

## Nazis Maintained 2 Complete 'Spy' Outfits in Stockholm

(Continued From Page One)

cratic 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 lapsed, Portugal, Elre 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, Bern, 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 communication 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 envy 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.

### Went 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.

Guenther, was arrested for espionage. A few months later, in November, several high Nazi officials, including an attaché of the legation, Dr. Johannes Metzger, and the chief of the German tourist bureau, Baron Berni Von Goessler, were expelled from the country on suspicion of being gestapo operatives.

Still another Nazi diplomat, whose identity was not revealed, was caught red-handed in the act of photographing secret gun drawings; he was expelled in January 1945.

This brings us up to the fascinating three months period of German espionage described and illustrated in such profuse detail by the provident Herr X of the code and teleprinter room.

The gestapo, or rather its foreign intelligence branch S. D. (Sicherheits Dienst or Security Service), had its headquarters in a drab, three-story office building at Nybrogatan 27, Stockholm.

To the Germans, the place was known as "Bureau Wagner," so called after Col. Fritz Wagner of the gestapo, a burly, fiftyish man with globous eyes, heavy jowls, and an unctuous smile.

The colonel was attached to the legation under the convenient designation of "Wehrwirtschaftsoffizier" (economic defense officer). He and Frau Wagner were frequently seen in society, always jovial, eager to make friends, and discreetly inquisitive. Ever so often the colonel would vanish on extended "business trips," invariably returning with a bulky brief case in hand.

### "Herr Doktor"

In the Nazis' secret correspondence, Wagner is usually referred to as "Herr Doktor." Among his Swedish acquaintances, too, he took care not to display his military rank, still less his connection with the gestapo. He was a "scientist," connected with the German scientific institute and the German academy in Sweden.

Two of the Colonel's principal aides were an S. D. man called August Pinke (head of "Bureau Pinke") and a Capt. Utermann. The military intelligence service—formerly the "Abwehr"—also had two offices, both located on Karlavägen, a principal thoroughfare in the same city district, Ostermalm.

At Karlavägen 59, in a second floor office suite with windows on both the street and the backyard, there was the so-called "Radio Bureau." Here, X was employed in the code and teleprinter room.

Closely connected with the "Radio Bureau" was the "Lufta" at Karlavägen 99. Housed in a spacious attic suite, the "Lufta" (abbreviated from Luftwaffe Attache) ostensibly was the private apartment of Air Attache Maj. Heinrich Golchert and his two assistants, Maj. Heinrich Wenzlau and Capt. Johann Thienemann.

### Nerve Center

Actually, the "Lufta" was the nerve-center of German military espionage in Sweden, while the "radio bureau" was the principal agency of transmission.

Co-ordinated with the "Lufta," but of less actual importance, was the "milita," or bureau of the military attaché, a Gen. von Uthman, and of his aide, Von Walzdorf. The over-all control of these and several other adjunct agencies, lay of course with the head of the German legation, Minister Hans Thomsen himself.

Top dogs at the "radio bureau" were "Pandur" and "Hasso," the task and paymasters of the fascinating network of spies. (Note the piquant coincidence of the nom de guerre "Hasso" being used by one of the most dangerous Nazi spies in Sweden, even as the Swedish actress Signe Hasso was playing

a similar role in the "House on 92nd Street!")

Neither of these two men, however, put in more than an occasional appearance at Karlavägen 59. They spent most of their time at Salsjöbaden, 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 Salsjöbaden.

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 Westfragen (problems of the West); these items are collected and worked on by Legation Secretary Kraemer.

"The letter 'O' following the order number means Ostfragen (problems 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 Attache 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: Startling 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, Germany and Russia, and all men everywhere."

"Unless we make Christ's work and 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.

**RUSSIA ALSO** knows full well that we went to war to save our skin and that of England—not Russia's. She knows we helped her as a means of saving ourselves. Our newspapers and public speakers said that.

What else would we see, looking out from Russia?

We would observe a great combination of Anglo-American territory and force stretching from the outpost in England, itself—which proved most adequate as a jumping off place for our troops in the war. We would see clear across North and South America, dominated a little by England, mostly by ourselves, and on to the island bases in the Pacific and to the Japanese islands which we now control—right up to the door of Russia.

**WE WOULD** see some other things, too, particularly if we recalled our own history.

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.

**IT MIGHT** be recalled that the first thing we did when the German threat arose, long before there was war, was to reach out and acquire military bases in Iceland and Bermuda and other spots to protect ourselves.

From where they sit the Russians, we are told, are afraid that the western powers are trying to build a ring around them.

There are things that can be seized upon as circumstantial evidence, and their political leaders

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.

**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?

**IT WOULD** seem that the right prescription and the proper approach is the firmness denoted in speeches by Secretary of State

Byrnes and Senator Connally (D. Tex.), foreign relations committee chairman. To this may be added assurances that we are not "ganging 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, 524 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.

*A Jerry Gilden SPECTATOR*



Play Shoes with a pretty purpose!

They'll take you practically anywhere

this Spring. 6.95 and 7.95

Leather, 7.95

Gabardine, 6.55

Shoe Shop, Second Floor

Chambrays... as fresh and pretty as the flowers in Spring! Delectable now at home; wonderful anywhere next summer. All by Jerry Gilden; some frosted with white.

Each 10.95-12.95

Sports Shop, Third Floor

L. S. Ayres & Co.

the source Soviet movement indicated.

Premier A said yesterday information movements, cal demonstrations.

The move ed against party which almost daily Tehran street.

In Moscow tington there nize the gra

It was un simo Stalin charge that seeking to forces for w

There was news of fur ments in Iran.

Red the launched a Iranian ele

"foreign res charged with ritorial gra Union.

A British man laid out regard all troop move caution.

He pointed few reliable and said th mation to o of a major Tehran.

The spok formation Russia had Iran—presu caused the American n

Some He said, he knew t withdrawn troops.

The spok ditions: h the Red a least three nan, Shahr past few d

Some B