

Nazis Maintained 2 Complete 'Spy' Outfits in Stockholm

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eratic freedom of movement afforded by Sweden, and also the country's own booming armament industry and inventive genius made it an ideal spy base.

As the war expanded, engulfing more and more countries, spies swarmed into Sweden in ever growing numbers. By the end of 1941 there were only a handful of neutrals left in all of Europe. Of these, Switzerland was tightly hemmed in by German forces, Spain's neutrality was lopsided, Portugal, Eire and Turkey were marginal states. For all the belligerents, Sweden was the desirable place from which to spy upon one another.

Spies' Paradise

Of course, Berne, Madrid, Lisbon, Dublin and Ankara also were thick with intelligence agents. But Stockholm was the real spies' paradise, the great black market for information, where success meant a fortune and failure exposed one to little more than nominal punishment.

All the major powers, and a good many lesser ones as well, maintained well-staffed and open-handed espionage outfits in Sweden. Toward the end of the war, German and allied agents were literally stepping on each other's toes in Stockholm's jam-packed hotels, restaurants and bars.

By and large, this secret war did not directly affect Sweden. Of course, no foreign agent worth his salt would disdain a juicy piece of local information, which could be picked up en passant. The Germans were always keen on Swedish shipping and aviation news. The allies preferred their about iron ore, ball-bearings, and Bofors guns.

Very Few Concerned

Yet very few spies were concerned primarily with such matters. For the vast majority of them Sweden was just a convenient mart where to get information about the enemy, or a communications switchboard for news not directly transmissible from the country of origin.

Accordingly, the Swedish authorities made a sharp distinction between acts of espionage directed against Sweden and those aimed at a foreign country. The former were sternly repressed by an alert police, operating hand in hand with a subtle, efficient, but altogether unofficial, censorship bureau. The latter were tolerated—within certain limits.

When, for example, the activities of a certain agent became a public scandal, or when the envoy of a major power pointedly brought the doings of the other side to the foreign ministry's attention, the government cracked down to protect Sweden's claim to neutrality.

Were Unmolested

Apart from a few such cases, however, the espionage and counter-espionage activities of both belligerent sides went on fairly unmolested from the first to the last day of the war. Most of the arrests made by the Swedish police during the period, and practically all the cases brought to trial, were concerned with Swedish security—attempts to ferret out secrets of Swedish war production or foreign trade, illegal assistance given by local Nazis or Communists to Germany or Russia, and so forth.

German citizens, and in particular members or employees of the German Legation, especially from 1944 on, when the Swedes no longer were afraid of Nazi reprisals. (Generally speaking, the Swedish practice of dealing harshly or gently with spies of a certain nationality followed closely the fluctuations of Swedish foreign policy.)

In March 1944, a translator of the German legation, Friedrich G.

a similar role in the "House on 92d Street."

Neither of these two men, however, put in more than an occasional appearance at Karlaevagen 59. They spent most of their time at Saltsjöbaden, a pleasant seaside resort not far from Stockholm, where they made out instructions and paid off the local agents.

Spies Identified

Special couriers continually scurried back and forth between the "Radio Bureau" and the seemingly idle pleasure-seekers "Pandur" and "Hasso" at Saltsjöbaden.

Who were these two mysterious master spies? An explanatory note, for office use only, but caught on one of the documents photographed by X gives the secret away. It reads:

"Teleprinter Series beginning Dec. 28, 1944:

"The letter 'W' following the order number means Ostfragen (problems being Maj. Heinrich Wenzlau of the East); the person in charge the LUFA."

It is quite clear, thus, that "Hasso" was the Secretary of the Legation Karl Heinz Kraemer, and

"Pandur" was the Assistant Air Attaché Major Heinrich Wenzlau. Indeed, this is fully confirmed by an incident that will be related in a subsequent dispatch in which these names are brought into immediate and obvious connection with each other.

TOMORROW: Starling Information Uncovered by Nazi Spies

BISHOP IVINS APPEALS FOR 'CHRISTIAN LIFE'

The Rt. Rev. B. F. P. Ivins, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee, made a strong appeal for the Christian way of life to save civilization, in his noonday Lenten sermon today in Christ Episcopal church.

"The multitudes who know not God and His way must be led to Him and in His way." "These multitudes are our neighbors, in our homes, our offices, and shops, our city and nation, and in Japan, and Germany and Russia, and all men everywhere.

"Unless we make Christ's work ends our own, we are not worthy of the name of Christian."

Bishop Ivins will complete his series of addresses in Christ church tomorrow.

Stokes: 'Look at the Trouble From Soviet's Side May Help'

(Continued From Page One)

There is the United States with no imperial ambitions, but with a power to produce mightily for war. It is a formidable combination to look upon and ponder.

We would see all that territory

south of the Rio Grande over which we have influence, and remember that we say to outside nations "keep off" through the Monroe Doctrine.

We have had much to say in the past about governments there—and we still do.

There was a time, and not so long ago, when our government was influenced by big corporate interests to support certain governments there, and help throw out others.

This was known as "dollar diplomacy." It is not a pretty part of our history.

Right now we are having much to say about Argentina.

WE ARE sure that we are in no plot to surround Russia, and are sure that the English Labor government is a party to no such plot.

But Russia may be just as suspicious of us, without any right, as we are suspicious of her. Incidents like the Churchill speech certainly don't help.

There is another thing that undoubtedly causes uneasiness. This is our possession of the atomic bomb, which could do a Russian city the size of Stalingrad in a couple of seconds what it took the Germans weeks to do.

We are sure we want no war, sure that we do not intend to use the atomic bomb. But is Russia sure?

are exploiting such things for their own purposes, which is to rally their people in a united front.

Much of what is going on may be due to a shaky regime in Russia. We don't know. We can't tell. But there are rumors that others may be coming to the top in Russia.

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Byrnes and Senator Connally (D. Tex.), foreign relations committee chairman.

To this may be added assurances that we are not "ranging up" against any nation. We must work it all out practically, with no appeasement, as members of the United Nations—and not as great power blocs eyeing each other suspiciously.

A look at it all from the Russian side might help.

LOCAL MAN TO AID IN ATOM BOMB TEST

Lt. Joseph E. Coleman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Coleman, 824 W. 40th st., is one of 31 medical officers who will arrange safety precautions for the forthcoming atomic bomb tests.

The group has been assigned to the task force which will test atomic bombs against naval vessels. The medical group will join the task force sometime in April, after orientation study in Oak Ridge, the Manhattan district and the New Mexico experiment area.

Lt. Coleman is a graduate of Shortridge high school.

BEVIN IRAN Expresses Plan M

(Continue the source Soviet movement indicated.

Premier A said yesterday information movements, and a major demonstration.

The move ed against party which almost daily Tehran street.

In Moscow, ining there.

It was un

simon Stalin's charge that seeking to forces for war.

There was news of further movements in Iran.

But the

Iranian ele

"foreign re charged with territorial grants Union.

A British man laid off regard all re

caution.

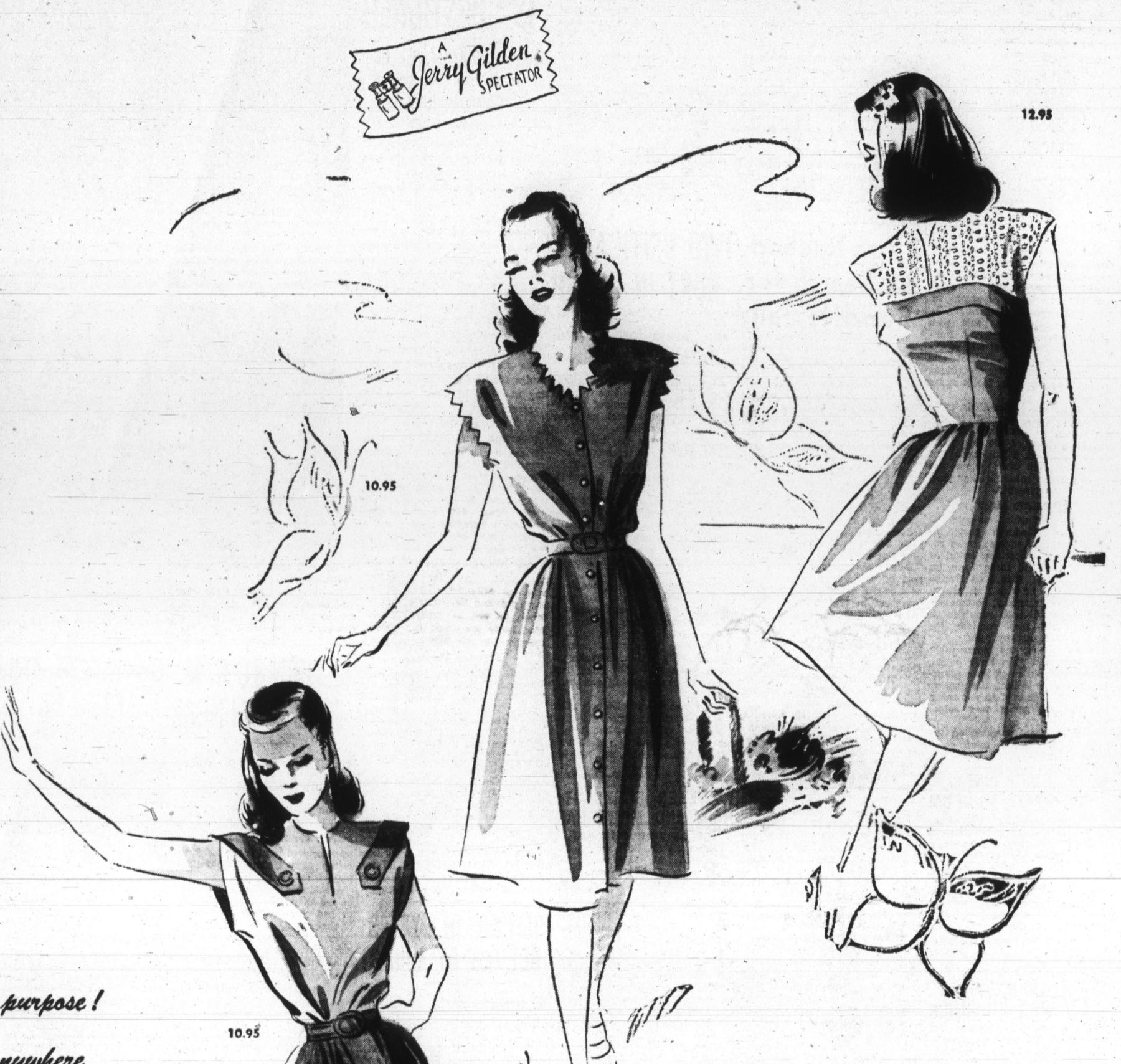
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Some Brit

He said, he knew the withdrawn troops.

The spoke dications he the Red a least three man, Shahriar past few

Some Brit



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