

**The New York Public Library
Humanities and Social Sciences Library
Manuscripts and Archives Division**

Rudolph Philipp Papers on Raoul Wallenberg
1933-1947
Mss Col 6317

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June 2006**

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Summary

Main entry:	Philipp, Rudolph
Title:	Rudolph Philipp Papers on Raoul Wallenberg, 1933-1947
Size:	.5 linear feet (1 box)
Source:	Donated as part of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection
Abstract:	Author Rudolph Philipp wrote the first biography of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who protected thousands of Hungarian Jews during the Second World War by issuing them Swedish "protective passports." Following the Soviet entry into Hungary in January of 1945, Wallenberg disappeared. It was suspected that he was taken into Soviet custody and sent to a labor camp. This collection documents Philipp's book publishing efforts in the United States and the efforts of Wallenberg's brother Guy von Dardel to locate him.
Access:	Apply in the Special Collections Office for admission to the Manuscripts and Archives Division.
Preferred citation:	Rudolph Philipp Papers on Raoul Wallenberg, Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.
Special formats	Photographs.

Provenance note

The Rudolph Philipp Papers were initially donated to the New York Public Library and processed as parts of Series Q of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection. In 2006 they were reprocessed and now constitute a separate collection, while remaining administratively within the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection.

Biographical note

Raoul Wallenberg, (1912-1947?) a Swedish diplomat serving in Budapest during World War II, was responsible for saving the lives of thousands of Jewish citizens during his tenure as Secretary to the Swedish Legation in Hungary, during the second half of 1944. Wallenberg defended Jewish Hungarians by issuing them Swedish "protective passports" indicating the bearers were under Swedish protection until such time as they could be returned to their purported native country of Sweden. While the passports were entirely extralegal, they were sufficient to deter German authorities from deporting these citizens and sending them to concentration camps.

Following the Soviet arrival in Hungary of January 1945, Wallenberg was taken into custody and ultimately transferred to Moscow, where he was held in Lefortovo Prison until 1947. Following that time, the mystery as to his fate begins, as reports differ as to whether he was sent to a Siberian labor camp, died in prison of natural causes, or was shot by members of the MGB (Ministry of State Security). The proposed reasons for Wallenberg's arrest also vary, but most agree on the Soviets' suspicion of espionage, either on part of the Germans--charges that he issued documents to fascist sympathizers--or on the part of the Americans--his service on the American War Refugee Board making him suspect.

Beginning in 1946, Wallenberg's half-brother Guy von Dardel began lobbying the American and Swedish governments for assistance in locating, and if possible, negotiating the release of his brother. While these efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, his persistence--including a legal case filed against the Soviet government in 1984--was rewarded decades later by a Russian-Swedish joint investigation into the events of 1945-1947. This committees' findings were illuminating, but ultimately inconclusive.

Rudolph Philipp's contribution to this history is in the form of his research and publications focused on Raoul Wallenberg. In 1946, Philipp published a biography of Wallenberg entitled *Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Kämpfe, Samarit*, which was the first book to focus on his subject's heroic activities and mysterious disappearance. Following the publication of this book, Philipp continued to write articles on Wallenberg for publication in various international sources, translated his book into German and arranged to do the same into English, and assisted Guy von Dardel in his attempts to draw attention to Wallenberg's cause. His correspondence with Edith Wynnner in connection with this collection represented his attempts to find an American publisher for his story.

Scope and content note

The collection consists of correspondence, manuscripts, articles, drafts, Philipp's book, newspaper and journal clippings, and several photographs.

The correspondence is in English and German. Largely related to the possibility of publishing Mr. Philipp's book in America, the correspondence also documents efforts on behalf of Wallenberg's brother Guy von Dardel to learn the truth of Mr. Wallenberg's fate. Correspondents include Philipp, Guy von Dardel, Edith Wynner, and the publishing agent Howard Moorepark.

Writings by Rudolph Philipp include his book, *Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Kämpfe, Samarit*, in Swedish, the German manuscript for this work; an incomplete English translation of the transcript; and other published articles by Philipp on Wallenberg.

The newspaper and journal clippings consist of articles about Wallenberg from a variety of different news sources and authors.

Photographs include images of Raoul Wallenberg as a student in the 1930s in the United States, where he attended the University of Michigan, and photographs of him with his general staff in Budapest in 1944. There are photographs of memorials to Wallenberg in the form of a statue in St. Stephen's Park in Budapest, and a street named in his honor. Also included are several photographs of Rudolph Philipp.

Container list

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
1	1	Correspondence, 1946-1947
		Writings by Rudolph Philipp
		<i>Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Kämpfe, Samarit</i>
	2	Published volume, 1946 (In Swedish)
	3	German translation, 1947 (Typescript)
	4	English translation, undated (Partial typescript)
	5	Printed pamphlets and articles, 1947
	6	Miscellaneous articles and drafts, 1946-1947, n.d.
	7	Newspaper clippings, 1946-1947, n.d.
	8	Photographs, 1933, 1940-1947, n.d.