983.

Invited Speaker, First International Conference on Bioinorganic Chemistry, Symposium on Models of Metal Ion Catalysis, Florence, Italy, June 13-18, 1983.

John E. Fogarty Senior International Fellowship for Sabbatical Study at the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 1984-1985.

Senior Fellowship of the European Molecular Biology Organization for Sabbatical Study at the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 1984-85.

Invited Speaker, Second International Conference on Bioinorganic Chemistry, Albufeira, Portugal, April 15-19, 1985.

Invited Speaker, International Workshop on Comparative Analysis of Catalytic Mechanisms of Zinc Metalloenzymes, San Miniato, Italy, June 17-22, 1985.

Invited Speaker, Gordon Research Conference on Proteolytic Enzymes and Their Inhibitors, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire, June 16-20, 1986.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

1969-present	American Chemical Society
1974-present	Biophysical Society
1980-present	American Society of Biological Chemists

BIOGRAPHICAL RECOGNITION:

American Men and Women of Science, (Physical and Biological Sciences), 15th Edition, Vol. V., edited by J. Cattell Press, 1982.

Biography and Genealogy Master Index, 2nd Edition, Vol. V., edited by M. R. Herbert and B. McNeil, Gale Research Co., 1982.

Who's Who in Frontier Science and Technology, 1st Edition, edited by Marquis Who's Who, Inc., 1983.

Who's Who in International Contemporary Achievement, edited by Biographical Publishers, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, U. K., in press.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

My research is directed primarily towards study of the basis of enzyme action through a detailed correlation of the electronic structure, stereochemistry, and molecular structure of enzyme-substrate complexes. In these studies we have developed methods to stabilize catalytically active intermediates of enzyme reactions by use of organic-aqueous cosolvent mixtures at subzero temperatures for structural characterization by spectroscopic methods. The spectroscopic techniques employed have been polarized optical methods or electron paramagnetic resonance; recently we have also begun application of electron nuclear double resonance methods. The long-range objective of this research is to understand the molecular basis of enzyme action by determination of the structural relationships between substrates and catalytic residues of enzymes in reaction intermediates that are responsible for the chemical transformation of substrates to products.

A summary of the salient contributions of our research are: We have successfully assigned charge-transfer transitions that define the electronic structure of the oxyheme group in hemeproteins and are applying this approach to investigate oxyheme structure in heme enzymes, such as cytochrome P450 and cytochrome oxidase which employ molecular oxygen in metabolic reactions. We have designated charge-transfer transitions of heme complexes that serve as a functional index of heme reactivity and have determined differences in vibrational-electronic coupling of heme complexes in proteins that appear to control their function in oxygen and electron transport. We have also shown that heme-heme orientation appears to be an important factor controlling the rate of electron transfer reactions in multi-site oxidation-reduction enzymes; previous theories of electron transfer have emphasized only heme-heme distance as a controlling factor. We have demonstrated that the mechanism of hydrolytic reactions catalyzed by carboxypeptidase A proceeds via formation of a covalent acyl-enzyme reaction intermediate and that the breakdown of the intermediate is catalyzed by a penta-liganded metal-hydroxide species. We have also identified the catalytic role of subsites of secondary substrate recognition and have shown how their steric interactions with substrates lead to bond cleavage according to stereoelectronic rules. More recently we have determined that the active site metal ion of liver alcohol dehydrogenase is penta-coordinate in productive ternary enzyme-coenzyme-substrate complexes and that a neutral metal-bound water molecule is the base catalyst for proton abstraction and modulates the capacity of the metal ion to function as a Lewis acid. For the latter two metalloenzymes, we are continuing the investigation of reaction intermediates stabilized by cryoenzymologic methods to determine precise geometrical relationships of substrates and active site residues by double resonance methods. We have also begun a series of collaborative studies to investigate the role of protein dynamical motion in the catalytic function of these enzymes.

We have developed chemical methods to label selectively protein subunits with covalently attached heavy metal substituents for structure analysis by scanning transmission electron microscopy. These chemical methods are being applied to the study of the molecular orientation of the hemoglobin molecule in sickle cell fibers. In the course of these studies, we have also assigned the pathway and important intermolecular contacts that control the fiber-to-crystal transition of sickle cell hemoglobin, and we have demonstrated that the structure of filaments of sickle cell hemoglobin molecules in fibers and Wishner-Love or Pumphrey-Steinhardt crystals differs from that in macrofibers.

Bibliography

Marvin William Makinen

PUBLICATIONS

1. M. W. Makinen and C. P. Lee: Biochemical Studies of Skeletal Muscle Mitochondria. I. Microanalysis of Cytochrome Content, Oxidative and Phosphorylative Activities of Mammalian Skeletal Muscle Mitochondria. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. **126**, 75-82 (1968).
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3. M. W. Makinen, J. Milstien, and H. Kon: Specificity of Interaction of Haptoglobin with Mammalian Hemoglobin. Biochemistry **11**, 3851-3860 (1972).
4. M. W. Makinen and W. A. Eaton: Polarized Single Crystal Absorption Spectra of Carboxy- and Oxyhemoglobin. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. **206**, 210-222 (1973).
5. M. W. Makinen and W. A. Eaton: Optically-Detected Conformational Changes in Hemoglobin Single Crystals. Nature **247**, 62-64 (1974).
6. W. A. Eaton, J. Hofrichter, M. W. Makinen, R. D. Anderson, and M. L. Ludwig: Optical Spectra and Electronic Structure of Flavine Mononucleotide in Flavodoxin Crystals. Biochemistry **14**, 2146-2151 (1975).
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REVIEWS

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2. M. W. Makinen and A. L. Fink: Reactivity and Cryoenzymology of Enzymes in the Crystalline State. Annu. Rev. Biophys. Bioeng. **6**, 301-343 (1977).
3. M. W. Makinen and A. K. Churg: Structural and Analytical Aspects of the Electronic Spectra of Hemeproteins. Physical Bioinorganic Chemistry Series. Iron-Porphyrins (A. B. P. Lever and H. B. Gray, editors), Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., Vol. 1, pp. 143-235 (1983).
4. M. W. Makinen and L. C. Kuo: Spin-Label Probes of Enzyme Action. Magnetic Resonance in Biology (J. S. Cohen, editor), Vol. 2, Wiley-Interscience, New York, pp. 53-94 (1983).
5. M. W. Makinen, G. B. Wells, and S. O. Kang: Structure and Mechanism of Carboxypeptidase A. Adv. Inorg. Biochem. (G. L. Eichhorn and L. G. Marzilli, editors), Vol. 6, 1-69 (1985).
6. M. W. Makinen and G. B. Wells: Application of EPR Saturation Methods to Metal Ion Centers in Proteins. Metal Ions in Biological Systems, (H. Sigal, editor), Vol. 21, Marcel Dekker, New York, pp. 000-000 (1986).
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The following abbreviated titles of scientific journals and publications have been used in the Bibliography:

Acta Cryst.	Acta Crystallographica
Adv. Inorg. Biochem.	Advances in Inorganic Biochemistry
Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.	Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences
Annu. Rev. Biophys. Bioeng.	Annual Review of Biophysics and Bioengineering
Arch. Biochem. Biophys.	Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics
J. Am. Chem. Soc.	Journal of the American Chemical Society
J. Biol. Chem.	Journal of Biological Chemistry
J. Biomolecular Structure & Dynamics	Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics
J. Chem. Phys.	Journal of Chemical Physics
J. Labeled Compds. & Radiopharmaceuticals	Journal of Labeled Compounds and Radiopharmaceuticals
J. Magn. Resonance	Journal of Magnetic Resonance
J. Mol. Biol.	Journal of Molecular Biology
J. Mol. Catalysis	Journal of Molecular Catalysis
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
Rev. Sci. Instrum.	Review of Scientific Instruments

(25)
Commission

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October 29, 1985

Mr. Max Green
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Room 197 OEOB
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As you know, the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has not been clarified by the Soviet government. No reason for his arrest in 1945 has ever been provided, and the only official statement made by the Soviet government in 1957 was that he died in the Lubyanka prison in 1947.

In July, 1961, while traveling on vacation as an exchange student to the Free University of Berlin from the University of Pennsylvania, I was arrested in the city of Kiev in the USSR, charged with espionage, and sentenced by a closed military tribunal to eight years of imprisonment under strict regime. I spent 28 months in Soviet prisons and labor camps during which time I learned from three Soviet prisoners of a Swedish prisoner thought by Soviet prisoners to be named "Van den Berg." The similarity of the name was too close to be mistaken for any other person. Moreover, one of my Soviet cellmates who was placed into cells with foreigners in the Vladimir prison by the KGB was a cellmate with Raoul Wallenberg in the late 1950's. Upon my release in 1963, I provided this information through debriefing sessions with officials of the Department of State and through their arrangement with the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C.

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(1) The release of Raoul Wallenberg from the Soviet Union as the foremost goal;

(2) The release of all details concerning his arrest and incarceration over the past forty years. I know by personal experience that complete documentation is always kept of each prisoner throughout his

imprisonment, beginning with the date of and reason for arrest, and that this documentation accompanies the prisoner during transfer to any other prison. These records are maintained by the prison administration in accordance with Soviet statutes, directives from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and, for politically important individuals, in compliance with directives of the KGB. The records document the behavior and attitude of the prisoner towards the prison regime and are invariably reviewed by the prison and other authorities. To obtain these documents would provide historically important records of the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg, the conditions of his imprisonment, and a means to ascertain the correctness of all statements made by the Soviet government about him. Continued refusal by the Soviet government to release documents about his arrest and imprisonment can only mean that they have something to hide.

(3) And as the final goal, should his death be verified since the last accurate sighting of him in Soviet prisons, arrangements to obtain the body of Raoul Wallenberg for a proper burial by his family. This would be the last, singularly reverent act that we could make in honor of Raoul Wallenberg. It might also provide the only direct means to confirm any statements by the Soviet government concerning the time and conditions of his death if, indeed, that has occurred.

Raoul Wallenberg was made Honorary Citizen of the United States by Congress in 1981. He deserves, therefore, every protection and support our Government can provide. In our efforts to obtain his release or to obtain all possible information about him, it is important to keep in perspective that his imprisonment and treatment by the Soviet government violates a number of international treaties and conventions which have been signed by the Soviet Union. These include Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter [U.N. Doc. A/1810 (1948)]; Articles 3, 9, 10, and 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1967)]; and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki, 1975). Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and detention were unlawful even under statutes of the Soviet Union, in particular the Statute on Diplomatic and Consular Representations of Foreign States on the Territory of the USSR. Furthermore, Article 126 of the Criminal Codex of the Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, in which Wallenberg has been kept imprisoned, outlaws any deprivation of freedom that was illegal as of the time committed. The arrest and incarceration of Raoul Wallenberg as a Swedish diplomat and, therefore, as "an internationally protected person" was and continues to be in violation of principles of international law and international agreements in force in 1945 and to which the Soviet Union was and remains a party.

Although there have been numerous reports assembled by the Wallenberg Association of Stockholm of his being sighted in prisons and psychiatric hospitals into the late 1970's, the thread of reliable evidence is growing ever

Mr. M. Green
October 29, 1985
in Re: R. Wallenberg
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thinner. For this reason we must be ever more resolute to secure his release. For some time, I have worked closely with Professor Guy von Dardel, the brother of Raoul Wallenberg, to secure his release. In urging that President Reagan secure the release of Raoul Wallenberg, I also stand ready to provide my direct assistance in this matter. I have an accurate and detailed knowledge of the Soviet prison system. I have had direct experience with the psychology that drives and sustains the Soviet prison system. I am well acquainted with various reports about the sighting of Raoul Wallenberg in Soviet prisons and psychiatric hospitals that have been released by the Swedish Foreign Ministry. During my own imprisonment, I learned to develop a resolute, balanced, and controlled perspective towards KGB and Soviet government officials.

I comprehend well the problems Soviet government officials may envision in releasing Raoul Wallenberg or in disclosing more information about him. There are ways to achieve these goals through skillful discussions and negotiations. I am willing to provide my assistance where possible and to share my experience and knowledge on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Marvin W. Makinen', written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

~~Marvin W. Makinen~~

Theresa Elmore

Cyprus Wallenberg



raoul wallenberg commemorative committee, inc.

October 2, 1985

Mr. Max Green, Associate Director
Office of Public Liason
Room 197
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

I am deeply committed to the cause of freedom for Raoul Wallenberg, the outstanding Righteous Gentile during the dark years of the Holocaust. As you are probably aware, he was directly responsible for saving approximately 100,000 of our people from destruction.

Per Anger is a retired career diplomat from Sweden. He was the person who worked most closely with Raoul Wallenberg in saving Jewish lives. He was recently honored by being invited to plant his own tree on the Avenue of the Righteous at Yad Vashem. Per Anger is probably the most knowledgeable person in the world today about Raoul Wallenberg and particularly recent sightings in Soviet prisons, and efforts to gain freedom for him.

Carl Pedersen and I are co-chairman of the New Jersey Raoul Wallenberg Committee. I have been active in this cause since I first learned about Raoul Wallenberg. I think we all agree that there are very few Jewish people in America today who did not lose relatives during the Holocaust. We all share sad stories about our families, which might have been averted if there were more people like Raoul Wallenberg.

We know that President Reagan is committed to the Wallenberg cause. We would like to meet with you to discuss current information, and also review whether there are other options



our government might pursue in order to seek freedom for Raoul Wallenberg.

The enclosed pamphlet outlines the Wallenberg story and recent sightings through the 1970's. I hope it may be of interest to you.

Thank you for your interest in our cause. I look forward to meeting you on October 9, 1985 at 10:30 A.M.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Stewart D. Warren", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Stewart D. Warren
Co-Chairman

Wallenberg



raoul wallenberg commemorative committee, inc.

October 16, 1985

Mr. Max Green, Associate Director
Office of Public Liason
Room 197
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

Ambassador Per Anger and myself would like to thank you for meeting with us on October 10, 1985. We appreciate the continuing concern of the President for the welfare of our second honorary United States citizen, the most noble of the "Righteous Gentiles", the Angel of Mercy, and the man to whom many present Americans owe their very lives.

I hope you agree with Ambassador Anger that in order to obtain freedom for Raoul Wallenberg, the Soviets must be asked, "what do you want for him?"

Thank you once again.

Respectfully yours,

Stewart D. Warren

Stewart D. Warren

