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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 9, 2017

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1381323-000
Subject: GILLARS, MILDRED E

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 654 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

A record which may have been responsive to your request was destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for the requested subject, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

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1. ~~Eight~~ 7 front view photos of MILDRED M. GILLARS, with negative. See Ser. 34
2. Seven photos of RITA ZUCCA at desk with unidentified man, and negative. See Ser. 34.
3. Signed statement of [redacted] dated [redacted] Submitted by SA Groves. Retain. b7D
4. Photograph of Mildred E. Gillars, identified by [redacted] Submitted by SA Groves. Retain.
5. Photograph (copy of a group of soldiers) of [redacted] See serial 103. b6 b7C
6. Three photos of [redacted] (3 different poses). See serial 1
7. Business card of Peerless Detective Agency
8. Card of Gary Williams
9. One photo of WILBUR F. MARVEL, full face.
10. One photo of MILTON ELLERIN, full face.

NOTE: For Exhibits 1A9,10 see serial 301.

(X) Sent to Boston Division by Reg. mail - 4/29/48. JTG

b7E

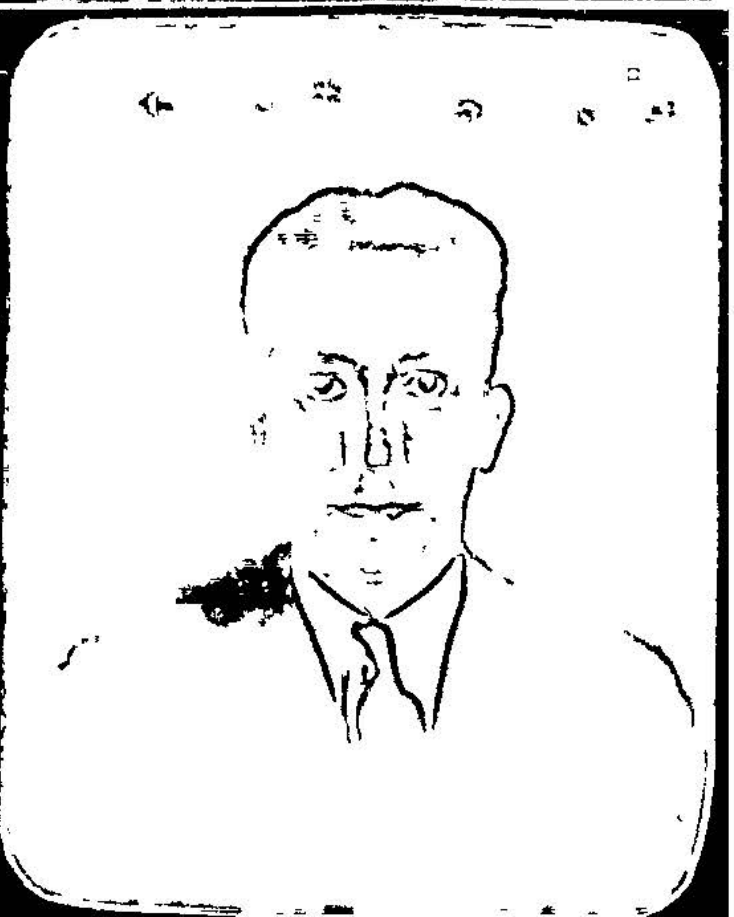
F. B. I.
JUN 24 1947
N. Y. C.

ENCLOSURE TO NEW YORK

1 photo of MILTON ELLERIN
1 photo of WILBUR F. MARVEL

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]



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wilbur F. MARVEL

WILBUR F. MARVEL

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

MILTON ELLERIN

Milton Ellerin

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Date Received 2/7/49

From [redacted]
(Name of contributor)
[redacted]
(Address of contributor)

By [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes
No (X)

Description: Business Card of Peerless Detective Agency
Card of Gaby Williams

[redacted]

b6
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b7E

D 8/24

GARY WILLIAMS

BRIDGEPORT 6-3126 NEW HAVEN 8-0189
NIGHTS, BRIDGEPORT 6-3081

PEERLESS DETECTIVE AGENCY

SUITE 318
COURT EXCHANGE BLDG.
211 STATE STREET
BRIDGEPORT 3, CONN.

SUITE 418
LIBERTY BUILDING
152 TEMPLE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

289

[redacted]

W. T. Harrold

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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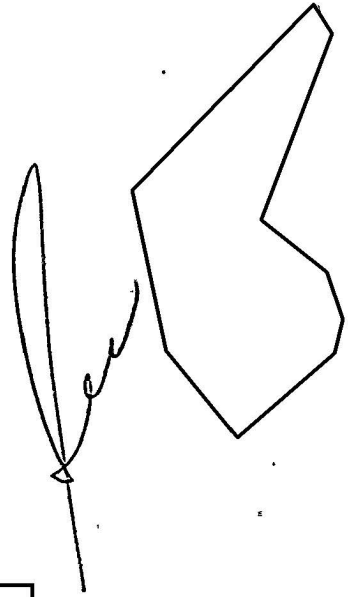

[redacted]

b7E

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURES Photograph of [redacted]

[redacted]

TO NEW YORK

FROM SPRINGFIELD

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Date Received 4/7/48

From _____
(Name of contributor)

_____
(Address of contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

(1)

4/9

Description: Photo of Mildred Elizabeth Gillars identified by [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

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Mildred E. Gillars

MILDRED E. GILLARS

[redacted]

b7D

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
4/7/48

b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Date Received 6-24-47.

From .....
(Name of contributor)

.....
(Address of contributor)

By Denco
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description:

8 photos of Mildred L. Gillars
7 photos of Rita Zucca.

b7E

Mildred E. Gillars

: TILDRED E. GILLARS

[redacted] b7E

SAC, New York
3 photos of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	11/25/43	11/16/43	J. RAYMOND YLITALO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MARIO KORBEL, sculptor and artist, NYC, employed subject as model 12 to 15 years ago. He last saw her in Paris, France, about 10 years ago, and has heard nothing concerning her since that time.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent William P. Morrison, Jr. dated November 4, 1943 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: For the information of the Albany Field Division, which has not received previous reports of this case, MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, citizen of the United States, born in Portland, Maine on November 29, 1909, is alleged to have broadcast over the German short wave radio and to have done work on propaganda scripts for the German radio. Also, she was a close associate of BAILLE STUART, who was the principal character in an espionage trial in England before the war, and who was commonly known as 'The Prisoner of the Tower.' At one time subject was employed by BRIGETTE HORNEY, a German film actress, as a secretary. The last validation of her American passport was in May, 1940. Despite two requests from the Embassy to call for validation of her passport, she has not appeared. She lived in Algeria from 1933 to 1934 and in Germany from 1934 to this date. Her father was born in the United States and her mother in Canada. She stated that her father's name was ROBERT BRUCE and that he was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Her mother, Mrs. MARY GILLARS, is presently residing at Tilsenbury, Ontario.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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(2) - New York

7-2034

[redacted] b7E

Mr. MARIO KORBEL, 54 West 74th Street, New York City, a sculptor and artist who at the present time is engaged in doing the sculptoring work of a model of a memorial for 'The Innocent Victims' of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, was interviewed concerning the subject:

He advised that about 12 to 15 years ago he employed the subject as a professional model. He does not recall the manner in which he came to employ the subject, although he believes she came to him, having found out that he was in need of her type of a model from some other model or artist. Although he employed the subject much of the time over a period of three or four years, Mr. KORBEL did not know anything of her background except that she was a "college educated woman." Mr. KORBEL recalled that during the depression, because of difficulty on subject's part to obtain employment as a model, she went to Paris, France. She went there in order to obtain employment as a model or a dancer. Mr. KORBEL thought that she might also have been some one's mistress.

He advised that about 10 years ago while he and his former secretary, WILFRED THOMAS, were in Paris, France, they saw the subject. At that time she told him that she had been in North Africa. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Mr. KORBEL stated that WILFRED THOMAS, Box 347, Albany, New York, an art dealer, is the only person acquainted with the subject whom he knows. Mr. KORBEL believed that WILFRED THOMAS would be able to give more complete information concerning subject.

Mr. KORBEL stated that he has not received any information concerning the subject since seeing her in Paris, France, and believed that he could not identify her voice if he heard a radio broadcast by her from Berlin, Germany, or if he a recording of a radio broadcast by her, although he stated it is possible he could do so.

- C L O S E D -

[redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

At Albany, New York

Will interview WILFRED THOMAS, Box 347, Albany, New York, an art dealer, for all information in his possession regarding the subject. It should be determined whether WILFRED THOMAS could identify subject's voice from a recording of a radio broadcast made by her. The names of other individuals who might be able to give similar information should also be obtained.

b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, N. Y.	1-10-44	12-16--29-43	J. RICHARD BUTTS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILFORD THOMAS, former acquaintance of subject states he last saw subject in Paris in 1929; not positive he could identify subject's voice at present time.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA J. RAYMOND YLITALO dated 11-25-43 at New York City.

DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA ELWIN C. JONES in Manchester, Vermont and vicinity in an effort to locate and interview WILFRED THOMAS. The following persons were contacted, and none knew of Mr. THOMAS' whereabouts or had never heard of him:

Mrs. ALICE E. BENNETT, Town Clerk, Manchester, Vt.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, Probate Judge for Bennington Co., at Manchester, Vt.
Mrs. MARY MALONE, Postmaster, Manchester, Vt.
Mr. LOUIS MARTIN, Postmaster, Manchester Center, Vt.
Mr. DONALD MADISON, Postmaster, Manchester Depot, Vt.
Mr. JAMES SCAREY, Chief of Police, Manchester, Vt.

WILFORD THOMAS former acquaintance of subject was interviewed by the writer and gave the following information. THOMAS stated that he knew the subject in New York City during the period 1927 and 1929 where she was working as a model for Marie Korbel. Mr. THOMAS stated that he went to Paris in June of 1929 and that the subject had gone to Paris also a few months previous to his trip. THOMAS stated that he saw

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JAN 12 1944
N. Y. C.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

[redacted] b7E

her in Paris upon his arrival where she was also working as a model. The lasttime he saw the subject was in August 1929. He advised that in his estimation she was very dumb, and he was at a loss to understand how she could be doing anything which would be considered inimical to the interests of this country. THOMAS also advised that the last time he heard of the subject was in 1933 when he heard that she was in Algiers, where she was mistress of some Moroccan.

THOMAS stated that one STUART MAC DERMOTT, 48 West 12th Street, New York City, knew the subject quite well and might be able to furnish some information concerning her. He stated that he was not positive that he could identify the voice of the subject if he heard it, because it had been such a long time since he had spoken to her. However, he advised that he was quite willing to try if the need arises.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

[redacted]

b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will interview STUART MAC DERMOTT, 48 West 12th Street, for all information in his possession regarding the subject. It should be determined whether MAC DERMOTT could identify the subject's voice from a recording of a radio broadcast made by her.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. [redacted] RRC b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	2/1/44	1/27,29/44	CLARENCE L. JOHNSON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: STUART McDERMOTT, artist, knew subject around 1929-30 as a figure model. Knows nothing of background. Last heard from WILFRED THOMAS that subject was in Algiers. Cannot identify voice.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. Richard Butts dated 1/10/44 at Albany, New York.

DETAILS: At New York City:

Mr. STUART McDERMOTT, an artist with studio at 48 West 12th Street, stated that he formerly occupied a studio at 51 West 10th Street from about 1924 through 1932. In the same building there were two STEVENS brothers who had a studio on the top floor. The STEVENS brothers were illustrators for several popular magazines and used quite a few models. Around 1929 or 1930 McDERMOTT met the subject who was then posing for either DALTON or JOHN STEVENS.

She used to come into McDERMOTT's studio several times a day during her rest periods, at which time the two would smoke cigarettes and chat. On one of these occasions GILLARS mentioned that she was out of work and requested McDERMOTT to give her a job. McDERMOTT stated he did not have use for GILLARS at this time nor did he know anyone who could use a model for illustration work. He did, however, know that EUGENE SPEICHER, a prominent portrait and figure painter, was in need of a model and suggested that she apply to him. McDERMOTT believed that subject obtained employment for a short time with SPEICHER. He said that SPEICHER presently maintains a studio at 165 East 60th Street, New York.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		[redacted] b7E

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RRC

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2844

[redacted]

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Sometime during this period McDERMOTT became acquainted with one WILFRED THOMAS who was an art student and who later became an assistant to MARIO KORBEL. McDERMOTT saw GILLARS only on one other occasion and the following information concerning her was obtained from WILFRED THOMAS.

THOMAS told McDERMOTT that GILLARS was employed by MARIO KORBEL, who he described as an academic sculptor of Paris and New York, to do a statue of the American Venus. This was started in New York City about 1929 or 1930 and KORBEL and subject went to Paris, France where the figure was completed. THOMAS was in Paris during the period that GILLARS was there and McDERMOTT was of the opinion that THOMAS had been very friendly with her. She remained in Paris several months and returned to the United States about 1930 where it is believed she married an American writer, name unknown. It is believed that she lived with this writer for but a short time and within the year returned to Paris.

McDERMOTT stated that he did not believe THOMAS has seen her since she returned to Paris. He recalled, however, that THOMAS had advised him around 1932 or 1933 that subject was in Algiers where she was the mistress of some Sheik.

McDERMOTT advised the writer that he did not believe he would be able to recognize subject's voice from a recording; however, he expressed a willingness to attempt to do so if requested.

Mr. EUGENE SPEICHER, an artist with studio at 165 East 60th Street, advised the writer that he did not recall MILDRED GILLARS as ever having posed for him. He stated that his records were maintained for a period of approximately five years only and from a check of those, he found no record of subject.

No further investigation remaining within this field division, the matter is considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

New York 7, New York

b7E

January 13, 1945

RE: ERICH GIMPEL WAR, ET AL,
ESPIONAGE - G

Assistant DAG A. H. BELMONT and the writer interviewed WILLIAM CURTIS COLEPAUGH on January 13, 1945, and asked COLEPAUGH if he had any information concerning broadcasting in Germany by the following individuals who are subjects of the cases listed below:-

JOHN HAMM MULLER,

FREDERICK WILLIAM LIENAU or AUGUST FREDERICK LIENAU,

JOSEPH WEINMANN,

HARRY S. NIENHUSEN,

THURSTON CHAPMAN SINCLAIR,

b7E

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,

DONALD GASTERLIN DAY

CAPTAIN _____ WILLIAMS,

JACOB ARNOLD,

LOUIS PATRICK HARL,

FRED CURTIS THORNLEY,

EDWARD LEO DELANEY,

ROBERT HENRY BEST,

JANE ANDERSON,

EZRA POUND,

CONSTANCE DRUSILLA DRUSILLA,

F. B. I.
JAN 15 1945
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

AJM:dWS

[redacted] January 13, 1945 b7E

MEMO:

FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH, [redacted]

DOUGLAS CHANDLER, [redacted]

MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ, [redacted]

FREDERICK A. WIEHL, [redacted]

COLEPAUGH stated that he had not seen, heard, or heard of any of these individuals with the exception of JANE ANDERSON and FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH.

COLEPAUGH said that while he was in Den Haag in July and August, 1944, he heard JANE ANDERSON broadcasting over the radio from a station which was part of the chain controlled by the German propaganda corps. He advised she broadcast to the American invasion forces, her program being called "Invasion Calling". According to COLEPAUGH, the program consisted of American songs, the lyrics being in English, but he does not remember whether these songs were sung by JANE ANDERSON. He did say that later on in the program, JANE ANDERSON broadcast the names of American prisoners. COLEPAUGH said that the program was propaganda, but it was not too offensive. He related that he had heard JANE ANDERSON broadcasting up to the time he left Den Haag, and never heard her thereafter.

COLEPAUGH advised he had heard FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH broadcasting the news. He said KALTENBACH takes the place of WILLIAM JOYCE, otherwise known as LORD HAW HAW, when JOYCE is not on the air, and that he broadcasts the same type of material as JOYCE. COLEPAUGH informed that KALTENBACH was broadcasting from the same radio chain as JANE ANDERSON. He said KALTENBACH was on the air during the entire time COLEPAUGH was in Germany and Den Haag, and is still broadcasting as far as he knows.

According to COLEPAUGH, on one occasion when he was sitting at a table at the Hotel Excelsior in Berlin, Germany, on which occasion he met DENKER, he was told by either OSCAR WILKE or MR. LARSEN that the Germans had many American pilots broadcasting news and propaganda for them. COLEPAUGH did not know whether this was a truthful statement. In connection with this statement, COLEPAUGH advised GIMPEL had told him that an American pilot brought his plane down in Germany and surrendered it, unarmed, to the Germans, and that there would be more coming in. COLEPAUGH related that it was sometime in July, 1944 at Den Haag when GIMPEL said this incident had occurred a week before in Berlin. According to COLEPAUGH,

b7E

Addressee

January 13, 1945

Memo:

GIMPEL mentioned only the one pilot as having participated in this incident, and GIMPEL did not mention the name of the pilot.

On January 13, 1945, ERICH GIMPEL was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH G. WELLNER and WILLIAM J. QUINN concerning this matter, and GIMPEL stated he had never seen, heard, or heard of any of the above listed persons.

AUGUST J. MIGER
SPECIAL AGENT

cc:

JEY:ESK/MHG

b7E

Director, FBI

February 10, 1945

SAC, New York

JANE ANDERSON, with aliases.
TREASON

Assistant SAC A. H. BELMONT and Special Agent AUGUST J. MICEK interviewed WILLIAM CURTIS COLEPAUGH, subject of the case entitled: "ERICH GIMPEL, with aliases, etal, ESPIONAGE - G" on January 13, 1945, and asked COLEPAUGH if he had any information concerning the following individuals, many of whom are broadcasting from Germany:

JOHN HANS MULLER
FREDERICK WILLIAM LINGE or AUGUST FREDERICK LINGE
JOSEPH WEIDHAAS
HARRY S. EISENBROWN
THORNTON CHAPMAN SINCLAIR
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS
DONALD SATTERLEE DAY
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS
LOUIS PATRICK HARL
JACOB ARNOLD
FRED CURTIS THORNLEY
EDWARD LEO DELANEY
ROBERT HENRY BEST
JANE ANDERSON
EZRA POUND
CONSTANCE DREXEL
FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH
DOUGLAS CHANDLER
MAX OSCAR OTTO KOISCHWITZ
FREDERICK A. WIEHL

COLEPAUGH stated that he had not seen or heard of any of these individuals with the exception of JANE ANDERSON and FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH.

COLEPAUGH said that while he was in Den Haag in July and August, 1944, he heard JANE ANDERSON broadcasting over the radio from a station which was part of the chain controlled by the German propaganda corps. He advised she broadcast to the American invasion forces, her program being called "Invasion Calling". According to COLEPAUGH, the program consisted of American songs, the lyrics being in English, but he does not remember whether these songs were sung by JANE ANDERSON. He did say that later on in the program, JANE ANDERSON broadcast the names of American prisoners. COLEPAUGH said that the program was propaganda, but it was not too offensive. He related that he had heard JANE ANDERSON broadcasting up to the time he left Den Haag, and never heard her thereafter.

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Letter to Director [redacted] b7E

February 10, 1945

COLEPAUGH advised he had heard FREDERICK WILHELM KALTENBACH broadcasting the news. He said KALTENBACH takes the place of WILLIAM JOYCE, otherwise known as LORD HAW HAW, when JOYCE is not on the air, and that he broadcasts the same type of material as JOYCE. COLEPAUGH informed that KALTENBACH was broadcasting from the same radio chain as JANE ANDERSON. He said KALTENBACH was on the air during the time COLEPAUGH was in Germany and Den Haag, and is still broadcasting, as far as he knows.

According to COLEPAUGH, on one occasion when he was sitting at a table at the Hotel Excelsior in Berlin, Germany, on which occasion he met DENKER, he was told by either OSCAR WILKE or Dr. LANGE that the Germans had many American pilots broadcasting news and propaganda for them. COLEPAUGH did not know whether this was a truthful statement. In connection with this statement, COLEPAUGH advised GIMPEL had told him that an American pilot brought his plane down in Germany and surrendered it, unarmed, to the Germans, and that there would be more coming in. COLEPAUGH related that it was sometime in July, 1944, at Den Haag when GIMPEL said this incident had occurred a week before in Berlin. According to COLEPAUGH, GIMPEL mentioned only the one pilot as having participated in this incident, and GIMPEL did not mention the name of the pilot.

On January 18, 1945, ERICH GIMPEL, subject of the case entitled, "ERICH GIMPEL, with aliases; etal. ESPIONAGE - G" was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH G. FELLNER and WILLIAM J. QUINN, concerning this matter, and GIMPEL stated he had never seen or heard of any of the above listed persons.

JJW

b7E

cc: [redacted]

U. S. to Return Axis Sally and Best for Trial

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17 (U.P.) —The Justice Department has ordered four alleged American traitors returned to this country, including the Berlin radio's notorious Axis Sally, it was revealed tonight.

Axis Sally, 36-year-old Mildred E. Gillars, a native of Portland, Maine, won her nickname from American soldiers who heard her propaganda broadcasts throughout the Italian campaign.

Two other accused traitors who are to be brought back here for treason trials are Robert H. Best of Sumter, S. C., a one-time American correspondent, and Douglas Chandler, formerly of Baltimore.

The identity of the fourth person was not immediately disclosed, but he is a native of Minnesota and has not been indicted because American authorities believe he is insane.

Mr. Conroy
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lynch
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Charters
Mr. Donahoe
Mr. Granville
Mr. Hargett
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Kirkland
Mr. Marchessault
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Shannon
[illegible]
Mr. Tuohy
Mr. Woods
Property Clerk
Training Unit

b7E

F. B. I.
SEP 18 1946
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED 9-18-46
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Mildred [redacted] Gillars

b7E

Axis Sally, 3 Others Ordered Back to U. S.

Washington, Sept. 18 (U.P.) — The Justice Depaatment has ordered four alleged American traitors returned to this country, including the Naziradio's notorious "Axis Sally," it was revealed last night.

"Axis Sally" is 38-year-old Mildred A. Gillars, a former model and a native of Poland, Me. She won her nickname from American GIs who heard her taunting propaganda broadcasts throughout the Italian campaign and finally captured her when the Nazi regime collapsed.

Two other accused traitors who are to be brought back here for treason trials are Robert H. Best of Sumter, S. C., a one-time American news correspondent, and Douglas Chandler, formerly of Baltimore, Marylarid.

Both West and Chandler were indicted in the United States on July 26, 1943, for rtheir alleged propaganda aid to the Nazis, and they have been adjudged sane and capable of standing trial.

The identity of the fourth person was not immediately disclosed, but he is a native of Minnesota and has not indicted, because American authorities believe he is insane.

New indictments against Chandler and Best will be sought to include charges based on additional facts uncovered in Germany.

Justice Department agents have been in Europe since Germany fell, tracing the wartime activities of the quartet and gathering evidence for their trial.

The Government men also unearthed sufficient evidence against Edward Leo Delaney, formerly of Olney, Ill., and Constance Drexel of Philadelphia, to obtain treason indictments against them.

There was a strong possibility, however, that the indictments against Delaney and Miss Drexel might not be pressed and that no effort might be made to return them to the United tSates at this time.

Department spokesmen said the bombed-out condition of Berlin had made it extremely difficult for American agents to obtain further evidence against the pair. Both are undergoing sanity tests which may have a bearing on the eventual disposition of their cases.

In addition to Chandler, Delaney, Best and Drexel, four alleged American traitors have been indicted by the Federal grand jury in Washington. They include:

Ezra Pound, the expatriate poet, who was brought here from Italy last year and who was committed to a mental hospital after a Federal court ruled that he was of unsound mind.

Frederick Wilhelm Kaltenback, formerly of Dubuque, Ia., who died in a Russian prison after the fall of Berlin.

Max Otto Kolschwitz, formerly of New York City, who is believed to have died in Germany two years ago, although no definite proof of his death has been procured.

Jane Anderson, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., who vanished in Germany just before VE-Day and has never been found.

Mr. Conroy
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lynch
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Charters
Mr. Donahoe
Mr. Granville
Mr. Hargett
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Kirkland
Mr. Marchessault
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Stickle
Mr. Tuohy
Mr. Woods
Property Clerk
Training Unit

cc Bur.

F. B. I.
SEP 18 1946
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ROUTED TO: J. Sullivan | FILE

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED 9-18-46
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Freedom Fails to Quiet Axis Sally

By United Press

FRANKFURT, Dec. 30.—Mildred Gillars, the Portland, Me., born original "Axis Sally" of wartime radio Berlin, says that her only ambition is to get back to the United States, even if the U. S. A. did start the war.

Miss Gillars, 37, was in jail from last March until Christmas Eve. She was interviewed in a little cafe next to a dilapidated hotel. Her talk sounded like the propaganda she used to peddle on the radio between phonograph records.

"In the first place, she said, the world ought to be rid of all Jews and Communists and the entire city of Moscow ought to be wiped out.

"Don't you know," she said, "that the Jews and Moscow are leading the world to damnation?

"The longer the peace lasts, the more we note that Hitler's ideas were and are correct. But I am an American to the last."

As she talked, she sucked on the butt of a cigaret, reclaimed from where some soldier had dropped it. From time to time, she munched on a slice of black bread and sipped at a glass of watery German beer.

She said she didn't understand much about American politics, but knew she did not like either the late President Roosevelt or the present Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes.

"Roosevelt and his record were entirely responsible for the war," she said.

She did not seem to think that such talk—even confirmed German Nazis shy away from expressing their old beliefs—would affect her getting a new American passport. She surrendered her American passport in 1941, when she became a radio star for Goebbels, but said that her application for a new one was being considered and she was convinced that she would get a new one.

(A Frankfurt dispatch to the York *Herald Tribune* says Miss Gillars begged the American consulate for U. S. citizenship privileges, but was told she would have to submit proof of such citizenship before being given a passport.)

"I always have considered myself an American," Miss Gillars said again.

"Even if Germany had occupied the United States, I still would have considered myself an American.

"You don't know how it was over here," she added. "You never knew the tragedy, the utter impossibility of the situation forced on Europeans by the Americans and English."

Withal, she insisted, she never had thought in political terms, never even been pro-Nazi and wanted only to return to her "rightful home" in the U. S. A.

American authorities let her out of jail on Christmas Eve, but she said she voluntarily remained an extra day to get Christmas dinner. On Friday night, she convinced an UNRRA camp director near here that she was a "stateless person" and, therefore, entitled to a free meal.

A GI guard's hand lights Axis Sally's cigaret shortly after her arrest last March.

On Saturday, she fixed her hair, put on a new dress which she had left with friends near Frankfurt and persuaded a Military Government official to give her German ration tickets for three days.

After those three days' rations are up, she hopes to get a loan and more ration tickets from other friends in Frankfurt, while she waits for her passport application to be acted upon.

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OMIT
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

cc Burr

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F.B.I.
DEC 30 1946
N.Y.C.
ROUTED TO FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. PM
DATED 12-30-46
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Axis Sally Gets Pally Again, Seeks Return to Home in U. S.

Frankfurt, Dec. 30 (U.P.)—Axis Sally wants to go home.

Mildred Gillars, blonde, blue-eyed, 37-year-old actress and musician from Portland, Me., said today she wants to return to her "rightful home" in the U. S. and denied she had ever been pro-Nazi.

Miss Gillars—known to thousands of American soldiers as the "Axis Sally" who broadcast sugar-toned appeals to quit the war over the German radio—emphasized that "I always considered myself an American."

She vigorously denied she ever thought in political terms. Then she advocated ridding the world of all Jews and Communists including the entire city of Moscow.

"Don't you know that the Jews and Moscow are leading the world to damnation?" she asked.

"The longer peace lasts, the more we note that Hitler's ideas were and are correct—but I am an American to the last."

"Even if Germany had occupied the United States, I would still have considered myself an American," she added.

She said she had already approached the American Consulate here about the possibility of "going home" and that her application was being considered.

Although she surrendered her American passport in 1941, she is convinced a new one will be issued.

She was released by American authorities on Christmas Eve after being locked up since last March. She was captured by American troops in their sweep across Germany in the Spring of 1945.

Interviewed in a tiny cafe next to the small, dilapidated hotel on a Frankfurt side street where she has lived since her release, she munched black bread, drank watery German beer, and smoked used cigarette butts as she talked.

Her friends, she hopes, will provide her with money and ration cards while she is waiting for the Consulate's reply. Beyond that her plans were indefinite—she just wants to get to the U. S.

"You don't know how it was over here. You never knew the tragedy, the utter impossibility of the situation forced on Europeans by the Americans and English," she said.

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F. B. I.
DEC 30 1946
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED 12-30-46
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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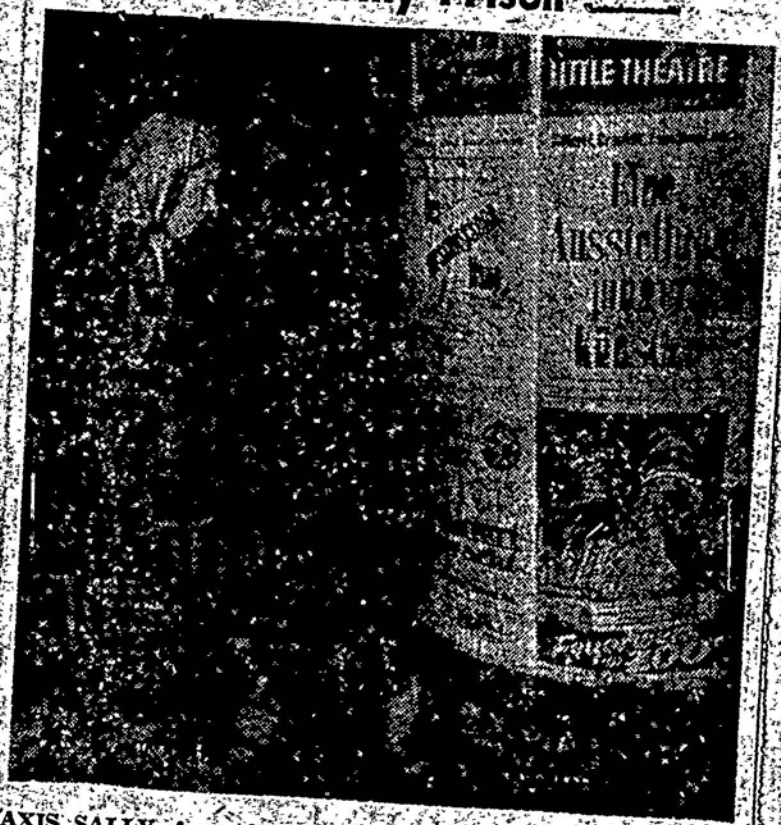
Freed From Army Prison



AXIS SALLY, formerly Mildred Gillars of Portland, Me., pauses in her wandering to read a bulletin board in Frankfurt, Germany. Arrested for her wartime broadcasts from Berlin, she has recently been released on orders of the Justice Dept., and wants to come back to the U. S. even though, she says, "Roosevelt and his record were entirely responsible for the war."

Associated Press Photo

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FBI
JAN 2 1947
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Post
DATED 1-2-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

WHERE TO, NOW, SALLY?

Mildred Gillars, musician formerly of Portland, Me., seems to be in doubt as to what to do as she stands looking at bulletin board in Frankfurt, Germany, after her release from American Army prison near city. AMG officials said she was known as "Axis Sally" because of wartime broadcasts from Berlin. (AP Photo)

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F.B.I.
JAN 2 1947
N.Y.C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED 1-2-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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UNIT

'AXIS SALLY' IS FREE IN GERMANY

Mildred Gillars, formerly of Portland, Me., who served as a Nazi propagandist during the war, at a bulletin board in Frankfort after her release from an American prison in the zone on orders from our Department of Justice.

Associated Press

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F.B.I.
JAN 2 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED 1-2-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Brooklyn and Broadway

NIGHT LIFE

By LEW SHEAFFER

THE BEEHIVE'S QUIET CORNER

The Columbia Room is something of a paradox.

Located in the Hotel Astor, one of the busiest—where half of New York nightly waits in the lobby beneath "the clock" for the other half to go out on the town—the room is still one of the quietest and most relaxing hotel spots in town. And it's only a few steps away from the hectic beehive of a lobby.

The reason? There are more than one.

For one thing, there's the unusual and rambling layout of the room. For another, a flavor from the past hangs over the place like a quieting hand. And, finally, Sande Williams' music is the mellow, soothing kind.

The Columbia Room is actually three different rooms or sections. Mounting the back stairway off the lobby, you come to the lower balcony, a big roomy one, dominated by mirrored walls and a row of potted palms. Up a few steps, off to the left, you hit the central room, which accommodates the dance floor and bandstand. A few more steps and you're in the third section, containing booths and an air of greater privacy, with the entire place drawing an individual charm of its own from the sprawling layout.

The past that lingers over the room was a glamorous one. Flo Ziegfeld, Billie Burke, George M. Cohan, Will Rogers—all the Broadway great and near great were habitues when the place was known as "The Orangerie." Ziegfeld, in fact, courted and won Miss Burke there in the days when the Roaring 40's were the whispering 40's.

The oldtimers wouldn't recognize most of the tunes, but they'd appreciate Williams' brand of music. With his violin setting the pace, the music is definitely on the sweet side, mixing popular songs of the day and a few favorites of the past for the dine-and-dance crowd.

Besides its popularity with the less-than-frenzied dance crowd, the Columbia Room is a longtime host to pre-theaters diners. One section of the menu lists the name, address and curtain-time of every show on Broadway.

The food, chiefly standard American dishes, with a few continental items, is appetizing and reasonably priced. Everything is a la carte, but there are dinner plate combinations. The appetizer list, a long one, ranges from juices and various seafood cocktails to hors d'oeuvres and caviare. There are eight different kinds of soup and the entire selection is equally comprehensive.

Whether for food, atmosphere, or entertainment, the Columbia Room is a solid, comfortable sort of place.

LEW'S TALK . . . Well, waddaya know! Mildred E. Gillars, "Axis Sally," worked at the boro's Candlelight Restaurant as a waitress from 1938 to '41. She was a real looker then, popular but "temperamental." Quit to sail for Algiers and a high English officer, transferred there, whom she loved. When his interest died, her hatred was born for all the English . . . Board of Transportation has banned advertising on outside of trolley cars . . . Hear the measure will soon include all public transportation . . . Key West, latest Florida spot to boom, is taking away some of Miami's trade . . . Dance man Dick Barstow has a solution for the country's ills: "A politician in every pot."

SHAVINGS . . . Independent air

is back on his feet in time to celebrate his birthday today. It's also the birth date of Donald G. C. Sinclair, Caledonia Hospital head . . . Radio Row rumor has Sinatra returning to an old sponsor this Fall, the Hit Parade . . . Mel Blanc hears Esther Williams to do a remake of the tear-jerker classic, "Little Swimmin'."

SCRAWLS . . . Camel's people told Abbott & Costello to improve their ad script, or else . . . Insiders claim Alexieve Kiril, Russian attache in Mexico who went

FBI
JAN 10 1947
N. Y. C.

b7E

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED 1-10-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

ROUTED TO Kelly FILE
DATED 1-10-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIV

Whether for food, atmosphere or entertainment, the Columbia Room is a solid, comfortable sort of place.

LEW'S TALK . . . Well, waddaya know! Mildred E. Gillars, "Axis Sally," worked at the boro's Candlelight Restaurant as a waitress from 1930 to '33. She was a real looker then, popular but "temperamental." Quit to sail for Algiers and a high English officer, transferred there, whom she loved. When his interest died, her hatred was born for all the English . . . Board of Transportation has banned advertising on outside of trolley cars. . . . Hear the measure will soon include all public transportation . . . Key West, latest Florida spot to boom, is taking away some of Miami's trade . . . Dance man Dick Barstow has a solution for the country's ills: "A politician in every pot!"

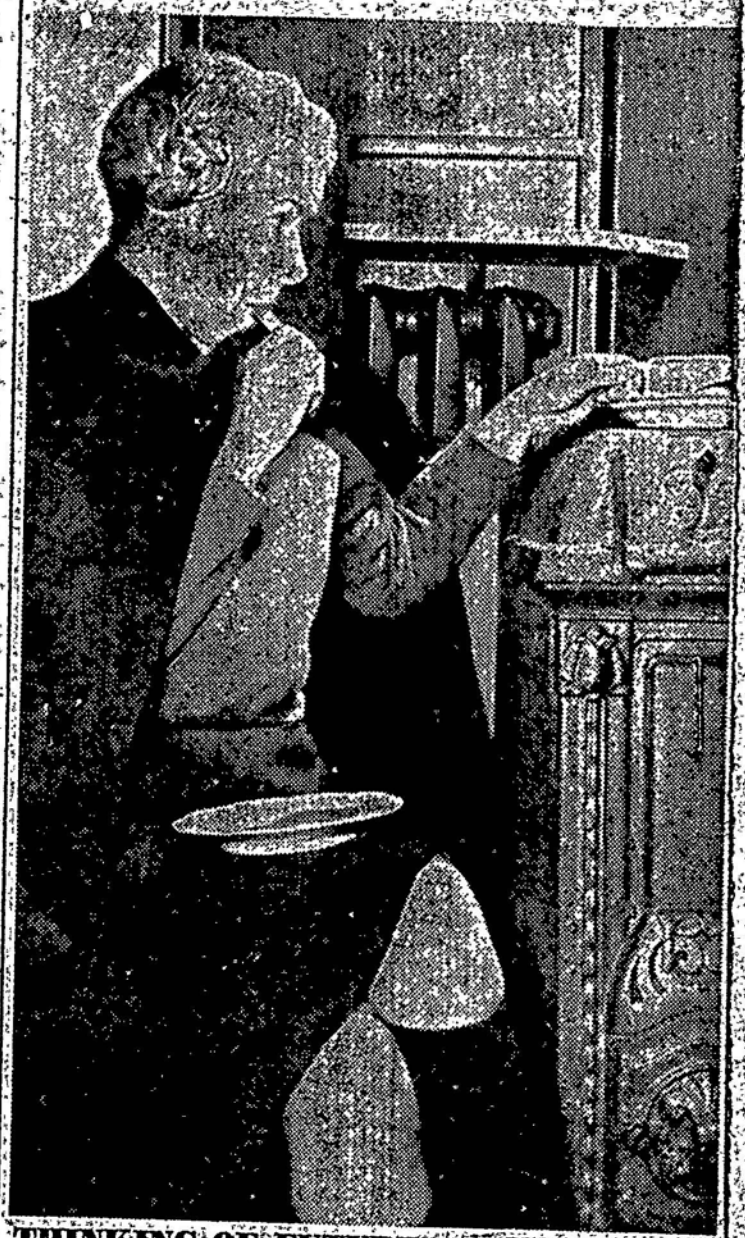
SHAVINGS . . . Independent airlines, mainly yet-operated, are forming a big legal committee to fight attempts by the top lines, working behind government restrictions and legal technicalities, to force 'em out of business . . . Is it true that Borough Hall will at long last be sand-blasted? . . . Bob Olin has the top bid in for a new eatery in the new Madison Square Garden . . . Pete Reiser was chosen "Sports King" of the March of Dimes ball Jan. 30 at the St. George. Lucky Pete! He'll reign with two queens . . . Katherine Kim is one of the China Doll eyefulls . . . Judy Garland will star in a new radio series, transcribed a la der Bingle . . . Fred Timpson, Rotary secretary, who was ailing, is back on his feet in time to celebrate his birthday today. It's also the birth date of Donald G. C. Sinclair, Caledonia Hospital head . . . Radio Row rumor has Sinatra returning to an old sponsor this Fall, the Hit Parade . . . Mel Blanc hears Esther Williams to do a remake of the tear-jerker classic, "Little Swimmin'."

Katherine Kim

SCRAWLS . . . Camel's people told Abbott & Costello to improve their air (script, or else) . . . Insiders claim Alexieve Kiril, Russian attache in Mexico who went AWOL to this country, will cash in with a series on Russia for a syndicate . . . Radium Ball at the St. George Jan. 24, sponsored by the Citizens Committee of Brooklyn for the Prevention and Treatment of Cancer, shaping up as one of the toniest boro affairs in years . . . John (Lady Windemere's Fan) Buckmaster adds suave comedy to the Blue Angel show . . . Katherine Cowden and Richard Barthelmess's wife, Jessica, are handling the decor for Fred Astaire's swank dance studio, due soon on Park Ave. . . . Dubson's "Blue Ribbon Broils" rate blue-ribbon applause . . . Larry Finley's new suit against MCA will be explosive . . . Berry (Joan of Lorraine) Kroeger: "If you hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil, you'll never be the life of the party!"

John Buckmaster

Out in the Cold



THINKING OF FUTURE . . . Mildred Gillars, known as "Axis Sally," in her wartime broadcasts for the Nazis, huddles against a cold stove and munches a piece of bread in her Frankfurt, Germany, hotel. She recently was freed by U. S. military authorities. She doesn't know whether she is still an American citizen since her passport was taken away in 1941. She is not even sure she can receive German food rations. International News Photo

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TRAINING UNIT

b7E

F.B.I.
JAN 8 1947
N.Y.C.
ROUTED TO O'Neill | FILE No

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal American
DATED 1-8-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

JAN 14 1957

WASH AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 26 14 6-27 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, QUOTE AXIS SALLY UNQUOTE, TREASON. RECENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES RELATE SUBJECT ATTEMPTING TO RETURN TO US CLAIMING TO BE AMERICAN CITIZEN. REQUEST THIS OFFICE BE ADVISED OF ACTION DESIRED, IF ANY, IN EVENT SUBJECT RETURNS TO US VIA PORT OF NY. WFO ORIGIN. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

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HOLD

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FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14, 1947

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD - URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, QUOTE AXIS SALLY UNQUOTE, TREASON.

RECENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES RELATE SUBJECT ATTMPTING TO RETURN TO US

CLAIMING TO BE AMERICAN CITIZEN. REQUEST THIS OFFICE BE ADVISED OF

ACTION DESIRED, IF ANY, IN EVENT SUBJECT RETURNS TO US VIA PORT OF NY.

WASHINGTON FIELD ORIGIN. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HDO'N:JEM

[redacted]

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 6:27 PM Per _____

[redacted]

Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lynch
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Granville
Mr. Hargett
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Kirkland
Mr. Kuhrtz
Mr. Marchessault
Mr. Moynihan
Night Supervisor
Mr. Shannon
Mr. Stickle
Mr. Tuohy
Mr. Woods
Property Clerk
Training Unit

NEW YORK FROM WASH 6 1-15-47 5-52PM

SAC URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TEXX TREASON. NO ACTION NEED BE TAKEN WITH REGARD TO SUBJECT-S RETURXXXX RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY UNLESS FURTHER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED.

HOOVER

HOLD

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
JAN 15 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

Director, FBI

January 21, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
alias: "Axis Sally"
TREASON

This is to advise that on January 21, 1947, [redacted] b7E
[redacted] so that this office will be notified in the event the subject attempts to enter the United States.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

HDO:JLK
[redacted]

[redacted]

Director, FBI

January 21, 1947

SAC, New York

RITA LOUISE ZUCCA, alias: "Annie Sally"
SPECIAL

This is to advise that on January 21, 1947, [redacted] b7E
[redacted] so that this office will be notified in the event the subject attempts to enter the United States.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

HDO:JLK

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

234 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

[redacted] b7E

January 21, 1947

[redacted] b6 b7C

Immigration and Naturalization
70 Columbus Avenue
New York 23, New York

Re: RITA LOUISE ZUCCA,
alias: "Axis Sally"
TREASON

Dear [redacted]

Throughout the war, the captioned individual resided in Italy and engaged in treasonable broadcasts to the United States armed forces. On June 9, 1941, this individual allegedly formally renounced her American citizenship at the American Embassy in Rome. There is a possibility, however, that in view of her American birth and background, she may attempt to enter the United States and in view of such possibility, it is requested that your office notify me in the event she enters this country.

The following descriptive data is set forth for your information:

Name	RITA LOUISE ZUCCA
Alias	"Axis Sally"
Date of birth	May 2, 1912
Place of birth	New York City
Height	5' 1" or 5' 3"
Weight	115 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue, wears glasses
Father	Constantine Zucca
Mother	Edvina Zucca

This office does not desire that subject's possible entry into the United States be impeded or prohibited, but only that this office be advised of her entry [redacted] b7E

In any correspondence with this office, it would be appreciated if you would refer to [redacted]

Very truly yours,

HDO:JLK
[redacted]

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
Special Agent in Charge.

23

234 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

[redacted] b7E

January 21, 1947

[redacted] b6 b7C

Immigration and Naturalization
70 Columbus Avenue
New York 23, New York

Re: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
alias: "Axis Sally"
TREASON

Dear [redacted]

The captioned individual, an American citizen, engaged in treasonable broadcasts to the American armed forces during the recent war. She was recently released from the custody of the American armed forces in Berlin and at such time stated that it was her desire to return to the United States.

This office has an active treason case upon subject and it is my desire that this office be advised in the event she enters the United States. This office does not desire that her entry into the United States be prohibited or impeded, but only that we be advised of her entry into this country [redacted] b7E [redacted]

The following descriptive data is set forth for your information:

Name	MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS
Alias	"Axis Sally"
Date of birth	November 29, 1909
Place of birth	Portland, Maine
Father	Robert Bruce Gillars, deceased.
Mother	Mary Herviston Gillars, Tillsonburg, Ontario.
Height	5' 5"
Weight	110 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black

In any communication with this office regarding the above-mentioned individual, it would be appreciated if you would refer to [redacted] [redacted]

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
Special Agent in Charge.

HDO:JLK

[redacted]

34

SAC, Washington Field

January 22, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.
"Axis Sally"
TREASON

This is to advise that on January 21, 1947, in conformity with Bureau instructions, [redacted] b7E requesting that this office be advised in the event subject GILLARS attempts to enter this country. Washington Field is Office of Origin.

Concurrently therewith, and also at Bureau instructions, [redacted] RITA LOUISE ZUCCA, aka "Axis Sally". The latter individual broadcasted Axis propaganda from Italy, while subject GILLARS broadcasted from Germany.

It is requested that this office be advised when [redacted] is desired.

HDQUARTD [redacted] b7E

b7E

[redacted]

Axis Sally Put In Clink Again On U.S. Orders

Frankfurt, Jan. 22 (U.P.).—Mildred Gillars, the original American-born Axis Sally of the wartime German

Mildred Gillars
Uncle Sam grabs her.

radio, was rearrested today on orders of the U. S. Department of Justice after less than a month of freedom.

No reason for her arrest was given by Army officials. The 37-year-old faded blonde was seized in Berlin in March, 1945, held for months while the Justice Department considered her case, and, since her release Dec. 24, has had to report every two weeks to military authorities.

(In Washington, the Justice Department said the woman's rearrest had been ordered pending further study of treason charges against her. It was hinted that decision to prosecute or drop treason proceedings against her would depend on the results of the Boston treason trial of Robert Best and Douglas Chandler, former American newspaperman, as a result of their wartime broadcasts for the Nazis.)

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F.B.I.
JAN 23 1947
N.Y.C.
ROUTED TO O'Neill
FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. News
DATED 1-23-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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PROPERTY CLERK
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Yanks Rearrest U. S. Axis Sally

By the United Press.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 22.—Mildred Gillars, the American Axis Sally of the German radio, was rearrested here today on orders of the Department of Justice, U. S. Army officials reported.

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., and onetime resident of Ohio, was released by military authorities Dec. 24. She had been arrested in Berlin in March, 1945, on suspicion of treasonable activity in broadcasting Nazi propaganda during the war.

(Justice Department officials said in Washington they had ordered the rearrest, pending further study of Miss Gillars' alleged treasonable activities. It was hinted that a decision in her case would hinge on the result of the treason trial at Boston of Robert Best and Douglas Chandler, former American newspapermen, in connection with their wartime radio broadcasts for the Nazis.)

b7E

F. B. I.
JAN 28 1947
N. Y. C.
RELATED TO [illegible] FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED 1-22-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

'AXIS SALLY' SEIZED AGAIN IN GERMANY

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 22 (AP) — Mildred Gillars, the "Axis Sally" who broadcast over the German radio during the war, was re-arrested here today on orders of the Department of Justice, Army Intelligence officers said.

The 37-year-old American, originally arrested last March on charges of treason, was released on Dec. 24 with two other American propagandists for the Germans. Intelligence officers said they did not know why her re-arrest had been ordered. In several interviews during the last month, however, she has expressed strongly anti-Semitic and anti-Communist opinions. In one such unsolicited interview, she said she was still convinced that the views she broadcast to American soldiers were correct.

"I tried to warn America against Communism and Judaism, to show how they were threatening and undermining America," she said in that interview. "All the things I warned against have become actualities. Oh, if only those poor GI's who sacrificed their lives and futures had realized what was going on."

Attorney General Tom Clark said in Washington last week that she would be taken into custody and charged with treason if she returned to America.

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
JAN 23 1947
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED 1-23-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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TRAINING UNIT

'Axis Sally' Is Arrested Again On Orders From Washington

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 22 (AP). — Mildred Gillars, the American-born "Axis Sally" who broadcast over the German radio during the war, was re-arrested here today on orders of the American Department of Justice, Army intelligence officers said.

The thirty-seven-year-old woman, who was arrested originally last March on a charge of treason, was released Dec. 24. Intelligence officers said they did not know why her re-arrest had been ordered so soon after her release.

[At Washington, the Justice Department said Miss Gillars's re-arrest had been ordered pending further study of treason charges against her, The United Press reported.]

In several interviews during the last month she has expressed strongly anti-Semitic and anti-Communist opinions. In one such unsolicited interview, she said she was still convinced that the views she broadcast to American soldiers were correct.

"I tried to warn America against Communism and Judaism; to show how they were threatening and undermining America," she said in that interview. "All the things I warned against have become actualities. Oh, if only those poor G. I.s who sacrificed their lives and futures had realized what was going on!"

Her American passport was taken away in 1941. She said she did not know whether she was still an American citizen, although she said she would "dearly love to return to America." She was required to report periodically to United States military authorities in Germany.

Attorney General Tom Clark said in Washington last week she would be taken into custody and charged with treason if she returned to America. His statement was made following reports that she had arrived at Miami, Fla.

b7E

F. B. I.
JAN 23 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: O'Neill | FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED 1-23-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Cc Burns

'AXIS SALLY' LISTENS TO RADIO

Associated Press Wirephoto, from Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Mildred Gillars on the other end of a broadcasting in her prison room somewhere in Germany on January 25. She is being held for a possible treason trial for her Nazi propaganda broadcasts to Allied troops during world war II.

b7E

F.B.I.
JAN 31 1947
N.Y.C.
ROUTED TO O'Neill | FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. Sun

DATED 1-31-47

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : 100-232559
SAC, New York

Files - New York Office

DATE: February 5, 1947

FROM : Director, FBI

No Record .....
References .....
..... Open Case
..... No Case
..... Make File

SUBJECT: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
wa "Axis Sally";
TREASON

b6
b7C
b7D

Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lynch
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Granville
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Tolson
Night Supervisor
Mr. Shannon
Property Clerk
Training Unit

There are transmitted herewith [redacted]

You are instructed to immediately interview [redacted] In the event [redacted] information concerning this subject is obtained, [redacted] leads set out for the appropriate field offices to do so as expeditiously as possible.

For your assistance in conducting this investigation there is transmitted herewith a photograph of subject Gillars and also a photograph of Rita Louise Zucca who is referred to in the Department's memorandum.

You are requested to conduct this investigation immediately and to expedite the submission of your report.

The Washington Field Office is the office of origin in this case.

cc Washington Field

Inclosure

b7E

[redacted]

FBI
FEB 7 1947
N.Y.C.

ROUTED TO Armstrong FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7E

This Case Originated At WASHINGTON FIELD [redacted] HJR

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
NEW YORK	March 5, 1947	2/13,14,17-19/47	FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG

Title	Character of Case
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Woman, believed to be subject, contacted American Prisoners of War at Stalag 2B, 3B and 7A, Germany, for the purpose of securing recordings from POWs for use in broadcasts to U.S. in which POWs were to express their satisfaction with the treatment and food accorded to them in German prison camps although food, in absence of Red Cross parcels, was in insufficient amount. This woman stated she was born in Maine, was brought up in Greenwich Village, left the U.S. in 1933 or 1934, her first name was MIDGE or MADGE, broadcast records which would be made at the rate of 2 or 3 a night on a program to the U.S., and that during a bombing raid in Berlin, she was in her broadcasting studio when the building across the street was demolished by a bomb. Descriptions given of subject set out. Picture of subject identified. Subject believed to be identical with "SALLY" of SALLY & PHIL Radio Program, bradcast from Germany to American troops in Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy, which broadcasts asked soldiers why they were fighting, told them 4Fs at home were taking out their girls and that German equipment was superior to theirs.

5/29

- P -

b7E

Approved And Forwarded: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Do Not Write In These Spaces

5 - Bureau
2 - Washington Field (Encl. 1)
2 - Chicago (Encl. 1)
2 - Cleveland (Encl. 1)
2 - Detroit (Encl. 1)
2 - El Paso (Encl. 1)
2 - Newark (Encl.1)
2 - New Haven (Encl. 1)
2 - Philadelphia (encl.1)
2 - Pittsburgh (Encl.1)
2 - Richmond (Encl. 1)
2 - San Antonio (Encl.1)
2 - St. Paul (Encl. 1)
2 - New York

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

REFERENCE: Bureau file #100-232559.
Bureau letter to New York, 2/5/47.

b7D

DETAILS: [redacted] be interviewed concerning any information [redacted] concerning [redacted] an individual referred to in the newspapers as "AXIS SALLY", and to interview [redacted] who might have further information regarding the subject's propaganda broadcasts to the United States and securing of material from Prisoners Of War for use in such broadcasts.

[redacted] furnished the following information on [redacted]

[redacted] the camp leader was one GALLAR, whose position as such became objectionable to the Germans be virtue of his Jewish ancestory. JAMES CAPPARELL was the choice for camp leader but probably because of his insistance upon strict adherence of the Germans to the Geneva Convention coverning war prisoners, CAPPARELL was black listed for the position at the camp, he having been transferred to the camp from Stalag 7A where he had been camp leader.

[redacted] states that [redacted] probably [redacted] and certainly [redacted]

b7E

b7D

and there met an individual, believed to be the subject, and a professor accompanying her. In the group of American PWs in the camp leader's quarters, which were merely an extention and consisted of one room set off from the rest of the barracks of the PWs, there were present JAMES CAPPARELL, MICKEY McGUIRE, Captain WINSEN, and ROBERT MAYNOR. does not recall that he heard any name given to this woman but there was a professor accompanying her, whose name was given, but which he does not recall. He stated that this meeting occurred about 2:00 P.M. and last approximately two hours.

described this woman as follows:

Height:	5'7½"
Weight:	120 lbs.
Complexion:	Fair
Age:	about 38
Shoes:	Black
Stockings:	Nylon
Dress:	Black
Coat:	Black fur
Hair:	Black, wears down to shoulders
Peculiarities:	Heavy black eyelashes; heavy use of cosmetics; heavy cigarette smoker; knock-kneed (noticeable because of short dress she was wearing)

The subject's picture, which was forwarded with to definitely be that of the woman who visited the camp on this occasion and with whom he and the others had conversed. He also definitely stated that the picture of RITA ZUCCA was not that of the individual whom he had seen on the above occasion.

The subject told this group of PWs, who were all in the catagory of assistant camp leaders, that she desired to have some of the men make records on equipment she brought to camp. (It may be noted here that the camp leader GALLAR was not present at this time since he was out inspecting work details.) The men were advised by subject that these records would be used, according to She wanted the men to tell by way of records about the fine treatment and good food they were receiving at the hands of the Germans. stated that the

b7E

b7D

good food consisted of a bowl of soup and two pieces of black bread a day, two little potatoes three days a week, and ersatz coffee and a piece of bologna that could not be eaten due to the odor; that if the Red Cross parcels had not come through, the men would have been in poor shape so far as food was concerned.

stated that the conversation with the subject resulted in the refusal of the camp leaders to have any men make the records requested.

In further identification of SALLY, stated that she left the United States in 1933 or 1934, as he recalled from her statement, and also that she had told the group that she had lived on James Street in Greenwich Village section of New York. She also mentioned JIMMY KELLY's RESTAURANT in the Village and asked if he knew an individual who was an old-time actor in the Village. could not recall the name of this man although the subject had mentioned it.

As to indicating subject's possible official connection with the German Government, was questioned concerning any other individuals, outside Prisoners Of War and the regular camp officials, who were permitted into the camp occupied by the PWs. He advised that the only other individuals of this nature, who were permitted in the Prisoners' compound were individuals who claimed to be welfare workers. He stated that these individuals were one HAACK, who claimed to have been a singing waiter in the Yorkville Section of New York City and who claimed to own a share in the RHINELAND GARDENS RESTAURANT in that section. HAACK had also stated that he was interned in the United States prior to his return to Germany and had been a spokesman for internees at Ellis Island. While at Ellis Island, HAACK and an individual by the name of SAENGER apparently became acquainted.

According to SAENGER was released from Ellis Island and permitted to join the United States Army and was subsequently captured and placed in Stalag 2B as a PW.

Another welfare worker was named HAUBNER, who stated that he had returned to Germany from the West Coast by way of Japan. On one occasion,

[redacted] b7E b7D

HAUBNER brought into the camp with him an individual, who was identified as Count VON FURSTENBURG, who claimed to have been in the United States on one occasion.

Another welfare worker was named KURSTEN and he claimed to have worked with the SPRECKLE SUGAR COMPANY in San Francisco. [redacted] advised that [redacted] who was probably [redacted] was one [redacted] who had lived previously in [redacted]

Subject, at the time she was at the camp, was with a man who was introduced as a professor and, according to subject, this man was editor of a magazine circulated in the various POW camps for the ostensible benefit of the prisoners, the title of which was "O.K."

This professor was described by [redacted] as follows:

Height:	5'7"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Dress:	Wore a dark blue hat, greyish top coat, and a dark suit

[redacted]

On leaving the leader's quarters, the subject, referring to the fact, [redacted] that she could secure no recordings, stated that the POWs were ungrateful people. This statement was made outside of the quarters within the hearing of a group of a large number of persons who had gathered.

[redacted] advised that one individual, who could probably furnish much more information concerning the subject, was MICKEY McGUIRE, whose last address is known to [redacted] as Danville, Virginia. When "SALIM" came into the camp leader's quarters, or when McGUIRE came in, the exact circumstances not recalled by [redacted] the subject immediately recognized McGUIRE. This recognition was based, in part at least, on the fact that McGUIRE, while a prisoner in Stalag 3B, had made a recording for the subject [redacted] thought that this recording was made about one year earlier than the instant occasion.

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] unable to say that [redacted] b7D
[redacted] as related above, was the same individual who made broadcasts to the troops in North Africa and Italy. He does not believe that he could identify the voice of this individual with any recording of her broadcast. However, in connection with the identity of the individual [redacted] he stated that the gossip in the camp definitely was that she was a broadcaster from Berlin and the PWs had affectionate names for her. He believes she is the same individual whom he heard broadcast while he was still with the Armed Forces.

In reference to these broadcasts, he states that while in [redacted] he heard broadcasts on which a man and a woman, who identified themselves as "SALLY" and "PHIL", spoke. He stated that on these broadcasts, popular American records were played, following which "SALLY" and "PHIL" would engage in a dialogue, the main theme of which was to the effect that the 4Fs at home were taking out the soldiers' girl-friends, why had the soldiers come to North Africa - wouldn't they rather be home with their girls, and they were only fighting the war for the Jews.

He further stated that on one of these broadcasts, "SALLY" stated three or four days after [redacted] "SALLY's" special object of ridicule was the Rangers' Captain SCHUNSTRON, who had received numerous decorations in the North African and Italian Campaigns. SCHUNSTRON was captured [redacted] but escaped and walked two hundred miles back to his lines. [redacted] advised that at the present time, SCHUNSTRON is in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial for thirty-one filling station holdups.

In further reference to whether or not subject was introduced by name, [redacted] stated that he did not recall that she was so introduced but he believed JAMES CAPPARELL put a question directly to her as to whether or not she was "SALLY" of the "SALLY AND PHIL" program, and she either did not answer or evaded the question. He stated further in reference to McGUIRE, that the latter was captured at Tunisia among the first group that was captured when he was in the 168th Infantry, 34th Division of the outfit, and is now about forty or forty-two years of age. [redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b7D stated that [redacted] heard the broadcasts of "SALLY AND PHIL". He does not know if any of them had any contact with the subject.

ROBERT SWANSON	921 North 4th Street, Stillwater, Minnesota
DENNY BERGSTROM	4609 "J" Street, Duluth, Minnesota
KENNY STEMPSON	8 Melbourne Ave., S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota
WALTER BUTLER	4631 Chance Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (probably still in Army)
JIM GOONEY	11950 Ohio Street, Wayne, Michigan
Capt. FREDERICK J. SAAM	429 6th Street, Calumet, Michigan
JULES EVANS	Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut
GEORGE KOPANDA	5523 South Hamilton Street, Chicago
ARTHUR SCHROEDER	19-42 Wolfram Street, Chicago
PETE VETCHER	21 Hancock Street, Wilkes Barrie, Pa. (may still be in the Army)
PAUL LANGONA	94 North Sycamore St., West Hempstead, Long Island
CARLO CONTRERA	41 Van Siclen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (CONTRERA heard "SALLY" broadcast [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b7D

The individual named HAACK, mentioned by [redacted] is undoubtedly GERHARD HERMANN HAACK, who was repatriated from the United States on the S.S. DROTTNINGHOLM on June 3, 1942. HAACK, himself, made broadcasts to the United States after his return, among other things criticizing German organizations in the United States which refused to cooperate with the Nazis. He purportedly joined the Nazi Party in 1923 and admitted to membership in the Storm Troopers until 1924. He was known to be extremely active in NAZI circles in this country, including activity with POWs. His criminal record reflects arrests in 1930 and 1931 in New Jersey for open nudeness and indecent exposure, for which he received a fine and a year sentence.

The HAUBNER, noted by [redacted] is probably identical with JOSEF HAUBNER, who was last employed as a waiter in the HOTEL BARCLAY in New York City up to the time of his return to Germany by way of Japan from San Francisco, leaving the United States on March 13, 1941. HAUBNER joined the Nazi Party in Germany in 1923 and claimed to have been active in the party in the United States. The German Consulate helped defray his and his wife's transportation expenses to Germany.

The Count VON FURSTENBURG is not readily identifiable; however, he may be identical with one FREDERICK LEOPOLD VON FURSTENBURG, who was born in 1902 in Germany, entered the United States in 1927 and 1930 and left in 1936 to go to China. Neither KURSTEN nor KRAUSER are known to this office although it may be noted that KRAUSER claimed to have lived in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the subject, in her passport application, stated that her father was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. It is noted that [redacted] thought that "SALLY" told [redacted] she lived on James Street in Greenwich Village. The New York City Directory for 1933-1934 lists two MILDRED GILLARS - one a model, residence 54 West 74th Street, apartment 401, and the other, at 110 Madison Avenue. In applying for a passport in 1939, the subject gave as her address 110 Madison Avenue. In applying for another passport in 1939, she gave the name of a friend, MARIO KORBEL, with residence at 54 West 74th Street.

CARLO CONTRERA, 67 Van Siclen Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he recalled having heard a broadcast from "SALLY" [redacted] He stated that he heard the radio programs of "SALLY" which would almost always start out with

[redacted] b7E

"Hello. This is Sally". The program came on just as soon as it got dark and usually started off with the playing of the record "Happy Days Are Here Again" and close with the same. He did not recall the broadcasts with much particularity except for one broadcast which he heard the evening he landed at Anzio, in which "SALLY" advised the American soldiers to make sure that they keep their boats on the beach. He also recalled that she stated on her programs that the girls at home were not waiting for them and why were they fighting in Germany, and that the Germans had better guns, food, and clothing. He did recall that there was also a man in on these broadcasts. He further stated that "SALLY" had no noticeable accent. He could not say whether the broadcasts originated from Berlin or from Rome. He advised, however, that an individual who probably heard these broadcasts more than any other was WALTER POWELL, R.F.D., Elizabeth, West Virginia, who was attached to the Signal Corps and consequently had the opportunity to tune "SALLY" in more than anybody else.

JAMES CAPPARELL, 7504 Juniper Valley Road, Middle Village, Long Island, HA 8-1078, was interviewed on February 17 and 18, 1947 at his place of business, the MADISON AVENUE FLORIST, 59th Street and Madison Avenue. CAPPARELL was captured at Faid Pass, Tunisia. After his capture, he was taken to Stalag 7A where he eventually became camp leader after many difficulties in securing the appointment due to the opposition from the Germans. He was at this camp from March or April, 1943 to February, 1944, at which time he was transferred to Stalag 2B where he was camp leader or spokesman for the Protective Medical Personnel from February, 1944 to June, 1944, a few days before V-E Day, at which time he was transferred to Stalag 3B where he remained to the end of the war.

He identified the picture of the subject as definitely being that of the individual whom he saw at the camp on the occasion, which will be set out below. He stated that he was able to positively identify this picture particularly due to the shape of her lips. He stated that the subject appeared to be thirty-five to forty years of age; 5'5"; slender build; black hair, dark complexion; shabbily dressed, black hat and dress, fur coat, the fur being long with no trim.

At the time the subject called, according to CAPPARELL, the regular leader of the American Prisoners Of War was out inspecting work details and because of his absence and the fact that CAPPARELL was a leader in the camp, he was called to the camp leader's quarters. He does not know who called him since it was probably passed down by word of mouth.

[redacted] b7E

The subject was introduced but he does not recall the name given. b7D She requested him and the other assistant camp leaders that the POWs make record on equipment which she had brought to camp so that the records could be played on a broadcast to America to let the Americans know how the POWs were. CAPPARELL and the assistant leaders with him advised her and her companion that they would not allow the POWs to make any such records without either written permission from the American Government or from the then Senior American Officer in the area, Colonel DRAKE, who at that time was in Offlag 64 in Poland. CAPPARELL stated that SALLY's companion was introduced as a professor but he does not recall the last name. CAPPARELL told the professor that Captain WYSTEN, who was in the Medical Corps, knew Colonel DRAKE's voice, and would take orders over the telephone from Colonel DRAKE. Thereupon, WYSTEN and the professor went to the front office where they remained during the most of the time that he conversed with the subject. He described the professor as being about fifty years of age, 5'1" or 5'2", 145 lbs., grey hair. (Although it is noted that the heights given for the subject and the professor by [redacted] and CAPPARELL vary, it should be noted that [redacted] stated that the professor was a little shorter than the subject.) Wynston

CAPPARELL advised that the subject and the professor appeared at the camp at about 2:00 P.M. and left about 4:00 or 5:00 P.M. He could not place the date with any particularity; although his birthday is April 6. When asked if SALLY desired the records for an Easter broadcast, he stated that that possibly could have been the case and vaguely recalled something about an Easter broadcast.

During the time that the professor and WYSTEN were out, the assistant camp leaders had an opportunity to converse with the subject, who in her conversation constantly referred to "We Americans" or "Us Americans". CAPPARELL stated that he asked her whey she was not a Prisoner of War if she were such a good American. She stated in answer that she was an idealist. CAPPARELL stated that he told her that she would not be free if she were a good American. CAPPARELL advised that the subject gave a few personal items concerning herself. Among them, he recalled her stating that she was born in Maine; lived in Greenwich Village in New York about twenty years ago although this did not mean that she had lived there after that; that she left the United States seven or eight years previous to the conversation, which was in 1944.

CAPPARELL stated that in talking of air raids, the subject had

[redacted] b7E

informed them that she had been standing in her broadcasting studio in Berlin during an air raid, and that the building across the street was demolished as she was looking out of her own studio. CAPPARELL stated that she appeared to shudder when telling about this incident.

CAPPARELL asked the subject what she intended to do with the records the POWs might make. She stated that she played two or three a night on her broadcasts to the United States. She would not tell him whether she censored the records or not. He stated that he asked her if she were the "SALLY" who broadcast to the American troops and she did not answer. In attempting to secure the permission to make the records, the subject advised the camp leaders that she had secured many records at [redacted] lag Luft near Frankfort au Main, which was a receiving point for newly captured air men.

CAPPARELL also advised that upon the professor's return to the camp leader's quarters, the professor advised that Colonel DRAKE had left it up to the men as to whether they wanted to make the records. Accordingly, CAPPARELL stated that the records would not be made and some argument insued with the professor. CAPPARELL stated that by this time, the POWs knew generally what was happening and had gathered around outside the quarters of the camp representative. As the subject and the professor started to leave, the men shouted at them to the effect that they did not want them around. It was at this time that the subject, referring to the fact that the PWs were an ungrateful bunch, made this remark.

CAPPARELL advised that he understood that the professor was editon of the "O.K." magazine, which according to rumor, was operated by two or three Americans but was principally a German propaganda sheet. He stated that various welfare workers would call at the camp, some of whom were probably spurious. He stated that when welfare workrs did call, they were required to show their credentials and this would make the Germans very angry. He stated that at one time, probably prior to the Battle of the Bulge, SS troops were put into his compound, attempted to and did pick up various insignia, belts, buckles and buttons from the troops, took identity cards and so forth, and attempted to learn the American Army slang. CAPPARELL stated that MICKEL McGUIRE, previously mentioned, would probably be able to give much more information concerning the subject since he made a record for her previously in which he had added on to the record a "hello" to his son.

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CAPPARELL appeared to recall definitely the items he recounts and is similarly very definite as to the items he does not recall. He appears to be a clean-cut and aggressive individual

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CAPPARELL gave it as his opinion that the subject and the professor were probably close enough to justify the assumption that the professor would have invited the subject to his home. This raises the possibility that if the professor is Dr. KOISCHWITZ, who is now in the United States, would know the subject and something of her position. However, at the time of her entry at New York City in stated that she had been interviewed in February, 1946 by several representatives of the Justice Department, including and (all phonetic). In view of these previous interviews, no interview is contemplated with in this connection since the Department may already be in possession of information on this point.

HARRY GALLAR, 934 45th Street, Brooklyn, GE 5-7478, telephonically advised that he was inspecting work details at the time the subject called at the camp leader's quarters and the only knowledge he had of the visit was from the men in the camp, and one of the German officials mentioned the fact when he returned. He does not recall, however, that he was reprimanded in any way concerning this visit.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Emmett F. McNamara at Stony Brook, New York on February 18, 1947:

On Sunday evening, February 16, 1947, DREW PEARSON, radio commentator, publicly announced that he had received a communication from a person by the name of ROBERT LOWELL (phonetic), of Stony Brook, New York, furnishing him with information regarding the activities of MILDRED GILLARS when she had appeared in a concentration camp in Germany in order to carry on her propaganda work for Germany.

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In order to determine the identity of this informant of DREW PEARSON who might possibly have information concerning the activities of MILDRED GILLARS, the writer interviewed stated that the person undoubtedly referred to by DREW PEARSON in his radio broadcast written to DREW PEARSON, furnishing the latter with information concerning the activities of propaganda individuals at this camp.

was located at and interviewed at his residence, which is located assigned Post Office Box stated that he is presently employed by He stated that he had taken up residence at having previously resided at and also at

stated that he was inducted into military service on at which time he was then residing stated that he was assigned Army Serial No. and assigned to the then and this outfit finally went overseas stated that on was captured by the Germans in the engagement of and he was particularly captured at he was transported by truck to he was taken to He finally arrived in where he remained until He was then flown by a three motor German plane, which he believes to be a JU-52, Italy. He was placed in a camp at which is just outside of While at this camp, an

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Italian Army Chaplain circulated amongst the captured prisoners to permit them to send messages to their homes through the services of the Vatican. He stated that this Italian Army Chaplain, who had been previously a missionary in India, before the war, also distributed religious books to the prisoners for their consolation. stated that these religious books contained a calendar which was very beneficial to in assisting him in remembering specific dates. believed that his folks in finally received word through the services of the Vatican that he was a German prisoner of war, although this information was received after they had been informed by the German Red Cross of his capture.

further stated that on he was put on a train and sent to Germany he reached a German prisoner of war camp near known as This camp was known as and remained there from On was again placed on a train and taken to which is located and this camp was known as remained at this camp, namely, from as a prisoner of war.

It should be noted that still retains in his possession a small notebook wherein he had chronologically listed various important dates concerning his internment by the Germans. He stated that he had buried this book several times to preserve it and to protect it from the German captures since the maintenance of such a diary was strictly forbidden by the German authorities.

According to an entry in this notebook, the Gestapo agents on March 2, 1944, had a big shakedown in These Gestapo representatives searched the barracks completely as well as making an individual search of each prisoner of war so that they might find any contraband material such as radios. Sometime about this date, recalled that a sound truck arrived at and while he was in his barracks, he suddenly saw an attractive girl walking through the camp accompanied by a few German officers and about four German civilians. He was informed that this girl and her retinue were headed for the "Man of Confidence" shack in explained that an American prisoner of war, namely, Master Sergeant CLYDE BENNETT of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who had been assigned to the United States Army Air Corps, had been elected by the American prisoners as their man of confidence, to represent the American prisoners in their dealings with the German captures. stated that BENNETT had a shack assigned to him which was called the "Man of Confidence" shack. stated that he immediately hurried from his barracks to the "Man of Confidence" shack in order to see what message this attractive girl intended to pass on to the American

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prisoners of war. managed to gain access to the shack which could only accommodate about 30 to 40 on this particular occasion. He stated that there were approximately 100 to 200 American prisoners of war milling outside the shack endeavoring to determine what was going on inside the shack. This attractive girl finally informed these Americans present in the shack that they would be permitted to send messages back to the United States, and that she was there to transcribe their messages for future broadcast to the States. The American prisoners of war agreed amongst themselves then to write out their messages on a piece of paper and it was further agreed that each American would censor the other's written message so that no individual at this camp would intimate in any manner that the conditions at the camp were excellent. stated that this attractive girl for some reason singled him out and engaged him in conversation. She asked him how long he had been a prisoner of war and told her the length of time that he had been a prisoner. stated that she spoke perfect English and he spontaneously stated to her, "You didn't learn to speak English over here, you must have been in the United States". The girl replied, "No, I am a typical American girl", and is fairly certain that she then informed him that she was born and raised in the United States. stated that he then began to get a little more curious and he asked this girl what her name was. stated that she would not tell him what her surname was, but stated that her first name was MIDGE or MADGE. is inclined to believe that she had stated that her first name was MIDGE. then stated to this girl, "If you are an American, when the hell are you doing over here?" stated that her answer was something to the effect that she believed in what the Germans were fighting for and the world would be better off the way the Germans ran it. then inquired of this girl, "You'd rather live over here than back home?". The girl then replied that she would like to return to the States some day. stated that he laughed at this remark and that was the end of their conversation, because at that time a German civilian, who was called the Professor, came up to her and told her that the equipment was all set up for her transcription. stated that this girl moved on to the microphone, and the transcription equipment, and he then engaged the German civilian in conversation. stated that this German civilian spoke very good English with a German accent. He informed that he had lived in the United States, having spent some time at Dunellen, New Jersey as well as Bound Brook and Newark. described this individual as being in his late 40's with dark grayish hair, clean shaven, with a hollow face.

stated that the girl in question went to the center of the shack where a microphone was placed, and he then heard her transcribing and saying that the broadcast was takingplace from a prison camp in Germany, surrounded by

[redacted] b7E b6 b7C

pine trees. She stated it was a beautiful spot and everyone at this camp was enjoying themselves. [redacted] recalled that the American prisoners of war in this camp, [redacted], had received musical instruments from the American Red Cross and an orchestra of the prisoners had been rehearsing that day. [redacted] further recalled that this girl had commented during her broadcast on the quality of the music furnished by the prisoner of war band, and she also had commented on the fact that the prisoners of war had been furnished with athletic equipment. While the broadcast was going on and while this girl was describing the ideal conditions as she put it, of [redacted] one American prisoner of war in the crowd yelled out to the microphone the following: "You should have seen us before the Red Cross boxes had reached here". After this remark was made a German civilian with this girl stated that, "We can't have any shouting out like that during the transcription".

[redacted] stated that this girl was trying to convey the impression in her broadcast that there were good living conditions at this camp and that the American boys were enjoying themselves, although he recalled that she also said that the American boys would probably enjoy themselves better if they were at home with their own families. [redacted] stated that approximately 15 to 25 American prisoners of war read their written messages into the microphone. He recalled that one individual by the name of LOU KORNSPAN from Newark, New Jersey, who had been with the First Infantry Division as a Sergeant or a Corporal, read his message into the microphone by stating that, "He was alive and well thanks to the American Red Cross and no one else".

[redacted] stated that it was quite possible that this girl remained in the camp that night in order to witness the show which was put on by the Americans. He stated that a German Warrant Officer, namely, VON FRACHEN (phonetic) was assigned to this camp and he had been the escort of this girl. He stated that VON FRACHEN had spent some time in the United States, VON FRACHEN had told [redacted] that he had worked at Kresge's Department Store and McCreary's Five and Ten Store in Newark, New Jersey, and also had lived at the Hotel Riviera at South Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey at one time. [redacted] described VON FRACHEN as being in his late 30's, tall, thin, clean shaven, brown hair, pock marked face.

[redacted] recalled that this American girl did not identify herself when talking into the microphone. He described her as being in her late 20's or early 30's, 5'5", 110 pounds, medium build, dark hair, attractive looking, well dressed, wearing silk stockings or nylon with a dress and a fur coat. After giving this description of the feminine propaganda agent at [redacted] was

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given the opportunity of viewing the photographs of MILDRED GILLARS and RITA ZUCCA, stated that the photograph of MILDRED GILLARS looked pretty well like the girl that he had seen . He stated that he is pretty certain that MILDRED GILLARS is that person because the appearance of MILDRED GILLARS in her photograph looks very much like the girl he had talked to at stated that he would prefer to see a side view picture of MILDRED GILLARS to be positive of his identification, although he believes to be considerably certain that the MILDRED GILLARS is the person who had appeared at

stated that the following individuals may have been present at this transcription:

LOU KORNSPAN, whom he already referred to.

LOUIS M. BERNAL of 506 East Woodlawn Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

_____ BORGMAN, whose address he did not know.

MICKIE McGUIRE, a real hillbilly, according to description, who was exceedingly loud in expression.

Sergeant SPINELLI of the Spinl Manufacturing Jeweler, 27 Eldridge Street, New York.

NEWTON "MICKIE" GRASSO, also from Newark, New Jersey, who is presently at the baseball camp of the New York Giants at Phoenix, Arizona, as a baseball candidate.

JOHN H. WILCOX, 40 Elm Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, where his father is employed by the New Brunswick Fire Department.

ADE D. MERSFELDER, 761 South 10th Street, Newark, New Jersey.

recalled that there was a Captain BOCKMAN of the 81st Reconnaissance, Medical Corps, attached to the First Army, who had been an American prisoner of war at one time, and he might possibly have been present when MILDRED GILLARS appeared at this camp.

stated that there were approximately 400 Americans at and they were crowded into one barracks which had been built to accommodate approximately fifty individuals. He stated that the barracks was divided

[redacted] b7E

into two sections, with a wash and lavatory section in the middle of the barracks. He stated that the food was very poor at this camp; that they were accustomed to eat Erzat's coffee or tea in the morning; that they would receive a thin soup at 11:30 A.M. and a ration of black bread and coffee in the evening. Generally in some evenings they would receive two potatoes for their meals. Usually on Sundays they would receive a slice of meat, such as liverwurst or balogna. He stated that they received Red Cross packages from home containing cigarettes which were enjoyed by all the prisoners. b6 b7C b7E

[redacted] stated that he did not see any evidence of brutality in this camp during the time that he was a prisoner. [redacted] stated that on February 18, 1945 the Russians made a push and all the prisoners at [redacted] were moved to [redacted] arriving at that camp on February 20, 1945. From February 20th to March 21, 1945, the German personnel at [redacted] began to evacuate the camp. On April 22, 1945 a Russian reconnaissance force came into this camp, later followed by stronger reserve Russian forces. From April 22, 1945 to May 4, 1945, [redacted] and three other prisoners left on foot from [redacted] They received a ride to Dessau, then across the Elbe River, where they were picked up by Americans of the 9th Division. On May 5, 1945 [redacted] was sent to Halle, Germany. On May 10, 1945 he was flown by plane to Remes. On May 12, 1945 he was flown to LeHavre, France, where he was placed in a United States hospital, namely, the 77th Field Hospital, known as Camp Lucky Strike [redacted] On May 23, 1945 he was transferred to the 179th Hospital at Rouen, France. On June 12, 1945 he was taken to Cherbourg, France, arriving at the 196th General Hospital. On June 18, 1945 he embarked from France in the United States hospital ship THE ARCADIA, arriving in the United States on June 26, 1945. He was sent to Camp Kilmer and then to the Halloran General Hospital, and then was discharged from military service August 14, 1945.

[redacted] was born [redacted] and received an honorable discharge [redacted]

[redacted] MILDRED GILLARS and could possibly identify her if he should ever see her in person. He stated that his identification of her through her photograph is virtually a certainty.

[redacted] b7E

For the information of the offices for which leads have been set out in this report, the Department has requested the Bureau to have [redacted] b7D interviewed along the following lines:

1. To obtain further details concerning subject's visit at [redacted]
2. To determine if broadcasts heard by [redacted] from the "Axis Sally" known as MILDRED GILLARS or the "Axis Sally" known as RITA LOUISE ZUCCA.
3. Whether the subject contacted the prisoners at [redacted] more than once.
4. By what name she was introduced.
5. The exact statements she made and the exact time of the statements.
6. Whether she made pro-German statements.
7. Whether the individual who accompanied her was Professor Max Oscar Otto Koischwitz.
8. The names of other individuals present at the time.
9. Whether [redacted] to the "SALLY" he met.
10. Description of the subject.
11. [redacted] sufficient to determine reliability and creditability.

The Bureau instructed that this investigation be conducted immediately and that the report be expedited and information possessed by other persons, [redacted] be likewise secured immediately with leads being covered as expeditiously as possible.

ENCLOSURES - Washington Field, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, El Paso, Newark, New Haven, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, San Antonio and St. Paul.

1 enclosure to each of the above offices consisting of a photograph of the "Axis Sally" known as MILDRED GILLARS, and the "Axis Sally" known as RITA LOUISE ZUCCA.

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- P E N D I N G -

[redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will interview the following individuals in accorance with the Department's request:

GEORGE KOPANDA — 5523 South Hamilton Street,
ARTHUR SCHROEDER — 19-42 Wolfram Street, Chicago

CLEVELAND

At Youngstown, Ohio:

Will interview Captain WINSEN or WYSTEN, 346 East Ravenswood (wheter Street, Boulevard or Avenue not known) in accordance with the Department's request.

DETROIT

At Calument, Michigan:

Will interview Captain FREDERICK J. SAAM, 429 6th Street, in accordance with the Department's request.

At Wayne, Michigan:

Will interview JIM GOONEY, 11950 Ohio Street, in accordance with the Department's request.

EL PASO

At Alburquerque, New Mexico:

Will interview ROBERT MAYNOR, 1325 North 8th Street, in accordance with the Department's request.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS (Cont'd)

NEWARK

At New Brunswick, New Jersey:

Will interview JOHN H. WILCOX, 40 Elm Street, in accordance with the Department's request.

At Newark, New Jersey:

Will interview ADE D. MERSFELDER, 761 South 10th Street, as above and will attempt to secure from these two individuals the addresses of CLYDE BENNETT, Pittsburgh, Pa., and LOU KORNSPAN of Newark, and interview along the same lines set out for such interview.

NEW HAVEN

At Greenwich, Connecticut:

Will interview JULES EVANS, Round Hill Road, in accordance with the Department's request.

PHILADELPHIA

At Wilkes-Barrie, Pennsylvania:

Will interview PETE VETCHER, 21 Hancock Street, in accordance with the Department's request.

PITTSBURGH

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

Will interview the following persons in accordance with the Department's request:

WALTER BUTLER	4631 Chance Street (may still be in Army)
WALTER POWELL	RFD Elizabeth, West Virginia

[redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS (Cont'd)

RICHMOND

At Danville, Virginia:

Will closely interview MICKEY McGUIRE in accordance with the Department's request.

SAN ANTONIO

At San Antonio, Texas:

Will interview LOUIS M. BERNAL, 506 East Woodlawn Avenue, in accordance with the Department's request and will attempt to obtain from him the addresses of CLYDE BENNETT, Pittsburgh, Pa., and LOU KORNSPAN of Newark, and if the same are obtained, will set out leads to have them interviewed in the same respect.

ST. PAUL

At Stillwater, Minnesota:

Will interview, in accordance with the Department's request, ROBERT SWANSON, 921 North 4th Street.

At Duluth, Minnesota:

Will interview along the same lines DENNY BERGSTROM, 4609 "J" Street.

At South East Minneapolis, Minnesota:

Will interview KENNY STEMPSON, 8 Melbourne Avenue, in accordance with the Department's request.

NEW YORK

At West Hempstead, Long Island:

Will interview PAUL LANGONA, 94 North Sycamore Street, in accordance

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS (Cont'd)

with the Department's request.

At New York, New York:

Will interview [redacted] SPINELLI, SPINELLI MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, 27 Elbridge Street, and attempt to secure from him the addresses of CLYDE [illegible]NNETT of Pittsburgh, Pa. and LOU KORNSPAN of Newark.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

February 17, 1947

MEMORANDUM:

Re: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with alias
TREASON .

Radio commentator Drew Pearson on [redacted] broadcast [redacted] stated that [redacted] had seen Axis Sally prepare radio scripts for propaganda broadcasts. Pearson stated he had turned this information over to the Justice Department.

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A. J. TUOHY,
Special Agent

AJT:RAA
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
FEB 17 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

New York, N. Y.

February 17, 1947

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b7D

A. J. TUOHY,
Special Agent

AJT:RAA
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
FEB 17 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

February 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM:

Re: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
alias "Axis Sally";
TREASON

In [redacted] broadcast, DREW PEARSON mentioned that [redacted] had information to the effect that [redacted] seen subject prepare radio scripts for propaganda broadcasts. b6 b7C b7D

In view of the Bureau letter dated February 5, 1947, with enclosures, which is attached hereto, requesting interview of [redacted] it is requested that the resident agent interview [redacted] in order that this case may be RUC'd. It is requested that this lead be given expeditious attention as set out in the referenced Bureau letter.

F. W. ARMSTRONG,
Special Agent

FWA:RAA
[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

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N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

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Special Agent

FWA:RAA
[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
FEB 18 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: FILE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

---Mr. Scheidt
---Mr. Belmont
---Mr. Lynch
---Mr. Quinn
---Mr. Granville
---Mr. Hargett
---Mr. Kennedy
---Mr. Kirkland
---Mr. Kuhrtz
---Mr. Marchessault
---Mr. Moynihan
---Night Supervisor
---Mr. Shannon
---Mr. Stickle
---Mr. Tuohy
---Mr. Woods
---Property Clerk
---Training Unit

FBI NEW HAVEN 3-17-47 3-25 PM HTM

SAC NEW YORK URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA QUOTE AXIS SALLY UNQUOTE, TREASON. REFERENCE REPORT OF SA FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG AT NEW YORK MARCH FIFTH LAST. JULES EVANS, SR., ROUND HILL ROAD, GREENWICH, CONN., HAS ADVISED SON, JULES EVANS, JR., FORMER MEMBER OF RANGERS, CAPTURED AT ANZIO, ITALY JANURXXX JANUARY THIRTIETH, FORTYFOUR, PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE IN CHARGE OF PROMOTION AND MARKET RESEARCH AT ONE PARK AVE., NYC, PHONE MURRAY HILL FIVE EIGHT NINE ONE ONE. RESIDES SEVENTY REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INXXX/ QUIRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS. RUC REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED.

FLETCHER

END

OK FBI NYC VTHV

b7E

F. B. I.
MAR 17 1947
N. Y. C.
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FBI NEW HAVEN 3-17-47 3-25 PM HTM

SAC NEW YORK URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA QUOTE AXIS SALLY UNQUOTE, TREASON. REFERENCE REPORT OF SA FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG AT NEW YORK MARCH FIFTH LAST. JULES EVANS, SR., ROUND HILL ROAD, GREENWICH, CONN., HAS ADVISED SON, JULES EVANS, JR., FORMER MEMBER OF RANGERS, CAPTURED AT ANZIO, ITALY JANURXXX JANUARY THIRTIETH, FORTYFOUR, PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE IN CHARGE OF PROMOTION AND MARKET RESEARCH AT ONE PARK AVE., NYC, PHONE MURRAY HILL FIVE EIGHT NINE ONE ONE. RESIDES SEVENTY REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INØXRX/ QUIRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS. RUC REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED.

FLETCHER

END

OK FBI NYC VTHV

b7E

SAC, Pittsburgh

March 27, 1947.

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa.;
TREASON

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Frederick W. Armstrong, dated March 5, 1947 at New York City, setting out leads for the San Antonio and Newark Offices to locate Master Sergeant CLYDE BENNETT in order that he might be interviewed concerning the subject's visit to Stalag 3 B.

BENNETT is believed to reside in Pittsburgh. Recent investigation reflects that a close friend of BENNETT, one FELIX FUCILLO resides at 418 Mifflin Road, Pittsburgh. Accordingly, you are requested to attempt to locate BENNETT and interview him in accordance with the leads already set out to your Office in the referenced report.

cc: Washington Field [redacted] b7E

EWA:ENCD

[redacted]

[redacted]

Director, FBI

March 27, 1947.

SAC, New York

[redacted] ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa.
TREASON
(Bureau File No. 100-232559)

Reference is made to your letter of March 4, 1947 requesting that [redacted] be interviewed. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] interviewed by Special Agent Emmett F. McNamara. The results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent Frederick W. Armstrong dated at New York City on March 5, 1947 in the above-entitled matter which report was predicated on your letter of February 5, 1947. Since your letter of March 4, 1947 had not been received prior to dictation, it was not set out as a reference in the report of March 5, 1947.

cc: Washington Field
FWA:[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

April 1, 1947 b7E

[redacted]
FWA

MEMO:

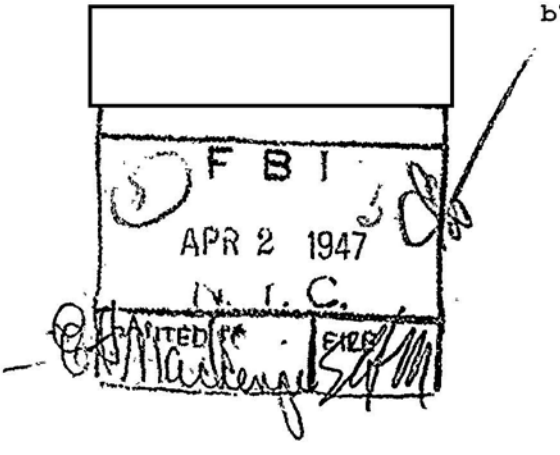
Re: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa
AXIS SALLY
TREASON

In connection with instant intestigation one Tom Kelly, 353 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, N.Y. or 36 Huber Place, Yonkers, N.Y. should be interviewed concerning any information he might have concerning subject's activities on behalf of the Germans tending to assist the H Germans. Kelly was a radio man when in the Army in Africa and had more occasion to tune in broadcast made by subject than others in his outfit. He may also have met subject if he was a prisoner of war.

Report of the writer dated March 5, 1947 contains considerable information concerning subject which might be of assistante in this interview. The bureau has requested an expeditious investigation. An insert only should be dictated and the writer contacted to determine the number of copies. [redacted] b7E

Fred W. Armstrong,
Special Agent.

b7E [redacted]



[redacted]

FWA

April 1, 1947

b7E

MEMO:

Re: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa
AXIS SALLY
ERLASON

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b7E

Fred W. Armstrong,
Special Agent.

b7E

[redacted]

F B I.
APR 2 1947
N. Y. C.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD NH [redacted] DB b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3/20/47	3/14/47	FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JULES G. EVENS, JR., former member of Rangers, captured at Anzio, Italy 1/30/44, and former resident in Greenwich, Conn., now employed by American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, New York City, and resides at 70 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-232559.
Report of Special Agent Frederick W. Armstrong dated 3/5/47 at New York City.
New Haven teletype to New York dated March 17, 1947.

DETAILS: Reference report of Special Agent Frederick W. Armstrong dated March 5, 1947 at New York sets forth a lead for the New Haven Field Division at Greenwich, Connecticut to interview JULES EVANS, Round Hill Road, in accordance with departmental instructions.

JULES EVENS, SR., Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn., advised that his son, JULES G. EVENS, JR., a former member of the Rangers, captured at Anzio, Italy on January 30, 1944, is currently employed by the American Legion Magazine at No. 1 Park Avenue, New York City in charge of the Promotion and Market Research Department. His business telephone number was furnished as Murray Hill 5-8911. Mr. EVENS further indicated that his son currently resides at 70 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. with his wife. It was reported that JULES G. EVENS, JR. can be contacted at either his place of business b7E

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [redacted] CES

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MAR 21 1947
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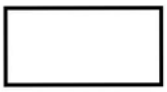

b7E

or at his home, the addresses of which are furnished above.

Under date of March 17, 1947 a teletype was directed to the New York Field Division furnishing the above information.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will interview JULES G. EVENS, JR. (not EVANS), a former member of the Rangers, captured at Anzio, January 30, 1944, at the American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, in accordance with departmental instructions set forth in reference report. Will, in the event Mr. EVENS is not located at his business address, contact him at 70 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

NM [redacted] DE

b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	3/20/47	3/14/47	FREDERICK V. MC ARTHUR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JULES G. EVANS, JR., former member of Rangers, captured at Anzio, Italy 1/30/44, and former resident in Greenwich, Conn., now employed by American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, New York City, and resides at 70 Bowen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

- NIC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-372599.
Report of Special Agent Frederick V. Armstrong dated 3/5/47 at New York City.
New Haven teletype to New York dated March 17, 1947.

DETAILS: Reference report of Special Agent Frederick V. Armstrong dated March 5, 1947 at New York sets forth a lead for the New Haven Field Division at Greenwich, Connecticut to interview JULES EVANS, Round Hill Road, in accordance with departmental instructions.

JULES EVANS, SR., Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn., advised that his son, JULES G. EVANS, JR., a former member of the Rangers, captured at Anzio, Italy on January 30, 1944, is currently employed by the American Legion Magazine at No. 1 Park Avenue, New York City in charge of the Promotion and Market Research Department. His business telephone number was furnished as Murray Hill 5-0911. Mr. EVANS further indicated that his son currently resides at 70 Bowen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. with his wife. It was reported that JULES G. EVANS, JR. can be contacted at either his place of business

b7E

[redacted]

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Director, FBI

April 4, 1947

SAC, Philadelphia

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, aka.
Treason;
Bureau File #100-232559

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG dated New York, March 5, 1947.

Mrs. ANNA JEROMEY, 21 Hancock Street, Plains, Pennsylvania, advised that her son, PETE VETCHER, is presently in the United States Army. His address as taken from an envelope is 1st Sgt. PETE A. VETCHER, ASN 32183940, 419 Locust St., Washington, Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh Office is requested to interview PETE VETCHER relative to the subject of this case. RUC.

b7E

AC:AG
[redacted]
cc:New York [redacted]
cc:Pittsburgh

[redacted]

F. B. I.
APR 7 1947
N.Y.C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York #7, New York

April 11, 1947

MEMO

RE: MILDRED GILLARS, was:
TREASON

b6
b7C
b7D

Under date of [redacted] advised the writer [redacted] that FRANK STEBBING, of 6517 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, might be in a position to furnish more information regarding the appearance of MILDRED GILLARS, commonly known as Axis Sally, [redacted] in Germany in 1944. [redacted] stated that FRANK STEBBING had made an effort to secure the name of every man [redacted] and the Informant recalled STEBBING had also spoken over the microphone at the time of the visit of Axis Sally. [redacted] recalled that STEBBING had been employed as a writer on one of the newspapers in Baltimore, Maryland before entering military service.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised the writer that LOU KORNSPAN, who had been an American Prisoner of War [redacted] had moved to California, where he could be reached at 964 18th Street, Oakland, California, where he has now adopted the name of LOUIS A. RICHARDS.

EMMETT F. MC NAMARA, SA

EFM:RMC

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEP JUSTICE
APR 21 1947
NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

New York #7, New York

April 11, 1947

MEMO

b6
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b7D

RE: MILDRED GILLARS, was:
TREASON

Under date of [redacted] advised the writer [redacted] that FRANK STEBBING, of 6517 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, might be in a position to furnish more information regarding the appearance of MILDRED GILLARS, commonly known as Axis Sally, [redacted] in Germany in 1944. [redacted] stated that FRANK STEBBING had made an effort to secure the name of every man [redacted] and the Informant recalled STEBBING had also spoken over the microphone at the time of the visit of Axis Sally. [redacted] recalled that STEBBING had been employed as a writer on one of the newspapers in Baltimore, Maryland before entering military service.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised the writer that LOU KORNSPAN, who had been an American Prisoner of War [redacted] had moved to California, where he could be reached at 964 18th Street, Oakland, California, where he has now adopted the name of LOUIS A. RICHARDS.

EMMETT F. MC NAMARA, SA

EFM:RMC
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 11 1947
NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO | FILE

SAC, San Francisco

April 24, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias "Axis Sally"
TREASON

Investigation of the subject has been requested by the Department. One LOU KORNSPAN, who is now known as LOUIS A. RICHARDS and resides at 964 18th Street, Oakland, California, met the subject in Stalag 3-B, POW camp in Germany.

The department requests that investigation establish number of visits subject made to camp; name by which she was introduced; purpose of visit and activity for German government at camp; description of subject with background given by her; circumstances surrounding any recordings made by subject for rebroadcast to the United States and her statements in connection therewith; names of other persons present who may corroborate KORNSPAN; the exact date of subject's visit to camp; whether KORNSPAN heard any broadcast made by subject to American troops in Africa or Sicily prior to his capture, and if he can state that the person he met was the person he heard make the broadcast to the American troops; whether he heard subject make statements laudatory of Germany or against the United States.

Subject was born in Maine, left the United States for North Africa about 1934 and became attached to Germany about 1939, eventually becoming a propaganda broadcaster for the German radio.

A picture of subject and her Italian namesake are being forwarded herewith.

Investigation is to be expedited. Radio broadcasters DREW PEARSON and WALTER WINCHELL have commented on the pending prosecution of subject.

Encs. 2

cc Washington Field

FWA:AG

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. [redacted] b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON	4/24/47	4/15,17,21/47	DANIEL J. GRIFFIN ech

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LOUIS PELUCO, 531 East 7th Street, South Boston, Mass., advised that he was captured December 19, 1944, was sent to Stalag 3B for one week and then transferred to Stalag 4B for one month, and then transferred to Stalag 3A until April 19, 1945, when he was liberated by the Russians. PELUCO has never heard any of the subject's broadcasts, nor has he ever seen the subject. Present addresses of FRANK STEBBINS, JOSEPH C. GASPERICH, and SAMUEL COOPERSTEINE set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file #100-232559.
Report of Special Agent JEWEL ALBERT POPE dated at Newark 3/31/47.
Report of Special Agent IRVING R. ANDERSON dated at Detroit 4/4/47.

DETAILS: The writer interviewed LOUIS PELUCO of 531 East 7th Street, South Boston, Mass., who advised that he was captured in the Battle of the Bulge December 19, 1944, and was sent to Stalag 3B, arriving December 28, 1944. He left this camp January 2, 1945, and transferred to Stalag 4B, where he stayed for one month, and then transferred to Stalag 3A, where he remained until April 19, 1945, when he was liberated by the Russians.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		F. B. I. APR 2 6 1947 N. Y. C.

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2 Springfield
2 Baltimore
2 Pittsburgh 2 Boston

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[redacted]

He stated that he has never heard any broadcasts by the subject, nor has he ever seen the subject, although while he was stationed in Camp 4B in January, 1945, some woman visited the Camp and an American prisoner by the name of CHARLES MONAGHAN met this woman and shook hands with her. PELUCO has no idea who this woman was. PELUCO stated that he was a leader in his group and consequently became acquainted with the other American prisoners who had been in the Camp for several years. Although the newly-captured prisoners were kept separate from the prisoners captured earlier in the war, PELUCO managed to go between both confines and thereby made the acquaintance of FRANK STEBBINS and JOSEPH C. GASPERICH, not CASPERICH. According to PELUCO, the two individuals who would know more about the situation concerning the subject would be JOSEPH C. GASPERICH, 2829 South Jefferson Street, Peoria, Illinois, and FRANK STEBBINS, 2040 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He further advised that STEBBINS' parents reside at 6517 Hartford Road, Baltimore, Maryland. The address of CHARLES MONAGHAN was given by PELUCO as 64 Fornan Street, Bradford, Pennsylvania.

The writer attempted to contact SAMUEL COOPERSTEINE, 49 Lyme Street, Malden, and ascertained that COOPERSTEINE is now married and living at 11 Waverly Place, Apartment 4A, New York, New York.

- PENDING -

Boston [redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Baltimore, Maryland:

Will locate and interview FRANK STEBBINS, 2040 East Preston Street, Baltimore, in accordance with the Department's instructions.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

At Peoria, Illinois:

Will locate and interview JOSEPH C. GASPERICH, 2829 South Jefferson Street, Peoria, in accordance with the Department's instructions.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

At Bradford, Pennsylvania:

Will locate and interview CHARLES MONAGHAN, 64 Fornan Street, Bradford, in accordance with the Department's instructions.

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, New York:

Will locate and interview SAM COOPERSTEINE, 11 Waverly Place, Apartment 4A, in accordance with the Department's instructions.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

The Washington Field Division is being requested to furnish photographs and copies of the referenced reports in order that sufficient background information will be furnished the offices in covering the leads set out above.

BOSTON OFFICE

At Monhegan Island, Maine:

*Will contact HARY ODEN at the general store and interview him in accordance with the Department's instructions.

FD-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD FILE NO. b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON	4/24/47	4/15,17,21/47	DANIEL J. GRIFFIN ech

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LOUIS PELUCO, 531 East 7th Street, South Boston, Mass., advised that he was captured December 19, 1944, was sent to Stalag 3B for one week and then transferred to Stalag 4B for one month, and then transferred to Stalag 3A until April 19, 1945, when he was liberated by the Russians. PELUCO has never heard any of the subject's broadcasts, nor has he ever seen the subject. Present addresses of FRANK STEBBINS, JOSEPH C. GASPERICH, and SAMUEL COOPERSTEINE set out.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES b7E

F. B. I.
APR 26 1947
N. Y. C.

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RECORDED 10 FILE A

SAC, Baltimore

May 7, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
with alias, Axis Sally
TREASON

The Department has requested that individuals held as prisoners of war in Germany who might know subject should be interrogated concerning their knowledge and contacts with her. The Department desires to know particularly how the subject was introduced to the prisoner, exact statements made to him concerning recordings which were to be made by the prisoners or other prisoners in the camp, and statements manifesting her adherence and attachment to the German cause in the war. Likewise, a physical description be secured of the subject and the persons who accompanied her and the names of any other persons who were present should be secured and leads set out to have such persons interviewed along similar lines.

Miss GILLARS is presently held by the Army in Germany for possible removal to the United States for treason in view of the fact that she engaged in broadcasts to the armed forces of the United States during the war. She was reportedly born in Maine and left the United States in 1934 from New York City and has since lived in North Africa and Germany. It has come to the attention of the New York Office that one FRANK STEBBING of 6517 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, while in Stalag 3B, made a recording for subject while she was at 3B. In addition, STEBBING is supposed to have the names and addresses of every man who was in Stalag 3B.

Before entering military service he was reportedly employed as a writer on one of the newspapers in Baltimore. STEBBING should accordingly be interviewed in accordance with the Department's request. In addition, he should be interviewed concerning any broadcasts which he might have heard subject make prior to his capture since he may be able to identify the voice heard on such broadcast with subject, whom he reportedly met when she was visiting Stalag 3B.

For your information, the radio commentators DREW PEARSON and WALTER WINCHELL have mentioned the treason case against subject on their Sunday night broadcast.

Investigation should be expedited. The Washington Field Division is office of origin.

cc - Washington

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 9, 1947

SAC, BALTIMORE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS,
wa Axis Sally
TREASON

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent DANIEL J. GRIFFIN at Boston, dated April 24, 1947 and the letter from the New York Office to this office, a copy of which was furnished the Washington Field Division, dated May 7, 1947. Both of these communications request an interview with one FRANK STEBBING, 6617 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, relative to the above captioned case.

In the report of Special Agent JOHN R. THAYER at Baltimore dated April 17, 1947, there is reflected information that STEBBING was not available for interview at 6617 Harford Road, Baltimore, that he presently maintains residence at 2040 E. Preston Street, Baltimore, but that [redacted] advised that [redacted] and it was, therefore, presumed that STEBBING had been interviewed by agents of the Philadelphia Office. However, in the event he had not been so interviewed, copies of the report of Special Agent THAYER were furnished to the Philadelphia Office.

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Accordingly this matter is being considered RUC.

RLVW:KLS
[redacted]

b7E

cc: Boston
Philadelphia
New York City
Washington Field

[redacted]
F. B. I.
MAY 10 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

Director, FBI

May 13, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias Axis Sally
TREASON
Bureau file 100-232559

No request has currently been made to secure recordings of broadcasts made by the subject over the German radio. However, MR. WELLS CHURCH of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City, when interviewed on another matter, advised that he believed that the British Broadcasting Company undoubtedly made recordings of subject's programs from Germany andprobably still has the recordings. He stated that the British did make recordings of practically all German propaganda broadcasts for intelligence and counter-propaganda purposes. He stated that TONY RENDELL, MAURICE GORHAM, and JAMES FERGUSON of BBC would have direct knowledge of these recordings.

This information is being furnished in the event recordings are desired in this case and cannot otherwise be secured.

b7E

cc Washington Field [redacted]

FWA:AG
[redacted]

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
May 15, 1947

MEMO:

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b7C
b7D
b7E

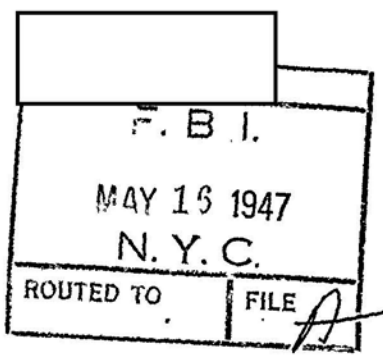
Re: MILDRED GILLARS, WAS
TREASON

On [redacted]
stated that one [redacted]
informed [redacted] interviewed MILDRED GILLARS, aka AXIS SALLY, in Germany upon her release from an internment camp by the allied authorities. [redacted]

EMMETT F. McNAMARA, SA

b7E

[redacted]
EFM:dgk



New York, New York
May 15, 1947

MEMO:

Re: MILDRED GILLARS, WAS
TREASON

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

On [redacted]
stated that one [redacted]
informed [redacted] interviewed MILDRED GILLARS, aka AXIS SALLY, in Germany upon her release from an internment camp by the allied authorities. [redacted]

EMMETT F. McNAMARA, SA

b7E

[redacted]
EFM:dgk

[redacted]

F B I
MAY 13 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

8

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 24, 1947

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was;
TREASON

Offices receiving copies of instant communication are requested to handle all outstanding leads as soon as possible inasmuch as the Bureau has requested that all investigation regarding the subject be expedited.

CC - New York
Philadelphia
El Paso (AIR MAIL)
Boston (AIR MAIL)
Springfield (AIR MAIL)
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F. B. I.
MAY 26 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 24, 1947

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was;
TREASON

Offices receiving copies of instant communication are requested to handle all outstanding leads as soon as possible inasmuch as the Bureau has requested that all investigation regarding the subject be expedited.

CC - New York
Philadelphia
El Paso (AIR MAIL)
Boston (AIR MAIL)
Springfield (AIR MAIL)
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F. B. I.
MAY 26 1947
N. Y. C.
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Walter Winchell

In New York

Man About Town

The President's Commission urged that the nation prepare at once for a "terrifying atomic war". The Commission found that such a war is not only possible—but even likely—by 1953. The Presidential jury must realize that for doing their patriotic duty they are automatically elected to that society of "warmongers," "drum-beaters," "flagwavers," "fearmongers," "hysterical alarmists" and barred forever from the Silver Lining Club of the Pollyanna Bund. Unless this nation wakes up in a hurry, sixty Pearl Harbors are going to be its alarm clock. The Commission reported that in modern warfare, every city, factory and farm "becomes part of the zone of combat."

The first warnings (constant readers and listeners know) came from this neWWscaster's typewriter and microphone. All of them being denounced by the amazingly uninformed on editorial and other newspaper pages from Maine to San Diego. Only to have the disagreeable fact show up their misinformation on their own front pages Monday. Doaps.

Capt. B. R. Baldwin, the pilot of the ill-fated DC4 (at LaGuardia Field) in which over 40 persons died last week, is home from the hosp. Lucky (his nick-name) is superstitious. He took the shortest runway (No. 18) because the long one at LaGuardia is No. 13.

Add B'way casualties: A penny arcade! As Steve Gibson says, business isn't off—it's offul. Greer Garson divides her spare eve'g hours between unattached film directors. Greer's ex (Richard Ney) does the remote places with Warner's new actress, Arlene Dahl. Margaret Whiting, the song-stylist, and Lifotogger Bob Landry chartered a plane for their Winchellopement (to Las Vegas), but when they landed—decided they liked each other more than they loved each other. No merger. Barbara Whiting and Lon McCallister are uh-huhneys.

Midtown manicuties (in a swank hotel) wonder who the Indian Prince is who gets his nails red-polished. Dolores Del Rio, the lovely one, and author Erich Maria Remarque are yoo-hoo! Have those politicians, who claim they can see no fascists in the U. S., ever tried looking in a mirror? Composer David Rose and Betty Bigelow are reported on the verge of a summerger. The re-bop recession has hit the pianissimo. There are 3½ musicians in New York for every available job (26,000 musickers for 8,000 jobs). War vets are bombarding the State Dep't over the flash (Sunday night) that Axis Sally is to be secretly brought home next week. She is another who doesn't deserve the right to return and enjoy American privileges, which she tried to help Mussolini destroy with her broadcast propagoo.

Bilbo is haying a howl all to himself—at taxpayers. Although he hasn't been sworn into the 80th Congress, Bilbo still collects $50,000 a year from the U. S. Treasury (that's you) in addition to his own wage. The big bite is to pay his staff at his Senate office and his "office" in Poplarville, Miss. Add Summer styles for men—deep blue shoes. Whoopssss. Locals hear that United Artists stock may land on the Big Board. Now don't risk your coin on it because it's printed here. Remember what they called us last time for trying to save suckers a headache. The recession, as it is called, has struck hard in Washington, where thousands of Gov't workers receive dismissal slips daily. George White, back in circulation, now dates Jacqueline Gray.

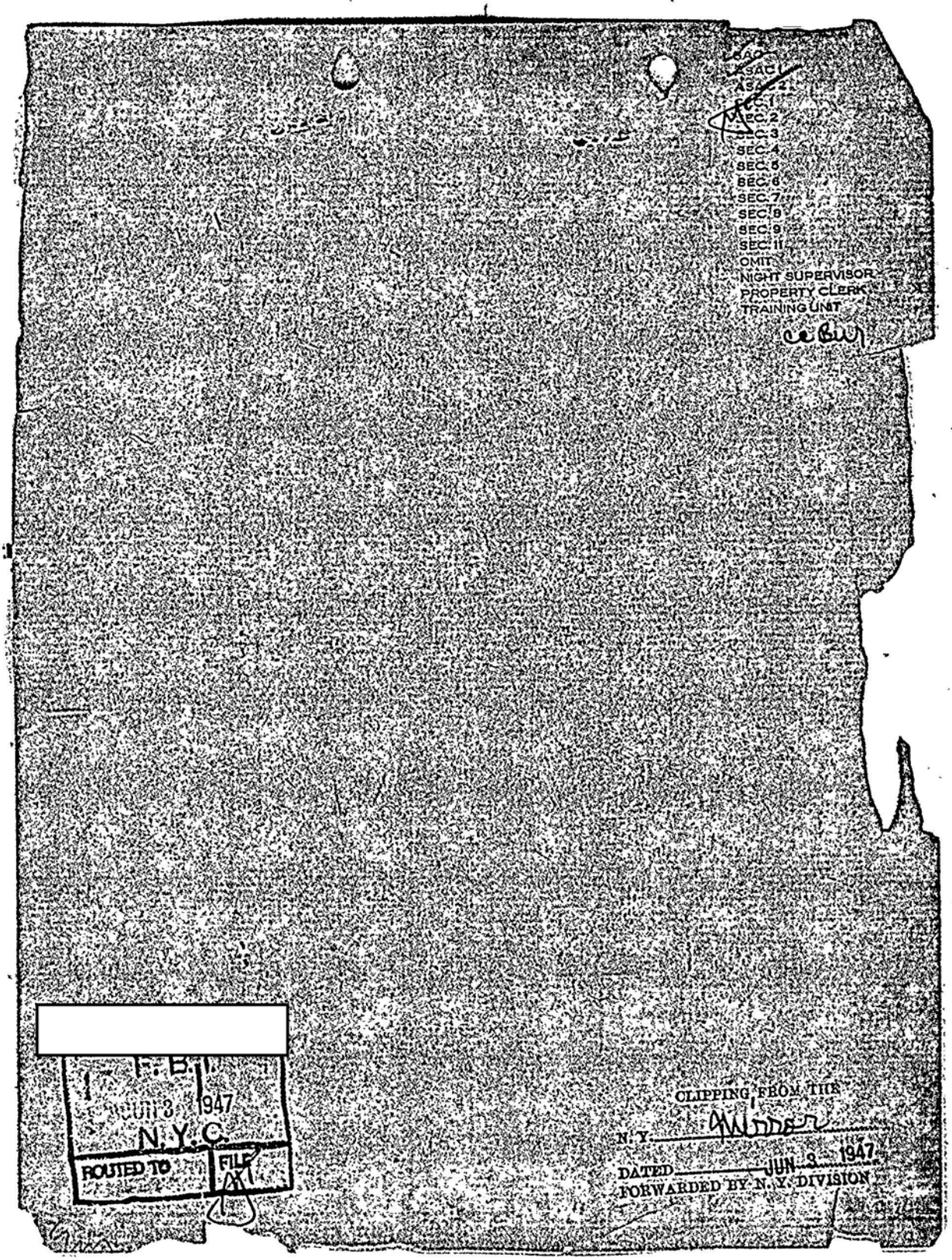
The Export-Import Bank has quietly sent two officials to Germany to find out whether a twenty million dollar cotton credit would be a good risk. Henry Luce's foto mag is planning a series on "Vulgar Religions". Veteran railroaders tell you many wrecks are due to speed-up orders—a system to "beat the airlines". One Midwest train (going at 110 miles per hour) kept the passengers from sleeping all night. Frankie Carle asked the engineer (at a stop) to slow down, etc. He said he had his orders, etc. Fine thing.

Don't miss the Giants-Yanks game at the Stadium on the night of the 12th. The Runyon Cancer Fund is one of the beneficiaries. The Celotex Corp., donor of that lovely furnished six-room house in Columbus Circle (which some lucky you is going to own next month), now adds a plot of ground to go with it! In a suitable suburban area in any of the 48 States. So don't delay! Send your cancer slogan and $ to the Runyon Fund, Columbus Circle, N. Y. (19).

Is the War Surplus Commission trying to hush up the fact that some workers take sun lamp treatments during working hours? It's a lad for the Wm. Landers. He's the DuPont exec at Wilmington—formerly with the United Press. This is the birthday and wedding ann'y for Variety editor Abel Green. (Send him a collect wire. He can afford it). Peggy Marlowe, who retired from specialty dancing when she married night city editor Earl Strohl (of the N. Y. Journal-American), now goes to school. To be educated in the art of getting pieces in the papers. Arlita, once a famed Texas Gulnan girl, is telling a judge all about it. Lady Astor told the wire services she doesn't dislike any displaced persons and that she pops off and is "horrified" when she reads what she has said. The Dick Haymeses are not melting; they're imaging in Sept. His mgr., Bill Burton, and Margo Woode wed shortly.

Mildred Bailey, the thrush, is ill at Flower Hospital. Moscow's "executive mansion" at 200 W. 88th Street has a peek-a-boo slot in the door to inspect you. Like in the Prohibition hooch days. The "Peg o' My Heart" platter by the 3 Suns is fine. So is Lynne James at The Town House. Glad that parachutist didn't land near the Runyon House in Columbus Circle. Can you guess who'd be blamed? Johnny Desmond is a click at the Commodore. Helena Bliss is divorced from Fred Bliss, but she sees him once a week. He's her dentist.

Dorothy Blute, formerly Captain of the Diamond Horseshoe chorine line, is a camera lass at the Beverly Hills Hotel... New York will have 108 conventions this Summer... A bellhop stopped a well-known garment center salesman from leaping from his 18th floor hotel rooms on May 24th. Can't face the accusation of an 18-year-old girl when the yearling breaks the story. He's not single-O... The London Daily Mail reports that Flagstad landed there to have her gems inspected by customs men. She brought three diamond


SAC
ASAC
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
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JUN 3 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE
CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y.
DATED JUN 3 1947
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

b7E

MINEOLA, LINY
June 2, 1947

b7E

[redacted]
KRR

RE: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias
"AXIS SALLY";
TREASON

The following investigation was conducted by SA KENNETH R ROUTON at Mineola, N.Y. on June 2, 1947.

PAUL LANGONA, single, employed for Doubleday & Co. Franklin Ave., Garden City, and who resides with his mother at 94 North Sycamore St., West Hempstead, N.Y. telephone Hempstead 636 M furnished the following information.

LANGONA ASN 32100498 was inducted into the Army September 3, 1941 at Fort Dix, N.J. On or about May 30,1942 he shipped over to Belfast I Ireland with the First Armored Division. While in Ireland he volunteered for the Rangers and went to Scotland for training. On November 8, 1942 - helanded in Africa. He was captured by HERMANN GOERING' s Paratroop Division at Anzio, Italy on Janruary 30,1944. He spent about one month moving up through Italy and arrived at Stalag 7 A near Mooseburg, Germany. About a week later he was transferred to Stalag 2 B near Hammerstein which would be about March 15, 1944.

He recalls that about one or two months after this the instant occured concerning the arrival of a woman believed to be"Axis Sally".

b6
b7C

LANGONA recalls that [redacted] advised him that a woman was visiting Camp for propaganda reasons and for LANGONA to keep the Americans soldiers away from her. He recalls the arrival of the woman,that the weather was good and he believed it was warm, he could not fix the date but believes it was April or May 1944,anyway it was only a monthor two after his arrival in Camp.

The unknown woman was accompanied by several German officers, one of whom he recognized as being attached to the camp. He also believes there was a civilian with her but he dosent recall what he looked like. The woman walked down the middle of the road into the center of the American compound. LANGONA did not speak to her but walked past her and recalls her as attractive, well dressed, about 35 years of age, weighing about 120 pounds. LANGONA could furnish no further details as to her dress or description.

b7E

Except for hearsay he could not give the reason [redacted] but. word soon got around that she was there for propaganda reasons and believed to be " Axis Sally".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 5 1947
NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

[redacted] b7E

LANGONA advised that he heard "Axis Sally" broadcast on two occasions. He first heard her in Gafsa, Tunisia about March 1943 shortly after Gafsa had been retaken by the Allies. He remembers her theme was that the Americans were fighting a losing war, asking why they were fighting when their hearts were not in the war and that while they were fighting and sweating some other boy was back home going out with their girls. American dance music would be played and she would state they should be back home with their families and their girl friends. Also he recalls she named some of the units then in the American forces and stated the next day they Germans would attack with superior forcers. He recalls that the next da y the Germans did attack. He also recalls that the broadcast stated that the Germans were superior trained and were unconquerable and that the Americans were fighting a losing battle.

The second time he heard "Axis Sally" was in Gela, Sicily, after the Rangers had landed. Her story was about the same and she reported the Rangers had failed and were still swimming in the sea. This would be some time in July 1943.

[redacted] b7D b7E

LANGONA returned to the States in June 1945 and was discharged from Fort Dix August 22, 1945.

MINEOLA,LINY
June 2, 1947

[redacted] b7E

MRR

RE: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, Alias
"AXIS SALLY";
TREASON

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He recalls that about one or two months after this the instant occured concerning the arrival of a woman believed to be"Axis Sally". b6 b7C

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The unknown woman was accompanied by several German officers, one of whom he recognized as being attached to the camp. He also believes there was a civilian with her but he dosent recall what he looked like. The woman walked down the middle of the road into the center of the American compound. LANGONA did not speak to her but walked past her and recalls her as attractive, well dressed, about 35 years of age, weighing about 120 pounds. LANGONA could furnish no further details as to her dress or description. [redacted] b7E

Except for hearsay he could not give the reason for her visit, but word soon got around that she was there for propaganda reasons and she was believed to be " Axis Sally".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 5 1947
NEW YORK OFFICE
ROUTED TO

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

NY [redacted] AO b7E
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUN 6 1947	2/19,26;3/1, 18;4/5,24/47	FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject at Stalag 3B secured recordings from American PWs for broadcast to America through a radio station at Berlin. Stated that broadcast was being made to reciprocate on British and to let the folks back home know that the boys were all right. Food furnished in camp insufficient without Red Cross parcels. One PW is quite certain that the woman broadcasting to American troops in Africa and Sicily on the Sally and Phil program is the same as subject. Identification based on voice. Subject on Sally and Phil program asked the American Ranger Battalion how many men they had left floating in the Messina straits and told troops that the 4-Fs back home had their girls. No Rangers were lost at sea.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-232559.
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS X. McBRIDE, New Haven, 3/20/47.
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG, New York, 3/5/47.

DETAILS: ANGELO SPINELLI, 27 Eldridge Street, New York City, advised that he had been a Sergeant in the Photo Signal Corps at

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: JK | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES [redacted] b7E

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—30025-1

[redacted] b7E

the time of his capture on February 14, 1943, at Faid Pass. He was born in New York City on March 14, 1917, and holds the Legion of Merit. He was held in Stalag 3B from March, 1943 to January, 1945 when he was transferred to Stalag 3A where he was released by the Russians on April 22, 1945.

Mr. SPINELLI does recall that on a fall afternoon in 1944 a woman who spoke good English visited at Stalag 3B for the purpose of making records for broadcast use. He described this woman as being tall and slender, height 5'6" or 7", well dressed, brunette. She stayed for the camp show in the evening at which time she wore an evening dress as he recalled. SPINELLI did not talk to this woman directly.

NELLI stated that this woman desired to have the prisoners make records to se[illegible] a message to the folks back home so that they would think better of Germany and would know that the prisoners were all right. She stated further that the Germans were doing this in order to reciprocate on the British. She further stated that she was going to take the records to Berlin to broadcast from Berlin. SPINELLI stated tha t about one dozen prisoners made the requested broadcast but he did not recall what they might have said.

SPINELLI stated that [redacted] b6 b7C kept a book which would show the date of the show which he mentioned above. He further stated that MICHAEL J. ALFONSI, 471 East 138th Street, New York City, and possibly JOE GASPERICH, Peoria, Illinois, who was the confidence man in the camp after BENNET who is mentioned in referenced report, would know more about this incident. He stated that GASPERICH might have the names and addresses of most of the American prisoners in the camp.

SPINELLI appeared to be reticent. As to those matters which he did relate, however, he was rather positive.

[redacted] Brooklyn, New York, advised that he was captured [redacted] where he was attached to [redacted] On [redacted] he arrived in Palermo, Italy, where he was placed in Pg 98. On [redacted] he was moved to Pg 66 where he arrived [redacted] He left this camp on [redacted] and arrived in Stalag 7A on [redacted] On [redacted] he was transferred to Stalag 3B and on February 7, 1945, he was marched to Stalag 3A, from which point he was released by the Russian advance on April 22, 1945.

[redacted] b7E

b6
b7C

[redacted] was born [redacted] in [redacted] and graduated from [redacted]

[redacted] recalls hearing about the visit of the woman who is believed to be the subject. He did not agree with SPINELLI that this visit occurred in the fall but stated that to the best of his recollection it occurred on May 10, 1944. He stated that this girl did attend the camp show held the night of her visit. At the time she desired to broadcast the show but this was denied to her even though she asked the men in the theatre directly to permit the broadcast. During the broadcast she took notes although the entire script was in the office of the German commander of the camp. The show being put on that night by the prisoners was a skit entitled Kay Kyser Kollege of Musical Knowledge. [redacted] fixed the date of this visit by recourse to a notebook which he kept at the time.

As [redacted] recalls from the talk he heard around camp, this woman first came to the camp in the morning with an interpreter and stopped at Sergeant BENNETT's camp since he was the American Man of Confidence for the camp. She purportedly stated that she desired to make recordings of messages from the prisoners to be broadcast back home. The prisoners apparently came to the conclusion that these messages would be used for propaganda purposes and thus declined to make any recordings. The messages were to state that the men were living well when actually they were not. Later in the day this woman stated that she would like to broadcast the camp show in a similar manner and [redacted] recalls definitely that the men agreed not to permit this and even posted sentries around the theatre so that if the sound truck approached the show would be stopped.

[redacted] did not recall hearing that anybody called professor was with this woman. [redacted] stated that JOE GASPERICH, 2829 South Jefferson, Peoria, Illinois, and PETE FOSTER, R. 1, Box 507, Graham, North Carolina, was the chief mail man and chief Red Cross agent at the camp for Americans and might be able to furnish more information.

[redacted] appeared to be sincere and straightforward in relating the facts above. He could not definitely state that he saw subject and actually thinks that he did not. His information is based upon camp gossip at the time.

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JULES EVENS, c/o American Legion Magazine, 1 Park Avenue, New York City, was captured at Anzio, Italy, on January 30, 1944, where he was in a Ranger Battalion. He is presently in charge of promition and market research for the American Legion Magazine. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia.

EVENS stated that he was transferred to Stalag 2B on April 8, 1944, and was placed on work detail until the end of June. However, in late May or June, 1944 he was in the library at Stalag 2B when subject came into the library. EVENS readily identified her from the picture presented and advised t' t he would describe her as being in her middle 30s, mature figure on th ump side; that he could identify her readily from the shape of her mouth, chin and nose. He stated that her hair was more frissed up than in the picture shown and that she had a modern hairdo with the hair wound around her ears. He further stated that from his recollection of the broadcasts of Sally and Phil, which he heard prior to his capture, and from talking to subject in 2B he is rather sure that subject is the person who broadcast as Sally on the Sally and Phil program.

EVENS stated that when subject came into the library she explained that she desired to make recordings of messages from the men. EVENS stated that, although subject gave the prisoners in the library some poses similar to photographic "cheese cake" poses, the men answered her request with nasty remarks and she left the library and walked around the camp. EVENS left the library prior to subject and circulated the fact of her presence and request among the men. EVENS stated that when subject left the library she remained in the prisoners compound a couple of hours. Subject did state that she had been in Greenwich Village, New York City.

EVENS further stated that he had heard the Sally and Phil broadcasts in Africa, Sicily and Italy. He stated that the gist of these broadcasts included derogatory and false remarks about the Rangers such as asking how many Rangers were floating in the Messina straits, whereas no Rangers were lost at sea. She would further state in these broadcasts that the 4-Fs at home were taking the GI's girls.

EVENS does not recall that any professor was with subject but stated that there was an under officer with her and that this officer was an older man of a short and fat build.

[redacted] b7E

EVENS further stated that [redacted] b6 b7C was never on work detail and may have seen subject.

EVENS is rather definite in his statements of subject and is straightforward in his presentation. He is a college graduate.

MICHAEL ALFONSI, 471 East 138th Street, Bronx, New York, advised that he was captured February 14, 1943, at Faid Pass and was on the same day transferred to some German headquarters in Tunisia where he and other prisoners were permitted to make recordings for broadcast. He stated that these recordings were not made by any of the prisoners until a Lieutenant Colonel KERSCHNEL of Philadelphia, who was also captures, advised the men to make these recordings. He stated that the men at that time wrote down on a piece of paper what they were to say and it was something to the effect as "Hello Folks, we are treated fine and are on our way to Germany". At the time he was making this recording the subject came into the broadcasting booth. At that time she was dressed in a suit and had a puppy dog with her. At that time she stated that the Germans would win the war and asked the prisoner, in effect, to fight on the German side.

ALFONSI was next transported to Capur, Naples, Italy, arriving there on February 26, 1943, and remaining until about March 25, 1943, when he was transferred to Stalag 3B. He remained in Stalag 3B until March, 1944 at which time he went out on Kommando or work detail, although still attached to Stalag 3B. It was while ALFONSI was on Kommando that he next saw the subject. She approached the men on the work detail and told them that New York had been bombed with rocket bombs; that the Empire State Building had been knocked down and only cardboard was holding it up. She came to the Kommando with a German guard, a Captain GROSS. At this time she was wearing a short fur jacket and ALFONSI stated she appeared to be about 5'3" tall, light complexion, possibly bleached since the first time he saw her she was a brunette and the second time she was a blonde. He stated she talked with a little crook-like sneer. He identified the picture as being the woman he had seen both in Tunisia and at the work detail.

According to ALFONSI, subject made a visit to Stalag 3B some time in October, 1944, at which time he was in solitary confinement since he had made an escape from the work detail. He accordingly did not

[redacted] b7E

see the subject at that time but only heard about her visit and assumes from what he heard that it was the same person that he had seen previously. On the occasion that subject came to the Kommando she had a sound truck with her and when he was in solitary confinement he heard that she had brought her sound truck again. He stated that subject wanted the men in the Kommando to make a recording telling how well they were and how well they were being treated so that these recordings could be sent home to the prisoners' parents. Subject wrote down on slips of paper the matter which she wanted the prisoners to record and 4 or 5 prisoners on the work detail made recordings. ALFONSI stated he did not recall having heard subject's broadcast while he was in Africa prior to his capture. He further stated that subject never gave her name but did state that she had gone to school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She made this statement to someone whose name is unknown to ALFONSI, who came from Massachusetts. She also stated she had been in Boston quite a few times and had been in Providence, Rhode Island. She also stated that she had been in Iran, Casablanca, and that before the war these places were much prettier.

The English Tommies who were in Stalag 3B with the American prisoners told the Americans that they would get used to seeing subject in the camp. ALFONSI stated that subject had said she did not like the English. After ALFONSI's confinement in solitary he was transferred in November, 1944 to Luft 3. He stated that subject never came to this camp.

ALFONSI also advised that the rations distributed by the Germans consisted of one slice of bread the width of an Army dog tag, a small potato which was usually so hard it had to be thrown away, and horse meat soup, as a daily diet. Every few months they were given a small amount of sugar and occasionally some salomi. He stated that without the Red Cross parcels it would have been pretty difficult to get along on the food distributed by the Germans.

ALFONSI was liberated from Stalag 3A by the Russians on April 25, 1945, to which camp he had been transferred in January, 1945. ALFONSI did not know the names of any persons who had spoken to subject.

[redacted] b6 b7C

ALFONSI was employed as a carpenter and one of his [redacted] ALFONSI appears to be quite excitable and, according to ANGELO SPINELLI, ALFONSI is inclined to exaggerate. However, it may be noted in this connection

[redacted] b7E

that ALFONSI is inclined to blame SPINELLI for his capture. ALFONSI's mother, prior to the interview with ALFONSI and not in his presence, advised that on March 3, 1943, she and the family had been taken to the Daily News Building by Mr. ROBINSON at about 10:00 P.M. to hear her son broadcast from the German radio. She stated that the first message coming over the radio was supposed to be her son's voice but she stated that it was not and that with apparent subsequent tuning a message did come in which she recognized as being spoken by her son. She stated that when her son first returned home he stated that he had made no such broadcast but subsequently stated that he had and she stated that he appeared to be confused about the matter. MICHAEL ALFONSI stated that he subsequently had heard this recording down at the Daily News after his return home.

Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Editorial Department, Daily News, advised that no recording was made of the broadcast of subject although he did recall the incident referred to by Mrs. ALFONSI which was written up in the Daily News. He stated that since no record was made at the time it would be impossible to have other than notes of the recording but that these had been destroyed. He suggested that the Federal Communications Commission possibly might have obtained a recording.

[redacted] who had previously been interviewed, advised Special Agent [redacted] F. McNAMARA that one FRANK STEBBING, 6517 Harford Road, Baltimore, Maryland, who was employed as a writer on a newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland, prior to entering military service, would possibly have further information concerning subject. He also advised that LOU KORNSPAN, who was in Stalag 3B and whose whereabouts he did not previously know, had moved to California where he has adopted the name of LOUIS A. RICHARDS, residence 964 18th Street, Oakland, California. b6 b7C

ENCLOSURES TO BALTIMORE, CHARLOTTE, LOUISVILLE & SPRINGFIELD (2)

2 Photographs of "Axis Sallies"

- P E N D I N G -

[redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BALTIMORE:

At Baltimore, Md.

Will interview FRANK STEBBING, 6517 Harford Road, concerning any information which he may have concerning subject both as to broadcasts she may have made while he was in the American Army prior to capture and attempts she made to secure messages from PWs in Germany, statements which she made which would indicate her association with the German Government, and her attitude toward the German war effort.

Will secure such descriptive data, including identification on the basis of the picture enclosed, which can be obtained and the names of any other persons known to him who may be able to assist in the present investigation of subject.

CHARLOTTE:

At Graham, N.C.

Will similarly interview PETE FOSTER, Route 1, Box 507.

LOUISVILLE:

At [redacted]

Will similarly interview [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO:

At Oakland, Calif.

Will similarly interview LOUIS A. RICHARDS, 964 18th Street, Oakland.

SPRINGFIELD:

At Peoria, Illinois

Will similarly interview JOE GASPERICH, 2829 South Jefferson, Peoria, Illinois.

[redacted] b7E

(Cont'd)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD:

At Washington, D.C.

Will ascertain from the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION if they have any recordings of broadcasts made from Germany by the subject. It is believed that she rather regularly broadcast to the United States with Professor OSCAR KOISCHWITZ, who broadcasts as O.K. at 10:00 P.M., Eastern time.

NEW YORK

At Hempstead, Long Island

Will interview PAUL LANGONA, 94 North Sycamore Street, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

SAC
ASAC1
ASAC2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
OMIT
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Mail Bag

H. J. T. H., N. Y.—There were two Axis Sallies. One broadcast to U. S. troops in Italy, the other to Germany. The Italian Sally was tried and punished by our Army there. The German Sally will be tried for treason in the U. S., if the Justice Dept. can get witnesses to testify to the same act, not different acts. Several ex-GI's, who were in German prison camps when she asked them to make radio recordings, volunteered as witnesses. There is a reasonable chance of conviction.

It hasn't been possible to convict Tokyo Rose. There were four, broadcasting to Yanks in the Pacific. One has a sister in San Francisco. But we had no witnesses who saw any of the four at mikes, as no Americans were in Jap radio stations. Rose did not visit p. o. w. camps in Japan, as did Sally, in Germany.

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Drew Pearson

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JUN 6 1947
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED JUN 6 1947
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

DIRECTOR, FBI 6/9/47

SAC, NEW HAVEN

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS wa "Axis Sally"
TREASON
Bureau file 100-232559.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG made at New York March 5, 1947, entitled as above.

For the information of the Bureau and the offices concerned there appeared in the June 5, 1947 issue of the Greenwich, Connecticut "Times" an article which stated that subject's father, LOUIS ZUCCA, of 129 Weed Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut, advised that information which he had received from his daughter was to the effect that she will remain in Italy and does not contemplate coming to the United States.

Mr. ZUCCA, commenting on repercussions of the rumor that subject would be returning to the United States, substantiated in a Sunday night broadcast recently by WALTER WINCHELL, stated: "It's much better for her to stay in Italy. Then she'll be nobody's headache. She can't come back here. This whole thing is just a rumor. Walter Winchell this time really dropped a rotten onion."

b7E

cc Washington Field [redacted]
cc New York [redacted]

JFS:DB
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
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N. Y. C.
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Director, FBI

June 19, 1947

SAC, San Francisco

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS - wa
"Axis Sally"
TREASON
(Bureau File 100-232559)

Re report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG dated at New York 6/6/47 in above captioned matter and in particular the undeveloped lead therein to interview LOUIS A. RICHARDS at Oakland, California.

The report of Special Agent ROBERT C. KOPRIVA dated at San Francisco 4/24/47, as captioned above, discloses the results of an interview with LOUIS A. RICHARDS as requested in the referenced report of Special Agent ARMSTRONG.

Since LOUIS A. RICHARDS has already been interviewed concerning this matter, this case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
JUN 23 1947
N. Y. C.
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RGK/FMB

cc: Washington Field
New York [redacted]

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

LS FILE NO. [redacted] TM b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY	6/30/47	6/11/47	JOHN O. MONTGOMERY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS; Wa; "Axis Sally".	T R E A S O N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject visited Stalag 2B May or June, 1944, but [redacted] not approached to make records for German transcription. [redacted] able to identify subject by voice, inasmuch as he heard her broadcast both in Africa and Italy. African text of SALLY and PHIL Program, told the English soldiers about the American boys courting the girls in England. The Italian text of subject's program dealt with Rangers effort to make beach head in Italy.

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— RUC —

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-232559.
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG, dated June 6, 1947, at New York, New York.

DETAILS: [redacted] advised that he was [redacted] in the Ranger Battalion Branch of the U. S. Army, when he was captured by the Germans, [redacted] at [redacted] He was originally sent to [redacted] but around March, 1944, he was transferred to Stalag 2B.

[redacted] recalled that during May or June, 1944, a girl described to him by his brother prisoners as "AXIS SALLY" visited at Stalag 2B, accompanied by several German officers. He recalled that she visited several of the Prisoner of War Barracks during this visit and that he only saw her from a distance. [redacted] indicated that he was [redacted] at the time of her visit and therefore did not come in direct contact with her. He could not identify the subject, therefore, from this source; however, he did say that he could certainly identify this girl from her broadcast records. He first heard this girl on the SALLY and PHIL Program when [redacted]

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favorite theme then, according to [redacted] was telling the English soldiers about how the American boys in England were courting the English girls. He next heard her broadcast when they had made a beach-head at Licatta, Italy. The subject then asked the American Ranger Battalion how many men they had left floating in the harbor; also how many men were still trying to swim ashore. [redacted] advised that he knew this to be propaganda for the Rangers had already landed and had their beach head well established.

[redacted] readily identified the subject from the picture presented and advised that he had seen her picture many times in the Army papers which were printed overseas during the war. While a prisoner of war, [redacted] sent several messages to his family [redacted] and in nearly every instance, the text of his message was changed. From his scrapbook [redacted] read several messages which had been relayed to his family from ham radio operators in the United States, which he definitely claimed were not written by him. One message emanating from a person called "MARGIE" who ostensibly read the message:

"Dear Mom,

I am Prisoner of War I am well
Send chocolates and candy.

Signed [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] indicated that this was his true serial number and he advised that he had never sent such a message and could not identify any person known as "MARGIE." b6 b7C

With reference to other persons who should be in possession of information concerning the subject's visit to STALAG 2B and her prior broadcast, he referred [redacted] GEORGE C. KOPANDO, 3937 Deodar Street, East Chicago, Indiana; DENNY BERGSTOM, 4609 Jay Street, Duluth, Minnesota, and JOHN CINELLI, 195 South Virnion Street, Mansfield, Massachusetts. b7D

[redacted] is [redacted] years of age, married, and has steady employment. All statements made by him were of a positive nature and he was quite frank and sincere in trying to be of assistance to the Government. It should be noted that [redacted] b6 b7C

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

[redacted] b7E

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE INDIANAPOLIS OFFICE:

AT EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA:

Will interview Mr. GEORGE C. KOPANDO, 3937 Deodar Street, concerning any information which he may have concerning the subject both as to broadcasts she may have made while he was in the American Army prior to capture and attempts she made to secure messages from PWs in Germany, statements which she made which would indicate her association with the German Government, and her attitude toward the German war effort.

Will secure such descriptive data, including identification on the basis of the photo being forwarded, which can be obtained and the names of any other persons known to him who may be able to assist in the present investigation of the subject.

[redacted] b7D

Will interview [redacted] along the same lines as that requested above.

THE ST. PAUL OFFICE:

AT DULUTH, MINNESOTA:

Will similarly interview DENNY BERGSTOM, 4609 Jay Street.

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

AT MANSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS:

Will interview JOHN CINELLI, 195 South Virnion Street, along the lines requested above.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

LS FILE NO. [redacted] TM b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY	6/30/47	6/11/47	JOHN O. MONTGOMERY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS; Wa; "Axis Sally".	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject visited Stalag 2B May or June, 1944, but [redacted] not approached to make records for German transcription. [redacted] able to identify subject by voice, inasmuch as he heard her broadcast both in Africa and Italy. African text of SALLY and PHIL Program, told the English soldiers about the American boys courting the girls in England. The Italian text of subject's program dealt with Rangers effort to make beach head in Italy. b6 b7C

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-232559.
Report of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG, dated June 6, 1947, at New York, N ew York.

DETAILS: [redacted] advised that he was [redacted] in the Ranger Battalion Branch of the U. S. Army, when he was captured by the Germans, [redacted] at [redacted] He was originally sent to [redacted] but around March, 1944, he was transferred to Stalag 2B.

[redacted] recalled that during May or June, 1944, a girl described to him by his brother prisoners as "AXIS SALLY" visited at Stalag 2B, accompanied by several German officers. He recalled that she visited several of the Prisoner of War Barracks during this visit and that he only saw her from a distance. [redacted] indicated that he was [redacted] at the time of her visit and therefore did not come in direct contact with her. He could not identify the subject, therefore, from this source; however, he did say that he could certainly identify this girl from her broadcast records. He first heard this girl on the SALLY and PHIL Program when [redacted]

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DIRECTOR, FBI

July 23, 1947

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA.
TREASON
Bureau File 100-232559

It is requested that offices receiving copies of instant letter expedite investigations in above-captioned case.

CC-New York
Springfield
Baltimore
Boston

JWP:JM

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.
JUL 28 1947
N. Y. C.
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

New York, New York
July 31, 1947

MEMO

RE: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa
"Axis Sally";
TREASON

Reference is made to the memorandum submitted by SA Fred W. Armstrong, dated April 1, 1947, at New York, requesting investigation at Yonkers, New York.

THOMAS WILLIAM KELLY was located at 853 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, New York, and was interviewed on June 10, 1947 by the writer at the Yonkers Resident Agency. KELLY stated that he is presently employed by the SAFEWAY STORES as a meat cutter. He is presently assigned to the Parkchester store. He stated that he entered Army Service on June 2, 1941 and received Army Serial Number 32002902. He received his honorable discharge from the Army on September 29, 1945.

On September 2, 1942 he was sent overseas to Ireland and from there took part in the invasion of Africa. He was wounded and captured at Kasserine Pass on February 21,1943. For a short period he was hospitalized in Africa and from there was sent to Sicily where he was incarcerated in Stalag 98 for a period of twenty-two days. From there he went to Stalag 66 and Capaqua, Italy, where he remained for three weeks and from there was sent to Stalag 7A at Mossburg, Austria, where he remained one month.

From there he was transferred to Stalag 3B at Firstenburg on the Oder, where he remained approximately from May of 1943 to January of 1945. He stated that while at Stalag 3B he managed to exchange some American cigarettes for a small radio set which French civilians had in their possession and he hid this radio set in the ground and listened to broadcasts at night, this activity being unknown to the German authorities.

He stated that he heard AXIS SALLY broadcast over the radio on many occasions and he feels that he might be able to recognize her voice. he states that about six months before he left Stalag 3B in about July of 1944, two men and a woman came to the camp and it was rumored through the camp that this woman was AXIS SALLY.

F. B. I.
JUL 31 1947
N. Y. C.
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EHM:DES/mxw

[redacted]

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[redacted]

He stated that the man and woman came in a Ford truck and that all the men in the camp crowded around the truck and the woman proceeded to address the men in English, speaking about America, and in the course of her discussion, spoke in plain terms about various American cities and then asked the prisoners if they did not desire to return to the United States. She expressed a very free attitude during her discussion, upon the conclusion of which she asked theprisoners if they desired to make recordings so that their messages might be broadcast to the UnitedStates.

According to KELLY, one STANLEY RUBIN, who lives in Brooklyn, New York, made a recording at this time. He stated, however, that when one or two of the men had made recordings, the rest of the prisoners decided among themselves not to cooperate with the Germans in making these recordings. KELLY stated that the woman who first came to the camp, and whom he believes was AXIS SALLY, spoke excellent English. While he could not recall her address, he recalls that she was approximately thirty-eight to forty years old, 5' 6" in height, black hair, thin face, with a slender build and a slightly crooked nose. He stated that she was a heavy smoker. He stated that he, at no time, talked with this woman and he recalls that on other occasions, another woman came to the camp for the purpose of making recordings.

He recalls a person by the name of FRITZ VON FRICKEN, who was a member of the Gestapo assigned to the camp, who introduceda person known as AXIS SALLY to the prisoners. He stated that VON FRICKEN had on occasions informed him that he had been a school teacher in Philadelphia and he boasted that he had had a bad time getting out of the country. VON FRICKEN, according to KELLY, stated that he had lived in Westchester County and he had a good knowledge of the City of Yonkers, which was KELLY's home.

It was noted, during the interview with KELLY, that while he possesses a fair personal appearance and speaks clearly, he appears to have a poor memory and is somewhat vague in his statements. It further appears that he did not have any actual contact with AXIS SALLY [redacted] He did, however, furnish names of persons whom he believed might be able to furnish additional information concerning AXIS SALLY's address. b7E

These names and addresses he obtained from a small book which he carried with him throughout the war:

MEMO [redacted]

July 31, 1947

b7E

CLYDE BENNETT, 217 Joyce Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ARTHUR TAYLOR, 14 Nash Street, East Milton, Massachusetts

JOSEPH GASPERICK, 2829 South Jefferson Street, Peoria, Illinois

He stated that he believes GASPERICK was the man of confidence at the camp at the time the person reported to be AXIS SALLY first visited the camp.

WILLIAM McSOROM, Soundview Avenue, White Plains

HERMAN FOSTER, Route #1, Graham, North Carolina

He stated that FOSTER was habitually in the shack of the man of confidence and might have a good deal of information regarding the subject's contact with this person.

EDWARD H. MACKENZIE, SA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON D.C. NY FILE NO. AG b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/12/47	6/2,10; 7/29/47	JOSEPH T. GENCO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, alias "Axis Sally"	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PAUL LANGONA, THOMAS WILLIAM KELLY, and SAMUEL COOPERSTEIN interviewed. They recall visit of AXIS SALLY to German PW camp and all remember listening to her radio programs. LAGONA alleges word got around camp that AXIS SALLY was in the camp for propaganda reasons. KELLY states she asked American PWs to make recordings for broadcast to US. COOPERSTEIN identified her photograph and said he heard her voice in camp which he states was the same as that on the AXIS SALLY radio programs.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-232559.
Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Griffin, Boston, 4/24/47.
Report of Special Agent Fred W. Armstrong, New York, 6/6/47.
Report of Special Agent John O. Montgomery, Louisville, 6/30/47.

DETAILS: At Mineola, New York

Special Agent Kenneth R. Routon conducted the following investigation:

PAUL LANGONA, single, employed for Doubleday and Company, Franklin Avenue, Garden City, and who resides with his mother at 94 North Sycamore Street, West Hempstead, New York, telephone Hempstead 636M, furnished the following information:

b7E

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b7E

LANGONA, ASN 32100498, was inducted into the Army September 3, 1941, at Fort Dix, New Jersey. On or about May 30, 1942, he shipped over to Belfast, Ireland, with the First Armored Division. While in Ireland he volunteered for the Rangers and went to Scotland for training. On November 8, 1942, he landed in Africa. He was captured by HERMANN GOERING's Paratroop Division at Anzio, Italy, on January 30, 1944. He spent about one month moving up through Italy and arrived at Stalag 7A near Mooseburg, Germany. About a week later he was transferred to Stalag 2B near Hammerstein, which would be about March 15, 1944.

He recalls that about one or two months after this the incident occurred concerning the arrival of a woman believed to be AXIS SALLY. LANGONA recalls that ROBERT EHALT, American, who was camp leader, advised him that a woman was visiting Camp for propaganda reasons and for LANGONA to keep the American soldiers away from her. He recalls the arrival of the woman, that the weather was good and he believed it was warm, he could not fix the date but believes it was April or May 1944, but was sure it was only a month or two after his arrival in camp.

The unknown woman was accompanied by several German officers, one of whom he recognized as being attached to the camp. He also believes there was a civilian with her, but he does not recall what he looked like. The woman walked down the middle of the road into the center of the American compound. LANGONA did not speak to her but walked past her and recalls her as attractive, well dressed, about 35 years of age, weighing about 120 pounds. LANGONA could furnish no further details as to her dress or description.

Except for hearsay, he could not give the real reason for her visit but word soon got around that she was there for propaganda purposes and she was believed to be AXIS SALLY.

LANGONA advised that he heard AXIS SALLY broadcast on two occasions. He first heard her in Gafsa, Tunisia, about March 1943, shortly after Gafsa had been retaken by the Allies. He remembers her theme was that the Americans were fighting a losing war, asking why they were fighting when their hearts were not in the war and that while they were fighting and sweating some other boy was back home going out with their girls. American dance music would be played and she would state they should be back home with their families and their girl friends. Also he recalls she named some of the units then in the American forces and stated the next day the Germans would attack with superior forces. He recalls that the next day the Germans did attack. He also recalls that the broadcast stated that the Germans were superior and were unconquerable and that the Americans were fighting a losing

[redacted] b7E

battle.

The second time he heard AXIS SALLY was in Gela, Sicily, after the Rangers had landed. Her story was about the same and she reported the Rangers had failed and were still swimming in the sea. This would be some time in July 1943.

LANGONA was unable to furnish any further information as to AXIS SALLY except for hearsay, nor could he furnish any persons with pertinent information [redacted] b7D
LANGONA returned to the States in June 1945 and was discharged from Fort Dix August 22, 1945.

At Yonkers, New York

Special Agent Edward H. MacKenzie conducted the following investigation:

THOMAS WILLIAM KELLY was located at 853 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, New York, and was interviewed on June 10, 1947, at the Yonkers Resident Agency. KELLY stated that he is presently employed by the Safeway Stores as a meat cutter. He is presently assigned to the Parkchester store. He stated that he entered Army service on June 2, 1941, and received Army Serial Number 32002902. He received his honorable discharge from the Army on September 29, 1945.

On September 2, 1942, he was sent overseas to Ireland and from there took part in the invasion of Africa. He was wounded and captured at Kasserine Pass on February 21, 1943. For a short period he was hospitalized in Africa and from there was sent to Sicily where he was incarcerated in Stalag 98 for a period of twenty two days. From there he went to Stalag 66 and Capaqua, Italy, where he remained for three weeks and from there was sent to Stalag 7A at Mossburg, Austria, where he remained one month.

From there he was transferred to Stalag 3B at Firstenburg on the Oder, where he remained approximately from May of 1943 to January of 1945. He stated that while at Stalag 3B he managed to exchange some American cigarettes for a small radio set which French civilians had in their possession and he hid this radio set in the ground and listened to broadcasts at night, this activity being unknown to the German authorities.

He stated that he heard AXIS SALLY broadcast over the radio on many occasions and he feels that he might be able to recognize her voice. He states that about six months before he left Stalag 3B in about July of 1944, two men and a woman came to the camp and it was rumored through the camp

[redacted] b7E

that this woman was AXIS SALLY. He stated that the men and woman came in a Ford truck and that all the men in the camp crowded around the truck and the woman proceeded to address the men in English, speaking about America, and in the course of her discussion, spoke in plain terms about various American cities and then asked the prisoners if they did not desire to return to the United States. She expressed a very free attitude during her discussion, upon the conclusion of which she asked the prisoners if they desired to make recordings so that their messages might be broadcast to the United States.

According to KELLY, one STANLEY RUBIN, who lives in Brooklyn, New York, made a recording at this time. He stated, however, that when one or two of the men had made recordings, the rest of the prisoners decided among themselves not to cooperate with the Germans in making these recordings. KELLY stated that the woman who first came to the camp, and whom he believes was AXIS SALLY, spoke excellent English. While he could not recall her address, he recalls that she was approximately 38 to 40 years old, 5'6" tall, black hair, thin face, with a slender build and a slightly crooked nose. He stated that she was a heavy smoker. He stated that he at no time talked with this woman and he recalls that on other occasions another woman came to the camp for the purpose of making recordings.

He recalls a person by the name of FRITZ VON FRICKEN, who was a member of the Gestapo assigned to the camp, who introduced a person known as AXIS SALLY to the prisoners. He stated that VON FRICKEN had on occasions informed him that he had been a school teacher in Philadelphia and he boasted that he had had a bad time getting out of the country. VON FRICKEN, according to KELLY, stated that he had lived in Westchester County and he had a good knowledge of the City of Yonkers, which was KELLY's home.

It was noted during the interview with KELLY that, while he possesses a fair personal appearance and speaks clearly, he appears to have a poor memory and is somewhat vague in hisstatements. It further appears that he did not have any actual contact with AXIS SALLY [redacted] b7E [redacted] He did, however, furnish names of persons whom he believed might be able to furnish additional information concerning AXIS SALLY's address. These names and addresses he obtained from a small book which he carried with him throughout the war:

CLYDE BENNETT, 217 Joyce Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ARTHUR TAYLOR, 14 Nash Street, East Milton, Mass.
JOSEPH GASPERICK, 2829 South Jefferson Street, Peoria, Ill.
WILLIAM McSOROM, Soundview Avenue, White Plains, N.Y.
HERMAN FOSTER, Route 1, Graham, N.C.

He stated that he believes GASPERICK was the man of confidence at the camp at the time the person reported to be AXIS SALLY first visited

b7E

the camp. He stated that FOSTER was habitually in the shack of the man of confidence and might have a good deal of information regarding the subject's contact with this person.

At New York, N.Y.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

SAMUEL COOPERSTEIN, Apartment 4A, 11 Waverly Place, New York, was interviewed, at which time he advised that he had served with the First Ranger Battalion, United States Army. He was captured by the Germans on January 3, 1944, at Cisterna di Littoria, about 18 kilometers inland from Anzio. COOPERSTEIN was a prisoner of war for 15 months. Sometime about May 1944 he was in prisoner of war camp Stalag 2B. He recalls that either during the late spring or early summer of 1944 he saw a woman accompanied by a German officer, and he and ROBERT EHALT recognized this woman by her voice as AXIS SALLY. COOPERSTEIN was shown a photograph of the subject and he advised that it was a representation of the woman he saw in camp at that time and whom he identified as AXIS SALLY.

COOPERSTEIN further related that during the subject's visit to Stalag 2B, she spoke to some American prisoners of war and remarked to them that there was no cigarette in the world like an American cigarette. This conversation between the subject and the American PWs took place in a street in the camp. About an hour later COOPERSTEIN and another prisoner, ARTHUR WRAA were called into the camp library by EHALT. EHALT has been identified in this investigation as an assistant camp leader. In addition to WRAA and COOPERSTEIN, other prisoners were present in the library and the subject, known to COOPERSTEIN as AXIS SALLY, was also there.

EHALT then told COOPERSTEIN that the seated woman was AXIS SALLY and she wanted to make records of some American soldiers stating how conditions were at the camp so that the records could be used for broadcast to the United States. COOPERSTEIN told EHALT that he was opposed to any such proceeding. The same night at dinner EHALT told COOPERSTEIN that a prisoner had made a record for AXIS SALLY. COOPERSTEIN was not sure of the identity of the American soldier who made the recording, but thought it to be a soldier by the name of MAGUIRE.

COOPERSTEIN also recalls that at the time of AXIS SALLY's visit to Stalag 2B, a great deal of moving picture equipment had been taken into the camp. COOPERSTEIN believes that the purpose of the equipment was to take motion pictures of American PWs and their activities in the camp. However, all of the American prisoners refused to be photographed and none of them would engage in any of the usual sports or passtimes at the camp during all the time the equipment was on the camp premises so that no pictures could be made of them.

[redacted] b7E

COOPERSTEIN recalls that it was during the episode in the camp library that the subject asked American prisoners if they would volunteer to make records for broadcast to the United States. It was at this time that COOPERSTEIN identified her voice as being that of the AXIS SALLY whose broadcasts he had heard. COOPERSTEIN further informed that the first time he heard AXIS SALLY's voice over the radio was while he was in North Africa. He then heard her throughout the campaign at Sicily. He recalled specifically that right after the First Ranger Battalion, of which he was a member, landed at Gila, Sicily, AXIS SALLY broadcast a report that it had been wiped out by German 88's.

COOPERSTEIN said that the men were amazed at her almost accurate information, because in landing, the Second Platoon of the Ranger Battalion was knocked out by a direct hit scored on its landing craft. However, COOPERSTEIN added that the subject was exaggerating the report of casualties so as to discourage the American troops. The fact of the matter was that most of the Ranger Battalion landed safely, with the exception of the Second Platoon and other losses incurred during the operation.

It was ascertained through a letter COOPERSTEIN received from ARTHUR WRAA that the latter had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI on the West Coast, and consequently no lead is being set out for him to be contacted.

[redacted] b7E

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 4, 1947

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was
TREASON

Reference is made to your letter dated November 26, 1947, in which you advised of the possibility that the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting System in Washington, D. C. may have monitored broadcasts of the above-captioned individual independently of the FCC.

Mr. BILL McANDREWS, Director of News Broadcasts, NBC, 14th and New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was contacted and advised that the Washington Office had no record of the above-captioned individual's broadcasts, and at this time he telephonically contacted the New York Division of NBC. He advised that a check of their records was negative.

Mr. DON PRYOR, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS, Warner Building, 13th and E Streets, was contacted to determine if GILLARS made shortwave recordings from June, 1943 to June, 1944. He also advised that the Washington Division of CBS would not handle such matters, but that if Mr. T. WELLS CHURCH, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, could be contacted he could probably furnish information as to whether the broadcasts of the subject were monitored by that station.

The New York Division is requested to immediately contact Mr. CHURCH and if the broadcasts were monitored duplicates should be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

cc-New York

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 4, 1947

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was
TREASON

Reference is made to your letter dated November 26, 1947, in which you advised of the possibility that the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting System in Washington, D. C. may have monitored broadcasts of the above-captioned individual independently of the FCC.

Mr. BILL McANDREWS, Director of News Broadcasts, NBC, 14th and New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was contacted and advised that the Washington Office had no record of the above-captioned individual's broadcasts, and at this time he telephonically contacted the New York Division of NBC. He advised that a check of their records was negative.

Mr. DON PRYOR, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS, Warner Building, 13th and E Streets, was contacted to determine if GILLARS made shortwave recordings from June, 1943 to June, 1944. He also advised that the Washington Division of CBS would not handle such matters, but that if Mr. T. WELLS CHURCH, Director of News Broadcasts, CBS, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, could be contacted he could probably furnish information as to whether the broadcasts of the subject were monitored by that station.

The New York Division is requested to immediately contact Mr. CHURCH and if the broadcasts were monitored duplicates should be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

cc-New York

OBC:JC

b7E

F. B. I.
DEC 6 1947
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

Director, FBI

December 22, 1947

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases
TREASON

Reference is made to letter dated December 4, 1947 from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau, which letter requested New York to contact Mr. T. WELLS CHURCH, Director of News Broadcasts at CBS to ascertain whether any broadcasts of the subject were monitored by that broadcasting system.

In the absence of Mr. CHURCH, contact was made with Mr. HENRY WEFING, Assistant News Director of CBS at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. WEFING advised that he did not know whether any recordings of the subject's broadcasts had been made. He said that no disks were made of any of the broadcasts monitored but that any recordings made were taken on Ediphone machines. The material recorded was then transcribed after which the wax recordings taken by the Ediphone machine were destroyed.

Mr. WEFING further added that it was the usual practice for the individual making the recording to transcribe it. He said the transcriptions have been filed away at the CBS warehouse, and it would be quite difficult to locate any transcription of broadcasts made by the subject if any were taken down inasmuch as they are all filed in chronological order, and unless specific dates were known, it would entail a great search.

Mr. WEFING stated that copies of all of the transcriptions of monitored broadcasts made by CBS from 1938-1939 up to March 1946 were put on microfilm and are presently available at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. He suggested that an examination of the microfilm would be more expeditious, and in the event any transcriptions of broadcasts of the subject were found, then by obtaining the date of the transcription and the name of the transcriber, the original transcription could be obtained from the warehouse files.

Mr. WEFING exhibited an acknowledgment from the Library of Congress dated March 21, 1946 and signed by VERNER W. KLAPP for the receipt of a collection of short wave monitoring reports of the CBS Listening Station dating as far back as 1938-1939.

12-29-47

Chief Clerk:
Close Case on this.

JTG:DES

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7E

b7E

December 22, 1947

Mr. WERING said that the head of the monitoring station of CBS had been EDD JOHNSON who is at present managing editor of the "New Republic" magazine. He was succeeded by JACK GERBER who is at present a sergeant in the Signal Corps, United States Army, stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

In view of the above information, it is requested that the Washington Field Division cause an examination to be made of the microfilm collection of reports of the CBS Listening Station which is on file with the Library of Congress. In the event any reports are located of broadcasts made by the subject, then the date of said report together with the name of the transcriber should be furnished to the New York Office which will obtain the original transcription and interview the transcriber.

Instant case is being referred upon completion by the New York Office.

cc - Washington Field

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. DRISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HARGETT
MR. KUHRTZ
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON 50 9 11-41 PM

SAC.....U R G E N T

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REBULET MARCH TWENTY-FIVE LAST. SUTEL WHEN REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED REFLECTING [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

HOOVER

HOLD PLS [redacted] b7E

APR 9 1948

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TGS·RAA

[redacted]

NEW YORK, N. Y.
APRIL 10, 1948

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU (URGENT)

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REPORT [redacted] b7D

[redacted] BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU TODAY.

SCHEIDT

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 12:40 PM Per GM

[redacted]

WASH FROM NEW YORK 7 10 12-40P

APR 10 1948

DIRECTOR URGENT

b7D

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REPORT [redacted]

[redacted] BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU TODAY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON NY FILE NO. [redacted] NFH b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/10/48	3/30;4/2,7/48	JOSEPH T. GENGO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases, "Axis Sally", Mildred Elizabeth Sisk	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: b7D

[redacted]

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		[redacted] b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5-Bureau
3-Boston
2-New York

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

[redacted] b7E

A photograph of MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS was exhibited to [redacted] b7D and he immediately identified her. He stated she was an employee of the Rundfunk, and it was his belief that she resided with other employees of Rundfunk at Koenigswusterhausen. [redacted] he saw the subject present a pass in entering the Rundfunk buildings similar to passes possessed by other regular employees of the broadcasting station. [redacted] GILLARS was always about the studios and apparently was a regular employee of the broadcasting station [redacted] He did not know the nature of subject's position at Rundfunk, but none the less she appeared in practically every English language play [redacted] He recalled that she appeared in a sequence known as "Tales of Old Vienna" [redacted] this sequence of plays was non-political in nature.

[redacted] it was generally known [redacted] GILLARS was an American. She appeared also in a series of broadcasts entitled, "Home Sweet Home". These broadcasts were in English. Although [redacted] did not recall the content of the broadcasts, it was his belief that they were of a propaganda nature. They were broadcast weekly. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] was unable to identify the voice of the subject. He said

b7E

b7D

was unable to state whether it was, in fact, the voice of subject. He said that did identify, the voices of RICHARD LUDWIG, GERHARDT SCHNELL and JIMMY STEWART. He said he readily recognized their voices because they are stage actors

b7E

b7D

[redacted]

A photograph of subject was exhibited to [redacted] identified her as being the MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS [redacted] This identified photograph of the subject is being retained as an exhibit in the New York case file.

- PENDING -

[redacted]

b7E

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will conduct further interviews as set forth in Bureau letter dated April 7, 1948.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1381323-0

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Page 20 ~ Duplicate;
Page 21 ~ Duplicate;
Page 22 ~ Duplicate;
Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 24 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 43 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 45 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 57 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 58 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 62 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 65 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 66 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 68 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 93 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 94 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 95 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 126 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 137 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 165 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 166 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 171 ~ Referral/Consult;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Page 23 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 24 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 43 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 45 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 57 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 58 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 62 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 65 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 66 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 68 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 93 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 94 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 95 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 126 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 136 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 137 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 166 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 171 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Director, FBI

April 10, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases:
"Axis Sally", Mildred Elizabeth Sisk;
TREASON

Rebulet to New York, 3/25/48.

There is being transmitted to the Bureau under separate cover by Railway Express, the phonographic transcription of the radio play entitled, "Vision of Invasion".

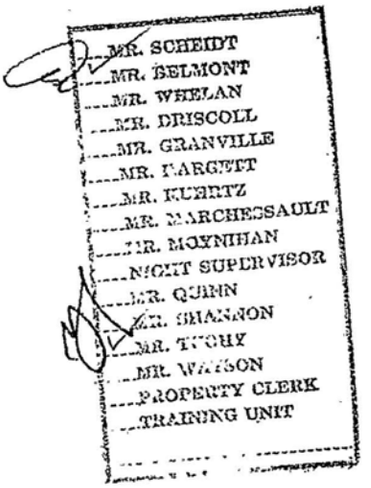
There is no further need for this recording inasmuch as the same was used to [redacted] who was interviewed in connection with [redacted] b7D

Enc. 1

JFG:MEH [redacted] b7E

[redacted]

B



I CLEVELAND 4-15-48 4-14 PM EST EJS

SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. RE EXHIBIT A DATED MARCH TWENTYNINE, FORTYEIGHT, BEING A MEMO FROM ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL RE BACKGROUND AND THEORY OF PROSECUTION OF TITLED CASE. EXHIBIT A INSTRUCTS [redacted] TO INTERVIEW [redacted] CLEVELAND WAS INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW [redacted] HIS CORRECT NAME IS [redacted] HE STATES PRISONERS WERE CALLED BEFORE SUBJECT [redacted] PLEASE FORWARD PHOTO OF [redacted] SO THAT A POSITIVE IDENTITY CAN BE MADE.

b6
b7C

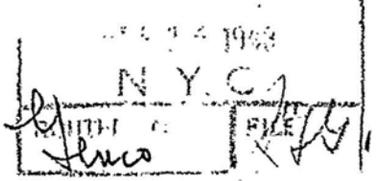
[redacted] 80

b7E

BROWN

END

OK FBI NYC GAF



MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. DRISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HARGETT
MR. KUHRTZ
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

WASH 10 BOSTON 1 NYC 4 FROM CGO 4-19-48 6-75 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS BOSTON AND NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

DETROIT ADVISED BY SEPARATE TELETYPE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. EUGENE S. MC CARTHY, CHICAGO, ILL., WAS AT STALAG TWO B SHORTLY PRIOR TO EASTER, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE WHEN SUBJECT ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN RECORDINGS FROM U. S. POW-S. HE ADVISES THAT THE FOLLOWING PROBABLY PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT - SAMUEL COOPERSTIEN OF NEW YORK, ADDRESS NOT KNOWN TO MC CARTHY, [redacted] QUOTE CHRISTIE UNQUOTE CHRISTOVIAK -PHONETIC - BELIEVED TO BE FROM CICERO, ILL, WHOSE ADDRESS IS BELIEVED KNOWN TO CAPT. REXX FREDERIAK J. SAAM, FOUR TWO NINE SIXTH STREET, CALUMET, MICHIGAN. NO SUCH NAME LISTED IN CICERO TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. QUOTE BORGE UNQUOTE BORGMAN, ROBERT MAYNOR, JOHN P. PHILLIPS AND MR. MASON, FIRST NAME NOT KNOWN, WHOSE WHEREABOUTS NOT KNOWN. THESE LAST NAMES FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND BOSTON. NEW YORK LOCATE AND INTERVIEW COOPERSTIEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING INSTRUCTIONS. DETROIT ASCERTAIN ADDRESS OF CHRISTOVIAK AND SET OUT LEAD FOR INTERVIEW BY TELETYPES. DETROIT ALSO ADVXXX ADVISE BOSTON WHICH IS ORIGIN OF LEAD SO OFFICE CAN BE FURNISHED INSTRUCTIONS IF NECESSARY.

b7D

MC SWAIN

CORR LINE SIXTEENT LAST THREE WORDS ARE "DETROIT ALSO ADVISE"

END

BOTH STATIONS PLS ACK

NYLS ACK FOR 4 AND WE WILL SEND 2 AND 3 SOON

C R4 NY

BS ACK AND HLD

C R1 BS

[redacted]

b7E

APR 21 1943

CONF WASH 11 CGO 3 AND BOSTON 1 FROM NEW YORK 21 230 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. INTERVIEW WITH SAMUEL COOPERSTEIN SET OUT IN REPORT OF SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, AUG TWELFTH, FORTYSEVEN, NYC. NO REINTERVIEW WILL BE UNDERTAKEN UNLESS ADDITIONAL INFO IS REQUIRED BY BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

WA HOLD PLS

BS ACK AND DISC PLS

NY R 1 BS

[redacted] b7E

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JTG:RAA

[redacted]

NEW YORK, N. Y.
APRIL 21, 1948

b7E

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
SAC, CHICAGO (URGENT)
SAC, BOSTON

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. INTERVIEW WITH SAMUEL COOPERSTEIN SET OUT IN REPORT OF SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, AUGUST TWELFTH, FORTY SEVEN, NYC. NO REINTERVIEW WILL BE UNDERTAKEN UNLESS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 9:36 P M Per _____

[redacted]

b7E

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, NY APRIL 24, 1948

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU.....ROUTINE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS; TREASON. REBULET APRIL TEN LAST, REQUESTING NY TO INTERVIEW [redacted] DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY b7D OF [redacted] SAME COULD NOT BE CONCLUDED UNTIL [redacted]. [redacted] CASE HAS BEEN GIVEN PREFERRED AND EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION AND DELAY WAS DUE TO UNAVAILABLITY [redacted] ~~PLANS ARE TO DICTATE~~ REPORT will be submitted APRIL TWENTY-SIX. ~~AND FORWARD SAME TO BUREAU ON THAT DATE.~~

SCHEIDT

- MR. SCHEIDT
- MR. BELMONT
- MR. WHELAN
- MR. DRISCOLL
- MR. GRANVILLE
- MR. HARGETT
- MR. KUHRTZ
- MR. MARCHESSAULT
- MR. MOYNIHAN
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- MR. QUINN
- MR. SHANNON
- MR. TUOHY
- MR. WATSON
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

JTG:hjr [redacted] b7E

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 7:31 P M Per _____

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON

[redacted] b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/26/48	4/22,24/48	JOSEPH T. GENCO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was:	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] b7D

reinterviewed [redacted] identified subject from photographs and state she was accompanied by a German civilian who was identified as "the professor" and the editor of the newspaper "O. K.". [redacted] subject desired to make recordings of American PW'S for purpose of preparing [redacted] broadcast to U.S. [redacted] recalled subject had stated she had resided in Greenwich Village, N. Y. [redacted] Subject refused to divulge [redacted] whether or not she was "SALLY" or AXIS SALLY". [redacted] As subject was leaving camp American PW'S hurled obscene remarks at her [redacted] set out.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file #100-232559.
Report of SA Frederick W. Armstrong, 3/5/47, New York.
Bureau letter to Baltimore 4/10/48.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES [redacted] b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

Bureau
Boston (2 encs. RM)
New York

b7E

b7D

DETAILS: At

It is pointed out at the outset that had previously been interviewed and their interviews are set out in reference report of SA Frederick W. Armstrong, dated March 5, 1947, at New York.

reinterviewed by SA Norman P. Bagwell and the writer at He advised he would testify in the event he was called by the Government. He did not appear to be amazed at the use made by the subject of the recordings of the American Prisoners of War in Germany. she would add comments of her own to any recordings made prior to her broadcast.

b7E

b7D

reinterviewed by SA Norman P. Bagwell and the writer at He advised he is presently employed at phone number

identified a photograph of the subject as "SALLY" who was known to the persons as the woman who used to broadcast to the American troops in North Africa and Sicily. She was accompanied by an individual referred to as "the professor" who, according to the subject was said to be the editor of the newspaper "O.K.". The subject stated that she had come to help "the boys" inasmuch as she was an American herself. She informed had resided for quite sometime in Greenwich Village, New York. The subject indicated said he will testify if called by the Government. He informed that he was born

[redacted] b7E

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] nor [redacted] could recall any statement on the part of the subject to the effect that she represented the Red Cross. It developed that they had no information in addition to that already reported in the previous interview [redacted]

In accordance with the instructions in referenced Bureau letter of April 10, 1948, [redacted] are being forwarded by registered mail to the Boston Division.

ENCLOSURES - BOSTON (2) - REGISTERED MAIL

[redacted]

P E N D I N G

[redacted]

b7E

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will report interviews requested by Bureau in letters of April 7, 1948.

Director, FBI

April 27, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases;
TREASON

b7D

Reference is made to Bureau letter of 4-10-48, requesting that re-interviews be conducted with [redacted] These interviews were conducted and [redacted] were obtained, and they have been forwarded to the Bureau in the report of Special Agent Joseph T. Genco dated 4-26-48.

It should be noted that [redacted] The Bureau may desire to call this to the attention of the Department in the event they desire to [redacted]

[redacted] made positive identification of the subject from photographs, and it is the belief of the agents who interviewed them that [redacted] b7D b7E

Further reference is made to Bureau letter of 4-7-48, which requested interviews with [redacted]

[redacted] have been interviewed to date, and plans have been made to interview [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

It is called to the Bureau's attention that none of the witnesses interviewed so far recalled the subject identifying herself as a Red Cross worker [redacted] who recalls such an incident. Further, none of the witnesses interviewed appeared astounded at the use made by the subject of the recordings of American prisoners of war. It appeared that they all anticipated that the subject would make some opening and closing statements in connection with the recordings of the American prisoners of war.

As soon as the interview with [redacted] is concluded a report will be prepared and dictated immediately, and the same should reach the Bureau this week.

JTG:RAA

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

Director, FBI

May 1, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases;
TREASON

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 7, 1948, in the above-captioned case, which transmitted to the New York Office phonograph recordings of broadcasts made by the subject with [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

These three records are being returned to the Bureau by Railway Express inasmuch as there is no further use for them in the New York Division.

Enclosures

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

SAC, Indianapolis

May 1, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was;
TREASON

b6
b7C

Rebulet 4/7/48 requesting that [redacted] be interviewed.

[redacted] furnished a photograph of [redacted] This photograph shows [redacted]

After listening to the recording of the broadcast made of [redacted] interviews, [redacted] stated that he could not identify the voice of the individual referred to in referenced letter as [redacted] however, he definitely identified the voice of [redacted] in the recording.

A copy of the photograph of [redacted] is being forwarded to the Indianapolis and Dallas office so that [redacted] may be shown to [redacted] for the purpose of identifying the others in the photograph.

Enc.

cc Dallas (Enc. 1)

JTG:AMV
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

SAC, Cleveland

May 1, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was;
TREASON

Reurtel 4/15/48.

b6
b7C

[redacted] residing at [redacted] was interviewed. He advises that [redacted] and during the war served with [redacted]. He has no recollection of making a record [redacted] although he recalls the name.

Photographs of [redacted] were made and they are being forwarded to the Cleveland Office together with a photograph of [redacted] taken while he was in the Army and which shows [redacted]

Encs. (4)

JTG:AMV

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

May 3, 1948

Director, FBI
Attention: Translation Section
SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases;
TREASON
(Bureau File No. 100-232559)

Reference is made to the report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, dated at New York, May 3, 1948, in the above-captioned case.

b7D

There is being enclosed herewith by Registered Mail [redacted] It is requested a [redacted] so that the pertinent parts thereof may be used in the trial of this case if it be deemed necessary to do so.

The Boston Division is origin in this case, and it is requested when [redacted] is completed, that the same be forwarded to that office, together with [redacted] which should be retained there [redacted] until the termination of the trial in this case.

Enc. 1
cc: Boston
Registered Mail

JTG:MFH
[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON [redacted] MPH b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	5/3/48	4/19-21,24,27/48	JOSEPH T. GENCO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b6
b7C
b7D

Interviews conducted with [redacted] although unable to identify subject from photograph, did identify her recorded voice [redacted] also recalled she introduced herself as being connected with Red Cross and that she was accompanied by a German looking civilian. Subject stated she had been an actress who played in various American cities. [redacted] identified her from photograph and recording of broadcast. He states she was accompanied by a man referred to as "Professor". [redacted] He identified photograph and recorded voice of subject. [redacted]

- R U C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		[redacted]

b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5-Bureau
3-Boston (Encs. 4) (RM)
2-New York

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

[redacted] b7E

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-232559.

Bureau letters to New York, 4/7/48.

Report of SA JOSEPH T. GENCO, New York, 4/26/48.

b7D

DETAILS: [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and the writer. [redacted]

[redacted] identified the voice as being

[redacted] b7E

b7D

that of the woman who visited the camp [redacted]

[redacted] that the visit of the subject [redacted] She was accompanied by a German civilian and some German soldiers. They began to select G.I.'S for the purpose of holding interviews with them. [redacted] said subject did most of the talking during the selection of the men.

Soon after the subject's arrival the American prisoners at the camp rumored that "SALLY" who had broadcast to the troops in North Africa was visiting the camp. Subject identified herself as having been an actress and as having played in theaters in various cities in the United States.

[redacted] furnished the following description of the subject as he recalled her that day in the camp [redacted]

Age	40 to 42 years
Height	5'4"
Weight	125 to 130 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Build	Well built
Peculiarities	Eyes had crow's feet marks

[redacted]

The subject also made a lot of promises about improvements in future camp facilities, and about the good food that was to be given the prisoners.

b7E

b6
b7C
b7D

The description of the German civilian who accompanied the subject was furnished by [redacted] as follows:

Age	About 40 years
Height	5'8" to 5'10"
Weight	180pounds
Hair	Brown
Speech	Spoke English with pronounced German accent
Appearance	Teutonic, clean shaven, no glasses, well dressed.

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A photograph of the subject was exhibited to [redacted] he replied that the photograph was that of the woman [redacted] at the camp [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

According to his recollection of the subject, he described her as follows:

[redacted]

b7E

b6
b7C
b7D

Age	About 32 years
Height	5'8"
Hair	Blond
Complexion	Dark
Weight	135 to 140 pounds
Build	Well built
Speech	Spoke English well; nice personality

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

AT [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

He was shown the two photographs of the subject contained in referenced letter, but he was only able to identify the photograph of the subject [redacted]
He further identified her voice [redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] described the subject as follows:

Height	5'4" to 5'5"
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Well built
Appearance	Well dressed

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

There is also being forwarded to the Boston Division by Registered Mail [redacted] the interview of whom is set out in the report of SA Joseph T. Genco, dated April 10, 1948.

ENCLOSURES FOR BOSTON [redacted]

[redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Director, FBI

May 7, 1948

SAC, Indianapolis

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was
"Axis Sally", Mildred Elizabeth Sisk
TREASON

Remilet to the Bureau April 17, 1948, copies of which were forwarded Boston and Springfield. This letter requested the Springfield Office to interview [redacted] b6 b7C who is now residing [redacted]

There is enclosed for the Springfield Office a letter from New York to this office dated May 1, 1948, requesting additional contact with [redacted] and exhibition to him of a photograph which is likewise enclosed for Springfield.

RUC.

HOF:BB
CC Boston
CC Springfield (Encs.)
CC New York [redacted] b7E
[redacted]

[redacted]

F. B. I.
MAY 10 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

May 12, 1943

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS
TREASON

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Francis J. McCarthy, Jr., [redacted] b7D

[redacted] it is suggested that if the same has not already been done, the Bureau or the office of origin in the above-captioned case may desire to have [redacted] interviewed for all information he may possess relative to Axis Sally.

Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent Francis J. McCarthy, Jr. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] It is further suggested that if [redacted] has not been interviewed [redacted] that it may be desired by the Bureau and the office of origin that this be undertaken.

JTG:RAA

[redacted] b7E

cc - Boston

cc - Pittsburgh

[redacted]

SAC, NEW ORLEANS 5-13-48

SAC, DALLAS

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases;
TREASON

ReNYlet 5-1-48 to IP, enclosing a photograph of [redacted] so that it might be shown [redacted] for the purpose of identifying [redacted] the photograph. b6 b7C

Reference is made to Dallas letter dated 4-16-48 to the Bureau, copies to Boston and New Orleans, in which letter it is pointed out that [redacted] The letter dated 5-1-48 is being forwarded along with the enclosure to New Orleans in order that the photograph may be exhibited to [redacted]

Enclosures (2)
BTC:BD
[redacted] b7E

cc's: Boston
New York

[redacted]

F. B. I.
MAY 17 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FIVE

MR. SCHMIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WALLAN
MR. CRISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HARGETT
MR. KUHN
MR. MASTERSON
MR. MOYNIHAN
CHIEF SUPERVISOR
MR. CARLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. CONROY
MR. HOWARD
MR. MOHR
TELETYPE CLERK
TELETYPE UNIT

May 17, 1948

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, with aliases;
TREASON

Re New York letter May 3, 1948.

Transmitted herewith are [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Enclosure

cc- New York [redacted] (No enclosure) b7E

[redacted] b7E

17 1948

Director, FBI

5-14-48

SAC, Boston

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS
TREASON

Reference is made to New York letter to the Director, dated May 12, 1948.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] interviewed on merely a preliminary basis with respect to this Subject for the particular reason that Department Attorney [redacted] who is handling this case, [redacted] himself. Furthermore, it appears that the Department may already have [redacted] In this connection it is also pointed out that [redacted] also apparently witnessed this Subject's activity and [redacted]

It is suggested therefore that no interviews of these persons be conducted unless the Bureau specifically requests the same. The Bureau may desire to ascertain from the Department how extensive the information already obtained from these persons is, and whether or not further interviews are warranted.

b7E

EJM:ak
[redacted]

cc: NEW YORK [redacted]
PITTSBURGH
PHILADELPHIA

[redacted]

F. B. I.
MAY 17 1948
N. Y. C.
POINTED TO FILE

MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. EDISCOLL
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HARGETT
MR. KUHRTZ
MR. DESAULT
MR. HOYNIHAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

SAC, Boston

May 24, 1948

Director, FBI

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WITH ALIASES
TREASON

Reference is made to the New York letter to the Bureau dated May 12, 1948 under the above caption and the Boston letter to the Bureau dated May 14, 1948, under the above caption, which letters concerned interviews with [redacted] The Boston letter also concerned [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The information set forth in the above reference letters has been brought to the attention of the Department, which has been advised that no additional interviews will be conducted with these individuals in the absence of a specific request from the Department for such interviews.

The above is furnished to you for your information, and you will be advised if the Department desires further interviews with these individuals.

cc: New York
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia

100-232559

F. B. I.
MAY 26 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO [illegible] FILES

[redacted] b7E

SAC, Boston

May 24, 1948

Director, FBI

MILDRED ELIZABETH OLIVER, WITH ALIASES
TREASON

Reference is made to the New York letter to the Bureau dated May 12, 1948 under the above caption and the Boston letter to the Bureau dated May 14, 1948, under the above caption, which letters concerned interviews with [redacted] The Boston letter also concerned [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The information set forth in the above reference letters has been brought to the attention of the Department, which has been advised that no additional interviews will be conducted with these individuals in the absence of a specific request from the Department for such interviews.

The above is furnished to you for your information, and you will be advised if the Department desires further interviews with these individuals.

cc: New York
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia

100-232559

[redacted]

b7E

MAY 26 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON, MASS. CV. FILE NO. [redacted] b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND, OHIO	6/4/48	5/6/14/48	ROBERT K. KEHRES jmc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.	TREASON

b6
b7C
b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] definitely identifies [redacted] as being [redacted]

- RUC -

Reference: Bureau File #100-232559
Report of Special Agent ROBERT K. KEHRES dated April 21, 1948 at Cleveland, Ohio
Letter from New York to Cleveland dated May 1, 1948.

Details: At Cleveland, Ohio

On page 4 of the referenced report of the writer, it is set out that [redacted] know an individual named [redacted]

Referenced letter from New York Office to Cleveland enclosed [redacted] advising [redacted] served with [redacted] during the war. New York Office advised that [redacted] has no recollection of making a record [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

F. B. I.
JUN 7 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - Boston
2 - New York (Encl.)
2 - Cleveland

FPI—L.K—7-11-47—900M—4928

b7E

CV. Y. O.

[redacted] b7E

although [redacted] recalled the name of [redacted]

On [redacted] photographs of [redacted] were shown b6
to [redacted] who definitely identified [redacted] b7C
[redacted] recalled that [redacted] were b7D
among [redacted] by the
subject. He recalled that [redacted] had considerable conversation concerning the advisability of talking to the subject.
[redacted] However, [redacted] he did talk
[redacted] What he said is unknown to
[redacted] although [redacted] is certain [redacted] did talk. [redacted]
[redacted] in addition, recalls having seen [redacted] at Prison Camps [redacted]
[redacted]

Photographs of [redacted] being forwarded to [redacted]
to be shown to [redacted] can identify [redacted] as being present [redacted]
[redacted]

Enclosures to [redacted] 3 photographs of [redacted]
[redacted] taken at a different time. These photographs need not be returned.

- RETURNED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CV. F. 3.

[redacted] b7E

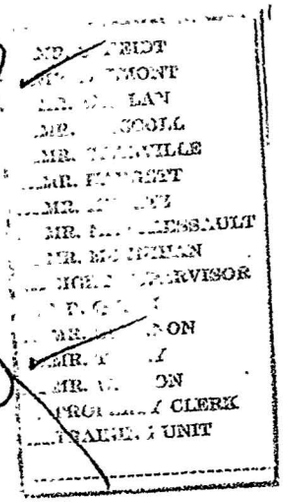
LEAD

[redacted] DIVISION b6 b7C b7D

At [redacted]

Will show the enclosed photographs to [redacted]
to see if [redacted]

As of possible benefit to [redacted] in
covering this lead, it is pointed out that [redacted] born
[redacted] He was a [redacted]



WASH 63, NEW YORK 7 AND BOSTON 2 FROM PHILA 5 7-23 PM EDST

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND BOSTON URGENT

b6
b7C

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON,. CHICAGO ADVISED BY TELETYPE THAT [redacted] A POW, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN STALAG NUMBER TWO B WHEN SUBJECT APPEARED THEEXXX THERE [redacted] SUBJECT ATTEMPTED TO GET AMERICAN POW-S TO RECORD MESSAGES FOR [redacted] NINETEEN FORTY FOUR BROADCAST TO U. S. [redacted] NYC INTERVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF MARCH TWENTY NINE, FORTY EIGHT. INXXX IF [redacted] PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEW RE INTERVIEW NOT REQUIRED UNLESS REQUESTED BY BUREAU OR ORIGIN. BOSTON ORIGIN.

BOARDMAN

NY AND BS AK AND DISC WA H O L D

MYCWHAT IS FIRST WOE WORD THIRD LINE PLS

"STALAG" TKS UMNH R 2 BS

NYCPH R7 NY

WA ACK AND HOLD

PH R 63 WA

GA

PLS

[redacted]

b7E

[redacted]

F. B. I.

JUN 5. 1948

N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO FILE

WASHINGTON 34 NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA. 6-9-43 10.05 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REMYTEL JUNE FIVE LAST. [redacted] b6 b7C CONTACTED AT [redacted]

NY DISREGARD.

BOARDMAN

END

ACK AND DISC

WA PH R 34WA

NVX IBPH R 6 NYM

[redacted] b7E

F. B. I.
JUN 9 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

---MR. SCHMIDT
✓MR. BELMONT
---MR. WHELAN
---MR. DRISCOLL
---MR. GRANVILLE
---MR. HARGETT
---MR. KUHRTZ
---MR. MARCHESAULT
---MR. MOYNIHAN
---NIGHT SUPERVISOR
---MR. QUINN
---MR. SHANNON
---MR. TUCKER
---MR. WALSON
---PROPERTY CLERK
---TRAINING UNIT

WASHINGTON 34 NEW YORK 6 FROM PHILA. 6-9-48 10.05 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REMYTEL JUNE FIVE LAST.

[redacted] CONTACTED AT [redacted] b6 b7C

NY DISREGARD.

BOARDMAN

END

ACK AND DISC

WA PH R 34WA

NVX IBPH R 6 NYM

7-16-48
Chief Clerk:
Close Case on this.

F. B. I.
JUN 9 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO [illegible]

[redacted] b7E

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: June 15, 1948

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was
"Axis Sally", Mildred Elizabeth Sisk
TREASON
[redacted] b7E

Reurlet May 1, 1948, to Indianapolis.

[redacted] of the United States Army, who was b6 b7C
taken prisoner in Germany, has been previously interviewed by this Office and the results of investigation forwarded to the Bureau in report form. [redacted] identified the photograph furnished with referenced letter as a photograph of [redacted] was believed to be a man named [redacted] first name and address unknown. [redacted] stated that this picture was taken [redacted] and that [redacted] He stated further that [redacted] and he knew nothing concerning [redacted]

[redacted] believed [redacted] should recognize [redacted]

The photograph furnished with referenced letter is being returned to the New York Office. RUC.

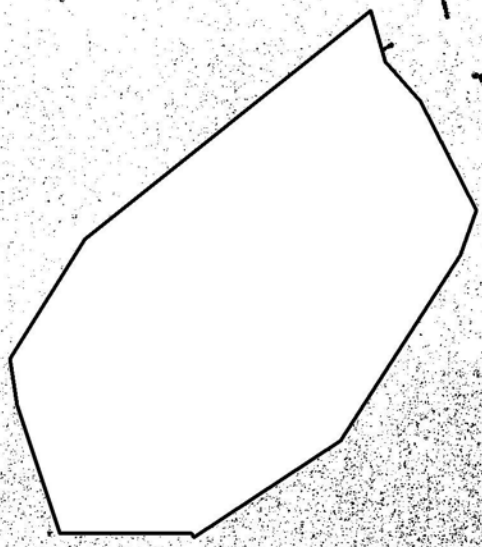
HEJ:blk [redacted] b7E

Enclosure

cc: Boston

[redacted]

F. B. I.
JUN 17 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
Monco
FILE



b3
b6
b7C
b7D

NEW YORK FROM WASH 31 17 6-27 PM

SAC.....

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS, TREASONXXX TREASON. DEPARTMENT

ISSUING SUBPOENAS FOR

AS GRAND JURY WITNESSES,

SUTEL.

b7E

HOLD PLS

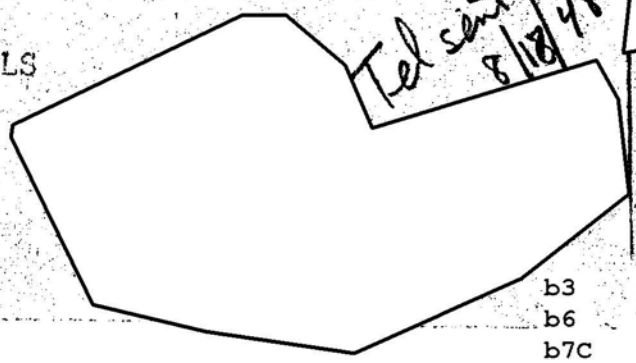
Tel sent 8/18/48

F. B. I.

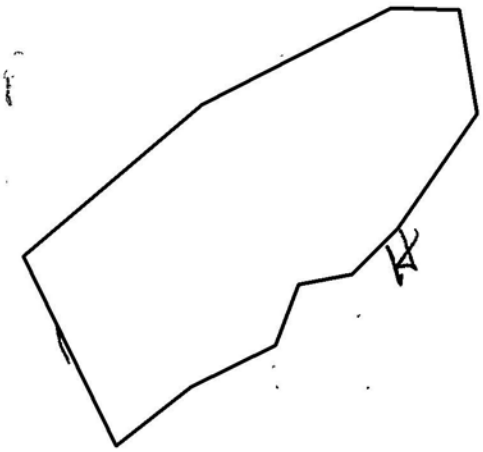
AUG 17 1948

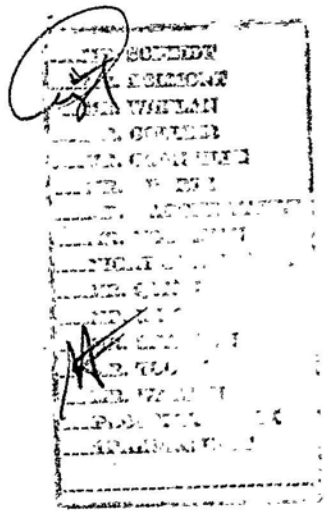
N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO



b3
b6
b7C
b7D





NEW YORK FROM WASH 31 17 6-27 PM

SAC.....

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS, TEASONXXX TREASON. DEPARTMENT

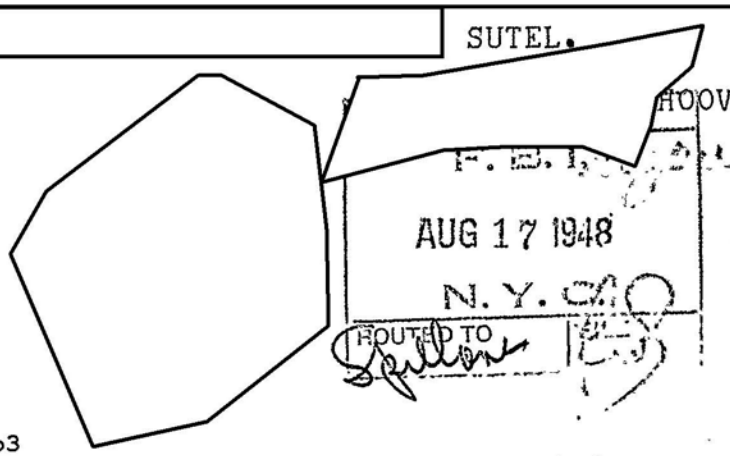
ISSUING SUBPOENAS FOR

AS GRAND JURY WITNESSES,

SUTEL.

HOOVER

HOLD PLS



b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI NYC 8-18-48 7-59P JD

SAC CINCINNATI URGENT

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REBUTEL AUGUST SEVENTEENTH LAST.

[redacted]

THAT A SUBPOENA COULD BE [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] THE DEPARTMENT [redacted] ISSUING A SUBPOENA [redacted] SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

BUREAU ADVISED

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS [redacted]

b7E

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 5[illegible] 18 826

AUG 1 8 1948

DIRECTOR URGENT

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REBUTEL AUGUST SEVENTEENTH LAST.

[redacted]

THAT A SUBPOENA COULD BE [redacted]

[redacted] THE DEPARTMENT [redacted] ISSUING A SUBPOENA [redacted] SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

CINCINNATI ADVISED

HOLD PLS

[redacted]

b7E

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AUGUST 18, 1948

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WEHLAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. KUHRTZ
MR. MARCHESCA
MR. MOYNIHAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. RING
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
CINCINNATI ..... URGENT

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REBUTEL AUGUST SEVENTEENTH LAST.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] THAT A SUBPOENA COULD BE [redacted]

[redacted] THE DEPARTMENT [redacted] ISSUING A SUBPOENA [redacted]

[redacted] SUTEL IMMEDIATELY.

SCHEIDT

LWS:JGB

Approved: _____ Sent 8 V61 M Per _____

Special Agent in Charg

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7E

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. EUHRIG
MR. MARCANSSAULT
PRINT & PHOTO
TRAINING UNIT

FBI CINCINNATI 8-19-48 1-30 PM EST JCL

SAC, NEW YORK CITY U R G E N T

MILDRED E. GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REURTEL AUGUST EIGHEEXXX EIGHTEEN

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

INST.

TEMPORARILY RESIDING

ADVISES BELIEVED TO RESIDE

ALWAYS REACHABLE CARE OF

b7E

b6
b7C

END

OK FBI NYC PCV

F. B. I.
AUG 19 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE
Sullivan
Shannon

Teletype sent to B 8/20

New York, New York
August 20, 1948

MEMO

RE: MILDRED GILLARS,
alias Axis Sally
TREASON

At 4:45 pm today, Colonel [redacted] of G-2 stated that their Information Officer had received a call from the local press relative to an AP dispatch in today's "New York Post", which stated that AXIS SALLY had left Frankfurt, Germany by plane for the U. S. to face trial on treason charges. Colonel [redacted] inquired as to whether the newspapers should be advised she is being turned over to the FBI. I advised him I had no official information as to AXIS SALLY's arrival in this country and suggested that he refer newspaper inquiries to the Department of Justice; that I would check and call him back on this.

b6
b7C

I then spoke with Mr. Cleveland of the Bureau who informed me that AXIS SALLY is due to arrive in Washington by plane tomorrow. Thereupon, I spoke with John McGuire in the absence of Assistant Director Nichols, and he advised that G-2 should be informed to refer press inquiries to the Department of Justice inasmuch as the Bureau is not making any formal press release in this matter. He stated also that this office should likewise refer any newspaper inquiries to the Department.

Colonel [redacted] was accordingly advised that any inquiries received from the press by his command should be referred to the Department in Washington.

A. J. TUOHY
Supervisor

b7E

AJT:CTC
[redacted]

[redacted]

F. B. I.
AUG 20 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, New York
August 20, 1948

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. [illegible] TRACY
MR. [illegible] CARNES
MR. [illegible] HENDON
MR. [illegible] SULLIVAN
MR. [illegible] TAMM
MR. [illegible] MOHR
MR. [illegible] NEASE
MR. [illegible] SIZOO
MR. [illegible] WATSON
SPECIAL AGENT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

MEMO

RE: MILDRED GILLARS,
alias Axis Sally
TREASON

b6
b7C

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A. J. TUOHY
Supervisor

b7E

AJT:CTC

[redacted]

F. B. I.
AUG 20 1948
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BOSTON [redacted] KD b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/24/48	8/18,19/48	HERBERT B. GRANT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] identified [redacted] from picture of latter taken in prison camp [redacted] recalls [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

- R U C -

REFERENCES: Bureau file 100-232559.
Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 6/4/48, Cleveland.

DETAILS: [redacted] upon being shown photographs of [redacted] readily recognized the latter from a picture taken of him while he was a prisoner of war [redacted] recalled that [redacted] as set out in referenced report. b6 b7C b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		[redacted] b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - Boston
2 - New York

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [redacted]

[redacted] (1)

b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	8/24/43	8/13,19/43	ROBERT E. GRIMM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ADMIRAL GILLARD	ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] identified [redacted] from picture of latter taken in prison camp [redacted] Rosella [redacted]

b6
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b7D

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REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-232559.
Report of SA ROBERT E. GRIMM, 6/4/43, Cleveland.

DETAILS:

[redacted]

upon being shown photographs of [redacted] readily recognized the latter from a picture taken of him while he was a prisoner of war [redacted] recalled that [redacted] as set out in referenced report.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

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'Axis Sally' To Be Sent To U.S. for Treason Trial

FRANKFURT, Aug. 14 (UP).—Mildred E. Gillars, the American woman who was "Axis Sally" and made propaganda broadcasts to American soldiers for the Nazis during the war, is going to be sent home to be tried for treason, United States Army officers said today. They said she will leave Monday by air and probably will land at Washington, where she is to be tried.

Miss Gillars, now thirty-nine and not so pretty as she tried to make her radio hearers believe, has been in and out of custody in the American occupation zone of Germany ever since the war ended.

The Army's Criminal Intelligence Division here said she said she came to Germany before the war and had an apartment in Berlin when the fighting started. She allegedly directed most of her propaganda talks at American soldier morale.

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AUG 15 1948
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED AUG 15 1948
FORWARDED N. Y. DIVISION

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'Axis Sally' Flying to U. S.

May Be Tried for Treason for Aid to Nazis on Radio

FRANKFURT, Aug. 20 (UP).—"Axis Sally," of the war-time Nazi radio, left by special plane today for Washington, where she may be tried for treason. Now thirty-seven and gray-haired, the woman, who was born Mildred Gillars in Portland, Me., and broadcast for the Nazis, is being returned to the United States to face a grand jury treason inquiry along with Iva Toguri D'Aquino ("Tokyo Rose"), her Far Eastern counterpart.

The C-54 Skymaster in which she is traveling will fly to Washington by way of Bermuda. She was accompanied by Warrant Officer Catherine Samaha, of Lorain, Ohio, and First Lieutenant Franklin Daves, of Madison, Wis.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED AUG 2 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

U.S. Treason Charge To Greet 'Axis Sally'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—U. S. marshals waited for Mildred Elizabeth Gillars to land from a transatlantic plane otday to greet her first return home in 19 years with a treason warrant.

Miss Gillars—better known to GIs as "Axis Sally"—is being brought back from Frankfurt, Germany, to face a Federal Grand Jury here on charges she betrayed her native land by wartime broadcasts over Radio Berlin.

The 48-year-old native of Portland, Me., was located two years ago by American authorities in Berlin.

She was arrested, but subsequently released to the American Occupation Zone on condition that she report every two weeks to U. S. Army authorities.

Miss Gillars left the U. S. in 1929 to study music in France. She went to Germany in 1934.

After American entry into the war, the Department said Miss Gillars directed Berlin programs beamed to American forces in North Africa and Italy.

Her program, called "Home Sweet Home," allegedly was intended to persuade American soldiers to lay down their arms.

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ROUTED TO Serco | FILE

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror American
DATED AUG 21 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Faces Treason Inquiry

FRANKFURT, Aug. 20 (U.P.).—"Axis Sally," sexy-voiced glamor girl of wartime Nazi radio, left by plane today for Washington, D. C., where she may be tried for treason. Now 37 and gray-haired, the woman, who was born Mildred Gillars in Portland, Me., is being returned to face a grand jury treason inquiry along with "Tokyo Rose," her Far East counterpart. Miss Gillars wore a second hand black tailored suit and carried a bunch of roses which she said were sent to her from the French zone of Germany.

(other pictures in center fold)

Mildred Gillars

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED AUG 2 1 1948

(Associated Press Radiofoto)

Sally's In Our Alley

Mildred Gillars, whose sexy voice as Axis Sally was beamed by the Nazis to American troops in an effort to divert them from the job at hand, leaves Frankfurt in the custody of Warrant Officer Catherine Samaha [▲]. She's being flown to Washington to face treason charges.

Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose Returning to Face the Music

They Both Gambled That U.S. Would Lose World War II

By JIM G. LUCAS,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Two American women are on their way home from overseas to face treason charges — because they gambled the United States would lose World War II.

Few even know their names. They are carried in the files as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 48, of Portland, Maine, and Iva Toguri d'Aquino, 32, of Los Angeles. They are better known as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose. They broadcast for the enemy during the war.

Iva Toguri was born in Los Angeles. Her parents came here from Japan in 1899. She attended public schools and got a degree in zoological research from UCLA in June, 1941.

She was neither popular nor pretty. Stolid, uncommunicative, she built up a resentment against those she believed shunned her because of her race.

Talked to Yanks.

In July, 1941, Iva left for Japan. She went, she says, because an aunt she had never seen was ill. "I was dazed for weeks."

nese language school. On Pearl Harbor day she was at her uncle's home.

"I couldn't believe it," she said, "I was daed for weeks."

But Iva recovered enough to work for radio Tokyo as an announcer. Her job was to broadcast to American troops.

She was the only American among four women who made those broadcasts. Servicemen who heard her say she taunted them with stores of good times at home, suggestions their wives and sweethearts were unfaithful. Sometimes, they say, she foretold their next campaign.

Iva says she didn't do it, that she only introduced musical programs.

"I was sitting on the fence as far as the war was concerned," she said. "I didn't think I was disloyal."

The boys in the Aleutians dubbed her Tokyo Rose—a name she never used—and it stuck.

In 1945 she married Phillip D'Aquino, a Portuguese reporter for a Japanese news agency. She says this makes her a Portuguese national. Uncle Sam doesn't think so.

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars says she is 30. The record shows she was born in 1900. She went to Europe in 1929 and after 1933 lived in Germany. A musician, she was the typical expatriate, scornful of her native land.

Mildred Gillars was Berlin's highest-paid radio performer. She says everything she did "was of my own free will." She does not regard her broadcasts as treason. They were, instead, "an outlet for dramatic expression I had always sought."

Praises Hitler.

After the war she was arrested in Berlin, where she had been hiding in cellars. Well-dressed, dignified, she spent her time in prison playing casino with her guards. But she was unrepentant. When she was conditionally released on Christmas Eve, 1946, she said:

"The longer the peace lasts the more we realize that Hitler was and is correct."

Miss Gillars' mother went to Europe with her in 1929. The daughter says now she neither knows nor cares where her mother is. By contrast, Iva Toguri contacted her parents, now in Chicago, through the Red Cross in 1944. They had no idea she was Tokyo Rose.

They say they will welcome her home, even in disgrace, and stand by her in her trial. They can't believe she did it. If she did, they think, she was forced.

Mildred Gillars is more cynical. She says she knows the penalty for treason is death or life imprisonment.

"It makes no difference," she says. "I have lost everything anyhow."

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars.
Axis Sally.

Iva Toguri D'Aquino.
Tokyo Rose.

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N. Y. Daily Telegram
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'AXIS SALLY' RETURNING

Mildred E. Gillars, formerly of Portland, Me., on an Army transport plane at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, on her way to Washington for treason trial. During the war, she broadcast appeals to American soldiers to stop fighting.

Associated Press Radiophoto

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N. Y. Times
DATED AUG 21 1948

Leaving Frankfurt

Associated Press Radiophoto.
Mildred Gillars, Axis Sally.

Axis Sally Coming Home Today

Faces Arrest by U. S. Marshals on Charge of Treason for Her Berlin Radio Work.

Washington, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—United States marshals waited for Mildred Elizabeth Gillars to land from a trans-Atlantic plane today to greet her first return home in nineteen years with a treason warrant.

Miss Gillars—better known to G. I.s as Axis Sally—is being brought back from Frankfurt, Germany, to face a Federal Grand Jury here on charges she betrayed her native land by wartime broadcasts over Radio Berlin.

The 48-year-old native of Portland, Me., was located two years ago by American authorities in Berlin, living a precarious existence in the ruined cellars of the bombed-out German capital. She was arrested, but subsequently released to the American occupation zone on condition that she report every two weeks to United States Army authorities.

The Department of Justice, pointing out that a prosecution for treason requires exact evidence and at least two witnesses to the same overt act, said that the inquiry into Miss Gillars's radio activities had presented a prodigious task.

Went to Study Music.

Miss Gillars left the United States in 1929 to study music in France. She went to Germany in 19[illegible] the Depa[illegible] f Justice [illegible] with

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COPYING ROOM
N. Y. Sun
DATED AUG 21 1948
FORWARDED

U. S. MARSHALS AWAIT ARRIVAL OF AXIS SALLY

Continued from Page 1.

North Africa and Italy, where the troops gave her the names Axis Sally and Midge.

Her program, called "Home, Sweet Home," allegedly was intended to persuade American soldiers to lay down their arms. Justice officials say they also believe that Miss Gillars appeared on a series of radio programs after the Normandy invasion entitled "Survivors of the Invasion Front." These programs included recorded interviews with wounded American soldiers in Nazi prisoner of war camps, with strong emphasis on German "kindness."

Follows Tokyo Rose Case.

Miss Gillars's return to face prosecution follows by less than a week the announcement that Iva Toguri D'Aquino, 32-year-old Los Angeles-born Japanese-American, will be brought back from Japan shortly to answer treason charges in connection with the Tokyo Rose broadcasts. Mrs. D'Aquino's case will be considered by a Grand Jury at San Francisco.

During the past year the Government tried and convicted Douglas Chandler and Robert Best at Boston for radio broadcasts from Berlin. Both were found guilty of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Ezra Pound, American poet, who broadcast from Radio Rome, was brought back to face similar charges. A special Federal Grand Jury decided he was mentally unable to go through with the proceedings and he has since been confined to a sanitarium.

'Axis Sally' Flown Home To Face Treason Trial

FRANKFURT, Aug. 20 (AP)—"Axis Sally" left for the United States today to face trial for treason. She is Mildred D. Gillars, formerly of Portland, Me. During the war she broadcast appeals to American soldiers to stop fighting. She was arrested soon after American troops entered Germany, released briefly and then jailed again.

"Good bye Frankfurt," she said when boarding an army transport plane for Washington. She wore a flowing black fur cloak and black slacks.

Photographers' flash bulbs popped.

"This is quite a bombardment," she said. "But I'm used to them, you know—I mean bombs during the war."

She appeared in good health and spirits. Her face was tanned and her lips rouged. Her grey hair was combed back and tied with a ribbon.

She was accompanied on the C-54 Skymaster by a WAC officer. They took seats side by side.

(Picture on Page 1)

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Star
DATED AUG 22 1948

'AXIS SALLY' HERE FOR TREASON CASE

American Woman Alleged to Have Aided Nazis on Radio Sent to Jail to Await Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP)—The Nazi radio's wartime "Axis Sally," Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, returned to the United States today to face treason charges.

Miss Gillars, 47 years old, landed under guard in an Army plane at 1:25 P. M. (E. D. T.) at Bolling Field She had been flown from Frankfurt, Germany Charges against her could call for the maximum penalty of death.

Justice Department officials rushed her through customs and took her to the office of the United States Commissioner.

United States officials have charged that, as "Axis Sally," Miss Gillars attempted to stir up discontent among American troops with her broadcasts over the German radio.

She was taken from the plane by military police. The curious crowds and the reporters and photographers apparently did not disturb the gray-haired woman as she left the C-54 transport.

Miss Gillars' case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury soon, the Justice Department said. She is a native of Portland, Me., where she was born Nov. 29, 1900. Officials said she went to France to study in 1929 and left France for Germany in 1934.

She is alleged to have started broadcasting Nazi propaganda to England in 1940 for the Reich Radio Broadcasting Corporation. When the United States entered the war, officials said, she allegedly beamed her propaganda to American troops in North Africa and Italy.

Officials said "Axis Sally" often referred to herself as a "100 per cent American girl." She told Allied soldiers over the air that "this is a Jewish war and good honest-to-God American blood is being shed for it."

She will face a grand jury in-

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED AUG 22 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Lands at Washington For Her Treason Trial as a Nazi

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, the "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio during the war, was brought here from Frankfurt, Germany, by military airplane today and was immediately arraigned and held without bond on a charge of treason.

The forty-seven-year-old woman, whose delayed return to her native country has not been explained by either the Army or Justice Department, landed at Bolling Field here at 1:35 p. m. in an Army plane. She was guarded on the flight by WAC Warrant Officer Catharine Samaha.

She was at once rushed by an Army detail through customs and immigration inspection, and was taken into custody by two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Within an hour she had been arraigned before United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence on a formal complaint charging treason. It said that from Dec. 11, 1941, through May 6, 1945, from the German Reich "she did unlawfully, wilfully and treasonably adhere to the government of the German Reich, an enemy of the United States and did give to the said enemy . . . aid and comfort."

In holding Miss Gillars without bond, the commissioner set a preliminary hearing for Aug. 31. Meanwhile she will remain in the District of Columbia jail.

Miss Gillars, whose home was then given as Portland, Me., was "captured" in Berlin on March 20, 1946, and was released without explanation by the United States occupation authorities the following Dec. 24 with another American, Herbert Burgman, who also had made propaganda broadcasts for Germany during the war. On Jan. 22, 1947; American authorities reconsidered the Christmas Eve release and rearrested Miss Gillars in Frankfurt, where she has since been a prisoner.

Today, Miss Gillars told Commissioner Lawrence that so far as she knew she had no relatives in the United States. However,

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald-Tribune
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Axis Sally Returns

Associated Press wirephoto

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars leaving plane in Washington yesterday after arriving from Germany to go on trial for treason

Axis Sally

(Continued from page one)

J. M. Kelly jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, who will present the government's case against Miss Gillars to a Grand Jury, said she has a half-sister, Edna Mae Herrick, at Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Kelly informed the Commissioner that the sister will be brought to Washington.

The accused woman, who prior to her re-arrest in Germany last year was known to correspondents there as a woman who was always available for an interview, told reporters here that she had appeared as an actress in a Washington theater about sixteen years ago.

"It is very difficult to return under such circumstances, of course," she said. "I have been living in a country subject to a great deal of tragedy for the last nine years."

'Axis Sally' Flown In For Treason Trial

Associated Press Photo

ON HER WAY to Washington to stand trial for treason is Mildred D. Gillars, left, known to U. S. soldiers during the war as "Axis Sally." She broadcast sexy appeals to GIs to induce them to stop fighting. With her as she boarded an Army plane at Frankfort was WAC Warrant Officer Catherine Samaha.

Post Home News Special

Washington, Aug. 21—"Axis Sally" was expected to arrive here late today by air from Berlin to stand trial for treason, the Justice Dept. announced.

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 48, formerly of Portland, Me., is being brought here under Army guard to be handed over to the Justice Dept. for a grand jury investigation into charges that she aided and abetted an enemy of the U. S. from 1942-45.

GI's who listened to the langorous crooning of "Axis Sally" throughout the European campaign will be startled to learn that she is not the youthful glamor girl they pictured.

Her sexy and nostalgic singing broadcasts, popular with GI's, from Berlin Radio were interspersed with pleadings to them to "go home and forget this war."

Counterintelligence officers who arrested Miss Gillars in Berlin in January 1946 claim that she was the "toughest arrest" they had to make.

Miss Gillars was hidden by German friends after the surrender and was found in a Berlin suburb. She vigorously resisted arrest, using every method short of pulling a gun, according to a CIC officer who was there at the time.

Miss Gillars lived in Europe for sometime, was studying drama in Germany at the time of the German declaration of war on the U. S. She began broadcasting to the U. S. forces sometime in 1942.

U. S. Army files containing full details of the charges to be preferred against her have been transferred to the Justice Dept. Grand jury hearings will open here shortly.

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N. Y. Post Home News

DATED AUG 22 1948

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Axis Sally Held Here For Treason

CHARGED WITH TREASON—Axis Sally of the war years, who broadcast for the Nazis from 1940 to 1945 under that name but whose real name is Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, arrives in Washington.

Woman Who Broadcast For Nazi Faces Death Penalty If Convicted

Washington, Aug. 21 (U.P.)—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, who officials say was known to thousands of U. S. troops as the Nazi radio's propagandist, "Axis Sally," was charged with treason today.

The charge carrits a maximum penalty of death.

Miss Gillars was flown under gard to this country from Frankfurt, and was promptly arraigned on the treason charge before a U. S. Commissioner.

The 47-year-old spinster was charged formerly with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy as "Axis Sally" from Dec. 11 1941, through May 6, 1945. The complaint was read to her by U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

Her case will be investigated by a Federal grand jury. If an indictment is returned she will be brought to trial here.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED AUG 22 1948
N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Held Here for Treason

Continued from Page 1

After the formal charge was placed against her Miss Gillars was held without bond and sent to the District of Columbia jail. A prelimary hearing will be held Aug. 31.

The gray-haired native of Portland, Me., remained cool and outwardly unperturbed during the proceedings. She chatted easily with reporters but made no statement.

Jail 'Axis Sally' as a Traitor

Held Without Bail When She Hits Capital by Air from Germany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, known to thousands of U. S. troops as the Nazi radio's propagandist, "Axis Sally," was charged with treason today.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

Miss Gillars was flown under guard here from Frankfort, Germany, and promptly on her arrival arraigned on the treason charge before a U.S. Commissioner.

The spinster, 47, was charged formally with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy as "Axis Sally" from Dec. 11, 1941, through May 6, 194. The complaint was read to her by U.S. Commissioner Lawrence.

Her case will be investigated by a Federal grand jury. If an indictment is returned, she will be brought to trial here.

After the formal charge was placed against her, Miss Gillars was held without bond and sent to the District of Columbia jail.

A preliminary hearing will be held Aug. 31.

The complaint charged Miss Gillars from 1941 to 1945 did "unlawfully, wilfully and treasonably adhere to the government of the German Reich, an enemy of the U. S. and did give to the said enemy...aid and comfort."

The gray-haired native of Native of Portland, Me., remained cool and outwardly unperturbed during the proceedings. She chatted easily with reporters, but made no statement.

Miss Gillars said that—"So far as I know"—she has no relatives in the U. S. She was surprised, but apparently not interested, when she was told she has a half sister, Edna Mae Herrick, of Conneaut, O.

She told reporters that about 16 years ago she appeared in a stage play in a Washington theater.

"It is very difficult to return under such circumstances, of course," she said. "I have been living in a country subject to a great deal of tragedy for the last nine years."

Miss Gillars landed in an army plane at Bolling Field.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED AUG 2 : 1948
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'Axis Sally' Comes Home

HERE TO FACE TREASON CHARGE, (AP WIREphoto) Mildred E. Gillars (left), wartime's "Axis Sally," leaves plane in Washington with Warrant Officer Catherine Samaha, who accompanied her from Germany.

Sally Lands, Waits Trial For Treason

Washington D. C., Aug. 21 (AP). —Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 48-year-old American whom the GIs knew in Europe as Axis Sally of the Nazi radio, landed here from Frankfurt today to face a treason charge, which carries a maximum penalty of death.

Under Army guard during the flight, the silver-haired native of Portland, Maine, was led immediately to the office of U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

She was a lonely and dispirited figure as she heard Lawrence read the detailed charges of treason. After the preliminary hearing was continued until Aug. 31, FBI agents took her to the District of Columbia jail.

Disc Jockey Questioned.

Asked by reporters how it feels to be back in her native land, the former vivacious disc jockey, who is accused of playing soothing records to GIs in France and North Africa over the Berlin radio, said:

"Those are very big questions and they require very big answers and I can't say now."

When asked, she admitted that she appeared on the Berlin radio.

"I went to work on radio Berlin because I'm an actress," she added.

Arrested Two Years Ago.

Sally was arrested two years ago after being captured in a Berlin cellar. But after a short time she was released in the American occupation zone under the proviso that she report to Army authorities every two weeks.

The Justice Department, pointing out that a prosecution for treason requires exact evidence and at least two witnesses "to the same overt act," said that the inquiry into Miss Gillars' radio activities had presented a "prodigious task."

Miss Gillars left the U. S. in 1929 to study music in France. She went to Germany in 1934.

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N. Y. News

AUG 22 1948

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

New York Journal-American
B-L-Sun., Aug. 22, 1948 R

'AXIS SAL' BACK TO FACE TRIAL

Nazi Radio Star in Capital on a Charge of Treason

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP). —Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 47, who broadcast as "Axis Sally" over the wartime Nazi radio, was charged today with treason against her native land.

Miss Gillars, gray - haired spinster, was returned here today from Frankfurt, Germany, and immediately arraigned on the treason charge before U. S. Commisioner Lawrence.

She was held without bond and sent to the District of Columbia jail to await a preliminary hearing on Aug. 31.

COULD GET DEATH.

The formal complaint said that from Dec. 11, 1941, through May 6, 1945, from the German Reich she did "unlawfully, wilfully and treasonably adhere to the Government of the German Reich, an enemy of the United States and did give to the said enemy...aid and comfort."

Lawrence told her she was charged with a crime punishable by death. She said she had no attorney but expected to get one. She said that "so for as I know" she has no relatives in the United States.

John M. Kelly Jr., special Assistant Attorney General who will present the Government's case, said Miss Gillars has a half-sister, Edna Mae Herrick, living at Conneaut, O.

Kelly said the FBI will bring the sister to Washington. Miss Gillars seemed surprised, and not very interested, to learn she had a half-sister in this country.

'AXIS SALLY' BACK . . . MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, who gained ill fame as "Axis Sally" when she broadcast for the wartime Nazi radio, is a study in distasteful expression as she arrives in Washington. She was flown from Frankfurt, Germany, and was arraigned on a treason warrant shortly after here arrival in the capitol.

Wirephoto from AP.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal-American
DATE: AUG 22 1948

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'Axis Sally' Held in Jail Without Bail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP) —Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, a 47-year-old spinster, who the government says was the Nazi radio's wartime "Axis Sally," was held without bail in the District of Columbia jail today after being flown here from Germany.

She was arraigned on a treason charge before U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence.

After a preliminary hearing Aug. 31, her case will be investigated by a federal grand jury. If it indicts her, she will be brought to trial here.

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., maintained the calmness she displayed on her arrival at Bolling Field and at her arraignment.

She was surprised, but seemed not too interested, when informed that a half-sister, Edna Mae Herrick, 37, a housewife and dancing teacher, said at Conneaut, O., that she would go to Washington to aid her.

"I am sure that if she did anything treasonable against the United States she did it against her will," Mrs. Herrick said.

Officials said Miss Gillars went to France to study in 1929 and went on to Germany in 1934. She allegedly started broadcasting Nazi propaganda to England in 1940.

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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Star
DATED AUG 23 1948

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Axis Sally Gets Defense Counsel

John M. Holzworth, 59, grizzly bear hunter, art fancier and lawyer, announced today that he would aid in the defense of Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, Nazi radio's wartime Axis Sally, who was returned to the United States Saturday to face treason charges.

Mr. Holzworth, whose attempt to purchase the Dore art collection was interrupted last September when the Hotel Shelton accused him of passing two bad checks, said in Washington that New York interests had hired him to defend the 47-year-old woman.

He refused to name the New York interests or say who else would be associated with him in defending Axis Sally. He said, however, that Miss Gillars was penniless.

A preliminary hearing in her case will be held next Tuesday in Washington. She will face a federal grand jury along with Iva Toguri, who had broadcast over wartime Tokyo radio as Tokyo Rose.

Charges against them could call for the death penalty.

The government charged that Miss Gillars unlawfully, willfully and treasonably aided the Nazi government during the war attempting to demoralize American troops in the field with her radio broadcasts.

Mr. Holzworth recently sued the Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co. and Kaliski & Gabey, Inc., auctioneers, for $500,000, alleging that both firms had reneged on the Dore art deal.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED AUG 25 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

WILL AID 'AXIS SALLY'

Unidentified Interests Here Hire Lawyer to Defend Woman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Unidentified New York interests have hired a lawyer to defend "Axis Sally" against treason charges.

John M. Holzworth, of New York and Washington, said today that he would appear as one of the lawyers defending Mildred Gillars, known to American soldiers as Axis Sally.

Miss Gillars, he said, was "without a cent," but New York interests had communicated with him and said they would pay his fee. He would not name them, nor would he say who else would appear as defense lawyers.

Axis Sally was flown here from Frankfurt, Germany, by the Army Saturday and turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A preliminary hearing will be held Aug. 31.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED AUG 25 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Says Axis Sally Aided Army

Attorney Seeks Her Release For Giving Data on Red Plot

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (UP). —An attorney for Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, the Nazi radio's alleged "Axis Sally," said today she once received a clean bill of health from Army intelligence officers for giving them information on Communist espionage in the United States.

The attorney, John M. Holzworth, filed a petition in District Court demanding that the government show cause why Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., should not be released from jail. Mr. Holzworth contended that she is being held illegally. Miss Gillars was brought here from Germany last week and was held without bail by a United States Commissioner on treason charges.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED AUG 27 1948
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

ACT TO FREE 'AXIS SALLY'

Lawyers Say She Is German Citizen—Hearing Is Ordered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)— . . hearing was ordered today on a move to free Mildred E. Gillars, held in jail here as "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio. She is charged with treason.

Her lawyers contend she is a German citizen and is being held illegally.

Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech issued the order, directing the jail supervisor to show at a hearing Sept. 9 why Miss Gillars should not be freed on a writ of habeas corpus.

Meanwhile, the grand jury began hearing the Government's case against Miss Gillars. John M. Kelley Jr., special Assistant Attorney General, was the first witness. He said others will appear next week.

Miss Gillars was brought to Washington from Germany last week, accused of being the "Axis Sally" who urged American soldiers over the radio to quit fighting during the war.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED AUG 28 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Axis Sally' Hearing Opens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP) —The Government asked a Federal grand jury today for a treason indictment against Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, alleged "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio.

The 47-year-old former actress, a native of Portland, Me., is accused of stirring up discontent among U. S. troops overseas by belittling the U. S. war effort and telling them they were "fighting a Jewish war."

Her attorneys have petitioned Federal court to rule that the treason charge is illegal. The petition contends that she is a German citizen by virtue of marriage to a German national in 1940.

Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech ordered the superintendent of the Washington jail system to appear in court Sept. 9 to show why a writ of habeas corpus for her release should not be issued.

The Government charges that she went to work in 1940 for the Reich Broadcasting Corp., an official arm of the Nazi government.

After the U. S. A. entered the war, officials said, she broadcast over the German short wave radio to U. S. troops in North Africa and Italy.

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N. Y. Star

DATED AUG 20 1946
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

NEW YORK POST HOME NEWS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1948 16

U. S. to Ask High Bail for 'Axis Sally'

Washington, Aug. 31—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, allegedly "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio, faced a U. S. Commissioner in Washington today on charges of treason.

Her counsel, John M. Holzworth of New York, said he would request moderate bail for Miss Gillars, following a Grand Jury hearing at which her half sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, two former American prisoners of the Germans, and a radio expert testified.

Holzworth had previously been refused a writ of habeas corpus in a District Court. The writ was sought on the grounds that Miss Gillars had lost her American citizenship when she married a German in 1940 and could therefore not be charged with treason.

John M. Kelly Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, indicated that treason charges would be pressed, however.

The U. S. Commissioner, in view of the gravity of the charges, has said he is not prepared to fix bail at less than $100,000.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Post Home News
DATED AUG 3 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Sally' Lawyer Accuses U. S.; She Fires Him

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30 (U.P.). — Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, accused of treason as Axis Sally of the Nazi radio, today shed her attorney, John M. Holzworth, and he in turn accused Attorney General Tom Clark and U. S. attorneys of trying to have him removed from the case.

After Miss Gillars notified Holzworth that he is "completely without authority" to represent her, he promptly said he intended to stay in the case to the finish. He added that he acted with Miss Gillars' "hearty approval after long conferences with her in jail."

Scented Frame-Up.

Holzworth said he had "several scores" to settle with Clark and U. S. attorneys.

"When I was retained in the Axis Sally case I saw all the earmarks of another frame-up, including foisting an incompetent or dishonest lawyer on the accused," he said.

Holzworth was fired after he protested to Clark that her prosecution was a cover-up for the Administration's failure to track down Communist spies.

Postponement Asked.

Holzworth reportedly was retained for $2,000 by "interested New York parties."

Miss Gillars today asked U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence to postpone tomorrow's hearing on the treason charges. The Portland, Maine, woman said she is ill and wants medical attention.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED AUG 3 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

CHARGES KIDNAPING . . . Pictured in Washington today, MILDRED GILLARS, "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio, charged she was "kidnapped" from Germany and asked for a delay in her hearing on treason charges. The 47-year-old woman burst into tears when she appeared before U. S. Commissioner Lawrence and declared U. S. authorities had abducted her in Germany to bring her back to the United States.

International News Radiophoto.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal Amer.
DATED AUG 31 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis ~~Sally~~ Asks Medical Attention

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mildred E. Gillars, Axis Sally of the wartime Nazi radio, asked authorities to postpone today's scheduled hearing on the treason charges against her. In a letter to U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence, the Maine-born woman said she is ill and desirous of obtaining medical attention.

At the same time she asked Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech to provide her with proper medical "examination and attention, so that I may be able to conduct my defense in a composed state of mind."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
AUG. 3 1 1948
N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Case Fees Vexing to Witnesses

$5 a Day Too Low, Former War Prisoners Assert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—A group of ex-G. I.s carried to Capitol Hill today their complaint that they were better off financially as German war prisoners than as witnesses in the Axis Sally treason case.

Specifically, they complained they cannot live in Washington on the $5 a day allowed by the Department of Justice for food and board for witnesses.

A preliminary hearing in the case, that of Mildred Gillars, is to be held tomorrow. She is accused of broadcasting for the Nazis during the war when she was known to G. I.s as Axis Sally.

Three of the former soldiers, who said they spoke for twenty former war prisoners subpoenaed as witnesses in the grand jury investigation now in progress, asked Representative George W. Andrews, Democrat, of Alabama, to do something about the allowance. They were W. R. Chestnut, of Phoenix City, Ala.; Alan Tappenden, of Marquette, Mich., and Michael Evanick, of New York City.

Mr. Evanick estimated that it is costing him $20 a day to be a witness. Not only is he losing his daily pay from his regular job, he told reporters, but he is digging into his own resources, to meet Washington living expenses not covered by the $5 allowance.

The three said they have been in Washington since last Thursday.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED AUG 31 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y.

Axis Sally Ill, Asks Court Delay Hearing

Washington, Aug. 31 (U.P.)—Mildred E. Gillars, alleged "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio, asked authorities to postpone today's scheduled hearing on the treason charges against her.

In a letter to U. S. Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence, the Maine-born woman said she is ill and "desirous of obtaining medical attention."

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N. Y. Brklyn Eagle
DATED AUG 3 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SALLY SPY WITNESSES PROTEST $5 DAILY FEE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A group of ex-GI's carried to Capitol Hill today their complaint that they were better off financially as German war prisoners than as witnesses in the "Axis Sally" treason case.

Specifically, they complained, they can't live in Washington on the $5 a day allowed by the Justice Department for food and board for witnesses.

Three of them, who said they spoke for approximately twenty former war prisoners subpoenaed as witnesses in the grand jury investigation now in progress, asked Representative George W. Andrews, Democrat, of Alabama, to do something about it.

They were W. R. Chestnut, Phoenix City, Ala.; Alan Tappenden, Marquette, Mich., and Michael Evanick of New York.

Mr. Evanick estimated that it was costing him about $20 a day to be a witness. Not only was he losing his daily pay from his regular job, he told newsmen, but he was digging into his own resources to meet Washington living expenses not covered by the $5 allowance.

"We are crowded into boarding houses, cutting down on our meals and doing our own laundry trying to make ends meet, but it won't work," he said.

The three said they had been in Washington since last Thursday and still had not been called as witnesses.

"At this rate we'll all be broke before long," Mr. Evanick commented. "We were better off financially while we were prisoners, since our army pay kept on."

A District of Columbia court official said that an out-of-town witness received a $2 a day witness fee, $3 a day for food and lodging, plus his carfare here and back.

The scale for witnesses is set by law, he pointed out.

A preliminary hearing in the case, that of Mildred Gillars, is to be held tomorrow. She is accused of broadcasting for the Nazis during the war when she was known to G.I.'s as "Axis Sally."

Miss Gillars today rejected the services of Attorney John M. Holzworth in her defense against a treason charge.

Her sister, Mrs. Edna Ma[illegible] Herrick of Conneaut, Ohio, distributed copies of Miss Gillars' letters to Mr. Holzworth and Judge Richmond B. Keech saying that Mr. Holzworth was not her lawyer.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED AUG 31 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Axis Sally' Case Goes to Grand Jury

MILDRED E. GILLARS
Accused of Treason
International News Photo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (INS). —The U. S. initiated federal grand jury action today against Mildred E. Gillars on treason charges that she made pro-Nazi war broadcasts as "Axis Sally."

The government's arguments for an indictment are being presented by John M. Kelly Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General.

A Justice Department official indicated Miss Gillars will base her defense on a claim to have become a German citizen in 1940, prior to making the radio broadcasts.

The Justice Department said the 48-year-old Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., as yet has no attorney to defend her. She is in the District of Columbia jail.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal Amer.
AUG 28 1948
PAGE BY N. Y. DIVISION

Director, FBI

August 30, 1948

SAC, Newark

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS
TREASON
Bureau file #100-232559

Re Boston letter dated 7/13/48 requesting the Newark Office to locate and interview [redacted] b6 b7C

Contact at [redacted] indicates that [redacted] is presently residing [redacted]

A copy of a letter from the Director to Boston dated 6/30/48 is being furnished to the New York Office so that [redacted] may be interviewed as requested. [redacted] b7E

RJG:mac

cc [redacted] - Enclosure

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: September 1, 1948

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: AXIS SALLY
TREASON

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This is to advise that on [redacted] contacted this office and stated that, [redacted] he had been interviewed by a Special Agent, presumably of [redacted] regarding AXIS SALLY, and [redacted] said that the agent told him [redacted] said he wanted to notify the Bureau of [redacted] and said that he is employed by [redacted]

JWP:mac

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2-Week Delay for Sally; 'Railroad' Fear Calmed

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—Axis Sally of Nazi wartime radio fame today won a two-week postponement of treason proceedings and a promise of hospitalization.

Her hard exterior shattered for the first time since her arrival here, Mildred E. Gillars wept as she charged she had been "kidnaped" and was now "being railroaded."

U. S. Commissioner Cyril Lawrence promptly denied the allegations and added caustically: "You will not be railroaded. I can assure you we have in America a system of justice that does not permit anyone to be railroaded."

Mildred E. Gillars
Breaks down at hearing.

Sobbing, Miss Gillars protested: "But an American lawyer told me I would be railroaded!"

Attorney John M. Holzworth of 475 5th Ave., New York City, admitted it was he who advised Miss Gillars she was "being railroaded."

Doesn't Want Him.

He filed with Lawrence a formal protest against what he called a "well planned scheme to frame" Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Maine, on the treason charge. Holzworth claims Axis Sally is a German citizen.

But a half hour earlier, Federal Judge Richmond Keech had formally severed any connection between Holzworth and Axis Sally at her request.

Holzworth was indicted last year on a federal bad check charge. Referring to the trouble in his blast against federal handling of the Axis Sally case, he declared:

"The FBI had me indicted on a federal felony charge carrying penalties of a 10-year sentence and a $1,000 fine based on an alleged $25 bad check charge." He claimed that the Government used "perjured witnesses" and then dropped the case without disposing of it.

Today's brief hearing began after silver-haired Miss Gillars and her half-sister, Mrs. Edna May Herrick of Ohio, fell into each other's arms.

Commissioner Lawrence then explained to Miss Gillars that she was charged with treason.

"As I've told you before," she shouted, "I don't agree with you." She added quickly that she needed hospitalization. Lawrence said he would do everything he could to obtain it for her.

As Axis Sally started from the room, she whirled on Lawrence and began complaining that she had been "incarcerated 1½ years in Germany without being under arrest."

"Then I was brought here without even knowing where I was going, or without getting my apartment in order. As I understand it, that's kidnaping," she sobbed. "Now if I'm going to be railroaded....."

Lawrence interrupted to assure her that American justice was not of that variety. Miss Gillars was then returned to jail, where she is being held without bond.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED SEP 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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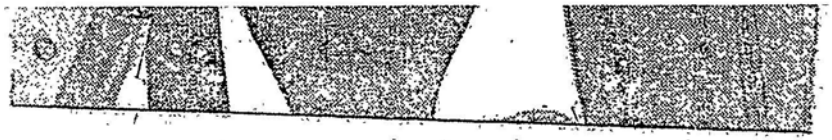

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED SEP 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

GILLARS HEARING DELAYED

'Axis Sally' and U. S. Both Ask Postponement to Sept. 14

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Cyril S. Lawrence, Federal Commissioner, today postponed until Sept. 14 a preliminary hearing for Mildred Elizabeth Gillars—"Axis Sally"—who is charged with treason.

Miss Gillars and John Kelly, Assistant Attorney General, asked the delay. The hearing was originally set for today. Mr. Kelly told Commissioner Lawrence that the Government will not finish presenting evidence against Miss Gillars to the grand jury until Sept. 8. Miss Gillars said she wished the continuance.

Commissioner Lawrence asked her if she wanted hospitalization. Crying, she replied:

"If you could arrange it, I would be very grateful."

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., has said that she is ill and "desirous of obtaining medical attention."

The treason charge arose from wartime broadcasts she is alleged to have made on behalf of the Nazi Government in Germany.

[illegible] Settled in London

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED: SEP 1 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally 'Mothered' Hoax in 1928

CAMDEN, Sept. 2 (INS). — "Axis Sally," silken-voiced Nazi propagandist of World War II, was the central figure of an "unwanted baby" hoax in Camden 20 years ago.

Mildred E. Gillars, who will be tried on treason charges, was only 18 when she placed an ad in a Camden newspaper appealing to "my husband lover, Charles Elliott, to come back to me."

She used the name of "Barbara Elliott."

She said her husband had abandoned her after a month and that she was an expectant mother.

Subsequently she wrote a suicide note, saying she planned to jump off a bridge at 2 p. m., the hour she had met "Charles."

"Charles" turned out to be an unemployed writer named John Ramsey. Barbara was revealed as Mildred Gillars, Broadway bit player.

Both had been promied $75 each to stage the stunt to publicize a German-made movie called "Unwanted Children."

They were given three-month suspended senteces.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal Amer.
DATED SEP 2 1948

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'Sally' Suspect In 1928 Hoax

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 1 (UP)—A page from "Axis Sally's" past game back to haunt her today.

A Justice Department spokesman in Washington confirmed that the woman who will be tried on a treason charge was the same Mildred E. Gillars who was the central figure in a gigantic hoax here 20 years ago.

The asserted Nazi propagandist of World War II was just 18 when she walked into a Camden newspaper office Oct. 18, 1928. She said she was "Barbara Elliott" and wanted to insert a want-ad pleading with "my husband and lover, Charles Elliott, to come back to me."

'Going to Have B-a-b-y'

Reporters jumped for what seemed a wonderful human interest story. They were told that the pretty girl and her Charles had fallen in love "the moment our eyes met." They were married, she said, and after a month of blissful married life, Charles walked out.

"A week later I discovered I was to bear his child," she said, weeping. "Charles would not have wanted the baby. I know what it is to be an unwanted child. Mine will not be born that way."

While the newspapers played up the "tragedy," "Barbara" wrote a suicide note.

Nation-Wide Hunt

In it, she carefully mentioned the time she would jump off the bridge. It was to be 2 p.m.—the hour at which she first met Charles. Police were at the bridge at 2 p.m., of course, and took her to jail for safe-keeping.

A nation-wide hunt was launched for the "husband."

Then Charles appeared at the jail. His supposedly grief-stricken young "bride" was burned up.

"What the hell kept you so long?" she asked him.

Charles turned out to be an unemployed writer, named Ramsey.

The true story came out. Barbara Elliott was really Mildred Gillars, of Portland, Me., a bit-player on Broadway. She and Ramsey were offered $75 to stage their stunt to promote a movie called *Unwanted Children.*

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Star
DATED SEP 2 194
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Reveal 'Unwanted-Child' Hoax by Axis Sally in 1928 in N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 1 (UP).—A page from "Axis Sally's" past came back to haunt her today.

A Justice Department spokesman in Washington confirmed that the woman who will be tried on a treason charge was the same Mildred E. Gillars, who was the central figure in a gigantic hoax here 20 years ago.

The sexy-voiced Nazi propagandist of World War II was just 18 years old when she walked into a Camden newspaper office Oct. 18, 1928. She said she was Barbara Elliott," and wanted to insert a want ad pleading with "my husband and lover, Charles Elliott to come back to me." She said she couldn't live without him.

Reporters jumped for what seemed a wonderful human interest story. They were told that the pretty girl and her Charles had fallen in love "the moment our eyes met." They were married, she said, and after a month of blissful married life, Charles walked out.

"A week later I discovered I was to bear his child," she said, weeping. "Charles would not have wanted the baby. I know what it is to be an unwanted child. Mine will not be born that way."

While the newspapers played up the "tragedy," "Barbara" wrote a suicide note.

In it, she carefully mentioned the time she would jump off the bridge. It was to be 2 p. m.—the hour at which she first met Charles.

Police were at the bridge at 2 p. m., of course, and took her to jail for safekeeping.

A nationwide hunt was launched for the "husband." Dozens of men sent their condolences to "Barbara," offering to finance her divorce and marry her. Messages poured in from sympathetic wives.

Then Charles appeared at the jail. His supposedly griefstricken young "bride" was burned up.

"What the hell kept you so long?" she asked him.

Charles turned out to be an unemployed writer named Ramsey.

The true story came out. Barbara Elliott was really Mildred Gillars, of Portland, Me., a bit player on Broadway. She and Ramsey were offered $75 to stage their stunt to promote a movie called "Unwanted Children."

Since neither of them had gotten their pay, the judge suspended three-months jail sentences and ordered them out of town.

Mildred Gillars' return ticket to New York was financed by the reporters she had fooled. They were glad to see her go.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED SEP 2 1948
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Sally Claims a Patriotic Side—Comforting PWs' Loved Ones

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Axis Sally will probably stake her defense against treason charges on the claim that as "Midge" she "patriotically" brought hope and comfort to thousands of frantic American parents and wives.

This developed today with the disclosure that Mildred Gillars, the Portland, Maine, native who faces a treason hearing here, was not only the tantalizing Radio Sally who urged American GIs to desert and go home—she was also Midge.

As Midge, the sympathetic-sounding gal who broadcast short-wave messages that Johnny or Harry was "safe" in a German camp, she was familiar to every U. S. radio ham.

Hundreds of them hung eagerly on her messages each evening and devoted all their spare time to relaying the information about captured GI's to their families.

It became one of the most unusual home-front enterprises of the war. Despite U. S. disapproval and despite efforts by Russia, Britain and U. S. to jam Radio Berlin, the hams huddled around their short wave sets and jotted down Midge's

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Mildred Gillars

messages to "Mom" or "Dotty" from imprisoned GIs.

They then notified the families to whom Midge had directed her information. Some relayed as many as 13,000 messages.

Comes to Sally's Defense.

Informed that Midge and Axis Sally were the same person, radio ham Irwin F. Bender of Harrisburg, Pa., rallied to Miss Gillars' defense.

"We have all wondered who that wonderful person was," he exclaimed, referring to Midge. "She was so cultured and displayed such sympathy that I am positive she is a fine, patriotic citizen who risked her life to help America."

Revealing that he has kept carbon copies of all her messages beamed to the U. S., Bender said: "If the truth were known about how she is being railroaded, wives and mothers of America whom she helped would rise up in righteous indignation."

But two other prominent hams emphatically disagreed with their colleague. E. E. Alderman of Dayton, Ohio, who has been credited with originating the relay hobby, exploded: "I am convinced that Midge was a traitor."

Calls It an Act.

"The names and addresses were part of a scheme to get Americans to listen to the rest of the propaganda stuff."

Agreeing, R. Sanford Lowe, 222 W. 77th St., New York City, said she "very definitely was not sending the messages for patriotic reasons."

"She doesn't even deserve to be called an American," he said. Lowe said he has saved enough of her propaganda messages, interspersed with the names and addresses of prisoners, to "convict her in almost any court."

Former Representative John J. O'Connor (D-N. Y.), who learned of his eldest son's capture via Midge and the hams, was surprised that Midge and Axis Sally were the same. He said he immediately wrote the Attorney General that he "wanted to be sure Midge was tried for treason and not for something else."

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Kin Defends 'Axis Sally'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP) —Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio, "firmly denies" she did anything to warrant the Government's treason charge against her.

So reports her half-sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, of Conneaut, O., after a week of daily visits to the accused woman's cell.

"Mildred firmly denies ever having been anything but an American," the 37-year-old Ohio dancing teacher said with tears in her eyes. "I know she is innocent . . ."

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SLIP FROM THE
Journal-American
DATED SEP 7 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. [illegible]

'Axis Sally' Is Indicted

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP)—A federal grand jury today indicted Mildred Elizabeth Gillars—"Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio—on charges of treason.

The 47-year-old Portland, Me., native is charged with making wartime propaganda broadcasts for the Germans in an indictment citing 10 instances of allegedly anti-U. S. broadcasts.

The broadcasts originated, the indictment charged, from Paris and Chartres, France; Hilversum, Holland, and Berlin.

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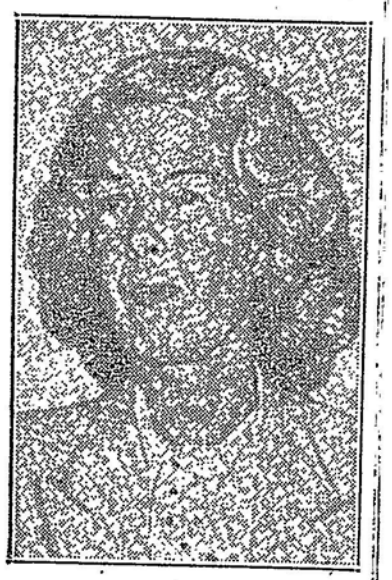
CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Post & Home News
DATED SEP 10 1943

U.S. Indicts Axis Sally As Traitor on Radio

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10 (U.P.).—A federal grand jury today indicted Mildred Elizabeth Gillars on treason charges for her wartime Axis Sally broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

The maximum penalty on conviction is death, but the trial judge could impose a jail term of not less than five years and levy a $10,000 fine. Loss of citizenship would be automatic.



Mildred Elizabeth Gillars
Accused of 10 specific acts.

Miss Gillars, 47, a native of Portland, Maine, is accused of trying to foment discontent among U. S. troops through her broadcasts.

The indictment accuses her of 10 specific treasonable acts. It charges she "knowingly, intentionally, willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and treasonably" adhered to the enemies of the United States—Hitler's Germany—and thereby violated her duty to her own country.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED SEP 11 1943
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. FBI~~

NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1948.

INDICTMENT CALLS AXIS SALLY TRAITOR

U. S.-Born Woman Accused of Aiding Nazis in Campaign of Psychological Warfare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—An American-born woman accused of broadcasting a series of "Home, Sweet Home" programs over the German radio to American troops in Europe was indicted for treason today.

Known to wartime GI's as "Axis Sally," the defendant is Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 47, a native of Portland, Me.

A Federal grand jury charged that Miss Gillars aided the German Government in its psychological warfare against the United States, not only to weaken the resistance of Americans at home but also "for the purpose of * * * weakening the fighting powers and the morale" of the United States troops overseas.

The ten-count indictment further accused her of violating her allegiance to the country of her birth and said she "knowingly, intentionally, willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and treasonably did adhere to the enemies of the United States."

Produced Radio Drama

Besides her "Home, Sweet Home" broadcasts, allegedly designed to whet the homesickness of American soldiers serving in North Africa, Italy and on the Western Front in Europe, the grand jury said Miss Gillars helped produce a radio drama entitled "Vision of Invasion."

The indictment said the "invasion" broadcasts, beamed from Berlin to United States troops abroad and to Americans at home, occurred between Jan. 1 and June 6, 1944. June 6 was D-Day in the Normandy invasion.

The jury's charge disclosed no details of the "invasion" drama but United States war correspondents who heard the broadcasts in England recalled that they conjured a picture of inevitable and frightful calamity that would strike Allied invasion forces.

According to the indictment, Miss Gillars broadcast for the Germans from Dec. 11, 1941, through May 8, 1945. Originating points were listed as Chartres and Paris in France; Hilversum in Holland, and Berlin.

Soldiers Recorded Messages

The indictment was made out in the name of "Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars."

It said the defendant persuaded captured American soldiers to record messages to their families and relatives "for the purpose of obtaining a large listening audience in the United States."

Instead of sending the American war prisoners' messages to their loved ones at home, the indictment said, Miss Gillars exploited them to "interject and weave" Nazi propaganda into the broadcasts.

Miss Gillars has been held in district jail here awaiting grand jury action since Aug. 21. She was arrested three years ago, cowering in the rubble of a bombed-out Berlin cellar, when American troops entered the German capital.

Army authorities released her a short time later, but the Justice Department subsequently took over the case for prosecution.

INDICTED FOR TREASON

Mildred Elizabeth Gillars
The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED SEP 11 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Indict Axis Sally as Traitor

Accused of Broadcasting Propaganda for Nazis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, the silver-haired "Axis Sally" of the Nazi Radio, was indicted here today for alleged treason.

A Federal grand jury charged her wartime broadcasts over Radio Berlin and other Nazi stations "were part and feature of the psychological warfare of the German government against the United States."

The jury said the broadcasts were made "with the intention" of:

1. "Weakening and destroying the confidence of U, S. citizens" in their government.
2. "Weakening civilian support of the U. S. war effort and inciting resistance against it."
3. "Destroying faith and good will" among the U. S. and her allies.
4. Weakening the "fighting powers and morale" of U. S. soldiers.

The indictment said the broadcasts were made between Dec. 11, 1941, and May 8, 1945. It noted Miss Gillars' American citizenship and charged:

"In violation of her duty of allegiance, she knowingly and treasonably adhered to the enemies of the United States."

The 47-year-old native of Portland, Me., has been in jail here since Aug. 21. She was brought from Frankfurt, Germany, under U. S. Army escort.

Between June and September, 1944, the indictment charged, Miss Gillars persuaded U. S. prisoners of war to record messages to their relatives in the U. S. which later were used as Nazi propaganda.

Mildred Gillars... indictment charged her with 10 treasonable acts growing out of "Axis Sally" broadcasts.

(International Photo)

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N.Y. Mirror

DATED 9-13-48

Jurors Indict 'Axis Sally' as Traitor to U. S.

10 Counts Listed for Her War-Time Broadcasts; Penalty Could Be Death

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP).—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted Miss Mildred Elizabeth Gillars on treason charges for her war-time "Axis Sally" broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

The maximum penalty is death. But the trial judge may order a jail term of not less than five years and levy a $10,000 fine. Loss of citizenship would be automatic.

Miss Gillars, forty-seven, a native of Portland, Me., was accused of trying to foment discontent among American troops through her broadcasts for the Nazi radio.

The indictment accused her of ten specific treasonable acts. It said she "knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously and treasonably" adhered to the enemies of the United States—Hitler's Germany—and thereby violated her duty to her own country.

Miss Gillars was flown back to the United States two weeks ago under Army escort and has been held in the district jail since then.

The grand jury heard evidence against her for the last ten days. As required by law, at least two witnesses testified to each treasonable act of which she was accused.

The indictment charged that Miss Gillars, a former actress who had been in Europe for several years before the war, took a job with the government-controlled German radio broadcasting company "with the intent of participating in the psychological warfare of the German government against the United States."

Part of her work, it said, involved radio speeches and recordings which were broadcast to American troops in French North Africa, Italy, France and England.

She also obtained recorded messages from American prisoners of war held by the Germans to build up a large audience in the United States, the indictment said.

Miss Gillars, it went on, knew her broadcasts were [illegible] to "weaken civilian ... support of the ... effort of the U. S., and incite resistance against it; destroy faith and good will among the U. S. and her Allies and weaken the fighting powers and the morale of soldiers in the armed forces of the U. S."

Miss Gillars used the name "Midge" in her broadcasts. The U. S. soldiers who heard her in North Africa and Europe called her "Axis Sally."

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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED 9-11-48
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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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"AXIS SALLY": Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, born in Portland, Me., went to Germany in 1934 to study music. She decided to stay there. After Germany declared war on the United States, she volunteered her services to the German radio. Three times a day for three years she broadcast music and anti-war propaganda to American troops. The soldiers called her "Axis Sally." In March, 1946, "Axis Sally" was arrested in Berlin by U. S. officials. For a little over two years she was in and out of German jails. Then, last month, she was sent back to the United States. Last week Miss Gillars, 47, was indicted for treason by a Federal grand jury in Washington. Miss Gillars said she was innocent. When she was first arrested she had protested that she was only trying to warn American soldiers "against England and the Jews." She said: "Oh, if only those poor GI's had realized what was going on."

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FROM THE Times
SEP 12 1946
N. Y. DIV(30)

Jury Indicts 'Sal' Suspect

Mildred Gillars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP) —A federal grand jury today indicted Mildred Elizabeth Gillars on treason charges for her alleged wartime "Axis Sally" broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

The maximum penalty is death, but the trial judge may order a jail term of not less than five years and levy a $10,000 fine. Loss of citizenship would be automatic.

The 47-year-old spinster, a native of Portland, Me., and a one-time actress, was accused of trying to foment discontent among U. S. troops through her broadcasts for the Nazi radio.

The indictment accused her of ten specific treasonable acts. It said she "knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and treasonably" adhered to the enemies of the U. S. A. Hitler's Germany — and thereby violated her duty to her own country.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

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DATED SEP 12 1948

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JTG:RAA

[redacted]

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 16, 1948

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Transmit the following Teletype message to: SAC, NEWARK
SAC, BOSTON (URGENT)

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REBULET JUNE THIRTIETH, FORTY EIGHT, TO BOSTON, COPY OF WHICH WAS FORWARDED BY NEWARK ON AUGUST THIRTIETH, WHEREIN INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] IS REQUESTED. CONTACT AT RESIDENCE OF [redacted] REFLECTS [redacted] IS BELIEVED TO BE EMPLOYED AT [redacted] IN THE EVENT HE IS NO LONGER IN [redacted] HIS LOCATION CAN BE FURNISHED BY [redacted] ATTEMPT TO LOCATE [redacted] FOR INTERVIEW AND IN THE EVENT HE IS NO LONGER WITHIN [redacted] TERRITORY REQUEST [redacted] ASCERTAIN HIS WHEREABOUTS [redacted]

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SCHEIDT

1 copy sent

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 5:39 M Per _____

[redacted]

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TRIAL OF 'AXIS SALLY' SET

Court Names Nov. 15—Accused Would Have Truman Appear

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Orders were issued today that Mildred Elizabeth Gillars stand trial Nov. 15 on a charge of treason growing out of German propaganda broadcasts known to GI's as the "Axis Sally" program. Her attorney, James J. Laughlin, said he wanted to call President Truman as a witness.

Born forty-eight years ago in Portland, Me., Miss Gillars pleaded innocent to the indictment accusing her of giving "aid and comfort" to enemies of the United States during the war.

District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire issued today's order and set Nov. 15 as a tentative trial date, but Mr. Laughlin objected on the ground that he needed more time to prepare Miss Gillars' defense. He suggested Jan. 21 as the date.

"We will need President Truman as a witness," Mr. Laughlin told the judge. "You see, he goes out of office the day before."

(Mr. Truman would leave office on Jan. 20 if defeated in the national election.)

Mr. Laughlin did not say why he wanted to call the President.

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SEP 27 1948
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED SEP 25 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Treason Denied By 'Axis Sally'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UP). —Mildred E. Gillars, the "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio, today pleaded innocent to charges of treason.

She was denied bail. Trial date was set for Nov. 15 by Federal Justice Matthew McGuire.

The court rejected a defense request for a Jan. 21 date for trial. The attorney, James J. Laughlin, said he would need President Truman as a witness.

Miss Gillars, 47, a native of Maine, is accused of aiding Nazi psychological warfare by broadcasts beamed to American troops in Italy, French North Africa and this country.

These broadcasts, the Government charges, were designed to disrupt troop morale.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal American
SEP 24 1948
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Axis Sally Hints She'll Call Truman

Mildred Gillars leaving court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24 —Silver-haired Axis-Sally pleaded innocent today to charges of wartime treason and indicated she would attempt to call President Truman as a witness. The trial date for Mildred Gillars, 47, who broadcast propaganda for Berlin during the war, was set for Nov. 15. Justice Matthew G. McGuire refused a request that the treason trial be postponed until Jan. 21 after attorney James J. Laughlin declared: "We'll need President Truman as a witness and he goes out of office the day before."

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DATED SEP 25 1948
FOR N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally, Denied Bail, Plans To Call Truman as Witness

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mildred E. Gillars, the Axis Sally of the Nazi war time radio, today pleaded innocent to charges of treason.

Miss Gillars, 47-year-old native of Maine, stood almost motionless while a clerk in the Federal Court of Justice, Matthew F. McGuire, read the 10-count indictment charging her with willfully, feloniously and treasonably adhering to the enemies of the United States in time of war."

"How do you wish to plead?" the clerk asked.

"Certainly not guilty," Miss Gillars said.

She was denied bail, as the court pointed out that "treason is a non-bailable offense." Trial date was set for Nov. 15.

Her attorney, James J. Laughlir said he would need President Truman as a witness.

Miss Gillars is accused of aiding the Nazi psychological warfare by broadcasts beamed to American troops in Italy, French North Africa and this country.

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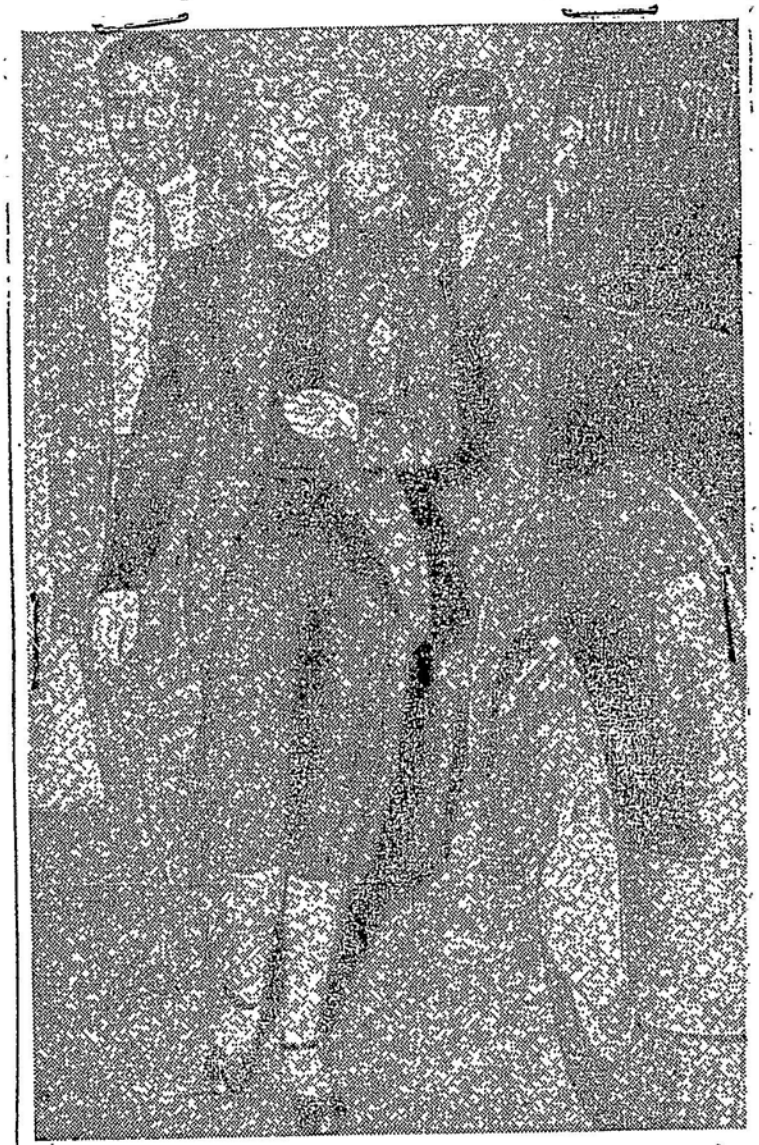
Sally Goes Back to Jail



Acme Telephoto.

Mildred E. Gillars, better known as Axis Sally, as she left Federal Court in Washington yesterday after pleading innocent to charges of treason. She was denied bail and trial was set for Nov. 15.

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N. Y.
DATED SEP 25 1948
FORWARDED TO N. Y. DIVISION

b7E

Director, FBI

December 3, 1948

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, wa. Axis Sally
TREASON

On 12/1/48, this office received a telephonic communication from [redacted] New York City. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D stated that [redacted]

The above information is forwarded for the Bureau's attention.

cc Washington Field
Pittsburgh

JTC:MJC

[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

[redacted] b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Cleveland, Ohio	11/15/48	10/21,22/48	ROBERT G. PUMPHREY bjr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was, "Axis Sally," Mildred Elizabeth Sisk	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Probate Court records, Mansfield, Ohio, contain no information concerning subject or ROBERT BRUCE GILLARS. Mansfield Health Department produces death certificate of "R. B. GILLARS" on April 4, 1927, listing wife as "MAY GILLARS" but no information regarding children. Buried at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Attending physician, funeral director, and hospital records checked with negative results.

- MUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-232559.

Letter from Bureau to Cleveland dated October 13, 1948.

DETAILS: At Mansfield, Ohio:

Mr. W. R. GOODENOUGH, Deputy Clerk, Richland County Probate Court, advises that a search of his records of Administration, Marriages, Guardians, and Adoptions, fail to reflect any information concerning the subject or ROBERT BRUCE GILLARS. He said the probate of such estate might have been performed at the place where the individual was buried.

[redacted] Miss MARTHA A. MC FARLAND, Registrar, City Board of Health, produced a death certificate in the name of "R. B. GILLARS" attesting to his death at Mansfield General Hospital on April 4, 1927. His occupation b7E

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: F.B.I. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [redacted] DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau N. Y. C.
3 - Washington Field
2 - Philadelphia (Encl.)
2 - Cleveland

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 13 1948
CINCINNATI FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

[redacted] b7E

was listed as a dentist, his residence at 3½ N. Main Street, Mansfield, his marital status as "Divorced," his wife's name as "MAY GILLARS," and his date and place of birth as July 15, 1876, in Pennsylvania. The person furnishing this information was listed as EDNAH MAE GILLARS (relationship not indicated) 120½ W. Ash, Piqua, Ohio. The attending physician was Dr. W. E. WYGANT, the funeral director was PHILIP WAPPNER, and the place of burial was at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on April 9, 1927. A certified copy of this death certificate is being retained in the Cleveland files for possible future reference.

The following individuals advised they possess no records or recollection of ROBERT BRUCE GILLARS insofar as his personal history is concerned:

Dr. W. E. WYGANT, 18 No. Mulberry Street b6 b7C
WILLIAM WAPPNER, Wappner Funeral Home, N. Diamond Street
MARGARET H. FRANTZ, Record Clerk, Mansfield General Hospital
[redacted] Mansfield Credit Bureau.

ENCLOSURE:

To Philadelphia: One copy of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney b6 b7C
General [redacted] dated October 5, 1948.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CE. 5.0.

[redacted]

b7E

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Pottsville, Pennsylvania:

Will examine the records of the Probate Court to determine if there are any records concerning the estate of ROBERT BRUCE GILLARS; and, if such records exist, secure certified photostatic copies of "Proof of Heirs", or similar document, for transmittal to the Bureau.

[redacted] b7E

and would visit Dr. GILLARS on occasion. Dr. GILLARS'S home was originally in Conneaut, Ohio, and his wife stayed there while he practiced in Piqua. Mrs. HOMER could furnish no information regarding any divorce between the GILLARS.

ALICE KITZEL, Piqua High School, checked the name of subject against the school records with negative results. She located a record for EDNA MAE GILLARS which reflected that she had had one year in high school in Conneaut, Ohio. She entered Piqua High School in September, 1924, and graduated June, 1927. Her date of birth was listed as July 21, 1907, with no place of birth listed.

AT TROY, OHIO

RICHARD R. SHIPLEY, 413 South Clay Street, recalled Dr. GILLARS and stated that he was in business with him from 1922 through 1924. He also said that Dr. GILLARS came from Conneaut, Ohio, and that his wife remained there while Dr. GILLARS worked in Piqua. SHIPLEY described GILLARS as a very unstable person addicted to the use of anesthesia and liquor. This was the reason that the business dissolved in that Dr. GILLARS went on an extended drunken spree and drew numerous checks on the firm's banking account. Dr. GILLARS left Piqua and his wife then went to Piqua to dissolve the business. SHIPLEY said that, to his knowledge, although he had no definite information to that effect, subject was born in Conneaut, Ohio, and that she would at the present time be approximately 45 years of age. His contact with her was limited because at the time she was attending an eastern women's school studying dramatics, and visited her father on infrequent occasions.

SHIPLEY could furnish no information regarding the GILLARS getting a divorce, nor that subject was other than a true daughter of Dr. GILLARS.

SHIPLEY subsequently recontacted the writer and stated that he thought the eastern school referred to above was Vassar.

The records of the Miami County, Ohio Court were searched and failed to reveal any reference to a divorce action between the GILLARS.

ENCLOSURES: TO NEW YORK CITY

1. One copy of photostatic report from the Department of Justice to Bureau dated November 22, 1948.

2. One copy of report of Special Agent ROBERT G. PUMPHREY dated November 15, 1948 at Cleveland.

– REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN –

[redacted] b7E

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

Will check the records of Vassar College to ascertain if subject, using either of her names, attended that school. If so, will obtain all background information contained therein and set out appropriate leads to verify same. [redacted] b7E

[redacted] If documents are located which refer to the subject demonstrating her relationship to R. B. GILLARS or setting forth the subject's date and place of birth, or true name at the time of birth, certified copies of such documents should be obtained and furnished to the Criminal Division.

The Department has requested that this investigation be handled in an expedite manner.

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

One copy of this report is being designated for the Cleveland Division inasmuch as a lead for that Division to conduct the appropriate investigation at Conneaut, Ohio was previously set forth by teletype.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD FILE NO. [redacted] b7E

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	1-4-49	12-14,16,22,31-48	STANLEY H. MENDELSOHN JCL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.: "Axis Sally," Mildred Elizabeth Sisk	TREASON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject not well known in Piqua, Ohio. R. B. GILLARS formerly a practicing dentist in Piqua, leaving there in 1924. Acquaintance believes that subject born in Conneaut, Ohio, and attended Dramatic School at Vassar College. No record of divorce, Miami County, Ohio.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-232559

Report of Special Agent ROBERT G. PUMPHREY dated December 11, 1948 at Cleveland, Ohio.

DETAILS: AT PIQUA, OHIO

It was ascertained that 120 West Ash Street is the office address of HENRY KAUFMAN, D.D.S.

Dr. KAUFMAN was interviewed and stated that he has been at this location for approximately fifteen years and recalled that a dentist named GILLARS had at one time occupied the same office. He suggested that THELMA HOMER, 226 East Main Street, be contacted inasmuch as he recalled that she had worked for Dr. GILLARS.

THELMA HOMER advised that she had been employed by Dr. GILLARS while he was in a partnership with her uncle, RICHARD R. SHIPLEY, Troy, Ohio. She recalled that subject's sister, EDNA MAE GILLARS, attended the Piqua High School and that subject attended an eastern school

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES b7E

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5-Bureau
3-Washington Field [redacted]
2-New York (AMSD) Enclosures - 2
1-Cleveland (Info.)
2-Cincinnati

F. B. I.
JAN 6 1949
N. Y.
ROUTED TO

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-39085-1

NEW YORK 33 FROM WASHINGTON 12 7-11 PM

SAC

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REREPORT SA STANLEY H. MENDELSOHN, CINCINNATI, JANUARY FOUR LAST. DEXXX DISREGARD LEAD. DEPARTMENT ADVISES ISSUE RE BIRTH OF SUBJECT SETTLED.

HOOVER

WFC ADVISED

HLD LPLS

[redacted] b7E

F. B. I.
JAN 12 1949
N. Y. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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JANUARY 14, 1949

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. [illegible]AN
MR. COLLIER
MR. CRANVILLE
MR. KURTZ
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
MR. NEASE
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. RING
MR. SHANNON
MR. TOLSON
MR. WATSON
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

FD-36

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD, URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA., TREASON. DURING INTERVIEW THIS DATE

[redacted] IT DEVELOPED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

CC: [redacted]

JTG:APK

[redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Chief Clerk:
SCHEIDT Close Case on this. b7E

Sent _____ M Per [redacted]

PAGE TWO

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[redacted] NO INTERVIEWS HAVE BEEN CON-

DUCTED AT THIS TIME [redacted]

[redacted]

SCHEIDT

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HOLD PLS

JAN 1 4 1949

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 74 14 10-37 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA., TREASON. DURING INTERVIEW [redacted]

[redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

b7E

[redacted]

Install Earphones At Axis Sally Trial

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Axis Sally treason trial gets under way in U.S. District Court here today.

The treason charge against Mildred E. Gillars, 48, a native of Portland, Maine, grew out of the German propaganda broadcasts known to GIs as the Axis Sally program. She also is referred to in the 10-count indictment as Mildred Elizabeth Sisk.

If convicted, the woman faces a possible death sentence. The minimum penalty is five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

The courtroom of Judge Edward M. Curran was equipped with about 40 sets of earphones in advance of the trial's opening. The explanation was that the prosecutors plan to play Nazi propaganda records that could not be heard clearly without them.

The indictment charges the defendant made broadcasts for the Nazis from Dec. 11, 1941 through May 8, 1945.

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TECHNICAL UNIT

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F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO Genco | FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED JAN 24 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Treason Trial Of 'Axis Sally' Opens Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP) —"Axis Sally" goes on trial for her life in U. S. District Court here tomorrow.

Mildred Gillars

The jury must decide:

Did "Axis Sally" commit treason—a crime carrying a maximum penalty of death—by broadcasting for the Nazis while the U. S. and Germany were at war with each other? A 10-count indictment alleges that she did.

Or did she work for the welfare of this country and give many American mothers and fathers the first word that their sons were in German prisons and hospitals? Her attorney says that will be her contention.

In the indictment she is "Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars," a native of Portland, Me. She is 48 and silver-haired, not the young and beautiful woman soldiers imagined they were listening to.

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ADMIN
HIGH SUPERVISOR
PROS. ATTY CLERK
TRAL. ADMIN

b7E

F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Gerco | FILE

N. Y.
DATED JAN 24 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Axis Sally' Goes on Trial

Post Home News Special

Washington, Jan. 24—"Axis Sally," a tired, graying woman totally unlike the beautiful young woman GIs envisioned when they heard her wartime broadcasts for the Nazis, goes on trial today on charges of treason in U. S. District Court.

The charge against Mildred E. Gillars, 48, a native of Portland, Me., grew out of the German propaganda broadcasts known to GIs as the "Axis Sally" program. She also is referred to in the 10-count indictment as Mildred Elizabeth Sisk.

'AXIS SALLY'

Faces Death Sentence

If convicted, the silver-haired defendant faces a possible death sentence. The minimum penalty for treason is five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

The court room of Judge Edward M. Curran was equipped for the trial with about 40 sets of earphones. Prosecutors planned to play Nazi propaganda records that could not be heard clearly without them.

All space went to prospective jurors, court officials, lawyers and reporters.

James J. Laughlin, Washington criminal lawyer, who is chief defense counsel, estimated the trial would last about two months.

The chief prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., thus far has identified only one of his witnesses—Hans von Richter, described as a high official of the German radio. Von Richter testified in the trials in Boston of Douglas Chandler and Robert Henry Best, both convicted of treason for their wartime broadcasts over the Nazi radio. Chandler and Best received life sentences.

Self-Styled Actress

Miss Gillars, a self-styled actress, has made several brief court appearances since being flown here from Frankfurt, Germany, Aug. 21. In her last appearance, Sept. 24, she stood motionless for 12 minutes during the reading of the indictment accusing her of giving aid and comfort to this country's enemies during the war. Then she was asked how she wished to plead.

"Certainly not guilty," she replied in a low voice.

Army officials found her in Berlin more than two years ago, living in cellars and grubbing out a precarious living. She was released, but re-arrested when the Justice Dept. took over the case.

The indictment charges she made broadcasts for the Nazis from Dec. 11, 1941, through May 8, 1945.

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F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Mrs. | FILE:

DEFENDANT UPON THE
N. Y. Post & Home News
DATE: JAN 24 1949

Axis Sally to Begin Fight for Life Today

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23 (AP).—Axis Sally goes on trial for her life in U. S. District Court here tomorrow. The jury must decide:

Did Axis Sally commit treason, a crime carrying a maximum penalty of death, by broadcasting for the Nazis during the last war? A 10-count indictment alleges that she did.

Reveals Her Defense.

Or did she work for the welfare of this country and give many American mothers and fathers the first word that their sons were in German prisons and hospitals? Her attorney says that will be her contention.

In the indictment she is Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, a native of Portland, Maine. But to GIs who heard her broadcasts, Axis Sally is her only name.

She is 48 and silver-haired, not the young and beautiful woman soldiers imagined they were listening to.

Axis Sally
Traitor or not?

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F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Gerco | FILE:

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. News
DATED JAN 24 1949

Nazi Radio's Axis Sally Faces Capital Court on Treason Count

Washington, Jan. 24 (U.P.)—Mildred E. Gillars, the Nazi Radio's Axis Sally, goes on trial here today on a charge of treason.

The sultry-voiced native of Portland, Me., is accused of aiding the enemy through broadcasts in which she allegedly called on American GIs to lay down their arms. If convicted she faces a maximum penalty of death.

The trial before Federal Judge Edward M. Curran is expected to last several weeks.

The Government plans to play recordings of some of Miss Gillars' broadcasts which were beamed to GIs in North Africa and Italy.

An elaborate system of earphones has been set up so that the judge, the jurors, the attorneys and the press may hear the recordings. This was done because of the poor reception on some of the shortwave broadcasts.

The 48-year-old defendant has been held without bail in district jail here since her forced return from Germany last August.

Although Americans who were taken prisoners by the Germans remember Miss Gillars as a shapely brunette, her hair is now silvery gray.

The prosecution plans to present witness brought from Germany and Holland, as well as a number of American war veterans who met Miss Gillars while they were Nazi prisoners of war.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin said he may call Gens. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar N. Bradley, the two top American commanders in Europe during the war.

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JAN 27 1949
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CLIPPED FROM THE
N. Y. Brooklyn-Eagle
DATED JAN 24 1949

Axis Sally Goes on Trial For Treason

By CHARLES B. SEIB

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (INS)—Mildred E. Gillars, "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio, goes on trial today to determine whether her broadcasts constituted treason against the United States.

The trial of the gray-haired 48-year-old former actress from Portland, Maine, is believed to be the first civil treason trial ever to be held in Washington.

Selection of a jury was scheduled to get underway this morning in a federal courtroom given the atmosphere of a miniature United Nations hall by a complicated installation of earphones for judge, jury, lawyers and reporters.

The earphones—40 sets of them—were installed so the jurors and others can hear recordings of "Axis Sally broadcasts the Government has labeled "treasonable."

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F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO Lenco FILE

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Journal American
DATED JAN 24 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

TRIAL STARTS . . . MILDRED E. GILLARS, "Axis Sally," who goes on trial today in Washington on a 10-count indictment alleging she committed treason when she broadcast for the Nazis during the war. She is shown at the time of her arrest. *(Story on Page 3.)* AP Photo.

'Axis Sally' Goes on Trial Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—"Axis Sally" goes on trial for her life in U. S. District Court here tomorrow.

The jury must decide:

Did "Axis Sally" commit treason—a crime carrying a maximum penalty of death—by broadcasting for the Nazis during the last war? A 10-count indictment alleges she did.

Or did she work for the welfare of this country and give many American parents the first word that their sons were in German prisons and hospitals? Her attorney says that will be her contention.

In the indictment she is "Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars," a native of Portland, Me. But to GIs who heard her broadcasts, "Axis Sally" is her only name.

She is 48 and silver-haired, not the young and beautiful woman soldiers imagined.

James J. Laughlin, who has figured in many of Washington's most publicized criminal trials, is chief defense counsel. Opposing him will be John M. Kelley, Jr., as prosecutor.

Laughlin said he believes the trial can be finished "within two months."

As in other treason trials since the end of World War II, witnesses will be brought from Germany to testify for the Government. The only witness from Germany so far identified by the Justice Department is Hans Von Richter, once an official of the German radio. He testified in the Boston trials of Douglas Chandler and Robert Henry Best, both convicted of treason for their Nazi broadcasts. They got life sentences.

Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars...Faces possible death sentence.

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F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Genco
FILE:

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED JAN 24 1949

Faces Court

Associated Press Photo.
Mildred Gillars.

Axis Sally Treason Trial Opens

U. S. Court Room Equipped With 40 Sets of Earphones—Records May Be Played.

Washington, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Axis Sally treason trial gets under way in the United States District Court here today.

The treason charge against Mildred E. Gillars, 48, a native of Portland, Me. grew out of the German propaganda broadcasts known to G. I.'s as the Axis Sally program. She also is referred to in the ten-count indictment as Mildred Elizabeth Sisk.

If convicted, the silver-haired defendant faces a possible death sentence. The minimum penalty for treason is five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Equipped With Earphones.

The court room has been equipped with about forty sets of earphones in advance of the trial's opening. The unofficial explanation was that the prosecutors plan to play Nazi propaganda records that could not be heard clearly without them. The earphones were for the trial judge, other court attaches, jurors and news reporters.

James J. McLaughlin, chief defense counsel, has said that he expects considerable difficulty in selecting a jury and estimated that the trial would last about two months.

The chief prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., declined to predict how long the trial might last or how many witnesses he would call.

So far the prosecution has identified only one of its witnesses—Hans von Richter, described as a high official of the German radio. Von Richter testified in the trials in Boston of Douglas Chandler and Robert Henry Best, both convicted of treason for their wartime broadcasts over the Nazi radio. Chandler and Best received life sentences.

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JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Sun
JAN 24 1949

b7E

[redacted]

Axis Sally Goes on Trial, Judge Asks 'Fairness'

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, the Axis Sally of the Nazi radio, opened today amid signs there may be difficulty in getting a jury.

The native of Portland, Me., is accused of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" by broadcasting appeals to American troops to lay down their arms.

If convicted, she would face penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran opened the trial by telling prospective jurors "this women is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury."

During his preliminary mass questioning of a panel of 110 prospective jurors who filled the courtroom, four men and three women admitted they already had formed opinions as to the woman's guilt or innocence.

Such an admission would be expected to disqualify them.

Seven veniremen rose when the court asked if there were any members of the Jewish race among the prospective jurors. Eleven others admitted they spoke or read German.

Acme Photo.

Mildred E. Gillars . . . known to GI's as "Axis Sally."

The trial is expected to last several weeks.

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[redacted]

F. B. I.
JAN 27 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Lenco | FILE:

World Telegram
JAN 24 1949

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

"Axis Sally," Mildred E. Gillars, in Washington yesterday.
Associated Press Wirephoto

AXIS SALLY JURY CHOSEN IN 5 HOURS

Six Men, Six Women Warned to Be Impartial—U. S. Will Reproduce Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UP)—The treason trial of Mildred Gillars, "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio, opened today before a jury of six men and six women who were admonished sternly to be impartial.

Selection of the jury took five hours, then Federal Judge Edward M. Curran recessed the trial until tomorrow morning after warning the jurors to read no newspapers and listen to no news broadcasts until they returned a verdict. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Miss Gillars, 48-year-old native of Portland, Me., heard the judge tell the jurors:

"This woman is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury."

Defense attorneys rejected twenty persons before the twelve jurors and two alternates were empaneled. The court excused four others on grounds of prejudice or objection to capital punishment.

Could Get Five Years to Death

If convicted, Miss Gillars would face penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death. She is accused of giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" in World War II by broadcasting appeals to United States troops to lay down their arms and enjoy the comforts of life in a Nazi prison camp.

John M. Kelley Jr., special assistant to Attorney General Tom Clark, will outline the Government's case tomorrow.

The first prosecution witnesses may be Adelbert Houben and Hans Von Richter, former high officials of the Nazi shortwave radio propaganda service. They testified in Boston last year in the treason trials of Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, former United States newspaper men who were convicted of broadcasting for the Nazis and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Kelley also plans to introduce recordings of wartime broadcasts allegedly made by Miss Gillars. Earphones have been set up in the court to carry the recordings.

Talks to Counsel Frequently

The defendant, who has been held without bail in the district jail here since she was flown back from Germany last August, talked frequently with her attorneys during the challenging of jurors.

Few spectators were able to gain admittance to the opening session. The venire group of 110 almost filled the room.

Miss Gillars was born Mildred E. Sisk, but took her stepfather's name at the age of 7. According to the Department of Justice, she went to France in 1929 to study music and appeared five years later in Hitler's "New Reich."

The Government charges she became a propagandist for the Nazi radio in 1940. She was arrested in Germany by United States occupation troops in 1946.

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b7E

F. B. I.
JAN 25 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: Agents | FILED

CLIPPING FROM: Times
DATED: JAN 25 1949
FORWARDED BY: [illegible]

2 Ex-Nazis Wait U. S. Call to Testify Against Axis Sally

Washington, Jan. 25 (U.P.)—The Government opens its treason case against "Axis Sally" today with two wartime Nazi radio officials ready to testify.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. was to tell the jury of six men and six women how the Government contends Mildred E. Gillars betrayed her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda during the war.

Adelbert Houben and Hans von Richter, top officials in the wartime Nazi radio, are scheduled to be the first Government witnesses.

Both testified at the treason trials in Boston of Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, two former U. S. newsmen convicted of broadcasting for the Nazis. Best and Chandler were sentenced to life imprisonment.

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JAN 25 1949
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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED JAN 25 1949

Says 'Axis Sally' Got Big Salary

By CHARLES B. SEIB.
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. — A Nazi propagandist testified today that American-born "Axis Sally" was the second highest paid employe of the German foreign radio service when she made wartime broadcasts for the Reich.

This testimony came from Adelbert Houben, who was "Sally's" superior in the German radio setup. He was the first government witness in the treason trial of "Axis Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars.

Houben told the Federal Court jury that as a "paid, free lance employe," Miss Gillars averaged between 2,000 and 3,000 marks a month.

ADMITS U. S. BIRTH.

The German's testimony was interrupted by announcement that Miss Gillars has conceded that she is now and always has been a citizen of the United States. The prosecution earlier had introduced a birth certificate showing she was born in Portland, Me., Nov. 29, 1900.

There had been reports Miss Gillars might seek to claim German citizenship in effort to escape punishment.

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N. Y. Journal American
JAN 25 1949

Nazis to Testify Against Axis Sally

German Radio Men Will Take Stand

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Two wartime officials of the Nazi radio are slated to testify today against "Axis Sally," grey-haired American spinster on trial for treason.

The prosecution plans to lead off its case with the Germans in an attempt to nail down at the start its charge that "Sally"—Hildred E. Gillars in real life—was a "paid collaborator" who spread German "official propaganda" in her folksy broadcasts during the war.

Miss Gillars faces a death sentence if found guilty of committing treason in broadcasts bearing such titles as "Midge at the Mike" and "Home, Sweet Home," which she beamed to American troops and the folks at home.

The two opening witnesses are Adelbert Houben, former broadcasting manager of the German Overseas Radio Service, and Hans von Richter, who was assistant head of the U. S. A. zone of the service.

They are treason-trial veterans, have appeared in Boston against Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best. Chandler and Best received life prison sentences and were ordered to pay $10,000 fines as a result of broadcasts made for the Germans.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal-American
DATED JAN 25 1940
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(NEWS foto by Wallace)
Mildred E. Gillars, otherwise known as Axis Sally, leaving Washington court in custody of a federal marshal.

Fate of Axis Sally Up to Mixed Jury

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—A jury of six men and six women today was selected to decide the fate of Axis Sally of wartime Nazi radio fame. Another man and woman were empaneled as alternates.

The defense exhausted its 20 challenges before agreeing to the seven Negro and five white jurors who will hear the treason trial of 48-year-old Mildred E. Gillars.

If convicted, the sultry-voiced, silver-haired native of Portland, Maine, faces penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death.

Courtroom Packed.

The federal courtroom was jammed as 100 prospective jurors underwent minute questioning as to their race and beliefs by Judge Edward M. Curran.

Seven admitted that they had already formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of Axis Sally. Seven veniremen arose when asked if any members of the Jewish race were present.

"Would that cause you to have a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?" Curran prodded.

"Obviously so," snapped Mrs. Cecilia Ginsburg. The others replied in the negative. But whenever a Jewish prospect was called,

(Continued on page 18, col. 1)

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N. Y. News
DATED JAN 25 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

A Mixed Jury To Weigh Fate Of Axis Sally

(Continued from page 2)

either the prosecution or defense dismissed him.

Prosecutor John M. Kelly Jr., in an opening address to the jury, charged that Miss Gillars had interspersed her broadcasts of news concerning captured GIs with attacks on the Jewish race, wartime President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill and the British people.

"She wilfully and knowingly worked into her remarks official propaganda prepared by the Nazi Government as psychological warfare," Kelly declared.

Jury Remains Silent.

Judge Curran, after explaining that "this woman is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury," asked if any jurors entertained prejudice against the Jewish race, the policies of Roosevelt or Churchill. No one responded.

Other questioning revealed that none of the veniremen was "personally acquainted" with Roosevelt, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, former Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, or with former British Ambassadors Lord Lothian, Lord Halifax and Lord Inverchapel.

None Opposed War.

No one stood when asked if any juror had "publicly or privately" opposed the U. S. declaration of war against Germany.

Axis Sally, wearing an old look, knee-length, black basic dress, whispered frequently to James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, during selection of the jury. Her auburn-haired, half-sister, Mrs. Edna Herrick, a dancing teacher of Conneaut, Ohio, sat nearby.

Everyone but jurors and press reporters was barred from the opening session because of crowding.

A long list of former GIs and witnesses from Germany and Holland are waiting to testify for or against the former darling of the Berlin airwaves. The defense, which met with defeat in attempts to call President Truman as a witness, may try to subpoena Gens. Eisenhower and Bradley.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the trial, which is expected to run about six weeks. Press and jury boxes have been wired with earphones to carry recordings of Axis Sally's original shortwave broadcasts.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Post Home News
DATED JAN 25 1949
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Court Informed Nazis Paid 'Axis Sally' Well

Associated Press Photo

AXIS SALLY

Post Home News Special

Washington, Jan. 25—"Axis Sally," wartime darling of the Nazi airwaves, drew 2,000 to 3,000 marks a month, only a little less than the top official of the German overseas radio, a Federal Cuort jury was informed today.

Adelbert Houben, former German radio official, delivered the testimony in the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48.

Houben said he first met Miss Gillars in 1941 when she became a free lance announcer for the German radio. He said she had charge of "several items," including "Midge at the Mike," directed at American women, and appeared in "Home Sweet Home," directed at GIs in Europe.

Houben testified as the first government witness after prosecution and defense drew contrasting pictures of "Sally," respectively, as:

A radio propagandist who followed the Nazi line in a fashion aimed at hurting the U. S. war effort.

An actress stranded in Germany and under pressure, who rejected material that would hurt America and broadcast no more than thousands of her fellow citizens were saying privately at home.

Just a Frustrated Gal—

John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, charged that Miss Gillars made violent attacks upon the late President Roosevelt and told her listeners that it was "a war of Jews against the Gentiles."

James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars' chief counsel, called her "a product of a broken home" and a frustrated actress. He said she had had no contact with Hitler, Goering, Goebbels or "any others of that unholy lot."

Because the U.S. had taken her passport from her, as a result of the broadcasts, Laughlin said, Miss Gilars "couldn't leave (Germany) if she wanted to." He contended she had always made it plain she would "enter into nothing hurtful to this country" in the broadcasts.

The prosecution plans to play recordings of some "Sally" broadcasts in the courtroom.

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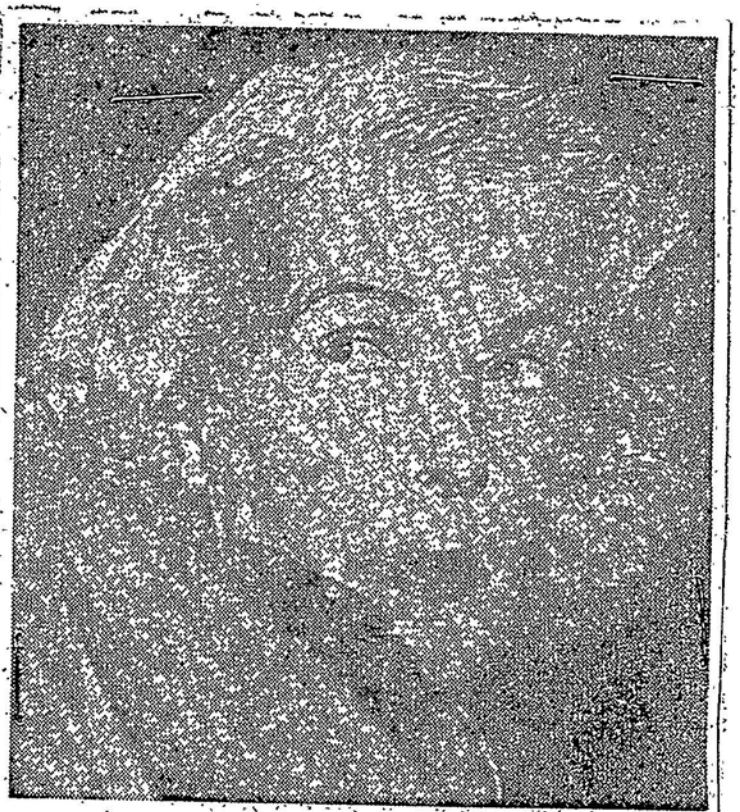

AXIS SALLY — Associated Press Photo

6 Negroes on Jury To Try 'Axis Sally'

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—An outline of the government's evidence is the next step in the "Axis Sally" treason trial. John M. Kelly Jr., the chief prosecutor, said his opening statement today would cover, in a general way, what later witnesses will tell the jury trying Mildred E. Gillars, 48, on charges of betraying this country by making propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, indicated he would follow Kelly with a statement telling the jury why the defense thinks Miss Gillars should be acquitted.

Laughlin added, however, that he might reserve his opening statement until the prosecution finishes its evidence.

Six Women on Jury

A jury composed of six women and six men was chosen with unexpected speed.

By 3 p.m. yesterday—five hours after the trial opened and after only three hours of actual court sessions—the 12 jurors had been seated and taken their oaths. Two alternates then were picked. Six of the regular jurors are Negroes.

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., is a self-styled actress.

In a brief statement to the prospective jurors, Kelley said the government will show that Miss Gillars is an American citizen—a requirement for a treason conviction—and that she was employed for pay to give German propaganda broadcasts.

Her programs, Kelley said, were variously known as "Midge at the Mike," "Home, Sweet Home," "Prisoners Messages." and "Medical Report." GI's from Africa to Germany called it the "Axis Sally" program.

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N. Y. Daily Mirror
JAN 25 1949
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Axis Sally Restlessly Awaits Trial's Drama

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. — Her name was Axis Sally and she was on trial for treason, but somehow she didn't look that important. She looked more like the kind of girl you'd run into in a second-rate tavern on pay night in almost any factory town.

Her hair is almost wholly white now, and rather coarse. She wore it in a shoulder-length glamour bob, though, and it was waved. But, after all, she's 48, and she looked like any woman of 48 who wants to put it off. The black crepe dress was neat and it fit well over her good figure, but its skirt, barely covering the knees of her shapely legs, was strictly old look.

Probably Pretty Once.

Axis Sally's face probably was pretty once. Somewhere she'd picked up a tan and that helped, but it couldn't hide some sad little wrinkles. And when she tried to put life into her smile, her eyes seemed to protest.

Sally is accused of having collaborated with the Nazis by broadcasting good music and corny jokes over the German radio to our troops. Some of these broadcasts will be introduced as evidence.

Presiding over the trial in U.S. District Court is Judge Edward M. Curran, patient and courteous. But there is firmness about his mouth.

Restless in Court.

Sally was not so much nervous as she was restless; her hand crept often to her face, sometimes to dab her nose with a small white handkerchief, and her eyes blinked often. She looked long and closely at each prospective juror as he or she got up to walk to the box on the first day of her trial.

Axis Sally, born Mildred Elizabeth Sisk in Portland, Maine, eventually could be sent to the hangman by this court. But there was nothing menacing in the preliminaries. Both Sally and the quiet, orderly courtroom obviously were saving their drama.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED JAN 25 1949

'Axis Sally' Leaves Court

Associated Press wirephoto
Mildred E. Gillars in Washington court yesterday

Jury Selected In Treason Trial Of 'Axis Sally'

6 Women and 6 Men Are Chosen; Panel Queried on Attitude Toward Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—A jury was selected in the surprisingly short time of five hours today to hear the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, "Axis Sally" of the war-time Nazi radio.

Six men and six women will weigh the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair. The lightest possible sentence is a $10,000 fine or five years in prison, or both.

Six of the jurors are Negroes. Two alternates, a man and a woman, also were chosen to hear the evidence and take over if any of the regular jurors are incapacitated.

Miss Gillars, who is a native of Portland, Me., is forty-eight years old. She is far from the glamorous vision conjured up by G. Is who listened to her "Home, Sweet Home" propaganda broadcasts as they fought their way thorugh the dust and mud of Africa and Europe.

Four men and a woman stood up when Federal District Judge Edward M. Curran asked the jury panel of 110 whether they would oppose the death penalty if Miss Gillars is convicted of betraying her country. These five were not chosen for the jury.

Seven others told the court they had fixed opinions about the case. Others gave reasons for why they might be disqualified.

Judge Curran put a long list of questions to the panel after telling the group that Miss Gillars is entitled to "a fair and impartial" trial.

Among other things, the prospective jurors were asked whether they ever opposed this country's declaration of war against Germany—none stood up—or ever opposed the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt or Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

One-third of the group arose when asked if they had relatives in the armed services during World War II. One woman said her husband, two brothers and eight brothers-in-law were in service. She was removed by a defense challenge.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. will outline the government's case in an opening statement to the jury tomorrow morning.

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N.Y. Herald Tribune
DATED JAN 25 1949

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. World-Telegram

DATED JAN 25 1949

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Something's Funny to Sally

Smiling and seemingly unconcerned, Axis Sally leaves United States District Court in Washington, where she is being tried for treason. With her is an officer. Sally is Mildred E. Gillars of Portland, Me. A jury of six men and six women has been picked to try her on charges growing out of her broadcasts for the Nazis over the Berlin radio during the war. Acme Telephoto.

2 Nazis to Testify Against Axis Sally

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The government opens its treason case against Axis Sally today with two wartime Nazi radio officials ready to testify.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. was to tell the jury of six men and six women how the government contends Mildred E. Gillars betrayed her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda during World War II.

The Maine-born defendant is cused of giving "aid and comt to the enemy" through her broadcasts to American GIs in North Africa and Italy. Conviction would carry a penalty ranging from five years to death.

Mr. Kelley told the court yesterday the government would undertake to show that "the programs employed by the defendant were of a nature attacking members of the Jewish race, the then President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and the British people in general."

Adelbert Houben and Hans von Richter, top officials in the wartime Nazi radio, are scheduled to be the first government witnesses.

Both testified at the treason trials in Boston of Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, two former U.S. newsmen convicted of broadcasting for the Nazis. Best and Chandler were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Kelley, special assistant to the attorney general, said Houben and Von Richter were brought to this country for the trials, but are not in custody.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. World-Telegram
DATED JAN 25 1949

U. S. Opens in Axis Sally Case

Outlines Evidence Today in Treason Trial—Defense Plans Held in Abeyance.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—An outline of the Government's evidence is the next step in the Axis Sally treason trial. John M. Kelley Jr., the chief prosecutor, told reporters that he would make his opening statement shortly after court convenes today.

Kelley said his statement would cover, in a general way, what later witnesses will tell the jury trying Mildred E. Gillars, 48, on charges of betraying this country by making propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, indicated he would follow Kelley with a statement telling the jury why the defense thinks Miss Gillars should be acquitted. Laughlin added, however, that he had made no final decision and might reserve his opening statement until the prosecution finishes its evidence.

Jury Quickly Chosen.

A jury composed of six women and six men was chosen yesterday with unexpected speed. Two alternates—a man and a woman—then were picked. Six of the regular jurors are Negroes. The alternates are white.

Before any of the jurors were seated, United States District Judge Edward M. Curray asked more than 100 prospective members of the panel a long list of questions suggested by prosecuting and defense attorneys. The questions indicated that the prosecution was anxious to keep off the jury any one who ever had been connected with the German-American Bund or any other German-American organization. Other questions, presumably suggested by the defense, dealt with membership in various Jewish organizations.

Attorneys in the case explained today why the indictments refers to the defendant by two names. It calls her Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred Elizabeth Gillars. Kelley said her father's name was Sisk, but that she took the name of her stepfather—Gillars—at the age of 7.

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JAN 25 1949

Axis Sally Topped Berlin Radio Payroll

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Axis Sally's wartime Nazi boss—whose testimony has helped convict two other Americans of treason—today told a treason trial court that the American-born woman was the highest paid broadcaster in Nazi Germany during the war.

Only the top director-general, working directly under propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, topped the 2,000 to 3,000 marks monthly salary of Mildred E. Gillars, according to Adalbert Houben. His own salary as overseas broadcasting manager was 1,100 marks, he added.

Houben, a confessed former Nazi, testified the Maine-born woman intersperesd all of her regular broadcasts with Nazi propaganda.

Anti-War Effort.

The programs, beamed to America and to our troops in Britain and North Africa, he said, were designed "to convince the American people that they were fighting on the wrong side and should drop the war against Germany."

Houben's testimony came after the silver-haired, honey-voiced, 48-year-old wartime broadcaster from Radio Berlin had been pictured by opposing attorneys as:

A loyal American under the "hypnotic influence" of a "dynamic" Nazi broadcaster who formerly taught languages at Hunter College in New York City.

An enemy propagandist who took Nazi money to broadcast Hitler's propaganda, picturing World War II as a conflict of "Jews against gentiles" and attempting to discourage the United States in its war effort.

Defense Picture.

In his opening address to the jury, defense attorney James J. Laughlin described Axis Sally as the disowned daughter of a broken home who went to Germany before the war to seek her fortune as an actress. It was while she was mistress of ceremonies at Radio Berlin, that, Laughlin said, she fell under the "hypnotic" influence of Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz.

"Despite this influence," he told the court, "Miss Gillars made it

(Continued on page 42, col. 3)

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Edna Mae Herrick, dancing teacher, waves and smiles to her sister, Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally) outside Federal Court in Washington, yesterday.

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N. Y. News
DATED JAN 26 1949

Sally Topped Poison-Voice Payroll, Says Her Nazi Boss

(Continued from page 3)

plain that she would not do anything to hurt the United States. When Martin J. Monti, an American officer, deserted and threw himself into the arms of Hitler, Miss Gillars called him a traitor and refused to have anything to do with him. From then on the gestapo followed her." Monti has recently been convicted of treason.

Laughlin said that in 1940, before the U.S. entered the war, Axis Sally made such outspoken attacks on President Roosevelt and his Jewish advisers that the American Consul in Berlin took up her passport.

Plays Back the Record.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr., introducing 22 U. S. recordings of Axis Sally's wartime broadcasts, told the jury they contained "violent attacks against Jews, Roosevelt, all top U. S. officials and the British people." He said they were planned "to sow suspicion among the Allies."

Agreeing, Houben added that the programs were devised "to convince the GI's that they were fighting on the wrong side and should join Germany against Soviet Russia."

The Nazi radio manager admitted that he acted under orders from the German supreme command in arranging for Koischwitz and Axis Sally to visit prisoner of war camps and make recorded messages for transmittal to the wives and mothers of American GIs.

Star in Boogeyman Play.

The witness, a short, stocky blond who testified last year in the trials of Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best—both convicted of treason—said Miss Gillars also played the leading dramatic role in a radio play designed to frighten and prevent American GIs from invading Europe.

In a surprise move, the defense attorney agreed with the prosecution that Miss Gillars "is now and always has been" an American citizen. Proof of citizenship is required for a treason conviction.

If convicted, Axis Sally faces a sentence ranging from five years in prison to the death penalty.

Witness Identifies Axis Sally

Former Nazi Radio Official Testifies Miss Gillars Broadcast for Germans.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—A former Nazi radio official today identified the voice of Mildred E. Gillars as that of the speaker in Axis Sally broadcasts.

The testimony, by Hans von Richter, was in preparation for playing to a United States District Court jury numerous recordings of those broadcasts. The Government relies heavily on the content of the programs to back up its treason charge against Miss Gillars. Von Richter, 38, was asked whether he had seen Miss Gillars. speaking into a microphone.

"Yes, many times," he said.

Approximately twenty recordings of German broadcasts were handed to Von Richter. He said that he had heard them relayed in this country and described them as from Midge at the Mike, Home, Sweet Home and others of the Axis Sally radio programs.

Voice Recognized.

He testified that he was familiar with Miss Gillars's voice, both natural and phonographically recorded. He then was asked by John M. Kelley Jr., the chief proescutor whether he recognized any voices in listening to recording of the Axis Sally programs. He said that he did.

"Was any one voice common to each record?" Kelley asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"Which voice was that?"

"It was Miss Gillars's."

The witness said that during part of his service with the German radio, he was assistant to Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, who headed the U. S. A. zone." Koischwitz, who died in the fall of 1944, has been described by Miss Gillars's attorney, James J. Laughlin, as a person who exercised a hypnotic influence over her.

Rebuked by Judge.

When he took the stand, Von Richter nervously chewed gum.

"Quit chewing gum," Judge Edward M. Curran said sternly.

"I'm very sorry," Von Richter replied. He handed the gum to a deputy marshal.

In a review of his carer, Von Richter said that he was stationed in Cleveland from 1935 to 1940 in German consular service.

Inge Sylvia Dorman, announcer for some Axis Sally programs, was also on call to testify today.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Sun
DATED JAN 26 1949

WAITING TO TALK—Three Nazi radio officials waiting to testify at Washington in the treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars are, left to right, Hans Von Richter, head of the service to the U. S. A. zone; Paul Noback and Inge Doman, former announcer.

22 Recordings To Be Played at Trial of Axis Sally

Washington, Jan. 26 (U.P.)—Twenty-two U. S. Government recordings of the "Axis Sally" wartime broadcasts of Mildred E. Gillars were to be introduced today at her treason trial.

Eventually the prosecution hopes to play for the judge and jury the recordings which it claims brand her a traitor who willfully gave "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Miss Gillars, silvery-haired native of Portland, Me., has been pictured by her attorney as a loyal American who broadcast under the "hypnotic" spell of a Nazi professor, once "the most popular man" at New York's Hunter College.

Earlier, Adelbert Houben, former broadcast manager of the wartime German overseas radio service, testified that Miss Gillars was their "highest paid broadcaster." He said she earned from 2,000 to 3,000 marks monthly, compared with his own 1,100 marks.

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N. Y. Brooklyn-Eagle
DATED JAN 26 1949

TIME OUT FOR JURORS CHARGED WITH DECIDING FATE OF 'AXIS SALLY'

Members of the jury—seven men and five women—leave court during recess in trial of "Axis Sally". (AP WIREphoto)

Hypnotized by Nazi, Sally Pleads

By ROGER D. GREENE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Nazi Germany's "Axis Sally," 48-year-old Mildred E. Gillars, wept at her treason trial today as defense counsel contended that she came under the "hypnotic influence" of a German Svengali in wartime Berlin.

If convicted, the Maine-born defendant faces a possible maximum penalty of death in the electric chair.

The Government pictured her to the jury as a high-paid traitress who served Hitler's Germany by telling radio listeners that World War II was a conflict of "Jews against Gentiles."

Then defense attorney James J. Laughlin described Miss Gillars as basically a good woman who fell under the hypnotic spell of Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz after she went to Berlin.

Laughlin contended that Koischwitz swayed her to follow the Nazi viewpoint and that she lived in day-and-night fear of her life from the German Gestapo. At that point, Miss Gillars daubed her eyes.

Koischwitz died in the Fall of 1944. Laughlin said Koischwitz was in charge of Nazi propaganda broadcasts to the U. S. and to American troops overseas.

Although capital punishment is a possibility, the Government made no specific demand for the death penalty.

At the outset, the prosecution sketched Miss Gillars as a woman who betrayed her country for gold after a more or less obscure career that began when she was a stage-struck girl in her native Portland, Me.

Chief prosecutor John M. Kelley, Jr., told a Federal Court jury that Miss Gillars also broadcast violent attacks on the late President Roosevelt via the German radio and aided Nazi psychological warfare by trying to split the Allies.

In a surprise move, defense attorneys agreed with the prosecution that Miss Gillars "is now and always has been" an American citizen. Proof of citizenship is required for a treason conviction.

Underscoring Miss Gillars' role in the German war effort, the prosecution called as its first witness a former high official of the German radio, Adelbert Houben, to testify on the amount of her Nazi-paid salary.

Houben said only the top official of the German overseas radio got more pay than "Axis Sally." He said she averaged 2,000 to 3,000 marks a month for her radio programs directed to American and other allied troops. This would be roughly $800 to $1,200 according to the "official" rate of exchange.

Houben testified he received 1,100 marks a month as overseas broadcast manager. He said the director-general of all overseas operations got 3,000 marks a month.

One of the six women jurors, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, a beauty-shop operator, was dismissed from the jury box after she had told the court clerk she was opposed to capital punishment.

TRIAL SPECTATOR

Edna M. Herrick, Ashtabula, Ohio, dancing teacher, waves to sister, Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars, outside Washington court. (AP WIREphoto)

The Mirror will pay for news tips and photos. Bring to Mirror Picture Editor, 235 E. 45th St., or phone MU. 2-1000, Ext. 14.

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JURORS AND OTHERS AT 'AXIS SALLY' TRIAL

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Members of the jury leaving the court building in Washington yesterday during a recess. Left to right—Mrs. Ethel J. Porter, Mrs. Betsy Shenk Rose, Matron Margaret Ferris, Mrs. Carmella Alley, Stanley R. Kane, Harriet E. Greene (alternate), Clifton E. Greaves, Henry G. Davis Jr., George D. Clark, Mrs. Mildred G. Ashton, Ford H. Flemming Sr., Marshal Elmer Harris, Norman H. Hedsman, Steward L. Morris and Mrs. Letitia J. Burnam.

Edna Mae Herrick, Ashtabula, Ohio, dancing teacher, waving to her sister, Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally), outside court.

Germans Tell About Axis Sally

Former Radio Official and an Announcer Testify in Woman's Treason Trial.

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Government called on two more witnesses from Germany today to back up its treason charge against Axis Sally.

Through these witnesses the prosecution will continue its account of the wartime Nazi radio activities of Mildred E. Gillars, whose broadcasts became known to G. I.'s from Africa to Germany as the Axis Sally program.

Hans von Richter, a former Nazi radio official, and Inge Sylvia Doman, announcer for some of the Axis Sally broadcasts, will be his next witnesses, John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, told reporters.

Adelbert Houben, once overseas broadcast manager of the German radio, started the Government's case yesterday by testifying that Miss Gillars was the highest paid of all the Nazi broadcasters.

"Certainly," Houben replied when Kelley asked him whether Miss Gillars included propaganda in her opening and closing remarks in broadcasting messages from American prisoners of war.

Houben said the main purpose of German broadcasts to American troops and Americans at home was "trying to convince the American people that they were fighting on the wrong side and that they should be fighting Communism."

In opening arguments yesterday Kelley pictured Miss Gillars as a traitor who sold out to the enemy. Her lawyer, James J. Laughlin, replied that she was a patriotic American who refused to broadcast what she regarded as anti-American propaganda.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Sun
DATED JAN 26 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Axis Sally' Called Best Paid Radio Nazi

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The government called on two more witnesses from Germany today to back up its treason charge against "Axis Sally."

Through these witnesses the prosecution will continue its account of the wartime Nazis radio activities of Mildred E. Gillars, 48. Her broadcasts became known to GI's as the "Axis Sally" program.

Hans von Richter, a former Nazi radio official, and Inge Sylvia Doman, announcer for some of the "Axis Sally" broadcasts, will be his next witnesses, John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, said.

Adelbert Houben, once overseas broadcast manager of the German radio, began the government's case yesterday by testifying that Miss Gillars was the highest paid of all the Nazi broadcasters.

Houben, 41, testified in English with a heavy German accent.

"Certainly," Houben replied when Kelley asked him whether Miss Gillars included propaganda in her opening and closing remarks in broadcasting messages from American prisoners of war.

Houben testified that he first met Miss Gillars in the summer of 1941 when she became an announcer for the Nazi radio.

"Did you approve claims for the service of this defendant?" Kelley asked. He said he did. He added that she was paid an average of 2,000 to 3,000 marks a month and that only the director general of all German overseas radio activities received more. At the pre-war rate of exchange 3,000 marks were worth $1,200.

Houben said Miss Gillars also participated in sketches and dramatic plays. One was called "Vision of Invasion," and stressed the dangers of invading German-held Europe.

"What part did the defendant play?" Kelly asked.

"She played the part of an American mother," Houben answered.

"Did someone play the role of an American son and what happened to him?"

"He died on a sinking ship."

Houben said the main purpose of German broadcasts to U. S. troops and Americans at home was "trying to convince the American people that they were fighting on the wrong side and that they should be fighting Communism."

"We tried to convince American soldiers that their efforts would be in vain and to stop fighting," he added.

Important—Read Saks-34th advertisements on Pages 6, 22 & 28.—Adv.

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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Post & Home News
DATED JAN 26 1949

'Axis Sally' Portrayed as Dupe Of Former Teacher at Hunter

Defense Counsel Identifies Max Koischewitz as 'Svengali' Who Swayed Broadcaster —Woman Discharged From Jury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UP) — Counsel for Mildred Gillars told the jury trying her for treason today that she became "Axis Sally" of the wartime Nazi radio because she was under the hynotic influence of a former teacher in Hunter College, New York.

Government prosecutors countered that her motive for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" was personal profit. They produced a German official who testified that Miss Gillars was the second highest-paid employe of Adolf Hitler's foreign broadcasting service.

The conflicting descriptions of the 48-year-old native of Portland, Me., were advanced in opening arguments of attorneys after Federal Judge Edward M. Curran made a last-minute switch in the jury of six men and six women.

The judge excused from the jury Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, a beautician, who disclosed belatedly that she was opposed to capital punishment, and seated an alternate in her place.

If convicted, Miss Gillars would face penalties ranging from five years' imprisonment to death.

James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, pictured his client as a stage-struck Trilby who fell under the evil power of a Nazi Svengali.

He said she made broadcasts for the Nazis because she was told to do so by Max O. Koischewitz, broadcast director of the German radio who had been her teacher at Hunter before she moved to Europe in 1929.

The defendant was visibly moved when it was brought out that Koischewitz died in the fall of 1944.

Despite her former teacher's power over her, Mr. Laughlin told the jury, Miss Gillars always refused to do anthing "hurtful" to her native land.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. asserted, however, that Miss Gillars' wartime broadcasts were "sugar-coated pills of propaganda" beamed to American troops abroad and to their families here.

He placed on the stand as the first prosecution witness Adelbert Houben, a former Nazi official, who said he had been Miss Gillars' immediate supervisor in the broadcasting service.

Houben testified that she was paid from 2,000 to 3,000 marks a month, a salary greater than that of any other employe of the service except the director general. Houben, who said his own salary was 1,100 marks a month, at first denied and then admitted having told the prosecutor that Miss Gillars sprinkled propaganda messages through her broadcasts.

The witness said the "main purpose" of all such broadcasts was "to convince the American people that they were fighting on the wrong side and that they should fight communism."

Mr. Laughlin said that Miss Gillars refused "to have anything to do" with Martin James Monti, former United States Air Force officer, who pleaded guilty to treason earlier this month in New York. Monti flew a United States plane into Germany and became a propaganda broadcaster for the Nazis during the same period "Axis Sally" was on the air.

Monti once entered a Berlin broadcasting station while Miss Gillars was there, Mr. Laughlin told the court, and she walked out because she would have no dealings with a traitor.

The defense attorney said Miss Gillars was not only under the influence of her teacher but "in constant fear of her life" and working under the "threat of the Gestapo."

After Houben's testimony the prosecutor began laying the groundwork for the presentation of perhaps his most dramatic evidence—recordings of wartime broadcasts allegedly made by Miss Gillars and transcribed by listening posts in the United States.

Amplifying systems have been installed in the courtroom to play back the recordings.

Mr. Kelley called to the stand Frank X. Green, Washington radio engineer, who was in charge of the Federal Communications Commission monitoring station at Silver Hill, Md., during the war.

Mr. Green testified that he recorded an "Axis Sally" broadcast named "Vision of Invasion" on May 18, 1943. He said it originated in Station ZDZ, Berlin. The recording presumably will be played in the trial.

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FROM THE
Times
JAN 26 1949

Fraulein to Testify
Axis Sally Broadcasts

By DAVID SENTNER
N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Another woman—her former colleague on the Nazi wartime propaganda airways—was scheduled today to "put the finger" on Axis Sally, on trial for treason.

She is Inge Sylvia Doman, 32-year-old German fraulein, who was the announcer on the Nazi radio programs in which Mildred Gillars, the American-born Axis Sally, in 1933 a Hunter College student, beamed morale-weakening appeals to fighting American troops.

If convicted she faces a death sentence.

Another colleague of Miss Gillars slated to bear witness against her will be Hans von Richter, assistant manager of the German wartime overseas radio service.

Ex-NAZIS TO TESTIFY.

A number of other former Nazi witnesses also were brought over from Germany by the government on special visas for the express purpose of testifying at the trial.

Frank Green, FCC radio engineed, is due to identify the 22 monitored recordings of the radio exhortations of Axis Sally.

The Federal courtroom has been equipped with individual earphones for each juror to listen to the recordings of the Axis Sally broadcasts beginning tomorrow.

"Axis Sally" yesterday cast her-

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Woman Announced Nazi Programs

Continued from First Page

self in the role of Trilby, the hypnotized one.

When the silver-haired siren of the Nazi airways, took the witness stand in an effort to escape the death penalty, she named as her svengali a Nazi professor who kept her under his evil hypnotic spell.

He was Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz, high official of the German radio, who had once taught Miss Gillars dramatics at Hunter College, New York.

It was Koischwitz, connected with the German Foreign Office, who enticed Miss Gillars into the Nazi psychological warfare system, according to defense counsel James J. Laughlin.

"We will show that Koischwitz spun a web about the defendant," Laughlin asserted. "He enmeshed her in the dark philosophy of Oswald Spengler, author of the 'Decline of the West,' and the theme that Asiatic hordes would sweep the earth.

"When Miss Gillars resisted beaming certain Nazi propaganda, Koischwitz would threaten her with the concentration camp and the seizure of her ration card. Koischwitz virtually had her under Gestapo gunpoint."

WIPES AWAY TEARS.

All of which didn't exactly jibe with the picture presented by special assistant attorney general John M. Kelley Jr., nor the reaction of Axis Sally when it was brought out that Professor Koischwitz had died in 1944. Sally openly wiped the tears away.

She also appeared happily reminiscent, leaning eagerly forward with chin on hands, when the testimony detailed her and Koischwitz taking long trips together to gather material for the subversive Nazi propaganda to American troops and mothers.

Koischwitz was described as a handsome, slender man in his middle forties who acted with Miss Gillars on the Nazi radio program they wrote together called "Home Sweet Home."

ADELBERT HOUBEN
Recounts Sally's Marks
International News Soundphoto

He was "Fritz" and she was "Midge" and it was intended to arouse homesickness among American troops and thereby weaken their morale, according to the prosecution.

Adalbert Houben, former manager of the German radio service, the first government witness, was brought from Berlin to tell how Miss Gillars received the highest salary next to the general director for her radio work.

In his opening address, Kelley referred to her 1943 Nazi radio program called "Midge at the Mike" in which she used the theme song "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day."

"The defendant did all the talking," Kelley told the jury. "She addressed her remarks to the mothers, wives and sweethearts of American soldiers in the United States.

"She talked mainly of the sacrifices of war and told American women how needless it was for their sons to make sacrifices."

Kelley said this broadcast was also anti-Semetic and attacked President Roosevelt and the U. S. Government.

Sally's Prof Aired Nazi Views Here

Max Otto Koischwitz, former Hunter College professor who allegedly exerted a Svengali-like influence over Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, was a subtle Nazi propagandist while "teaching" in New York.

The sardonic professor, now dead, had the American-born Mildred for a student while he sounded off on thinly-disguised Nazi culture before Hunter classes.

This was around 1933, when the "gullible" Mildred was living in Greenwich Village in search of a dramatic career.

She did appear in a few productions, most of them one-night stands.

But it was under the plausible Koischwitz, at Hunter, that the woman who was to become Axis Sally—and broadcast to U. S. troops how they were suckers to be in the war—came to "appreciate" Nazi philosophy.

For Koischwitz was an intellectual "smoothie" — former Hunter students recalled today —who taught literature but actually kept infiltrating the Aryan concept of "power is in the blood" into his courses.

Mildred used to sit wide-eyed at the feet of this man.

And paradoxically, the egotistical, brooding Koischwitz was popular at Hunter.

He seldom checked attendance, never gave written examinations and handed out a lot of A's.

Koischwitz, born in Germany in 1902 the son of a surgeon, emigrated to the U. S. in 1925 and was naturalized in 1935. He married, lived in Sunnyside, Queens, and first became an instructor in German at Columbia University.

He went to Hunter in 1931 and published several books, two of which were later banned from the city's high schools.

In three different years while at Hunter, he visited Germany for "study." Actually, he was a confirmed Hitlerite all this while.

And in 1939, on his last trip to Germany, he stayed for good—to become the Nazi's No. 1 radio propagandist with the faithful Mildred now Axis Sally, at his side.

MAX O. KOISCHWITZ
Axis Sally's 'Svengali'
International News Photo

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal-American
DATED JAN 26 1949
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Saw Axis Sally at Mike, Former Nazi Tells Jury

Washington, Jan. 26 (U.P.) — Hans von Richter, former member of the German consular staff in Cleveland, testified today he had seen honey-voiced Mildred Gillars making her "Axis Sally" broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

Von Ricter is a 38-year-old former German wartime radio official whose testimony has helped convict two former American newsmen of treason.

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., is on trial here for treason. She is alleged to have attempted to break down the morale of American troops with her broadcasts during the war over the Nazi radio. GI's dubbed her "Axis Sally."

Under the Constitution, the Government must offer testimony from two witnesses to the actual act of treason in order to prove treason.

Von Ricter was the first witness introduced to meet this requirement in the Government's case against Miss Gillars.

He was assistant to Max Otto Koischwitz, a high Nazi radio official, whom the defense claims hypnotized Miss Gillars to make her broadcasts.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED JAN 26 1949

Defense Tells Jury 'Axis Sally' Was Hypnotized

Says Ex-Teacher at Hunter Told Her to Broadcast; High Salary Described

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UP).—Counsel for Mildred Gillars told the jury trying her for treason today that she became "Axis Sally" of the war-time Nazi radio because she was under the hypnotic influence of a former teacher at Hunter College, New York.

Government prosecutors countered that her motive for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" was personal profit. They produced a German official who testified that Miss Gillars was the second highest-paid employee of Hitler's foreign broadcasting service.

The conflicting descriptions of the forty-eight-year-old native of Portland, Me., were advanced in opening arguments of attorneys after Federal Judge Edward M. Curran made a last-minute switch in the jury of six men and six women.

Alternate Replaces Woman

He excused from the jury Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, a beautician, who revealed she is opposed to capital punishment, and seated an alternate in her place.

If convicted, Miss Gillars would face penalties ranging from five years imprisonment to death.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin said she made broadcasts for the Nazis because she was told to do so by the late Max O. Koischewitz, broadcast director of the German radio, who had been her teacher at Hunter College before she moved to Europe in 1929. Koischewitz himself was indicted for treason in 1943.

The defendant was visibly moved when it was brought out that Koischewitz died in the fall of

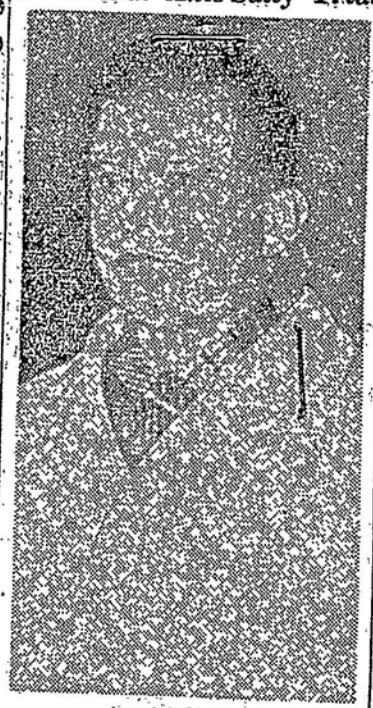
Prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. asserted that Miss Gillars's broadcasts were "sugar-coated pills of propaganda" beamed to American troops abroad and to their families here.

Former Director Testifies

Mr. Kelley placed on the stand as the first prosecution witness Adelbert Houben, a former Nazi official who said he had been Miss Gillars's immediate supervisor in the broadcasting service. Houben testified that she was paid from 2,000 to 3,000 marks a month, a salary greater than any other employee of the service except the director general. Houben said his own salary was 1,100 marks a month.

Mr. Laughlin said Miss Gillars refused "to have anything to do" with Martin J. Montie, former United States Air Force officer who pleaded guilty to treason earlier this month in New York.

Witness at 'Axis Sally' Trial



Associated Press wirephoto

Adelbert Houben, former overseas broadcast manager of the German radio, leaving Federal court in Washington yesterday

Montie flew a United States plane into Germany and became a propaganda broadcaster for the Nazis during the same period "Axis Sally" was on the air. Montie once entered a Berlin broadcasting station while Miss Gillars was there, Mr. Laughlin told the court, and she walked out because she would have no truck with a traitor.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
JAN 26 1949

Recordings Made By U.S. Monitors

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Twenty-two United States government recordings of the Axis Sally wartime broadcasts of Mildred E. Gillars were to be introduced today at her treason trial.

Eventually the prosecution hopes to replay for the judge and jury the recordings which it says brand her a traitor who willfully gave "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Two Germans Called.

Two more witnesses from Germany were called today to back up the government treason charge against Axis Sally, according to the Associated Press. Hans von Richeter, a former Nazi radio official, and Inge Sylvia Doman, announcer for some of the Axis Sally broadcasts, were to testify, John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, said.

Miss Gillars, native of Portland, Maine, has been pictured by her attorney as a loyal American who broadcast under the hypnotic spell of a Nazi professor, once the most popular man at New York's Hunter College.

The 48-year-old defendant listened attentively as Frank X. Green, a radio engineer, told yesterday in Federal Court how the Axis Sally recordings were made under his direction at a government listening post in Silver Hill, Md.

Sally Was Well Paid.

Earlier Adelbert Houben, former broadcast manager of the wartime German Overseas Radio Service, testified that Miss Gillars was their highest paid broadcaster. He said she earned from 2000 to 3000 marks monthly, compared with his own 1100 marks.

The defendant frowned as Houben testified that the script was written by Max Otto Koischwitz shortly before his death. Koischwitz was identified by Miss Gillars' attorney as the Nazi who hypnotized her.

Associated Press Photo.

Mildred E. Gillars pictured as she leaves court.

Der Bingle (on Wax) A Star in Sally's Show

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It was enough to make any GI misty-eyed—the music floating into those African desert bivouacs from Berlin radio.

Axis Sally picked her music wisely, it was brought out at her treason trial here yesterday. Plenty of Bing Crosby, especially "Home Town"—"What Do I Care, It's Home." Plenty of the romantic kind of tunes that made a guy want to see his old girl. Plenty of the old stuff to bring memories flooding back.

And she worked in her commercials smoothly, cleverly.

There'd be the sprightly "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" And then Sally's voice, not seeming to intrude, the voice of a swell gal who thought her boys were getting a dirty deal.

Tough Luck, All Right.

Tough luck, said Sally. Tough luck, boys. All this fighting and desert and those flies, and when you get back home you'll be selling apples on street corners.

That is, if you ever get home. Sally could have cried when she thought of all those secret weapons the Nazis had—

But let's have some more Crosby. A little of "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day," maybe. The boys listened and grinned uncomfortably at one another and joked about Der Bingle.

"Caravan" was a good number, too—gave Sally a chance to work in something sly like, "Boys, you didn't see anything like that in that awful desert, did you?"

And "Lili Marlene." For a long time Sally had the only recording of that old German song and it was a pip, sung by a husky-throated Swedish torch singer named Lale Anderson.

Jokes Were Salty.

Sally knew that boys would be boys, though, and her jokes were often salty. Just one of the gang. That was a good song she said had been written by an American prisoner of war. It was called "I Want a Blue-Eyed Buddy, I Want a GI Pal," and some of the lines were pretty rough.

Oh, Axis Sally thought it was a shame. Woman-like, she griped about rationing back home in a program aimed at the home folks. She just couldn't help remembering how President Roosevelt had said, "again and again and again" that no Amerion boys ever would be sent to fight on foreign soil.

She was their pal, all right. Didn't she go traveling around to those prisoner of war camps and broadcast messages from GIs to their loved ones at home? Didn't she tell her GIs the truths about the war that their own newspapers never printed?

"This is a Jewish war, and good, honest-to-God American blood is being shed for it," she told her listeners. "Why don't you go back to your wives and sweethearts?"

Axis Sally did all right for an American gal named Mildred Gillars who never got very far on the stage back home. By 1943 she was the highest paid performer in foreign broadcasting at 3000 marks a month, and she worked with all the big shots like Lord Haw Haw and the Sunnyside Sisters. The Nazis thought she was hot stuff.

But it seems as though she's just never going to make a go of it at home.

22 Records to Spin Web Of Treason About Axis Sally

Associated Press Photo.

Hans von Richter (left) former German radio official, and Inge Sylvia Doman, announcer for some of the Axis Sally broadcasts, who were to testify today in the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars at Washington. Paul Norback (center), also an ex-German radio executive, may testify later.

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N. Y. "Mirror" Daily News
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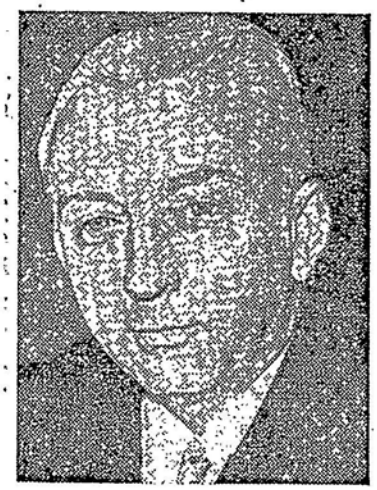
Judge Presiding At Treason Trial



Associated Press Wirephoto
Judge Edward M. Curran

'Axis Sally' Hypnotized, Defense Says

By ELEANOR MOREHEAD
STAR Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Mildred Gillars, accused of being "Axis Sally" and being tried for treason before Judge Edward M. Curran, was described in U. S. District Court today as the product of a broken home, an actress down on her luck in a foreign country and a radio broadcaster whose anti-Roosevelt, anti-Semitic comments were no worse than those voiced by millions of other Americans.

Anyway, said her defense attorney, James J. Laughlin, in winding up his opening remarks to the jury, if she *did* broadcast Nazi anti-American propaganda during the war, it was because she was under the influence of a "hypnotic, dynamic" personality—one Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz.

Laughlin identified Koischwitz as a former language professor at New York's "exclusive Hunter College," who was voted by the girl students back in 1938 or 1939 "the most popular professor there." Koischwitz died in Germany in 1944.

Called 'Traitor'

This defense picture of the 48-year-old woman on trial was in sharp contrast to that drawn by John M. Kelley, chief prosecutor for the government. Kelley told the jury that "Axis Sally" was a traitor to the U. S., an employe of Adolf Hitler, and a propagandist for Goebbels and the German radio who slavishly followed the Nazi line. He said her purpose was to hurt the U. S. war effort, divide the

(Continued on Page 4)

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N. Y. Star
DATE JAN 26 1949

Hypnotized, 'Sally' Says

(Continued from Page 3)

Allies and instill fear in U. S. soldiers and their relatives at home.

Kelley said about 20 recordings of "Axis Sally's" programs would be played later in the trial. He said he would produce 25 to 30 witnesses, including "about 10" brought by the government from Germany, to testify to her alleged treason.

First of these was Adelbert Houben, 40, a former high Nazi radio official who testified earlier at the treason trials of Robert Best and Douglas Chandler, both of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Houben testified that Axis Sally earned more money than any other broadcaster in Germany, between 2000 and 3000 marks a month (roughly $800 to $1200 at the last "official" rate of exchange). Only the top radio officials got more, he declared. Houbin said that as head of the department for which she worked, he himself made only 1100 marks a month.

Memory Lapses

At moments during Houben's testimony it was difficult to determine whether he was a prosecution or defense witness, and twice his answer or lapse of memory left Kelley in open-mouthed surprise.

In defining the main purpose of German wartime propaganda, Houben refused to state that one of its purposes was to instill fear in U. S. soldiers. Kelley pressed him, repeatedly asking if he had not at earlier proceedings stated this as one of the purposes. Each time Houben denied it. Kelley made it clear he was certain Houben had made the statement before a grand jury.

A short while later, Houben was asked by Kelley whether Axis Sally had added "propaganda" to the messages of U. S. prisoners of war which she broadcast to relatives here.

"I don't know," Houben replied. Kelley announced loudly he was "definitely surprised" by this answer. Twice Houben began, "I learned here . . .," but was cut off by Judge Curran. When Kelley asked the witness if he had not earlier told him such remarks had been added to the messages, Houben said, "Yes, but I learned here . . .," and was again cut off by the judge.

Houben, whose confidence never appeared shaken, said he frequently had personally given Axis Sally instructions for propaganda broadcasts upon orders of the German supreme command.

Covers Up

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally) putting a handkerchief to her face on leaving court in Washington yesterday.

AXIS SALLY COURT TO HEAR RECORDS

Washington, Jan. 27 (A. P.).—Axis Sally landed today on the receiving end of some of her wartime broadcasts from Germany. Those same broadcasts brought Maine-born Mildred E. Gillars, 48, to trial in United States District Court on a treason charge.

John M. Kelley Jr., chief Government prosecutor, told reporters that only one more witness would be called before he begins a job of several days duration playing recordings of Miss Gillars's programs. Kelley identified the witness as Hans P. Winzen of Detroit. He said that Winzen was a counter intelligence officer in Germany and will tell how he came into possession of seven original records of a program the Germans billed as Midge at the Mike. Kelley said that he also plans to have played to the jury more than twenty recordings made in this country of "Axis Sally" broadcasts.

The court room was rigged up elaborately for the event. Earphones, rather than a loudspeaker, were provided the jurors, the Judge, Miss Gillars, and prosecution and defense attorneys.

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Hate-Roosevelt Record Played Back to Sally

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mildred E. Gillars listened calmly today while an alleged recording of her voice as Axis Sally of the Nazi radio spilled out a diatribe against President Roosevelt.

On trial for treason, Miss Gillars showed little emotion as the government played recordings which it said Miss Gillars made to undermine GI morale in the war.

The recordings attacked equally the late President Roosevelt, the British and the Jews. At one point she said a "defeat for Germany would mean a defeat for America."

The recordings billed Miss Gillars as "Midge-at-the-Mike."

'Love America—'

Miss Gillars, the judge, jury and reporters wore earphones as they listened to the recordings. She sat almost motionless as she heard one recording purportedly broadcast from Berlin May 18, 1943, to "the American mothers, wives and sweethearts."

"I love America, but I do not love Roosevelt. . . ." The recording said, "And I'll stick to my guns as long as I can fire them, girls. So you've not heard the last of me, and I'm sure that you'll not switch off your radio because you will want to hear more of what Berlin is saying through the medium of an American girl."

"Do the British love us?" the voice asked. "Well, I should say not, but we are fighting for them. Oh, girls, why don't you wake up? I mean, after all, the women can do something, can't they?"

The recording, transcribed at a U.S. wartime listening post, opened with a selection by an American dance band.

Loses Move to Bar Disks.

At one point after "Midge" had contrasted the heat of North Africa with lazy days which American troops could be enjoying at home, the program interrupted for a recording of Bing Crosby's "Lazy Days."

"Gee, girls, isn't it a darn shame?" Midge resumed. "All the sweet old American summer atmosphere which the boys are missing now."

Earlier, the court ruled against

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Axis Sally Takes Stand

Acme Telephoto.

Mildred E. Gillars, who testified today in her own defense against the government's treason charges.

Hate-Roosevelt Record Played Back to Sally

(Continued From Page One)

an attempt by Miss Gillars to block introduction of certain recordings that were seized in Berlin after the war. Miss Gillars took the witness stand in an effort to prevent the court from hearing them.

The federal court jury was removed while Miss Gillars testified. She claimed that the government illegally seized seven original Axis Sally recordings which the government says were obtained from a basement storage room in her Berlin apartment.

Miss Gillars also sought to show that government agents could not have obtained the recordings from the basement storage room because she couldn't get into the room herself.

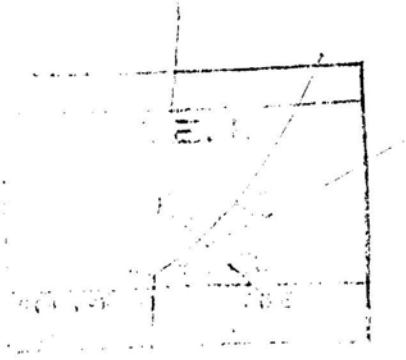
Tells of Apartment Visit.

But Judge Edward M. Curran ruled that the government was acting legally when it got the recordings.

Miss Gillars' testimony was confused.

It was not ntirely clear how she maintained that an Army counterintelligence officer could not have obtained the recordings from the Berlin apartment.

Hanns Winzen, the former counterintelligence officer, testified he visited Miss Gillars' apartment in March, 1946, after being admitted by the tenant who occupied it at that time.



Mr. Winzen, now of Detroit, testified that information furnished by tenants of the building led him to a nearby storage room where the superintendent of another apartment building allowed him to remove the recordings and some manuscript belonging to Miss Gillars.

Returned to Berlin.

Miss Gillars then took the stand to relate how she returned to her apartment from a concentration camp in April, 1946, but was unable to gain entry.

She testified that to her knowledge at that time there was "no superintendent in any house on the street."

Miss Gillars said she knew the key to the apartment was given by a neighbor to Mr. Winzen.

When the court asked if the seven recordings were hers, she replied:

"I never put any records in the cellar."

Asked whether she was in Berlin at the time, she said:

"Wel, I was in Berlin. I didn't say I never returned to Berlin. If I hadn't returned to Berlin I wouldn't be here today."

Rent Paid in Advance.

She said she attempted to get into her apartment just before the counter-intelligence officer visited her. She said her apartment was then occupied by a Communist.

When she was unable to gain entry, she continued, she peered through "a little peephole at this home I loved so much."

She said the room looked unchanged, "the little antique sofa" was in its usual place.

John M. Kelley Jr., special assistant to the attorney general, asked if she had made the recordings. She parried by saying she could tell if they were played to her. Mr. Kelley withdrew the question.

Miss Gillars said the rent on the Berlin apartment had been paid by her many months in advance.

She spoke slowly in a well modulated voice. She frequently smiled and arched her brows in emphasis.

Jurors to Hear How Army Got Sob-Sally Disks

Acme Telephoto.

Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars seems undaunted by the testimony which the government is amassing in her treason trial.

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DATE: JAN 27 1949

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By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A former United States Army counter-intelligence officer was called by the prosecution today to explain how he found recordings of Axis Sally's wartime Nazi radio broadcasts.

Identification of the disks would pave the way for the prosecution to replay them for the jury which is trying Mildred E. Gillars for treason. The Maine-born defendant is accused of having attempted to undermine GI morale through her broadcasts.

Hans P. Winzen, wartime counter-intelligence officer now living in Detroit, was to testify how he uncovered in Germany seven recordings of one of Miss Gillars' earlier programs, "Midge at the Mike."

Recorded, Short Waved.

These recordings purportedly are originals, not pickups made at a monitoring station in this country. Most of Miss Gillars' programs were recorded by the German radio and then short-waved to American troops later. Because of wartime conditions, she made very few live broadcasts.

The "Midge at the Mike" program opened with a recording of Bing Crosby's "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day." Then "Midge," according to the prosecution, unloosed violent attacks on President Roosevelt, the British and the Jews. The prosecution charges she told her GI listeners that the sacrifices of war were unnecessary, that it would be much better for them to surrender and enjoy the luxury of a Nazi prison camp.

Headsets Installed.

Specially designed headsets have been installed in the courtroom so jurors may hear the records under the best possible circumstances.

Three witnesses testified yesterday they saw Miss Gillars actually standing before a microphone making some of her recordings for GI listeners.

Under the U.S. Constitution, the government must offer testimony from at least two eyewitnesses to the overt act—in this case an alleged propaganda broadcast—in order to prove treason.

Sally Jury Hears Her Attack on Roosevelt

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The voice of American-born "Axis Sally" was heard at her treason trial today in a savage wartime attack on the late President Roosevelt and "his Jewish friends and his British friends."

The Government began playing recordings of Nazi propaganda broadcasts made by Mildred E. Gillars, 48, who, as "Axis Sally," was a prima donna of Hitler's wartime radio.

This attempt to convict the spinster through her own words came after "Sally" herself had unexpectedly taken the witness stand to accuse an American counter-intelligence agent of violating her constitutional rights.

COURT REJECTS CLAIM

Miss Gillars' claim, based on search of her Berlin apartment and seizure of several broadcast recordings, was denied by Federal Judge Edward M. Curran.

Defense Attorney James J.

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

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JAN 27 1949

Sally Discs Heard By Treason Jury

Continued from First Page

Laughlin sought to bar the courtroom "playback" of the "Sally" broadcasts, but Curran ruled the jury had a right to hear them.

To courtroom observers, the voice denouncing Roosevelt and his associates appeared to be identical with the softly-modulated, "cultured" delivery which marked Miss Gillars' brief testimony an hour earlier.

"100 PERCENT AMERICAN."

In one recording m adefrom a broadcast beamed to American troops via Nazi shortwave, Axis Sally called herself a "100 per cent American girl who did not believe in the 'false sentimentality' of the doctrine 'my country, right or wrong.'"

Jurors, woh were given typed transcripts of the broadcasts, listened intently through individual sets of earphones.

A few feet from the jury box Axis Sally herself sat listening with equal interest, her chin cupped in her hands. She was expressionless as her voice was heard saying:

"I love America, but I do not love Roosevelt and all of his 'Kike' boy friends who have thrown us into this awful turmoil."

CROSBY IN 'LAZY DAYS.'

This program featured two musical selections, Bing Crosby singing "Lazy Days," and an English recording of the German song which GIs in foxholes learned by heart from the "Sally" program—"Lily Marlene."

Before she played the Crosby record, "Sally" reminded American women of their men then fighting in French North Africa. She said:

"Over there, in the dry and hot desert, they're dreaming now of a lazy day at home."

After the Crosby song, she commented:

"Gee, girls, isn't it a darned shame?...All the sweet Summer atmosphere the boys are missing now."

those people who are fighting against Germany today."

She asserted "a defeat for Germany would mean a defeat for America." Therefore, she cried, she was making the "heart to heart" radio talks.

Part of the broadcast attempted to allay American fears that U. S. prisoners of war were mistreated by the Germans. She said such reports were "Jewish propaganda."

OH, GIRLS! WAKE UP!

There was static, but the honeyed voice came through clearly as Sally told the women of America that "we are shedding our good young blood for this Kike war, for this British war." She went on:

"Oh, girls, why don't you wake up? I mean, after all, the women can do something, can't they?...Because it is the downfall of civilization if it goes on like that."

"Sally" explained in the broadcast that she was in Berlin to "get a few words of truth" to her countrywomen at home. She said the enemies of America are "precisely

Court to Hear Sally War Talks

U. S. Will Replay Propaganda Discs

By DAVID SENTNER

N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Axis Sally, who beamed homesickness to American troops as a Nazi psychological war weapon, will broadcast again today in an involuntary performance at her treason trial.

Station USA, set up in a Federal courtroom, will replay the propaganda records of Axis Sally, American-born Mildred Gillars, once a Hunter College student, to a select audience equipped with earphones.

The chamber has been wired-for-sound with individual outlets assigned to judge, jurors, counsel and the press.

Five samples of 22 wartime programs of the silver-haired, 40-year-old Nazi propagandress will be replayed.

They will include excerpts from "Midge at the Mike" (Midge being Axis Sally), "Home Sweet Home," "Vision of the Invasion," "Survivors of the Invasion" and "Medical Reports."

These latter propaganda numbers included direct messages from wounded and imprisoned American soldiers whose remarks were allegedly twisted by Axis Sally to undermine the morale of American mothers.

A number of former GI's, whose remarks were recorded by Axis Sally when she visited them in hospitals and Nazi prison camps, will be future Government witnesses.

MILDRED E. GILLARS, "AXIS SALLY"
Federal Trial Jury Will Hear Her Discs Today
Wirephoto from AP

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JAN 27 1949

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PUT SALLY TO WORK.

They are scheduled to testify as to the deliberate warping of their remarks by Axis Sally.

Another likely Government witness is 21-year-old Stella Koischwitz, daughter of the late Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz, who is pictured by Defense Attorney James Laughlin as having cast an hypnotic spell over Axis Sally.

Koischwitz, whom Sally met at Hunter College when he was teaching languages there, later headed the USA zone of the Nazi overseas radio service and put Sally to work.

Stella Koischwitz is anxious to take the witness stand and reply to the charges against her father.

Special Assistant Attorney General John M. Kelley Jr., yesterday laid the legal groundwork for identifying the participation of Axis Sally in the Nazi propaganda programs. He introduced testimony of her radio colleagues brought over from Germany.

Inge Sylvia Doman, 32, an announcer of Sally's programs, swore she saw and heard Sally's propaganda broadcasts. Miss Gillars told her, she testified, that on one trip to gather material from Americans in POW camps she was threatened by the GI's.

Ex-Army Officer to Tell How He Seized Axis Sally's Disks

Washington, Jan. 27 (U.P.)—A former U. S. Army counter-intelligence officer was called by the prosecution today to explain how he found recordings of "Axis Sally's" wartime Nazi radio broadcasts.

Identification of the disks would pave the way for the prosecution to replay them for the jury which is trying Mildred E. Gillars for treason. The Maine-born defendant is accused of having attempted to undermine GI morale through her broadcasts.

Hans P. Winzen, wartime counter-intelligence officer now living in Detroit, was to testify how he uncovered in Germany seven recordings of one of Miss Gillars' earlier programs, "Midge at the Mike."

These recordings purportedly are originals, not pickups made at a monitoring station in this country. Most of Miss Gillars' programs were recorded by the German radio and then short-waved to American troops later. Because of wartime conditions, she made very few "live" broadcasts.

The "Midge at the Mike" program opened with a recording of Bing Crosby's "When the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day." Then "Midge," according to the prosecution, unloosed "violent attacks" on President Roosevelt, the British and the Jews. The prosecution charges she told her GI listeners that the sacrifices of war were unnecessary, that it would be much better for them to surrender and enjoy the luxury of a ~~Nazi~~ prison camp.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
JAN 27 1949

Axis Sally to Hear Broadcasts Again

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—"Axis Sally" was on the receiving end of some of her wartime broadcasts from Germany today.

The broadcasts brought Maine-born Mildred E. Gillars, 48, to trial in U. S. District Court on a treason charge.

The jury already has heard four witnesses testify to Miss Gillars' wartime activities for the German overseas radio.

John M. Kelley Jr., chief government prosecutor, said one more witness will be called before he begins a several days' job of playing recordings of Miss Gillars' programs.

Kelley identified his other witness as Hans P. Winzen of Detroit. He said Winzen was a counter intelligence officer in Germany who got possession of seven original records of "Midge At The Mike" as the Germans billed it.

Kelley plans to have played the seven originals-and more than 20 recordings made in this country of "Axis Sally" broadcasts.

The courtroom was elaborately rigged up. Earphones were provided the jurors, Judge Edward M. Curran, Miss Gillars, and prosecution and defense attorneys.

Kelley yesterday put three Germans—two men and a woman—on the witness stand. All testified that they knew Miss Gillars in Germany and that they had seen her make recordings or live broadcasts.

Important — Read Saks-34th advertisements on Pages 6 & 14.—Adv.

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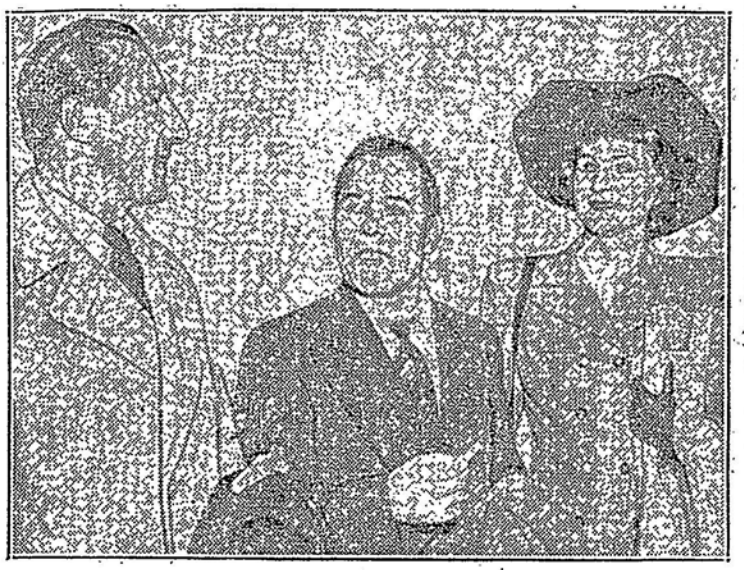
Three Vow They Saw Axis Sally Do Her Act

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—A blonde from Berlin today testified that Axis Sally once confessed to being hooted out of a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany when she tried to



(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Hans von Richter (left) and Paul Noback, both former officials of the German radio, and Inge S. Doman, former German radio announcer, arrive in Washington to testify at trial of Axis Sally.

record messages from American GIs. The damaging charge came from Inge Doman, former announcer for the shortwave broadcasts of Mildred Gillars, Maine-born woman now on trial for her life.

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Speaking flawless English and looking like a modern Brunhilde in her oyster-white suit and feathered hat, Miss Doman said she actually saw Axis Sally make recordings and "live" broadcasts which resulted in the treason charge.

Saw and Heard Her.

Two other Germans—Hans von Richter and Paul Noback—also put the finger on Miss Gillars as the American woman they saw and heard broadcasting Nazi propaganda to American troops and their relatives at home.

Miss Doman said she learned of the prisoner-of-war incident from Miss Gillars during a train ride into Berlin from their nearby broadcasting studio.

"I asked her about her prisoner-of-war recordings," the golden-haired announcer said, "and she said she had difficulty once because the soldiers threatened her and she had to leave."

Visibly upset by the testimony, Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin asked her if she wasn't "a little jealous of Miss Gillars." Miss Doman, now a governess in Aiken, S. C., smiled at the suggestion.

Just an Announcer.

"No, our duties were entirely different. I was merely an announcer," she explained. Miss Gillars, according to previous testimony, was the highest paid broadcaster in Germany at the time.

Until she came here last August to testify, Miss Doman said, she had been employed by the U. S. Army in Germany and had never been a Nazi Party member.

Von Richter, handsome one-time German consul in Cleveland, Ohio, and Brazil, said he was assistant chief of the radio division where Axis Sally broadcast for the Reich during the war. Asked if he was a Nazi, he said he was expelled from the party and fired from the foreign service in 1942.

Necessary 2 Testify.

Under the Constitution, the Government must offer testimony from two witnesses to the actual act of treason, to prove its case. Von Richter, the first such witness to testify against Axis Sally, has already helped convict Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best of treason. Both are now in prison.

Von Richter said he saw Miss Gillars broadcast propaganda "quite often" during the war and that she came to his home a number of times for dinner. He said she once came with Max Otto Koischwitz, a former professor at New York's Hunter College. The defense claims that Koischwitz had a "hypnotic" effect on Miss Gillars.

Noback, an admitted Nazi who bossed the recording department of the German broadcasting company, was the third witness to testify that he actually saw and heard Miss Gillars broadcast for the Reich.

Saw Axis Sally at Nazi Mike, 2 Testify

By ELEANOR MOREHEAD
STAR Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Broad
ts of sex, jealous women rivals
work and romance, and a "dy-
nic, hypnotic" male lifted the
is Sally" treason trial to top
ing in the capital today.
'ireworks started this afternoon
1 cross-examination of 32-year-
Inge Sylvia Doman, attractive
ıde German divorcee, a wartime
i radio announcer in Berlin and
a former colleague of 48-year-old Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, a U. S. citizen.

She testified that she had seen Miss Gillars make "two or three" broadcasts in the studio, said that she often had announced Miss Gillars' broadcasts, and identified 22 recordings as made by Miss Gillars.

Another former Nazi radio worker, Hans von Richter, who said he was expelled from the Nazi party in 1942 but was not asked to give the reason, earlier in the day also identified one of the voices in each of the 22 government exhibits as that of the defendant. He said he had seen her speaking into the microphone "many times."

Prosecutor John M. Kelley called on both witnesses for the identification because, under the U. S. Constitution no American citizen can be convicted of treason unless two eyewitnesses testify to an "overt act," or unless the defendant confesses in open court.

A laugh ran through the jammed courtroom when at one point the judge stared hard at von Richter and then said sternly, "Quit chewing gum." The witness nervously laughed, apologized, and handed the offending gum to a deputy marshal.

A third witness brought from Germany by the government, Paul

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We Saw 'Axis Sally' At Mike, 2 Testify

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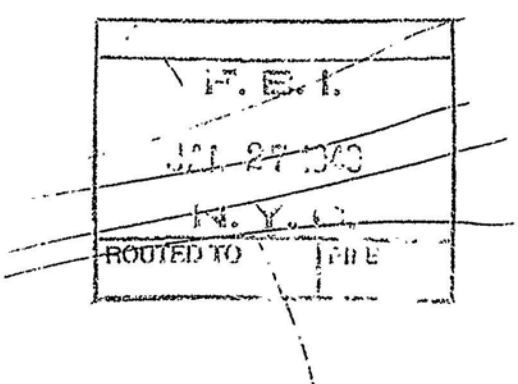
Noback, 45-year-old former Nazi radio sound technician, was asked to point out Miss Gillars in the court. He nodded at her and smiled in greeting as he said, "The lady there at the table." He testified that she had gone to his office two to four times a week during the war to make recordings. He also said that he had seen her working with his technicians in preparing prisoner-of-war message broadcasts.

While he pictured Miss Gillars as a prima donna, Noback assured the court that he worked on friendly terms with her. "We would break down in fond embrace and everything would be all right," he said.

Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin made repeated attempts in cross-examination to get Miss Doman to admit that her appearance as a witness was inspired by jealousy of the older woman. Each time he failed.

Miss Doman, who lived in America for eight years in the '20s and who speaks unaccented English, testified that once Miss Gillars told her of being "threatened" by U. S. prisoners of war when she visited them to get messages to broadcast over the Nazi radio to their relatives. Miss Gillars told her, she said, that the soldiers said they didn't want her in the camp and didn't want her to interview them.

Laughlin in cross-examination tried to establish that Miss Doman had volunteered to testify. Miss Doman denied this, and said she had come upon the request of the U. S. government.



Testifies Yank POWs 'Threatened' Axis Sally

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A witness at the "Axis Sally" treason trial testified today that American prisoners of war "threatened" the woman who allegedly betrayed the U. S. for Nazi gold.

The witness, Inge Sylvia Doman, 32, former announcer for the German radio, testified that the defendant, Mildred E. Gillars, 48, related that this happened when she attempted to interview them.

The Maine-born defendant is on trial in Federal Court, facing a possible maximum penalty of death in the electric chair if convicted.

Earlier, a stiff-backed former Nazi radioman, Hans von Richter, 38, definitely identified the voice of Miss Gillars as the voice in the "Axis Sally" broadcasts. Another witness has testified that the aim of such broadcasts was to convince U. S. soldiers they were "fighting on the wrong side."

Von Richter was asked if he had seen Miss Gillars speaking into a microphone.

"Yes, many times," he said.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley, Jr., drew von Richter's attention to a stack of 20 recordings of German wartime broadcasts and asked if he could identify them.

The witness said he had heard them replayed in this country and described them as selections from "Midge at the Mike," "Home, Sweet Home" and others of the "Axis Sally" propaganda programs.

"Was any one voice common to each record?" Kelley asked.

"Yes. It was Miss Gillars."

The witness said he served in the German consular service, stationed in Cleveland from 1935 to 1940.

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Two Witnesses Say Miss Gillars Was 'Axis Sally'

Woman Recalls Hostility Shown by Captive G. I. Toward Radio Speaker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Æ).—A witness at the "Axis Sally" treason trial testified today that American prisoners of war showed their hostility toward the woman who is charged with betraying the United States for Nazi gold.

"They didn't like to have her there," said the witness, Ing Sylvia Doman, thirty-two, former announcer for the German radio.

Miss Doman also testified that the defendant, Mildred E. Gillars, forty-eight, related that on one occasion American soldiers who had been captured by the Germans "threatened" her when she attempted to interview them.

The Maine-born defendant is on trial in Federal Court, facing a possible maximum penalty of death in the electric chair if convicted.

Earlier, a stiff-backed former Nazi radio man, Hans von Richter, thirty-eight, identified the voice of Miss Gillars as the voice in the "Axis Sally" broadcasts. Another witness has testified that the aim of such broadcasts was to convince American soldiers they wer "fighting on the wrong side.".

Von Richter was asked specifically if he had seen Miss Gillars speaking into a microphone. "Yes, many times," he said.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. drew Von Richter's attention to a stack of twenty recordings of German war-time broadcasts and asked if he could identify them. The witness nodded. He said he had heard them replayed in this country and described them as selections from "Midge at the Mike," "Home, Sweet Home" and others of the "Axis Sally" propaganda programs.

"Was one one voice common to each record?" Prosecutor Kelley asked. "Yes. It was Miss Gillars."

Miss Doman testified that she saw Miss Gillars making "live broadcasts over the Nazi radio "on one or two occasions—maybe three." She said Miss Gillars acted as her own disk jockey and made introductory remarks in broadcasts beamed to American troops overseas.

The prosecution called on both Von Richter and Miss Doman to pin down the identity of Miss Gillards's "Axis Sally" voice because under American law, in treason trials, two witnesses are required to swear to the commission of an overt act against the United States.

Miss Doman said she was announcer for the "U. S. A. zone" of the German radio for thirteen months.

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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED JAN 27 1949
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'AXIS SALLY' VOICE HEARD IN PLAYBACK

Broadcasts Recorded From Nazi Germany Echo in Court at Woman's Treason Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The wartime voice of "Axis Sally"—beaming Nazi propaganda to American homes—echoed with dramatic impact at the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars today.

Listening with no outward sign of emotion, the Maine-born defendant heard a playback of broadcasts she is alleged to have made from Hitler Germany.

If convicted, Miss Gillars faces a maximum penalty of death in the electric chair. She has pleaded innocent.

"This is Berlin calling. . . . Berlin calling the American mothers, wives and sweethearts," the voice began in cheerful, intimate tones after a prelude of music.

The chief prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., said the first broadcast played in the crowded Federal courtroom was recorded by United States Government monitors between 9 and 9:33 P. M., May 18, 1943.

The voice—identified by a Government witness as the voice of Miss Gillars—went on to explain to American listeners the "reason for my being here in Berlin" and "why I'm not sitting at home with you at the little sewing bees knitting socks for our men over in French North Africa."

Then it said:

"Yes, girls, there is a reason and it's this: It's because I'm not on the side of President Roosevelt * * * and his Jewish friends and his British friends because I've been brought up to be a 100 per cent American girl * * *."

The voice declared that defeat for Germany would mean defeat for America and said that the purpose of "these little heart-to-heart talks with you once a week" was t. "get you to see the light of day and let you realize that you're on the wrong side of the fence."

It continued with a verbal picture of GI's "over there in the dry and hot desert" in North Africa "dreaming now of a lazy day at home * * * a lazy day when green fields are whispering of 'home, sweet home.'"

The voice concluded the broadcast with these words:

"Do you say, 'My country, right or wrong'? No, girls, that's false sentimentality and I do not say 'My country, right or wrong.' I love America, but I do not love Roosevelt and all his 'kike' boy friends."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED JAN 28 1949

U. S. Jury to Hear 25 More Records Of 'Axis Sally'

Washington, Jan. 28 (U.P.)—A Federal Court jury will hear recordings of some 25 more "Axis Sally" broadcasts when the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars is resumed next week.

The prosecution planned to replay the records in an effort to back up its contention that the American-born Miss Gillars tried to undermine U. S. wartime morale, both on the fighting front and at home.

The trial was recessed until Monday on agreement of counsel for both sides. The attorney wished time to prepare additional data.

For nearly four hours yesterday the jury of seven men and five women listened to official U. S. Government recordings of broadcasts Miss Gillars made over the Nazi radio.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
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DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JANU

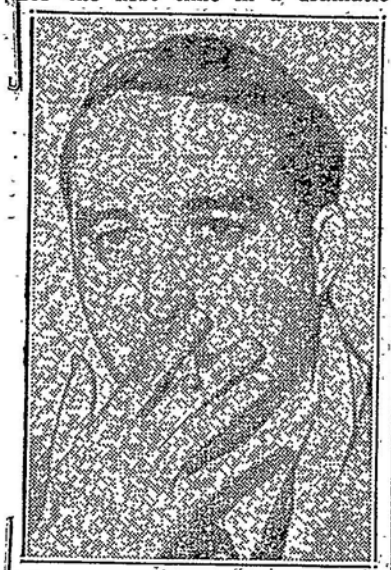
Axis Gal Sat Hears Self as Others Heard

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Axis Sally today donned earphones and listened calmly to recordings of her wartime Berlin broadcasts in which she urged American GIs to surrender and harangued against wartime President Roosevelt.

The judge, jury and news reporters also wore headphones to hear the sultry, persuasive voice of 48-year-old Mildred Gillars, who is now on trial for her life.

Earlier, the silver-haired Maine-born woman took the witness stand for the first time in a dramatic attempt to prevent the introduction of seized Nazi recordings of her programs.



(Associated Press Wirefoto)
Hanns Winzen leaving Federal Court yesterday.

Drawing on all the histrionics she had learned as an actress, Miss Gillars tried to imply that U. S. Army intelligence officers could not legally have gained possession of her recordings because the door to her expensively furnished Berlin apartment was locked.

Stored in Basement.

Former Capt. Hanns Winzen told the court he had seized the records and manuscripts during a search of her property stored in the basement of a nearby apartment building. He said the building superintendent unlocked the storeroom for him.

With the jury out of the room, Judge Edward M. Curran ruled that the seizure was legal and that the records could be admitted as evidence.

Axis Sally's wartime Nazi boss, Adalbert Houben, who earlier testified that she was the highest paid broadcaster in Germany, then resumed the stand and identified her voice as each recording was played.

In one broadcast, beamed to U. S. wives and mothers, Miss Gillars reported on the condition of a captured lieutenant, William H. Lupole of Johnsburg, Pa., who was born Feb. 14, 1922.

Message to Mother.

"That was a nice little Valentine for his mother at that time," she sneered.

Houben, a confessed former Nazi, said Miss Gillars made all of the recordings under his direction. But under questioning by Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr., he said she once threatened to quit if he employed an Army deserter named Martin J. Monti at the radio station. Monti has recently been convicted of treason.

The trial recessed until Monday.

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'Axis Sally' Hears Discs, Takes Stand

By ELEANOR MOREHEAD
STAR Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The voice of "Axis Sally" was heard again today, in one case speaking as Nazi Germany's highest paid propaganda broadcaster during the war, in the other as a prisoner on trial for her life as an alleged traitor to her country.

The woman, 48-year-old Mildred E. Gillars, born in Portland, Me., showed no emotion as she adjusted her earphones in U. S. District Court and sat on the receiving end of five of her wartime broadcasts which urged U. S. soldiers to surrender and violently attacked the late President Roosevelt "and his kike boy friends."

Takes the Stand

The records were played after Miss Gillars—with the jury ordered from the room—made an unexpected appearance on the witness stand. Her testimony was an attempt by her lawyer, James J. Laughlin, to prove that seizure of seven records, allegedly stored by her in a Berlin apartment house, had been illegal. Judge Edward M. Curran ruled seizure, by U. S. Army counter-intelligence, was legal.

As each of the five broadcasts ended, Prosecutor John M. Kelley asked her wartime Nazi boss, Adelbert Houben, if the voice was that of Miss Gillars. In each case Houben, who had listened from the witness stand, replied that it was her voice, and that he had supervised the broadcast beamed to the U. S. and American forces abroad.

Attack Statement

Thus Kelley sought to refute, by the defendant's own voice, her lawyer's opening statement to the jury two days ago that "Miss Gillars rejected much material submitted to her because she considered it propaganda—soldiers called to desert and lay down their arms—none of that ever appeared in her broadcasts."

Jurors, Curran, the lawyers, Miss Gillars and reporters, who were supplied with earphones heard these words from a July 27, 1944, *Home Sweet Home* broadcast to the AEF attributed to her:

"Well, I'm afraid she will never surrender (the song *I Surrender, Dear* had just been played) 'til you kids surrender. Well, how about it? It's not a bad idea really. After all, you're fighting. . . . It's a tough fight but there's no getting the Germans down."

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

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N. Y. Star
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Own Words Return to Accuse Axis Sally

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (INS).—"Axis Sally" cried today that her constitutional rights have been violated and a few minutes later the jury in her treason trial heard the same voice attack "Roosevelt and his Jewish friends" and urge GIs to surrender shortly after the Allied invasion of France.

American-born Mildred E. Gillars—the "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio—made an unexpected appearance on the witness stand shortly before prosecutors began playing recordings of her propaganda broadcasts.

Miss Gillars accused an American counter-intelligence agent, Capt. Hans Winzen of Detroit, of illegally invading her Berlin apartment and seizing recordings of her broadcasts.

Winzen denied there was anything illegal about the search and seizure and Federal Judge Curran upheld him.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin then attempted to bar "playbacks" of the broadcasts as recorded by an American listening post, but Curran ruled the jury of six men and six women should hear the records.

The jurors, equipped with individual earphones and typed transcripts of the broadcasts, listened intently. Sally, herself, was an avid listener.

The first record assailed "Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Jewish and British friends." The voice from Berlin continued:

"I love America, but I do not love Roosevelt and all of his kike boy friends who have thrown us into this awful turmoil."

Through the static came the persuasive voice, telling the women of wartime America:

"We are shedding our good young blood for this kike war, for this British war."

In a Berlin broadcast on July 27, 1944, "Sally" suggested to GI's at the front that surrender was "not a bad idea, really." Another taunted GI's with the suggestion that their girls at home were "running around with 4F's."

Adelbert Houben, former manager of the German overseas radio, identified the voice of Miss Gillars as that of "Axis Sally," but said she had refused to work with Martin J. Monti, American deserter who recently pleaded guilty to treason and was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

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Sally's GI Home and Mother Act Rings Down Intermission Curtain

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A federal court jury will hear recordings of about 25 more Axis Sally broadcasts when the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars is resumed next week.

The prosecution planned to replay records in an effort to back up its contention that the American-born Miss Gillars tried to undermine U.S. wartime morale, both on the fighting front and at home.

The trial was recessed until Monday to give attorneys time to prepare additional evidence.

Four Hours of Recordings.

For nearly four hours yesterday the jury of seven men and five women listened to what the prosecution contends are official U.S. government recordings of broadcasts Miss Gillars made over the Nazi radio.

In one recording, the woman disk jockey, known as Axis Sally, appealed to GI's to surrender. She chided them for risking their lives when their girl friends were "running around with one of the 4F's back home."

After playing a recording of the tune, "I Surrender Dear," Sally commented:

"Well, I'm afraid that she will never surrender till you kids surrender. Well, how about it? It's not a bad idea, really. After all you're fighting—it's a tough fight—but there's no getting the Germans down."

Appeal to Women.

In a broadcast addressed to American women, Sally said:

"I ask you American women if you brought up your boys to be murderers? Have you? Because that's what they are becoming."

Miss Gillars and other trial principals clamped on earphones to hear the recordings over a specially-installed courtroom system.

She listened with apparent calm to what has been identified as her own voice, conjuring up nostalgic pictures of home and reporting the deaths and injuries of American prisoners.

In the medical reports, as in the other programs, the woman's voice identified herself as Midge. GIs dubbed her Axis Sally.

Word for a Mother.

One medical report began with two death announcements. Then the voice said:

"Calling Mrs. A. N. Kernochan — her name is spelled K e r n o c h a n — rural delivery No. 3, in Middletown, N. Y. I have some word for her about her son, John D. Kernochan, whose rank is that of second lieutenant.

"He was born on the 19th of September, 1921; in Saranac Lake, N. Y. His service number is 0464-657. Mrs. Kernochan, your son had a fracture of the right ankle and his left ankle was sprained.

"Well, you see he was very lucky, as a matter of fact, most of these boys have some kind of injuries to their legs, you see because, of course, bailing out and making a parachute landing is a very strenuous affair, and (pause), in most cases, they injure their legs when touch the . . ." Here the words grew indistinct.

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'Axis Sally' Trial Hears Records Of Broadcasts

Court Is Silent for Hours as Earphones Transmit Honeyed War-Time Pleas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Judge and jury in the Mildred Gillars treason trial donned earphones today to hear recordings on war-time German broadcasts in which "Axis Sally" urged American troops to surrender and told them their sweethearts were "running around with 4-F's back home."

Miss Gillars, Maine-born actress who moved to Hitler's "new Reich" before World War II, is accused of betraying her country by broadcasting honey-voiced propaganda cleverly designed to undermine American morale on the war front and the home front.

The case reached a dramatic pitch when government attorneys played five recordings identified as Axis Sally broadcasts originating in Berlin and transcribed by official United States listening posts here during 1944.

For hours the crowded courtroom was gripped by an unnatural silence while attorneys, jurors, reporters and Federal Judge Edward M. Curran listened intently over earphones to the transcriptions.

Defendant's Face a Blank

Miss Gillars, who earlier had gone on the witness stand in an effort to block use of certain records as evidence, sat stolidly in her chair, her face blank while they were played.

In one of the recordings, the broadcaster, allegedly Miss Gillars, told United States troops in Europe in sugary tones: "Hi, fellows . . . you're yearning . . . for someone else. But I just wonder if she isn't sort of running around with one of the 4-F's 'way back home. You know just as well as I do that if the cases were reversed . . . you wouldn't go on waiting year after year either, would you?"

Another recording opened with the nostalgic sound of an American train whistle, the familiar "Whoooooooooooooo" that G. I. abroad missed so acutely.

After a rendition of the popular tune, "I Surrender, Dear," the woman's voice said: "Well, how

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manded a battalion of the 309th Field Artillery. He was a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Hoge, Underhill & Co., from which he retired in 1941.

Mr. Kerr bred many champion whippets and smooth-coated fox terriers. He had been vice-president of the American Fox Terrier Club, had raced whippets on Long Island, and was known throughout the East as a judge. He was a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Creek Club and the Westminster Kennel Club. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Marian Smyth Kerr; a son, E. Coe Kerr jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Ann K. Franklin.

Jewish Charity Appeal

Federation Drive, Closing Monday, $3,400,000 Short of Goal

An urgent appeal for support of the $16,500,000 campaign of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies was made yesterday by Ralph E. Samuel, president of the federation, who said the campaign is still $3,400,000 short of its goal. The public phase of the drive ends Monday.

Mr. Samuel also made public a letter from Mayor William O'Dwyer urging New Yorkers to support the federation and its 116 affiliated health and welfare agencies. The Mayor said that "the services of the foundation which may be curtailed or cut out entirely because not enough money has been raised would hurt the health and welfare standards of the entire city."

Dr. L. S. Schwartz Memorial

A memorial service for Dr. Leo S. Schwartz, former chief gynecologist at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn and president of the Kings County Medical Society, will be held at 10:30 a. m. Sunday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Jewish Hospital. Per-

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Ex-Nazis Live the American Way

Axis Sally Witnesses Have to Work When Not on Stand

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—German witnesses at the Axis Sally trial here are getting a good opportunity to learn how Americans live—by experience.

Two have full-time jobs. A third is studying at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., with financial assistance from his American father-in-law.

The student is Hans von Richter, formerly assistant director of Nazi propaganda broadcasts. He is married, Department of Justice spokesmen said, to the former Georgia James, daughter of Gordon James, Cleveland advertising executive.

Shipped Back to Reich.

A former member of the German consulate service, von Richter married Miss James in America before the war, the department said. A child was born in this country and is an American citizen.

The von Richters were in Brazil when that country declared war on Germany and were sent back to the Reich under the repatriation program. Mrs. von Richter and the child accompanied von Richter to the United States when he was requested to come here as a government witness in the Axis Sally trial.

Studying Language.

Department of Justice spokesmen said von Richter is taking a language course at Stanford.

The Germans employed in this country are Inge Sylvia Doman, the statuesque blonde who formerly worked as an announcer with Axis Sally, and Paul Noback, a radio engineer.

Miss Doman is a governess in Aiken, S. C. Noback is employed in a recording studio in Washington.

Gave Them a Choice.

Department of Justice spokesmen emphasized that the witnesses would have no other means of support if they failed to find jobs, since they are paid the combination subsistance-witness fee allowance of $10 a day only while in attendance at the trial.

"We gave them their choice," said a Justice official, "either get a job or be sent back to Germany until we need you again."

An exception to the rule was made in the case of George Heinrich Schnell, 75-year-old German actor. Schnell, it was pointed out, is too feeble to work, and so is being paid the regular $10-a-day fee all the time he is here.

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Charge Sally Tried To Block Invasion

Washington, Jan. 31 (U.P.) — The prosecution sought today to show that Mildred E. Gillars, known to GIs as "Axis Sally," tried to prevent the Allied invasion of Europe by her broadcasts.

Miss Gillars, is being tried for treason as result of her wartime broadcasts over the Nazi radio to American troops abroad and their families at home.

Two men who reportedly acted with Miss Gillars in a radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," broadcast from Berlin just before D-Day, have been brought here from Germany to testify.

They are George Heinrich Schnell and Ulrich Haupt. According to the prosecution, Schnell played the father and Haupt the son in a drama which depicted an American youth drowning in an invasion attempt. Miss Gillars allegedly played the mother.

Adelbert Houben, the defendant's Nazi radio boss, has testified that the program was intended "to prevent the invasion."

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Court to Hear Axis Sally Skit

By DAVID SENTNER
N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Axis Sally's smash hit on the Nazi wartime baloney network, a radio propaganda skit in which she played the role of an American mother, will be heard today at the continuance of her treason trial.

The program, a tear-jerker with a heavy Nazi accent, was entitled "Vision of the Invasion" and portrays an American couple whose soldier son was lost on a sunken invasion craft on D-Day in the English Channel.

2 GERMANS TO TESTIFY.

The synthetic sobbing of Sally, American-born Mildred Gillars in real life, will be replayed from records into the earphones of the jury in the wired-for-sound Federal courtroom.

In addition, two German actors who were in the cast with Sally will testify against her.

They are Heinrich Schnell, who played the part of the American father, and Ulrich Haupt, who played the role of the son.

The participation of the stage-struck Miss Gillars in the "Vision of Invasion" program is specifically listed in the indictment as an overt act of treason.

UNDER HYPNOTIC SPELL?

Professor Otto Koischwitz, former teacher at Hunter College, New York, where Axis Sally, as a school girl, according to the defense, first fell under his "hypnotic spell," wrote the skit.

Government prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. today will attempt to riddle the defense contention that Sally played Trilby to the Svengali-like Nazi professor by showing that she continued her propaganda broadcasts even after Koischwitz died in 1944.

Kelley will recall previous witnesses, German colleagues of Sally, including Inge Sylvia Doman, attractive divorcee, who served as an announcer on the program beamed by the American-born prima donna of Nazi propaganda.

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'Sally' Jury Hears Treason Disc

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The "Axis Sally" treason trial jury today heard the recorded voice of the American-born woman in a "horror broadcast" warning that an Allied invasion of Europe would be mass suicide.

A German witness then estified the voice was that of Mildred E. Gillars, the silvery-haired "Axis Sally" on trial for alleged betrayal of her country.

The witness, Adelbert Houben, former Nazi radio official, also testified that no foreigner ever was forced to work for the Hitler propaganda broadcasting service.

JURY HEARS RECORD.

"Sally" enacted a leading role in a radio melodrama, a recording of which the jury heard through earphones. The skit, called "Vision of Invasion," was broadcast from Germany shortly before D-Day.

The grim playlet opened to the sound of diving airplanes and a voice crying that "D-Day" stood for "doom, disaster, defeat and death." Then "Sally," portrayed as an American mother torn with anxiety, spoke these lines:

"Everybody says the invasion is suicide. Between 70 and 90 per cent of the boys will be killed or crippled."

The play ended with a voice imitating that of the late President Roosevelt saying:

"I assure you again and again and again... That no American boy will be sacrificed on foreign battlefields."

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Sally's 'Invasion' Disk Reheard

Maine Woman, Accused as Nazi Broadcaster, Ignores Record at Trial.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—"Vision of Invasion," which the German radio broadcast four weeks before D day in 1944, was replayed today in the "Axis Sally" treason trial.

Adelbert Houben, former broadcast manager of the German overseas radio, identified the voice of the hysterical woman who played a starring role in the drama as that of Mildred E. Gillars, 48.

The gray-haired, Maine-born defendant didn't bother to listen to the recording of the play in which she had taken the part of an American mother whose son was killed in the landing on the French coast.

"Everybody says the invasion is suicide," Miss Gillars broadcast. "The simplest person knows that. Between 70 and 90 per cent of the boys will be killed or crippled for the rest of their lives."

Miss Gillars's role in "Vision of Invasion" is one of the ten overt acts set forth in the indictment.

Houben said Miss Gillars participated voluntarily. Foreigners were never forced to appear on the Nazi radio, he added.

Under cross-examination by James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars's attorney, Houben said he told Department of Justice officials when they first approached him in Germany that it would be a mistake to prosecute Miss Gillars "because she had done no wrong."

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DATED JAN 31 1949

MORE RECORDINGS IN AXIS SALLY CASE

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The jury hearing the Axis Sally treason case gets more of the same today—German witnesses and play-backs of Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

At the end of a three-day court recess, Government prosecutors had ready still more witnesses from Germany to tell about the Nazi broadcast activities of Mildred E. Gillars.

Her wartime broadcasts brought 48-year-old, Maine-born Miss Gillars to trial in United States District Court on charges of betraying her country for German cash.

In addition to more witnesses who said they knew Miss Gillars in Germany, John M. Kelley Jr., chief Government prosecutor, had about thirty-five more recordings of Nazi propagranda broadcasts he wants the jury to hear.

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N. Y. Sun
DATED JAN 31 1949

Axis Sally Tried to Nip Invasion, U.S. Claims

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The prosecution sought today to show that Mildred E. Gillars, known to GIs as Axis Sally, tried to prevent the Allied invasion of Europe by her broadcasts.

Miss Gillars, native of Portland, Maine, is being tried for treason as result of her wartime broadcasts over the Nazi radio to American troops abroad and their families at home.

Two men who reportedly acted with Miss Gillars in a radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," broadcast from Berlin just before D-Day, have been brought here from Germany to testify.

They are George Heinrich Sohnell and Ulrich Haupt. According to the prosecution, Schnell played the father and Haupt the son in a drama which depicted an American youth drowning in an invasion attempt. Miss Gillars allegedly played the mother.

Adelbert Houben, the defendant's Nazi radio boss, has testified that the program was intended "to prevent the invasion."

Defense attorney James J. Laughlin told the jury that Koischwitz exerted a hypnotic influence over Miss Gillars. But, according to Mr. Laughlin, Miss Gillars consistently refused to broadcast "anything harmful" to her country.

Listening through earphone sets, the judge, jury and other trial principals have heard recordings of five Axis Sally broadcasts.

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JAN 31 1949
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
JAN 31 1949

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Nazis Didn't Make Sally Spout, Ex-Boss Testifies

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A onetime top Nazi radioman testified today that nobody forced American-born Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars or any other foreigner to broadcast for the Germans during the war.

The testimony came from Adelbert Houben, Miss Gillars' Nazi boss, at her treason trial.

He also identified as Miss Gillars' a voice in a Nazi broadcast which portrayed to American troops the way their mothers would suffer if they died fighting the Nazis.

Houben said Miss Gillars made the broadcast May 11, 1944, in Berlin beamed to American troops awaiting D-Day. Its object was "to prevent the invasion," he said. The defense had asserted Miss Gillars refused to broadcast "anything hurtful" to the United States.

The broadcast, a transcript of which was heard in the courtroom, opened with the sound of a steamship whistle followed by the whine of diving planes. A series of men's voices intoned that the "D" of D-Day "stands for doom . . . disaster . . . defeat . . . death . . . Dunkerque or Dieppe."

Voices said the bodies at Dieppe looked like "roasted geese" and "dressed meat in a butcher shop," and "their pale heads looked like cabbage on the way to the market."

The scene switched to Ohio, where a supposedly American mother was telling her husband how she feared their son would be killed in the invasion.

"Between 70 and 90 per cent of the boys (in the invasion) will be killed or crippled for the rest of their lives," the mother in the script said.

The mother's voice, identified by Houben as Miss Gillars' protested President Roosevelt "had no right to go to war" and said one of the Roosevelt sons was in Miami "sunning himself."

At the father's suggestion, the mother went to her bed only to talk to her son in a dream. "Oh, oh," the mother's voice said. "Now I know that I'm dreaming, Allan (the son)——so, so real. I'm so happy."

"It's no dream, mother," the son's voice said. "The boiler room was hit and our ship—we are sunk. . . . We are sunk. . . . We are sunk."

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N. Y. Herald Telegram
JAN 31 1949

FD-71
(7-30-45)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

COMPLAINT FORM

Axis Sally
Subject's Name and Aliases

Address of Subject

Treason
Character of Case

[redacted]
Name of Complainant

[redacted] b7D
Address of Complainant

[redacted]
Telephone Number of Complainant

[redacted]
Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: [redacted] advises [redacted] b7D

[redacted] He could all his broadcasts were recorded, transcribed and controlled by F.B.I.S and [redacted] they also turned over to F.C.C. [redacted] quite often for information purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-2002 BY SP4 BOT/tam
928732-662

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

No action - info only - Route to Bureau

NB [redacted] b7D b7E [redacted] b7E

[redacted] is now in Yankee Stadium, testifying & probably knows this J. T. Sacco

Special Agent
FEB 1 1949
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'AXIS SALLY' TRIAL HEARS HER EX-BOSS

Former High Aide of German Radio Says She Broadcast of Her Own Free Will

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. (UP)—Mildred E. Gillars' former boss in the wartime Nazi radio service testified today that she made "Axis Sally" propaganda broadcasts of her own free will.

Defense counsel at the treason trial of the Maine-born actress had contended that Miss Gillars broadcast for Hitler because she was under the "hypnotic influence" of the late Max Otto Koischwitz, her one-time teacher at Hunter College in New York. The defense also said she was under the "constant threat" of the Gestapo.

Adelbert Houben, former high official of the German broadcasting service, told the court that "no foreigner was forced to work" in his organization.

Houben, who repeatedly professed his high personal regard for Miss Gillars, made the statement under questioning after the court had heard a transcription of a horror drama entitled "Vision of Invasion."

He said Miss Gillars starred in the drama broadcast from Berlin on May 11, 1944, and beamed to American troops awaiting D-Day in England.

Houben said the broadcast was intended to "prevent the invasion" by frightening the Americans with grisly forecasts of staggering casualties.

The broadcast opened with sound effects of battle action and an announcer's voice intoning:

"The D of D-Day stands for doom . . . disaster . . . death . . . defeat . . . Dunkerque or Dieppe."

Other voices described the dead troops of the Dieppe invasion.

Miss Gillars allegedly played the role of an American mother who talked to her soldier son in a dream and learned that he had been killed in the invasion.

Under cross-examination by defense counsel, Houben testified that he had once told Miss Gillars he thought it was "a shame" the way United States authorities were treating her, and that he told Justice Department representatives it was "a mistake" to prosecute her as she had "done nothing wrong."

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Times
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Axis Sally's Trial Hears Horror Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (INS). —The "Axis Sally" treason trial jury today heard a recording of a "horror broadcast" warning that an allied invasion of Europe would be mass suicide.

A German witness then testified that the voice which broadcast it was that of Mildred E. Gillars, the American-born woman on trial.

Adelbert Houben, former Nazi radio official, also swore no foreigner was forced to work for the Hitler propaganda machine.

Today's transcription, titled, "Vision of Invasion," was broadcast from Germany four weeks before D-Day, in 1944.

The grim playlet opened to the sound of diving planes and a voice crying that "D-Day" stands for "Doom, disaster, defeat, and death." Then Sally, portraying an American mother, orated:

"Everybody says the invasion is suicide. The simplest person knows that. Between 70 and 90 percent of the boys will be killed or crippled for life. Have we a government by the people or not? Roosevelt had no right to go to war."

Sally told of a nightmare in which she saw her "son" killed when his invasion boat exploded near European shores. The play ended with an imitator of President Roosevelt saying:

"I assure you again and again and again that no American boy will be sacrificed on foreign battlefields."

Church Bells Ring

Sally asked in her "vision" why church bells were ringing. A voice replied:

"The dead bells of Europe's bombed cathedrals are tolling the death knell of America's youths."

During the playback, Miss Gillars conferred with attorney James J. Laughlin, smiled and shook her long gray curls.

The one-time actress abandoned her black dress for a black suit with a short skirt. She carried a large blue-green silk handkerchief, her only splash of color.

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N. Y. Mirror
Date FEB 1 1949

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2 Ex-Prisoners Cite Axis Sally Radio Interview

Washington, Feb. 1—(U.P.) Two former prisoners of war were called today to tell a Federal Court jury about their radio interview with Mildred E. Gillars on her "Axis Sally" broadcast.

The Maine-born defendant is on trial for treason as result of her Nazi broadcasts beamed to GIs oversea and their families at home.

The scheduled Government witnesses are Grover Cleveland McKinnery, former army captain now a student at the University of Denver, and Harvey Crosthwaite, former Canadian captain.

According to the prosecution, Miss Gillars obtained and transcribed spoken messages from them and other prisoners on visits to Nazi hospitals and prison camps. The prosecution claims these messages were rebroadcast to the United States in an attempt to demoralize the home front. The defense insists the broadcasts brought the prisoners' families welcome news of their loved ones.

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CLIPPED FROM THE
N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED FEB 1 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Ex-PWs to Relate Sally's Interviews

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Two former prisoners of war were called today to tell a Federal Court jury about their radio interview with Mildred E. Gillars on her Axis Sally broadcast.

The Maine-born defendant is on trial for treason as result of her Nazi broadcasts beamed to GIs overseas and their families at home. The prosecution contends Miss Gillars' programs were designed to undermine American morale during the war.

The scheduled government witnesses are Grover Cleveland McKinnery, former Army captain now a student at the University of Denver, and Harvey Crosthwaite of Hamilton, Ont., former Canadian captain.

Messages Broadcast.

According to the prosecution, Miss Gillars obtained and transcribed spoken messages from them and other prisoners on visits to Nazi hospitals and prison camps. The prosecution says these messages were broadcast to the United States in an attempt to demoralize the home front. The defense insists the broadcasts brought the prisoners' families welcome news of their loved ones.

Werner Plack, former representative of the German Foreign Office, also has been called to tell how he helped get Miss Gillars some portable recording equipment which she reportedly used for her prisoner of war programs.

Witnesses Required.

To substantiate its treason charges, the prosecution is required by the Constitution to produce two eyewitnesses to each of the 10 overt acts charged against Miss Gillars.

George Heinrich Schnell and Ulrich Hapt, who have been brought here from Germany, head the parade of so-called Constitutional witnesses. The government holds that they appeared with Miss Gillars in a radio drama which was aimed at preventing the invasion of Europe.

The jury yesterday heard a recording of the drama, made at a U.S. government listening post in Maryland. The defendant listened occasionally, but during most of the playback, she talked with her attorneys.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 1 1949
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Actor Tells of Part In Sally's Soap Opera

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Prosecutors today began the meticulous task of proving technically the 10 treasonable acts charged to Axis Sally.

With an American-born actor who participated in a German radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," on the witness stand, Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr., remarked:

"This witness is offering proof of the overt act No. 10."

All previous government testimony in the trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, has been designed to lay the groundwork for the job Mr. Kelley started today. It has been largely circumstantial, designed to show the defendant's attitude and the nature of her connection with Nazi broadcasting.

The Constitution requires two actual witnesses to each overt act charged in a treason indictment.

Ulrich Haupt, 33, told of the recording of "Vision of Invasion," which the Nazis broadcast prior to the Allied landing in Normandy.

He was asked if Miss Gillars was present. He said she was. He then was asked to point her out. He looked at Miss Gillars and pointed at her.

Mr. Haupt testified that he had listened to a recording of the propaganda drama. Time after time he said he recognized the voice of Miss Gillars.

Haupt said he was born in Chicago and lived there, in New York and Los Angeles, until his father, a German actor, was killed in an accident in Los Angeles in 1930. His mother then returned to Germany, taking him and a younger boy with her.

Mr. Haupt testified that he came back to this country in 1946 after applying for citizenship. He now is living in New York.

Mr. Haupt said he played the role of the son in "Vision of Invasion." Miss Gillars played the role of an American mother horrified by a dream that her son was killed in the invasion.

George Heinrich Schnell, who played the role of the father, was next on call, to testify as the second required witness.

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World-Telegram
DATE: FEB 1 1949

FORMER PRISONERS IN SALLY TRIAL

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Former prisoners of war were called to the witness stand today in the Axis Sally treason trial. Grover C. McKinney of Denver and Capt. Harvey Crosthwaite of Hamilton, Ont., were the first on the list.

John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, said McKinney and Crosthwaite were needed to testify about being interviewed by the defendant, Mildred E. Gillars, 48, also known as Axis Sally. Kelley said they were fellow prisoners at Chartres, France.

The treason indictment against Miss Gillars alleges that she "did solicit and persuade" soldiers at Chartres to record messages for broadcast overseas, while she well knew that they were to be used in Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

Two German actors who co-starred with Miss Gillars in a German radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," also were called to testify. Kelley identified them as George Heinrich Schell and Ulrich Haupt.

Adelbert Houben, former manager of the German overseas service, already has testified that Miss Gillars played the role of an American mother in the drama. It was broadcast four weeks before the invasion of Normandy.

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FEB 1 1949

Actor Identifies Axis Sally

American-born German Tells of Role With Miss Gillars in Nazi Broadcast.

Washington, Feb. 1 (A. P.).—Prosecutors began today the meticulous task of proving technically the ten treasonable acts charged to Axis Sally.

With an American-born actor who participated in a German radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," on the witness stand, John M. Kelley Jr. remarked: "This witness is offering proof of the over act, No. 10."

Two Witnesses Required.

All previous Government testimony in the trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, has been designed to lay the ground work for the job Kelley started today. It has been largely circumstantial, designed to show her attitude and the nature of her connection with Nazi broadcasting. The Constitution requires two actual witnesses to each overt act alleged in a treason indictment.

Ulrich Haupt, 33, told of the recording of "Vision of Invasion," which the Nazis broadcast prior to the landing of Allied troops in Normandy.

He identified Miss Gillars in court and testified that he had listened to a recording of the propaganda drama and had recognized the voice of Miss Gillars.

Haupt said he was born in Chicago and lived there and in New York and Los Angeles until his father, a German actor, was killed in an accident in Los Angeles in 1930. His mother then returned to Germany with him and a younger brother. Haupt testified that he came back to this country in 1946 after applying for citizenship. He now is living in New York, he said.

Haupt testified that he played the role of the son in "Vision of Invasion." Miss Gillars played the role of an American mother horrified by a dream that her son was killed in the invasion.

George Heinrich Schnell, who played the role of the father, is on call to testify as the second required witness. Former prisoners of war also were awaiting calls to the stand.

Witness Cross-examined.

Under cross-examination by James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars's attorney, Haupt testified that his mother was Jewish, his father non-Jewish. He said he was regarded in Germany as non-Jewish.

Laughlin, pointing toward a defense claim that Germany's broadcasters had no choice in what they did, asked if Haupt ever participated in anti-Jewish propaganda.

"I was forced to," Haupt replied. "I was directed and commanded."

"Certainly," he said when Laughlin asked if he participated against his will.

Laughlin then asked what would have happened if he had refused to participate.

"My mother would have been sent to concentration camp," the witness said. "My wife and three children would have been sent to a concentration camp and I might have been sent to a concentration camp."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED FEB 1 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Nobody Twisted Sally's Arm, Says Ex-Nazi Boss at Trial

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Axis Sally's wartime Nazi boss today testified that nobody forced the American-born woman or any other foreigner to broadcast Nazi propaganda.

A few minutes earlier her only Jewish counsel, Maurice Guerwitz, formally withdrew from her treason trial. Asked by reporters for an explanation of the action, taken a week after the trial opened, Guervitz replied: "No comment." All Jews on the District Court panel had been weeded out in selecting the jury on opening day.

Mildred E. Gillars—Axis Sally—entering Federal Court yesterday.

Adelbert Houben, admitted former Nazi who directed German overseas propaganda broadcasting until the Nazi surrender, identified as that of Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally) the leading voice in a Nazi radio play called "Vision of Invasion."

The judge, jury and news reporters listened through earphones to a recording of the skit which had been beamed to the U. S. and to American troops awaiting D-Day. Houben said its object was to prevent the invasion.

Tried to Stir Fight.

Replete with the whine of diving planes, steamship whistles, a bomb explosion in the boiler room and the sound of escaping steam as the invasion ship sinks, the transcription depicted Miss Gillars as the mother of one of the drowned GIs.

In her histrionic role, Axis Sally screamed, sobbed, ranted and demanded: "What about Roosevelt's sons? One of them is down in Miami now sunning himself." She also warned that "between 70 and 90% of the boys in the invasion will be killed or crippled for the rest of their lives."

Defense attorney James J. Laughlin, in his cross-examination of Houben, brought out that the former Nazi has been screened and cleared by occupation forces, but not yet denazified.

"Didn't you tell American officials it would be a mistake to prosecute Miss Gillars because she had done nothing wrong?" he prodded.

Houben, admitting it, said he had also promised to send her clothing when he came to America to testify against two other Americans—Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best—who have s convicted of treason.

Asked to explain the pi the propaganda which Mis broadcast under his super said it was against the nist way of life" and wi Semitic." He defined Com as a system "to make al equal."

18 Billion $ Tag on N. Y. C.

A price tag of $18,230,305,297 was hung on the City of New York yesterday.

That was the tentative assessed valuation of real estate and special franchises reported by the Tax Commission for the fiscal year starting July 1. It represented an increase of $645,813,084 over the current fiscal year.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED FEB 1 1949
RECORDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally's Role In Drama Is Told

Voice Identified in Nazi Pre-D-Day Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—"Vision of Invasion," a radio drama which the German radio broadcast four weeks before D-Day in 1944, was replayed today in the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, charged with broadcasting from Germany during the war.

Adelbert Houben, former broadcast manager of the German overseas radio, identified the voice of the hysterical woman who played a leading part in the drama as that of Miss Gillars. She took the part of an American mother whose son was killed in a landing on the French coast.

"Everybody says the invasion is suicide," Miss Gillars broadcast. "The simplest person knows that. Between 70 and 90 per cent of the boys will be killed or crippled for the rest of their lives.

Miss Gillars's role in "Vision of Invasion" is one of the ten overt acts set forth in the indictment. Mr. Houben said Miss Gillars participated voluntarily. Foreigners were never forced to appear on the Nazi radio, he said.

Under cross-examination by James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars's attorney, Mr. Houben said he told Department of Justice officials when they first approached him in Germany that it would be a "a mistake to prosecute Miss Gillars because she had done no wrong."

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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED FEB 1 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Nazi to Tell How 'Sally' Got Data

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The government set out to prove today that American-born "Axis Sally," now on trial for treason, haunted prisoner of war camps and hospitals in Germany to get material for her wartime propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley scheduled testimony by Werner Plack, a wartime official of the German Foreign office, who allegedly helped "Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars—secure portable recording equipment to be used in interviewing Americans on her visits to a prison camp at Chartres, France.

Three of the ten "overt acts" of treason with which Miss Gillars is charged deal with recordings made at the Chartres camp.

Kelley also slated for later in the day testimony by two former American soldiers who, he said, consented to record messages for Miss Gillars. It is charged the messages, addressed to their home folks, were beamed to the United States by the Nazi shortwave for propaganda purposes.

The former prisoners are Capt. Harvey Crosthwaite, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and Grover Cleveland McKinney Jr., now a student at Denver University.

Kelley said both were patients at the Hospital de la Pitie in Paris when they spoke into "Sally's" microphone.

Moving forward on another front, the prosecution plans to attempt to pin down legally its charge that Miss Gillars committed treason by taking part in a radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," about a month before the Allied invasion of the Normandy coast began.

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Journal American
FEB 1 1949

Sally's Accuser Excused in Fight Over His Atheism

Washington, Feb. 2 (U.P.)—An ex-Nazi witness against Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars in her treason trial was excused from testifying today after a courtroom argument over whether he believes in God.

The witness, tall, sparse-haired George Heinrich Schnell, was called by the Government to tell about taking part with American-born Miss Gillars in a Nazi radio horror drama designed to break the morale of U. S. invasion forces in Europe.

The Government asked that he leave the stand so it could prepare arguments on a defense contention the law forbids testimony from an atheist.

Schnell, a German actor, would have been the second witness to Miss Gillars participation in the anti-invasion drama broadcast by Berlin.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Telegram & Sun
DATED FEB 2 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Issue of Atheism Snags Sally's Trial

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An ex-Nazi witness against Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars in her treason trial was excused from testifying today after a courtroom argument over whether he believes in God.

The witness, George Heinrich Schnell, was called by the government to tell about taking part with American-born Miss Gillars in a Nazi radio horror drama designed to undermine the morale of U.S. forces in Europe.

The government itself asked that he leave the stand so it could prepare arguments on a defnse contention the law forbids testimony from an atheist.

Testimony Necessary.

Mr. Schnell, a German actor, would have been the second witness to Miss Gillars participation in the anti-invasion drama broadcast by Berlin. The law requires at least two witnesses to an overt act of treason.

He took an oath of affirmation instead of swearing on a Bible when he was called to testify, and defense co-counsel James J. Laughlin immediately objected on grounds Mr. Schnell did not believe in God.

"I am not a Christian," said Mr. Schnell in response to a question from the judge.

"Do you believe in a supreme being?"

"Yes," said Mr. Schnell, looking at the ceiling. "I do not believe in rewards or punishment after death."

Left Church in 1912.

Mr. Schnell said he left the church in 1912 and didn't know whether he was an atheist or not.

"I have been a National Socialist but that has nothing to do with my feelings one way or another," he said.

The prosecution then asked that Mr. Schnell be temporarily excused "without prejudice" to calling him later.

He had been identified by a witness yesterday as an actor who took part in a broadcast by Miss Gillars one month before D-Day.

Werner Plack, former employee of the Nazi foreign office, then took the stand. Mr. Plack testified that he provided Miss Gillars with recording equipment and a technician for recording messages from prisoners of war in a camp at Chartres, France, and in the hospital De La Pitie, Paris. He said Max Otto Kolschwitz went with them to Chartres. Mr. Laughlin, in his opening statement, identified Hoischwitz as a former professor at New York's Hunter College, and charged that he "hypnotized" the defendant.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED FEB 2 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Second German Actor To Star Against Sally

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A second German radio actor was to testify at the Axis Sally treason trial today as the prosecution sought to prove that Mildred E. Gillars took part in a pre-invasion horror broadcast.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley said he would call George Heinrich Schnell in an effort to corroborate testimony given yesterday by another actor. The government must produce two eyewitnesses to each of the 10 overt acts of treason it charges Miss Gillars committed.

Will Hear Recording Again.

The federal court jury also was to listen again to a recording of the broadcast, "Vision of Invasion."

The prosecution contends that Schnell played the father, Ullrich Haupt the son and Miss Gillars the mother in the radio drama. A Nazi radio official has testified that the broadcast was beamed to GIs in England and was designed to discourage the Normandy invasion.

Miss Gillars, Maine-born actress whom GIs dubbed Axis Sally because of her wartime broadcasts, is accused of trying to demoralize American soldiers and their families.

Hotel Employee Talks.

Haupt, 33-year-old employee of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, testified yesterday he played the part of Miss Gillars son in the broadcast. He said he spoke into one microphone in a Berlin studio, while Miss Gillars and Schnell read their lines into a microphone some 25 feet away.

Haupt, a native of Chicago who returned to Germany with his widowed mother at the age of 15, testified he was drafted by Nazi authorities and commanded to continue his acting career.

The witness said he was never a member of the Nazi party and that he was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in 1946. He said although his mother was Jewish, he appeared in anti-Semitic skits because he was forced to do so.

Despite his American birth, he said, his Nazi superiors regarded him as a German citizen.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED FEB 2 1949
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2d Actor to Swear Sally Depicted Invasion Horrors

Washington, Feb. 2 (U.P.)—A second German radio actor was to testify at the "Axis Sally" treason trial today as the prosecution sought to prove that Mildred E. Gillars took part in a pre-invasion horror broadcast.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley said he would call George Heinrich Schnell in an effort to corroborate testimony given yesterday by another actor.

The Federal Court jury of seven men and five women also was to listen again to a recording of the broadcast, "Vision of Invasion."

The prosecution contends that Schnell played the father, Ullrich Haupt the son and Miss Gillars the mother in the radio drama. A Nazi radio official has testified that the broadcast was beamed to GIs in England and was designed to discourage the Normandy invasion.

Haupt, 33-year-old employe of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, testified yesterday that he played the part of Miss Gillars' son in the broadcast.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
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Excuse 'Axis Sally' Witness; Refused to Swear on Bible

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—A key government witness was excused temporarily from testifying in the "Axis Sally" treason trial today when he refused to take an oath on the Bible.

The witness, George Henrich Schnell, a German actor, said he did not believe in "rewards and punishment" after death.

Prosecutors indicated they may make another effort later to put Schnell on the stand.

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N. Y. Post & Home News
DATED FEB 2 1949

Reich Actors To Tell 'Sally' Broadcast

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The government drive to pin the title of traitor on "Axis Sally" rolls relentlessly forward today with the testimony of an aging German actor who allegedly worked with her in Berlin.

The actor, George Heinrich Schnell, has been called to identify "Sally" — American-born Mildred E. Gillars—as the woman who played opposite him in a dramatic propaganda broadcast for the Nazi radio.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. is offering his testimony and that of another actor, Ulrich Haupt, to meet the constitutional requirement that there be two eyewitnesses to an unconfessed act of treason.

IDENTIFIES VOICE.

Haupt already has declared he saw Miss Gillars make the "horror broadcast," which was called "Vision of Invasion" and identified her voice 38 times while listening to a recording to the drama.

Taking part in "Vision of Invasion" is one of ten acts of treason charged against Miss Gillars. Should she be found guilty, she will face a possible death sentence.

Kelley said Schnell played the part of an American father in the tear-packed radio play, while Miss Gillars played the part of his overwrought wife. Haupt played the part of the son.

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N. Y. Journal-American
DATED FEB 2 1949
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Sally Witness Balks at Oath

German Actor Is Temporarily Excused After Refusing to Put Hand on Bible.

Washington, Feb. 2 (A. P.).—A key Government witness was excused temporarily from testifying in the Axis Sally treason trial today when he refused to take an oath on the Bible.

The witness, George Heinrich Schnell, a German actor, said that he did not believe in rewards and punishments after death. Prosecutors indicated that they might make another effort later to put him on the stand.

Schnell was called shortly after the start of today's court session. He was told to put his hand on a Bible to take the oath as a witness. He shook his head. The clerk then read an alternative oath for witnesses who do not want to swear to tell the truth, but are willing to affirm.

Defense Lawyer Protests.

James J. Laughlin, attorney for Mildred E. Gillars, on trial for making the Axis Sally broadcast for the Nazis during the war, jumped to his feet to protest.

"Do you believe in a Supreme Being?" Laughlin demanded.

"Yes," Schnell replied.

John M. Kelley Jr., the chief prosecutor, insisted that a witness may either "affirm" or "swear."

"You're not an atheist?" asked Judge Edward M. Curran.

Schnell said he didn't know and added: "I do not believe in rewards and punishments after death. I was a member of the National Socialist party but that has nothing to do with my views. I went out of the church in 1912 before the first world war."

Confer at Bench.

Laughlin said that a witness who does not believe in rewards and punishments after death is disqualified to testify.

The attorneys then went to the bench for a long conference with Curran. When it ended, Kelley said Schnell was "temporarily excused without prejudice to calling him later." It was indicated that Government prosecutors would look into the law further before deciding whether to press for Schnell's testimony.

Schnell played the role of an American father in a Nazi propaganda drama called "Vision of Invasion."

Ulrich Haupt, 33, who played the role of the son, testified yesterday that Miss Gillars played Evelyn, an American mother who dreamed that her son was killed in the invasion.

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He Saw Sally Nazify, Actor Says

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—An American-born actor today put the finger on Axis Sally as the actress who portrayed the role of his hysterical mother in a Nazi propaganda horror broadcast during the war.

The half-Jewish actor, 33-year-old Ulrich Haupt of New York City, told the court he was an eyewitness of one of the 10 overt acts of treason with which silver-haired, Maine-born Mildred E. Gillars is charged.

Haupt, who considered himself a German citizen until his return to this country in 1946, said he was drafted by the Nazi army to perform in propaganda plays.

"They regarded me as a German and a Gentile," he declared, "but I was never a Nazi."

Asked by defense counsel James J. Laughlin what would have happened if he had refused, Haupt declared: "My Jewish mother would have been sent to a concentration camp. So would my wife and my three children."

"And you might have been shot?" Laughlin prodded.

"That would have been mild," he shrugged.

Adelbert Houben, the Nazi wartime boss of foreign propaganda broadcasts, earlier testified that no foreigners, including Axis Sally, were compelled to appear on the German radio.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
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EX-ACTOR OUTLINES 'AXIS SALLY' ROLE

Tells Capital Jury He and She Took Part in Nazi Broadcast to Discourage Invasion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP)—Ullrich Haupt, 33-year-old former Berlin actor, testified today that Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars played the leading role in a wartime Nazi radio horror drama aimed at discouraging the Normandy invasion.

He testfied for the prosecution which seeks to prove that Miss Gillars, who was born in Maine, took part in treasonable broadcasts to help Germany win the war.

The witness said that Miss Gillars portrayed "Ohio mother" in the broadcast beamed to American troops. He had the role of American son. He stood less than twenty feet from Miss Gillars in the Berlin studio where the program originated, he added.

The "play" depicted an American mother's reaction to the death of her son in the invasion. The Government argues that the broadcast was designed to break down morale of our troops and prevent the invasion.

To prove treason, the prosecution must produce two witnesses to an overt act. Mr. Haupt, now employed in the mail room of a New York hotel, spent most of the day on the witness stand.

During the afternoon he listened to a play-back of the horror broadcast and identified voices. He did not identify Miss Gillars' voice in every instance, but his score was high.

Born in this country of German parents, Mr. Haupt remained here until 1930 when he went to Germany. He was 15 at the time. He said that he stayed in Germany until 1946, but denied that he was a Nazi. He said that he studied acting in Berlin and was a success there.

Mr. Haupt testified that while his mother was Jewish, he did not regard himself as a Jew. As a former German, he said, he was drafted by the Nazis. Instead of being put in uniform, he was commanded to play in the German theatre.

James J. Laughlin, defense lawyer, asked if he opposed the Nazi party.

"I certainly did, as far as possible," Mr. Haupt replied.

He acknowledged that he played parts in Nazi-sponsored, anti-Jewish dramatic programs, but said that he was forced to do so.

Mr. Laughlin asked what would have happened if he had refused.

"It would have been a political case," the witness replied. "My mother would have been sent to a concentration camp. My wife and my children would have been sent to concentration camps."

He said that the mildest thing that would have happened to him would have been execution by a firing squad.

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N. Y. Times
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513 Railway Exchange Building
Denver 2, Colorado
February 3, 1949

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AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.
"Axis Sally," Mildred Elizabeth Sisk;
(SEDITION)

Dear Sir:

On [redacted] b6
en route [redacted] furnished the following information pertaining b7C
to subject: b7D

[redacted] stated that he shipped out of [redacted]
[redacted] 1948, on the Liberty Ship named [redacted] owned by
the [redacted] and
arrived at [redacted] 1948. [redacted] stated that he
became acquainted on this voyage with one [redacted]
who apparently had made several trips between [redacted] and [redacted] as a b6
member of the crew of this ship. b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that he became very well acquainted with
[redacted] and that during their conversations [redacted] stated that he had received
a letter addressed to AXIS SALLY from [redacted] which he
intended to mail to AXIS SALLY when he arrived at [redacted] stated
that [redacted] told him that he had [redacted]
[redacted] stated further that [redacted] spoke fluent
[redacted] and had [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that one time he [redacted]
[redacted] and saw a German Birth Certificate for
an individual named [redacted] Phonetic). [redacted] stated that he was
suspicious of [redacted] because [redacted] told him that the German Birth
Certificate was his [redacted] and that he had used the name of [redacted]
in securing [redacted] stated that to
the best of his knowledge [redacted] shipped out of [redacted] on the [redacted]
when it left in [redacted] from [redacted] carrying [redacted] for either
[redacted] or [redacted]

Concerning himself, [redacted] stated that his home address
is [redacted]

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cc - Boston (AMSD)
Washington Field (AMSD)
New York City (AMSD)

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[redacted] displayed [redacted] Papers issued at [redacted] to him [redacted] stated he was a member of the [redacted] and was on his way to [redacted] to ship out on [redacted] ship.

[redacted] further stated that he could always be contacted through the [redacted]

[redacted] also stated that he had spent [redacted] in [redacted] having [redacted]

[redacted] continuing on [redacted] stated that he had heard [redacted] say he had known a [redacted] who was an American Bund [redacted] in the United States prior to the last war. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] apparently knew several people who lived in the vicinity of [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had intended every since he arrived in the United States to report [redacted] but had never got around to contacting any authorities.

[redacted] described [redacted] as follows:

Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Build
Occupation

[redacted]

A copy of this letter is being furnished to the Washington Field Office in order that they may determine whether or not subject had received any letter mailed from [redacted]

The New York Office is requested to contact the [redacted] to secure all background available

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regarding [redacted] in view of the fact that there is a possibility that he is not an American citizen and may be engaged in [redacted] German espionage. b6 b7C b7D

No further investigation will be conducted at the Denver Office and this is being RUC'D.

Very truly yours,

R. P. KRAMER
SAC

Sally Case Affirmation Upheld

Judge Rules German Refusing to Take Oath on Bible May Testify at Treason Trial.

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.).—Federal Judge Edward M. Curran ruled today that a German actor may testify as a key witness in the Axis Sally treason trial despite his refusal to take an oath on the Bible.

After the ruling, the prosecution called George Henrick Schnell to the witness stand. Schnell, who played the role of the father in a Nazi propaganda broadcast, "Vision of Invasion," already had affirmed that he would tell the truth under penalty of perjury.

Cross-examination Allowed.

Under the judge's ruling, James J. Laughlin, chief counsel for Mildred E. Gillars, 48, got permission to cross-examine Schnell as to his beliefs. Miss Gillars has been identified as the chief character in the meodramatic portrayal of the horrors of an American landing in Europe, beamed to American soldiers in Britain.

As Schnell was about to take the stand yesterday after refusing to take an oath on the Bible but affirming to tell the truth, Laughlin protested allowing him to testify. Schnell said he believed in a supreme being but did not know whether he was an atheist.

"I do not believe in reward and punishments after death," he said.

Identifies Miss Gillars.

Schnell, 70, said that he worked for the German radio throughout the war and was a member of the Nazi party from 1932 to the end of the war. He testified that he participated in "invasion" and he said that Miss Gillars took part. He identified her in the court room.

Then Laughlin insisted that a recording of "invasion" be played —for the third time during the trial — while Schnell identified voices.

Waiting while the playback went on were American former war prisoners who knew Axis Sally while she was active on the Nazi radio.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Sun
DATED FEB 3 1949
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2 Crippled Vets May Face 'Sally'

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Two GI's permanently crippled in the Normandy invasion may recite from the witness stand today their wartime dealings with "Axis Sally," American-born broadcaster for the Nazis.

They are Gilbert Hansford of Detroit, and John T. Lynskey of Etna, Pa. They are expected to tell how they came to permit their recorded voices to be used on programs "Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars—beamed to the U. S. via the Nazi short wave.

The Government contends Miss Gillars became a traitor to her country in allowing these and other broadcasts to be used as part of German "psychological warfare."

Prosecutor Kelley said both men were crippled seriously in the invasion and require help in getting about. He said they allowed their voices to be recorded by "Sally" in the hospital De la Pitie, in Paris, where they were taken after their capture.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal-American
FEB 3 1949

Actor Calls Sally Nazis' 'Voice'

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A 70-year-old ex-Nazi testified at the "Axis Sally" treason trial today that American-born Mildred Gillars appeared with him on a wartime "horror" broadcast program broadcast by the German radio.

The witness, George Helmrich Schnell, took the stand despite a defense demand that he be barred because he refused to swear on the Bible that he would tell the truth.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran ruled Schnell could be heard and that defense attorney James J. Laughlin could argue that the testimony should be disregarded.

NAZI "TO END."

Schnell, who said he was a Nazi from 1932 "t othe end," identified the voice of "Sally"—Miss Gillars—in a recording of radio drama broadcast by the Germans less than a month before the Allied invasion of France.

He said he played the role of the father of an American GI killed in the German "invasion preview" drama, and that Miss Gillars played the part of the soldier's mother.

A professional actor, Schnell added a touch of drama when asked to point out the woman with whom he had worked on the Hitler propaganda program. He nodded toward Miss Gillars and barked:

"I bow to her."

The government announced plans to call two ex-GI's permanently crippled in the Normandy invasion to relate their wartime dealings with "Axis Sally." They are Gilbert Hansford of Cincinnati and John T. Lynskey of Etna, Pa. They are expected to tell how their recorded voices were used on "Sally" broadcasts.

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Sally Named as Mother In Play Beamed at GIs

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A German actor singled out Mildred Gillars in court today as the Axis Sally who acted with him in a Nazi radio drama intended to prevent the Normandy invasion.

The accusation was made by George Helnrich Schnell, 70, who said he had worked on the Nazi radio throughout the war.

The witness said he had been a member of the Nazi party more than a dozen years.

Played Mother Role.

He told the court he had recognized Miss Gillars' voice in a playback of the broadcast, in which he played the father of an American soldier and she played the mother. The drama sought to frighten GIs preparing for the invasion. Miss Gillars is being tried for treason.

Schnell identified Axis Sally in court as the "mother."

Schnell testified after a wrangle between defense and prosecution attorneys over whether he believed in God.

The witness was called yesterday but was excused when the defense contended an atheist could not take the oath.

Second Identification.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran ruled, however, that Schnell could "affirm" to the truth of his testimony under penalty of perjury prosecution.

Miss Gillars previously had been identified by another German actor, Ullrich Haupt, as a participant in the Normandy drama. But Schnell's supporting testimony was vital because the law requires two witnesses to an overt act of treason.

Grover Cleveland McKinney, a former U.S. Army lieutenant who is now a student at the University of Denver, earlier testified Miss Gillars made a radio recording of a message to his family which she obtained from him while he was a prisoner of war in a German hospital in Paris.

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N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 3 1949

Sally Whines of Treatment, Ordered to Button Her Lip

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Two former Army officers today confronted Axis Sally and identified the American-born woman as the one who recorded interviews with them in a Paris prisoner of war hospital shortly after D-Day.

The treason defendant, whose real name is Mildred E. Gillars, drew her first rebuke from Judge Edward M. Curran shortly after the court listened to a recording of that broadcast.

Axis Sally, in the program, ranted against wartime President Roosevelt and told American mothers that their soldier sons "know now that they are simply cannon fodder to aid and abet Jewish interests."

Lovingness of Nazis.

She also assured them that when the GIs returned home they would praise "the excellent German medical care and the sweetness and the lovingness of the German nurses."

Prosecuting Attorney John M. Kelley Jr. asked Capt. Harvey Crosthwaite of Hamilton, Ont.—one of the soldiers interviewed—if the medical care had been good. Before the Canadian could reply, the bench barred the question and Miss Gillars sputtered audibly: "Well, I guess so—after the treatment I've had here!"

Curran sharply ordered her to keep quiet.

Something Added.

The two soldiers, Crosthwaite and Lieut. Grover Cleveland McKinney of Denver, Colo., testified that they were in adjoining hospital beds when Axis Sally came into their room and asked if they would "care to communicate with home." They identified the recorded interviews, but angrily assert her propaganda rantings Roosevelt and Jews were after she left them.

Earlier, the Government son case suffered a setbac ed that an ex-Nazi was prevented from was "not a Christian." against testifying against her on the ground cution asked that Schnel added he is not a Christian. rarily excused.

The witness, George Schnell, s trea- identified as a "German actor" who k when played with Miss Gillars, said he

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'Axis Sally' Wins Right to Call 2 Germans To Testify Nazis Forced Her to Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP)—Defense counsel for Mildred E. Gillars today won permission to call two witnesses from Germany to testify that she made "Axis Sally" broadcasts in wartime under Nazi death threats.

Attorneys for the Maine-born woman on trial for alleged treason also blocked, at least temporarily, the testimony of a key prosecution witness who said he "didn't know" whether he was an atheist.

Government prosecutors continued building their case against Miss Gillars by calling to the stand United States and Canadian Army veterans who said she recorded "messages to home" from them while they were wounded prisoners of war.

Miss Gillars is accused of broadcasting propaganda, including "messages" from wounded Allied prisoners, calculated to lower United States war morale.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin did not identify the Germans he planned to bring here. He previously contended she made broadcasts because Miss Gillars was threatened by the Gestapo, and also was under "hypnotic influence."

The witness temporarily excused was George Heinrich Schnell, a German actor, who had been scheduled to testify that he took part with Miss Gillars in a "horror" program intended to prevent the D-Day invasion.

Schnell took an oath of affirmation instead of swearing on a Bible when he was called to testify, and Mr. Laughlin immediately objected that he could not give evidence in a United States court because he did not believe in God.

Questioned by Judge Edward M. Curran, Schnell said:

"I am not a Christian. I left the church in 1912."

"Are you an atheist?" the judge asked.

"I do not know," Schnell said.

He was excused pending a legal argument between prosecution and defense whether United States laws specifically forbid testimony from an atheist.

Grover Cleveland McKinney, former United States Army Lieutenant now studying civil engineering in Denver and Harvey Crosthwaite, former Canadian Army Captain of Hamilton, Ont., both testified they were visited by Miss Gillars in a Nazi prison hospital in Paris and invited to send messages home.

Mr. Crosthwaite said the prisoners had no idea their messages would be incorporated in propaganda broadcasts.

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N. Y. Times
DATED FEB 3 1949

'Axis Sally' Defense To Call 2 Germans

Witnesses Expected to Say Nazis Threatened Her

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—Defense counsel for Mildred E. Gillars, who is on trial here for broadcasting from Germany during the war, today won permission to call two witnesses from Germany to testify that she made war-time "Axis Sally" broadcasts under Nazi death threats.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin did not identify the Germans he plans to bring here. He has previously contended that Miss Gillars broadcast for the Nazis because she was threatened by the Gestapo, and also that she was under "hypnotic influence."

Government prosecutors continued building their case against Miss Gillars by calling to the stand American and Canadian Army veterans who said she recorded "messages to home" from them while they were wounded prisoners of war.

Grover Cleveland McKinney, former United States Army lieutenant now studying civil engineering in Denver, testified that he was visited by Miss Gillars in August, 1944, while he was in a Nazi prison hospital in Paris. At her invitation, he said, he recorded a message to his father, Dr. Grover Cleveland McKinney, of St. Patrick's Sanatorium, Lake Charles, La.

The prosecution later introduced recordings of an alleged "Axis Sally" broadcast in which Mr. McKinney's message was relayed. The broadcast was heavily larded with Nazi propaganda, including attacks on the late President Roosevelt and his "Jewish war."

Harvey Crosthwaite, former Canadian Army captain, of Hamilton, Ont., testified that Miss Gillars visited him at the same time and also transcribed on a portable recording machine a message to his family. His message was included on the same broadcast as that of Mr. McKinney. The soldiers had no idea their messages would be used in a propaganda broadcast, he said.

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Maimed Vet Takes Stand Against Sally

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Two disabled war veterans, one of whom lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, were called today to testify against Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars.

The American-born defendant is being tried for treason because of her wartime broadcast for the Nazi radio.

The government called the ex-GI's—Gilbert Hansford, Cincinnati, and John T. Lynskey of Etna, Pa., in an effort to show that Miss Gillars made prisoner of war recordings intended to demoralize the American home front. She also is accused of trying to disrupt morale of American troops abroad.

Other Vets Testify.

Both Messrs. Hansford and Lynskey, veterans of the 29th Infantry Division, were accompanied to Washington by attendants, the prosecution said. A veteran of the 30th Infantry Division, Paul G. Kestel, Detroit also is waiting to take the stand.

The testimony of these former soldiers is expected to be similar to that of two other veterans, who said Miss Gillars made recordings of their messages to their families when she visited their bedsides in the Hospital De la Pitie in Paris in August of 1944.

One of them, Grover Cleveland McKinney, former Army lieutenant now a student at the University of Denver, testified that Miss Gillars explained her visit to him by saying she was with "the French or Paris radio."

Defense Wins Point.

Counsel for Miss Gillars yesterday won the right to call two witnesses from Germany in an attempt to back up defense contentions that the soft-voiced American made her broadcasts under Gestapo death threats.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin did not identify the Germans he will bring here. Mr. Laughlin has stated that Miss Gillars not only was threatened, but was under hypnotic influence when she broadcast.

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N. Y. World-Telegram
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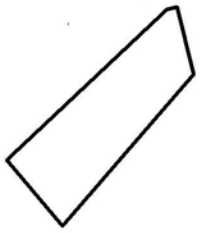

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MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. CRANVILLE
MR. KUHRTZ
MR. MARCHESSAULT
MR. MOYNIHAN
MR. NOONE
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. RING
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUOHY
MR. WATSON
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FBI NEW HAVEN 2-4-49

DIRECTOR, SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND NEW YORK

- URGENT -

MILDRED GILLARS, WA. AXIS SALLY, TREASON. AT THREE PM, THIS DATE,

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CONTACTED THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT [redacted] OF CANDLE LIGHT RESTAURANT, THIRTYTHREE EAST SIXTIETH ST., NEW YORK, ADVISED HIM THAT A MAN APPEARED [redacted] AND EXHIBITED NY STATE PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCY LIC. NO. TWO EIGHT NINE, AND INFORMED HER THAT HE WAS AN OPERATOR OF [redacted] AND WORKING FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SECURING INFO RELATIVE TO AXIS SALLY WHO HAD FORMERLY WORKED IN CANDLE LIGHT RESTAURANT. [redacted] STATED THERE IS NO SUCH LICENSE NUMBER ISSUED BY STATE OF NY, AND HE HAS NO OPERATOR WORKING IN NEW YORK TERRITORY, AND HAS NONE PERFORMING ANY WORK FOR THE FEDERAL GOVT. INFO RE EMPLOYMENT OF AXIS SALLY AT CANDLE LIGHT RESTAURANT BEING FURNISHED IN VIEW OF CURRENT TRIAL IN WASHINGTON, DC. IN EVALUATING INFO FURNISHED BY [redacted] BUREAU-S ATTENTION DIRECTED TO REPORT SA PAUL H. CULLINAN DATED APRIL FOUR, FORTYFIVE AT NEW HAVEN ENTITLED QUOTE [redacted] IMPERSONATION UNQUOTE, AND TO LET TO BUREAU FROM NEW HAVEN DECEMBER TWENTY-FIRST, FORTYEIGHT CAPTIONED QUOTE UNKNOWN SUBJECT. UNKNOWN DETECTIVE [redacted]

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Request for Report 2-8-49

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HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS [redacted]
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IMPERSONATION AS FURNISHED BY [redacted] FOR INFO OF NY, [redacted] ON TWO
OCCASIONS ALLEGED TO HAVE IMPERSONATED FEDERAL OFFICERS IN CARRYING
OUT HIS PRIVATE DETECTIVE WORK. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO ADVISE RESULTS
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Sally Accused By Crippled Vet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP). —A former American soldier who was captured by the Germans testified today that "Axis Sally" posed as a Red Cross worker when she interviewed wounded U. S. prisoners for Nazi broadcasts.

The witness, Gilbert Lee Hansford, 27, of Cincinnati, made the statement in testifying at the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, in Federal Court.

Hanford, who lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, told the jury he was captured July 29, 1944, and was taken to a hospital in Paris. A few days later, he said, Miss Gillars came to see him.

"She said, 'hello, fellows,'" Hanford said, "and in a roundabout way said she was working with the International Red Cross. She said we would receive Red Cross parcels in a few days."

Hansford said he agreed to record a message for broadcast to his parents after she agreed that he would not have to say anything "against my country."

Chief Prosecutor Kelley brought out that the actual broadcast—as picked up and recorded by U. S. Monitors in this country—was loaded with Nazi propaganda before and after Hansford's message.

Earlier, a ruling by Judge Curran blocked a defense move to disqualify George Heinrich Schnell, 70, German actor, as a government witness. Judge Curran ruled Schnell could testify despite his refusal to take an oath on the Bible.

Schnell testified he played the role of a husband, with Miss Gillars as his "wife," in a German radio melodrama depicting the purported horrors awaiting any attempt to assault Hitler's Europe.

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East Side PW to Tell Of 'Sally' Broadcast

By DAVID SENTNER
N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The first government witness from a Nazi American prisoner of war camp to be "recorded" for "Axis Sally's" propaganda broadcasts will be called today at her treason trial.

He is Michael Evanick, 414 E. Sixth st., N. Y. City, a former paratrooper.

He will follow two wounded GI's who also had their "Dear Mom" messages recorded by Sally as pegs on which to hang her Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

These witnesses will be John T. Lynskey, Etna, Pa., and Paul G. Kestel, of Detroit.

Gilbert Lee Hansford, a former GI who lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, yesterday told of Sally — American-born Mildred Gillars — visiting the Nazi-operated hospital De La Pitie in Paris on Aug. 1, 1944, with portable recording outfit.

"She said she was a member of the International Red Cross and if we talked into the microphone we would receive Red Cross packages within a few days," he testified.

Hansford was then read excerpts from Sally's "Survivors of the Invasion Front" program in which Hansford's message to his family was interlarded with blatant Nazi propaganda aimed at weakening the American home front morale.

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N. Y. Journal-American
DATED FEB 4 1949

Says Sally Used Red Cross Ruse

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The defense failed today to shake an ex-GI's testimony that "Axis Sally" posed as a Red Cross girl when she visited him in a pison hospital in France.

The witness, Gilbert Hansford, 27, of Cincinnati, insisted that "Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars—had used the Red Cross ruse in inducing him and other wounded victims of the Normandy invasion to grant her recorded interviews which were later used on her broadcasts to the United States for the Nazis.

TELLS OF INTERVIEW.

The veteran said Miss Gillars interviewed him in the Hospital de la Petie in Paris in August, 1944.

He said she was not wearing a Red Cross uniform, but said she told him she was "working for the International Red Cross."

"She said she was going around to the prison camps and hospitals making recordings so the people back home would know we are getting along all right," Hansford said. "She said in two or three days we should receive Red Cross parcels."

Hansford listened to a recording of one of the "Axis Sally broadcasts and said he recognized the voices of Miss Gillars and John Lynskey, of Etna, Pa., who was a patient in the same ward.

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N. Y. Journal-American
DATED FEB 4 1949

Sally Used Red Cross Guise, Ex-GI Testifies

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Testimony that Axis Sally posed as a Red Cross worker to trick American soldiers into making recorded messages—which she interpersed with Nazi propaganda—electrified her treason trial here today.

The revelation came from Gilbert Hansford, a 27-year-old former GI from Cincinnati, who was wounded and captured by the Germans shortly after the Normandy invasion in July, 1944.

Gilbert Hansford

Hansford said he was bedridden in a hospital ward in Paris when the defendant, Maine-born Mildred E. Gillers entered and announced brightly:

"I am working with the International Red Cross. I'm here to make recordings and transcriptions over the air so that your people back home will know you're alive and doing all right. You will also receive Red Cross parcels within two or three days."

He said he and three other bed patients in the room had then made recordings with her. But he told the court that Miss Gillars' rantings against Roosevelt and the Jews, contained in the records as broadcast to the U. S., had been added after she left.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED FEB 4 1949
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Sally's Defense Aims at Charges Of Crippled Vet

Washington, Feb. 4 (U.P.)—Counsel for Mildred Gillars sought today to shake testimony that she posed as an International Red Cross worker to trick prisoners of war into helping with her "Axis Sally" broadcasts.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin planned to cross-examine a crippled war veteran who made the accusation at Miss Gillars' treason trial.

Miss Gillars' broadcasts from Germany to American troops abroad and their families at home form the basis of the charges against her. The prosecution contends these broadcasts furthered "the psychological warfare of the German Government."

Gilbert L. Hansford, 27-year-old Cincinnati veteran who lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, accused the defendant yesterday of saying "in a roundabout way" that she worked for the International Red Cross.

He said she gave this explanation when she asked him and other wounded prisoners to make recordings for broadcast to their families in this country.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED FEB 4 1948
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Crippled Vet Says Sally Lied on Red Cross Link

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Counsel for Mildred Gillars sought today to shake testimony that she posed as an International Red Cross worker to trick prisoners of war into helping with her Axis Sally broadcasts.

Defense attorney James J. Laughlin planned to cross-examine a crippled war veteran who made the accusation at Miss Gillars' treason trial.

Miss Gillars' broadcasts from Germany to American troops abroad and their families at home form the basis of the charges against her. The prosecution contends these broadcasts furthered "the psychological warfare of the German government."

'Explained' Recordings.

Gilbert L. Hansford, 27-year-old Cincinnati veteran who lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, accused the defendant yesterday of saying in a roundabout way that she worked for the International Red Cross.

He said she gave this explanation when she asked him and other wounded prisoners to make recordings for broadcast to their families in this country.

Mr. Hansford said Miss Gillars greeted him and his fellow patients in a Paris hospital ward with a breezy "Hello, fellers."

"You will receive Red Cross parcels within two or three days," he quoted her.

Mr. Hansford said that John T. Lynskey of Etna, Pa., another wounded infantryman, was in a nearby bed at the time. Mr. Lynskey was to testify later.

Recordings of some of the broadcasts have been played to the federal court jury.

'My Word of Honor.'

At the end of Mr. Hansford's broadcast, made on Sept. 29, 1944, a voice identified as that of Miss Gillars said:

"I can tell you on my word of honor, folks, that I was most favorably impressed that all the boys said of their own volition that the German medical care was excellent and that the German nurses were swell."

Mr. Hansford denied under government questioning that he ever said the care was excellent or that the nurses were "swell."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 4 1949

Ex-GI Insists Sally Lied to Aid Nazis

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A disabled veteran maintained under a two-hour cross-examination today that Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars posed as a Red Cross worker while gathering prisoner-of-war recordings for the Nazi propaganda machine.

The veteran was Gilbert Lee Hansford, 27, of Cincinnati, who lost a leg in Normandy and was captured by the Germans.

Mr. Hansford testified that Axis Sally, who is on trial on treason charges, visited him and other wounded GIs in a Paris prison hospital in 1944. She told them, he said, she was recording messages from the wounded Americans for broadcast to their folks at home.

The government says the messages were doctored by Nazi propagandists.

Mr. Hansford stuck to his charge under a searching cross-examination by defense counsel.

The trial recessed until Monday after Mr. Hansford finished his turn on the witness stand.

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EX-PW DISCLOSES 'AXIS SALLY' RUSE

Former GI Testifies She Posed as a Red Cross Aide to Get His Message to Parents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A former American soldier who was captured by the Germans testified today that "Axis Sally" posed as a Red Cross worker when she interviewed wounded United States prisoners for Nazi broadcasts.

The witness, Gilbert Lee Hansford, 27, of Cincinnati, made the statement in testifying at the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, in Federal Court here.

Still limping from his war wound, Mr. Hansford told the jury he was captured July 29, 1944, and was taken to a hospital in Germanheld Paris. A few days later, he said, Miss Gillars came to see him.

"She said, 'Hello, fellows'," Mr. Hansford said, "and in a roundabout way said she was working with the International Red Cross."

Mr. Hansford said he agreed to record a message for broadcast to his parents after Miss Gillars agreed to his stipulation that he would not have to say anything "against my country."

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr., brought out that the actual broadcast—as picked up and recorded by monitors in this country—was loaded with Nazi propaganda before and after Mr. Hansford's message.

Miss Gillars, indicted on ten counts of alleged treason, faces a possible maximum penalty of death if convicted. She has pleaded innocent.

Earlier, a ruling by Judge Edward M. Curran blocked a defense move to disqualify George Henrick Schnell, 70-year-old German actor, as a Government witness.

Judge Curran ruled that Schnell could testify despite his refusal to take an oath on the Bible.

James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, contended that a person who did not believe in a God or in rewards and punishment hereafter to testify.

Schnell said he was a member of the Nazi party from 1932 until Germany surrendered. He testified that he played the role of the husband, with Miss Gillars as his "wife," in a German radio melodrama depicting the purported horrors awaiting any attempt to assault Hitler's Europe.

Schnell pointed to Miss Gillars in the courtroom and replied, "Yes," when asked if Miss Gillars took part in the broadcast. He is the second Government witness to testify that the defendant enacted the role of an American mother who dreamed her son was killed in the invasion.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
FEB 4 1949
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SALLY TRIAL HEARS WOUNDED EX-G. I.

Washington, Feb. 4 (A. P.).—An ex-G. I. who limps from his war wounds was recalled today for cross-examination on his story that Axis Sally posed as an angel of mercy to get Nazi propaganda.

The witness, Gilbert Lee Hansford of Cincinnati, testified yesterday as a prosecution witness in the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars. The Maine-born woman was known to wartime G. I.'s as Axis Sally.

Hansford, an enlisted man in the 275th Infantry, 29th Division, said that he was wounded and captured on July 22, 1944. He was taken to the Hospital De La Pitie in Paris August 1. He said that Miss Gillars visited his ward between August 9 and 15.

"She walked up with two German officers," he testified. "As she came into the ward the boys started to whistle, but a civilian with her clapped his hands for silence.

"She said 'Hello fellows,' and in a round-about way said she was working with the International Red Cross. She said we would receive Red Cross parcels within two or three days."

After that Miss Gillars brought in a microphone and started taking messages from the wounded for broadcast to their relatives, Hansford testified.

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Walter Winchell
In New York

Notes of a Newspaperman

International News Service phoned this desk the other morning to check the claim made by a man who told Washington reporters that he was on Axis Sally's legal staff...This amazing liar told the reporters Walter Winchell was "paying for Axis Sally's legal fees because of remorse." He added: "Winchell feels he got her into all this trouble."

This repulsive woman is more than a show-off and she should be punished, although we doubt that any U. S. soldier (who was agonized by her voice) wants to see her hanged...It is part of the dignity of this nation that Americans do not want to see women hanged. Perhaps it would be punishment enough if she were the 1st woman without a country. Let her live up to her Nazi broadcasts. Let her live in America but never again be an American...To see the Flag but never again be privileged to salute it or call it her own.

The Nazi-hired recordings of Axis Sally's broadcasts (now being played at her treason trial) have a not-so-amazing similarity to the opinions spouted by isolationists during the war and before it.

If she had made those statements in the U. S. instead of Germany, Sally might have been elected to Congress.

No wonder Washington is wary of Stalin's peace-pipe puffing. In the past, such words served as smoke screens for another Act of Aggression...His zig-zagging record can only make you skeptical.... Stalin is suffering the fate of all merchants of mendacity. If you continually lie, people are not apt to believe you even when you're telling the truth.

The expression of peace spouted by Communist leaders is just another zig in their zagging propaganda line. Such spurious blah-blah will only fool a fool.

The current edition of Foreign Affairs magazine proves Stalin's peace promises are false with his own words. For example: Stalin has bluntly confessed that Russia aims to "raise revolts against capitalists, and in the event of necessity come out even with armed force against their governments."

Nazi pianist Walter Gieseking gave no concert as scheduled at Carnegie Hall because of American protest. He left by plane for Europe 48 hours after he arrived...He refused to avail himself of an offered public hearing to back up his statements of innocence with proof...Just how he managed to get an American visa is another of those State Dept. mysteries the Congress should probe ...Who in our Gov't arranged it?

To forgive and forget is noble. To this rule the world must return some day...But it is typical Nazi bad taste to believe the American public would permit a Nazi musician at Carnegie Hall at the same time a ship bearing 5,000 war dead was lying in the harbor.

The dead American boys who died to the ear-splitting explosions of Nazi shells have earned at least the silence of a Nazi piano player—while they are being carried home.

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N. Y. Mirror
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'AXIS SALLY' ACCUSER STICKS TO RUSE STORY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) The defense failed to shake the testimony of a key Government witness today in the two-week-old treason trial of "Axis Sally."

Gilbert Lee Hansford, 27, of Cincinnati, who lost a leg to Nazi bullets in the invasion of France, clung to his story that American-born Mildred E. Gillars posed as a Red Cross worker in gathering material for broadcasts from Germany.

Miss Gillars, now 48 and white-haired, is accused of betraying her country by aiding Hitler's psychological warfare program.

Mr. Hansford, a veteran of the 29th Division, repeated his original testimony almost word for word despite a sharp questioning by James J. Laughlin, defense attorney. The witness said Miss Gillars visited him in a Paris hospital in August, 1944.

"She walked up with two German officers," Mr. Hansford said. "She said she was working with the International Red Cross.

Mr. Hansford said Miss Gillars told a group of wounded American soldiers, then held captive by the Germans:

"Hello, boys. I'm here to make recordings so your folks will know you are still alive."

Mr. Hansford said he and others talked into a microphone, recording messages for broadcast to their families at home.

A courtroom playback of the broadcasts, as picked up by United States monitors, brought out that Nazi propaganda was inserted between the GIs' messages.

"It's a disgrace to the American public that they don't wake up to the fact of what Franklin D. Roosevelt is doing to the Gentiles of your country and my country."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. times
DATED FEB 5 1949

An outfit which calls itself the Civil Rights Congress made an all-around nuisance of itself in Washington during Inaugural Week. They button-holed Government officials and made various protests including one against the trial of Communist party leaders.

The Civil Rights Congress has been named as a subversive organization by the Justice Dep't. But what good is listing them as subversive—if nothing is done to stop their subversive activities?

The Post Office Dep't is circulating free (without postage) propaganda against the United States. The same as Hitler did at the expense of U. S. taxpayers. This propaganda is mailed from the Argentine Embassy in Washington. It is a book titled: "Peron Expounds His Doctrine." It urges all workers to join the Peron Revolution. And it bears the U. S. stamp—which reads: "Diplomatic Mail Free." When, oh, when, Mr. Postmaster-General, will we ever learn? Ladies and gentlemen, if you can spare the time, please send a letter of protest about this—to the Postmaster-General at Washington—and help fight these rodents.

The N. Y. Times ran a yarn about "the confusion caused by a Broadway columnist's blunder." The Times didn't name that columnist. One guess whom the readers probably blamed for that boner. Why didn't the Times report his name? Hmf, sech irresponsible reporting, fevvensakes!

Republicans had a humdinger of a fight during their Omaha confab. Battled each other all over the front pages.

Their Battle Cry during the campaign was Unity, Unity, Unity!

Has-Been Ham Fish sent a letter to President Truman demanding to know how Communists were able to infiltrate our gov't... One reason is that our espionage and sabotage laws have so many loopholes. During the war the Dep't of Justice asked Congress to put teeth in those laws, and among those who opposed the request was the "Honorable" Hambo Fish.

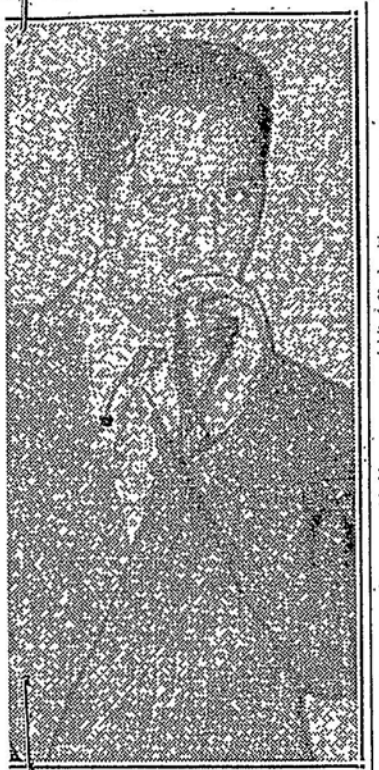
In memory of FDR: You must be fifty miles away from a mountain to judge its full mass, and you must wait fifty years after a man passes to judge his full might...But of one thing this nation can be certain: It has a shrine at Hyde Park on the Hudson as deeply imbedded in its history as Mt. Vernon on the Potomac... A year ago this week a half-million people stood with their hats in their hands before the simple marble block in FDR's garden. The other anniversary day a half-hundred million silently did the same thing in their hearts...From future historians a tribute will come for what he did in his lifetime. But the great and tragic tribute of all of the living—is in the admission of what has happened to the world—since he has gone.

Churchill attacked Bevin's bungling as leading directly to the conflict in the Middle East.

That's right, Winston. Never Have So Many Suffered Because of the Bungling of So Few.

Mme. Evita Peron had the supreme gall to send clothing to American orphans in Washington....This is conscience money of a kind: because her dictator husband helped Hitler kill so many American seamen by permitting Nazi subs to refuel in Argentine waters...American newspapermen, however, are well aware that Madam Peron is still trying hard to wangle an invitation to the White House...Better, we think, would be an invitation to visit Arlington Cemetery...Where both the Madam and her husband should be forced to kneel at the graves of the Americans the "neutral" Mr. Peron helped murder.

Red Cross Pitch Squelched By Axis Sally



Gilbert Lee Hansford outside Federal District Court yesterday.

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—When wounded American prisoners of war started to praise the Red Cross in their recorded broadcasts to the folks back home, Axis Sally quickly changed the subject, it was demonstrated in district court here today.

The reason, according to government witnesses, was that the American-born woman had posed as an International Red Cross worker to trick GIs into broadcasting. But she apparently didn't want that known in America.

Seeks to Shake Testimony.

Counsel for Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally), who is being tried for treason, sought to shake testimony that she had posed as a Red Cross worker.

But Gilbert Hansford, 27-year-old Cincinnati veteran who lost a leg in the Normandy invasion, insisted that she had told him and other GIs in his ward: "Hello fellows, I'm working with the International Red Cross."

He said she then asked them to record messages to their mothers and promised Red Cross parcels "in two or three days."

The judge, jury and newspaper reporters listened through earphones while the prosecution played a recording of interviews which Axis Sally obtained.

Air Raid Going On.

An air raid was obviously going on throughout the 15-minute recording, as she and the soldiers referred to it several times.

Toward the end of the program, she began interviewing a soldier from Pittsburgh who thanked her for the opportunity to record a message. He started to tell about the "very wonderful job" the Red Cross was doing when she interrupted with:

"Oh well! There's going to be an air raid."

The Pittsburgh veteran is expected to take the stand Monday, when the trial moves into its third week.

Another soldier, Frank J. Harris of London, England, also was cut short by Axis Sally when he said he was "pretty much obliged" for a Red Cross parcel.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. News
DATED FEB 5 1949

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'AXIS SALLY' TESTS TREASON PENALTY

But Death Sentence Has Never Actually Been Carried Out By the United States

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. — The trial of "Axis Sally," gray-haired American woman accused of treasonably striving to damage her native country's morale by broadcasting Nazi propaganda in World War II, moves into its second week as the Federal Government takes up treason charges against another American, Herbert John Burgman, who refused to leave Berlin when the war began. Twenty years a clerk in our Berlin embassy, Burgman cast his lot with the Hitler regime and became a broadcaster for "Station Debunk."

On the West Coast, two more Americans stand charged with treason. One is Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, said to have been one of the women known as "Tokyo Rose" or "Orphan Annie"; her case has been before a grand jury. The other is Tomoya Kawakita, once a student in California. A Federal court has sentenced him to die in the gas chamber at San Quentin for brutality to his fellow-countrymen in a Japanese prison camp.

Death could be the penalty against all four, including "Axis Sally" (Mildred E. Gillars, originally of Portland, Me.), whose liquid, insinuating voice was heard by American GI's in Germany.

Penalty Never Exacted

Yet this nation is loath to inflict the death sentence. Justice Department records extending back to Colonial days show that while execution was prescribed in various treason cases, no one has been sent to the gallows or electric chair for this offense. John Brown met death for treason against the state of Virginia, not against the Federal Government.

Furthermore it is not easy to prove treason. The Constitution requires that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

Martin James Monti, the former

"AXIS SALLY" ON TRIAL

Mildred Gillars.

Air Force lieutenant, recently admitted his guilt in a New York court, and thus relieved the Government of the need to try his treason case. "Axis Sally," however, is fighting her case; and presumably Burgman will also.

Even while World War II proceeded, the Government pushed treason prosecutions against Americans who had betrayed their citizenship. Hans Haupt, father of one of the executed Nazi saboteurs of 1942, was convicted and sentenced to die. Later his sentence was changed to life imprisonment.

Anthony Cramer, a Long Island gardener, was convicted too of helping the saboteurs, but in a sensational development the Supreme Court upset the conviction.

Robert Henry Best of South Carolina and Douglas Chandler of Baltimore are jailed for life for broadcasting from Germany. Ezra Pound, the bearded poet, is in an insane asylum. Charges have been dropped against Constance Drexel of Philadelphia and Edward Leo Delaney of Illinois.

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F. B. I.
FEB 7
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
Times
DATE FEB 6 1949

b7E

---MR. SCHEIDT
---MR. BELMONT
---MR. WHELAN
---MR. COLLIER
---MR. CHANVILLE
---MR. KUHN
---MR. MARCHESSAULT
---MR. NOTTHAN
---MR. NOOM
---NIGHT SUPERVISOR
---MR. QUINN
---MR. TIOLI
---MR. SIMMON
---MR. TUPPY
---MR. WATSON
---CHIEF CLERK
---PROPERTY CLERK
---TRAINING UNIT

NEW YORK 27 FROM WASHINGTON 7 433PM

SAC

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WA., TREASON. RE NEW HAVEN TEL FEBRUARY OXXX FOUR LAST. EXPCXXX EXPEDITE INQUIRY IN NEW YORK AND SUTEL BUREAU AND WFO.

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FBI NYC 2-7-49 11-55 PM DPR

SAC NEW HAVEN URGENT

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REBULET FEB. SEVEN INSTANT AND NEW HAVEN TEL FEB. FOUR LAST. [redacted] NYC, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. SHE ADVISED THAT [redacted] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELD AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE, VISITED AT [redacted] CANDELIGHT RESTAURANT AT ONE ONE FOUR HENRY ST, BKLYN., NY, ON FEB. THREE LAST AND SPOKE TO [redacted] REQUESTED BACKGROUND INFO RE MILDRED GILLARS. HE STATED HE HAD BEEN A VETERAN AND HAD BEEN IN GERMANY THREE YEARS AND THAT THE GOVT. HAD ENGAGED [redacted] WHOSE CARD HE PRESENTED TO DEVELOP BACKGROUND INFO ON GILLARS. [redacted] GAVE NO INFO BUT REFERRED HIM TO [redacted] PHONED [redacted] ON FEB. THIRD FORTY NINE AND IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [redacted] OF THE [redacted] AND STATED THE PURPOSE OF HIS CALL TO BE THE OBTAINING OF BACKGROUND INFO ON THE SUBJ. AND [redacted] REFUSED TO SPEA TO HIM ON THE PHONE AND TOLD HIM TO MEET HER IN BKLYN THE FOLLOWING MORNING. AT TWO PM ON FEB. FOURTH LAST [redacted] PRESENTED A GOLD AND BLUE

END OF PAGE ONE

b7E

[redacted]

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 7, 1949
New York, New York

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD & NEW HAVEN URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. REBULET FEBRUARY SEVEN INSTANT AND NEW HAVEN TELETYPE FEBRUARY FOUR LAST. [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] NYC, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. SHE ADVISED THAT [redacted] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE, VISITED AT [redacted] CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT AT ONE ONE FOUR HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ON FEBRUARY THREE LAST AND SPOKE TO [redacted] [redacted] REQUESTED BACKGROUND INFO RE MILDRED GILLARS. HE STATED HE HAD BEEN A VETERAN AND HAD BEEN IN GERMANY THREE YEARS AND THAT THE GOV'T HAD ENGAGED ~~IN~~ The [redacted] WHOSE CARD HE PRESENTED TO DEVELOP BACKGROUND INFO ON GILLARS. [redacted] GAVE NO INFO BUT REFERRED HIM TO [redacted] [redacted] PHONED [redacted] ON FEB. THIRD FORTY NINE AND IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [redacted] OF THE [redacted] AND STATED THE ~~XXXXX~~ PURPOSE OF HIS CALL TO BE THE OBTAINING OF BACKGROUND INFO ON THE SUBJ. AND [redacted] REFUSED TO SPEAK TO HIM ON THE PHONE AND TOLD HIM TO MEET HER IN BKLYN THE FOLLOWING MORNING. AT TWO P.M. ON FEB. FOURTH LAST [redacted] PRESENTED A GOLD AND BLUE ENAMELED BADGE TO [redacted] WHICH BORE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE AND PRESENTED TWO FRAYED CARDS, ONE BEARING THE NAME [redacted] AND THE OTHER [redacted] WITH ITS ADDRESS AND

Approved: _____ Sent 11:54 M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to: b6 b7C

PHONE NUMBER IN [redacted] STATED HE WAS A [redacted] PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND HIS FIRM HAD BEEN RETAINED BY THE GOV'T TO OBTAIN BACKGROUND INFO ON GILLARS. HE DID NOT STATE HE WAS AN FBI AGENT OR A FEDERAL OFFICER. [redacted] WHO HAPPENED TO BE PRESENT AT THE MOMENT INQUIRED IF [redacted] WAS GATHERING INFO FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE GILLARS CASE. BUT [redacted] DENIED THIS. [redacted] APPEARED TO HAVE ACCURATE INFO REGARDING SOME OF GILLARS PRESENT ACTIVITIES. HE HAD WITH HIM THE NAME OF [redacted] WHO ORIGINALLY REFERRED GILLARS TO [redacted] AT WHICH TIME SHE WAS [redacted] IN THE CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT IN BKLYN [redacted] EXHIBITED CERTAIN NOTES TO [redacted] AND SHE NOTED THAT AMONG THEM WAS MENTIONED BRUNO'S RESTAURANT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, A PLACE OF WHICH THE SUBJECT HAD ALSO BEEN EMPLOYED. [redacted] WAS UNABLE TO READ THE NOTES WITHOUT HER GLASSES BUT SHE NOTICED THAT THEY HAD BEEN SMUDGED AND HAD BEEN ROUGHLY TREATED. [redacted] ALSO HAD A NUMBER OF FORMER ADDRESSES OF THE SUBJECT IN HIS POSSESSION. [redacted] STATES SHE DID NOT GIVE [redacted] ANY INFORMATION AND ALTHOUGH THE INTERVIEW LASTED FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES, MOST OF THE TIME WAS SPENT TRYING TO GET [redacted] TO PROPERLY IDENTIFY HIMSELF. AT ONE POINT OF THE INTERVIEW

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

--~~THREE~~---

Transmit the following Teletype message to: b6 b7C

[redacted] SUGGESTED CALLING THE FBI TO CLARIFY THE MATTER, AND [redacted] APPEARED TO BE VERY DISTURBED AND SAID SHE SHOULD NOT DO THAT AND STATED THAT THE FBI DID NOT LIKE PRIVATE DETECTIVES. AT THE CONCLUSION OF ABORTIVE INTERVIEW [redacted] DEMANDED RETURNS OF HIS CARDS WHICH [redacted] REFUSED TO RETURN AND WHICH ARE PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE. SHORTLY AFTER [redacted] LEFT [redacted] PHONED [redacted] IN [redacted] AND SPOKE TO [redacted] WHO INQUIRED TO THE DESCRIPTION OF [redacted] AND ADVISED HER THAT HE WAS NOT EMPLOYED BY [redacted] HE ALSO STATED TO [redacted] THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN TO HIS OFFICE THE DAY BEFORE ON AN IMPERSONATION CASE. [redacted] MENTIONED THAT POSSIBLY THE INDIVIDUAL WHO VISITED [redacted] WITH HIS BUSINESS CARD MIGHT HAVE BEEN [redacted] BUT STATED HE DID NOT THINK [redacted] HAD THE NERVE TO PASS HIMSELF OFF AS BEING EMPLOYED BY THE [redacted] THE FOLLOWING IS THE DESCRIPTION OF [redacted] AS FURNISHED BY [redacted] AGE TWENTY EIGHT TO THIRTY, HEIGHT FIVE FEET FIVE OR SIX, WEIGHT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY, HAIR BLACK CURLY, COMPLEXION FLORAL EYES COLOR UNKNOWN, BUT WEARS LIGHT TORTOISE SHELL HORNRIMMED GLASSES, CLEAN SHAVEN, NO MARKS, DRESS COLLEGE TYPE, WEARS NAVY

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

--FOUR--

b6
b7C

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BLUE OVERCOAT, LOOSE WEAVE LIGHT GRAY SUIT, FLASHY TIE, LIGHT GREY FELT HAT, TAN SHOES, CARRIES A SMALL BLUE STENO TYPE NOTEBOOK. THE NY DEPT. OF STATE, DIVISION OF LICENSES, NY, COULD LOCATE NO RECORD ON [redacted] [redacted] OR ON THE OFFICIAL OF BADGE NO TWO EIGHT NINE. IT WAS NOTED THAT [redacted] WHO OPERATES AS [redacted] IS LICENSED AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE HE BEARS SHIELD NO [redacted] AND WAS AWARDED LICESNE NO. [redacted] [redacted] AND IT EXPIRES [redacted] FURTHER EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO LOCATE THE OWNER OF BADGE NOL TWO EIGHT NINE IN THE DIVISION OF LICENSES AND THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF [redacted] AND THE POSSESSOR OF BADGE TWO EIGHT NINE WILL, IF AVAILABLE, BE exhibited [redacted] TO [redacted] IN AN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [redacted]

SCHEIDT

JG:JMK

[redacted]

b7E

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

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b7C

PAGE TWO

ENAMELED BADGE TO [redacted] WHICH BORE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE AND PRESENTED TWO FRAYED CARDS, ONE BEARING THE NAME [redacted] AND THE OTHER THE [redacted] WITH ITS ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER IN [redacted] STATED HE WAS A [redacted] PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND HIS FIRM HAD BEEN RETAINED BY THE GOVT. TO OBTAIN BACKGROUND INFO ON GILLARS. HE DID NOT STATE HE WAS AN FBI AGENT OR A FEDERAL OFFICER. [redacted] WHO HAPPENED TO BE PRESENT AT THE MOMENT INQUIRED IF [redacted] WAS GATHERING INFO FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE GILLARS CASE. BUT [redacted] DENIED THIS. [redacted] APPEARED TO HAVE ACCURATE INFO REGARDING SOME OF GILLARS PRESENT ACTIVITIES. HE HAD WITH HIM THE NAME OF [redacted] WHO ORIGINALLY REFERRED GILLARS TO [redacted] AT WHICH TIME SHE WAS [redacted] IN THE CANDELIGHT RESTAURANT IN BKLYN [redacted] EXHIBITED CERTAIN NOTES TO [redacted] AND SHE NOTED THAT AMONG THEM WAS MENTIONED BRUNOS RESTAURANT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, A PLACE OF WHICH THE SUBJ HAD ALSO BEEN EMPLOYED. [redacted] WAS UNABLE

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TO READ THE NOTES WITHOUT HER GLASSES BUT SHE NOTICED THAT THEY HAD BEEN SMUDGED AND HAD BEEN ROUGHLY TREATED. [redacted] ALSO HAD A NUMBER FOR FORMER ADDRESSES OF THE SUBJ IN HIS POSSESSION. [redacted] STATES SHE DID NOT GIVE [redacted] ANY INFO AND ALTHOUGH THE INTERVIEW LASTED FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES, MOST OF THE TIME WAS SPENT TRYING TO GET [redacted] TO PROPERLY IDENTIFY HIMSELF. AT ONE POINT OF THE INTERVIEW [redacted] SUGGESTED CALLING THE FBI TO CLARIFY THE MATTER, AND [redacted] APPEARED TO BE VERY DISTURBED AND SAID SHE SHOULD NOT DO THAT AND STATED THAT THE FBI DID NOT LIKE PRIVATE DETECTIVES. AT THE CONCLUSION OF ABORTIVE INTERVIE [redacted] DEMANDED RETURNS OF HIS CARDS WHICH [redacted] REFUSED TO RETURN AND WHICH ARE PRESENTLY IN POSSESSION OF THIS OFFICE. SHORTLY AFTER [redacted] LEFT [redacted] [redacted] PHONED [redacted] IN [redacted] AND SPOKE TO [redacted] [redacted] WHO INQUIRED TO THE DESCRIPTION OF [redacted] AND ADVISED HER THAT HE WAS NOT EMPLOYED BY [redacted] HE ALSO STATED TO [redacted] THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN TO HIS

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OFFICE THE DAY BEFORE ON AN IMPERSONATION CASE. [redacted] MENTIONED THAT POSSIBLY THE INDIVIDUAL WHO VISITED [redacted] WITH HIS BUSINESS CARD MIGHT HAVE BEEN [redacted] BUT STATED HE DID NOT THINK [redacted] HAD THE NERVE TO PASS HIMSELF OFF AS BEING EMPLOYED BY THE [redacted] THE FOLLOWING IS THE DESCRIPTION OF [redacted] AS FURNISHED BY [redacted] AGE TWENTY EIGHT TO THIRTY, HEIGHT FIVE FEET FIVE OR SIX, WEIGHT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE TO FORTY, HAIR BLACK BURLY, COMPLEXION FLORAL EYES COLOR UNKNOWN, BUT WEARS LIGHT TORTOISE SHELL HORNRIMMED GLASSES, CLEAN SHAVEN, NO MARKS, DRESS COLLEGE TYPE, WEARS NAVY BLUE OVERCOAT, LOOSE WEAVE LIGHT GRAY SUIT, FLASHY TIE, LIGHT GREY FELT HAT, TAN SHOES, CARRIES A SMALL BLUE STENO TYPE NOTEBOOK. THE NY DEPT. OF STATE, DIVISION OF LICENSES, NY, COULD LOCATE NO RECORD OF [redacted] OR ON THE OFFICIAL OF BADGE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE. IT WAS NOTED THAT [redacted] WHO OPERATES AS [redacted]

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PAGE FIVE

[redacted] IS LICENSED AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE HE BEARS SHIELD NO [redacted] AND WAS AWARDED LICENSE NO. [redacted] AND IT EXPIRES [redacted] FURTHER EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO LOCATE THE OWNER OF BADGE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE IN THE DIVISION OF LICENSES AND THE PHOTOS OF [redacted] AND THE POSSESSOR OF BADGE TWO EIGHT NINE WILL, IF AVAILABLE, BE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] IN AN ATTEMPT TO IDENT [redacted]

SCHEIDT

CORR -- NEXT TO LASTLINE LAST WORD IS.-- IDENTIFY--

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ACK AND DISC PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION February 8, 1949
New York, New York

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD & ALBANY URGENT

b6
b7C

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. [redacted] CONTACTED NEW YORK OFFICE THIS DATE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT WALTER WINCHELL IN HIS COLUMN APPEARING TODAY IN NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR ~~NAMED~~ carried AN ITEM TO THE EFFECT THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE AXIS SALLY WAS WORKING IN THE CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT IN HENRY STREET IN BROOKLYN. [redacted] RECALLED that ~~AS SAYING THIS ITEM MAY BE~~ [redacted] WHO HAD identified ~~REPORTED~~ HIMSELF AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE [redacted] HAD CERTAIN NOTES INDICATING THAT HE KNEW THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE THE SUBJECT WAS EMPLOYED AT CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT. [redacted] SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBLY THAT ITEM IN QUESTION WAS FURNISHED TO WINCHELL ~~WAS FURNISHED~~ BY [redacted]. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER ~~AVAILABILITY OF~~ advisability of ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FURNISHED THIS PARTICULAR ITEM AS IT MAY REVEAL TRUE IDENTITY OF [redacted] ALBANY REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE POSSESSING BADGE NUMBER [redacted] IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED TO OBTAIN A PHOTOGRAPH OF [redacted] WHO POSSESSES BADGE NUMBER [redacted] AND FORWARD SAME EXPEDITIOUSLY TO NEW YORK. NOINDICATION OF ANY LICENSE Being OBTAINED BY [redacted] IN [redacted] NOR ANY INDICATION ~~WHETHER~~ that A BADGE NUMBER TWO EIGHT NINE HAS BEEN ISSUED.

JG:BMK
[redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

SCHEIDT
Sent 10:45 1:30 M Per [redacted]

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WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NY 6C 10-49 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

FEB 8 1949

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. [redacted]

CONTACTED NEW YORK OFFICE THIS DATE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT WALTER WINCHELL IN HIS COLUMN APPEARING TODAY IN NYC DAILY MIRROR HAD AN ITEM TO THE EFFECT THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE AXIS SALLY WAS WORKING IN THE CANDELIGHT RESTAURANT IN HENRY ST. IN BKLYN.

[redacted] RECALLED THAT [redacted] WHO HAD IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE [redacted] HAD CERTAIN NOTES INDICATING THAT HE KNEW THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY ONE THE SUBJ WAS EMPLOYED AT CANDELIGHT RESTAURANT. [redacted] SUGGESTED THAT POSSIBLY THAT ITEM IN QUESTION WAS FURNISHED TO WINCHELL BY [redacted] THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FURNISHED THIS PARTICULAR ITEM AS IT MAY REVEAL TRUE IDENTITY OF [redacted] ALBANY REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

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[redacted] TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE POSSESSING BADGE NUMBER TWO EIGHT NINE. IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED TO OBTAIN A PHOTO OF [redacted] WHO POSSESSES BADGE NUMBER [redacted] AND FORWARD SAME EXPEDITIOUSLY TO NY. NO INDICATION OF ANY LICENSE BEING OBTAINED BY [redacted] IN NYC OFFICE OF DEPT. OF STATE NOR ANY INDICATION THAT A BADGE NUMBER TWO EIGHT NINE HAS BEEN ISSUED.

SCHEIDT

ALBANY ADVIEEDDDDDD 11/44

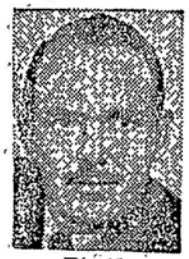
HOLD FOR ~~CONF~~ WITH BALTIMORE PLS

BA GA

Axis Comics

By Robert C. Ruark

Undoubtedly Axis Sally has pretty legs, for a lady of upper middle years, but they seem inadmissible evidence in what she's being tried for, which is wilful treason by an American citizen in time of war.



Ruark.

Sally, otherwise Mildred Gillars, is being worked over in Washington's Federal Court, on charges she treasonably aided the Germans by making propaganda broadcasts designed to poison the mind of the American GI against the war he was fighting. Her design was ostensibly snipped from the same pattern of morale busting that produced Lord Haw-Haw and the Tokyo Roses.

It will be admitted, I believe, by the average soldier who was exposed to the Haw-Haws, Roses and Sallys, that the net effect of their programs was minus nil. But that has nothing to do with the point of the trial.

* * *

The British strung up Haw-Haw for a sin no greater than the one with which Miss Gillars is charged. If it can be shown that the well-constructed Miss Gillars is guilty, in the Haw-Haw manner, she rates a noose or a hot seat or a gas-pill or whatever the maximum penalty for broad treason the court is empowered to decree. That is, of course, if it can be shown she was working for the Germans without constant threat of death or torture. A reasonable proof of either intimidation should get her partly off the hook, since no human is responsible beyond a certain stage of coercion. That seems to be the crucial dot of guilt-determination. To date I have seen no evidence that the Nazis jammed a Luger into her sacroiliac as she talked into the mike.

Miss Gillars' gentler sex, which is generally introduced to plead amelioration in trials of this sort, is much in point, however.

If guilty she be of treason, then the exploitation of her femininity as a propaganda weapon actually enriches the crime. The baiting of mud-smeared troops by a velvet-voiced American woman—the taunting suggestion of unfaithful wives and sweethearts at home, in a silky homeside tone—was conceived as the ultimate in psychological assault. The sexy female voice was as much or more vital to the aim than the text, no matter who wrote it.

* * *

What nobody on the German-Japanese-Italian side of the fence ever appreciated, though, was the broad American indifference to anything heard on the air. A generation weaned on soap opera, Orson Welles, the singing commercial and the assorted fantasies of daily drama and contrived comic, regarded radio as little more than a mish-mash of conflicting viewpoint and inspired fiction. We had teethed on the voices of doom, the second-guessers, the pontificators, and they were all mixed up with "John's Other Wife," Kaltenborn, Winchell, Crosby, Hope, Amos 'n' Andy and Jimmy Fidler. They were amusement, never stern doctrine.

I had the fine fortune to listen endlessly to both Haw-Haw and Tokyo Rose. My innocent gunners busted a gusset laughing at Haw-Haw, especially when he reported us sunk every evening. In the Pacific we so loved Tokyo Rose as a comedy program that we started one drive to have a batch of new recordings chuted on Tokyo. Her record of "Stardust" was getting mighty scratchy. But she was powerful good company in the sterile place where we lacked the sound of any woman's voice.

* * *

From a standpoint of actual morale-building, Rose, Sally and the late Haw-Haw deserved an Allied medal as much, say, as Mickey Rooney, who got a Bronze Star for entertaining the troops. They were as good as a USO show, but, fortunately, their Axis employers didn't know that—and, unfortunately, neither did the traitorous disk jockeys. In concept of evil, they are as guilty of treason as any spy or deserter. For baleful purpose they rate the top punishment and I would not like to see Miss Gillars' gams let her off lightly. War has passed over all chivalry and ignored all sexes, and if she's proved guilty she demands as high a gallows as Haw-Haw. Her failure in the business of treason has nothing to do with original intent.

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FEB 8 1949
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World Telegram
FEB 7 1949

Sally's Trial Puts More GIs on Record

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Prosecutors called on more ex-GIs today to tell of being interviewed by Axis Sally as they lay wounded in a Paris hospital.

Mildred E. Gillars, 48, on trial for treason in U. S. District Court, is accused of incorporating soldiers' messages to relatives at home in Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

John T. Lynskey of Etna, Pa., and Paul G. Kestel of Detroit were on hand to testify at resumption of the trial after a week-end recess.

Treason Charge Witnesses.

The prosecutors counted them as their second and third witnesses to one of the 10 treasonable acts charged to Miss Gillars. The Constitution requires at least two witnesses to an act of treason.

Gilbert Lee Handsford of Cincinnati, another former GI, testified last week on the same phase of the case.

Mr. Sanford said—and stuck with it during cross-examination—that Miss Gillars, in soliciting soldiers' messages, represented herself as working with the International Red Cross.

Trial Entering Third Week.

The trial entered its third week today. John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, originally estimated the government's case could be completed in two weeks.

There has been extensive cross-examination of government witnesses by James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars' attorney.

After Mr. Lynskey and Mr. Kestel have told their stories Mr. Kelley plans to recall two German witnesses who testified in the early stages of the trial. They are Hans von Richter, a former Nazi radio official, and Inge Sylvia Doman, who has testified she announced many of Miss Gillars' broadcasts.

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F. B. I.
FEB 8 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
FEB 7 1949

Vets to Tell Of Axis Sally Broadcasts

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—More than a dozen GIs who met up with "Axis Sally" overseas are ready in the wings to testify against the American-born woman who is on trial for treason.

This was disclosed today by prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. as the treason trial entered its third week in U. S. District Court.

Two of the former soldiers, John P. Lynskey of Etna, Pa., and Paul G. Kestel of Detroit, are slated to take the stand today.

The witnesses, both wounded and captured in the invasion of Normandy, are expected to tell how Sally, Mildred E. Gillars, visited them in a prison hospital in Paris and induced them to make recorded interviews with her.

The recordings later were used on broadcasts beamed to the United States by the Nazis radio under the title "Survivors of the Invasion Front."

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F. B. I.
FEB 8 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO DAC's FILE

Journal American
DATE FEB 7 1949

Second Crippled GI Tags 'Sally' as Nazi Propagandist

Washington, Feb. 7 (AP)—A second crippled former GI today pointed out "Axis Sally" as a Nazi propagandist. John T. Lynskey, of Pittsburgh, hobbled to the witness stand in the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, with the aid of two canes.

He told pretty much the same story as did a 29th Division Buddy who testified last week.

Lynskey, 30, said he was wounded and captured Aug. 4, 1944 and taken to a hospital in Paris. He said Miss Gillars visited him there and told him she was providing a recording service for American wounded to send messages to relatives at home.

Lynskey listened to a play-back of an "Axis Sally" broadcast and said he recognized his own voice and Miss Gillars'.

The indictment alleges that Miss Gillars incorporated messages of Americans to their relatives at home in propaganda broadcats. Lynskey said a radio amateur recorded his message and sent a record to his mother "without the propaganda."

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b7E

FEB 8 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

Post & Mornes News
FEB 7 1949

German Announcer Denies Nazis Coerced 'Axis Sally'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—(UP)—Inge Sylvia Dorman, 32, a onetime German radio announcer whose stepmother is Metropolitan Opera singer Elizabeth Rethberg, testified today that, as far as she knew, Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was never "forced" to broadcast for the Nazis.

Testifying at Miss Gillars' treason trial, Miss Dorman said she worked with Axis Sally on her wartime broadcasts from Germany.

She denied under cross-examination that she was promised help in starting a stage career in exchange for her testimony.

"I have never been interested in going on the stage," she said.

Two war veterans told of meeting Miss Gillars in a Paris hospital to record prisoner-of-war messages.

Paul G. Kestel, 26, of Detroit, said Miss Gillars indentified herself as a Red Cross representative, but wore no uniform or insignia. As a matter of fact, he said, she was "really sharped up" in a black dress with big orange flowers and her hair all done.

John T. Lynskey of Pittsburgh, who was crippled during the Normandy invasion, said Miss Gillars was wearing a "little Red Cross pin" when she induced him to make a recording.

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GREEN-EYED MONSTER TO TAKE WITNESS STAND AT AXIS SALLY TRIAL

Washington, Feb. 8 (U.P.) — Defense attorneys were expected to renew today their attempts to show that a key woman Government witness was jealous of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, who is on trial for treason.

The witness, attractive Inge Sylvia Doman, has testified she announced several of the Nazi radio broadcasts which resulted in the treason charge against Miss Gillars.

Miss Doman said she lived for eight years in New York with her father and her former stepmother, Elizabeth Rethberg, Metropolitan Opera singer.

She said she left a $200-a-month governess job with an Aiken, S. C., family to come here and testify against Miss Gillars.

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2 MORE EX-GI'S TELL OF 'AXIS SALLY' RUSE

Treason Trial Told She Posed as Red Cross Worker to Get PW Messages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Two former soldiers, one of them crippled, told a Federal Court jury teoday that Mildred E. Gillars, 48 years old, represented herself to them as a Red Cross worker.

Miss Gillars, known to thousands of GI's as the "Axis Sally" of the wartime German radio, is on trial in Federal District Court for treason.

She is accused of making Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

One of the veterans was John T. Lynskey of Pittsburgh, who hobbled to the witness stand with the aid of two canes. He pointed out Miss Gillars as the woman who visited him in a Paris hospital about Aug. 12, 1944, shortly after he was captured by the Germans.

He said she wore a Red Cross pin and told him and a companion, Gilbert Lee Hansford of Cincinnati, that she was recording messages for relatives in the United States. Mr. Hansford testified last week.

Mr. Lynskey said he and Mr. Hansford agreed to make records, and that in a message directed to his mother in Sharpsburg, Pa., he said the Red Cross "is doing a wonderful job."

He listened to a playback of the record and said he recognized his own voice and that of Miss Gillars.

Paul G. Kestel of Detroit followed him to the stand. Mr. Kestel said Miss Gillars also made a record of his voice in the Paris hospital.

He said she identified herself as a Red Cross worker.

Sylvia Doman, a German who testified previously she was announcer for many of Miss Gillars' programs, was asked whether "it appeared to you that the defendant was working under any force of compulsion."

"No," Miss Doman replied.

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N. Y. Times
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Sally's Lawyers Play Up Jealousy

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Defense attorneys were expected to renew today their attempts to show that a key woman government witness was jealous of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, who is on trial for treason.

The witness, attractive Inge Sylvia Doman, has testified she announced several of the Nazi radio broadcasts which resulted in the treason charge against Miss Gillars.

Miss Doman insisted under cross-examination she was not jealous of the defendant. She said her duties on the Nazi radio differed from those of Miss Gillars' and, therefore, she had no reason to be jealous.

Cites Difference in Pay.

Defense counsel James J. Laughlin brought out yesterday that Miss Doman, a German citizen, averaged from 500 to 600 marks a month as a Nazi radio announcer. Earlier witnesses said Miss Gillars averaged from 2000 to 3000 monthly as the Nazi radio's highest paid broadcaster.

Miss Doman, a smartly dressed brown-eyed blonde, said she lived for eight years in New York with her father and her former stepmother, Elizabeth Rethberg, Metropolitan Opera singer. Miss Doman, who is 32, denied she ever used the name Rethberg.

She said she left a $200-a-month governess job with an Aiken, S. C., family to come here and testify against Miss Gillars.

Denies Compulsion.

Miss Doman said it never seemed to her Miss Gillars was under any compulsion to broadcast for the Nazis. The defense has contended Miss Gillars was in fear of her life when she made the broadcasts.

Hans von Richter, former Nazi radio official, was scheduled to follow Miss Doman on the stand. Von Richter testified earlier that he had seen Miss Gillars at the microphone.

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World Telegram

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Airs Sally's Slap At Mrs. Roosevelt

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A former Nazi radio official testified today that Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars beamed a series of broadcasts to American women in the hope they would abandon the war effort.

The witness, Hans von Richter, was recalled by the prosecution to identify recordings of these broadcasts in the treason trial of Miss Gillars.

Von Richter said the broadcasts were intended to persuade American women "not to follow the policies of the administration and their war effort."

A voice in one of the broadcasts, identified by von Richter as Miss Gillars, criticized Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The voice quoted from a magazine article in which Mrs. Roosevelt allegedly wrote that some Americans find the British "not only arrogant, but highly objectionable. Then the broadcaster said:

"To help these people, your sons and fathers and husbands and brothers are perishing on the fringes of Europe—and yet the British are not only arrogant but highly objectionable, according to Eleanor . . . (Pause) . . . Roosevelt."

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World Telegram
DATE FEB 8 1949

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Washington Scene

By George Dixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—I am not one to prejudge a case before the bar of justice, but I feel constrained to say this about Axis Sally: No matter what other offense she may, or may not, be guilty of, she stands convicted as an unconscionable ham.

I spent a couple of afternoons in U. S. District Court with headphones over my pretty, shell-like ears, listening to playbacks of her Berlin broadcasts. I never heard such hammed-up meller-drama since the oaf who used to get all choked with emotion over a noise-making breakfast food.

To a crochety, old reporter, brought up in the school of the pencil and copypaper, it is a weird experience covering a trial with gadgets.

Sitting there with earphones, listening to performances that went over the airwaves back in 1943 and 1944 you get the feeling of having been caught up in a time machine that has hopelessly jumbled the past, present, and future. In my time you didn't cover a trial with musical accompaniment.

You sat all day furiously scribbling over hundreds of sheets of paper, hoping you'd be able to decipher your notes later.

But I suppose we must not decry progress—even if, in this case, it is baffling the daylights out of the courtroom spectators.

Everyone officially connected with the trial of Axis Sally has headphones, Judge Edward M. Curran, the jurors, the defendant, opposing counsel, witnesses, bailiffs, and the ladies and gents of the press. But the spectators don't. They are forced to sit there, hearing nothing at all, while the faces of the earphone listeners register varying emotions.

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It must be galling to these members of the great American public who stand in line for hours, pushing, shoving and clawing to gain admission, and then find themselves in a soundless vacuum. The other day an old dame behind me broke. She leaned forward, gave me a smart kidney punch, and rasped:

"For heaven's sake, what are they playing now?"

Judge Curran gave me a forbidding glare—although I was the victim, not the aggressor. I didn't want to be interrupted anyway, because the voice coming out of the earphone—identified by the witness on the stand as that of Axis Sally, nee Mildred Gillars—had me fascinated. She was screaming: "Oh, turn that d——n thing off, will you? I just can't stand it any longer, Elmer."

The shortwave skit, in which the actress screamed and sobbed and shrieked and ranted, was supposed to be about an American mother listening to an invasion broadcast. The propaganda in it was deadly. Everybody knows the invasion is suicide...Between 70 and 90 percent of the (American) boys will be killed, or crippled for the rest of their lives.

One line baffled me. Evelyn (Axis Sally) gets more overwrought than Stella Dallas and Elmer (the husband) tries to comfort her. He asks:

"Can I get you a glass of water...or gin?"

From what goes on after that, it must have been gin—probably a hogshead or two. Evelyn's histrionics almost fractured our eardrums. As I said at the beginning, I am not prejudging Axis Sally. But it would be a mercy if something can be done to prevent her from going back to radio!

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Sally on Air Willingly, Says Broadcast Pal

From The News Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Axis Sally's feminine announcer at Radio Berlin today testified that the American-born woman willingly broadcast Nazi propaganda without any compulsion or force.

Inge Doman, luscious blonde from Berlin, took the stand for the second time during the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, who is on trial for her life.

A former radio announcer who frequently introduced Miss Gillars' Axis Sally programs, Miss Doman identified the defendant's voice in all recordings which have been introduced as evidence. She denied that Axis Sally was forced to broadcast her diatribes against wartime President Roosevelt and the Jews.

Since the war's end, Miss Doman has been an employe of the U. S. Army of Occupation. Since she came to this country last August as a witness in the treason trial she has been earning $200 a month as a governess.

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Two Say 'Axis Sally' Used Red Cross Pose

G. I.s Tell of Her Visit to Hospital in Paris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Two former G. I.s told a United States District Court jury today that Mildred E. Gillars, who broadcast as "Axis Sally" over the German radio during the war, represented herself to them as a Red Cross worker when she visited a military hospital in Paris during the occupation.

Miss Gillars is on trial for treason. Among other things, the prosecution alleges that she obtained messages from American prisoners of war for transmission to their home folks and that these were broadcast along with German propaganda.

One of the veteran witnesses today was John T. Lynskey, of Pittsburgh, a former 29th Division man, who hobbled to the witness stand with the aid of two canes. He pointed out Miss Gillars as the woman who visited him in a Paris hospital about Aug. 12, 1944, shortly after he was captured by the Germans. He said she wore a Red Cross pin and told him and a companion, Ilbert Lee Hansford, of Cincinnati, that she was recording messages for relatives in the United States.

Mr. Lynskey said he and Mr. Hansford agreed to make records, and that in a message directed to his mother in Sharpsburg, Pa., he said the Red Cross "is doing a wonderful job." He listened to a playback of the record and said he recognized his own voice and that of Miss Gillars. He was asked if Miss Gillars spoke any propaganda in his presence, and said she did not.

Paul G. Kestel, of Detroit, followed him to the stand. Mr. Kestel said Miss Gillars also made a record of his voice in the Paris hospital. He said she identified herself as a Red Cross worker and that was something to look at."

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Herald Tribune
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• Seal-Dyed Coney •
• Mutation Silver Blu

Walter Winchell

In New York

Broadway Chop-Chop

Burgess Meredith (groom of Paulette Goddard) scoffs at the buzz that they are planning a division by the Spring...Fred Waring's 1st violinist (L. Eley) weds Jean Ryden (the ditto) of the Kansas City Philharmonic in the Summer...After the final curtain Satdee night at "Mr. Roberts" L. Smith, Jr. (of the cast) will be married to Florin Harper, the songbird, backstage...Canada's iceskate darling, Barbara Ann Scott, returned to London, Ontario, hurriedly after her Roxy booking here because of Her Beeg Romance. He is G. Caldwell, a student at Western Univ...Scuse, plizz. The Chicago Coin Industries (Santa Claus to the Runyon Fund) just interrupted to put $12,000 on this desk to fight cancer....When they voted themselves all those stiff raises in wages (in Washington) they overlooked G-Man Hoover, hmf...The volupchuss Shelley Winters (who keeps denying to interviewers that Farley Granger is The One) posed for a Photoplay layout with him at her apartment this week.

Just as we suspected: The attempt to afflict Americans with Nazi musicians is part of a deliberate plan...Newsweek's current issue reveals that it was launched by the State Dep't "to restore German-American cultural relations"...How do you like that?... Could anything be more bitterly ironic?...Using Nazis as cultural agents!...The Nazis who burned books, murdered and put behind bars great authors, artists and musicians!

Roger Butterfield, whose "The American Past" is an American Must, is readying another history which'll turn some complexions purple. Among them Eric Johnston's...Aldous Huxley (nearly blind a year ago) can now read without the aid of a magnifying glass and without letters typed ladder-high. (Eye exercises)... There's a scramble among some mags for Whittaker (Some Pumpkins) Chambers to do his "inside" story...Variety's reaction to the Tyrone Power-Linda Christian merger was a very amusing brush-off. Under "Marriages," it was listed simply: "Linda Christian to Tyrone Power, Rome, Jan. 27. Both are film players"...The price of magazine paper will be slashed $5 to $8 per ton in the next few months. About 50 mags may fold by that time.

Lucius Beebe's much written-up railroad car out West (in which he dwells) was decorated by a Hollywood expert who sent pictures of his artistry to a L. A. editor...They were returned with this note: Extremely interesting but so few of our readers own railroad cars!

The Los Angeles gazettes, which for years tagged virchelly every femme barfly (who was hauled off to jail) a "Hollywood actress" (or model), now refer to them as "call girls," which they invariably are...The Irish in New England are boycotting Luce mags, which may explain the reported slump in sales of Life and Time...Arthur J. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, has a sane suggestion: The creation of a United Nations Unknown Soldier Tomb (at the UN) to keep reminding them why they are there. Talk this up... Washington is amazed at the terrific behind-the-scenes power of the Texans...The British are urging a man named Schevenels as security chief for International Labor—although he has one of the most mysterious war records...The joke of the week: Israeli granted voting rights to 40,000 Arabs, who promptly elected 2 Communists as their representatives.

Readers point out that Time mag was correct when it stated Herbert Hoover was the 31st President and Truman the 33rd—although only 32 men have been President...(Cleveland was the 22nd and 24th)...The source, they add, is World Scope Encyclopedia (Volumes 15 and 16), under the heading "United States."

Dr. Kinsey says he appreciates the long-standing interest of the column in the research he and colleagues have done regarding sex, "but it isn't true that we are going to do a book on pornography." In their search for facts, he adds, they even study newspaper col-

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In their search for facts, he adds, they even study newspaper columns. Fevvensakes!...Insiders say, the late N. Y. Star (newspaper) was offered to Frank Costello, who turned it down. As a result, they ran that expose on gambling in Jersey...How costs have gone up: The Park Sheraton Hotel (nee Park Central) cost 14 million 20 years ago. It couldn't be replaced today for 50 mill...High Class Stuff: One of the burlecue theatres in L. A. bills its star stripeeler as "a divestment danseuse"...A Washington paper, once bitterly anti-New Deal, omits John O'Donnell's column almost daily. It ran only 3 times in Jan.

Brazilian Sweepstakes tickets (selling at $2.50 each) are being offered in Miami Beach—on The Kentucky Derby...Just why this nation (which allows betting on horse races) becomes so Priscilla-pure on national lotteries makes no sense to us...Andrew Jackson, broke, once staged a comeback by betting his last $5,000 on his own horse and it won...How can this generation go to the dogs on a $2 bet when the nation was built by men who gambled their lives and fortunes on a rifle and a plow?...Nat'l lotteries (as Runyon always argued) would bring in more coin than income taxes.

Watch for a new veterans organization to be composed of only men who saw combat. They will unite to fight the Klan and similar subversive outfits. No dues, no salaries, no sheets, just fight back!...Abe Lincoln's Birthday is to be celebrated by the American Bowling Congress (at its convention in Atlantic City) by featuring prejudice. The group stupidly bars Negroes and Orientals from bowling...The Jack Diamonds (after a long connection with Warner's on the coast) found themselves among the casualties when the slump set in. They will chuckle it off by holidaying on a freighter to the sunnier foreign climates...Producer Jules Leventhal (who kept many actors working even when his shows didn't click on tour) is very ill. He told a pal: "If I die, please write a story about me and say I didn't do it for money. I loved everybody!"...Oh, come now, Jules, get up out of there!

Major Hank Plitt's wife (Lynette Brown) will shortly file for annulment. The major is everybody's kind of guy. He's the Hero who captured the famed Nazi louse, Jules Streicher. Hooray for Hank!...In 1931, Axis Sally was a waitress at the Candlelight Restaurant on Henry St., Brooklyn...Anne Baxter is this pretty. She wears no makeup in 20th Century Fox's new hit, "Yellow Sky"...Marjorie Holliday (former Miami citizen) keeps working steady in Hollywood. The other day she was Betty Grable's legs and Linda Darnell's torso when both stars were delayed and costly time was fleeting...Advance tip on a new tune by Jeanie Burns, which all big firms have recorded for release on the 15th. Great love song title: "Don't Have to Tell Nobody—Everybody Knows!"

'AXIS SALLY' FAINTS ON HEARING OWN VOICE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars collapsed at her treason trial today after hearing her own voice on a wartime Nazi broadcast describing American airmen who bombed Berlin as "murderers."

A Government witness, Hans von Richter, himself a former German radio official and former Nazi, identified the voice of the woman on the broadcast as the voice of Miss Gillars.

Judge Edward M. Curran recessed the trial, now in its third week, until tomorrow when informed of the defendant's illness.

Pale and complaining of dizziness, Miss Gillars was helped from the courtroom on the arm of a deputy United States marshal. She was taken to the infirmary in the district jail.

Her illness came shortly after she had lunched on a pork chop brought from a nearby restaurant at noon.

The 48-year-old defendant, a native of Portland, Me., is on trial for her life on a ten-count indictment accusing her of betraying the United States by aiding Hitler's psychological warfare program.

If convicted, she faces a possible maximum sentence of death.

Von Richter told the jury he remembered the broadcast in which Miss Gillars, dubbed "Axis Sally" by American GI's, allegedly beamed Nazi propaganda to United States troops overseas and to American homes.

"What was the purpose of the broadcasts?" asked John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor.

In clipped, Prussian accents, Von Richter replied: "To make the people of the United States not to follow the polices of the (Roosevelt) administration and their war effort."

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N. Y. Times
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'Axis Sally' Collapses After Pork-Chop Lunch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Mildred E. Gillars, the "Axis Sally" of the war-time German radio, collapsed today during the noon recess of her treason trial here. The trial was recessed until tomorrow. United States District Judg Edward M. Curran ordered the gray-haired defendant, who is forty-eight, removed to the infirmary of the district jail.

Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, stepsister of Miss Gillars, told reporters she took the defendant a pork chop luncheon from a near-by restaurant at noon. Miss Gillars complained of feeling dizzy and broke out in a sweat soon after eating lunch, Mrs. Herrick said.

As she left the courthouse cellblock, where she collapsed, Miss Gillars told a nurse, "I just can't understand it. I'm not the fainting kind, you know."

Before the noon recess, the jury had listened to play-backs of two more Nazi propaganda broadcasts. In one of the recordings a person called "Midge" told of refusing to go to an air raid shelter during a "terror raid" on Berlin.

Hans von Richter, a former German radio official, identified the broadcaster as Miss Gillars. He said she was introduced as "Midge at the Mike" in her short-wave broadcasts to this country.

"What was the purpose of those broadcasts?" John M. Kelley jr., the chief prosecutor, asked Richter.

"To make the people of the United States not to follow the policies of the Administration and their war effort," the witness replied.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED FEB 9 1949
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Axis Sally Well, Hears Nazi Testify

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A former Nazi radio official resumed his testimonytoda y in the treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, which was interrupted yesterday when she complained of feeling ill after lunch.

Dr. Martin L. Cannon, jail physician, reported she was in essentially good physical condition.

Miss Gillars showed no apparent affects from her illness when she appeared in court today to hear Hans von Richter continue his identification of her voice in a series of broadcasts.

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~~Axis Sally~~ Better, Trial to Resume

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, delayed yesterday by the sudden illness of Miss Gillars, was expected to resume today. Federal Judge Edward M. Curran adjourned the case yesterday afternoon after a court nurse reported the defendant had become ill.

Dr. Martin L. Cannon, district jail medical officer, reported later, however, that Miss Gillars was in essentially good physical condition. He said she should be able to return to court today.

The American-born defendant, accused of making treasonable broadcasts on the Nazi radio, complained shortly after lunch of feeling faint and excessively nervous. Her illness interrupted the playback of a series of recordings of propaganda messages she allegedly addressed to American women.

Hans von Richter, former Nazi radio official and onetime employee of the German consulate in Cleveland, was identifying her voice in the recordings when court adjourned.

Mr. Von Richter said the broadcasts were intended "to make the (American) people not to follow the policies of the administration and their war effort."

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Axis Sally Due Back in Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UP).—The treason trial of Mildred ("Axis Sally") Gillars, delayed yesterday by the sudden illness of Miss Gillars, was expected to resume today.

Federal Judge Curran adjourned the case yesterday afternoon after a court nurse reported the silvery-haired defendant had become ill.

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Hunter Prof Whammied Axis Sally, Ex-Nazi Says

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—An expelled Nazi today testified that Axis Sally was "under the influence" of Max Otto Koischwitz, former professor at New York's Hunter College, during the time that she sizzled Germany-to-America airwaves with Nazi propaganda.

But the witness, Hans von Richter, a former German radio official, expelled from the Nazi Party in 1942 for marrying an American woman, blushed violently as defense counsel James J. Laughlin tried to make him say he had described Koischwitz as having "a dynamic and overpowering personality."

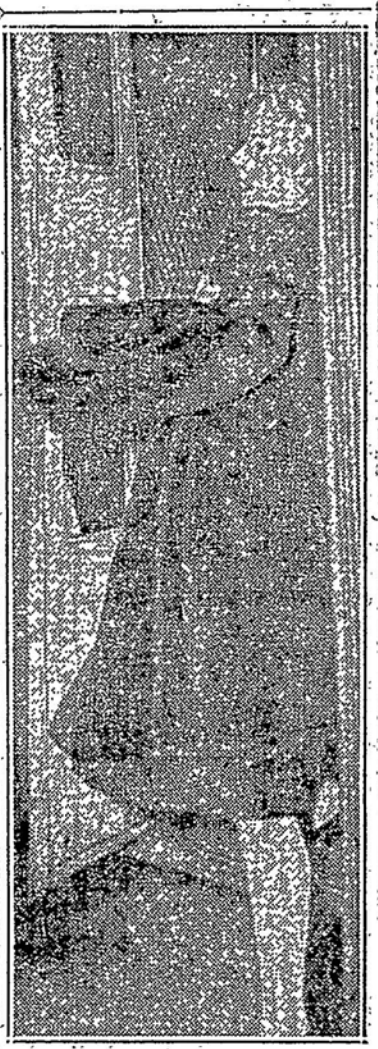
Counsel for Mildred E. Gillars, who as Axis Sally is on trial for treason here, claims that the professor had hypnotic influence on the American-born woman.

Together a Lot

Von Richter said he saw Koischwitz and Miss Gillars together a great deal while all three of them worked for the German broadcasting system, and that they seemed very fond of each other. He conceded the professor had a "strong" personality.

Asked to explain the purpose of the broadcasts which Miss Gillars beamed to the U. S., Von Richter replied slowly: "It was to convince American women that America was fighting on the wrong side, that it should be fighting with Germany against bolsheyism and to save the existence of western civilization, and that this was a war Roosevelt wanted."

The day was highlighted by a clash between Laughlin and Prosecutor John Kelley Jr. over the former's assertion that Van Richter's wife, now in this country with an American passport, broadcast propaganda "far in excess" of that by Miss Gillars. Federal Judge Edward N. Curran cut off the argument by observing that Mrs. von Richter has been considered a German citizen in the Reich because of her marriage to a German.



(Acme Telefoto)
Axis Sally arrives in a police van at Federal Court, Washington.

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Says Sally Used Sex and Liquor

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. — A former paratrooper testified today that "Axis Sally" used liquor and sex to get him to contribute to one of her wartime Nazi broadcasts.

The witness, Michael Evanick, 36, of 414 E. 6th st., New York City, said "Sally" — Mildred E. Gillars — practiced her wiles on him at a prison camp near Chartres, France, in July, 1944.

Testifying for the prosecution at Miss Gillar's treason trial, he said that on July 15, 1944, he was sent to a room in the barracks of the prison camp and there found Miss Gillars.

Evanick said that when she greeted him with "Hello, Michael," he "knew that sweet voice" because he'd listened to her broadcasts while in Sicily, Africa, and Italy.

He said Miss Gillars told him to sit in a chair and she sat down on a cot. Then, he testified:

"She lifted her leg and disposed herself. She didn't even have any undergarment on."

The veteran, who said he is of Ukranian descent, told his story with a strong accent.

Evanek said that after they talked a few minutes in the room, Miss Gillars sent for a bottle of French cognac. He continued:

"She said she was sorry we didn't have glasses and told me 'we're going to drink American style.' Then she said she knew I didn't want to take the first drink so she took a drink and passed the bottle to me. She said it was good stuff—45 years old."

Evanek said Miss Gillars became exceedingly angry when he tried to say things she didn't want him to say during her recorded interview with him. He said their first clash occurred when she asked him:

"Michael do you feel happy being a prisoner of war and not having to fight any more?"

Evanek continued:

"I said no, I'm not. I'd feel a hundred per cent better in the front lines and not starving to death."

The witness said Miss Gillars "knocked the microphone down in anger."

Hans Von Richter, a German witness, testified today that "Axis Sally," was transferred against her will to a propaganda job by Nazi radio officials.

He said Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, who directed Nazi broadcasts to the United States, "insisted" that Sally move from an entertainment job to the propaganda field although she opposed the transfer.

Dr. Koischwitz, one-time professor at New York's Hunter College, was identified by the defense earlier as a Svengali who "hypnotized" her into broadcasting for the Nazis.

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FEB 10 1949
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal American
FEB 10 1949

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HITLER SAD IN WAR, 'AXIS SALLY' SAID

In Recordings Played at Court She Told Americans That He Had No Hatred for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The voice of "Axis Sally" told United States women listeners in a 1943 Nazi broadcast that the war made Hitler "very, very unhappy."

This was brought out today in the Federal court trial of American-born Mildred E. Gillars on a ten-count treason indictment accusing her of aiding Germany's psychological warfare program by broadcasting Nazi propaganda.

The 48-year-old defendant, who fainted in court yesterday, sat listlessly while wax recordings of the broadcasts were played back to the jury today. She made no attempt to use the earphones provided for judge and jury to listen to the recordings.

Jurors listened intently, however, as the voice of "Axis Sally" told her listeners she realized they must think she was "a little traitor."

Then the voice went on with the familiar Nazi theme that World War II was "no war between Germany and America but a war between the Jews and gentiles."

"Well, girls," the voice continued, "naturally I'm on the German side because it's the gentile side."

"Axis Sally" said the war made "the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler," sad because he had "no interest whatever in America."

Hans von Richter, an ex-Nazi and former German radio official, testified as a Government witness that the "Axis Sally" voice in the broadcasts was the voice of Miss Gillars.

The defendant, a native of Portland, Me., has pleaded innocent. The defense is seeking to prove that she made the broadcasts under death threats by the Gestapo.

A surprise turn in the trial, now in its third week, came when James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, cross-examined Von Richter.

This was Von Richter's admission that his American-born wife also broadcast messages for the German wartime radio. The witness said his wife, the daughter of a wealthy Ohio business man who was not identified, has returned to this country on an American passport.

But he insisted that his wife claimed dual citizenship while she was in Germany and therefore was subjected to the total mobilization of manpower in the Reich.

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FEB 10 1949
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CLIPPING FROM THE
Times
N. Y.
FEB 10 1949
DATE
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Defender Faces Cross-Quiz

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A government witness, who testified some of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars' radio broadcasts were helpful to Americans, was to be recalled today for further cross-examination.

Hans von Richter, former Nazi radio official, told the jury trying Miss Gillars on treason charges that the defendant's "vision of invasion" broadcast, one month before D-Day, was intended to undermine the morale of American troops.

But he denied the Axis Sally prisoner-of-war broadcasts were Nazi psychological warfare. Miss Gillars used to interview GIs in prison camps and hospitals and make recordings of their messages home.

"These messages were not that (psychological warfare)," Mr. von Richter testified yesterday. "No. These were helpful to the American people—to relieve the mind of the persons who received messages."

The government objected to defense counsel James J. Laughlin's line of questioning. But Mr. Laughlin protested the broadcasts had a "beneficial effect" on American troops.

Mr. von Richter, one-time employee of the German consulate in Cleveland, said he was brought to this country in May, 1947, to testify against Douglas Chandler, recently convicted of treason. His wife followed later, he said, traveling on an American passport.

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N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 10 1949
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 11, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
NEW HAVEN
WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REMYTEL FEB. EIGHT, FORTYNINE. ALBANY DIVISION ADVISED THAT RECORDS OF NY DEPT. OF STATE, DIVISION OF LICENSES, DETECTIVE BUREAU, INDICATE THAT BADGE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE WAS ISSUED TO ONE MILTON ELLERIN OF ONE FIVE NINE MAIN ST., WITH BUSINESS ADDRESS, ONE NINE NINE MAIN ST., BOTH WHITE PLAINS, NY. ELLERIN HAS NY STATE PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE NO. FOUR SIX SEVEN ONE, EXPIRING JULY FIFTEEN, FORTYNINE. HE WAS BORN AUG. NINE, NINETEEN FIFTEEN AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J. AND STATED HE HAD WORKED FOR FBI FROM SEPT. FORTYONE TO AUG., FORTYSIX. HE INDICATED EMPLOYMENT AS OF JULY TEN, FORTHSEVEN AS INVESTIGATOR FOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, NINE SEVEN WASHINGTON ST., S. NORWALK, CONN. IT IS BELIEVED ELLERIN IS INTERESTED IN THAT BUSINESS AS A PARTNER. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ELLERIN IS INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO [redacted] AS [redacted] WHEN HE EXHIBITED BADGE TWO EIGHT NINE TO HER. PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELLERIN TOGETHER WITH THAT OF [redacted] FURNISHED BY ALBANY AND SAME WILL BE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] SO THAT SHE MAY BE AFFORDED OPPORTUNITY TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL WHO HELD HIMSELF OUT TO BE [redacted]

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. REMYTEL FEB. EIGHT, FORTY NINE. ALBANY DIVISION ADVISED THAT RECORDS OF NY DEPT. OF STATE, DIVISION OF LICENSES, DETECTIVE BUREAU, INDICATE THAT BADGE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE WAS ISSUED TO ONE MILTON ELLERIN OF ONE FIVE NINE MAIN ST., WITH BUSINESS ADDRESS, ONE NINE NINE MAIN ST., BOTH WHITE PLAINS, NY. ELLERIN HAS NY STATE PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE NO. FOUR SIX SEVEN ONE, EXPIRING JULY FIFTEEN, FORTYNINE. HE WAS BORN AUG. NINE, NINETEEN FIFTEEN AT ENGLEWOOD, N.J. AND STATED HE HAD WORKED FOR FBI FROM SEPT. FORTYONE TO AUG., FORTYSIX. HE INDICATED EMPLOYMENT AS OF JULY TEN, FORTYSEVEN AS INVESTIGATOR FOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, NINE SEVEN WASHINGTON ST., S. NORWALK, CONN. IT IS BELIEVED ELLERIN IS INTERESTED IN THAT BUSINESS AS A PARTNER. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ELLERIN IS INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] AS [redacted] WHEN HE EXHIBITED BADGE TWO EIGHT NINE TO HER. PHOTOGRAPH OF ELLERIN TOGETHER WITH THAT OF [redacted] [redacted] FURNISHED BY ALBANY AND SAME WILL BE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] [redacted] SO THAT SHE MAY BE AFFORDED OPPORTUNITY TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL WHO HELD HIMSELF OUT TO BE [redacted]

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NEW HAVEN ADVISED

Axis Sally Flaunted Sex In Cell, Ex-GI Charges

(Associated Press Wirefoto)
Michael Evanick (left) and Hans von Richter at Axis Sally treason trial yesterday.

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—An account of the sex tactics of Axis Sally brought blushes at her treason trial today.

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N. Y. News

DATED FEB 1 1 1949

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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A former U. S. paratrooper testified that when the American-born darling of the Nazi airwaves interviewed him in a prison camp near Paris, she displayed her person freely and plied him with 45-year-old cognac.

The paratrooper, Michael Evanick, 36, of 414 Sixth St., Manhattan, New York, said the defendant, whose real name is Mildred E. Gillars, led him into a small room of the prison hospital in Chartres, France.

She pulled up a chair for him and then disposed herself on a cot in revealing poses, the Ukranian-born witness testified.

Drink From Bottle.

He said Miss Gillars asked whether he wanted a drink and he replied that he "never refused it." According to Evanick, she then sent for the cognac, called it "good stuff—45 years old" and told him they were going to "drink American style out of the bottle."

Axis Sally also gave him cigarets, Evanick continued, and then began to interview him for a recording to be broadcast to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Olga Evanick, at 500 E. 13th St., New York.

He said that she twice knocked the microphone to the floor when he gave replies about prison life which displeased her, and that a recording of the interview—played today in court—showed she had deleted still other remarks of his about "starvation" conditions there.

Asked about the interview, he said that Axis Sally "didn't use an eighth of what he said" in broadcasting the tape recording, and that she "cut it up so that some of my answers appeared to respond to different questions."

Earlier, defense attorney James J. Laughlin obtained a subpoena for Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Jr. to testify in connection with a statement she made in the society column she writes under the name of "Austine."

She was reportedly in New York today, but Laughlin said he would seek to question her Monday about her assertion that Axis Sally "has a special bond arrangement permitting her to go out and eat her meals in any restaurant, any night, and then trot back to jail."

Denying it, he said it might be necessary for him to seek a mistrial because of the "prejudicial report."

Tells of New Job.

Two other witnesses were heard today. Hans von Richter, a former Nazi radio official, testified that Miss Gillars was shifted against her will from a disc-jockey entertainment job to the propaganda broadcasting division.

He also reluctantly admitted that he gave Miss Gillars "a few hundred marks" to help her avoid arrest after the American occupation began.

Evard Weinaard, 36, a radio engineer from Holland, said Axis Sally came to that country frequently during the war to make "Home Sweet Home" recordings in the radio station where he was employed.

Says Sally Mixed Love, Treason

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (INS)—A former paratrooper testified today that "Axis Sally" used liquor and sex to get him to contribute to one of her wartime Nazi broadcasts.

The witness, Michael Evanek, of 414 E. Sixth St., New York City, said "Sally" — Mildred E. Gillars—practiced her wiles at a prison camp near Chartres, France, in July, 1944.

Testifying at her treason trial, he said that on July 15, 1944, he was sent to a room in the prison camp and there found Miss Gillars.

Evanek said that when she greeted him with "Hello, Michael," he "knew that sweet voice" because he'd listened to her broadcasts while in Sicily, Africa and Italy.

The husky 36-year-old ex-soldier said Miss Gillars told him to sit in a chair and she sat down on a cot. Then, he testified:

"She lifted her leg and disposed herself. She didn't even have any undergarment on."

Evanek said that after they talked a few minutes, Miss Gillars sent for a bottle of French cognac.

He testified she became enraged when he tried to say things she didn't want him to during her recorded interview with him. He said their first clash occurred when she asked him:

"Michael, do you feel happy being a prisoner of war and not having to fight any more?"

Evanek continued:

"I said no, I'm not. I'd feel a hundred percent better in the front lines and not starving to death."

The witness said Miss Gillars "knocked the microphone down in anger."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Mirror
DATED FEB 11 1949
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'AXIS SALLY' TRICK TOLD BY FORMER GI

Ex-Prisoner Testifies She Plied Him With Old Brandy, Trying to Make Him Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—A wartime American paratrooper testified today that Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars plied him with 45-year-old brandy in seeking to have him make a Nazi radio broadcast.

She became furious, the witness said, when he told her he would rather be back in action than a German prisoner of war.

This was the testimony of Michael Evanick, 36-year-old New Yorker, as the treason trial of Miss Gillars neared the end of its third week.

The Maine-born defendant is accused in a ten-count indictment of broadcasting Nazi propaganda to aid Hitler's psychological warfare program. She has pleaded innocent.

Mr. Evanick told the Federal court jury he was captured on D-Day, June 6, 1944, after parachuting behind the German lines in Normandy. Pointing his finger, he identified Miss Gillars as the woman who interviewed him in a German prisoner-of-war camp near Paris on July 15, 1944.

"I'd been listening to her (broadcasts) through Africa, Sicily and Italy, and I told her I recognized her voice. She said, 'I guess you know me as Axis Sally,' and I told her we had a name for her."

The witness said Miss Gillars gave him a drink of cognac and a cigarette and told him to make himself comfortable in a chair.

After a few drinks, he said, she sent for a microphone and began the interview, asking him if he did not feel good to be out of the fighting.

"No, Ma'am," Mr. Evanick said he replied. "I feel 100 per cent better fighting in the front lines, where I get enough to eat."

At that, he said, Miss Gillars angrily knocked the microphone over, but regained her composure and offered him another drink.

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N. Y. Times
DATED FEB 11 1949

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Wants Mrs. Hearst To Testify on Sally

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Attorneys for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars hoped today to call Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Jr. to explain her claims that the treason defendant enjoys special privileges.

Miss Gillars is being tried on charges of making treasonable broadcasts for the Nazis during the war. The trial is in recess until Monday.

Chief Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin said he may seek a mistrial on the basis of statements which Mrs. Hearst, wife of a New York publisher, made in her newspaper column. She wrote that Miss Gillars is allowed to leave the district jail "and eat her meals in any restaurant. . . ."

Government officials denied this.

Mr. Laughlin's attempts to subpoena Mrs. Hearst here failed. But he said he hopes to bring her from New York to question her about the claim.

Jurors hearing the case have been instructed by Federal Judge Edward M. Curran against reading any newspapers or listening to any radio broadcasts during the trial.

Before the trial was adjourned for the week end, the jury heard playbacks of recordings in which a woman's voice which the government says is the defendant's blamed the late President Roosevelt for America's entry into the war. In one recording, identified as the "50th Home Sweet Home Broadcast," the woman's voice was called "one of the most popular" in the world.

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FEB 11 1943
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
FEB 11 1943
FILED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: February 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, Albany

SUBJECT: MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS.
TREASON

Reurtel 2/8/49.

The records of the New York Department of State, Division of Licenses, Detective Bureau, indicated that Badge No. 289 was issued to one MILTON ELLERIN of 159 Main Street with business address at 199 Main Street, both White Plains, N. Y. This individual has New York State Private Detective License No. 4671 expiring July 15, 1949. He indicated he was born on August 9, 1915, at Englewood, N. J. and that he had worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from September, 1941 until August, 1946. He likewise indicated employment as of July 10, 1947, as an investigator for the Research Associates, 97 Washington Street, South Norwalk, Conn. While the file is not entirely clear as to the last employment, it is believed that ELLERIN is interested in the business as a partner.

[redacted] possesses Badge No. [redacted] and has New York State Private Detective License No. [redacted] expiring [redacted] He is doing business as the [redacted] New York. His residence is located at [redacted] N. Y. The business was formerly located at [redacted] New York.

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A photograph of [redacted] and MILTON ELLERIN are enclosed.

R.O.C.

~~REGISTERED MAIL~~
Enclosure (2)
RFM:mfs

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Albany & WFO & New York by teletype

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FBI - NEW YORK
FEB 11 1949

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SAC NEW YORK URGENT

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GLEASON

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OK FBI NYC MAD

---MR. SCHEIDT
---MR. BELMONT
---MR. WHELAN
---MR. COLLIER
---MR. GRANVILLE
---MR. KURTZ
---MR. MARCHESSAULT
---MR. MCYNIHAN
---MR. NOONE
---NIGHT SUPERVISOR
---MR. QUINN
---MR. RING
---MR. SHANNON
---MR. TUCKY
---MR. WATSON
---CHIEF CLERK
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---TRAINING STAFF

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FEB 12 1949
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Axis Sal Sues Austine Cassini for 100 Gs

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11 (U.P.)—Attorneys for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars today filed a $100,000 damage suit and a motion for a contempt of court citation against columnist Austine Cassini, now Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Jr.

Miss Gillars is being tried here on charges of making treasonable broadcasts for the Nazis during the war.

The twin actions against Mrs. Hearst were based on a newspaper column in which allegedly she said Miss Gillars was enjoying special jail privileges while on trial.

In the damage suit, also filed in Federal District Court, Miss Gillars claimed the article was "false and malicious" and calculated to interfere with her constitutional rights to a "fair and impartial trial."

The petition asserted that Mrs. Hearst was "acting in concert with certain persons tainted with the Red ink of Communism" in a conspiracy to prejudice the treason trial jury against Miss Gillars.

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N. Y. ..... News .....
DATED ..... FEB 12 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 14, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU - WASHINGTON FIELD NEW HAVEN URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. PHOTOS OF [redacted] AND MILTON ELLERIN EXHIBITED TO [redacted] WHO STATED NEITHER ONE WAS THE [redacted] IN QUESTION. PHOTOS WILL BE SHOWN TO [redacted] WHO IS UNAVAILABLE UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON. BUREAU WILL ADVISE NEW HAVEN IF INTERVIEW WITH ELLERIN DESIRED IN EFFORT TO CLARIFY APPARENT MISREPRESENTATION.

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FBI NEW YORK CITY 2-14-49 8-13P EMCG

SAC, NEW HAVEN URGENT

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AND MILTON ELLERIN EXHIBITED TO [redacted], WHO STATED NEITHER

ONE WAS THE [redacted] IN QUESTION. PHOTOS WILL BE SHOWN TO [redacted]

[redacted], WHO IS UNAVAILABLE UNTIL TOMORROW

AFTERNOON. BUREAU WILL ADVISED NEW HAVEN IF INTERVIEW WITH

ELLERIN DESIRED IN EFFORT TO CLARIFY APPARENT MISREPRESENTATION.

SCHEIDT

DIRECTOR AND WASH FLD ADVISED

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OK FBI NH WJG

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Director, FBI 2/14/49

SAC, New York

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.
"Axis Sally", MildredElizabeth Sisk
TREASON

Reference is made to letter of 2/3/49 from the Denver Office, a photostatic copy of which is being transmitted herewith to the Baltimore Office as a guide in interviewing [redacted] b6 b7C

At the [redacted] New York City, [redacted] of that company advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] He possesses Social Security Number [redacted] He signed his [redacted] He gave the following as the address of his next of kin: [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the [redacted] was at [redacted] and was expected at [redacted] on 2/10/49. She would remain at this port about three days, thence returning to the United States where she would arrive at Baltimore in the early part of 3/49.

Baltimore is requested to arrange to interview [redacted] upon the arrival of the [redacted] in that port. New York will endeavor to ascertain the exact date of arrival from the [redacted]

CC - 2-Baltimore (Enc.)
1-Washington Field

JTC:CWC
[redacted] b7E

[redacted]

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. KLEIN
MR. CLEGG
MR. MOHR
MR. TOLSON
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. KING
MR. SHANNON
MR. TUCHY
MR. WATSON
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
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NEW YORK [ ] FROM WASHINGTON 15 8-49 PM

SAC ROUTINE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. RE NY TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST. NEW HAVEN INTERVIEW ELLERIN. DETERMINE IF BADGE NUMBER TWO EIGHT NINE ISSUED HIM, WHOSE POSSESSION IT IS IN AND IF [ ] OR ANYONE MAKING INQUIRY AT CANDLE LIGHT RESTAURANT KNOWN TO HIM. SUTEL

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Radiomen to Describe Axis Sally's Broadcasts

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Three wartime employees of a Dutch radio station were slated to testify today as the treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars went into its fourth week.

The trio, an engineer and two musicians, were said by the prosecution to have taken part in Miss Gillars' radio programs. The prosecution claims the broadcasts were aimed at promoting Nazi psychological warfare by breaking down the morale of United States troops.

Evert F. Wijngaard, former engineer for a Hilversum, Holland, radio station, already has told the federal court jury he saw Miss Gillars make records. Prosecution attorneys plan to ask Mr. Wijngaard and A. C. Helweg, saxophonist, and Jan De Vries, vocalist, to identify Miss Gillars' part in the broadcasts and tell how they helped her.

The government claims Dutch musicians were used because Miss Gillars thought their music sounded more like that of American orchestras.

Meanwhile, two former German radio news editors, who said they knew Miss Gillars as Axis Sally, claimed she would have been sent had refused to broadcast for the Nazis.

Frank J. Schaeffer and Emil W. K. Bechmann were flown here by the government from the British zone of Germany. Both will appear as defense witnesses probably later this week or next.

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N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 14 1949
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HOLLANDER TELLS OF SALLY'S WORK

Washington, Feb. 14 (A. P.)—A Dutch radio engineer said today at the Axis Sally treason trial that he saw Mildred E. Gillars record many programs for the Nazi radio.

The witness, E. F. Winjgaard, was the first of three Hollanders brought here to testify at the trial. Specifically, he testified to the recording of four "Home Sweet Hame" programs and said Miss Gillars played the role of "Midge" in all of them. He listened to a playback of four "Home Sweet Home" programs.

During a conference at the bench, the defense made two motions for a mistrial. Judge Curran denied one and took the other under consideration.

The first mistrial motion resulted from a ruling from the judge not to consider a contempt citation against Mrs. William Randolph Heart Jr. until after the trial. The defense wanted Mrs. Hearst cited for an item in her society column, which she writes under the name of Austine. (Her column is published in the Washington Times-Herald). It said that Miss Gillars had a special bond permitting her to go out and eat meals in any restaurant and then go back to jail. Federal officials have denied the truth of this.

The other mistrial motion was based on an editorial column by Ruth Montgomery of the New York Daily News concerning the trial. Judge Curran, in taking the defense's motion under consideration, did not indicate how soon he would rule on it.

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N. Y. Sun
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.
FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU URGENT
WASHINGTON FIELD
NEW HAVEN.

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS: TREASON. RE NY TEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT.

PHOTOS MENTIONED IN RETEL SHOWN TO [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] STATES NEITHER OF THESE INDIVIDUALS IS THE [redacted] IN

QUESTION. RUC.

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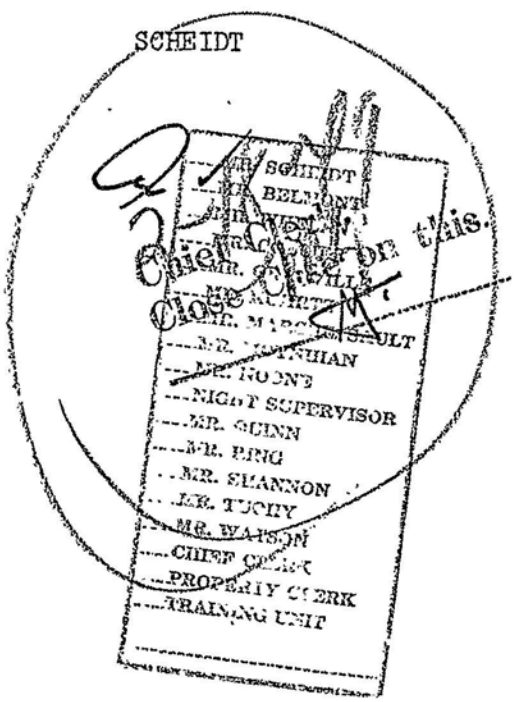

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. RE NY TEL FOURTEENTH INSTANT. PHOTOS MENTIONED IN RETEL SHOWN TO [redacted] b6 b7C

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DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

ROUTINE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON.

REBUTEL FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH, LAST.

FORMER SA MILTON ELLERIN HAS ADVISED THAT NEW YORK STATE DETECTIVE BADGE NO. TWO EIGHT NINE ISSUED TO HIM IS PRESENTLY IN HIS POSSESSION AND HAS NEVER LEFT HIS POSSESSION. ELLERIN DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF [redacted] AND HAS NEVER APPEARED AT THE CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT IN BROOKLYN. ELLERIN ALSO DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVE INTEREST FROM AN INVESTIGATIVE STANDPOINT IN GILLARS CASE. STATES PRESENTLY EMPLOYED ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK, AND IS WILLING TO ASSIST THE BUREAU IN ANY WAY TO CLARIFY SITUATION.

GLEASON

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Crooner to Tell How He Gave Sally the Air

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A Dutch crooner was to be questioned today on his reported refusal to make a Nazi propaganda recording for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars.

Miss Gillars is being tried for treason as a result of broadcasts which the government says were intended to undermine American morale.

Jan. de Vries, 26-year-old former singer turned businessman, identified the voice of "Midge" in several recordings as that of Miss Gillars. The witness, who speaks flawless English, testified that Miss Gillars visited the Hilversum (Holland) radio station where he worked about four times to make recordings.

An earlier witness, Evert F. Wijngaard, radio sound engineer, said Mr. De Vries refused to broadcast Nazi propaganda and that he therefore refused to speak when Miss Gillars asked him to talk into the microphone.

Mr. Wijngaard said this caused a lag in the recording. This lag did not show up in the broadcast, however, he said.

Mr. De Vries was slated to be followed on the stand by two former GIs, Alan V. Clark of Pontiac, Mich., and William Rudolph Chestnut of Phenix City, Ala. The two were said to have made prisoner of war recordings for the Axis Sally broadcasts.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED FEB 15 1948
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Treason Trial Hears Dutch Flouted Sally

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—The treason trial of Axis Sally today heard testimony that a Dutch singer bluntly turned his back on the American-born Sally when she asked him to speak into the microphone during a Nazi wartime propaganda recording.

Another witness said she "forced" Dutch musicians to laugh and applaud at specified intervals during her broadcasts, although "we weren't in the mood for laughing." He explained that Nazis insistently guarded the Dutch recording studio.

They Laugh, but Late.

Evert F. Wijngaard, a radio engineer at Hilversum, Holland, told the court that the Nazi-hounded Dutch musicians deliberately "laughed a little late—too late" when Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally) gave her signal.

Wijngaard and the two musicians were flown here by the Government to testify about Sally's alleged trips to Nazi-occupied Holland during 1944 to make "Home, Sweet Home" recordings. The Government charges she traitorously rebroadcast the programs to Allied troops to ruin their morale.

During one of these recordings, Wijngaard said, Axis Sally tried to get soloist Jan de Vries to speak.

He Made Sally Angry.

"But he wouldn't speak one word into the microphone because it was German propaganda," Wijngaard declared. "He refused. He walked away. Miss Gillars was very, very angry."

Wijngaard said Miss Gillars and Max Otto Koischwitz, Nazi radio executive who formerly taught at New York's Hunter College, always came together to Holland to make the recordings.

With the jury out of the courtroom, Federal Judge Edward M. Curran denied a previous motion for a mistrial by the defense attorney on the basis of a newspaper column by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Jr. which appeared under the by-line "Austine." He also took under consideration another such motion based on a column written by this reporter last week. Curran deferred until the end of the trial hearings on a defense contempt action against Mrs. Hearst.

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N. Y. News
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'Axis Sally' Trial Told of Recordings

Dutch Witness Saw Her Prepare Broadcasts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP):—A Dutch radio engineer said today at the treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars, who as "Axis Sally" broadcast over the Nazi radio during the war, that he had seen her record many such programs.

The witness, E. F. Wijngaard, was the first of the three Hollanders brought here to testify at the trial. He specifically testified to the recording of four "Home, Sweet Home" programs.

Mr. Wijngaard said the broadcasts, beamed to American troops, originated in the German-held Netherlands town of Hilversum, and that Miss Gillars made half a dozen trips to the studio there. He testified that Miss Gillars was accompanied on her trips by Dr. Otto Koischwitz, except on her last visit in August, 1944, when she said he was dead. Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin had previously told the jury that Dr. Koischwitz, whom he identified as a former Hunter College professor, exerted a "hypnotic" influence over Miss Gillars.

John M. Kelley jr., the chief prosecutor, asked Mr. Wijngaard whether the laughter and applause heard in the background of the Hilversum recordings was spontaneous.

"It was not spontaneous," the radio engineer replied. "It was always when Miss Gillars gave a sign; and it always was a little late."

Mr. Kelley asked Mr. Wijngaard whether it appeared to him at any time that Miss Gillars was working under any force or compulsion. Mr. Laughlin objected. Judge Edward M. Curran upheld him, saying the question called for a conclusion.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
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'SALLY' IDENTIFIED WITH 4 BROADCASTS

Dutch Radio Engineer Asserts He Saw Her Performances—Applause Given on 'Cues'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Government introduced testimony today seeking to link Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars with four acts of treason.

Testifying as a prosecution witness, E. F. Wijngaard, a Dutch radio engineer, told a Federal Court jury he saw Miss Gillars perform in that many "Home, Sweet Home" programs for the German radio.

Mr. Wijngaard said the broadcasts, beamed to American troops, originated in the German-held Dutch town of Hilversum and that Miss Gillars made half a dozen trips to the studio.

Asked whether the laughter and applause heard in the background of Miss Gillars' efforts was spontaneous, the witness said:

"It was not spontaneous. It was always when Miss Gillars gave a sign — and it was always a little late."

The witness testified that Miss Gillars was always accompanied on her trips by Dr. Otto Koischwitz except on her last visit in August, 1944, when she said he was dead.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin had previously told the jury that Dr. Koischwitz, whom he identified as a former professor in Hunter College, New York, exerted a Svengali-like "hypnotic influence" over Miss Gillars.

The defense has contended all along that Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., was driven to broadcast Nazi propaganda by her fear of the Gestapo.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. asked Mr. Wijngaard whether Miss Gillars appeared to be under any compulsion, but Judge Edward M. Curran upheld a defense objection.

Mr. Wijngaard told the jury that on one occasion Miss Gillars became furious when a Dutch member of the Hilversum station orchestra refused to speak into the microphone.

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TRICKED BY 'SALLY,' WAR CAPTIVE SAYS

Ex-Soldier Asserts She Offered to Record 'Message to Home,' Used It as Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A Dutch radio singer and an American war-time paratrooper today identified Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars as having made Nazi propaganda broadcasts in Holland in World War II.

The witnesses said they were either induced or "ordered" to participate in the broadcasts.

Miss Gillars is on trial in Federal Court on a ten-count treason indictment. She is a native of Portland, Me.

William R. Chestnut, 26 years old, of Phoenix City, Ala., who parachuted into German-held France on D-Day, June 6, 1944, testified that he would not have engaged in a radio interview with Miss Gillars if he had known that German propaganda would be woven around his remarks.

Ordered by Nazis to Sing

The singer, Jan (Jack) deVries, 26, of Hilversum, Holland, testified that he was ordered by Nazi authorities in his homeland to sing with the orchestra that provided the musical accompaniment to Miss Gillars' "Home, Sweet Home" programs.

Hilversum was one of the main German broadcasting centers in German-occupied Holland.

Mr. deVries had testified previously that Miss Gillars became furious when he balked at speaking into the microphone during her broadcasts. Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. told the jury that Mr. deVries was sent to a concentration camp shortly after the incident.

Mr. Chestnut said he was captured on July 11 and sent to a prisoner-of-war camp at Chartres, France, where he met Miss Gillars on July 15, 1944.

Hears Playback of Talk

"She was very cheerful and was laughing and talking while she passed out cigarettes to us," he said. "She told us she was there to make recordings so we could tell our folks at home that we were all right."

The witness listened to a playback of his recorded interview with Miss Gillars, which had been picked up by the United States Government radio monitors. He said the statements she made at the beginning and end of the interview were not made at the prison camp.

With Mr. Chestnut's testimony the Government has now produced eye-witnesses to testify concerning eight of the ten overt acts of treason charged against Miss Gillars. The trial is in its fourth week.

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Singer Balked at Sally; Landed in Nazi Camp

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—A Dutch radio crooner today testified he wound up in a Nazi concentration camp soon after Axis Sally threatened him for refusing to talk into her microphone during a propaganda recording.

The handsome singer, Jan de Vries, 26, of Hilversum, Holland, said the American-born woman became very angry at his refusal and warned that he'd "hear" about his action.

Asked his whereabouts a month later, he shrugged: "I was in a concentration camp."

Plays the Prophet.

De Vries recounted an earlier conversation in which he allegedly asked Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally) why she was broadcasting propaganda for the Nazis and told her she was "risking her neck."

He said she replied she was doing it "first, because she hated the British and second, because she hated Roosevelt."

Two former American paratroopers charged she was represented to them as an International Red Cross worker. Otherwise, they declared, they would not have recorded messages for their relatives in the U. S.

Under False Colors.

Allen Clark, a 31-year-old carpenter from Pontiac, Mich., said he was a prisoner of war at Chartres, France, when Axis Sally and two Germans came to that camp shortly after D-Day to make recordings.

"She told one of the boys she was from the Red Cross," Clark said. But when they still hesitated to make recordings, she added: "Don't worry, boys, it goes through the Red Cross." Ten or 12 of them then recorded messages to their families, he said.

William R. Chestnut, 25, a student at the University of Alabama, said Axis Sally passed out cigarets and was "very cheerful" the day she interviewed them at Chartres.

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N. Y. News
DATED FEB 16 1949
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Rest 'Axis Sally' Case; Hate Records Played

By CHARLES B. SEIB,
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Government today rested its treason case against Mildred E. Gillars, "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio, after three and one-half weeks of testimony.

Prosecutor John M. Kelley ended the prosecution after playing records in which a voice, identified as that of Miss Gillars, shouted:

"Damn Roosevelt, and damn Churchill and damn all of their Jews who have made this war possible."

On the same records, which contained one of the wartime "Midge at the Mike" programs, the jury also heard these words:

"I, as an American girl, will stay over here on this side of the fence, on Germany's side, because it's the right side, as I've told you many, many times before."

DISCS IN HER EFFECTS.

A former Army counter-spy testified that the records, seven in number, were found among Miss Gillars' belongings in the basement of a Berlin apartment house.

The record was played after two veterans—Eugene S. McCarthy, of Chicago, and James P. Caparell, of Queens, N. Y.—told how Miss Gillars was reviled by angry American prisoners when she visited the Nazi's brutal Stalag 11-B prison camp.

McCarthy made his attack on "Sally" after testifying he and his fellow inmates in Stalag 2-B prison camp refused to give recorded interviews for her propaganda programs.

EXCORIATES "SALLY."

Asked by defense counsel James J. Laughlin whether he was biased against her, McCarthy replied, "Yes and no." He then testified:

"After you put 18 months in a prison camp like I did and see your buddies shot one a month—I was there 18 months and 18 men were shot—and you see the way you're treated with your health still not right as a result, and you see an American person who says she's an American, working for them, do you think I can love that person who would sell out her country? No, sir."

Asked if her activities "undermined your morale," he replied:

"Just by seeing her working for the Germans, she undermined my morale, seeing her at a time when we Americans stuck tighter and tighter together every time another boy was shot."

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N. Y. Journal-American
DATED FEB 16 1949

AXIS SALLY CASE FINISHED BY U.S.

Washington, Feb. 16 (A. P.).—The Government completed its treason case against Axis Sally today.

The chief prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., decided at the last minute not to call two more former soldiers who had been summoned to testify concerning refusal of American prisoners of war to make recordings for Axis Sally to be broadcast on the Nazi radio.

The trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, began on January 28. The defense has indicated that it may take as much or more time in presenting its side.

The final Government witnesses were Eugene S. McCarthy, 25, of Chicago, and James P. Caparell, 31, of Middle Village, Queens, New York. Both told of the refusal of American prisoners to make recordings for Miss Gillars at Stalag 2-B prison camp in Germany in 1944.

McCarthy told the jury his morale was damaged "just by seeing her work for the Germans."

In a move to shorten the trial, Kelley decided not to present evidence on two of the ten treasonable acts charged to Miss Gillars.

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N. Y. Sun
DATED FEB 16 1949
BY N. Y. DIVISION

U. S. Calls 4 Vets In Sally's Trial

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Four veterans of the North African campaign who reportedly refused to broadcast for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars were summoned to testify at her treason trial today.

Government attorneys said these ex-servicemen would support the prosecution's claim that the 48-year-old Maine-born defendant "willingly" made treasonable broadcasts for the Nazis.

The scheduled witnesses are Eugene S. McCarthy, Chicago; James P. Caparell, of Middle Village, Queens, N.Y.; Gunnar S. Grangsholt, Chicago and Earl E. McGuire, Elkton, Md.

John M. Kelley Jr., special assistant to the attorney general, said Miss Gillars tried unsuccessfully to get the four men to make recordings from Stalag II, a prisoner of war camp near Hammerstein, Germany.

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N. Y. Journal American
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Anti-FDR Not Treason, Sally's Plea

By CHARLES B. SEIB

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — "Axis Sally" sought her freedom today on grounds that acts of treason "must be more than spoken words."

Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin, arguing for acquittal before Federal Judge Edward M. Curran, said that even if "Sally" — Mildred E. Gillars — voluntarily made wartime broadcasts for the Nazis, "that does not constitute treason."

He asserted that even in time of war, "a person has the right to be anti-Roosevelt, anti-British and anti-Jewish."

Laughlin said Miss Gillars, in her German propaganda broadcasts, did no more than many opponents of President Roosevelt, the British, and the Jews in this country.

Laughlin said Roosevelt used "every artifice, trick and design to try to provoke a quarrel with Hitler."

The attorney also said the British could have prevented the war by stopping the Germans from marching into the Rhineland.

He admitted "it is not proper to be anti-Semitic," but asked: "Does that constitute treason?"

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N. Y. Journal American
DATED FEB 17 1949

'Axis Sally' Defense Opens—Will Be Long

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The defense took over today in the "Axis Sally" treason trial.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, indicated the story would be a long one, "Sally's" testimony alone may require 10 days, he said.

The government wound up its case yesterday.

Laughlin said he hopes to call between 500 and 1,000 former GIs whose testimony, he claimed would offset that of Government witnesses who said American troop morale was undermined by the wartime activities of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, on the German radio. Whether he may call that many will be up to Federal Judge Curran.

Laughlin, in his opening statement, contended that Miss Gillars gave comfort to many American fathers and mothers by letting them know their sons alive and well in German prisons and hospitals.

The indictment against Miss Gillars alleged the messages from captured GIs were designed to build up a large audience for Nazi propaganda.

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N. Y. Post & Home News
FEB 17 1949
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Marathon Defense Opened by Sally

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The defense took over today in the Axic Sally treason trial to tell its side of the story.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, indicated the story will be long, winding up with Axis Sally on the witness stand. Her testimony alone may require 10 days, he said.

Prosecution Rests.

The government wound up its case yesterday, the 16th court day since the trial began Jan. 28.

Before today's session began, Mr. Laughlin told reporters he hopes to call between 500 and 1000 former GIs as defense witnesses. Whether he will be allowed to do so is up to Federal Judge Edward M. Curran.

The attorney said the testimony of the former soldiers would offset that of government witnesses who said the morale of American troops was undermined by the wartime activities of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, on the German radio.

Defense Argument.

Mr. Laughlin, in his opening statement to the jury, contended that Miss Gillars gave comfort to many American fathers and mothers by letting them know their sons were alive and well in German prisons and hospitals.

The indictment against the Maine-born Miss Gillars alleged the messages from captured American soldiers were designed to build up a large listening audience for Nazi propaganda.

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N. Y. World Telegram
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Sally Just Anti, Lawyer Pleads

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The defense moved for dismissal of treason charges against Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars today on the grounds that the government had failed to prove she was anything more than "anti-Roosevelt, anti-British and anti-Semitic."

James J. Laughlin, defense counsel, made the dismissal motion, which was taken under advisement by Federal Judge Edward M. Curran.

Mr. Laughlin argued that the Maine-born woman's broadcasts over the Nazi radio did not constitute treason. He said she did not air political propaganda for the Nazis until late 1943, and then only under compulsion.

"If you disregard compulsion and coercion," he said, "even what she did does not constitute treason."

Broadcasts attributed to Miss Gillars denounced Communism and blamed the late President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and "their Jewish cohorts" for getting the United States into war.

"Almost everything said over the German radio about Communism has come true," Mr. Laughlin told the court.

"She had a right to be anti-Roosevelt, a right to be anti-British, and a right to be anti-Semitic."

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N. Y. World Telegram
FEB 17 1949

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'Sally' to Request Acquittal Today

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"Axis Sally," the sultry siren of the Nazi overseas radio, is slated to make a bid for freedom today at her treason trial.

Defense lawyer James J. Laughlin said he would ask Judge Edward M. Curran to issue a "judgment of acquittal" for gray-haired, Mildred E. Gillars, 48.

Should Judge Curran reject this and other motions designed to halt the trial at this point, Laughlin will open the defense testimony with witnesses as yet undisclosed.

He said he plans to put Miss Gillars on the witness stand to answer the Government's charge that she betrayed her country when she went to work for the Nazis.

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'AXIS SALLY' LOSES ACQUITTAL MOTION

Judge Rejects Plea Without Comment — Defense Denies 'Mere Words' Are Treason

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP) — The defense contended today that Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was innocent on the ground that "mere words" did not constitute the crime of treason.

A three-hour plea for a directed verdict of acquittal was rejected by Federal Judge Edward M. Curran as the defense opened its case.

Judge Curran made his ruling without comment after Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. asserted that Government witnesses had submitted "adequate proof" of the treason charges.

Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin argued that "even assuming" the American-born Miss Gillars did make voluntary broadcasts for the German radio during World War II, it was not a betrayal of her country.

Mr. Laughlin contended that Miss Gillars had a right to criticize President Roosevelt and be anti-Jewish, and he told the jury:

"Things have come to a pretty pass if a person cannot make an anti-Semitic speech without being charged with treason."

Recordings of Miss Gillars' wartime "Axis Sally" programs, played back in the courtroom, repeatedly charged that the war was not a conflict between Germany and America but between "Gentiles and Jews."

"Being against President Roosevelt could not be treason," Mr. Laughlin asserted. "There are two schools of thought about President Roosevelt. One holds he was a patriot and a martyr. The other holds that he was the greatest rogue in all history, the greatest fraud and the greatest impostor that ever lived."

Mr. Laughlin said that Miss Gillars broadcast entertainment programs over the German radio until late in 1943, when "other work was forced upon her."

"Even disregarding coercion and compulsion, what she did doesn't constitute treason," he contended. "Treason must be something more than the spoken word."

As he opened the defense Mr. Laughlin indicated it would take at least a month to tell Miss Gillars' side of the case. He said the 48-year-old defendant might require ten days on the stand to tell her own story, and said he hoped to call between 500 and 1,000 former servicemen to testify as defense witnesses.

He asserted that Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Me., gave comfort to many American fathers and mothers by broadcasting messages that their sons were alive and well in German prison camps and hospitals.

The Government contended that her messages from captured Americans were designed to build up radio audiences in this country for Nazi propaganda.

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N. Y. Times
DATED FEB 18 1949

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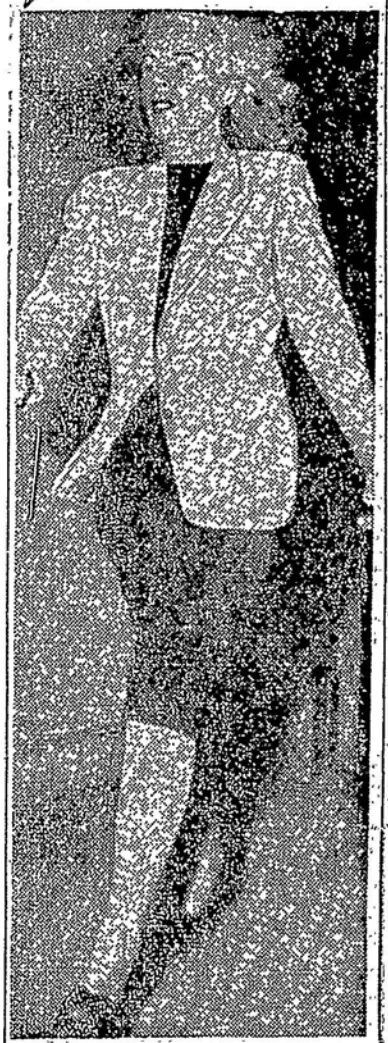
Leaving Court



Associated Press Wirephoto.
Mildred Gillars (Axis Sally) hastening from the United States District court room in Washington yesterday.

GERMANS CALLED IN SALLY TRIAL

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.)—The defense listed its first major witnesses for testimony today in the "Axis Sally" treason trial. They are Emil W. K. Beckmann, 39, and Frank J. Schaefer, 31, brought here from Germany at Government expense to testify in behalf of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, 48.

James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars's chief attorney, asked that Beckmann and Schaefer be brought here. He called them essential to Miss Gillars's defense. He said they will testify that she worked for the wartime Nazi radio under compulsion and in fear for her life.

These were the developments yesterday as the defense opened its case:

1. Laughlin moved unsuccessfully for a directed verdict of acquittal.

2. He moved, likewise without success, for a court order to bring three more Germans here at Gov.

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N. Y. Sun
DATED FEB 18 1949

TELLS OF THREATS MADE BY 'SALLY'

Washington, Feb. 18 (A. P.).—A defense witness shouted from the stand today that Axis Sally threatened Americans in a German prison camp in 1944.

The witness, Gunnar Drangsholt, a Northwestern University student, had been called as a Government witness but was not put on the stand by the prosecutors.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense attorney, called Drangsholt to ask whether Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, told him she represented the Red Cross. Miss Gillars is on trial on treason charges.

The witness replied that she told him she did not claim to represent the Red Cross. Then he went on talking over shouted objections from Laughlin.

Drangsholt said Miss Gillars told him she was an American citizen.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y.
DATED FEB 2 1949
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Own Witness Damages Case Of Axis Sally

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Federal Judge Edward M. Curran today denied a defense motion to throw out the treason charges against Axis Sally.

Axis Sally

The decision climaxed a three-hour argument by the attorney for American-born Mildred Gillars that her wartime propaganda broadcasts for the Nazi radio did not constitute treason.

Curran also turned down an attempt by the defense to force the Government to pay for bringing from Germany three more witnesses to testify in her behalf. The Government already has financed the transportation and expenses from Germany of two such witnesses.

The defense then called a series of former GIs in an attempt to dispel previous veterans' testimony that Miss Gillars posed as a Red Cross worker in order to make recordings of their voices. The defense asked each witness whether Axis Sally told them she was with the Red Cross.

Robert Begany of 32 Chestnut St., Yonkers, under cross-examination by the prosecution, said she had.

"We soldiers didn't willingly make the recordings," he said. "But when we hung back, she told us we had nothing to fear because she was from the Red Cross."

Three other witnesses said Axis Sally had not "personally" told them she was a Red Cross worker.

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Called Her 'Right.'

Earlier, defense counsel James J. Laughlin told the court that Axis Sally "had a right to be anti-Roosevelt, a right to be anti-British and a right to be anti-Jewish."

He argued that her broadcasts were not treasonable, because she did not "prepare her own material for them."

Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. replied that this would be comparable to excusing a man who joined enemy artillery forces because he did not manufacture the ammunition he fired.

Laughlin argued that Miss Gillars was without this country's protection because her American passport was taken up in 1940 for her attacks on the U. S. Government. He read excerpts from her broadcasts which he said brought "cheer" to American mothers.

Eight Overt Acts.

But Kelley replied that this "would be like forgiving a cook for putting rat poison in your biscuits because she also added a few raisins."

"We have adequate proof of eight overt acts which the defendant has committed and we oppose the motion," Kelley concluded.

In denying the defense motions, Curran said the court lacks the authority to subpoena citizens of another country, living abroad, to come here and testify.

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Defense Witness Turns on Sally, Tells of Threats

Washington, Feb. 18 (U.P.)—A defense witness turned unexpectedly against Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars today and accused her of threatening him and other American soldiers in a wartime German prison camp.

The witness was former GI Gunnar S. Drangsholt of Chicago, now a student at Northwestern University.

He told the jury trying Miss Gillars for treason that she visited the Nazi prison camp where he was being held in March, 1944, and was cursed out of the stockade by the prisoners.

Chief Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin, who had called Drangsholt, tried to silence his witness with an objection. But John M. Kelley Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, asked Drangsholt what the men shouted at Miss Gillars.

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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED 2-18-49

Shouting Vet Bares Sally's Threats to GIs

Witness Tells How PWs Yelled Defiance As She Left Camp

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A defense witness shouted from the stand today that Axis Sally threatened Americans in a German prison camp in 1944.

The witness, Gunnar Drangsholt, a Northwestern University student, had been called as a government witness but was not put on the stand by the prosecutors.

Called by Defense.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense attorney, put Mr. Drangsholt on the stand to ask whether Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, 48, told him she represented the Red Cross. Miss Gillars is on trial on treason charges.

The witness replied she told him she did not claim to represent the Red Cross. Then he went on talking over shouted objections from Mr. Laughlin.

Mr. Drangsholt said Miss Gillars told him she was an American citizen, that she was on the right side and that she was being paid by the German government.

When she left, Mr. Drangsholt testified, Americans imprisoned at the camp shouted defiance.

Mr. Drangsholt said Miss Gillars called the prisoners the "most ungrateful Americans" she had encountered and told them they would regret their treatment of her.

"She threatened us as she left, that American citizen, that woman right there," Mr. Drangsholt said.

He looked at the defendant and glowered.

By this time, Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Drangsholt were shouting at each other. But Judge Edward M. Curran quieted them.

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N. World Telegram
DATED FEB 18 1949
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2 Germans Called In Sally's Defense

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Attorneys for Mildred E. Killars planned to call two germans to the witness stand today to prove she was forced to make her Axis Sally broadcasts.

The two men are Emil Beckman and Franz Schafer. Both were flown here from the British zone of Germany.

They were to be the first major defense witnesses as it sought to disprove the government's charge that Miss Gillars deliberately tried to undermine the U. S. war effort in her Nazi broadcasts.

Miss Gillars said it was her belief that Beckman would testify he heard a Nazi radio official tell her she would be killed if she didn't obey Nazi authorities. The prosecution agreed to bring Beckman and Schafer here only after the defendant stated the nature of their testimony and declared she had absolutely no funds to pay their fees and expenses.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran rejected a plea of Miss Gillargs' attorneys yesterday that three more witnesses be brought from Germany at the government's expense.

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N. Y. World Telegram
DATE: Feb. 18, 1949

Germans to Take Stand for Sally

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent
(Photo in Picture Section)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The "Axis Sally" defense summoned two German witnesses today in hope of undermining the government's treason case against the wartime propagandist for the Nazis.

Defense lawyer James J. Laughlin said he would call to the stand Frank Schaeffer and Emil Beckmann, both German citizens. Beckmann and Schaeffer were brought to this country last week at government expense when Laughlin declared they were needed to insure "Sally"—Mildren E. Gillars—a fair and adequate trial.

He hopes to bring out, through their testimony, that Miss Gillars made her broadcasts for the Nazis only under the threat or torture or death at the hands of the gestapo.

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N. Y. Journal-American
DATED FEB 18 1949
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SALLY STEPS OUT . . . Evidently in a hurry to get somewhere is MILDRED GILLARS, the "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio, as she leaves the Washington courtroom where she is on trial for treason. Photo was made at the end of the first day's session devoted to her defense.

Miss Gillars' attorney, after failing to obtain a directed verdict of acquittal, was to call five Germans to the stand. Three of them were brought over as Government witnesses.

Wirephoto from AP

Axis Sally Plea Denies Words' Can Be Treason

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP).—The defense contended today that Mildred E. Gillars is innocent on the ground that "mere words" do not constitute the crime of treason. A three-hour plea for a directed verdict of acquittal was rejected by Federal Judge Edward M. Curran as the defense opened its case.

John M. Kelley, jr., chief prosecutor, asserted that government witnesses had submitted "adequate proof" of the treason charges against Miss Gillars, also known as "Axis Sally."

James J. Laughlin, defense counsel, argued that "even assuming" the American-born Miss Gillars did make voluntary broadcasts for the German radio during World War II it was not a betrayal of her country. He contended that Miss Gillars had a right to criticize President Roosevelt and be anti-Jewish; and he told the jury: "Things have come to a pretty pass if a person cannot make an anti-Semitic speech without being charged with treason."

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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED FEB 18 1949
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'Axis Sally' Accused By Defense Witness

Veteran Says She Threatened G.I.s in Prison Camp

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—A war veteran, called as a defense witness, turned against Miss Mildred Gillars at her treason trial today and told the court she "threatened" American soldiers in a war-time German prison camp.

The witness, Gunnar S. Drangsholt, of Chicago, shouted angry accusations at Miss Gillars over the futile objections of the surprised defense counsel, James J. Laughlin, who had called him to the stand to reply to prosecution charges that Miss Gillars, known as "Axis Sally," posed as a Red Cross worker when she recorded "messages" from American war prisoners for her broadcasts over the German radio.

Mr. Drangsholt testified that, as leader of American prisoners at a German prison camp, he asked Miss Gillars when she came to interview the G. I.s in March, 1944, whether she was a Red Cross representative. She replied that she was not, he said.

Then, he said, Miss Gillars was driven out of the camp by the prisoners, who "shouted defiant and vile names at her."

As she left, he said, she called back: "You are most ungrateful Americans, and you will regret this."

"She threatened us—that American citizen—that woman right there!" Mr. Drangsholt shouted.

Another defense witness, Franz J. Schafer, a war-time German radio commentator, testified that once in a conversation with Miss Gillars she remarked that she had been "threatened" by her Nazi superiors when she tried to quit broadcasting.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED FEB 19 1949
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DEFENSE WITNESS SCORES 'AXIS SALLY'

Ex-GI Denies Gillars Used Red Cross Ruse, Then Shouts She 'Threatened' U. S. Captives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A defense witness turned in sudden accusation against Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars at her treason trial today, shouting that she threatened American soldiers in a German prison camp in 1944.

The witness was Gunnar Drangsholt of Chicago, an ex-GI, who was called by the defense to answer a single question.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin asked Mr. Drangsholt if Miss Gillars had posed as a Red Cross worker when she came to make recorded interviews with American war prisoners at Stalag 2-B in Germany.

Mr. Drangsholt, now a student at Northwestern University, said that she did not.

Then in a dramatic outburst, shouting over Mr. Laughlin's angry protests, the witness told the jury:

"She threatened us as she left—that American citizen, that woman right there!"

Mr. Drangsholt had originally been subpoenaed as a Government witness. The prosecution cut short its case, however, and he was not called.

Mr. Laughlin put Mr. Drangsholt on the stand to refute testimony by previous witnesses that Miss Gillars claimed she represented the Red Cross in getting GI's to let her interview them for the German radio.

"That's all," Mr. Laughlin said in dismissal, after Mr. Drangsholt answered the question.

But the chief prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., jumped to his feet and asked Mr. Drangsholt to tell more about his conversation with Miss Gillars.

"She said she was an American citizen," the witness related, "and was doing the things she was doing out of loyalty and patriotism. She also said she was paid by the German Government.

"I asked her if it wasn't strange that if she was an American, she could go floating around Germany while us Americans were locked up behind barbed wire. She said she had high ideals."

Mr. Drangsholt said the American prisoners refused to take part in her interviews for the Nazi radio.

"They branded her a traitor and shouted vile names at her when she left the camp," he went on. "She turned around and said, 'you're the most ungrateful Americans I've ever met and you will regret this.'"

Mr. Laughlin, who had been on his feet constantly shouting throughout Mr. Drangsholt's testimony, told Judge Edward M. Curran he had been taken by surprise and would move to impeach his own witness.

A previous witness, Robert Begany of Yonkers, N. Y., had testified that Miss Gillars visited him at a German camp in Chartres, France, and told him he had "nothing to fear because she was from the Red Cross."

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Axis Sal Says Boss Rat Kept Her on Sinking Ship

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—A defense witness today testified that Axis Sally—after the "ruin" of Berlin by Allied bombing—told him she had tried to get out of broadcasting, but was "threatened" by her radio boss.

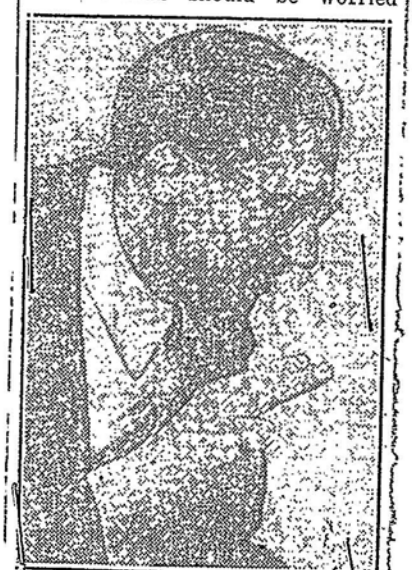
The stocky German, Franz Johann Schafer, said he asked the American-born woman: "Aren't you worried about the way the war is going?"

Mildred Gillars replied, according to Schafer, that she had "tried to get out of it" (broadcasting), but that Horst Cleinow had threatened her. Cleinow headed the Nazi foreign broadcasting studio.

They Had to Move.

Asked by Prosecutor John M. Kelly Jr. when this conversation occurred, Schafer admitted it was sometime after the broadcasting studios had to be moved to an outlying village because of the "ruins of Berlin."

He said his question meant that Miss Gillars should be worried about her future because Germany might lose the war.



(Associated Press Wirephoto.

Gunnar Drangsholt after he testified against Axis Sally yesterday.

Earlier, another defense witness unexpectedly turned against Axis Sally and accused her of threatening him and other U. S. soldiers in a German prisoner-of-war camp.

The American veteran, Gunnar S. Drangsholt of Chicago, testified that when Miss Gillars visited the prison camp at Hammerstein, Germany, where he was camp leader, she admitted that she was not with the Red Cross.

American, She Told Him.

He said she told him she was an American citizen "doing things out of loyalty and patriotism for America," but that she claimed she was "on the right side" and conceded that the Germans were paying her for her services.

"I asked her why she was floating around Germany free while American soldiers were locked up," Drangsholt recalled.

Suddenly pointing to the defendant, he shouted: "She threatened us—that American citizen—that woman right there!" He said the soldiers cursed her out of the stockade and branded her a traitor.

As she left, he said, she angrily called back: "You are most ungrateful Americans and you will regret this!"

Under cross-examination Schafer admitted he knew nothing about the various Axis Sally broadcasts on which treason charges against her are based.

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Sally Set to Spin Own Tale on Stand

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Attorney James J. Laughlin said he intends to put Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars on the witness stand, perhaps later today, to tell her own story to a federal court jury trying her for treason.

Mr. Laughlin said he plant sto call the Maine-born defendant after he questions Emil Beckmann, a former Nazi radio man, on reported Nazi threats against Miss Gillars' life.

Miss Gillars is accused of having tried to undermine American morale during the war by her broadcasts for the Nazi radio. She contends she repeatedly refused to do anything harmful to her country, but was forced under threat of death to make the broadcasts.

Beckmann was brought here from Germany after Miss Gillars said he would testify a high Nazi radio official warned her she would be killed unless she followed orders.

According to government attorneys, the Nazi official—Horst Cleinow—is in this country and is available as a witness. He testified against Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler, former U.S. newsmen who were convicted of broadcasting propaganda for the Nazis.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
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Sally Under Nazi Order, Jury Told

By CHARLES B. SEIB,
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A defense witness testified in Federal Court today that "Axis Sally" made her wartime broadcasts from Germany under strict orders to follow the Nazi propaganda policy.

Emil Beckmann, a German citizen, told the treason trial jury that he prepared some of the scripts used by "Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars.

Beckmann was called by Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin to testify in support of claims that Miss Gillars was acting under compulsion when she spread Nazi propaganda.

DIDN'T "DARE WAVER."

The witness said all employes of the German broadcasting service were under instructions to "conform with policies and not dare to waver."

He said the instructions came from Horst Cleinow, manager of the German overseas radio, who has been identified by the defense as a Nazi who "threatened" Miss Gillars.

Beckmann said that when he signed his contract with the broadcasting service Cleinow told him:

"One false utterance and you'll be put away."

Beckmann said he didn't know whether Miss Gillars had received the same warning, but that it was part of the general policy enforcement system.

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N. Y. Journal American
DATED FEB 21 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Threats Alleged in Sally Case

Defense Witness Says Broadcasters Were Warned of Being 'Put Away' for Slip.

Washington, Feb. 21 (A. P.).—A defense witness in the Axis Sally treason trial said today that persons who broadcast for the Nazis were told: "One false utterance and you'll be put away."

The witness, Emil W. K. Beckmann, also said that Mildred E. Gillars had nothing to do with deciding German propaganda. Maine-born Miss Gillars made the "Axis Sally" broadcasts from Germany during the war. She is on trial in United States District Court for her life.

Beckmann, the second German to testify for the defense, said he was "threatened" by Horst Cleinow, a high Nazi radio official, when he went to work as a news supervisor on the German radio.

James J. Laughlin, attorney for Miss Gillars, then asked Beckmann whether specific and general instructions were given by Cleinow to all Nazi radio workers. Beckmann said they were.

"Of course," Beckmann replied.

Laughlin asked what the instructions were. Beckmann said they advised all radio workers that they must conform absolutely with Nazi propaganda policies.

Beckmann said he did not know for certain that these instructions went to Miss Gillars.

Seeks to Show Compulsion.

Through Beckmann and a previous German witness, Franz J. Schaefer, the defense was attempting to convince the jury that Miss Gillars worked for the German radio under compulsion and in fear of her life.

Schaefer testified on Friday that Miss Gillars complained to him that she was "threatened" when she tried to quit her job.

Beckmann said that Miss Gillars through 1942 broadcast only "entertainment programs."

"She was a mistress of ceremonies," Beckmann said. "She announced musical programs in her inimitable style. She was an artist."

In 1943 and 1944, he said, "she was forced to work with records." The prosecution contends these records contained propaganda.

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Sally Awaits Call to Stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP). —Attorney James J. Laughlin said he intends to put Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars on the witness stand, perhaps later today, to tell her own story to a Federal Court jury trying her for treason.

Laughlin said he plans to call the Maine-born defendant after he questions Emil Beckmann, a former Nazi radio man, on reported Nazi threats against Miss Gillars' life.

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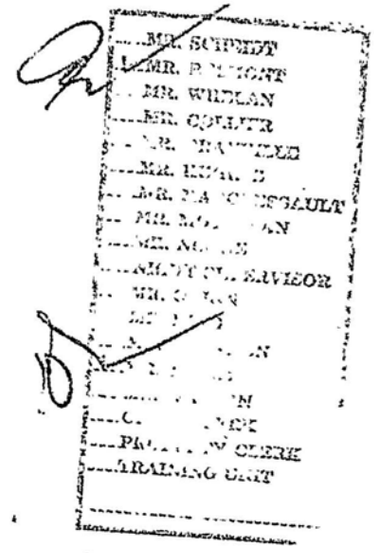

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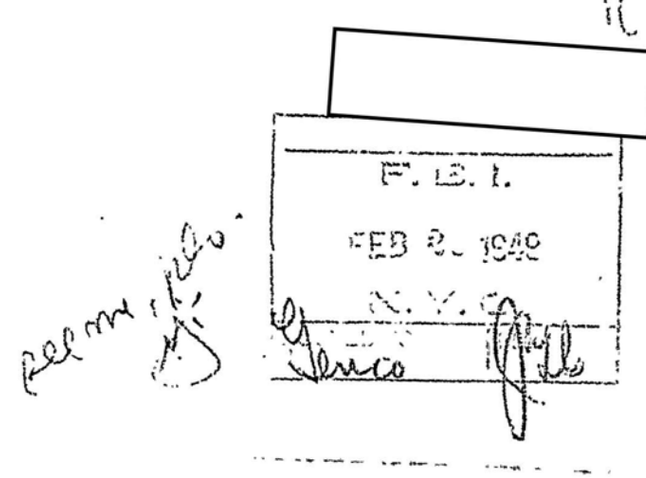

Sally Trial Waits On 3 Witnesses

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars was in recess today as the defense awaited arrival of three new witnesses from Germany.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran said they are due at any time.

The three, all former co-workers of Miss Gillars on the wartime Nazi radio, are Erwin Christiani, Johannes Schmidt-Hansen and Miss Ria Kloss.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, said he wants to question them before calling Miss Gillars to the stand.

The Maine-born defendant is charged with deliberately trying to undermine the U.S. war effort by her broadcasts over the Nazi radio. She contends she was forced to make the broadcasts.

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N. Y. World Telegram
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AXIS SALLY JURY TOLD NAZIS COERCED AIDES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP)—Emil Beckman, former propaganda writer for the wartime German radio, testified at the treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars today that all employes of Hitler's broadcasting service were warned to hew to the Nazi line.

James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, called Beckman to the stand to back up the defense contention that the American-born Miss Gillars made wartime broadcasts from Germany under Nazi threats.

The Government charges that Miss Gillars was well paid for making allegedly treasonable propaganda broadcasts.

Beckman testified that his Nazi radio superiors "threatened" him, saying "one false utterance and you will be put away."

Judge Edward M. Curran instructed the jury to disregard that testimony on the ground that the point at issue was not whether Beckman was threatened, but whether Miss Gillars was threatened.

After Beckman's testimony, the trial adjourned until Wednesday, when Mr. Laughlin has indicated he may call Miss Gillars to the stand.

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Forced to Mike, Sally to Testify

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Jurors at her treason trial were promised today Axis Sally's own story of how a Nazi radio official allegedly forced her to broadcast Nazi propaganda.

Her attorney, James J. Laughlin, told reporters she would testify that two Nazi radio executives, Johannas Schmidt-Hansen and Dr. Otto Koischwitz, became involved in a bitter fight for her services, and Koischwitz won.

Thereafter, Mr. Laughlin said, she was shifted against her will from announcing and entertainment programs to propaganda.

Both Koischwitz and Schmidt-Hansen have been mentioned frequently in the trial of Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally).

Mr. Laughlin said in his opening statement to the jury that Koischwitz exercised a hypnotic influence over Miss Gillars. The defense attorney hopes to have Schmidt-Hansen brought here from Germany to testify in Miss Gillars' behalf. Koischwitz is reported to have died in Germany.

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World Telegram

DATED FEB 24 1949

Betrayed U. S. to Live, Sally Pleads!

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Axis Sally testified today that she had signed a written oath of allegiance to Germany two days after Pearl Harbor, "in order to live."

The American-born radio broadcaster for the Germans, on trial for treason, tearfully denied that she had ever done anything to hurt the United States.

Asked why she signed the oath in wartime, she sighed: "After all, it's obvious one has to live somehow."

"Did you sign to save your life?" defense attorney James J. Laughlin pressed quickly.

"Well——," she hesitated, "I signed in order to live."

Between sobs she explained that she would have lost her job at the Berlin radio station otherwise, because her employer temporarily suspended her after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Axis Sally, whose real name is Mildred E. Gillars, said the suspension had resulted on Dec. 7, 1941, because she had violently criticized Japan to her colleagues at the radio station. She testified that Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, her superior, had then asked her to sign the oath.

Mildred Gillars
Starts her defense.

Cites Friend's Advice.

According to Miss Gillars, she asked a friend for advice and signed an oath that he wrote out on a typewriter. She took it to Schmidt-Hansen on Dec. 9 and was promptly reinstated in the job that paid her up to 3,000 marks monthly. Previous witnesses have testified that Miss Gillars was the highest paid broadcaster in Germany. She said the oath read: "I swear my allegiance to Germany.' Signed, Mildred E. Gillars."

Miss Gillars testified earlier that hunger and love of the stage had driven her on the road that led to broadcasting for Germany during the war.

Giving a play-by-play account, frequently interrupted by weeping, from her birth in Portland, Maine, through her girlhood in Ohio to her college days at Ohio Wesleyan, where she "studied every dramatics course," she said she had broken with her mother because the latter did not approve her choice of a stage career.

She said she had waited on tables to finish a dramatic course in Cleveland, then gone to New York and got occasional bit parts in vaudeville acts and stock companies. In 1933, she continued, she went to Algiers because there was a "man in the British consulate there that I had met fleetingly in New York." She identified him as Bernard Metz.

She said Metz "knew all my ideas and ideals in life and knew the grave step I had taken in leaving the U. S. behind me and also the theatre, which I loved above everything else."

In the Summer of 1934, she said, she met her mother in Budapest, went to Berlin with her and decided to stay there when her mother left for America.

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Sally 'Forced' To Sign Nazis' Loyalty Oath

By CHARLES B. SEIB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (INS). —"Axis Sally" testified today that because she feared for her life, she signed a "written oath of allegiance to Germany" the day after Pearl Harbor.

Mildred E. Gillars, the "Sally" of wartime Nazi propaganda broadcasts, told her treason-trial jury the oath was demanded because she "went to pieces" when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

"I was so shocked I lost all discretion and told the Germans what I thought of the Japs," she told the jury.

Thereupon, she declared, Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, head of the "Sender Bremen" radio station, told her she could not return to work unless she affirmed her loyalty to the Reich.

She related the incident after declaring that her love for the United States was "beyond question of doubt."

Miss Gillars testified that on Schmidt-Hansen's insistance, she signed a statement that "I swear allegiance to Germany."

Defense attorney James J. Laughlin asked:

"Did you sign it to save your life?"

"I signed it in order to live."

Earlier, Miss Gillars told the jury a tale of hardship during the days when she was a stage-struck girl.

The defense sought to show it was her intense desire to be an actress, rather than hatred of her country, which led her into Hitler's service.

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'Axis Sally' Tells of Lover, An ex-Teacher at Hunter

Washington, Feb. 24 (A. P.).—Axis Sally tearfully told in her treason trial today of her love for a Nazi propagandist.

Mildred E. Gillars, 48, who broadcast the "Axis Sally" programs for the Nazis during the war, described Max Otto Koischwitz as "my destiny." He, it developed, was once a teacher in Hunter College, New York city, who was in charge of the American phase of Nazi radio propaganda.

Government prosecutors objected to what they called "the story of Prof. Koischwitz's life," but Judge Edward M. Curran allowed the defendant to go on. He did suggest that she "shorten it up," however.

James J. Laughlin, attorney for Miss Gillars, argued that she shoould be allowed to tell in detail about the professor. Laughlin noted that he had told the jury in his opening statement that Koischwitz exercised a "hypnotic" influence over her.

Miss Gillars told of a dispute between Koischwitz and Johannas Schmidt-Hansen, another Nazi radio official, for whom she had been working. She said she finally was directed to go to work for Koischwitz.

Laughlin asked if she was in love with the professor. She replied:

"It is very difficult to discuss a personal thing like love on the witness stand just as it is to discuss religion or another thing sacred to you. Of course (pause) I loved him."

"Did Prof. Koischwitz exert an influence over you?" Laughlin asked.

Prof. Koischwitz 'My Destiny.'

"I consider Prof. Koischwitz to have been my destiny."

Laughlin asked what she meant.

"Well," she began, "I believe people are the result of other human beings who have been in their lives and I feel that if Prof. Koischwitz had not been in my life I would not be fighting for my life today." Her eyes welled with tears. She went on:

"And I also believe that if you have been happy you must be prepared for a lifetime of misery. I come from a race of people who have been persecuted for 900

Continued on Page 2.

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'AXIS SALLY' TELLS OF A NAZI LOVER

Continued from Page 1.

years. But you will never be able to beat the Irish. I thank the Irish people for the courage they have given me to face this."

The reference to "fighting for my life" presumably was to the fact that treason carries a maximum penalty of death.

Government prosecutors have told reporters they understand Koischwitz is dead. The defense has indicated it hopes to bring Schmidt-Hansen here as a witness.

Laughlin asked Miss Gillars when Koischwitz "first became enamored or became fond of you" and she of him.

"I wonder if it's necessary to go into all of this," she said dramatically. "There is such a thing as a person waiting all her life for another. . . . The words of love were not spoken, they were written."

Miss Gillars then related that the professor was a native of Silesia and that all his life he had been in the habit of going to a particular place there when he had "spiritual problems." In the spring of 1943, she testified, the professor visited the mountain which he called his "Mount Olympus."

He got this answer, she said: "God favored his love." So he wrote her two letters telling about it.

Miss Gillars's testimony indicated that her "destiny" was a very important person in Germany. She related that they once were in Paris together, but that Koischwitz flew away to Hitler's headquarters for a conference.

Concerning her transfer to the so-called U. S. A. zone of the Nazi overseas radio, she said:

"With all my heart I didn't want to transfer because my programs had been purely entertaining up until then."

In her earlier radio work, she said, she encountered Robert Henry Best, an American who broadcast for the Nazis and has been convicted of treason. She said Best "often came up to me and suggested that I say this or that I say that. I never accepted these suggestions."

She said she finally managed to have Best eliminated from her program entirely.

Once, she said, Best suggested that she use the word "Kike."

She said she refused because she considered it "very undignified."

Laughlin asked if she ever used the word "Kike" in a broadcast. She said she did on one occasion but "I wasn't a bit happy about it."

Miss Gillars said Koischwitz lived in this country for sixteen years but visited his native Silesia each year because he "loved the soil of Germany with the intensity that a man may love a woman."

Miss Gillars seemed to grow more emotional as she went on with the Koischwitz story. Finally she asked Judge Curran for a recess and this was granted.

The charm which made Axis Sally feel that Dr. Koischwitz was her destiny was also apparent to his American girl students. In 1937 he tied with another teacher in a senior class poll at Hunter College for the title of the most popular professor.

A native of Germany, he first came to this country in 1925, and began teaching German at the Lincoln School of Teachers College. He joined the Hunter faculty in 1931.

'AXIS SALLY' DENIES SHE BETRAYED U. S.

Tells Jury She Refused to Reveal Military Secrets 'Even if It Meant Death'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars testified at her treason trial today that she scorned a German proposal to betray American secrets "even if it meant my death."

She admitted to swearing a wartime oath of allegiance to Hitler's Germany, but asserted that she always "loved" the United States. The defendant, who was born in Maine, wept several times and twisted a handkerchief through her fingers as she testified.

Miss Gillars said that she defied the Gestapo when a Major Denner asked her if she could tell him anything about the Wright airplane works in Dayton, Ohio.

She said that Denner warned her she was "in danger" because the United States Consulate in Berlin had taken away her American credentials. Denner told her, she added, that the Gestapo would give her "any kind of passport" if she was prepared to do sabotage work for Germany.

Bursting into tears, Miss Gillars said that she gave this reply to Denner:

"I want you to know that even though I work for the German radio, I would not—even if it meant my death — do anything against my country."

She testified that she was paid as much as 3,000 marks (about $1,200) and as little as 350 marks ($140) a month for her German broadcasts.

Says She Denounced Japan

Taking the witness stand in her gravest role, since she is on trial for her life, Miss Gillars said that she was so shocked when she heard of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that she made an outburst against the Japanese in a Berlin radio studio.

"I told them what I thought about Japan and that they, the Germans, would soon find out about them," she said. "The shock was so great I went all to pieces. I lost all discretion."

The next day, she added, she was summoned by Johnnas Schmidt-Hansen, a Nazi radio official, who suspended her for "very serious" remarks about Japan.

"He said I could not return to work until I had submitted a written oath of allegiance to Germany," Miss Gillars said.

"Why did you sign it?" James J. Laughlin, defense lawyer, asked.

Miss Gillars shrugged faintly. "It's obvious," she said, "that one has to live."

"Did you sign it to save your life?"

"I signed it in order to live," Miss Gillars replied. "Up until then I had never done anything propagandistic."

Mr. Laughlin then asked her: "Have you always loved the United States?"

"That is quite beyond a question of doubt," she said. "Anyone who knows me can testify to that."

Gives Details on Career

The defendant, who is 48 years old, testified in detail on her career —a chronicle of hunger, hardship and frustration arising from her ambition to become a great dramatic actress. It ended with her arrest by American military police in a bombed-out Berlin cellar where she was grubbing out a living soon after the end of World War II.

For this climactic phase of the trial, now in its fifth week, spectators jammed the Federal courtroom to hear Miss Gillars, in a soft, well-modulated voice, tell her story.

Among other experiences, she said, she "existed on crackers and apples for months" while attending a Cleveland dramatic school and working as a salesgirl for $15 a week.

She testified that after years of struggle in pursuit of her stage

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N. Y. Mirror
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She was finally caught up in the war in Europe and went to work for the Berlin radio in May, 1940, because she was jobless and "the wolves were getting closer every day."

Then, she said, all hope of returning to this country was cut off when an official at the American consulate in Berlin "snatched" away her passport in the spring of 1941.

Miss Gillars said that she went to the consulate to get her United States passport renewed and told a woman secretary "of my own volition" that she was working for the German Broadcasting Company.

"I didn't see anything wrong in it," she added.

Denies Roosevelt Attacks

The next day, Miss Gillars said, she called on Vice Consul Vaughn (not further identified), who asked to see her passport.

"He snatched it from me so violently that I knew there was something wrong. I was anxious to get it back, but he opened his desk drawer and the passport just disappeared," she said. "He offered no explanation. That's why I couldn't understand his very gruff and uncivil manner."

Miss Gillars said that she began her radio work as a "plain announcer," getting 20 marks a program for "cut and dried" announcements, but was soon promoted to the post of "mistress of ceremonies."

Mr. Laughlin asked her if she ever broadcast any critical remarks about President Roosevelt before revocation of her passport.

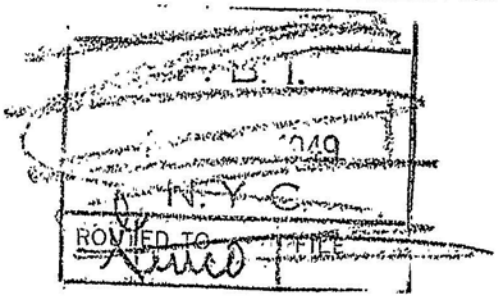
"Certainly not," she replied. "I never made any propaganda remarks at all."

The Government accuses Miss Gillars of promoting Hitler's psychological warfare program, in betrayal of her own country, by making Nazi propaganda broadcasts over a five-year period.

AFTER A FULL DAY ON THE WITNESS STAND

Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally) talks to her attorney, James J. Laughlin, outside the Federal District Court in Washington.

Associated Press Wirephoto.



Sally Blames All On Love for a Nazi

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars testified tearfully at her treason trial today that her love for a Nazi radio official got her in the trouble where she is now "fighting for my life."

"Of course, I loved him," she said of the late Prof. Max Otto Koischewitz, who once taught her at New York's Hunter College.

Koischewitz is the man who, she says, played a Svengali role in her Nazi radio career—exerting an hypnotic influence which prompted her to make broadcasts.

The government contends that those broadcasts were treasonable. If convicted, she faces a maximum penalty of death, although the federal government never actually has executed anyone for treason.

Tells of His Help.

"I consider Koischewitz to have been my man of destiny," the American-born Miss Gillars said in a dramatic recital of their love for one another.

" . . . I feel if Prof. Koischewitz had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today."

Koischewitz died in 1944.

Miss Gillars testified about her love life during her second day on the witness stand.

At one point, she said that if Koischewitz had not helped her, "I'm sure my days would have been numbered at the (German) broadcasting company station."

This, she said, was because of the "very hectic controversies" which resulted because she was allowed "to talk about my love for America."

In her broadcasts, she said, she always "accentuated my love for America—always spoke of the GIs as being such grand fellows."

Miss Gillars said that during her mistress-of-ceremony work for a Morocco program, Nazi commentators used to suggest that she say "this or that." She said she resented their interruptions and rejected their suggestions.

She testified about her love for Koischewitz under questioning by chief defense counsel James J. Laughlin, who asked her "when the first words of love were spoken."

"Mr. Laughlin," she replied, "you see there is such a thing as a person waiting all his life for another."

Then she lowerd her voice as she said that the first words of love were "not spoken—they were written from Silesia in the spring of 1943."

Got Answer at Mountain.

Miss Gillars explained that a certain mountain in Silesia which Koischewitz called "his Mt. Olympus" played a fateful part in his life. From boyhood, she said, he went to this mountain every time "he had a spiritual problem and conferred with himself."

"He realized in the spring of 1943 what was happening . . . and he went to his mountain and he got the answer that God favored his love (for her)," the defendant said.

Reciting her love for Koischewitz, she said she also believed that "if you have been happy you must be prepared at any time for a lifetime of misery."

She said Koischewitz wrote her "many letters about "philosophy, life and the influence of the German landscape on his character, even when we were living together in Berlin."

Miss Gillars went on to say that she came from "a race of people who have been persecuted for 900 years—the Irish."

"You will never be able to beat the Irish," she said dramatically. "I thank the Irish people for the courage they have given me to face this."

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N. Y. Telegram
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Svengali Love Blamed by Sally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UP). —Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars testified at her treason trial today that her Nazi lover "simply forced" her to make propaganda broadcasts for the German radio.

Seeking to convince the Federal Court jury that she made the broadcasts against her will, she said:

"You couldn't refuse to do work that was offered to you in Germany. There was nothing I could do about it. I was simply forced to."

TELLS OF LOVE.

Earlier, the Maine-born defendant testified tearfully that her love for the late Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz, a wartime Nazi radio official, got her into the trouble for which she is now "fighting for my life."

"Of course I loved him," she said of Koischwitz, who once taught her at New York's Hunter College.

Koischewitz, she has said, played a Svengali role in her wartime Nazi radio career—exerting an hypnotic influence which prompted her to make broadcasts for the German radio.

The Government contends those broadcasts were treasonous.

"I consider Koischewitz to have been my man of destiny," the American-born Miss Gillars said.

"I feel if Prof. Koischewitz had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today."

Koischewitz died in 1944.

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, ALIAS AXIS SALLY, TREASON. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] RADIO DIVISION OF GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, HAS ADVISED THAT THE LAST AMERICAN RADIO AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN WERE ALEX DREIER, OF NBC AND CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE NOW LOCATED IN CHICAGO MERCHANDISE MART, CHICAGO, [redacted] FORMERLY OF NBC AND SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, [redacted] LIFE MAGAZINE AND NOW AT [redacted] NYC, [redacted] FORMERLY CBS ~~NOW RESIDING~~ [redacted]

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MR. [illegible] ONT
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MR. C. [illegible] EGAR
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MR. [illegible] ZZ
MR. [illegible] CLESSAULT
MR. [illegible] FNEAN
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MGMT SUPERVISOR
MR. QUINN
MR. RING
MR. SHANNON
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[redacted] HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA WHERE RADIO FREE LANCING, [redacted] FORMERLY OF MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AND CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, [redacted] FORMERLY CBS, PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN, AND HOWARD K. SMITH WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE KNOWN TO TED CHURCH OF CBS, NYC. OFFICES COVERING LOCATION OF THESE CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW THEM FOR PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING WHETHER ANY RECALL HAVING HAD SUCH A CONVERSATION WITH GILLARS WHO WAS THEN EMPLOYED BY GERMAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS. NYC ALSO REQUESTED ASCERTAIN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] FROM CBS, NBC, OR MUTUAL AND HAVE EACH IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED IF IN U.S. FOR COMPLETE DETAILS AS PROBABLE WITNESS. GILLARS HAS TESTIFIED HER PASSPORT WAS TAKEN UP BY STATE DEPARTMENT IN SPRING OF NINETEEN FORTYONE AND SHE WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE GERMANY. THIS TRIAL NOW IN LAST STAGES. SUTEL.

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Recall Axis Sally For Questioning On Her 'Svengali'

Washington, Feb. 24 (U.P.)—Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars was to be recalled to the witness stand today for questionig about the man she says played a Svengali role in her Nazi radio career.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense counsel, said he intended to ask the defendant to explain how Max Otto Koischwitz, a former professor at Hunter College in New York, persuaded her to make broadcasts for the Germans.

Miss Gillars, who began testifying yesterday at her treason trial, told the Federal Court jury she started her "Home, Sweet Home" broadcasts in December, 1942, under Koischwitz' direction. The Government has charged that these programs were deliberately designed to undermine the U. S. war effort.

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'Axis Sally' Ready to Take Stand

Washington, Feb. 23 (AP)—"Axis Sally" was ready to take the witness stand today in her treason trial.

Whether the defendant, Mildred E. Gillars, 48, would begin her testimony today or later largely depended on the availability of three defense witnesses from Germany.

Her attorney, James J. Laughlin, said he hoped to put ehe Germans on the stand ahead of Miss Gillars, but doubted they would get here in time.

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N. Y. Post Home News
DATED FEB 23 1949

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Axis Sally Accuses Consul

Testifies U. S. Official in Berlin Snatched Her Passport Without Explanation.

Washington, Feb. 23 (A. P.).—Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally) testified today in her treason trial that her passport was snatched from her by an American official in Berlin before this country entered the war. She said that she received no explanation.

Miss Gillars testified in Federal court that she made an appointment to see Vice-Consul Vaughn (not further identified) to have her passport renewed.

"He just snatched it from me," Miss Gillars told the jury. "His manner was very gruff and uncivil."

Obtained Receipt.

She said Vaughn gave her a receipt for the passport, and this was all she had to identify her as an American except for an old passport she had obtained in North Africa.

James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars's attorney, spent much time going over the passport incident with the 48-year-old Maine-born defendant. In his opening statement to the jury Laughlin had said that after Miss Gillars lost her passport she could not have left Germany.

She testified that she first went to work for the German radio on May 6, 1940, and that she never used a "propagandist word" before 1943. She said that just before she got the radio job she told a friend she was getting along "miserably, the wolves are coming closer and closer to the door."

Shocked by Jap Attack.

Miss Gillars testified that she was shocked when she heard of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and that she told her co-workers "what I thought of Japan."

"The shock was so terrific that I lost all discretion," she said.

Laughlin asked Miss Gillars whether she made any remarks about President Roosevelt up to the time this country entered the war.

She rolled her eyes and appeared to ponder deeply.

"Over the radio?" Laughlin put in.

"Certainly not!" she replied. "I thought you might have meant in social conversation."

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N. Y. Sun
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Sally Describes Career As Strictly From Hunger

BULLETIN.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23,—Mildred Gillars testified tearfully today at her treason trial that two days after Pearl Harbor she signed a written oath of allegiance to Germany "in order to live."

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mildred Gillars took the witness stand today and told how poverty and hunger drove her on the road that led to broadcasting for the Nazis as Axis Sally during the war.

The silver-haired Miss Gillars fingered a thin gold chain and dabbed her face with a white handkerchief as she recited her life story to a jury hearing her treason trial.

"I was always torn," she said, "between the need for funds and the desire to do something worthwhile for the American theater."

She said she was born Nov. 29, 1900, in Portland, Maine, and never knew her father except by name. Her mother divorced him and remarried.

'Apples and Crackers.'

She said she attended school in many places before graduating from Conneaut, Ohio, High School in 1917.

From Conneaut, Miss Gillars said, she went to Wesleyan University, where she studied English and dramatics.

When she told her mother she had decided on a stage career, the witness continued, her mother told her she "need expect no help from her."

Miss Gillars said she then, "with $20 in my pocket," went to Cleveland, where she enrolled for $10 a week in a small dramatic school.

Miss Gillars said she financed her course by working at $15 a week in a department store. During this period she had only $3 weekly for car fare and food and lived principally on "apples and crackers."

Miss Gillars time after time used the words "career" and "struggle" to describe the life she said she had to live. After finishing her course, she said, she went to New York to tramp from casting office to casting office.

'Little Lord Fauntleroy.'

Finally she got a job for $50 weekly in a company playing "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in one-night stands in Canada. She left a part in a musical called "My Girl" in the Midwest, she said, because her part was "innocuous," then she went back to New York, where hunger "drove" her to making a living typing restaurant menus.

Bit parts, vaudeville and dramatic sketches made up her routine, until January, 1933, when she said she left for Algiers, where she had a friend in the British Consulate.

Miss Gillars said that she worked as a dress model in Algiers before traveling to Budapest.

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Sally May Be Witness Today

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22—Axis Sally may take the center of the stage in her own behalf tomorrow, unless three defense witnesses now being sought in Germany can be flown here overnight.

The defense would like to save the silver-haired actress-broadcaster for its final witness in her treason trial. But if the German witnesses fail to arrive in time, she will have to take the stand.

The American-born woman, whose real name is Mildred E. Gillars, is expected to testify for about 10 days concerning her wartime broadcasting activities in Nazi Germany, which led to the treason charges.

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N. Y. News
DATED FEB 23 1949
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Axis Sally Goes On Stand Today

By CHARLES B. SEIB

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—"Axis Sally" today assumes the most exacting role of her dramatic career—that of a witness testifying in her own defense against the capital charge of treason.

Attorney James J. Laughlin said that Sally—Mildred E. Gillars—"definitely" would begin telling how she became a radio voice for the Nazis at today's session of her Federal Court trial.

He indicated he will try to show that a broken home, an insatiable longing for the stage, starvation wages and heartbreak all contributed to her eventual appearance before Nazi microphones.

The lawyer added that later in her testimony Miss Gillars will tell how she was "compelled" to work for the Nazis.

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N. Y. Journal-American
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'AXIS SALLY' GILLARS
Betrayed U. S. 'for Love'
International News Photo

Sally Blames Air Talks on Love

BY CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A strange tale of love in the stronghold of Nazidom emerged today as a major point in "Axis Sally's" fight to escape a possible death sentence on treason charges.

With her trial in recess until Monday, the jury of seven men and five women have a long weekend to mull over her assertion that she made propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis, but did it all for a man, with no intention of betraying her country.

In a dramatic, sometimes tearful story told from the federal court witness stand, "Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars—identified the man in her life as Prof. Max Ott Koischwitz, former member of the faculty of Hunter College, in New York. Koischwitz, who became a German radio big shot, died in 1944.

She said she loved Koischwitz and that it was he who "prevailed upon" her to spread propaganda to American troops at the battlefront and their folks at home.

She testified that the propaganda broadcasts she made from Germany were Koischwitz's idea, but that she thought of going to prisoner of war camps to make recorded interviews with prisoners for use on her programs.

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Journal-American
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'AXIS SALLY' ADMITS PROPAGANDA TALKS

But She Says It Was Love for Former Hunter Teacher, Not Treason, That Prompted Her

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars today admitted making "propaganda and political" broadcasts for Germany during the war, but insisted she did so for love, not treason.

Testifying for the second day in her treason trial, the 48-year-old Maine-born actress gave the jury a dramatic recital of her great romance with the late Professor Max Otto Koischewitz, "my man

to prevent the United States "imperialists" from involving France in an aggression against the Soviet Union, the Communists declared.

To those who asked him why, if the Soviet Union could not become an aggressor, the Soviet Union invaded Poland in 1939, M. Thorez retorted that as Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz and other members of the Polish Government had fled to Rumania there was no Polish Government against which to make an aggression.

Pierre Cot, who belongs to a group affiliated with the Communists, drew the applause of the Assembly when he stated, seemingly in disapproval of the Communist theme:

"Every time aggressors shall be in France, no matter whence they come, we shall be against them."

But he added that the policy of the Atlantic pact was dangerous and that in selecting one side or the other in the conflict between

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'AXIS SALLY' ADMITS PROPAGANDA TALKS

But She Says It Was Love for Former Hunter Teacher, Not Treason, That Prompted Her

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars today admitted making "propaganda and political" broadcasts for Germany during the war, but insisted she did so for love, not treason.

Testifying for the second day in her treason trial, the 48-year-old Maine-born actress gave the jury a dramatic recital of her great romance with the late Professor Max Otto Koischewitz, "my man of destiny," and said it was his Svengali-like influence that led her to broadcast for Hitler.

Koischewitz was her teacher at Hunter College, New York; her superior in the Nazi radio service, and her lover, she said.

"Did you ever intend to betray the United States?" James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, asked.

"Not at any time," she replied.

The Government charges that she willingly broadcast for the Nazis in the hope of helping Germany win the war. If convicted, she could face death.

Dabbing at tears, she described Koischewitz as a brooding, nature-loving mystic who dominated her life.

"I feel that if Professor Koischewitz had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today," Miss Gillars said. "I consider him to have been my man of destiny."

Recounting how Koischewitz dominated her career as a German broadcaster, Miss Gillars said many of her German fellow-workers were bitter toward her because she insisted on talking "about my love for America."

It was because of him, she went on, that she was transferred from a job as mistress-of-ceremonies on an entertainment program to making broadcasts beamed to United States troops and home-front American women.

She testified Koischewitz "finally" prevailed upon her "to do broadcasts of a propaganda and a political nature," by promising to let her visit prisoner-of-war camps to see how American troops were getting along.

Miss Gillars denied that she ever told any United States war prisoners that she represented the International Red Cross. She intended the recorded messages from United States prisoners as "a little Christmas present" for American families at home, she said.

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N. Y. Times
DATED FEB 25 1949
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Love Life Bared at Trial by Axis Sal

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—Axis Sally today told a packed treason trial courtroom she was "forced" to broadcast propaganda for the Nazis, but that broadcasting messages from American prisoners of war was her own idea.

Tearfully recounting her love life with the late Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz, formerly of New York's Hunter College, she exclaimed:

"I consider Prof. Koischwitz to have been my destiny. I feel if he had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today."

Short, Thin, Bald.

Previous witnesses have testified that Koischwitz, a Foreign Office official of the Nazi Government during the war, was short, thin and bald, with a protruding abdomen. The defense claims he exercised hypnotic power over Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars.

Clutching a handkerchief between clenched hands, Miss Gillars confided that she loved the professor and that if he had not aided her "I'm sure my days would have been numbered at the broadcasting station" in Berlin.

He Went to a Mountain.

Asked when she and the professor first discovered their love for each other, Miss Gillars fluttered her hands and confided that he "visited a mountain in Silesia which he always called his Mount Olympus. There he found the answer that God favored his love. Then he wrote me two letters of love."

In a more matter-of-fact tone, she added that she and the professor lived together in Berlin. She said he had a wife and three children.

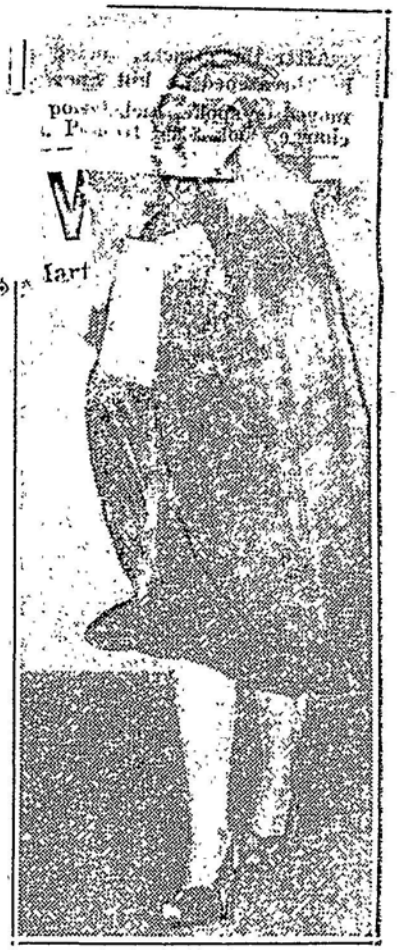
Miss Gillars testified that Koischwitz, who died in 1944, begged her to transfer to the broadcasts to the American zone, but that she always refused until he "forced" her hand by taking it up with the Foreign Office.

Was Go-Between, She Says.

"He was the go-between for von Ribbentrop and the broadcasting to the American zone," she continued. "I knew he was in contact with Ribbentrop because he once left me in France to drive to Adolf Hitler's headquarters and meet Ribbentrop."

To still her objections against broadcasting Nazi propaganda, Miss Gillars said, Koischwitz told her that "even Shakespeare and

(Continued on page 40 col. 2)



(Associated Press Wirefoto)
Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars arriving at court yesterday.

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Axis Sal Tells Of Love Life

(Continued from page 3)

Sophocles could be taken as propaganda."

She heatedly denied earlier testimony by former GIs that she had posed as a Red Cross worker to make the prisoner recordings. She added that if she had heard anyone in her group represent her as a Red Cross worker there would have been no recordings made "concentration camp or no concentration camp."

Describes Scene Differently.

She also painted an entirely different picture than had previous ex-GI witnesses of her 1944 visit to the Hammerstein prisoner-of-war camp to make recordings. The veterans testified that they "ran her out" of the camp with "vile" words and gave her a carton of cigarets filled with "horse manure."

Miss Gillars described an idyllic scene at the camp. She said it was "so very picturesque—their washing on the line—all very Bohemian" with the GI prisoners strumming on mandolins and other musical instruments. She added that the prisoners spent their time asking for her autograph and begging to make recordings with her. She said only two preferred not to have recordings broadcast and that she graciously assented to their request.

Sally's Own 'East Lynne'

Axis Charmer Hams Her Role in Court

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mildred Gillars, the girl art passed by all those years, finally got her big chance to play a dramatic role—and she had to go and ham it all up.

It's been strictly corn in District Court here since the tired-looking 48-year-old took the stand in her trial for treason. The old barnstormers who knocked themselves out every night with "East Lynne" would have loved it.

Up to now, she's been Axis Sally, a gal with a reasonably adventurous past and maybe a little glamour, even with those wrinkles in her neck. But now that she's been up there emoting on her own, it's hard to see anyone but Mildred Gillars, the girl from Portland, Maine, who used to type menus for her meals between bits in fourth-rate shows.

Strictly on performance, it wouldn't be too bad if it weren't so heavy. But what can anybody do with the lines she's got? Like "I consider Prof. (Max Otto) Koischewitz to have been my destiny!" And "It's difficult to speak of one's love for someone under such circumstances."

Mildred sits up straight, without nervousness, and she speaks slowly and softly, in a voice that is still good. And she plays it dignified.

But it still comes out ham, because nobody can get away with talking about things like that mountain which played the "fateful part" in Prof. Koischewitz's life. He called it his Mt. Olympus, it seems, and used to visit it every year and confer with himself in its shadow.

The professor, for sure, wouldn't like to have heard himself described as a character to whom "the soil of Germany was precious," who loved it "as a man loves a woman," and who was called back from America each year "by the German landscape."

Curiously, though, there have been dashes of Gertrude Lawrence to go with this pure Theda Bara. Like when James J. Laughlin, defense counsel, after groping for the right phrase, asked Mildred when she began to "keep company" with the professor.

Mildred became Axis Sally again then, and she gave Mr. Laughlin a look full of authentic worldliness.

"Keeping company," she answered, "seems like a strange expression."

It made the trial lawyer look like a fumbling schoolboy, badly in need of a stiff dose of life.

This Mildred Gillars, the girl who once faked a jump off a bridge to publicize a shoddy movie, is surely a curious personality. This was her life they were playing for, and she was determined to show how misunderstood she was. So she was graciously earnest—tender even—when she spoke of having lunch with some American prisoners of war and how gay it all was.

But a few minutes later she couldn't resist the big-shot role—the girl whose sweetheart had an in with the great Ribbentrop, the girl who hung around the swank Adlon Hotel and went to plush Foreign Office dinners.

They used to play that continental stuff at the Opry House, too.

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Axis Sally Says Romance Led to Work for Nazis

Tells Treason Trial About Love for Her Former Hunter College Teacher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UP). —Mildred E. Gillars today admitted making "propaganda and political" broadcasts for Germany during the war, but insisted she did so for love, not treason.

Testifying for the second day in her trial for treasonable broadcasts as "Axis Sally," the forty-eight-year-old, Maine-born actress gave the jury a dramatic recital of her romance with the late Professor Max Koischewitz, whom she called "my man of destiny," and said it was this Svengali-like influence that led her to broadcast for Hitler.

Koischewitz, who died in 1944, was her teacher at Hunter College, New York, her supervisor in the Nazi radio service, and her lover she said.

"Did you ever intend to betray the United States," Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin asked.

"Not at any time," she replied in a firm voice.

"Did you ever intend to adhere to the enemy?"

"Any one who knows me, knows that is not true," she said.

The government charges that she willingly broadcast for the Nazis in the hope of helping Germany to win the war. If convicted, she could face a maximum penalty of death.

She explained that Koischewitz, a native of Silesia, loved the mountains there "with the intensity that a man may love a woman." There was one mountain, in particular, which he called "his Mount Olympus" and he went there "every time he had a spiritual problem and conferred with himself."

"He realized in the spring of 1943 what was happening (between them)," she related, "and he went to his mountain and got the answer that God favored our love."

Recounting how Koischewitz dominated her career as a German broadcaster, Miss Gillars said many of her German fellow-workers were bitter toward her because she insisted on talking "about my love for America."

If Koischewitz had not stood by, she said, "I'm sure my days would have been numbered at the broadcasting station."

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED FEB 25 1940

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Sally Cites a Roman Gal Who Posed as Axis Sal

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mildred Gillars testified at her treason trial today that the tag of "Axis Sally" reportedly was used by a Rome broadcaster and not by herself during the war.

It was the first time a possible second "Axis Sally" broadcasting for the Nazi-Fascist axis had come up. Miss Gillars is on trial for her Berlin radio broadcasts to Allied troops.

Miss Gillars said she used the name "Midge," and never used "Axis Sally" even when she interviewed American prisoners in Nazi prison camps.

Cites Rome Broadcaster.

Soldiers in Europe called her "Axis Sally."

Miss Gillars said that in 1943 she heard a woman broadcaster in Rome was "announcing herself as Axis Sally," and she had an inquiry made.

Miss Gillars denied she was "partially exposed" when she persuaded Michael Evanick of New York, former paratrooper, to make a prisoner-of-war recording.

Mr. Evanick had testified she crossed her legs in a provocative way when she sat down on a cot across from him and asked him to make a recording.

Miss Gillars said she was wearing the only summer dress she had with her and she did not sit down for fear of mussing it.

Admits Use of Cognac.

She admitted Mr. Evanick was given cognac, but she said she did not know who offered it to him. Miss Gillars said this was the only time liquor was used in one of her recordings, and that she "did not like it" when Werner Plack, a Nazi Foreign Office employee, produced the bottle.

She denied she was ever threatened by prisoners or that she ever threatened them. She admitted, however, there was a disturbance at one camp when prisoners became upset by the screaming of a sick prisoner.

"I think everyone in this audience knows enough about mob psychology to know what happened subsequently was the result of this boy's disturbance," she said.

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Says Rome Had an Axis Sally

Berlin Broadcaster Tells Court Name Was Used in Italy—Denies G. I.'s Story.

Washington, Feb. 28 (A. P.).—The defense in the Axis Sally treason trial sought to show today that another broadcaster called herself Axis Sally.

Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, testified that she heard in 1943 that a broadcaster in Rome was using the name Axis Sally. John M. Kelley Jr., chief Government prosecutor, objected to the testimony. Jpdge Edward M. Curran sustained him. He ruled that Miss Gillars had no direct information about the Rome Axis Sally.

Miss Gillars's lawyer, James J. Laughlin, asked whether she caused an investigation to be made of the Rome Axis Sally. She said that she did, but Curran again sustained objections by Kelley.

The 48-year-old, Maine-born defendant is accused of serving the Nazis in wartime against her country. Under questioning by Laughlin, Miss Gillars went over testimony of several former soldiers who have been Government witnesses.

Laughlin recalled that Michael Evanick of New York, a paratrooper, testified that Miss Gillars "seated yourself near him on a cot and that you were partially exposed."

"Did that happen?" Laughlin asked. She replied, "I certainly did not. I stood up all the time. I had only one dress with me—a white dress—and I would have been afraid to sit down since I might have soiled it."

She also testified that in her broadcast she always used the name "Midge."

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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Sun
DATED FEB 28 1949

What Becomes of Sally?

Court Drama Has Super-Duper Cast

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—If you like your courtroom characters to be pure formula, take a look at the opposing counsel in the Axis Sally treason trial. Hollywood might jazz up their haberdashery some, but it couldn't do a better job of type-casting.

Just like in the movies, Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. and Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin are completely opposite types.

Mr. Laughlin is a sort of poor man's Bill Fallon. He hasn't the impudence and aggressiveness of that famous trial lawyer of the '20s, but he can be just as nice in a courtroom.

Sweetly Reasonable.

Mr. Laughlin is the best-natured man in the room. Usually he adopts an attitude of sweet reasonableness and rarely complains about a decision from the bench. He takes pains to see that the stenographer is getting everything down and frequently accommodates him by having his witnesses repeat names. He chuckles over little jokes. He beams at the jury.

By contrast, Prosecutor Kelley is a grim, dour figure. He marches to his seat tight-lipped and apparently in deep thought, and when he infrequently looks around him, he seems to be glowering at the entire courtroom. The jury gets a curt nod morning and afternoon—and little more.

A Mite Impatient.

Mr. Kelley, a Justice Department man who has been around a long time, is not interested in pleasantries. You can see that he regards the trial as serious business. When he objects or raises a point, his deep-throated voice is not fiery but gruff—and a mite impatient.

You sometimes wonder why Mr. Laughlin never gets impatient with his client's long-windedness, but then you listen a little longer and you get the point.

There is no harm, for instance, in Sally fixing a date as "the first Sunday in Advent"—shows she's up on religious terms, at least. Likewise, why stop her when she's saying how glad she is that she belongs to such a nice race as the Irish? And nobody's going to get any madder at her when she explains she's been in jail almost three years.

Mr. Laughlin stands there beaming happily while Sally rambles on. Mr. Kelley glowers. A swell casting job.

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N. Y. World-Telegram
FEB 28 1949

Sally to Describe Trips With Svengali

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars returns to the stand at her treason trial today to tell of trips to Holland with Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz, the sweetheart who she says forced her to broadcast for the Nazis.

Four of the government's eight specific charges of treason are based on recordings which Miss Gillars reportedly made in Hilversum, Holland, for broadcast to American troops in the field. The government claims the broadcasts were intended to undermine GI morale.

Chief defense counsel James J. Laughlin said before today's session that he was about half way through his direct examination of the defendant.

The 48-year-old defendant said Koischwitz, once a professor at Hunter College in New York, simply forced her to make propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis. While admitting she loved the professor, Miss Gillars said she felt that "if he had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today." Koischwitz died in 1944.

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CLIPPING FROM

N. Y. Mirror

FEB 28 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, N.Y.
March 1, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, ALBANY

URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. RE WASHINGTON TELETYPES FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST. AT NBC, NYC, INFORMATION RELATIVE TO LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF [redacted] WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE RECORDS ON MARCH TWO NEXT. MR. WELLS CHURCH, DIRECTOR OF NEWS BROADCASTS AT CBS, ADVISED HOWARD K. SMITH, CHIEF EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT FOR CBS, IS PRESENTLY WRITING A BOOK AT THE CHALET IRENE AT ADELBODEN, SWITZERLAND. IS EXPECTED TO BE THERE ANOTHER MONTH WHEN HE WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON. CHURCH FURTHER ADVISED THAT [redacted] WAS A FREE LANCE CORRESPONDENT AND HIS WHEREABOUTS AND ADDRESS ARE UNKNOWN. PERSONNEL OFFICE, CBS, HAD NO RECORD OF [redacted] IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL FOR MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NYC, ADVISED NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] HOWEVER, [redacted], SUGGESTED THAT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] COULD BE OBTAINED FROM [redacted] NYC, WHO WAS [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] PRESENTLY IS AT [redacted] AT [redacted] NYC, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT [redacted] HAS NOT RESIDED AT THIS ADDRESS FIVE OR SIX YEARS. HE WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AT HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS, [redacted] NYC. [redacted] ADVISED HE IS [redacted] WHO IS PRESENTLY [redacted] ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE [redacted] WASHINGTON, DC. HE DECLINED TO FURNISH INFORMATION REGARDING

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b7C

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1730 M Per

b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, N.Y.
March 1, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

[redacted] WHEREABOUTS AFTER HAVING STATED [redacted] WAS SKIING IN THE MOUNTAINS AND HE WOULD NOT LIKE TO SEE HIM SUBPOENAED. IT APPEARS LIKELY FROM INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED THROUGH [redacted] THAT [redacted] MAY BE WITH [redacted] THE ALBANY DIVISION IS REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] AND ASCERTAIN IF IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE WHEN AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE BEING URGED TO LEAVE WHETHER THE SUBJECT CONSULTED HIM REGARDING LEAVING GERMANY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] PRESENTLY WITNESS IN THIS TRIAL, DISCLOSED THAT [redacted]

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[redacted] IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT [redacted] BE IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED FOR PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING WHETHER HE RECALLS [redacted] AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS. WASHINGTON FIELD SHOULD CHECK WITH [redacted] TO ASCERTAIN EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] IN EVENT HE IS NOT IN [redacted]

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE THREE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

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[redacted] WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW IN NYC BUT THROUGH TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH HIS HOME IN [redacted] IT WAS DETERMINED THAT HE WILL BE IN HIS OFFICE IN THE MORNING FOR INTERVIEW. BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD WILL BE ADVISED FURTHER IN THIS REGARD.

SCHEIDT

JTG:MCF

[redacted]

b7E

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI NEW YORK CITY 3-1-49 1[illegible]-30 PM JD

SAC ALBANY URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. RE WASHINGTON TELETYPES FEB. TWENTYEIGHT LAST. AT NBC, NYC, INFORMATION RELATIVE TO LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF [redacted] WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE RECORDS ON MARCH TWO NEXT. MR. WELLS CHURCH, DIRECTOR OF NEWS BROADCASTS AT CBS, ADVISED HOWARD K. SMITH, CHIEF EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT FOR CBS, IS PRESENTLY WRITING A BOOK AT THE CHALET IRENE AT ADELBODEN, SWITZERLAND. IS EXPECTED TO BE THERE ANOTHER MONTH WHEN HE WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON. CHURCH FURTHER ADVISED THAT [redacted] WAS A FREE LANCE CORRESPONDENT AND HIS WHEREABOUTS AND ADDRESS ARE UNKNOWN. PERSONNEL OFFICE, CBS, HAD NO RECORD OF [redacted] IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL FOR MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, NYC, ADVISED NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] HOWEVER, [redacted] SUGGESTED THAT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] COULD BE OBTAINED FROM [redacted] NYC, WHO WAS [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted]

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END OF PAGE ONE

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[redacted]

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PRESENTLY IS AT [redacted] AT [redacted]

NYC, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT [redacted] HAS NOT RESIDED

AT THIS ADDRESS FIVE OR SIX YEARS. HE WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED

AT HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS, [redacted]

[redacted] NYC. [redacted] ADVISED HE IS [redacted]

[redacted] WHO IS PRESENTLY [redacted] ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

FROM [redacted] WASHINGTON, DC. HE DECLINED TO FURNISH

INFORMATION REGARDING [redacted] WHEREABOUTS AFTER HAVING STATED

[redacted] WAS SKIING IN THE MOUNTAINS AND HE WOULD NOT LIKE TO SEE

HIM SUBPOENAED. IT APPEARS LIKELY FROM INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY DE-

VELOPED THROUGH [redacted] THAT [redacted] MAY BE WITH [redacted]

[redacted] THE ALBANY DIVISION IS RE-

QUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] AND ASCERTAIN IF IN NINETEEN FORTYONE WHEN

AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE BEING URGED TO LEAVE WHETHER THE SUBJECT

CONSULTED HIM REGARDING LEAVING GERMANY. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT

[redacted]

[redacted] PRESENTLY WITNESS IN THIS

TRIAL, DISCLOSED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

END OF PAGE TWO

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[redacted] IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT [redacted] BE IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEWED FOR PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING WHETHER HE RECALLS [redacted] AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS. WASHINGTON FIELD SHOULD CHECK WITH [redacted] TO ASCERTAIN EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] IN EVENT HE IS NOT IN [redacted] WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW IN NYC BUT THROUGH TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH HIS HOME IN [redacted] IT WAS DETERMINED THAT HE WILL BE IN HIS OFFICE IN THE MORNING FOR INTERVIEW. BUREAU AND WFO WILL BE ADVISED FURTHER IN THIS REGARD.

SCHEIDT

BUREAU WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED

END ACK PLS

OK FBI AL CHSVT

FBI NEW YORK CITY 3-8-49 1-45 AM DCG

SAC ALBANY - URGENT

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b7C

HAROLD HILLARY GILLESPIE, TREASON. INFORMATION OBTAINED THAT [redacted] PRESENTLY AT [redacted] MAY KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN [redacted] IN HE FIFTY FORTY ONE, INASMUCH AS [redacted] AND [redacted] WORK [redacted] ALBANY INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT [redacted] FOR INFORMATION REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] IN ORDER THAT ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM IMMEDIATELY.

SCHMIDT

1 - DIRECTOR AND WFO ADVISED

END

OK FBI NL TCC

[redacted]

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Axis Sally Takes 2 More Days To Prove Love Led Her Astray

Post Home News Special

Washington, Feb. 26—Against a possible treason penalty of death, Axis Sally today plotted the last moves by which she hopes to prove herself an unwilling Nazi propagandist—driven by her love of the "man in her life"— who never intended to betray the U. S.

Defense counsel James J. Laughlin said Mildred E. Gillars, 48-year-old Maine-born actress, would require two more days under direct examination to complete her own story of her wartime role as darling of the Nazi airwaves.

When Federal Court reopens Monday, Miss Gillars is expected to resume her account of how Prof. Max Otto Koischewitz, her Nazi man of destiny, held her in a Svengali-like thrall that compelled her to do his bidding.

He Ruled Her Life

Miss Gillars described Koischewitz, her former teacher at Hunter College in New York, as a brooding, nature-loving mystic who ruled her life.

"I feel that if Prof. Koischewitz had not been in my life, I would not be fighting for my life today," she said. "Of course I loved him. You see there is such a thing as a person waiting all his life for another."

It was the professor, she said, who brought about her transfer from a job as mistress-of-ceremonies on an entertainment program to the "Sally" role in which her voice was beamed to U. S. troops and American shores.

Through these broadcasts, the Government charges that Miss Gillars tried to persuade GIs to give up their war efforts and let Germany win.

With Tears in Her Eyes

Dabbing at tears through her recital, Miss Gillars declared:

"You couldn't refuse to do work that was offered to you in Germany. I was simply forced to——."

The white-haired ex-actress said the Germans never paid her in full for her airwave labors and even neglected to finance her trips to prisoner-of-war camps and hospitals to record messages from American soldiers.

"Sender Bremen still owes me hundreds and U. S. A. Zone still owes me thousands," she said. The idea of broadcasting messages from American POWs, she said, was hers. She said she wanted to visit prison camps to see how the American boys were getting along and that this was "the only thing that could bring me a little happiness in the chaos of war."

In the record is Laughlin's question, "Did you ever intend to betray the U. S.?"

"Not at any time," was her reply.

"Did you ever intend to adhere to the enemy?" she was then asked.

"Anyone who knows me knows that is not true," she said. "If we could have the witnesses from Germany who knew me from year to year."

ROUTED

b7E

N. Y. Post Home News

DATED FEB 27 1949

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 2, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WFO, ALBANY...URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. INFORMATION OBTAINED THAT [redacted] PRESENTLY AT [redacted] MAY KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN IN NINETEEN FORTYONE, INASMUCH AS [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE [redacted] ALBANY REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] FOR INFORMATION REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] IN ORDER THAT ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM IMMEDIATELY.

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SCHEIDT

CC MR. TUOHY

[redacted]
JTG:JD

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1:40 PM Per _____

[redacted]

MAR - 3 1949

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK CITY 10 3 1-2/// 1-40///

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, TREASON. INFORMATION OBTAINED THAT [redacted] PRESENTLY AT [redacted] MAY KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] CORRESPONDENT IN [redacted] IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE, INASMUCH AS [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE [redacted] ALBANY REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] FOR INFORMATION REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] IN ORDER THAT ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM IMMEDIATELY.

SCHMIDT

ALBANY ADVISED

END ACK PLS

NY NY 10 R WA

[redacted]

b7E

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, N.Y.
March 2, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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b7C

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU & WASHINGTON FIELD - URGENT

LILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. RELYTEL MARCH ONE LAST. [redacted] [redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY BUT STATED HE NEVER SPOKE TO SUBJECT ALTHOUGH RECALLS SEEING HER TWICE AT GERMAN RADIO SHORT WAVE STATION IN BERLIN. HE HAD NO CONVERSATION WHATSOEVER WITH HER. [redacted] PERSONNEL RECORDS SUPERVISOR, NBC, ADVISED HER RECORDS REFLECTED NO ADDRESS FOR [redacted] HE WAS CONNECTED WITH NBC UNTIL [redacted] [redacted] OF NEWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS, NBC, DID NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] AT PRESENT. INQUIRIES MADE AT OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA AND OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY, BOTH IN NYC, REFLECTED THAT THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] WAS UNKNOWN. [redacted] [redacted] WAS UNKNOWN AT BOTH OF THESE TWO PLACES. [redacted] SECRETARY, OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, BELIEVES [redacted] PROBABLY IS OUT OF COUNTRY AT PRESENT BUT SUGGESTED HE MAY BE EMPLOYED BY "READERS DIGEST", NYC. CONTACT WITH "READERS DIGEST" REFLECTED THAT THE RECORDS OF PRESENT AND PAST EMPLOYEES ARE KEPT AT [redacted] INASMUCH AS THAT OFFICE CLOSED AT FOUR PM TODAY INQUIRY CONCERNING [redacted] WHEREABOUTS WILL BE MADE IN MORNING OF MARCH THREE NINETEEN FORTY NINE, AND BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD WILL BE ADVISED.

SCHEIDT

JTG:MCF
[redacted]

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1:21 P M Per _____

[redacted]

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, N.Y.
March 2, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BALTIMORE - ROUTINE

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. REYLET FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. STOCKARD STEAMSHIP CORP., NYC, ADVISES SS W.S. JENNINGS DUE TO ARRIVE BALTIMORE MARCH THIRTEEN NEXT.

SCHEIDT

JTG:MCF

[redacted]

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted]

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 2, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU & WFO URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. REMYTEL MARCH ONE, FORTYNINE. RICHARD C. HOTTELETT CBS COMMENTATOR WHO WAS IN BERLIN IN NINETEEN FORTYONE, ADVISES HE NEVER SPOKE TO SUBJECT. IT IS HIS BELIEF THAT [redacted] IS PROBABLY IN SWITZERLAND AT PRESENT. DOES NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] STATES [redacted] WAS [redacted] AND NOT A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. HOTTELETT SUGGESTS CONTACT BE MADE WITH [redacted] IN BERLIN AND NOW WITH [redacted] PHONE NO. [redacted] HOTTELETT ALSO SUGGESTED [redacted] WHO IS [redacted] AND [redacted] BE CONTACTED. NEW YORK WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE FOR INTERVIEW.

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SCHEIDT

CC MR. TUOHY

b7E

[redacted]
JTG:JD

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:52 M Per _____

[redacted]

WASHINGTON AIRTEL FROM NEW YORK 7 3 1-OSTLAW

DIRECTOR, FBI SAC UNCLAS

MAR 8 1945

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b7C

RE [redacted] ELIZABETH GILLAMS, WAS, ADMIN. MENTAL HOSP. CO., POUGHKEEPSIE. BENJAMIN C. HOTTELETT CSS CONFIDENTIAL WHO WAS [redacted] ADVISES HE NEVER SPOKE TO SUBJECT. IT IS HIS BELIEF THAT [redacted] IS PROBABLY IN [redacted] AT PRESENT. [redacted] NOT KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] STATES [redacted] WAS [redacted] [redacted] ON A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. HOTTELETT SUGGESTS CONTACT BE MADE WITH [redacted] [redacted] IN BERLIN AND HOW WITH [redacted] PHONE NO. [redacted] HOTTELETT ALSO SUGGESTS [redacted] WHO IS [redacted] POTENTIAL [redacted] AND [redacted] CONTACT. NEW YORK WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE FOR INTERVIEW.

END

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[redacted]

NEW YORK CITY FROM WASH FIELD 43 2 9-43 PM

SAC URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. RE NY TEL MARCH TWO AND OURTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT LAST. IF NYC UNABLE LOCATE [redacted] THROUGH NBC, SEND APPROPRIATE INFORMATION TO PHILADELPHIA FOR INQUIRY THROUGH SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR IMMEDIATE HANDLING. TRIAL EXPECTED TERMINATE FRIDAY. PLEASE ADVISE IMMEDIATELY CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] AND WHETHER ABLE LOCATE [redacted]

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HOTTEL

BUREAU ADVISED

HOLD PLS

MAR 2 1949

AC AND HOLD PLS

WA R 43 NY

[redacted]

b7E

"Axis Sally" Brags Of Snub to Deserter

Tells Court She Refused to Work With Monti

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP). —Mildred E. Gillars, who as "Axis Sally" broadcast over the German radio during the war, testified at her treason trial today that she refused to work with an American Air Force deserter who flew his plane into Germany and went to work for the Nazi wartime radio.

Miss Gillars said the American flyer, Lieutenant Martin Monti, came into the Berlin radio studio one day and said "Hello" to her.

"I just looked at him, turned around and walked out without speaking," she said. Monti recently pleaded guilty to treason charges in United States District Court in New York and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Miss Gillars, forty-eight, a native of Portland, Me., said she never considered herself a traitor to the United States and didn't think her German co-workers considered her as one. She weepingly protested that she loved America "at all times."

Throughout her testimony she has contended that she was a loyal American and an unwilling Nazi propagandist, driven to broadcast through fear of the German Gestapo.

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. Cty
ROUTED TO | FILE

b7E

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED MAR 1 1949

'AXIS SALLY' SPURNED U.S. TRAITOR, SHE SAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars testified at her treason trial today that she refused to work with an American Air Force deserter who flew his plane into Germany and went to work for the Nazi wartime radio.

Miss Gillars said the American flier, Lieut. Martin Monti, came into the Berlin radio studio one day and said "hello" to her.

"I just looked at him, turned around and walked out without speaking," she said.

Then, she asserted, she went to Adelbert Houben, a Nazi radio official, and told him:

"That man (Monti) is a spy or a traitor. Either he must go or I will. If you think I'm a traitor, I'm sorry I'm just finding it out."

She said Houben rejected her demand for the removal of Monti, whereupon she told him:

"Then I've made my last broadcast."

Houben, who testified earlier in the trial, now in its sixth week, told a similar story of the Monti incident. He said Miss Gillars went back to work after he told her that Monti had left the Berlin station.

Monti recently pleaded guilty to treason charges in New York Federal court and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Miss Gillars, 48 years old, a native of Portland, Me., said she never considered herself a traitor to the United States and did not think her German co-workers considered her one.

Once again Miss Gillars weepingly protested that she loved America "at all times."

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CLERK
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F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

CHICAGO BUREAU
Times
MAR 1 1949

b7E

Refused to Work With U.S. Traitor, Says Sally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars testified at her treason trial today that she refused to work with an American Air Force deserter who flew his plane into Germany and went to work for the Nazi wartime radio.

Miss Gillars swore the American flier, Lt. James Martin Monti, entered the Berlin studio one day and said "Hello" to her.

"I just looked at him, turned around and walked out without speaking," she said.

Then, she related, she went to Adelbert Houben, a Nazi radio official, and told him:

"That man (Monti) is a spy or a traitor. Either he must go or I will. If you think I'm a traitor, I'm sorry I'm just finding it out."

Miss Gillars told of defying her Nazi employers when she learned in 1943 that a broadcaster in Rome was using the name, "Axis Sally."

"I told them," she said, "either that girl in Rome stops calling herself Axis Sally or I leave the mike, because I am not giving out information to muddle GI thinking.

"I felt I should be responsible for what I said."

The Supreme Court today refused to review Douglas Chandler's conviction for wartime treason. The refusal has the effect of upholding the conviction.

Convicted in Federal Court in Boston, Chandler was sentenced to life imprisonment and fined $10,000.

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

SUPERVISOR
CITY CLERK
UNIT

OLLEGING ROOM
N. Y.
DATED MAR 1 1949

b7E

Forced to Work Or Starve—Sally

By CHARLES B. SEIB,
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 1. — "Axis Sally" testified at her treason trial today that the Nazis cut off her food supply when she "refused to work with an American traitor."

She said the incident occurred late in January, 1945, and identified the "traitor" as Martin J. Monti, former American flyer now serving 20 years for his Nazi broadcasts.

REFUSED FOOD.

"Sally"—Mildred E. Gillars—said that after she told her superiors in the German radio setup "that I refused to work with an American traitor" she was refused food ration tickets and tobacco coupons.

Miss Gillars testified she also received a letter summoning her to Gestapo headquarters and that it was only through the intercession of chief of the German overseas radio that she was able to stay out of the Gestapo's hands.

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

N. Y. Journal American
DATED MAR 1 1949

b7E

A Traitor? ~~Not~~ Me, Says Sally

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28 (U.P.). —Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, crying that she always had loved America, testified today she refused to broadcast over the wartime Nazi radio with U. S. airman Martin J. Monti, who recently pleaded guilty to treason.

The Maine-born woman, who is charged with treason for her Berlin broadcasts, said she told her Nazi bosses she wasn't a traitor to the U. S. and would not appear with Monti.

She also testified that a woman broadcasting over the Rome radio used the tag "Axis Sally" and not she. Miss Gillars said she used the name of "Midge" and never "Axis Sally."

DIRECTOR
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CLERK
STENOGRAPHER
TYPIST
FILE AND RECORDS
TRAINING UNIT

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. News
DATED MAR 1 1949
BOOKMARKED BY

b7E

'AXIS SALLY' ENDS STORY OF HER LIFE

Sobbing, She Testifies That at War End GI's Taunted Her, Predicting Her Hanging

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Amid freshets of tears, Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars testified at her treason trial today that when the war ended American GI's taunted her by predicting she would be hanged as a traitor.

The American-born defendant ended her direct testimony with renewed protestations that despite her Nazi radio broadcasts she never meant to aid the enemy.

Under cross-examination, she acknowledged that she preferred staying with her German lover in Germany to being rescued by American troops.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. brought this out in asking Miss Gillars why she did not hide out in Paris in August, 1944, to await United States troops then racing toward the French capital.

Miss Gillars replied that the reason she did not attempt to escape her German masters was because she wanted to remain with Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, a Nazi radio of-

ATHENS CLAIMS ROUT

ing.

The hearing will end this morn-

A half dozen other witnesse who had been in and about For Washington gave similar testimon as to seeing the two planes ap proach one another, of supposing that they saw each other and o the sudden spatter of small, bright parts when they hit at about 3,50 feet in the air.

Considerable testimony wa brought out as to the visibility o lack of it from the cockpit of Constellation after glass section over the pilots' seats had been re moved some two years ago. The plane's co-pilot, Malcolm S. Wade, testified that the change made lit the difference, as a shade generally was drawn over the overhead glass

38 degrees. The liner was climbin at 175 miles an hour and the Cess na's estimated speed was 140 mile an hour.

b7E

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

MAR 2 1949

'AXIS SALLY' ENDS STORY OF HER LIFE

Sobbing, She Testifies That at War End GI's Taunted Her, Predicting Her Hanging

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)— Amid freshets of tears, Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars testified at her treason trial today that when the war ended American GI's taunted her by predicting she would be hanged as a traitor.

The American-born defendant ended her direct testimony with renewed protestations that despite her Nazi radio broadcasts she never meant to aid the enemy.

Under cross-examination, she acknowledged that she preferred staying with her German lover in Germany to being rescued by American troops.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. brought this out in asking Miss Gillars why she did not hide out in Paris in August, 1944, to await United States troops then racing toward the French capital.

Miss Gillars replied that the reason she did not attempt to escape her German masters was because she wanted to remain with Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, a Nazi radio official, now dead.

Miss Gillars had previously described Koischwitz, a one-time professor at Hunter College, New York, as "my destiny" and said she would never have been brought to trial for treason except for her love for him.

An early end to the trial, now in its sixth week, was indicated as Mr. Kelley said he would not require much time to cross-examine Miss Gillars.

The 48-year-old defendant has been on the stand five days, telling her life story. Her eyes filled with tears as she told of being interviewed by a reporter for the United States Army newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, after her arrest in March, 1946.

She said he told her:

"We're looking forward to your hanging. It'll be a field day in Washington."

Then, sobbing, she told of complaining about losing a handbag in prison camp, and said the attendant asked:

"What are you worrying about? You're going to be hanged anyway."

Mr. Kelley questioned Miss Gillars closely on her testimony that her American passport was "snatched" by a United States vice consul in Berlin when she went to have it renewed in 1941, a few months before this country entered the war.

Miss Gillars has contended that she could not return to the United States because her passport had been taken away.

Mr. Kelley insisted that she had another passport, issued earlier, throughout her stay in Germany. To this, Miss Gillars replied that the other passport had been "canceled."

Mr. Kelley then introduced an affidavit signed by Miss Gillars showing that she asked for an extension of time so she could stay in Berlin under the "snatched" passport.

F. B. I.
MAR 3 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

MAR 2 1949

Sally's Big Love To Get Icy Study

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The prosecution will try to show today that Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars was a stronger personality than the man she says persuaded her to broadcast for the Nazis.

Miss Gillars has told the jury in her treason trial that the late Prof. Mas Otto Koischwitz forced her through love to become a Nazi propagandist.

Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. said he would try to prove through cross-examination of the American-born defendant that Koischwitz was not the dynamic personality she claimed. Miss Gillars has protested that the relationship was not "a love affair—because that phrase carriers connotations which are not applicable in this case."

During four days of testimony, the 48-year-old defendant has expressed her love for Koischwitz in melodramatic terms. She said she would have died for him, that he meant more to her than anything in the world, and that he was her destiny.

F. B. I.
MAR 2 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

b7E

MAR 2 1949

FBI ALBANY 3-3-49 3-54 PM VA

SAC, NYC U R G E N T

b6
b7C

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, TREASON. REURTEL TODAY. [redacted]

WHOSE PROFESSIONAL NAME IS [redacted] WHO IS [redacted]

[redacted] DEPARTED [redacted] SEVERAL DAYS AGO FOR [redacted]

[redacted] ADDRESS AND PURPOSE OF TRAVEL UNKNOWN. BELIEVED

SHE MAY RETURN TO [redacted] OVER COMING WEEKEND. USE SOURCES AVAILABLE

YOUR OFFICE TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW. IF UNA LE TO LOCATE ADVISE. RUC.

CORNELIUS

END

OK FBI NYC DB

[redacted]

MAR 3 1949

b7E

[redacted]

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, New York
March 3, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND PHILADELPHIA (URGENT)

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. RE NY TELS MARCH SECOND AND THIRD, FORTY NINE AND PHILADELPHIA TEL MARCH THIRD, FORTY NINE. [redacted] [redacted] ADVISED HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SPOKEN TO SUBJECT. [redacted] [redacted] NYC ADVISED HE WAS FORMERLY WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS BUT IS NOW RETIRED. HE NEVER SPOKE TO SUBJECT IN BERLIN AND DOES NOT BELIEVE HE EVER SAW HER THERE. [redacted] NYC, [redacted] [redacted] PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED, ADVISED HE WAS [redacted] IN BERLIN UNTIL [redacted] RELIEVED BY [redacted] [redacted] WHOSE WHEREABOUTS HE DOES NOT KNOW. [redacted] LEFT GERMANY IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTY ONE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] ON REINTERVIEW, ADVISED HE WAS BROADCASTING FROM BERLIN [redacted] [redacted] FOR CBS. [redacted] HE WAS ALSO WORKING FOR [redacted] HE LEFT THAT COUNTRY IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTY ONE. [redacted] ASSOCIATE EDITOR, READERS' DIGEST, PLEASANTVILLE, NY, ADVISED THAT LAST ADDRESS SHE HAD FOR [redacted] WAS [redacted] [redacted] NYC. [redacted] AT THAT ADDRESS, INFORMED THAT [redacted] HAS NOT RESIDED HERE FOR THE PAST FIVE TO SIX YEARS AND SHE DID NOT KNOW HIS WHEREABOUTS. THE BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE OF THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN NY INFORMED THEY HAD NO INFORMATION REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF

b6
b7C
b7E

JTG:DES
[redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1635 M Per _____

[redacted]

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, New York
March 3, 1949

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b6
b7C

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, AND PHILADELPHIA (URGENT)

[redacted] SECRETARY TO [redacted] [redacted] NYC, ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAS BEEN IN [redacted] AS A FREE LANCE WRITER FOR ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF. SHE FURTHER STATED THAT [redacted] HAD VISITED THEIR OFFICE IN THE MORNING. CONTACT WAS ALSO MADE WITH [redacted] [redacted] LITERARY AGENTS IN NYC WHO ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAD BEEN DOWN THERE TODAY, AND THEY BELIEVED HE WAS RETURNING TO PHILADELPHIA TONIGHT. [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] CAN BE REACHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN PHILADELPHIA OR AT HIS HOME, [redacted] PA., TELEPHONE [redacted] PHILADELPHIA REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY POSSESS REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] ~~BUC.~~ [redacted] advised she does not know address [redacted] ~~SCHEIDT~~ [redacted] in Washington D.C. but he can be located through [redacted] Wash. D.C. or P. U.C.

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JTG:DES

[redacted]

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONF 3 STNS

WASH AND WFO 50 PHILA. 3 FROM NEW YORK 3 10-35P

DIRECTOR AND SACS URGENT

b6
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MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS., TREASON. RE NY TELS MARCH SECOND AND THIRD, FORTYNINE AND PHILA. TEL MARCH THIRD, FORTYNINE. [redacted] ADVISED HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER HAVING SPOKEN TO SUBJECT. [redacted] NYC ADVISED HE WAS FORMERLY WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS BUT IS NOW RETIRED. HE NEVER SPOKE TO SUBJECT IN BERLIN AND DOES NOT BELIEVE HE EVER SAW HER THERE. [redacted] NYC, [redacted] PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED, ADVISED HE WAS [redacted] IN [redacted] UNTIL [redacted] WHEN HE WAS RELIEVED BY [redacted] WHOSE WHEREABOUTS HE DOES NOT KNOW. [redacted] LEFT GERMANY IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN FORTYONE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] ON REINTERVIEW, ADVISED HE WAS BROADCASTING FROM BERLIN [redacted] FOR CBS. [redacted] HE WAS ALSO WORKING FOR [redacted] HE LEFT THAT COUNTRY IN APRIL, NINETEEN FORTYONE. [redacted] ASSOCIATE EDITOR, READERS DIGEST, PLEASANTVILLE, NY,

END OF PAGE ONE

b7E

[redacted]

ADVISED THAT LAST ADDRESS SHE HAD FOR [redacted] WAS [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] NYC. [redacted] AT THAT ADDRESS, INFORMED THAT [redacted] HAS NOT RESIDED HERE FOR THE PAST FIVE TO SIX YEARS AND SHE DID NOT KNOW HIS WHEREABOUTS. THE BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE OF THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN NY INFORMED THEY HAD NO INFORMATION REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] [redacted] SECRETARY TO [redacted] LITERARY AGENTS, NYC, ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAS BEEN IN [redacted] AS A FREE LANCE WRITER FOR ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF. SHE FURTHER STATED THAT [redacted] HAD VISITED THEIR OFFICE IN THE MORNING. CONTACT WAS ALSO MADE WITH [redacted] LITERARY AGENTS IN NYC WHO ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAD BEEN DOWN THERE TODAY, AND THEY BELIEVED HE WAS RETURNING TO PHILA. TONIGHT. [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] CAN BE REACHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN PHILA. OR AT HIS HOME, [redacted] PA., TELEPHONE [redacted] PHILA. REQUESTED TO CONTACT [redacted] FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY POSSESS REGARDING WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted]

END OF PAGE TWO

b6
b7C

PAGE THREE

[redacted] ADVISED SHE DOES NOT KNOW

ADDRESS OF [redacted] IN WASHINGTON D.C. BUT HE

CAN BE LOCATED THROUGH [redacted] WASHINGTON D.C. RUC.

SCHEIDT

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FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, N.Y.
March 3, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU, WASHINGTON FIELD, PORTLAND

b6
b7C
b7D

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN GERMANY IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE, WAS LAST KNOWN BY HER TO BE IN [redacted] ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO NEWS CASTING ON RADIO. IF LOCATED THROUGH CONTACTS AND SOURCES AVAILABLE TO [redacted] OFFICE [redacted] SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING FOLLOWING FACTS. [redacted]

[redacted]

WHEN AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE BEING URGED TO LEAVE [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] SHOULD BE QUESTIONED REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE INCIDENT. LEAD SHOULD BE GIVEN PREFERRED, EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION INASMUCH AS TRIAL IN WASHINGTON ENDS FRIDAY. SUTEL BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD.

SCHEIDT

b7E

JTG:MCF

[redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:20 AM Per _____

[redacted]

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 16 X 4 1-20 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

b6
b7C
b7D

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. [redacted] [redacted], ADVISED THAT [redacted] CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN GERMANY IN NINETEEN FORTYONE, WAS LAST KNOWN BY HER TO BE IN [redacted] ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO NEWS CASTING ON RADIO. IF LOCATED THROUGH CONTACTS AND SOURCES AVAILABLE TO [redacted] OFFICE [redacted] SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING FOLLOWING FACTS. [redacted] WHEN AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE BEING URGED TO LEAVE [redacted]

[redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

[redacted]

b7E

b6
b7C
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PAGE TWO

[redacted]

SHOULD BE QUESTIONED REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE INCIDENT. LEAD SHOULD BE GIVEN PREFERRED, EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION INASMUCH AS TRIAL IN WASHINGTON ENDS FRIDAY. SUTEL BUREAU AND WFO.

SCHEIDT

[redacted] ADVISED

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WA HFC PH

PH GA

FD-86

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 3, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PHILADELPHIA URGENT

WFO

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. CONTACT SATURDAY EVENING POST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] b6 b7C b7D [redacted] FOR SATURDAY EVENING POST. [redacted] IS DESIRED FOR INTERVIEW IN CONNECTION WITH PENDING TRIAL AGAINST SUBJECT IN WASHINGTON WHICH WILL END FRIDAY. IN THE EVENT [redacted] IS LOCATED HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FACTS, OR IF NOT WITHIN YOUR DIVISION, INSTRUCT OFFICE WHERE [redacted] CAN BE FOUND TO INTERVIEW HIM CONCERNING THESE FACTS. [redacted] WHEN AMERICANS IN GERMANY WERE BEING URGED TO LEAVE [redacted]

JTG:NJG [redacted]

[redacted] b7E

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:26 M Per

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JTG:NJG [redacted] b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

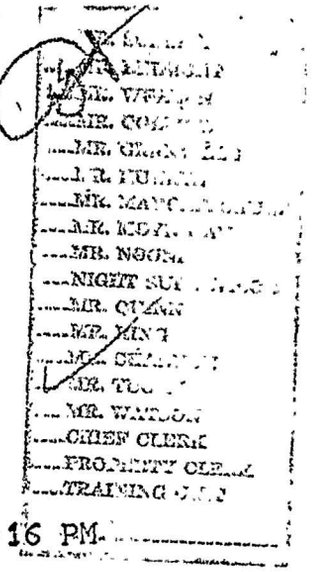
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 3, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PHILADELPHIA URGENT

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D WAS ONE OF A NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN AT THAT TIME AND SHOULD BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE INCIDENT. THIS LEAD SHOULD BE GIVEN PREFERRED AND EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION. SUTEL BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD.

SCHEIDT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



WASHINGTON AND WFO 9 NEW YORK 3 FROM PHILA 3-3-49 1-16 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS.....URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. RENYTEL MARCH THIRD LAST b6 b7c

REQUESTING PHILA TO CONTACT SATURDAY EVENING POST AND LOCATE [redacted]

[redacted] SATURDAY

EVENING POST, ADVISES THAT [redacted] COULD BE LOCATED THROUGH

HIS LITERARY AGENT, [redacted]

NEW YORK CITY, [redacted] ALSO SAID THAT [redacted] ASSOCIATE EDITOR,

SATURDAY EVENING POST, NOW STOPPING IN NEW YORK CITY, MAY KNOW PRESENT

WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] CAN BE LOCATED THROUGH [redacted]

[redacted] RUC.

BOARDMAN b7E

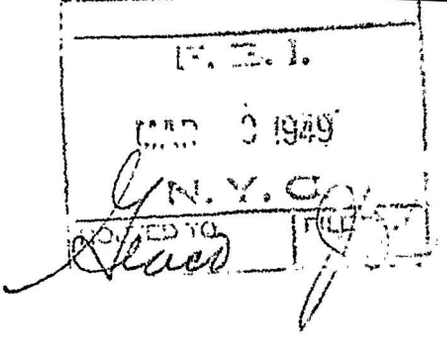
END

WA PH R 9 OK WA

NY PH R3 NY

DISC

[redacted]



FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b6
b7C
b7D

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 4, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU WASHINGTON FIELD (URGENT)

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS, TREASON. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED [redacted] READ AN ARTICLE DESCRIBING TESTIMONY OF

[redacted] ADVISED

THAT SHE BELIEVES [redacted]

[redacted] THIS

OFFICE INTENDS TO INTERVIEW [redacted] IN CONNECTION WITH

ADDITIONAL INFO SHE STATES SHE MAY HAVE RE [redacted] THIS INFO BEING CALLED

TO YOUR ATTENTION IN VIEW OF [redacted]

[redacted]

SCHEIDT

JTG:BKB

[redacted]

b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted]

Axis Sally Refuses To Discuss Romance

Question Is Withdrawn; She Completes Testimony

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Mildred E. Gillars, forty-eight, completed today the testimony she hopes will save her from a treason conviction as the result of her broadcasts from Germany during the war as "Axis Sally."

In her final appearance on the witness stand she alternately sobbed and bristled defiance. It was her sixth day on the stand. The trial is in the sixth week.

Pale and taut, she refused to answer questions indirectly involving her romance with a Nazi official, Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, whom she had previously described as "my destiny." A showdown was averted when Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. withdrew the question, which involved her relations with Koischwitz, a former Hunter College professor, now dead, and his family.

The exchange that led up to the United States District courtroom incident follows:

Mr. Kelley: "Isn't it a fact that when you and Professor Koischwitz declared your love for each other his wife was pregnant and bearing his fourth child?"

Miss Gillars: "I found out about it the day before the child was born."

Mr. Kelley: "You knew he was married?"

Miss Gillars: "Is that the only kind of attack you have, Mr. Kelley?"

F.B.I.
N.Y.
ROUTED TO

b7E

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
DATE MAR 3 1949

'AXIS SALLY' DROPS TEARS FOR DEFIANCE

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars turned from tears to bristling defiance at her treason trial today, angrily resisting prosecution attempts to probe deeper into her love life in wartime Germany.

The trial, now midway in its sixth week, appeared to be drawing toward the end as Miss Gillars stepped down from the stand after six days of direct testimony and cross-examination.

Pale and taut, the American-born defendant refused to answer questions indirectly involving her romance with a Nazi radio official, Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, whom she had previously described as "my destiny."

When Federal Judge Edward M. Curran ordered her to answer, Miss Gillars threw back her chin and asked:

"And what happens if I refuse?

Patiently, Judge Curran told her:

"You must answer the question."

A showdown was averted when Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. withdrew the question, which involved her relations with Koischwitz, a former Hunter College, New York, professor, now dead, and his family.

Defense Counsel James J. Laughlin called Erwin Christiani, one of the defendant's former co-workers on the German radio.

Christiani said that shortly before the United States entered the war Miss Gillars told him "she loved America and wanted to go home. On the other side, she said she loved her work in Germany and people had told her she was very good."

Mr. Laughlin asked Christiani whether Miss Gillars "could have stopped broadcasting for the Germans."

"No," the witness said, "she couldn't."

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
PAC.
TRAINING

F. B. I.
MAR 4 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

b7E

MAR 3 1949

Axis Sally's Treason Trial Nears End

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UP). —The treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars drew to a close today, and there was a possibility the case might go to the jury tomorrow.

Attorneys for the American-born defendant planned to call one or two more witnesses in a further attempt to bolster their contention that Miss Gillars was forced to make propaganda broadcasts for Germany during the war.

Chief defense counsel James J. Laughlin said he hoped to question Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, who once was Miss Gillars' superior on the Nazi radio.

SAC
ASAC
ASAC 2
SUPV.
SEC. 2
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SEC 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
OMIT
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
UNIT

F. B. I.
MAR 4 1949
N. Y.
ROUTED TO

b7E

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal American
DATE MAR 3 1949

Axis Sally's Trial Nears the Jury

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars drew to a close today, and there was a possibility the case might go to the jury tomorrow.

Attorneys for the American-born defendant planned to call one or two more witnesses in a further attempt to bolster their contention that Miss Gillars was forced to make propaganda broadcasts for Germany during the war.

Chief defense counsel James J. Laughlin said he hoped to question Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, who once was Miss Gillars' superior on the Nazi radio. He is reportedly en route here from Germany.

Schmidt-Hansen is the fifth defense witness being brought here at government expense. Miss Gillars told the court she could not afford to pay witness costs.

Mr. Laughlin said he also had called Donald Francis McMahon of Mt. Rainier, Md., a World War II veteran, to dispute testimony of reported Nazi brutality at the Stalag IV B prison camp.

F. B. I.
MAR 4 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

b7E

CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED MAR 3 1949

Sally's Trial Held Up For New Witness

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The treason trial of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was recessed today to await the arrival of a defense witness from Germany.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran excused the jury until tomorrow.

The witness coming from Germany is Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, a one-time Nazi radio official. He will be the last to testify, the judge said. It is thought the case will reach the jury by Wednesday.

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TRANSMITTAL

F. B. I.
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

b7E

MAR 3 1949

Axis Sally Had Professor While His Wife Had a Baby

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Axis Sally today relinquished the witness stand after admitting that she and her "man of destiny," Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, were carrying on a love affair while his wife was pregnant with her fourth child.

The American-born woman, Mildred E. Gillars, also conceded that she and her lover were at the movies together in Berlin the night his wife gave birth to the baby.

Axis Sally defiantly refused to answer a prosecution question as to whether she had seen Professor Koischwitz's eldest daughter, Stella, anywhere outside of Berlin since the war's end.

Despite repeated orders from Federal Judge Edward Curran to answer the question, she tearfully refused. Treason trial Prosecutor John Kelley Jr. then withdrew the question.

She also conceded that at the end of the war she had the German police issue her a false identity card in the name of Barbara Mome.

F. B. I.
MAR 4 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO
FILE

b7E

CLIPPING FROM (NEWSPAPER)
N. Y. News
DATED MAR 3 1949

Sally to Rest Case On Ex-Boss' Story

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Attorneys for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars may rest their case today after questioning Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, her former boss on the Nazi radio.

The treason trial is expected to go to the jury next Wednesday.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran yesterday adjourned the trial until this afternoon after he was informed that Schmidt-Hansen's arrival here from Germany had been delayed.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin called Schmidt-Hansen in an effort to bolster Miss Gillars' story that she was forced by high-ranking Nazis to make propoganda broadcasts during the war. The government contends these broadcasts were deliberately treasonous.

Director
Asst. Director
A.D.A.G.
Sec. 2
Sec. 3
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Sec. 7
Sec. 8
Sec. 9
Sec. 10
N.
F.
Tele. Room

b7E

F. B. I.
MAR 7 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

N. Y. World Telegram
MAR 3 1949
DATED

Sally Witness Delayed by Fog

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The treason trial of Axis Sally ran into a 28-hour delay today when the final defense witness was grounded by weather in Newfoundland on a flight here from Germany.

The case is expected to reach the jury by Tuesday or Wednesday, culminating seven weeks of testimony by former GIs and German broadcasters who witnessed eight alleged overt acts of treason by American-born Mildred E. Gillars.

The final witness, Johannes Schmidt-Hansen was a high wartime Nazi boss of Miss Gillars in a Berlin broadcasting studio.

Her defense attorney has repeatedly refused to reveal who is paying his fees, except to say it is not the Government.

F. B. I.
MAR 7 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

b7E

N. Y. News
MAR 4 1949

'AXIS SALLY' JURORS HEAR LAST WITNESS

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Testimony in the six-week-old "Axis Sally" treason trial ended today. The final witness was Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, a former German radio official, who was on the stand only brief1.

Judge Edward M. Curran then recessed court until 11 A. M. on Monday, when prosecuting and de'ense attorneys will begin their final arguments to the jury. The jury is expected to get the case late Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mildred E. Gillars, born in Portland, Me., is on trial for making the "Axis Sally" broadcasts for Germany during the war.

Schmidt-Hansen was put on the witness stand by John M. Kelley Jr., the chief prosecutor, after Miss Gillars' attorney, James J. Laughlin, decided not to use him. He was flown here from Germany at Government expense at Mr. Laughlin's request.

Under Mr. Kelley's questioning, Schmidt-Hansen said he had no recollection of requiring Miss Gillars to give him a statement affirming loyalty to Germany. She had testified that he did.

However, Schmidt-Hansen said he thought it was a matter of routine to require such an oath of an alien working for the German radio.

SAC
ASAC
ASAC
SUP. 1
SUP. 2
SUP. 3
SUP. 4
SUP. 5
SUP. 6

F. B. I.
MAR 8 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
MAR 5 1949

b7E

Axis Sally Tagged On Love and Loyalty.

By Charles O'Connor.

Axis Sally's reply to her attorney, James J. Laughlin, is somewhat in keeping the pretty, though evasive, words she used in her wartime broadcasts.

Asked, "Have you always loved the United States?" the defendant replied: "That is quite beyond a question of doubt. Anyone who knows me can testify to that."

Who, may I ask, knows the defendant better than the thousands of GIs who listened to her preach those kindly words about how the German army was going to beat our boys to a pulp if they didn't go right home to their sweethearts who were being threatened with dishonor by the men back in the States? If there are any who believe Miss Gillars loved her country, in view of her war record, let them come forward and testify. The word of Axis Sally as to her own love or loyalty has proven to be not good enough. The only thing established beyond a question of a doubt is that Axis Sally loved Mildred E. Gillars.

Jackson Heights, L. I.

SAC
ASAC
ASAC 2
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SUPERVISOR
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

F. B. I.
MAR 8 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

World Telegram
MAR 5 1949

b7E

Star ~~Witness~~ Is Dropped By Axis Sally's Defense

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—A star defense witness, flown here from Germany, was rejected by defense counsel today as the six-week-old "Axis Sally" treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars drew near the end.

Final arguments will begin Monday. The case is expected to go to the jury Tuesday or Wednesday. The forty-eight-year-old defendant, if convicted, faces a possible sentence of death.

The last witness, Johannes Schmidt-Hansen, a war-time Nazi radio official, had been billed by James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, to support Miss Gillars's contention that she broadcast for the Germans only in fear of her life.

However, in a bench conference, Mr. Laughlin protested to Judge Edward M. Curran that his "star witness" had been taken to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and required to sign a statement before Mr. Laughlin was permitted to see him this morning. As a result, he said, Schmidt-Hansen had lost all value as a defense witness.

John M. Kelley jr., chief prosecutor, then called Schmidt-Hansen to question him on Miss Gillars's testimony that she had been forced to take a ~~war-time~~ oath of allegiance to Germany. Schmidt-Hansen said he had no recollection of any such incident.

F. B. I.
MAR 8 19[illegible]
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO | FILE

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATED MAR 5 1949

b7E

Ally of ~~Sally~~ Turns on Her In Testimony

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 4.—A delayed German witness, on whom Axis Sally depended for proof that she broadcast Nazi propaganda during the war "in order to keep alive," testified against her today.

Johannes Schmidt-Hansen was brought here at government expense on the demand of the American-born woman's attorneys to support her contention that she was forced to sign an oath of allegiance to Germany after Pearl Harbor.

Suffers Rebuff.

But Schmidt-Hansen denied having any recollection of such an incident. He also flatly denied that he had ever asked Mildred E. Gillars (Axis Sally) to broadcast from a clandestine station in the Black Forest.

Miss Gillars had claimed that she refused Schmidt-Hansen's offer even though it would have made her the star broadcaster in Germany.

"Do you deny that you talked with Miss Gillars in front of a Mr. Dietzer about such an assignment?" Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin prodded angrily during cross-examination.

"I deny it," Schmidt-Hansen responded, unruffled.

The Government will begin its closing arguments on Monday and Miss Gillars' fate is expected to lie in the hands of the jury of seven men and five women by Wednesday. If convicted, she faces a maximum sentence of death.

F. B. I.
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

News
MAR 5 1949

b7E

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 9, 1949

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU AND WASH. FIELD. URGENT

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, WAS. TREASON. RE MY TEL MARCH THREE LAST, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] WERE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO [redacted] THE BASIS

OF THEIR COMPLAINT THERE WAS AN ARTICLE [redacted]

[redacted] ALLEGATION THAT [redacted]

JTG:mxm [redacted]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____ b7E

[redacted]

FD-86

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

Page Two

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] FURTHER

INFORMATION REGARDING [redacted]

[redacted] CLAIM THAT AT PRESENT TIME [redacted] IT SHOULD BE POINTED

OUT THAT [redacted]

NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW YORK OFFICE. RUC.

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Special Agent in Charge

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MAR 9 1945

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FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW YORK OFFICE. RUC.

SCHEIDT

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'Axis Sally' Is Excoriated

Prosecutor Says She Sold Out to Germans, Thinking She Was on Winning Side.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars heard herself denounced today as a selfish woman who put her ambitions ahead of her country's welfare.

This description came from John M. Kelley Jr., chief Government prosecutor in the treason trial of the 48-year-old Maine-born woman. The case in the United States District Court is now in the stage of final argument.

Kelley told the ury that Miss Gillars, who made radio broadcasts for the Germans during the war, thought she was on the winning side, and all she cared about was her own selfish fame.

Kelley recalled that in one broadcast Miss Gillars described the sufferings of an American flyer before his death. He went on:

"In God's name, what can excuse that? Only one thing—treason. The Germans wanted her to say that. She sold out to them and she said it for them."

He said it was "cruelty if I ever listened to it—she got a sadistic joy out of it."

Kelley said the purpose of Miss Gillars's broadcasts was clear—

"The purpose was to divide us, to weaken our effort to fight the war."

Kelley called her broadcasts "rotten, stinking propaganda," and added:

"She damned President Franklin D. Roosevelt until she was blue in the face. Then she tells us she was on the German side because it's the gentile side. She even said that the war made Hitler unhappy. . . .

"But she damned President Roosevelt, Churchill and all the Jews."

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F. B. I.
MAR 9 1940
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
MAR 7 1940

Lawyers Finishing Axis Sally Case

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars enters the final stage today with attorneys scheduled to sum up evidence.

Miss Gillars, American-born, is on trial as a result of her wartime broadcasts for the Nazi radio. If convicted, she faces a possible death penalty.

Special Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. was ready to review three weeks of testimony by witnesses he called to support his case against the 48-year-old defendant. After that, James J. Laughlin, chief defense attorney, was to summarize Miss Gillars' contention that she loved the United States but was forced under threat of death to broadcast Nazi propaganda. Mr. Kelley will offer his rebuttal, and then, probably on Wednesday, the case will go to the jury.

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MAR 9 1949
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N. Y. World Telegram
MAR 7 1949

b7E

CALLS 'AXIS SALLY' MALIGNED WOMAN

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—The defense pleaded today for the acquittal of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars as a woman who has been unjustly maligned all over the world.

James J. Laughin, the Maine-born treason defendant's attorney, told the jury that Miss Gillars broadcast for the wartime German radio under coercion and enemy compulsion.

He insisted that she never intended to betray this country, saying: "There is no evidence that the broadcasts were harmful to this country or that they tended to undermine the morale of the armed forces."

Describing Miss Gillars as "a poor defenseless woman," Laughlin said she underwent privations and hardships after her arrest in Germany. "The only way you can repudiate such tyranny is to acquit this defendant," he shouted.

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MAR 10 1949
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N. Y. Mirror
MAR 8 1949
DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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'AXIS SALLY' ASSAILED AS 'SADISTIC TRAITOR'

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Government today denounced Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars as a traitor who broadcast "rotten propaganda" for wartime Germany and got a "sadistic joy" out of it.

"She sold out to them," John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, told a Federal court jury. "She thought she was on the winning side, and all she cared about was her own selfish fame."

But the defense counsel, James J. Laughlin, beginning his summation after the Government lawyer had finished, insisted that Miss Gillars broadcast for the Nazi radio only because she feared for her life if she refused to do so.

Mr. Laughlin said that the Government had relied heavily on the testimony of former Nazi radio officials, and he added:

"A German Nazi is unworthy of belief, yet Mr. Kelley wants you to convict this defendant, a citizen of the United States, on their testimony."

Mr. Kelley's scornful summation came as the dramatic treason trial, now in its seventh week, moved into the final stages. The case is expected to reach the jury late tomorrow or Wednesday.

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MAR 10 1949
N. Y. C.
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N. Y. Times
DATE: MAR 8 1949

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~~Axis~~ Sally's Trial May End Today

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP). —Defense and prosecuting attorneys were scheduled to complete their arguments today at the six-week-old treason trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars.

The case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow after Federal Judge Edward M. Curran delivers his instructions.

The Maine-born defendant has been accused by the Government of deliberately trying to undermine the U. S. war effort in her propaganda broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

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MAR 10 1949
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FROM THE
Journal American
DATED MAR 8. 1949
PAGE

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Sum Up Sally: Sold? Sold Out?

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D.C., March 7.—Axis Sally today listened quietly as the defense attorney compared her to Christ before Pontius Pilate and the prosecutor called her "as unholy a traitor as I've ever seen."

Summing up the Government's charges in the six-week treason trial of American-born Mildred E. Gillars, prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. described her as a woman of "rotten conscience" who "drank her fill from the Nazi cup."

"She is a selfish woman who thought only of her ambitions and her love affairs; she sold herself to the Nazis," he told the jury of seven men and five women.

Describing the prosecution of Christ by Pilate, Sally's attorney, James J. Laughlin, intimated that the Department of Justice would seize eagerly on any Nazi witnesses who were willing to "sell-out" in exchange for witness fees.

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MAR 10 1949
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NEWS
DATED MAR 8 1949

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Axis Sally's Case Nearing Jury

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Defense and prosecuting attorneys were scheduled to complete their arguments today at the six-week-old treason trial of Mildred (Axis) Sally) Gillars.

The case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow after Federal Judge Edward M. Curran delivers his instructions.

The Maine-born defendant has been accused of trying to undermine the U.S. war effort in her propaganda broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

During the trial, Miss Gillars has said she made these broadcasts because of her love for Max Otto Koischwitz, former professor at Hunter College in New York. She insisted she never intended to betray her country.

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MAR 10 1949
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World Telegram
MAR 8 1949

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AXIS SALLY'S FATE PLACED IN HANDS OF FEDERAL JURY

Judge Rules Broadcaster for Nazis Is Still U. S. Citizen.

Washington, March 9. (A. P.).—The Axis Sally treason case went to the jury in Federal District Court at 12:03 P. M. today. The jury of seven men and five women retired to deliberate after listening to an outline of the evidence and instructions on points of law from Judge Edward M. Curran, who advised them to "weigh the evidence dispassionately."

The trial of Mildred E. Gillars, 48, whose broadcasts for the German radio during the war became known as the Axis Sally program began January 24. She faces a posible death penalty if convicted.

Detailed Instruction Given.

Curran instructed the jurors in detail on the question of "coercion, compulsion and necessity." The defense has contended that Miss Gillars did propaganda work for the Nazis only because she was compelled to. Curran told the jurors that "coercion, compudsion and necessity" could not be used as an excuse for treasonable acts unless under a "well grounded apprehension of immediate death or great bodily harm."

He said the fact that Miss Gillars was in love with the late Prof. Max Otto Koischwitz and that he was in love with her was not a sufficient excuse in this connection.

"And a fear that she might be sent to a concentration camp is not sufficient," the judge stated.

Citizenship Upheld.

Curran ruled that Miss Gillars was an American citizen and owed allegiance to this country at the time she broadcast for the Germans. He recalled that Miss Gillars had signed a stipulation acknowledging that she was an American citizen at all times.

The judge explained that the fact that her passport was taken up by a United States vice-counsel in Berlin in 1940 was not sufficient to show she lost her American citizenship.

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MAR 11 1949
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DATED MAR 9 1949

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Axis Sally's Case Ready for Jury

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A federal judge prepared today to hand the fate of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars over to the jury which has heard the evidence in her treason trial.

Final defense and prosecution arguments ended yesterday, Judge Edward M. Curran said he would begin his instructions to the jury of seven men and five women today.

Maximum penalty on conviction would be death in the electric chair—and John M. Kelley Jr., chief prosecutor, yesterday urged the panel to find Miss Gillars guilty of charges she had betrayed her country by broadcasting for Nazi Germany.

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MAR 11 1949
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N. Y. World Telegram
DATED MAR 9 1949

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'Axis Sally' Defense Denies Citizenship

Says Oath as Nazi Freed Her From Treason Guilt

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP). —The treason trial of Mildred E. Gillars ended today with a surprise defense plea. Her lawyer, James J. Laughlin, contended that her alleged oath of allegiance to Germany automatically freed the Maine-borne defendant from guilt as a betrayer of the United States.

The government and defense rested their cases in the six-weeks-long trial. Federal prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. asked a guilty verdict for the forty-eight-year-old woman charged with helping the Nazis by broadcasting for them during the war. She used the pseudonym "Axis Sally." The case will go to a jury of seven men and five women tomorrow. If they find her guilty she faces a possible death penalty.

Miss Gillars had said on the witness stand that she was required to take an oath of allegiance to Germany shortly after Pearl Harbor "in order to live" and keep her Nazi radio job. Mr. Laughlin contended today that taking the oath amounted to an "act of expatriation" from the United States. Under the Constitution, only an American citizen can be charged with treason.

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MAR 11 1949
N. Y. C.
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Herald Tribune
DATE: MAR 9 1949

b7E

Axis Sally Case Goes to Jury; Could Get Life

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A Federal court jury of seven men and five women today began deliberating the fate of Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars, 48, American-born woman accused of treason.

The case went to the jury at 12:03 p. m. (N. Y. time) after Judge Edward M. Curran delivered a two-hour charge to the jurors.

Miss Gillars, who broadcast Nazi propaganda over the wartime German radio, faces a possible death sentence or a long prison term if found guilty.

'GIVE HER HER DUE.'

Curran told the jury to "give to this defendant her due," returning a guilty or not guilty on the basis of the eight treasonable acts charged against her by the Government.

The judge's charge and retirement of the jury marked the end of the trial which began six and one-half weeks ago.

The judge dashed defense hopes of obtaining an acquittal on the basis of Miss Gillars' claim that she signed an "oath of allegiance" to Germany by ruling that the oath she described was too indefinite to cancel her American citizenship.

Curran instructed the jurors that they must be convinced she was in "well-grounded apprehension of death or serious bodily injury" at all times when she committed the acts charged in order to support an acquittal on the basis of compulsion.

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MAR 11 1940
N. Y. C.
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Journal-Courier
MAR 9 1940

b7E

'Sally' to Learn Her Fate Today

By CHARLES B. SEIB
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The "Axis Sally" treason trial goes to the jury today with every prospect of a verdict before nightfall.

"Sally"—48-year-old Mildred E. Gillars—faces a death sentence or a long prison term if found guilty of the Government's charge that she betrayed her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda during the war.

Justice Edward M. Curran was scheduled to deliver a two-hour charge to the jurors this morning, after which the seven men and five women were to begin their deliberations.

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N. Y. Journal American
DATED MAR 9 1949

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SURPRISE PLEA ENDS 'AXIS SALLY'S' TRIAL

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UP)—The treason trial of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars ended today with a surprise defense plea. Her lawyer, James J. Laughlin, maintained that her alleged oath of allegiance to Germany automatically had freed the Maine-born defendant from guilt as a betrayer of the United States.

The Government and the defense rested their cases. The trial had been on for six weeks. The Federal prosecutor, John M. Kelley Jr., asked a guilty verdict for the 48-year-old woman who is charged with helping the Nazis by broadcasting over the radio for them during the war.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran will put the case in the hands of a jury of seven men and five women tomorrow. If they find the defendant guilty, she faces a possible death penalty.

Miss Gillars, on the witness stand, said that she was required to take an oath of allegiance to Germany after the Pearl Harbor attack "in order to live" and keep her Nazi radio job.

Mr. Laughlin contended today that taking of the oath amounted to an "act of expatriation" from the United States. Under the Constitution only an American citizen can be charged with treason.

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MAR 11 1949
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N. Y. Times
DATED MAR 9 1949

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Trial Over, Sally's Case Nears Jury

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) —Prosecuting and defense lawyers today finished their pleas for conviction and acquittal of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, accused of treason.

Federal Judge Curran will begin his instructions to the jury at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

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Axis Sally Fate Up to Jury Now

Washington, Mar. 9 (AP) — A Federal judge prepared today to hand the fate of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars over to the jury.

Final defense and prosecution arguments in her treason trial ended yesterday. Judge Edward M. Curran said he will instruct the jury of seven men and five women today.

Maximum penalty would be death in the electric chair. Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr. yesterday urged the panel to find Miss Gillars guilty of charges she had betrayed her country by broadcasting for Nazi Germany.

In a five-hour plea, Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin insisted she had acted under "coercion."

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N. Y. Post Home News
MAR 9 1949

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Axis Sally Fate Weighed Today

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Final arguments in the Axis Sally treason trial ended today after the prosecution charged that the American-born woman deliberately chose to remain in Germany and aid the Nazi cause in its war against her native land.

The fate of the silver-haired, 48-year-old native of Portland, Maine goes to the seven man-five woman jury tomorrow noon after final instructions from Federal Judge Edward M. Curran. If convicted she is liable to the death penalty.

Defense Attorney J. J. Laughlin, in his five-hour final argument, said Miss Gillars had taken an oath which amounted to an "act of expatriation" and made her innocent of treason.

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News
MAR 9 1949

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Stymied Jury Still Studies Sally's Fate

Defendant Reported Confident After 10½-Hour Deadlock

BULLETIN.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A deadlocked federal court jury resumed deliberating today whether Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars is guilty or innocent of treason.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Deadlocked after 10½ hours, a federal jury today resumes its examination of evidence in the trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, charged with treason.

If convicted, the siren of the Nazi radio faces a sentence ranging from five years imprisonment to death. But the United States never has executed a traitor in peacetime.

Members of the jury spent the night in a hotel. They were to re-

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Known for QUALITY, LAST and EXPERT FIT for more than a quarter century, will give your child the soothing foot comfort and support necessary for a happy baby and healthy feet.

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INDIAN WALK SHOES

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WASHINGTON, March 10.—Deadlocked after 10½ hours, a federal jury today resumes its examination of evidence in the trial of Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, charged with treason.

If convicted, the siren of the Nazi radio faces a sentence ranging from five years imprisonment to death. But the United States never has executed a traitor in peacetime.

Members of the jury spent the night in a hotel. They were to return to court to continue weighing the evidence.

Locked Up for Night.

At 10:32 last night, the foreman of the jury told a deputy marshal that the seven men and five women had been unable to agree. They were then locked up for the night on instructions of Federal Judge Edward M. Curran.

Miss Gillars, who had been waiting in the courthouse cell block on the floor below the jury room, was returned to the district jail for the night.

Just before deliberations ended for the night, the defendant's brother-in-law, Edward Reid Herrick, whom she has never met, arrived from Conneaut, Ohio. He was unable to see her, however, because of a ban on night visitors. Mr. Herrick's wife, Edna, a half-sister of the defendant, has been with Miss Gillars throughout the trial.

Reports Prisoner Confident.

Mrs. Herrick said her sister remains confident of the outcome. Shortly after the jury retired at 12:03 p. m. yesterday, Miss Gillars had a steak dinner. Last night she asked only for a ham and egg sandwich.

The government maintained during the six-week trial that Miss Gillars willingly broadcast Nazi propaganda in an effort to undermine the morale of American GIs and their families. The 48-year-old defendant herself testified she was forced under threat of death to broadcast for the Germans.

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Herald-Tribune
MAR 10 1949

b7E

'Axis Sally's' Fate Goes to Jury; Panel Is Locked Up for Night

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto

Mildred E. Gillars leaving court accompanied by Federal marshal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The "Axis Sally" treason case went to the jury in United States District Court at 12:03 p. m. today, when the jury of seven men and five women retired to deliberate after listening to an outline of the evidence and instructions on points of law from Judge Edward M. Curran. If Mildred E. Gillars, forty-eight, whose broadcasts for the German radio during the war became known as the "Axis Sally Program," is convicted she faces a possible death penalty. By 10:35 p. m. the jury had been unable to reach a verdict and was locked up for the night in a hotel. At 3 p. m. the jury asked for a transcript of all the "Axis Sally"

(Continued on page 8, column 3)

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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
MAR 10 1949

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'Axis Sally'

(Continued from page one)

Broadcasts introduced in evidence. The transcript was provided. The jurors were taken to dinner at near a verdict. They returned an hour and forty-three minutes later.

The judge left the courthouse at 5:35 p. m. but left instructions he should be called if the jury wanted any advice on points of law or if it was ready to report.

Judge Curran turned the case over to the jury after admonishing them to "weigh the evidence dispassionately." He instructed the jury at length on defense claims that "coercion, compulsion and necessity" drove Miss Gillars to make the propaganda broadcasts from Germany during the war.

The defense has contended throughout that Miss Gillars did propaganda work for the Nazis only because she was compelled to.

These factors, Judge Curran said, could not be used as an excuse for treason unless the jury believed that Miss Gillars had suffered a well grounded fear of "immediate death or great bodily harm" if she refused to obey her German masters.

"And a fear that she might be sent to a concentration camp is not sufficient," Judge Curran added.

He also told the panel that defense claims that Miss Gillars fell under the "hypnotic influence" of the late Professor Max Otto Koischwitz, a Nazi radio official whom she tearfully described as "my destiny," was not a sufficient reason to justify a verdict of acquittal.

In her six days on the witness stand, Miss Gillars testified that she loved Professor Koischwitz, a onetime faculty member at Hunter College, New York, so much she would have died for him. But she also blamed him for switching her from broadcasting entertainment programs to mouthing Nazi propaganda and said she would never have been brought to trial if it had not been for him.

Judge Curran also told the jury that although Miss Gillars's United States passport was taken up by an American Vice-Consul in Berlin in 1940, it was not sufficient to show that she had lost her American citizenship. He recalled that Miss Gillars had signed a stipulation acknowledging she was an American citizen at all times.

"She did owe allegiance to the United States," he said.

Final defense and prosecution arguments ended yesterday with Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley jr. denouncing Miss Gillars as an "unholy traitor" and demanding a verdict of guilty.

Sally's love for her Nazi superior, Max Otto Koishwitz, former Hunter College professor, was not a justifiable excuse for committing the alleged crime of treason. Nor, he said, was the threat of being sent to a concentration camp sufficient grounds to excuse a person for betraying his country.

The judge also said, after re-

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

...ves to relatives as she leaves ...van after jury was locked up ...night.

Jury Out ...oes to Bed

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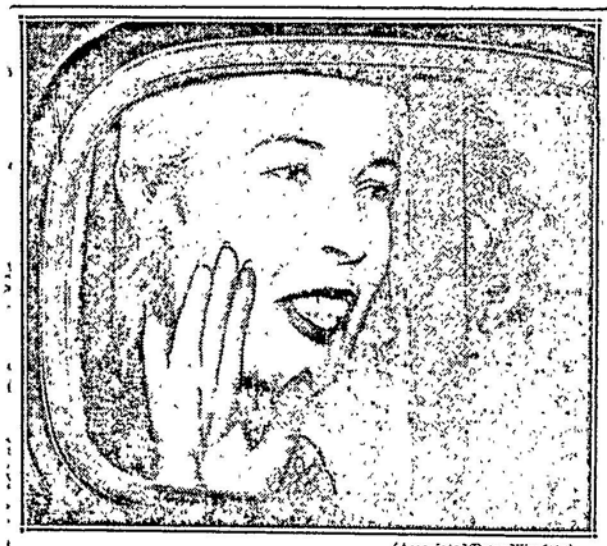

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars waves to relatives as she leaves Washington, D. C., court in police van after jury was locked up for the night.

Axis Sally Jury Out 10½ Hrs. Goes to Bed

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 9.—A jury of seven men and five women weighing the fate of Axis Sally on treason charges failed to reach a verdict after 10½ hours of deliberation and retired tonight.

The jury, which started deliberating at 12:03 P. M., will go back into session this morning. It interrupted its deliberations only for lunch and dinner.

Asked for Transcript.

The only sign of activity from the jury room had been a request to review a transcript of the propaganda broadcast made by the American-born woman for the Nazi radio during the war. It was on this ground that the treason trial against the woman, whose real name is Mildred E. Gillars, was brought.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran instructed the jury that it could return one of two verdicts—guilty or not guilty. If the defendant is found guilty the judge could sentence her to a maximum penalty of death or a minimum penalty of five years in prison.

"Oath" Held Too Vague.

In his instructions, Curran told the jury to disregard defense claims of an alleged oath of allegiance sworn by Miss Gillars to Nazi Germany shortly after Pearl Harbor. He said her testimony on the alleged oath was too vague to have constituted renunciation of her American citizenship.

Curran also told the jury that viewing the eight overt acts of treason with which Axis Sally is charged, that the jurors should return a verdict of not guilty if they entertain any reasonable doubt.

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JURY DEADLOCKED IN 'AXIS SALLY' CASE

7 Men and 5 Women Locked Up for Night After They Deliberate 10½ Hours

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9 — Jurors in the treason trial of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars were at least temporarily deadlocked tonight after ten and a half hours of deliberation.

At 10:32 P. M., Eastern standard time, the jurors knocked on the door of the jury room and informed Charles Ward, Chief Deputy Marshal, that they had been unable to reach a verdict.

Mr. Ward said he would take the jury to a hotel, where the members would be locked up for the night in accordance with the instructions of Federal Judge Edward M. Curran.

The seven men and five women jurors will be returned to the jury room between 9:30 and 10 A. M. tomorrow to resume deliberations.

They began deliberation of the fate of the Maine-born defendant at 12:03 P. M. They remained locked in the jury room throughout the day with the exception of a fifty-minute lunch period and one hour and forty-three minutes off for dinner.

Early in the afternoon they asked for and received a portfolio of the transcripts of twenty-two recordings that Miss Gillars allegedly made for the Nazi wartime radio.

Those recordings broadcast to American troops abroad and to their families here are the basis of the Government's case against Miss Gillars.

Miss Gillars waited for the verdict in the cell block in the basement of the Federal Court building.

Attorneys for both sides, more than a score of court attaches, newsmen and interested spectators waited in the partly darkened

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

F. B. I.
MAR 14 1949
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MAR 10 1949

JURY DEADLOCKED IN 'AXIS SALLY' CASE

Continued From Page 1

courthouse until they received word that there would be no verdict tonight.

If the silver-haired, 48-year-old defendant is found guilty, she faces a sentence ranging from five years in prison and a $10,000 fine to possible death. But the United States has never executed a traitor in peacetime.

The case went to the jury after Judge Curran dealt Miss Gillars' defense two blows.

In an hour-and-forty-minute charge he ordered the jurors to disregard the defense contention that she took an oath of allegiance to Germany and hence could not be accused of betraying the United States.

Judge Curran ruled that her testimony about the alleged oath was so vague and indefinite that it would have to be counted out, and that she was in fact a United States citizen and liable to the treason charge.

He also told the jury to rule out a defense plea that Miss Gillars acted under the compulsion of love for the late Max Otto Koischewitz, one-time Hunter (New York) College professor and her superior in the Nazi radio service.

The defense contended that Koischewitz held hypnotic power over her and forced her to make broadcasts urging American troops to lay down their arms.

"In order to excuse an act as committed under compulsion," Judge Curran said, "one must have acted under the well-grounded apprehension of imminent death or serious bodily harm.

"The testimony that she was in love is not enough to prove compulsion, nor is the claim that she feared she would be sent to a concentration camp."

Other Instructions Given

The jurist also said Miss Gillars "cannot avoid the consequences of the act by saying her motive was to save the United States from a Jewish or Communist state." That was another defense argument.

But he did say that the jury must be sure that the defendant actually meant to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

"If there is no intent to betray, there can be no treason," he emphasized.

During her six-week trial, Miss Gillars insisted tearfully that she never meant to harm the United States. She said she continued her broadcasts out of love for Koischewitz, the need to earn a living and fear of Nazi reprisals if she refused.

The slim defendant sat erect as the judge began his charge. But as she heard his words she slumped in her chair and clutched a handkerchief.

Miss Gillars was the fourth American who broadcast for the Nazis to be brought to trial for treason since the end of the war. Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler were convicted at Boston and sentenced to life imprisonment. Martin James Monti of Brooklyn pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-five years.

"Axis Sally" was given that nickname by American troops who heard her broadcast as "Midge" over the Berlin radio.

In a sultry voice, she broadcast what the Government called "sugar-coated propaganda pills" aimed at convincing United States soldiers they were fighting on the wrong side.

During the trial the prosecution played recordings of some of her broadcasts during which she called on the GI's in foxholes and invasion beaches to quit. In one she said the soldiers' sweethearts were "running around with the 4-F's back home."

Other broadcasts beamed to the United States gave graphic descriptions of wounds suffered by American soldiers, or portrayed the grim fate in store for invading troops if they landed on the Continent.

Other records contained diatribes against the late President Roosevelt, the British and the Jews, all of whom Miss Gillars blamed for "throwing us into this awful turmoil."

The one-time actress did not dispute that she had made the broadcasts, which were recorded by United States monitors. Some of the records were seized in Miss Gillars' apartment house in Germany after the war.

New York, a friendly city, invites all conventions to meet here. If you can help to bring a convention to New York City, please write to the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, 500 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Housekeeping Magazine is unauthorized and should be immediately reported to him at 959 Eighth Ave.

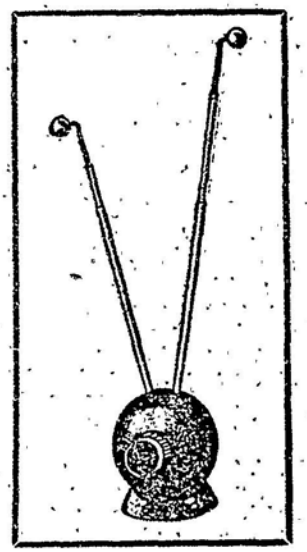
Haig said:

"We have had reports that in some isolated cases the March issue of Good Housekeeping is being sold for amounts over the cover price because of the unusual popularity of the 14-day miracle beauty plan appearing in the magazine.

"The beauty plan will be issued in booklet form within a short time at a cost of 25 cents and will be available at the home office.

"The entire supply of the March issue of Good Housekeeping, amounting to over three and one-quarter million copies, has been sold out. This is the greatest sale in the history of the publication."

The Mirror will pay for news tips. Call MU. 2-1000, Ex. 14.



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The Little Girls

The little girls sip scarlet cups,
As sounds, full shrill with danger
Shoot down through music, smoke, and hands
That grope against each stranger.
The little girls have eyes that glaze
And satin breath which bribes and begs
For other touch and new sensation
To edge toward shock along their legs.
The little girls have lips for blood,
Their scarlet cups to wound and fill.
The little girls cry out for night
To pluck out eyes, to kiss, to kill. —Dick Condon

Actress Estelle Winwood tells of the ingenue who was being rehearsed for an Ethel Barrymore play. She kept making suggestions such as: "Miss Barrymore, don't you think I should be standing near you instead of away upstage?" Or: "Miss Barrymore, don't you think it would be better for me to have a baby-spotlight here?" Or: "Miss Barrymore, in this scene don't you think I should make my entrance when you make yours?"

The star nodded in agreement three times and then, turning to the producer, intoned: "Clevah gel. Too bad she won't be here ahftah lunch!"

Mr. Bogart says "those high Hollywood salaries impress a lot of people."

He means the people who are getting them.

Over at El Borracho some Democrats were praising new Sec'y of Defense Louis Johnson. "His new job," someone said, "will be a cinch after what he went through last October."

"Meaning what?"

"He was in charge of digging up Truman campaign money!"

Item: "Truman leaves Washington 2nd time on vacation."

He prob'ly found out the cemeteries are crowded with people who thought the country couldn't get along without 'em.

A politico was defending the President's defense of Gen. Vaughan, who accepted a medal from dictator Peron.

"Truman's very loyal," said the defender. "He doesn't care what any of the colyumists think."

"If he's so loyal," sarcasm'd a colyumist, "why doesn't he care what FDR would have thought?"

Two political reporters this Summer will unveil a book to explain the fluke that elected Mr. Truman. They will show, they say—that contrary to political history—the President was carried to victory by Congressional and State Democratic candidates.

In N. Y. State, it appears, nearly 100,000 voters voted for others on the ticket but did not vote for either Truman or Dewey. The total popular vote was 48,680,416. Truman got 24,104,836.

A slight margin, but Truman failed to win the majority of the popular vote because most voters opposed or ignored him.

From the H-Trib sports page: "Ollie Sax of Kearney High was voted the outstanding performer as a result of his brilliant oratory in the 440-yard race."

Talked himself into it, by golly.

Gordon Jenkins, the "Manhattan Towers" composer, was telling Angel Lopez how to make out his income tax.

"It's very simple," said Gordon. "Just add up what you made last year plus 10% and send it all to Washington."

A big news story that eluded the papers took place in Chicago a few months ago. Remember Sewell Avery, the business giant who got on all front pages when two soldiers carried him (in his chair) out of his office bldg.? He had defied a gov't order.

It was ex-Attorney-General Francis Biddle who gave the order to expel him. When Chicagoans gave a luncheon for Biddle they invited Avery, who sent this memo: "Mr. Biddle did more than anyone to put me on the map. I wish I could be there to tell him to his face."

The other night Mr. Biddle was telling how the passing of FDR affected people—high and low.

Mrs. Biddle phoned a friend to relay the terrible news. The colored maid answered. "Sarah," said Mrs. Biddle, "did you know the President died?"

There was a pause, and the almost-choking voice said: "Not *OUR* President?"

Gene Fowler's "Beau James" (the story of J. J. Walker, ex-Mayor of N. Y.) reminds you of the time he resigned (for love of Betty Compton) and was sailing for Europe. A reporter said: "Jim, everyone is for you. All the world loves a lover."

"You are mistaken," Walker grimly replied. "What the world loves is a winner."

We haven't read all of Mr. Fowler's blog yet, but we hope he included our broadcast sign-off: "Jimmy Walker returns from exile tomorrow. He was a friend to many—who were only a pal to him."

At a Board of Estimate meeting someone interrupted Walker by shouting "Liar!"

Jimmy squelched: "Now that you have identified yourself, we shall proceed."

Oh, away back in the Texas Guinan days when we reported a gangster would be shot dead in the morning (and he was) the Mayor said: "You better be careful; they'll take you for a ride."

"Would you come to my funeral?" we asked.

"What!" he exclaimed. "And get killed in the crush?"

At Leslie House the ugly subject was Axis Sally—and the claim that her Man of Destiny had her hypnotized.

"I wonder how he did it?" wondered someone.

"Prob'ly waved some money in her face," hmf'd Vincent Lopez.

In the Stork Club a producer of a soon-due play told showman Tony Farrell: "I'm sure I have a hit on my hands."

"Well," said Tony (who survived twice), "wait'll the critics get *THEIR* hands on it."

Broadway
If definitions are in order,
I'd like to offer mine:
This street of gloom and golden lanterns
Is monstrous and divine.
—N. Dinnes.

From here of March 3: "Capt Bill Odom, the famed flier, and Evelyn Thompson will blend soon. Her pop was the fabulous machine-gun maker."

From the papers of March 9: "Capt. Bill Odum and Evelyn Thompson plan to be married within a fortnight."

Russia oughta be reminded they'll miss our cabbage a lot more than we'll miss their caviar.

The Sec'y of State exudes dignity and poise. But don't get the idea Acheson is a stuffy personality. He has a nifty sensayuma.

He once quipped: "All I know I learned at my mother's knee—and at other low joints."

The errorless Life mag reports: "Gower Champion has never been in a Broadway show."

How about "Streets of Paris" in 1939?

F. B. I.
N. Y.
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'Axis Sally' Jury Resumes Study

By CHARLES B. SEIB.
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 10. — The deadlocked Federal jury which is debating the fate of Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars renewed delibarations at 9:40 a. m. today after a night's rest in a hotel. The jury was still deadlocked at noon.

Miss Gillars, 48, who faces a possible death sentence or a long prison term on treason charges, arrived at the District court a few minutes before the jury. She has been waiting since yesterday noon to hear the jury's verdict.

Her sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick of Ashtabula, Ohio, was there, too. She has stayed as near to her sister as possible since the treason trial began six and a half weeks ago.

The seven men and five women deliberated for eight hours yesterday, not counting time out for meals, after Judge Edward M. Curran told them to "give to this defendant her due."

"HUNG JURY" HINTED.

They pondered over Government evidence that Miss Gillars betrayed her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda, and defence evidence that she did it under compulsion and had no intent to betray the United States.

As the day wore on, lawyers and observers began to speculate on the possibility of a "hung jury" — an unsolvable split which would mean dismissal of the jurors and require a complete new trial.

If the 48-year-old spinster is found guilty, she will receive a sentence ranging from five years in prison to death in the electric chair. She also will lose her citizenship and be subject to a $10,000 fine.

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N. Y. Journal American
MAR 11 1943

b7E

'Axis Sally' Jury Will Try Again

By CHARLES B. SEIB,
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A weary Federal Court jury, deadlocked since noon Wednesday, tries again today to decide whether Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars is guilty of treason.

The jurors, who spent the night under lock and key in a Washington hotel, were slated to return to their conference room in the U. S. District Court Building at about 10 a. m.

The seven men and five women deliberated for eight hours yesterday, not counting time out for meals, after Judge Edward M. Curran told them to "give to this defendant her due."

"HUNG JURY" HINTED.

They pondered over Government evidence that Miss Gillars betrayed her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda, and defence evidence that she did it under compulsion and had no intent to betray the United States.

As the day wore on, lawyers and observers began to speculate on the possibility of a "hung jury" — an unsolvable split which would mean dismissal of the jurors and require a complete new trial.

If the 48-year-old spinster is found guilty, she will receive a sentence ranging from five years in prison to death in the electric chair. She also will lose her citizenship and be subject to a $10,000 fine.

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FROM THE
Journal American
MAR 10 1948
b7E

Jury Resumes Debate On Axis Sally's Fate

HER FATE in jury's hands, Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars waves a smiling greeting to relative as prison van carries her from Washington court building. Associated Press Photo

Washington, Mar. 9 (AP)—The jury in the "Axis Sally" treason case resumed deliberations at 9:40 a.m. today after spending the night in a hotel under guard.

Mildred E. Gillars, 48, the defendant, reached the courthouse from the District of Columbia jail five minutes earlier.

The jurors, who looked tired when they were taken to the hotel shortly after 10:30 last night, appeared refreshed.

Miss Gillars arrived on a bus loaded with other prisoners. Her sister and her brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Herrick of Connaut, Ohio, were waiting for the bus.

"Good morning, dear," Miss Gillars said to her sister.

The fact that the jury signified its willingness to go to bed so early last night was taken as a sign that at that time no verdict was in sight.

F. B. I.
N. Y. C.
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FILE

Post-Time News
MAR 10 1949

b7E

Jury Renews Debate on Fate Of 'Axis Sally'

Washington, Mar. 10 (AP)—Refreshed by a night's sleep, the jury in the "Axis Sally" treason trial resumes today its efforts to reach a verdict.

Deputy U. S. Marshals knocked on the jury room door at 10:35 last night and asked the jurors whether they wanted to go to bed. They did.

The fact that the jurors said they wanted to go to bed was taken by most courtroom observers as meaning an agreement convicting or acquitting Mrs. Mildred E. Gillars, 48, was nowhere in sight. Otherwise, they reasoned, the jurors would have stayed at their job longer in an effort to get it over with.

The fate of the Maine-born treason defendant was given to the jury of seven men and five women at 12:03 p. m. yesterday.

While a little over 10 and a half hours had elapsed when the jurors were taken to the hotel, they actually deliberated eight hours. The jurors took 50 minutes for lunch and an hour and 43 minutes for dinner.

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Post Home News
MAR 1 0 1949

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~~AXIS~~ SALLY JURY STILL DEBATING

Washington, March 10 (A. P.). —A Federal court jury passed the twenty-four-hour mark today with no sign of a verdict in the Axis Sally treason case. Actual deliberations had extended beyond ten hours.

The jury resumed its work at 9:40 A. M. after spending the night in a hotel under guard of United States marshals.

Mildred E. Gillars, 48, the defendant, reached the courthouse from the District of Columbia jail five minutes earlier.

The jurors, who looked tired when they were taken to the hotel shortly after 10:30 last night, appeared refreshed by a night's sleep.

Miss Gillars arrived on a bus loaded with prisoners being brought to court to face a variety of charges, mostly minor. She rode on the rear seat and was the last to leave the bus.

Her sister and her brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Herrick of Connaut, Ohio, were waiting for the bus.

"Good morning, dear," Miss Gillars said to her sister.

Then she was escorted into the building.

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ASAC
ASAC 2
SUPV 1
SUPV 2
SUPV 3
SUPV 4
SUPV 5
SUPV 6
SUPV 7
SUPV 8
SUPV 9
CLERICAL
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N. Y. Sun
MAR 10 1949

b7E

Axis Sally Jury Is Still Out

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Mildred E. Gillars, leaving court in Washington last night in a police van, waves to her brother-in-law, Edward Reid Herrick of Ashtabula, Ohio.

Resumes Deliberations in Treason Trial of Nazi Broadcaster After Night of Sleep.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Refreshed by a night's sleep, the jury in the Axis Sally treason trial today resumed its efforts to reach a verdict.

Deputy United States marshals knocked on the jury room door at 10:35 last night and asked the jurors whether they wished to go to bed. They did. A few minutes later they came out. Mostly they looked rather tired—and rather expressionless. The jurors were taken to a hotel to spend the night.

The fact that the jurors said they wished to go to bed was taken by most court-room observers as meaning that an agreement convicting or acquitting Mildred E. Gillars, 48, was nowhere in sight. The fate of the Maine-born treason defendant was given to the jury of seven men and five women—six Negroes and six whites—at 12:03 P. M. yesterday.

James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillar's attorney, told reporters that he regarded the prolonged deliberations as a favorable sign.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Sun
MAR 10 1949

b7E

'Axis Sally' Is Found Guilty, Sentence on Treason Delayed

Jury, Deliberating More Than 17 Hours, Convicts Her for Participating in Nazi Broadcast to Discourage 1944 Invasion

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 10—A Federal jury found Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars guilty of treason today for broadcasting Nazi propaganda during World War II.

The jury deliberated 17 hours and 20 minutes, with time out overnight for sleep, in reaching its verdict.

Judge Edward M. Curran did not indicate when he would pronounce sentence. Under normal court procedure there is a delay of several days before sentence is passed.

The maximum penalty would be death in the electric chair, with the minimum punishment five years in prison.

The white-haired defendant, who was born in Maine, took the verdict with outward calm. Her face paled and her eyes blinked to fight back the tears, but she stood rigid and made no sound when the verdict was returned.

Her half-sister, Mrs. Edward R. Herrick of Conneaut, Ohio, who had been at her side throughout the seven-week trial, broke down and wept.

Later, pacing a small anteroom and taking fierce puffs on a cigarette, Miss Gillars told a reporter:

"I wish those who judged me would be willing to risk their lives for America as I did."

That was an apparent reference to her argument, throughout the trial, that she always loved America, and that she actually helped the United States war effort by her radio broadcasts telling the families of captured American soldiers that they were still alive.

The prosecution asserted that she got "a sadistic joy" out of the broadcasts, notably those in which she described in harrowing detail the agonies of wounded American soldiers before they died.

James J. Laughlin, defense lawyer, announced that he would seek a new trial on the ground that Judge Curran gave "inflammatory" instructions to the jury. Mr. Laughlin said that Judge Curran's instructions showed that he "believed this woman to be guilty and wanted

Continued on Page 22, Column 5

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LEAVING COURT AFTER TREASON CONVICTION

Miss Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars walking through corridor on way to van in Washington yesterday. Associated Press Radiophoto

'AXIS SALLY' FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON

Continued From Page 1

her cnovicted." Failing a mistrial, the lawyer said that he would continue to fight the case with an appeal to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The jury acquitted Miss Gillars on seven of the eight counts pressed by the Government in its original ten-count indictment. However, it found her guilty on count No. 10 involving a Nazi broadcast entitled "Vision of Invasion."

In that broadcast, beamed overseas to American homes and to United States troops then waiting to storm Hitler's Europe, Miss Gillars told of the alleged horrors that awaited any attempt to invade the continent.

The broadcast was made in May, 1944, a few weeks before the invasion of Normandy on June 6. Miss Gillars played the role of an American mother who dreamed that her soldier-son, a member of the invasion forces, died in a burning ship in the attempt to cross the English Channel.

The Government singled out this broadcast with heavy emphasis as an attempt to destroy the morale of American troops by building up a fear psychology of the dangers that awaited them. Actually, when American and British troops stormed ashore, they found that even Hitler's vaunted "Atlantic wall," a supposedly giant system of concrete fortifications, was largely a propaganda myth.

A dead hush prevailed in the court room as the jury of seven men and five women filed in to announce their verdict shortly before 5 P. M. Asked what decision had been reached, Foreman Henry G. Davis Jr., a telephone company worker, replied in a low voice: "Guilty."

The written verdict bore this notation:

"We, the jury, find the defendant Mildred E. Gillars knowingly, willingly and with intent did violate her allegiance to the United States by participating in the radio recording covered by the overt act Number 10."

Took Oath to Germany

This recording, picked up by American Government monitors from the actual wartime broadcast, was played back several times during the trial, with judge, jury and other principals listening by earphones.

The "Vision of Invasion" drama contained many screams, groans and outcries as a background for the account of what would happen if the Allies dared to attack German-conquered Europe.

In her testimony, Miss Gillars acknowledged that she swore an oath of allegiance to Germany, but said that she did so under duress "in order to live" after Gestapo officials warned her that she was living "in danger."

Mr. Laughlin made an unsuccessful effort to turn this into a last-minute advantage for Miss Gillars, arguing that by swearing allegiance to Germany she had "expatriated" herself and thus was not legally subject to trial for treason against the United States.

If she had been shaken during the tense minute of hearing her fate, Miss Gillars quickly regained her composure. As she walked from the court house through a blaze of camera flash bulbs to a patrol wagon, one of her escorting marshals remarked:

"It looks like you are going to have your picture taken again, Sally."

"I shouldn't be surprised," Miss Gillars replied, and thrust her chin up defiantly as she made for the open doors of the wagon.

Sally to Demand New Trial Today

(Photo in Picture Section.)

By CHARLES B. SEIB

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 11. — Mildred "Axis Sally" Gillars, convicted as a traitor to her country by a Federal Court jury, was slated today to demand a new trial.

Acting swiftly on the heels of the jury's "guilty" verdict, defense lawyer James J. Laughlin said the demand would be formalized in a legal motion today.

Laughlin said it would be based on allegations that Judge Edward M. Curran's instructions to the jurors was 'inflammatory" and that the judge committed legal errors.

Although found guilty of only one of the eight "overt acts" of treason submitted to the jury, "Sally" faces a sentence ranging from five years in prison to death in the electric chair. There is little likelihood of the death penalty being imposed, however.

Judge Curran did not indicate when sentence would be imposed, but Laughlin said he thought it would be done a week from today.

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Journal American
MAR 11 1949

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Sally to Ask New Trial; Counsel Accuses Judge

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11. — Counsel for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars said today he will demand a new trial on the grounds that Federal Judge Edward M. Curran was unfair to the wartime Nazi broadcaster.

Chief defense attorney James J. Laughlin told newsmen that Judge Curran's charge to the jury which convicted Miss Gillars of treason was "outrageous and a shocking violation of accepted judicial procedure."

He said the charge was "an invitation (to the jury) to return a guilty verdict."

'Didi It Illegally.'

"The charge," said Mr. Laughlin, "swept from us defenses that had been planned, and the judge did it illegally. There was no basis for much of it. He excluded anything concerning concentration camps. We know concentration camps are tantamount to a death sentence."

Judge Curran, in his charge, told the jury that fear of going to a concentration camp was not sufficient grounds to excuse the crime of treason against the United States.

Mr. Laughlin has five days in which to file a motion for a new trial. He said he might file later today. Judge Curran may take as long as he wants to rule on the motion. If he denies it, he can impose sentence upon Miss Gillars at his convenience.

Death Greatest Penalty.

Miss Gillars, a native of Portland, Maine, faces a possible maximum penalty of death. But she can be let off with a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

The jury returned its verdict yesterday. It found Miss Gillars guilty of only one of the eight treasonable acts charged against her. That involved her participation in a Nazi radio drama — "Vision of Invasion."

The broadcast was designed to terrorize U.S. troops waiting to embark on their D-Day invasion of Normandy.

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MAR 14 1949
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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
MAR 11 1949

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Editorials

Rope for Axis Sally—We Trust!

Axis Sally was convicted of treason and we think she deserved it.

She could be sentenced from five years to life in prison, or she could be executed—and we think she should be hanged.

Remember, Axis Sally didn't care how many Americans went to their death when she broadcast her "Vision of Invasion" in May, 1944, as her countrymen were poised to sweep on Normandy. In fact, it is fair to assume she hoped quite a few Americans would die to confirm her choice of Nazism over a free America.

She knew what she was doing when she cast her lot with Hitler's gang. True, she was a stage-struck, frustrated woman; she hated Roosevelt, England and the Jews; she was in love with a Nazi. But, as the judge who tried another traitor, Robert Best, said last year: "When a man intends to betray his country, his motive is immaterial."

She had the benefit of a fair trial and of a certain wariness exerted by the framers of the Constitution. They made the Constitution restrict treason to levying war against the United States and adhering to its enemies, giving them "aid and comfort." For conviction they required either confession in open court or at least two witnesses to the treasonable act. Axis Sally's defense testimony was a veritable confession, and there were plenty of witnesses.

It was clear she pulled no punches in aiding and comforting our wartime enemy. Neither should we in peacetime, in assessing penalty.

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MAR 14 1949
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World-Telegram
MAR 11 1949

Lawyer for Axis Sally Charges Judge Invited Her Conviction

Washington, March 11 (U.P.)—Counsel for Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars said today he will demand a new trial on the grounds that Federal Judge Edward M. Curran was unfair to the wartime Nazi broadcaster.

James J. Laughlin, chief defense attorney, told newsmen that Judge Curran's charge to the jury which convicted Miss Gillars of treason was "outrageous and a shocking violation of accepted judicial procedure."

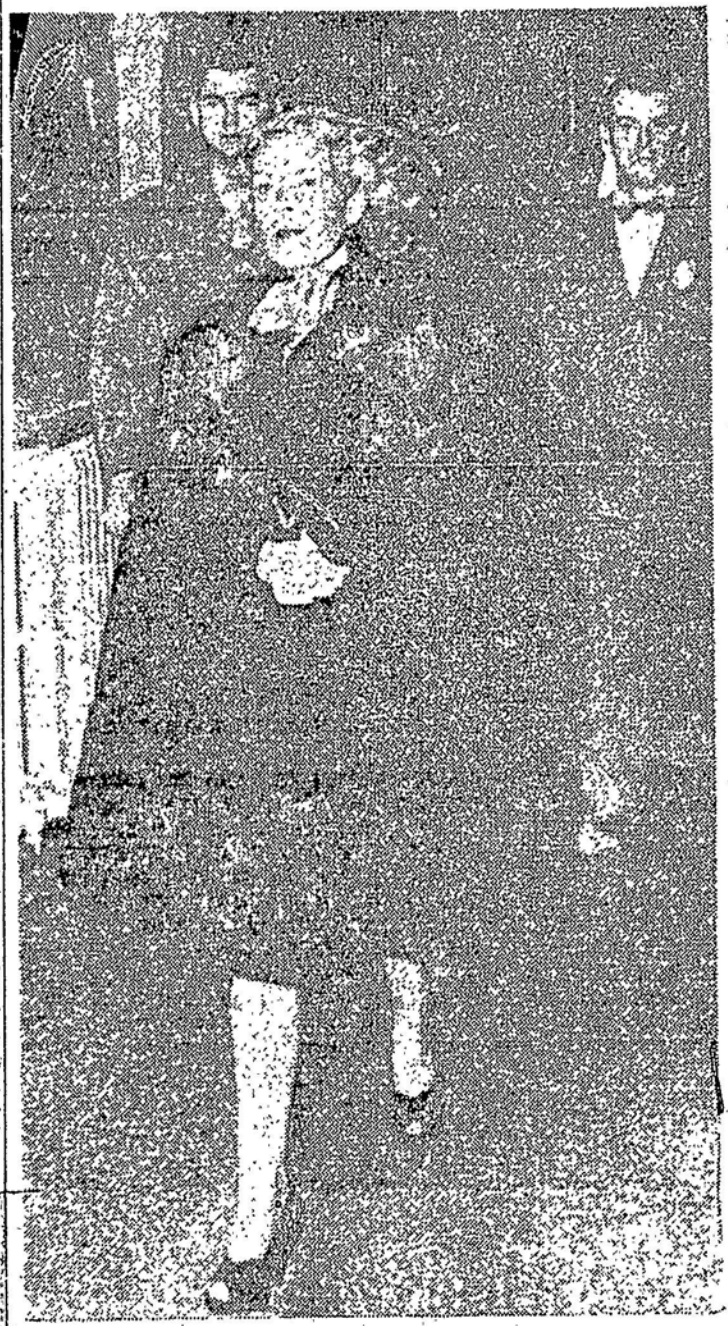
He said the charge was "an invitation (to the jury) to return a guilty verdict."

Laughlin has five days in which to file a motion for a new trial. He said he might file later today. Judge Curran may take as long as he wants to rule on the motion. If he denies it, he can impose sentence upon Miss Gillars at his convenience.

Miss Gillars faces a possible maximum penalty of death. But she can be let off with a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. The Federal Government never has executed anyone for treason in peacetime.

The jury returned its verdict at 4:28 p.m. yesterday after deliberating for 13 hours and 58 minutes. It found Miss Gillars guilty of only one of the eight treasonable acts charged against her. That involved her participation in a Nazi radio drama—"Vision of Invasion."

The broadcast was designed to terrorize U. S. troops waiting to embark on their D-Day invasion of Normandy.



TRAITOR—Found guilty of treason as charged, Axis Sally leaves Federal Court in Washington escorted by U. S. Deputy Marshals.

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"AXIS SALLY"

Revenge after the shooting is over doesn't come easy to Americans. No doubt this is why the jury took so long to bring in its verdict of guilty in the case of Mildred E. ("Axis Sally") Gillars in Judge Curran's court in Washington yesterday. The case against Miss Gillars seemed complete. She had admitted making wartime broadcasts for the Nazis, in the course of which she did what she could to break the morale of American soldiers on the firing lines and of their relatives at home. If she had been successful the war would have lasted longer and more men would have died. It was a dirty business, not extenuated by Miss Gillars' plea that she did it for love, for fear or because she had to earn a living somehow.

But we have never executed any civilian for treason in this country in time of peace, except John Brown, and we usually go easier with women than with men. Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler got off with life sentences, Martin J. Monti with twenty-five years. Ezra Pound, adjudged insane, got a prize the other day for his poetry. Miss Gillars' punishment will not make her a martyr.

It is a story one would like to forget. But in returning this case to oblivion let us not minimize the crime of treason, which may cost lives, and more than lives. Punishment for that crime need not be vindictive but it ought to be sure.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED MAR 11 1949

b7E

Jury Convicts 'Axis Sally' as Traitor to U.S.

May Get the Chair Or 5-Year Minimum

Her Pre-Invasion Script Is Basis for the Verdict; Defense to File Appeal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A Federal jury today found American-born Mildred E. Gillars guilty of treason for broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Germany on her "Axis Sally" program during World War II.

The jury deliberated seventeen hours and twenty minutes, with time out for sleep. The white-haired defendant took the verdict with outward calm. She paled and her eyes blinked to fight back the tears, but she stood rigid and made no sound.

Later, pacing a small anteroom and taking fierce puffs on a cigarette, the forty-eight-year-old Miss Gillars told a reporter angrily: "I wish those who judged me would be willing to risk their lives for America as I did."

To Seek New Trial

This was an apparent reference to her contention, throughout the trial, that she always loved America and that she actually helped the United States war effort by her radio broadcasts telling the families of captured American soldiers that they were still alive.

The prosecution contended that she got "a sadistic joy" out of the broadcasts, notably those in which she described in harrowing detail the agonies of wounded American soldiers before they died.

James J. Laughlin, defense attorney, immediately announced he will seek a new trial on the ground that Federal Judge Edward M. Curran gave "inflammatory" instructions to the jury. Mr. Laughlin asserted that Judge Curran's instructions showed that he "believed this woman to be guilty and wanted her convicted."

Failing a mistrial, Mr. Laughlin said he will continue to fight the case with an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Curran did not indicate when he will pronounce sentence. Under normal court procedure there is a delay of several days before sentence is passed.

Maximum Penalty Death

The maximum penalty would be death in the electric chair. The minimum punishment would be five years in prison.

During the United States' 150-year history one civilian has lost his life for treason. That was John Brown, abolitionist leader, who led a raid on a Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. He was tried for treason and murder and was hanged in 1859.

The jury acquitted Miss Gillars on seven of the eight counts pressed by the government in its original ten-count indictment. But it found her guilty on count No. 10 involving a Nazi broadcast entitled "Vision of Invasion."

In that broadcast, beamed overseas to American homes and to United States troops when waiting to storm Hitler's Europe, Miss Gillars told of the purported horrors that awaited any attempt to invade the continent.

The broadcast was made in May, 1944, just a few weeks before the

(Continued on page 8, column 6)

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MAR 14 1949
N.Y.C.
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Herald-Tribune
MAR 11 1949

Marching Off to Jail After Conviction as Traitor

Associated Press wirephoto

Mildred E. Gillars, or Axis Sally, walking through a corridor in the United States District Court Building in Washington yesterday on her way to the jail van waiting outside

'Axis Sally'

(Continued from page one)

actual invasion of Normandy on June 6.

Miss Gillars played the role of an American mother who dreamed that her soldier-son, a member of the invasion forces, died in a burning ship in the attempt to cross the English Channel.

The government had singled out this broadcast with heavy emphasis as an attempt to destroy the morale of American troops by building up a fear psychology of the dangers that awaited them.

Hush in Court Room

A hush prevailed in the green-walled court room as the jury of seven men and five women filed in to announce their verdict shortly before 5 p. m.

Asked what decision had been reached, Henry G. Davis jr., foreman, a telephone company worker, replied in a low voice: "Guilty."

The written verdict bore this notation: "We, the jury, find the defendant Mildred E. Gillars knowingly, willingly and with intent did violate her allegiance to the United States by participating in the radio recording covered by overt act number 10."

This recording—picked up by United States government monitors from the war-time broadcast—was played back several times during the trial, with judge, jury and other principals listening in by earphones.

Miss Gillars was one of seventeen Americans who have faced treason charges as a result of World War II. Twelve persons, besides Miss Gillars, were tried. Five of these were convicted of treason; three more were first convicted, then freed on retrial; four others were found guilty of lesser crimes. One man forestalled trial by confessing, and three more persons are awaiting trial.

NEW YORK POST HOME NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1949 2

Axis Sally, a Traitor, Waits for Sentencing

Post Home News Special

Washington, Mar. 11—Convicted of treason, "Axis Sally" nervously paced her prison cell today, smoked her cigarets down to the last quarter inch, and pondered . . .

It might be as much as a week before she would know whether she would be sentenced to death in the electric chair, or get off with a mere five years in jail, a $10,000 fine and the loss of the American citizenship which had meant so little to her during the war.

It would be much longer before she would know the outcome of the appeal her attorney, James J. Laughlin, plans to take to the highest court, if necessary.

There would be plenty of time for her to consider how she — Mildred E. Gillars, 48, native of Portland, Me.,—had come to her present plight, convicted of broadcasting propaganda for Hitler to soldiers fighting for the land in which she was born.

Had the strange trail begun in her college days at Ohio Wesleyan? Probably before, for, even then, fellow students had considered her "beautiful, but eccentric." She hadn't been much of a scholar, but had made up for that — to herself — by reciting poetry, hours at a time, in the dormitory.

She was sure, then, that she could become a concert artist. That was how she had come to go to Germany in the first place, in 1934—to study music. Germany under Hitler was the spot for her. Anti-Semitism and the whole Nazi philosophy appealed to her.

And when she found love as well—in the person of Max O. Koischewitz, a former Hunter College professor who had become the German radio's broadcast director—she knew she had discovered her true home.

After the Fuehrer fell, her true home had become less cozy. It was one Berlin cellar after another. Her coal black hair turned white. Her college mates no longer would have thought her beautiful—although she certainly was still eccentric enough.

American intelligence officers picked her up in the Spring of 1946—then freed her at Christmas. In the brief period that she was free she had an opportunity to tell her story—at least part of it—to American correspondents whom she cadged for meals. If only Hitler hadn't fallen—she could have gone on the stage. Two plays had been written just for her.

It's unlikely that Axis Sally will ever go on the stage now, though. The jury brought in its verdict at 4:28 p. m. yesterday after 13 hours, 58 minutes of deliberation.

Axis Sally was guilty of treason, specifically for having broadcast a Nazi production called "Vision of Invasion," designed to scare the troops picked for D-Day.

But the American troops—some of them from Portland, Me., themselves—didn't scare.

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N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Post Home News
DATE MAR 11 1949

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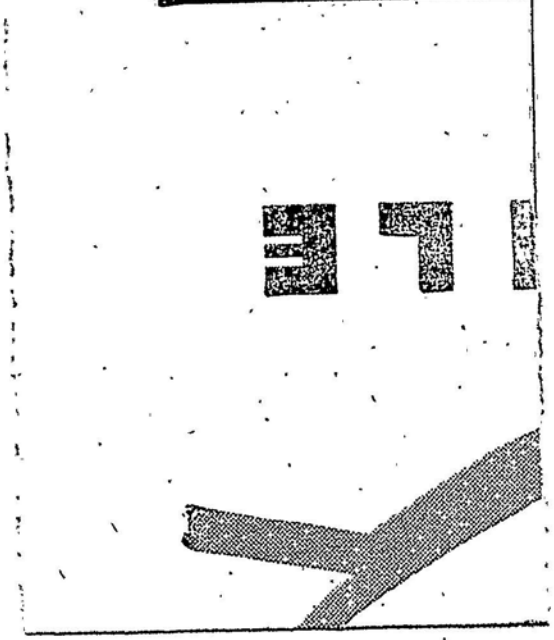
WAYS TO PROTECT THE NATION

Photographs of Miss Mildred E. Gillars leaving a Washington court room after her conviction for treason must have reminded many people of what a lonesome thing it is to be disloyal to one's country. No other offense brings up quite the same combination of emotions. With indignation there may be mixed some pity. This has been a week in which the subject of disloyalty, actual, potential or charged, has been much in the news. We have seen a gifted young Barnard graduate and a Russian employe of the United Nations indicted on espionage charges. A bill creating a Central Intelligence Agency has been passed in the House by a vote of 348 to 4, without discussion and with little knowledge of what the bill is intended to do. A House subcommittee has been considering a measure which would require all organizations defined by the Postmaster General and the Department of Justice as "Communist fronts" to state this finding on the wrappers of their publications. This measure probably won't pass, because it probably couldn't be enforced. Still, it shows how some people's minds are running.

If we are now more than ever alive to the threat of treason and espionage, it is because Communists in every



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N. Y. Times
DATED MAR 13 1949

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If we are now more than ever alive to the threat of treason and espionage, it is because Communists in every leading nation have recently declared an alien allegiance. Their protestations here and elsewhere that they are merely working for peace do not conceal the essential fact that they look upon the governments of their own countries as warmongers and on the Government of Russia as a "people's democracy." They have a right to hold this view. The right they do not have is to act upon it in such a way as to hurt their own countries.

What we have to remember is that we, as citizens of a democracy, are not frightened boys whistling as we pass a graveyard. We are adults who are ready to face real dangers but who do not believe in ghosts. We have practical problems to meet. We must not permit conspirators to operate against the public safety. We must concede that there are some secrets in the present clash of ideas and forces which must remain secrets. At the same time we must not mistake the weapons we use for the cause we defend. The cause is freedom. Freedom will be menaced whenever Congress abdicates its function of full discussion (and this principle is not inconsistent with a two-thirds closure rule in the Senate); whenever the protections of the First Amendment are withdrawn from those who wish to speak and to publish; and whenever honest divergences from majority opinion are made punishable.

It is not hard to distinguish between people who differ from the majority of their fellows, expressing their differences lawfully and peacefully, and those who conspire against the commonweal. The freedom of the individual is the basic item of democratic strength. Free men and women are the nation's final defenders. In our present anxiety, in the absolutely essential building up of armed force, in our constant endeavors to disarm the enemies in our midst, let us not lose sight of our free American traditions.

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MAR 13 1949

'Axis Sally' Is Guilty

Mildred E. Gillars, the girl from Maine who went to Germany to study music and became enamoured of nazism, was found guilty of treason for her "Axis Sally" broadcasts from Berlin during the war. It took the Federal jury in Washington from Wednesday noon until 5 p. m. Thursday (with time out for sleep), to reach the verdict.

The maximum penalty is death; the minimum, five years' imprisonment. Only one American civilian has ever been executed for treason; that was John Brown, abolitionist, in 1859. Besides Miss Gillars, three other Americans have faced treason charges for broadcasting for the Nazis in World War II. Robert H. Best and Douglas Chandler were sentenced to life imprisonment; Martin J. Monti, who pleaded guilty, got twenty-five years.

It was the government's count No. 10 on which Axis Sally was convicted. That involved a broadcast called "Vision of Invasion," a few weeks before the invasion of Normandy. She depicted the agony of an American soldier dying in a burning ship crossing the English Channel. The government stressed it as an attempt to destroy the morale of American troops by building up fear.

Miss Gillars tearfully insisted during the six-week trial that she meant no harm to the United States. She made her broadcasts out of love for the late Max Otto Koischewitz, former professor at Hunter College, who was her boss in the Nazi radio service. (Judge Edward M. Curran told the jurors that wasn't sufficient compulsion to excuse her acts). Also, said Miss Gillars, she broadcast out of fear of the Gestapo and concentration camp. (The judge ruled that out, too, saying that nothing less than fear of imminent death or serious bodily injury would be an excuse).

The defense said the verdict would be appealed because of Judge Curran's "inflammatory" instructions to the jury.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune

Axis Sally's Conviction Stirs Hope Treason Will Never Be Minimized

Mildred E. Gillars, whose messages of despair and defeatism were heard over the Nazi radio by American soldiers in North Africa and Italy, in England and in France, has been convicted of treason and awaits sentence. There was no reason to expect any other verdict. Her identity as the infamous "Axis Sally" of the critical war days and her own words, designed for the despicable purpose of sowing the seed of suspicion of infidelity at home and thus weaken the spirit of fighting men, were repeated in court through recordings. A somewhat disturbing feature of the trial, however, is the fact that, in the face of irrefutable evidence, the jury deliberated 28 hours before the verdict was given.

What is the explanation of this long delay? It would seem impossible to establish a more clear-cut case of guilt. If the explanation lies in the sincere determination that the defendant, liable to a sentence of execution, should have the benefit of every doubt and a thorough study of every aspect of the case, here can be no proper criticism of the long deliberation. Surely, there was no reason to sympathize with this woman, who cast her lot with her country's enemies in a time of crisis and sought through cruel means to intensify the normal fears and sorrows of war. Is there a disposition to view with some lack of seriousness the crime of treason or to forget under the healing influences of time the misery brought to the world by the Nazis and those who served their cause?

"Axis Sally" is one of the 17 Americans who have faced treason charges since the close of World War II and one of the five who have so far been convicted. Their treachery must never be regarded lightly. For financial gain, individual security or other essentially selfish reasons they have placed in danger the interests of their country and the lives of its soldiers. Loyalty in war and at all other times is something more than a matter of personal preference. It is an obligation of law and of morals and men must not be permitted to act or speak in terms of treachery and betrayal.

Even at the end of her tether and facing stern judgment, Mildred Gillars does not become a sympathetic figure. To the last she remained faithful to her Nazi masters, serving their ends and doing what she could to bring defeat to her own country. When such treachery is forgotten and the fiendishness of the men who threw the world into war has become a dim memory, a dangerous condition of complacency will exist. And complacency at a time when there are forces at work to destroy freedom, as recent developments have made clear may prove fatal.

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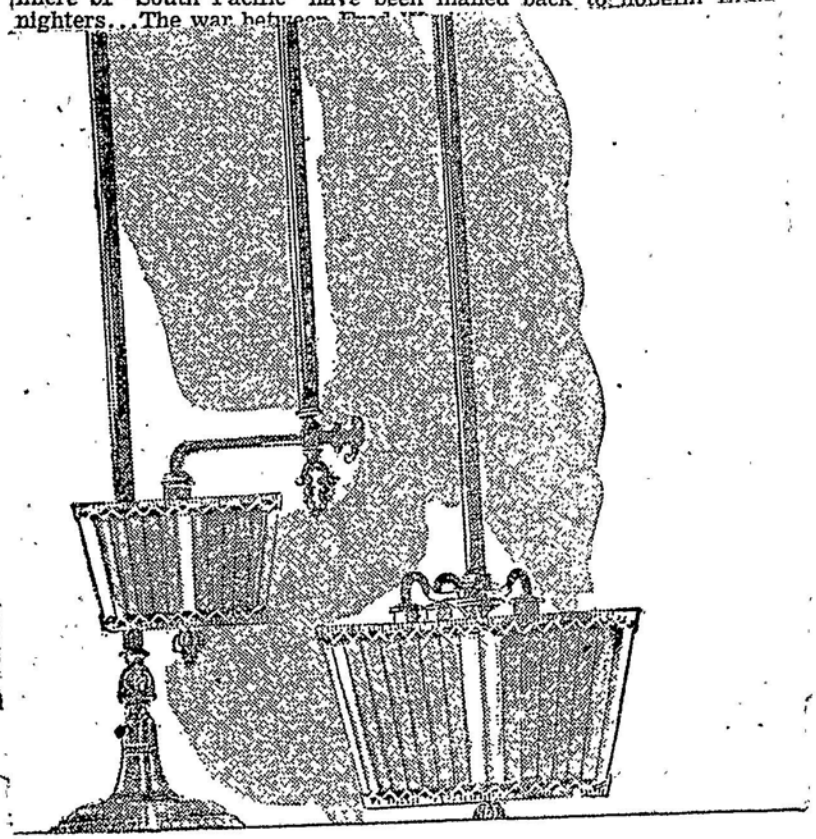
Brooklyn Eagle
MAR 13 1949

Walter Winchell

In New York

Notes of a New Yorker

Memos on a Theatre Program: Cliff Odets says he has no hard feelings against Hollywood. Not much. He told one interviewer: "I think Hollywood is an evil, immoral place." Some compliment, gee-whiz...Why writers prefer Broadway: In Hollywood scenarists are usually ignored in the reviews, but playwrights often attract more attention than the play or stars...Here's a switch: Lee J. Cobb, who is 37, has to wear a toupee in "Death of a Salesman" to portray a man of 63...More than 1,000 checks for seats to the premiere of "South Pacific" have been mailed back to hopeful first-nighters...The war between [illegible]



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The First Nighters: In "They Knew What They Wanted" Paul Muni is seen as an Italian fruit grower. So the drama sentinels complained that "he's too Italian"...The same reviewers reserved their praise for the week's lone entry, "At War with the Army," because "it's too funny." Wm. Hawkins (of the World-Telly) classified the khaki-whacki farce as A-1. He called it "exuberant and joyously funny." Richard Watts (Post) reported that it is a comedy with funny things, rather than a funny comedy. Mr. Atkinson (N. Y. Times) was not very enthusiastic because "on the whole, it is too funny"...Lobby-talk these premieres deals with a producer (of several seasons ago) who held out oodles of the backers' profits (in several flops) and stashed it in his apt. His wife has left him—taking all the thefted coin with her—and he can't squawk!

Intermission: Crosby Gaige, the producer (who died this week), was a gourmet who wrote and edited many pieces on culinary art. Heywood Broun once said: "The theatre has driven many to drink, but Gaige is the first it ever drove to food"...He was also a rare wine collector...Once he displayed his magnificent wine cellar to another showman. "I've never seen anything like it!" said the chap ..."You should have seen it," sighed Crosby, "Before I invited John Barrymore to see it."

That reminds us of the time Broun arrived at a Barrymore premiere very tardy. During intermission the critic sent a note backstage apologizing...The star replied: "I'd rather see you walk in late and spoil a scene—than walk out early and ruin my career."

The Airistocrats: "Studio One's" videopus of Julius Caesar in modern dress was Shakespearlor...Bill Shirer's Europinions are always informative...Comic Jack Gilford's clowning (via the Phil Silvers tee-hee stanza Thursday eves.) is funny. But so is Mr. Silvers if you don't mind our crowding his name into the free advert... The Pacific Hooper is in. J. Benny is leading (on the Coast) with 40.8. Guess WWho's 2nd with 36.4. In 3rd place is Fibber and Molly with 28.3...Talk about giving out misinformation—a newscast over Mutual announces it has "the largest audience in 18 States"—or 36 million listeners. The program has such a low Hooper it isn't even listed! When asked on what they based their claim they ackchelly replied: "We found out there were 36 million people in 18 States." Hmf, there are over 145 million people in the 48 States—does that mean we have that many?

The Intelligentsia: John Steinbeck has a study all decked out with electric typewriters and mechanical devices—but does all his remarkable writing in longhand...George Jean Nathan is a long-hander, too...You could almost hear Raymond Massey's vertebrae crack from the strain of lugging the frail script on the Theatre Guild's airer...Backstage hysterics may be the reason why one of the "All for Love" cast is out...Comforting Note for Authors: "All Quiet on the Western Front" was rejected by 24 publishers before it clicked as one of the greatest best-sellers..."Peace of Mind" has been riding the best-seller heights for 3 years. A record mebbe?... Did you see Mae West's open letter to Prof. Kinsey in Cosmopolitan? Very amusing hoticle...How times change over at the N. Y. Times! The other day it ran the Presidential profanity (in three initials), but it once deleted the word "hoopla" from its sports page.

Quotation Marksmanship: Wm. Faulkner: Laughter is yesterday's alight beard, the negligee among emotions...Byron: Smiles from the channel of a future tear...Clarence Darrow: The first half of our lives is ruined by our parents and the second half by our children...Antoine Bret: The first sigh of love is the last of wisdom...Anon: Every time I find a good set of ankles they turn out to be married, and if they're not, I suddenly remember I am.

The Press Box: Axis Sally's lawyer claimed that when she signed the oath of allegiance to Germany it constituted an act of expatriation—therefore she could not be charged with treason. Zat why she went to the U. S. Embassy to have her passport renewed? ...From Elsa's column: "They say Palm Beach has been quite different without the Windsors." Yeah, we noticed the improvement ...Anyhow, the pollsters' support of Dewey is still easier to understand than Truman's support of Vaughan...On our newscast the other Sabbath we said the Molotov-Vishinsky shift meant Molotov would replace Stalin. Two days later the A.P. reported: "British diplomats believe Molotov is being groomed to step into Stalin's shoes"...Things that bore me stiff: Headlines yelling that Truman slept until 9:30 or that he paid his income tax. Could there be anything so-whatter?

Not to Be Read by the Dead: Nonsensors horrified by adult plays and tomes should memorize Judge Jerome Frank's recent statement: "I think that no sane man thinks socially dangerous the arousing of normal sex desires. Consequently, if reading books has merely that consequence, Congress can no more suppress such books than it can prevent the mailing of perfumes which notoriously produce that result." (Boston papers please copy.)

Headlines and Footnotes: "Nation's Plants and Factories Ready for War." (Gwan, they're justa buncha hysterical alarmists!)... "Russians Report U. S. Women Cowed." (Egad! How misinformed can you get?)..."Vishinsky Gains in Power." (Amazing what having your name mentioned in this column can accomplish)..."Cong. Sol Bloom Dies." (There was a Sol that really shined)..."Axis Sally Guilty of Treason." (What's that supposed to be—a scoop?)... "Truman Enjoys Day in Florida Sun." (Ho, hum. Now the sun-at-the-beach is making news.)

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MAR 13 1949

Records of Treason

Last January Axis Sally went on trial for treason in Washington. She was accused of adhering to the enemy and attacking the morale of American soldiers and civilians. Records of her broadcasts were played in court, German actors identified her voice. Miss Gillars' defense was that she was forced to broadcast—and that anyway she had taken an oath of allegiance to Germany and was therefore not guilty of treason to the United States.

Last Thursday the jury found Miss Gillars guilty of treason, specifically on the count of participating in the "Vision of Invasion" broadcast. Her lawyer immediately petitioned for a retrial, on the grounds that the judge in the case was prejudiced in his charge to the jury. If the motion for a new trial is not successful, Miss Gillars faces a minimum sentence of five years in prison.

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DATED MAR 13 1949

Find Axis Sal Guilty; Faces 5 Yrs., Death

(Continued from page 2)

exploded from bombing during an invasion attempt.

As she strode from the courtroom with a deputy U. S. marshal, Sally contorted her face into a grimace as she glanced at her half-sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, who has sat behind her throughout the lengthy trial.

Mrs. Herrick's eyes brimmed with tears. While her husband, Edward, patted her back, she told

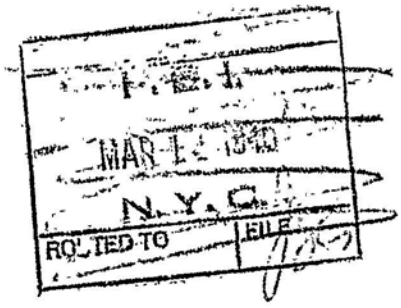
(Associated Press Wirefoto)
Axis Sally's sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, sobs as she leaves court after hearing her sister convicted.

reporters—with an angry glance toward the jury stand—"I don't know how they'll be able to sleep."

The defense has five days in which to ask for a new trial. If such a motion is denied, the judge will pass sentence at his convenience.

Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best, American-born fellow broadcasters with Miss Gillars in Germany during the war, each received 20 years imprisonment and $10,000 fines after being found guilty of treason in Boston last year.

Miss Gillars, during the trial, admitted making propaganda broadcasts for the Nazis. But she said she was forced to do so "in order to live." Judge Curran instructed the jury that "in order to excuse an act as committed under compulsion, one must have acted under the well-grounded apprehension of immediate death or serious bodily harm." He explained that committing treason in order to earn a living or in fear of being sent to a concentration camp was no excuse.



Traitor Sally

On May 11, 1944, a month before the Normandy invasion, the German radio broadcast a program entitled "Vision of Invasion" in which an "Ohio mother" dreamed of the horrors of D-Day. To the accompaniment of screams, groans and battle sounds the program, beamed at the U. S. and at American troops in England, pointed out that D-Day "stands for doom . . . disaster . . . death . . . defeat." The play reached a climax with the agonized death of "Ohio mother's" soldier son.

The role of the mother in that program was played by "Axis Sally"—Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, now 48, an American who had lived in Germany since 1934 and who handled many other propaganda assignments during more than three years of wartime radio work for the Nazis.

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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Mirror
DATED MAR 13 1949

Sally Sentence Delayed

Associated Press Wirephoto.
Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars leaving United States District Court in Washington yesterday.

Convicted of Treason, Miss Gillars May Not Know Penalty for Week or More.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was convicted of treason yesterday but her punishment probably won't be known for a week or more. A mixed jury found her guilty of broadcasting propaganda for the wartime German radio.

The maximum possible sentence is death in the electric chair; the minimum, five years in prison, a $10,000 fine and loss of her American citizenship.

Miss Gillars's attorney served notice that he is not through fighting. His first step, said J. Laughlin, will be to file a motion asking Federal Judge Edward M. Curran to set aside the verdict and order a new trial. Laughlin has five days in which to take this action. If his motion is denied, Laughlin told reporters he will carry the case to higher courts.

Always Lived in U. S.

Miss Gillars, 48, who tearfully swore from the witness stand that she always loved this country and never intended to betray it, heard the verdict without visible emotion.

Attired in the same black dress she had worn almost every day of the long trial (it started January 24), Miss Gillars stood grimly erect as the jury filed in at 4:53 P. M. yesterday.

Her expression did not seem to change when the foreman, Henry G. Davis Jr., said in a low voice that the jury had found her guilty, thus rejecting her story that she was forced to do propaganda work for the Nazis.

Then, at Laughlin's request, each juror was asked separately how he or she voted. In turn, the seven men and five women said "guilty." All the jurors looked solemn and some answered in a voice so low as to be almost inaudible.

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MAR 14 1949
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Axis Sally Guilty, Can Get 5 Years to Death

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Axis Sally was convicted of treason today. The verdict came 28 hours and 25 minutes after the fate of American-born Mildred E. Gillars, wartime radio star for the Nazis, was entrusted to the seven-man, five-woman jury.

The silver-haired 48-year-old spinster faces a maximum sentence of death, but no American in peacetime has ever

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The silver-haired 48-year-old spinster faces a maximum sentence of death, but no American in peacetime has ever paid with his life for treason. (The U. S. is still technically at war.) The minimum sentence is five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

(Associated Press Wirephoto)

Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, chin in air, leaves court after being found guilty of treason yesterday.

Miss Gillars, showing no signs of emotion, listened stoically as the word "Guilty!" was intoned 13 times—once by the jury foreman and 12 more times as the court polled the jurors individually.

Gazes Stonily at Jurors.

Wearing the same black dress she has worn nearly every day of the seven-weeks' trial, Sally stood erect and eyed the jury stonily as foreman Henry G. David Jr., a telephone company worker, announced the verdict.

Federal Judge Edward Curran, who will decide the sentence, thanked the jurors for the "civic duty you have performed" and instructed them not to discuss the case and what went on in the jury room with anyone.

Defense Attorney James J. Laughlin said he would appeal the verdict and demand a new trial.

The court later announced that the jury had found Axis Sally guilty of only one of the eight overt acts of treason with which she was charged. But that one act, the jury decided, was treasonable. Only one overt act is necessary to support a charge of treason.

The act was a "Vision of Invasion" broadcast she made in May, 1944, in an attempt to terrorize American troops awaiting the invasion of Normandy, and to weaken the morale of American families at home.

In the broadcast, Miss Gillars played the role of a mother who dreamed that her son was steamed to death when the boiler of his ship

(Continued on page 50 col. 5)

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'Axis Sally' Found Guilty, Faces 5 Years to Death

By LEON SHLOSS

WASHINGTON, March 10 (INS).—Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars today was found guilty of treason for broadcasting wartime Nazi propaganda. The jury was out 28 hours and 25 minutes. The gray-haired, 48-year-old defendant, born Mildred Sisk in Portland, Me., heard the verdict without show of emotion.

Then, the trace of a smile on her lips, she slumped into her chair, breathing heavily.

Her half-sister, Mrs. Reid Herrick, of Conneaut, O., who had been at her side through the trial, sobbed as Miss Gillars walked from the courtroom.

After being returned to the lock-up, Miss Gillars said "I wish those who judge me would be willing to risk their lives for America as I did."

Found guilty on only one of the government's eight charges of overt acts of treason, she faces a sentence of from five years in prison to death.

Invasion Broadcast

Federal Judge Curran did not indicate when he would pronounce sentence. He is not expected to impose the death penalty.

Douglas Chandler and Robert Best, convicted of like offenses, both received life sentences and $10,000 fines.

Attorney James J. Laughlin, who defended Miss Gillars, first American woman convicted of treason in modern history, declared he will demand a new trial. He denounced Judge Curran's instructions to the jury as "inflammatory and shocking."

Laughlin added that if he fails in his effort to gain a new trial, he will carry the case to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

The jurors reported they found Miss Gillars innocent of the first seven charges against her but decided she committed treason when she took part in a radio drama entitled "Vision of Invasion" early in 1944.

In that broadcast she played the part of an American mother who learned of the invasion death of her son in a dream. The program was aimed at discouraging the allied invasion of France.

The other seven acts of treason charged by the government dealt mainly with recordings Miss Gillars made in prison camps and hospitals in which she interviewed prisoners of war for later use on her propaganda broadcasts.

CONTRAST IN EMOTIONS AS VERDICT IS ANNOUNCED

MILDRED GILLARS
(AP WIREphoto)

MRS. EDNA HERRICK

Tight-lipped Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars presents outward calm upon hearing jury convict her of treason. Her half-sister, Mrs. Herrick, of Conneaut, O., who had been at her side throughout the trial, broke down and wept.

(Other Photo on Page 1)

Mirror

MAR 1 1 1949

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FD-71
(7-30-45)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 1

SCHMIDT ✓ HANSEN
SCHAEFER
CHRISTIANI

COMPLAINT FORM

Subject's Name and Aliases

[redacted] b6 b7C
Name of Complainant

[redacted]
Address of Complainant

[redacted]
Telephone Number of Complainant

Address of Subject
Treason
Character of Case

8 PM 3-9-49
Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: Complainant phoned to advise that the listed subjects(he did not have the first names) had been placed aboard the six PM plane to Frankfurt, Germany, by an agent named [redacted] and that the plane had developed engine trouble and had returned to LaGuardia. The listed subjects were witnesses in the Axis Sally trial.

Investigation reflected that this matter was not handled by the F.B.I. [redacted] of INS advised that these people are not handled by his department but are handled by the U.S.Marshals office. b6 b7C

At 9:30 PM Mr. Vanderswaath advised that a new flight had been made up and that the listed subjects would leave La Guardia Airport at 11:00 PM;and until that time would be kept in custody of American Airlines.

On the basis of the info received at 9:30 no further action was taken to locate the agency involved.

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT: No further action necessary.

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[redacted]

F.B.I.
MAR 9 1949
N.Y.C.

Tom Curran
Special Agent

ROUTED TO Serials | FILE

Jury Weighs Fate Of Sally 10 Hours, Retires for Night

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP).—A Federal Court jury considering treason charges against Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars failed to reach a verdict tonight after deliberating for ten and one-half hours and was locked up in a hotel room overnight.

The jury of seven men and five women notified the court at 10:32 p. m. they were deadlocked. Chief Deputy Marshal Charles Ward immediately took them to a hotel where they will remain until morning.

Ward said the jurors would be returned to the jury room sometime between 9:30 a. m. and 10 a. m. to decide whether Miss Gillars committed treason in broadcasting for the wartime Nazi radio.

Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars, whose fate is now up to the jury, arrives at court with an escort of U. S. deputy marshals. (International Photo)

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran had left instructions that the jurors were to be locked up at 10:30 if they didn't reach a verdict by that time.

They began deliberating Axis Sally's fate at 12:03 p. m. and remained in the jury room throughout the day with the exception of a 50-minute lunch period, and one hour 43 minutes for dinner.

They received the transcripts of 22 recordings which Miss Gillars allegedly made for the Nazi wartime radio.

Miss Gillars waited for the verdict in the cell block in the basement of the Federal Court.

If found guilty, she faces a sentence ranging from five years in prison and a $10,000 fine to possible death.

The case went to the jury after Federal Judge Curran dealt Miss Gillars' defense two crippling blows.

In an hour and 40-minute charge, he ordered the jurors to disregard the defense claim that she took an oath of allegiance to Germany and hence could not be accused of betraying the U. S.

Curran ruled that her testimony about the alleged oath was so vague and indefinite that it must be counted out, and that she is in fact a U. S. citizen and liable to the treason charge.

He also told the jury to rule out a defense plea that Miss Gillars acted under the compulsion of love for the late Prof. Max Otto Koischewitz, one-time Hunter College, New York, professor.

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New Sally Trial Hearing Slated

Washington, D. C. March 15 (U.P.) —Federal Judge Edward M. Curran today set March 25 to hear government and defense attorneys argue whether Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars should be given a new trial on treason charges. A Federal Court jury found her guilty last week, but Curran postponed sentence when defense attorney James J. Laughlin moved for retrial.

F. B. I.
MAR 17 1949
N. Y. C.
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News
MAR 16 1949

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Jail Life Brings Out Demure Aspects of Axis Sally

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mildred Gillars, who used to be hot stuff in German radio, has become a great hand with needle and thread over at the District Jail.

Jail officials, pleased with Mildred, say she likes her work and never gives any trouble. Better known as Axis Sally, she is awaiting sentence for treason, so she is just a temporary guest in the local jail. But she's living the same routine as the other 900 prisoners.

Day Starts at 5:30 A. M.

The gal who used to hang around with all the Nazi big shots in Berlin's swank Adlon Hotel now earns $2 a month making doilies and bureau runners in the jail's sewing room. Her day begins at 5:30 a. m. when she wakes up in her 8-by-10-foot cell. She puts on her regulation blue denim prison dress and maybe a little lipstick and powder. Then she marches out to a 6 a. m. breakfast in the jail cafeteria.

Keeps to Herself.

Besides sewing both mornings and afternoons, she has to do her own housekeeping in her cell, and this includes scrubbing both the cell floor and the floor of the corridor outside the cell every day.

Mildred rarely has anything to say to any of the other prisoners, even during the Sunday airing in the prison yard. She spends most of her spare time in her cell smoking.

The only visitor who's come to see her since her conviction two weeks ago is her sister, Mrs. Edward R. Herrick, of Conneaut, Ohio, who showed up once. It's a pretty restricted life for the gray-haired, 48-year-old former Portland, Maine, woman, but she doesn't seem to mind it.

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F. B. I.
MAR 24 1949
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
World Telegram
MAR 23 1949

Sally Called to Court; Braces to Hear Fate

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This was an anxious day for Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars—the day she might learn her penalty for broadcasting wartime Nazi propaganda.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran called a session of court to hear arguments on a defense motion for a new trial for the American woman convicted as a traitor.

The usual procedure in courts here, if such a motion is denied, is for the judge to pass sentence immediately.

Judge Curran, who presided at the seven-week trial of the 48-year-old, Maine-born Miss Gillars, gave no hint in advance of the arguments as to his course of action.

Some lawyers speculated, however, that he might want some time to study the attorneys' arguments before ruling on the new trial motion.

James J. Laughlin, Miss Gillars' attorney, said he had a long argument ready in support of his contention that Miss Gillars did not have a fair trial.

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F. B. I.
MAR 28 1949
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED MAR. 25 1949

Traitor Also Fined $10,000 As Nazis' Pal

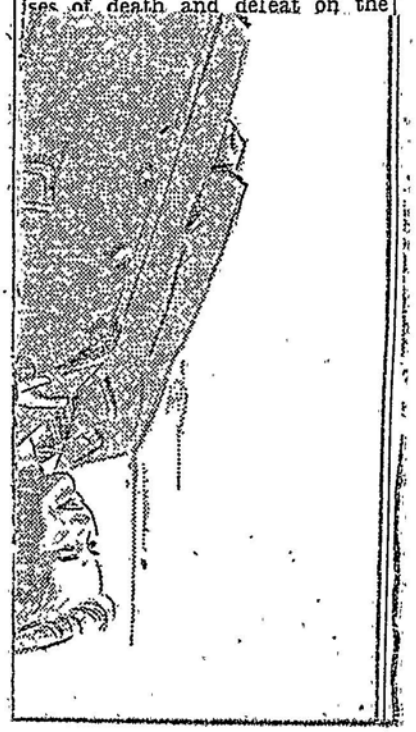
Judge Shuts Up Her Attempt to Argue Whole Case Again

Picture on Page 11.

By DOROTHY E. WILLIAMS,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, the stage-struck girl from Maine who broadcast for Hitler, today was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison and fined $10,000 for treason.

The woman whose sexy voice taunted millions of GIs with promises of death and defeat on the



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F. B. I.
MAR 28 1949
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World Telegram
DATED MAR 25 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. OFFICE

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United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, the stage-struck girl from Maine who broadcast for Hitler, today was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison and fined $10,000 for treason.

The woman whose sexy voice taunted millions of GIs with promises of death and defeat on the battlefields of Europe shook her head in bewildered anger as Federal Judge Edward M. Curran pronounced sentence.

"I'll never be able to understand . . ." she protested. She attempted to argue her case again, but the judge cut her off curtly.

Sally Is No. 7.

The 48-year-old actress was convicted by a jury here March 10. She was the seventh American to be convicted of treason in the last war.

Before pronouncing sentence Judge Curran threw out her motion for a new trial. He rejected her contention that his charge to the jury had been prejudiced and inflammatory.

The maximum sentence for wartime treason is death and the minimum is five years.

Judge Curran noted that the evidence did not disclose that Miss Gillars took part "in conferences with high Nazi official to formulate policy" as in the case of Douglas Chandler, former U.S. newsman convicted of treason.

Chandler Gets Life.

Chandler, a commentator for the Nazi radio, was sentenced to life and a $10,000 fine.

The court noted that Miss Gillars was convicted of only one of the eight overt acts which the government pressed.

She was found guilty of participating in a Nazi radio drama, "Vision of Invasion" broadcast just before D-Day.

Before passing sentence, Justice Curran asked her if she had anything to say.

She hesitated, then squared her shoulders.

Can't Understand It.

She clasped her hands together and protested that she would "never be able to understand" her conviction on the basis of the "Vision of Invasion" broadcast.

She said she understood that Prof. Max Otto Koisewitz, former Hunter College professor, who wrote and acted in the drama, was "condemned to death in absentia" because of the broadcast, but later was exonerated because of "lack of sufficient evidence."

During the trial she had testified of her great love for the professor and that she was under his influence.

"He (Koisewitz) the author — he a co-worker in this play—was exonerated for lack of sufficient evidence . . ." she said. At this point Judge Curran interrupted to say that her attorney, James J. Laughlin, had argued the case. The Judge explained that he wanted to know if there were anything she wished to say, not argue the case again.

Doesn't Know Limits.

"If the Vision of Invasion was so heinous and odious, why was an American passport given to Mr. Haupt . . ." she wanted to know.

(Hans Haupt, American born German actor, who appeared in the "Vision of Invasion" play, testified during the trial that he recently acquired American citizenship on the basis of his birth in this country.)

"Don't ask me," Judge Curran said, explaining he had nothing to do with Haupt's citizenship, and that he was not concerned with it.

"It interests me," Miss Gillars interrupted. "It affects my fate."

The Judge then imposed sentence.

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MAR 28 1949
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. World-Telegram
DATED MAR 25 1949

Sally Gets 10-30 Yrs., $10,000 Fine

By CHARLES B. SEIB,
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mildred ("Axis Sally") Gillars was sentenced today to serve from 10 to 30 years in prison for wartime betrayal of her country as a Nazi radio propagandist.

Under the Constitution, the treason conviction means automatic loss of citizenship.

The 48-year-old native of Maine also was fined $10,000.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran imposed the treason sentence after denying a defense motion for a new trial. Miss Gillars heard it without evident emotion.

The white-haired woman who was a star performer on Hitler's overseas radio service during World War II stood impassively in the same short, tight black dress she wore throughout her trial.

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MAR 28 1949
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Journal American
DATED MAR 25 1949
FORWARDED BY N. Y. C.

Ten to Thirty Years for Axis Sally

Sentencing Judge Notes She Did Not Rate at Top of Nazi Propaganda Councils.

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was sentenced today to serve from ten to thirty years in prison for treason.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran also fined her $10,000.

Loss of citizenship is automatic on conviction of treason.

Miss Gillars, 48-year-old Maine-born woman, was convicted on March 10. Sentence was delayed until her attorneys could argue motions for a new trial. Just before passing sentence, Judge Curran denied these motions.

James J. Laughlin, attorney for Miss Gillars, served notice of an appeal. He told reporters the case would be fought up to the Supreme Court.

Miss Gillars broadcast the "Axis Sally" programs for the Nazi radio during the war. Her treason conviction was based on the broadcast of one propaganda drama called "Vision of Invasion."

Unmoved at Sentence.

She took her sentencing dry-eyed and, at the end of the proceedings, threw her head back and walked with swift, short steps from the court room, to be returned for the time being to the District of Columbia jail.

Judge Curran did not specify where she wil serve her sentence. He left this to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The ten to thirty-year sentence means that, under ordinary circumstances, Miss Gillars wil be eligible for parole after serving ten years, or one-third of the maximum.

If, when eligible for parole, she should be unable to pay the $10,000 fine she could take an oath that she is without funds and would serve an additional

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MAR 28 1949
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N. Y.
DATED MAR 25 1949

ARRIVING FOR SENTENCING.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars at Federal District Court in Washington today.

AXIS SALLY GETS LONG PRISON TERM

Continued from Page 1.

thirty days in lieu of paying the fine.

Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, half-sister of the radio actress, was in the court room at the sentencing. Afterward, a reporter asked her how she thought Miss Gilars had stood the judge's decision.

Mrs. Herrick said:

'I don't think Ethel Barrymore could have received the verdict any better."

She Makes a Speech.

Before passing sentence, Judge Curran remarked that the trial evidence showed that Miss Gillars did not take part in high level Nazi propaganda policy conferences, as was the case of Douglas Chandler and Robert Henry Best.

Chandler and Best were other Americans who gave propaganda aid to the Germans. They were tried for treason at Boston and sentenced to life.

"You are now going on 49, is that correct?" Judge Curran asked. "Yes," Miss Gillars replied.

The judge then pronounced the sentence.

First, Curran, after denying the motion for a new trial, directed that Miss Gillars stand up. He asked her if she cared to say anything, explaining that she did not have to do so.

She immediately launched into a long statement which the Judge called an argument. He said he did not want her to make an argument, commenting that her attorney had already done that.

She said several times, "I don't understand" how the jury convicted her.

Miss Gillars was convicted of one of the eight alleged treasonable acts on which the Government offered evidence. No evidence was presented on two others set forth in the indictment.

The "Vision of Invasion" was broadcast by the Nazis a month before the Allies landed in Normandy.

Miss Gillars portrayed Evelyn, an Ohio mother who dreamed her son was killed in the invasion.

The Government charged the broadcast was beamed to Americans at home and aboard as part of Nazi propaganda and as an instrument of psychological warfare.

Sally Gets 10-30 Yrs.; Also Fined $10,000

Washington, Mar. 25 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, darling of the Nazi radio, today was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison for treason. She was also fined $10,000.

Loss of her citizenship is automatic.

Miss Gillars, 48 and born in Maine, was convicted Mar. 10. Sentence was delayed until her attorneys could argue motions for a new trial.

Just before passing sentence, Federal Judge Curran denied these motions.

Miss Gillars broadcast the wartime "Axis Sally" programs for the Nazis. Her conviction was based on the broadcast of one propaganda drama called "Vision of Invasion."

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MAR 28 1949
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Post & Home News
DATE: MAR 25 1949

Sally Gets 10-30 Yrs.; Also Fined $10,000

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Just before passing sentence, Federal Judge Curran denied these motions.

Miss Gillars broadcast the wartime "Axis Sally" programs for the Nazis. Her conviction was based on the broadcast of one propaganda drama called "Vision of Invasion."

Judge Curran remarked that the trial evidence showed that Miss Gillars did not take part in high-level Nazi propaganda policy conferences, as did Douglas Chandler and Robert Henry Best, who were tried for treason at Boston and sentenced to life.

"I Don't Understand"

When the court asked Miss Gillars if she cared to say anything, she launched into a long statement. The judge called it an argument and said he did not want her to make an argument, as her attorney, James J. Laughlin, already had done that.

Then she said several time, "I don't understand" how the jury convicted her.

An upswept hair-do pointing up her paleness, she took her sentencing dry-eyed, threw her head back and walked with swift, short steps from the court room to be returned to the jail here.

Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, her half sister, witnessed the sentencing. Asked how she thought Miss Gillars had stood the judge's decision, she said:

"I don't think Ethel Barrymore could have received the verdict any better."

Judge Curran did not specify where she will serve her sentence.

Under ordinary circumstances, she will be eligible for parole after serving 10 years, or one-third of the maximum.

Miss Gillars, an ex-actress, was convicted on one of the eight alleged treasonable acts on which the government offered evidence.

The "Vision of Invasion" was broadcast by the Nazis a month before the Allies landed in Normandy. Miss Gillars portrayed Evelyn, an Ohio mother who dreamed her son was killed in the invasion. The government charged the broadcast was beamed to Americans at home and abroad as part of Nazi propaganda and as an instrument of psychologicl warfare.

Laughlin served notice of an appeal and said the case would be fought up to the Supreme Court.

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MAR 28 1949
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Rome News
MAR 25 1949

AXIS SALLY IS GIVEN 10 TO 30 YEARS

Traitor Fined $10,000 —Protests Bitterly as Judge Silences Plea

Washington, March 25 (U.P.)—Mildred E. Gillars, the Maine showgirl who played "Axis Sally" for Hitler's wartime radio, today was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison and fined $10,000 for treason to her country.

The woman whose sexy voice taunted millions of GIs with promises of death and defeat on the battlefields of Europe shook her head in bewildered anger as Federal Judge Edward M. Curran pronounced sentence.

"I'll never be able to understand . . ." she protested bitterly. She attempted to argue her case again, but the judge cut her off curtly, saying the case had been argued.

Convicted on One Count

The 48-year-old actress was convicted by a Federal jury here on March 10 on one of eight counts of treason alleged against her because of her wartime propaganda broadcasts for the Nazi radio. She was the seventh American to be convicted of treason growing out of the last war.

Before pronouncing sentence Judge Curran threw out her motion for a new trial. He rejected her contention that his charge to the jury had been prejudiced and "inflammatory."

As she was led away after sentencing she never lost her professional poise. Her half-sister, Mrs. Edward Reid Herrick of Conneaut, Ohio, shook away tears.

"I don't think Ethel Barry-

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MAR 28 1949
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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
DATED MAR 25 1949
NOTE ON PAGE BY N. Y.

Axis Sally Gets 10 to 30 Years

Continued from Page 1

more could have done a better job of taking the verdict," Mrs. Herrick said.

Miss Gillars was convicted of only one of the eight overt acts which the Government pressed in its prosecution.

She was found guilty of participating in a Nazi radio drama, "Vision of Invasion," which was broadcast to American troops in England just before D-Day in an attempt to prevent the Normandy invasion.

"If the 'Vision of Invasion' was so heinous and odious why was an American passport given to Mr. Haupt . . ." she wanted to know.

(Hans Haupt, American-born German actor who appeared in the "Vision of Invasion" play, testified during the trial that he recently acquired American citizenship on the basis of his birth in this country).

"Don't ask me," Curran said, explaining that he had nothing to do with Haupt's citizenship and that he was not concerned with it.

In the "Vision of Invasion" broadcast Miss Gillars played the part of an American mother who dreamed her son was drowned in an invasion attempt. This, the Government charged, undermined GI morale.

Axis Sally

Sally Gets 10-30 Yrs. As a 2d-String Traitor

By RUTH MONTGOMERY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Axis Sally today was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison for treason and fined $10,000. Loss of citizenship is automatic on conviction of treason.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran imposed the sentence on the silver-haired American-born Mildred E. Gillars a few minutes after denying a motion for a new trial by attorney James J. Laughlin.

Before passing sentence Judge Curran declared the evidence showed Axis Sally did not take part in high level Nazi policy conferences on propaganda, as did Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best, both of whom were convicted of treason in Boston last year and sentenced to life imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

Glares at Prosecutor.

"You are now going on 49, is that correct?" Curran asked Miss Gillars. At her nod, he pronounced sentence. Possible penalties ranged from five years imprisonment to death.

Sally heard her sentence dry-eyed and defiant. Sporting a new hairdo with curls atop her head, she stood facing the judge and shot fiery glances at prosecutor John M. Kelley Jr.

Asked whether she had anything to say before receiving her sentence, she launched into a tirade.

Judge Cuts In.

"I shall never be able to understand why I was found guilty of 'Vision of Invasion' when it was written by Prof. Koischwitz (her wartime broadcasting superior and lover), who also directed it and played in it," she stormed. "If this was such an odious, heinous crime——"

Judge Curran broke in:

"I don't want you to argue your case. Mr. Laughlin has done that. If this court was in error the Court of Appeals will decide it."

He then decreed that she serve "not less than 10 nor more than 30 years."

Laughlin said he would appeal to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Under ordinary circumstances, Miss Gillars will be eligible for parole after 10 years, or one third of the maximum. If she is unable to pay the money and takes an oath to that effect, she can serve an additional 30 days in lieu of the ~~$10,000~~ fine.

(Picture on back page)

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F. B. I.
MAR 29 1949
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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. News
DATED MAR 26 1949

'Axis Sally' Gets 10 Yrs., Fined 10G

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—Mildred E. (Sally) Gillars, whose sexy voice on Hitler's wartime radio taunted American troops with visions of defeat, was sentenced today to 10 to 30 years and fined $10,000 for treason.

The Maine-born one-time showgirl, now 48 and silver-haired, paled but never lost her poise as Federal Judge Edward M. Curran imposed sentence. She stood erect, her head flung back dramatically.

Before passing sentence, the court asked if she had anything to say.

"I'll never be able to understand" she protested.

Then she launched into a bitter review of the circumstances which led to her conviction by a Federal jury here March 10 on one of eight treason charges brought by her government.

Finally her voice trailed off. The judge immediately sentenced her.

He previously had rejected a defense motion for a new trial. Afterward, defense attorney James J. Laughlin received permission to appeal.

Miss Gillars, once a showgirl in Cleveland, was the seventh American convicted on treason charges growing out of World War II.

After the sentencing, her half-sister, Mrs. Edward Reid Herrick of Conneaut, O., shook away tears.

"I don't think Ethel Barrymore could have done a better job of taking the verdict," she said.

Miss Gillars was removed to jail in a police wagon along with 17 handcuffed men prisoners. She sat alone on a rear seat, smoothing her upswept hair-do.

If her appeal is turned down, the Federal Commissioner of prisons must decide where she will serve her time. Most Federal women long-termers are sent to Alderson, W. Va.

Miss Gillars must serve the full minimum of 10 years before being eligible for parole. She may have to serve additional time if she is unable to pay the fine.

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MAR 29 1949
N. Y. C.
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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Mirror
DATED MAR 26 1949
FORWARDED

Albany Votes Bill to Let Cities Seize Land for Parking Sites

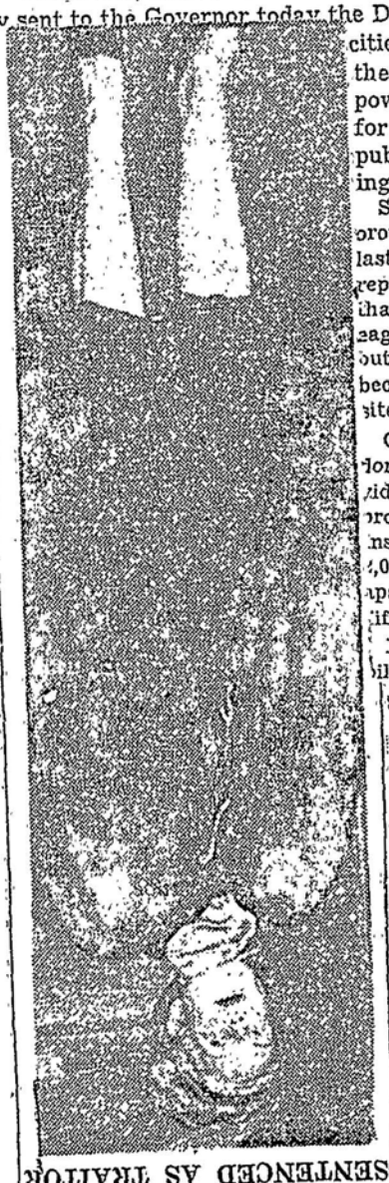
By DOUGLAS DALES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, March 25—With unanimous approval, the Assembly sent to the Governor today the Desmond parking bill designed cities. The bill would authorize the use of the condemnation power of cities to acquire sites for the private development of public parking garages and parking lots.

Such a law has been urged vigorously by Mayor O'Dwyer for the last two years. New York City representatives have contended that many private groups are eager to develop parking facilities, but have been unable to procede because of their inability to acquire sites at reasonable prices.

One project that has remained dormant for lack of the power provided in the Desmond bill is the proposal of the New York Life Insurance Company to erect a 4,000-car garage adjoining an apartment project on East Sixty-fifth Street.

If approved by the Governor, the bill also would make possible con- nation of a plan by Jamaica cooperate in provid-



SENTENCED AS TRAITOR

AXIS SALLY GETS 10 TO 30-YEAR TERM

Traitor Also Fined $10,000, Takes Sentence With No Display of Emotion

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)— Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was sentenced today to serve ten to thirty years in prison for broadcasting Nazi propaganda during the war. She also was fined

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'AXIS SALLY' GETS 10 TO 30-YEAR TERM

Traitor Also Fined $10,000, Takes Sentence With No Display of Emotion

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars was sentenced today to serve ten to thirty years in prison for broadcasting Nazi propaganda during World War II. She also was fined $10,000.

The Maine-born woman, now 48 years old, is the thirteenth American tried for treason in the last war and the sixth found guilty of the only crime mentioned in the United States Constitution—betrayal of her country.

White but unflinching, Miss Gillars took the sentence with no display of the emotional outbursts that marked her seven-week trial.

When Federal Judge Edward M. Curran finished the brief words of judgment, she threw back her head and walked with swift, short steps from the courtroom.

Later, her half sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick of Conneaut, Ohio, told newsmen:

"I don't think Ethel Barrymore could have received the verdict any better."

James J. Laughlin, defense counsel, filed notice of appeal, contending she had not had a fair trial.

Could Have Been Death

The maximum sentence for Miss Gillars' offense would have been death in the electric chair; the minimum, five years imprisonment. Her sentence means that if she behaves, she will be eligible for parole after serving ten years.

If her appeal is denied and her conviction stands, she will lose the rights of American citizenship. They could only be restored by a Presidential pardon.

Before imposing sentence, Judge Curran rejected defense motions for a new trial on the ground that the judge gave "inflammatory" instruction to the jury and "wanted her convicted."

Then, turning to Miss Gillars, Judge Curran said the trial evidence showed that she did not take part in high-level Nazi propaganda policy conferences as happened in the cases of two other American traitors, Robert Henry Best and Douglas Chandler.

Best and Chandler, convicted in Boston in 1947 and 1948, were both sentenced to life imprisonment. The evidence indicated they wrote their own material for Nazi broadcasts, while Miss Gillars spoke lines from scripts prepared by others.

In finding Miss Gillars guilty, the jury threw out seven of the eight counts in the Government's indictment and convicted on the single count of engaging in a broadcast entitled "Vision of Invasion."

The melodramatic "vision" broadcast was beamed to American troops in May, 1944, just a month before they invaded France. She luridly and in gruesome detail depicted the purported horrors that awaited any Allied attempt to attack Hitler's so-called "Fortress Europe."

Launches Into Statement

When Judge Curran asked Miss Gillars if she had anything to say before he pronounced sentence, the white-haired defendant launched into a long statement.

"I shall never be able to understand why I was found guilty * * *" she began.

She said the "Vision of Invasion" broadcast was written by Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, a one-time Hunter College (N. Y.) professor, whom she had described during the trial as the man she loved and "my destiny."

Miss Gillars contended that Professor Koischwitz, now dead, was indicted in absentia for treason in 1943—he had become an American citizen before returning to Germany—but had been exonerated "for lack of evidence" in 1947.

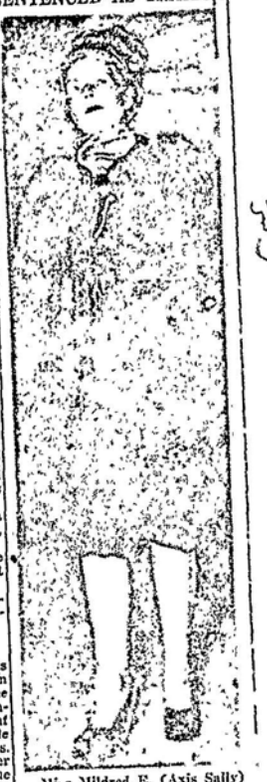
So, she said, she too should be exonerated.

But Judge Curran cut her off. He said her attorney had already presented the argument for her defense. Then he imposed sentence, while Miss Gillars, silent and with a puzzled expression on her thin face, twisted a handkerchief through her fingers.

As Miss Gillars left the courthouse in a prison van, she waved to newsmen and photographers and called sadly, "Goodbye * * * goodbye."

That was the fadeout in the career of the woman known to millions of American GI's as "Axis Sally," the supposedly glamorous radio siren who tried to sell them war weariness and homesickness.

SENTENCED AS TRAITOR



Miss Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars walking from Federal District Court in capital yesterday. Associated Press Wirephoto

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MAR 29 1949
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Axis Sally' Gets 10 to 30 Years For Broadcasts

Convicted Traitor Is Fined $10,000; She Takes Her Sentence Unemotionally

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Federal Judge Edward M. Curran today sentenced Mildred E. Gillars to ten to thirty years in prison for treason in broadcasting Nazi propaganda on her "Axis Sally" programs over the German radio during World War II. She also was fined $10,000.

The forty-eight-year-old Maine-born woman is the thirteenth American tried and the sixth found guilty of treason in the last war.

Defense counsel James J. Laughlin filed a formal notice of appeal immediately after the sentence, contending she had not had a fair trial.

The maximum sentence could have been death in the electric chair; the minimum five years' imprisonment. The ten-to-thirty-year term means she may be eligible for parole after ten years. If her appeal is denied and her conviction stands, she will lose the rights of citizenship. These could be restored only by a Presidential pardon.

If, when eligible for parole, she should be unable to pay the $10,000 fine, she could take an oath that she was without funds and would serve an additional thirty days in lieu of paying the fine.

Before passing sentence, Judge Curran rejected defense motions for a new trial on the ground that the judge gave "inflammatory" instruction to the jury and "wanted her convicted."

Comments on Evidence

Then, turning to Miss Gillars, Judge Curran said the trial evidence showed she did not take part in high-level Nazi propaganda policy conferences, as happened in the cases of two other American traitors, Robert Henry Best and Douglas Chandler.

Best and Chandler, convicted in Boston trials in 1947 and 1948, were both sentenced to life. The evidence indicated they wrote their own material for Nazi broadcasts, while Miss Gillars spoke lines from scripts prepared by others.

In finding Miss Gillars guilty on March 10, the jury threw out seven of the eight counts in the government's indictment and convicted on the single count of engaging in a broadcast entitled "Vision of Invasion." This broadcast was beamed to American troops in May, 1944, a month before they stormed the German-held coast of France in the Normandy invasion June 6. In the broadcast, Miss Gillars depicted the purported horrors that awaited any Allied attempt to attack Hitler's "Fortress Europe."

"Sally" Makes Statement

When Judge Curran asked Miss Gillars if she had anything to say before he pronounced sentence, the white-haired defendant nodded and launched into a long statement. She said the "Vision" broadcast was written by Dr. Max Otto Koischwitz, a former professor at Hunter College, New York, whom she described during the trial as the man she loved. Miss Gillars contended that Professor Koischwitz, now dead, was indicted in absentia for treason in 1943—he had become an American citizen before returning to Germany—but was exonerated "for lack of evidence" in 1947. She said she too should be exonerated.

Judge Curran cut her off, saying her attorney presented the argument for her defense in the trial.

White but unflinching, Miss Gillars, who has described her futile theatrical ambitions, took the sentence dry-eyed, with no display of the emotional outbursts that marked her seven-week trial. When the judge finished the brief words of judgment, she threw back her head and walked with swift, short steps from the courtroom.

Later, her half sister, Mrs. Edna Mae Herrick, of Conneaut, Ohio, told news men: "I don't think Ethel Barrymore could have received the verdict any better."

'Axis Sally' Given Jail Sentence for Treason

Herald Tribune—Acme telephoto

Mildred E. Gillars leaving court in Washington yesterday

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED MAR 26 1949
EVENING EDITION

'Axis Sally,' a Despicable Traitor, Lucky to Get Off So Lightly

Whether wisely or injudiciously, the United States deals with its traitors leniently. Although the maximum penalty for treason is death, those convicted of betrayal of their country in time of war escape with prison sentences. This is the fate of Mildred E. Gillars, the notorious "Axis Sally" of the Nazi radio, who has been sentenced in Federal Court to serve from 10 to 20 years and fined $10,000.

In view of the enormity of her crime, this sentence seems inadequate. In addition to being a traitor, playing a part in the effort to conquer her own country, "Axis Sally" was a cruel woman whose technique of treason was peculiarly despicable. At times when the going was hardest, when the new American Army was fighting in North Africa and later in the long struggle up the Italian Peninsula and across France to Berlin from the Normandy beaches, she undertook to bring mental torture to the fighting men.

There is nothing to indicate that she succeeded in her efforts to convince American soldiers that their wives and sweethearts at home were unfaithful. The fact remains, however, that she did all she could to make the way easier for her country's enemies. Perhaps the feebleness of her effort and her complete failure in her purpose justify the relatively light penalty for a crime which, if committed against the country which she served so faithfully, would have been punished with swift death.

Confident in its strength and faithful to its tradition of freedom for all opinion and speech, the United States has been tolerant of the utterances and the activities of those hostile to the democratic principles of government. Almost daily, however, the American people are having revealed to them an undercurrent of disloyalty which, if unrestrained, may lead at last to disaster.

The challenge is one which, in the interests of national security, must be viewed more seriously and dealt with more sternly.

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MAR 30 1949
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N. Y. Brooklyn Eagle
MAR 27 1949

'Axis Sally' Sentenced

"Axis Sally" of Berlin radio fame—otherwise Mildred E. Gillars, formerly of Maine—was sentenced in Washington to serve from ten to thirty years in prison for treason, and was fined $10,000. Under ordinary circumstances she will be eligible for parole after ten years. She is now forty-eight.

MARCUS DUFFIELD.

DIRECTOR
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N. Y. Herald-Tribune
DATED MAR 27 1949
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'Axis Sally' Seeks Speedy Appeal Action

Washington, Mar. 26 (AP)—"Axis Sally's" attorney said today he will press for quick action on her appeal from treason conviction and a long prison term.

The attorney, James J. Laughlin, said he would ask the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to hear arguments in May. Ordinarily, he said, arguments would not be heard before October or November.

After denying a motion for a new trial, Federal Judge Curran yesterday sentenced Mildred E. Gillars, 48, to serve 10 to 30 years in prison. He also imposed a $10,000 fine. A treason conviction also means loss of citizenship.

Laughlin immediately filed notice of appeal. His next step, he said, will be to file a brief in the appeals court—probably within 15 days—to support his contention that the Maine-born Miss Gillars did not get a fair trial.

Pending the outcome of her appeal, Miss Gillars will remain in the district jail here or be taken to the women's reformatory at Lorton, Va.

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MAR 30 1949
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FROM THE
N. Y. Post & Home News
MAR 27 1949
DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Axis Sally Fires Her Attorney

Washington, April 2 (A. P.).—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, recently convicted of treason for her war-time broadcasts from Berlin, fired her lawyer yesterday.

The move came as a complete surprise to Attorney James J. Laughlin, who was working on a brief asking that the conviction be set aside. "Is this, perhaps, an April Fool joke?" he asked reporters. Axis Sally, sentenced to serve ten to thirty years in jail and pay a fine of $10,000, said she would name a nwe counsel in a few days.

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APR 5 1940
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y.
DATED APR 5

THE SUN DIAL

By H. I. Phillips

The Bangtails by Video.

It looks like a tough spring and summer on living-room furniture and icebox supplies in the East. We are putting in some reserved seats and buying something soon to become a "must" in every household, a Home and Fireside Bugle.

* * *

New York racing is to be put on television! The bangtails are coming directly into the old homestead. The starting stalls will be beside the grand piano, the first turn near the Spanish table and the homestretch straight down between the Morris chair and the bookcase. The finish will be right in the laps of mom, pop, the kiddies and the house guests.

* * *

We look for startling reactions, with an effect on the way of life in the American home that cannot easily be measured. Baseball, hockey, fights and track meets by video have made home, sweet home a pretty hectic place in the past year, with an alarming rise in hysteria, shattered nerves and heart trouble. But ponies galloping around the hearthstone! Brother, bar the door!

* * *

There are more horse-race followers in any community than you think, and the fellow with a video set had better equip the house with a turnstile, some hot dogs, plenty of beer and some of Frank Stevens's corned beef and cabbage with boiled potatoes. We have already bought a bugle and will sound Boots and Saddles from our rustic doorway just before post time.

* * *

Just how the well-equipped bungalow should be fitted up for the racing season is a matter occupying many minds. We think a Good Neighbor Video Policy will require that a man give guests the morning line, the late scratches and possibly his own handicap figures.

* * *

The wife is a little reluctant about putting in the Racing Form, but will probably consent when she arranges to get one printed in colors to harmonize with the drapes. She thinks all guests should come in riding clothes, or at least in some habiliments suggestive of the Jockey Club set, and swears nobody will crash the house in a shirt open at the neck.

* * *

It is our idea that the ideal video host will invite the neighbors in a little in advance of post time for those little bull sessions about horses without which no race mood is authentic. He will give a short talk on the best bets, discuss the daily double prospects and tell about the time he lost the $2,300 at Hialeah by a disqualification.

* * *

This should be followed as race time approaches by a few tactful words about not standing on the sofa to watch a stretch run and restraining the impulse to knock down a lady to get a better view of a photo finish. All lamps, vases and other breakable furnishings will be stowed in the aft galley.

Ye Gotham Bugle & Banner.

The meller-drammer, once the very heart of the theater, has returned to Gotham in Sid Kingsley's "Detective Story." . . . This one stirs the pulse beat and is such a graphic police play that the three top production men are now referred to as Commissioner Kingsley, Inspector Crouse and Chief Lindsay. . . . It's such a photolike reproduction of the daily police line-up that at every performance somebody gives himself up. . . . Franklin P. Adams was quick to take his name off the sponsors for that alleged Commie conference, admitting he didn't know the right answer to "May we use your name?" . . . That'll cost Infoplease another set of books, Frank. . . . Shostakovitch looked pretty scared and harmless in those press and newsreel pictures. . . . So would you if you had banishment to the salt mines hanging over you if you got mixed up in a "Sweet Adeline" quartet even by accident. . . . Ye ed never believed vaudeville was dead until video put on the "wake." . . . The height of overconfidence: being a Japanese beetle and deciding to play this week at Grand Central Palace. . . . Movie talent scouts would be smart to screen-test that girl carrying the Croatian banner in those newspaper photos of Waldorf picketing. . . . Terrible letdowns: Listening to a certain famous crooner recording of "Some Enchanting Evening," one of the most haunting melodies of the decade, after hearing Ezio Pinza.

We have never seen anything quite like the snootiness with which pickets on the Park avenue side of the Waldorf-Astoria looked down on pickets on the Lexington avenue side.

Axis Sally has been sentenced to prison for from ten to thirty years. How about making her serve it on a dead "mike"?

Award went to Walter Hamlet for his splendid performance as Sir Lawrence Belinda in Sierra Fairbanks in the Claire Huston production of Johnny Snakepit.

As the Garble Sisters get it, the Academy

Elmer Twitchell says he can't understand those Hollywood awards to Sir Lawrence Olivier and Jane Wyman for the best movie performances of the year. "How could it be true?" he demands. "Neither one appeared in cowboy clothes or went over a cliff in a stagecoach?"

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN April 14 – 1949 –

[redacted]

To the "F.B.I."
New York, N.Y.
Dear Sirs: –

[redacted] b7E

This letter is of the utmost importance and therefore would appreciate an immediate reply.

While discussing the "Axis Sally" case, at at an evening meeting of friends I had been informed that she was at one time located in Kansas City, Mo. & had been known in that city by the name of "Baker."

Please verify this statement as it is of great importance to me – & you as well.

Called at the "F.B.I." offices in Milwaukee but was not able to get information on the case – it having been tried in New York.

Respectfully,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b7E

FBI - NEW YORK
APR 18 1949

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

April 19, 1949

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[redacted]
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of April 14, 1949.

In reply, I must advise you that information contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is confidential upon the expressed orders of the Attorney General of the United States and cannot be divulged except under his authorization. This is not to be construed as an indication that we do or do not have the information about which you inquire.

I regret very much being unable to assist you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

cc--Milwaukee

AJT:EMD

[redacted]

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Director, FBI

SAC, New York

May 11, 1949

MILDRED ELIZABETH GILLARS, was.
TREASON.

Re New York teletypes to Bureau dated March 4 and 9, 1949 relative to an interview conducted with [redacted] who complained to this office regarding [redacted]

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Mrs. HENTZE again contacted the New York office and requested information regarding [redacted] The agent told her that he did not know what action had been taken on the complaint, and that even if he were aware of the action taken, he could not make that information available to her inasmuch as all information in FBI files was confidential. [redacted] She was courteously informed that the Attorney General of the United States forbade such a practice and that he was the only one who could make information from the FBI available. [redacted] expressed repeated displeasure with the Bureau policy of not making information regarding our activities available to citizens.

[redacted]

The above conversation is being brought to the Bureau's attention because of the unreasoning and peremptory attitude of [redacted]

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J.G.Lamm:

[redacted]

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Letter to Director, FBI

[redacted]

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[redacted] this matter is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for appropriate action.

[redacted]

'AXIS SALLY' ASKS BOND

Traitor Says She Should Have It if Judith Coplon Does

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UP) — Mildred E. "Axis Sally" Gillars, convicted traitor, today asked the United States Court of Appeals to free her on bond.

She argued through her attorney, James J. Laughlin, that if Judith Coplon, a convicted spy, is entitled to bail then she is, too.

The 48-year-old siren of the wartime Nazi radio was found guilty of treason by a Federal Court jury here last March 10 and was sentenced to 10 to 30 years in prison and fined $10,000.

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JUL 11 1949
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CLIPPING FROM
N. Y. Times
JUL 8 1949

DOUGLAS APPROVES 'TOKYO ROSE' BAIL

Supreme Court Justice Rules Treason Trial Legal Rights Were 'Fairly Debatable'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — Bail must be granted to "Tokyo Rose" because there is a "fairly debatable" question whether her West Coast trial for treason provided all legal guarantees, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court said today.

Justice Douglas avoided saying whether he thought the case had been tried fairly. He merely asserted that questions raised in the woman's appeal were fairly debatable and entitled to a hearing.

The statement from Mr. Douglas was released from the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in Washington. The jurist is recovering in Phoenix, Ariz., from a horseback riding accident of last October. Yesterday the clerk said he had received word that Justice Douglas would sign an order allowing "Tokyo Rose's" release on $50,000 bail.

The American-born woman, whose name is now Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, was convicted last October of broadcasting propaganda from Japan during World War II. Sentenced to serve ten years and pay a $10,000 fine, she is now in the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W. Va.

Documents for Justice Douglas to sign, granting release on bail, have been sent to him in Phoenix. Court officers said the actual information on the bail bond would be given out at the Federal Court in San Francisco where Mrs. D'Aquino was convicted.

In granting the bail, Mr. Douglas acted as circuit justice of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. He did so also in spite of the fact that three of the circuit judges denied this bail to Mrs. D'Aquino.

The three-page statement from Justice Douglas today said he had been studying the record of the "Tokyo Rose" case for several weeks and had concluded that she was entitled to bail.

"The question of the guilt or innocence of an appellant is not an issue on application for bail," he

FORM OF ECONOM

More Rice Less Sugar Is Pla

to Raise Exports—Progres

Reported in Other Lines

By BURTON CRANE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TAIPEI, Formosa, Feb. 7—Th

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into shape gradually, but indic

tions are that its final form w

be far different from that left

the Japanese. Sugar crop and e

ports will be smaller. The ri

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FEB 10 1950

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Times

FEB 8 1950

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The three-page statement from Justice Douglas today said he had been studying the record of the "Tokyo Rose" case for several weeks and had concluded that she was entitled to bail.

"The question of the guilt or innocence of an appellant is not an issue on application for bail," he wrote. "The question is whether the case 'involves a substantial question' which should be determined by the Appellate Court."

Such questions, Justice Douglas stated, may be "new or novel"; they may present "unique facts" not covered by precedents. They may involve important questions concerning the scope and meaning of Supreme Court decisions, he added.

"The application of well-settled principles to the facts of the instant case may raise issues that are fairly debatable," Justice Douglas continued.

"An appellant, though guilty beyond question, may have been denied the kind of a trial that even a traitor to our country is entitled to under the Constitution and laws. Those are situations where bail pending appeal should be granted," he said.

Mr. Douglas said there was a question in the D'Aquino case, "of the applicability of the principles of (two Supreme Court decisions) to confessions obtained during or immediately following a prolonged confinement of the accused by the military authorities."

"I do not suggest," he concluded, "that there has been infraction of these principles in this case. I merely conclude that the question whether or not there has been is fairly debatable (i. e. substantial) and should be resolved after full hearing on the record."

FEB 10 1950
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CLIPPING FROM THE
FEB 8 1950

AXIS SALLY LOSES IN TREASON APPEAL

Court Upholds Her Conviction of Betraying Nation Through Broadcasts for Nazis

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 19—The conviction of Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars for treason was sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today.

In a twenty-seven-page opinion, written by Judge Charles Fahy for an unanimous tribunal, the Appellate court concluded that "we find no reversible error in the case." Convicted here in the Federal District Court in March 1949, Axis Sally was sentenced to serve ten to thirty years in prison and pay a $10,000 fine. Since that time she has been held in the District of Columbia Jail.

Judges Bennet Champ Clark and Wilbur K. Miller joined Judge Fahy in upholding the conviction and sentence of the 48-year-old, Maine-born woman, found guilty of betraying her country by broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Berlin during World War II.

The Appellate bench denied the woman's claims that she did not have a fair trial, that she was forced into the Nazi broadcasting, and that the District Court made errors in handling her trial. Moreover, the Court of Appeals rejected an argument that the Government lacked jurisdiction in the case because she had been formerly arrested in Germany on similar charges and then released.

In its opinion, the court rejected arguments that treason could not be committeed by a United States citizen living during wartime in an enemy land. Lawyers for the prisoner had insisted that she had to make the Berlin broadcasts under threats from the Nazis.

On this point, the Appellate court stated:

"It would not be reasonable to say that treason can be committed only within the territory of the United States because the framers of the Constitution and the members of the First Congress must have known that some local allegiance was required of American citizens living in enemy territory."

The court held that Axis Sally "owned allegiance to the United States," notwithstanding her assertion that she had relinquished her American citizenship before the war. There was, said the tribunal, some confusion on this point, because once the traitor said she "is now and always has been a citizen" of this country, and at another time, she asserted that she had signed "some paper in the nature of an oath of affirmation of allegiance to Germany."

In its ruling against the woman, the court noted that she received the highest pay of all broadcasters on the Berlin radio. Special attention was called by the opinion to a recording of "Vision of Invasion," in which she participated, and which, the court found, was designed to tell the American public that an invasion would be extremely hazardous to American soldiers.

CLASS

From FY

DATED MAY 2 0 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

F. B. I.

MAY 22 1950

N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO

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No Parole Bid By Axis Sally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI). —Mildred E. Gillars, the "Axis Sally" of World War II, will not try for a parole at the end of a 10-year prison term next month, the parole board said today.

Miss Gillars, now 57, will have completed the minimum of her 10-to-30 year treason sentence on March 24. She has been confined in the Alderson (W.Va.) Federal Reformatory for women.

BUT SHE ALREADY has sent the board a form waiving her chance at freedom.

Board Chairman George J. Reed said he has no idea why Miss Gillars chose not to take advantage of the hearing which she could have had as a matter of routine. He said she may apply for parole later if she wishes.

She was convicted of treason by a jury here in 1949 after a long trial before Federal District Judge Curran. She is a native of Portland, Me.

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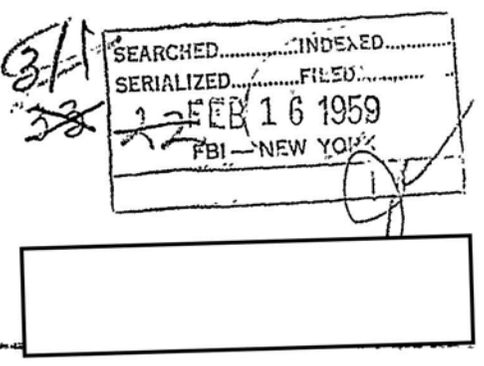

Associated Press

"Axis Sally"

'Axis Sally' Gives Up Chance for Early Parole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP). — Mildred E. Gillars, Nazi Germany's "Axis Sally" in World War II, has given up a chance at an early parole after serving nearly ten years of her sentence for treason.

Miss Gillars, now fifty-seven, would have been eligible to apply for a parole from the Alderson, W. Va., Federal Reformatory for Women on March 24 after completing the minimum of her ten-to-thirty-year sentence.

But on Jan. 27 she mailed a waiver of this right to the United States Parole Board here. No reason for her decision was given.

George J. Reed, board chairman, said he had no idea why she waived. "Sometimes," he said, "a prisoner waives temporarily because he thinks he can build up a better case with more time."

Miss Gillars was convicted of treason after a trial in Federal District Court here in 1949.

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