

Characters interesting and famous among Leone's acquaintances.

Roland Michener. Canadian statesman, MP, Governor-General, ambassador, Leone's first date at the U of A and a lifelong friend.

Dr. Egerton Pope. Leading professor in the U of A Faculty of Medicine who arrived for lectures in his chauffeur-driven limousine wearing a top hat, morning coat, striped trousers with spats over highly polished shoes, carrying his poodle.

Dr. E.T. Bell. Leading pathologist of his time and Leone's PhD advisor.

Dr. Arthur Hertig. Harvard buddy and colleague who became a lifelong friend, later a professor of pathology who helped develop "The Pill".

Wolfgang Rittmeister. Scion of prominent Hamburg family, Leone's main man until she met Folke Hellstedt in 1931. Lifelong friend, "uncle" to Leone's son.

Dr. John Rittmeister. Wolfgang's brother, took lectures from Jung with Leone in Zürich, became a psychoanalyst and dept. head at the Göring Institut in Berlin. Active along with other members of the Rittmeister family in opposition to Nazis, including trying to get Jews out of Germany. Arrested for treason in Berlin in 1942, guillotined in 1943.

Wilda Blow. Opera singer from Calgary, studying in Milan, working in Hamburg.

Matthew Halton. Foreign correspondent, "the voice of Canada" on radio during WW2, colleague of Ernest Hemingway on the Toronto Star, early opponent of Hitler and advocate of Churchill. Controversial U of A *Gateway* editor in 1928.

Jean Halton. Matthew's wife, also a U of A graduate. Jean and her sister Kathleen Campbell, from Lacombe, went with Leone on a scarcely believable three-month motoring trip through Europe and North Africa in 1934.

Alfonso XIII, King of Spain. Leone's golf buddy in Austria.

Billy Corcoran. Consul general of the United States in Göteborg during WW2, decorated by his country for outstanding intelligence contributions during the war. Leone and her children spent WW2 summers on the west coast of Sweden with the Corcorans and their children, Folke joining them when he could spare time away from his work (which included trips to Germany to fulfill his responsibilities as chairman of the board of Bergedorfer Eisenwerk, a manufacturer important to the German war effort).

Jussi Björling and wife. Considered by some the best operatic tenor ever. Having already sung at The Met and the San Francisco Opera, Björling was confined to Sweden by the Nazis when his voice would have been at its best, 1940-1943. Leone's son, who sat next in school to Björling's son, said Björling was a difficult, uncommunicative character who drank to cope with stage shyness and fear of not achieving his own high standards. Björling's wife was also a brilliant opera singer, her career sacrificed to support of his and the rearing of their children.

Jacob Wallenberg. Friend and classmate of Leone's husband Folke at naval academy. Chairman of Sweden's largest bank, owned by his family, on the board of Folke's employer, Separator AB. Rescued Jewish banking colleagues during the war.

Svante Hellstedt. Folke's younger brother. Occupied the immigration desk in the Swedish dept. of foreign affairs; therefore responsible for implementing the policy of not admitting Jews to Sweden, critically during the Nazi era.

Dr. Carl Jung. Swiss psychoanalyst, split with Freud over Jung's "mysticism".

Anna Freud. Daughter of Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalyst and an innovator in her own right (child psychology, symbolism). Stayed with Leone in Stockholm.

Margaret Mead. Anthropologist interested in the application of psychoanalysis and like Leone, a proponent of population control as the most effective method of preventing environmental deterioration. Stayed with Leone in Stockholm.

Characters interesting and famous who Leone probably met but could not talk about.

Duke of Windsor. Alfonso's golf buddy in Austria. Ex-king of England.
Husband of Wallis Simpson.

Henry Denham. Close friend of Billy Corcoran, British naval attaché in Stockholm, also credited with important WW2 spying successes. His namesake, Henry Denham the London printer, is believed by some to have been William Shakespeare's master when Shakespeare had a go at learning the printing trade, circa 1884. If that is true, then Shakespeare's fellow apprentice under Denham would have been William Jaggard, who later printed playbills and Shakespeare sonnets. One can imagine that the literate Englishmen Henry Denham, Ian Fleming and Noel Coward in the course of their Stockholm spying activities might have conveyed clandestine information to one another via Shakespearian allusions.

Ian Fleming. Writer fluent in German with continental experience recruited by British Naval Intelligence. The naval officer in London paired with Henry Denham to gather and process intelligence from Sweden. A star pupil at William Stephenson's spy school in Canada. Created James Bond after the war.

William Stephenson. Subject of the books "A Man Called Intrepid" and "The Quiet Canadian". Like Leone: born on the Canadian prairie, brilliant, fearless, ambitious, loyal to the British Empire. Fighter ace in WW1, made a fortune with his technical inventions and business acumen, a close confidant of Winston Churchill - who made Intrepid head of British overseas intelligence (HQ New York with its spy school in southern Ontario).

Noel Coward. Actor, playwright, British intelligence agent, friend of Henry Denham, Ian Fleming and William Stephenson – all of whom owned estates near one another on the north shore of Jamaica after the war.

Swedish royal family. Leone's specialty was therapy for female students in high school and university.

Nobel Prize laureates. Leone's daughter Mona married a Theorell whose father was a Nobel Prize winner. Leone attended many Nobel dinners, met and corresponded with Nobel laureates.

Gunnar Josephson. Member of the 200-year old Stockholm Synagogue, a small but well-established Jewish community sensitive to anti-Semitic feeling. Josephson owned one of the best book stores in Sweden. Chairman of the committee to rescue Jews which advised the Foreign Office not to admit many Jews for fear of exacerbating already dangerous levels of anti-Semitism in Sweden. Sweden (and Canada) had small immigration quotas for Jews during the Nazi era. In 1941, when millions of Jews were trying to get out of nearby Nazi-held territories, Folke Hellstedt reported that Sweden admitted about 20 Jews per month.

Erik Boheman. Secretary-General of the Swedish Foreign Ministry 1938-1945, married to Gunnar Josephson's sister. Svante Hellstedt's boss.

Raoul Wallenberg. Swedish diplomat. Late in WW2 he issued fake Swedish passports to Jews in Budapest and, with American money, paid for their transport out of Hungary. In the seven weeks, May 14-July 8, 1944, prior to Raoul Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest, 437,402 Jewish men, women and children had been deported to Auschwitz from Hungary. About 230,000 Jews were in Budapest awaiting transport. It is estimated that Raoul Wallenberg was able to save as many as 50,000 of these people.