

Typed 10/23/70
JWY: MJG: pmg

October 26, 1970

Dear Sir:

4/6 70

Your letters to Colonel Rodger E. Bankson, of the Department of Defense information office at the Pentagon, and of the National Association of Broadcasters, concerning the location and availability for inspection of the court records in certain cases involving members of the German Shortwave Broadcasting Service, have been referred to this Department for reply.

Jan

In an effort to be of assistance to you, we have made inquiry of the National Archives and Records Service, which has custody of the court records in question, with the following results. Records of the Best trial (1947-1948) and the Chandler trial (1948-1949) in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts should be available for examination and reproduction through the Federal Records Center, 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts, 02154. Court files of the Gillars "Axis Sally" trial (1949) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia are available through the Washington National Records Center, 4205 Suitland Road, Maryland, 20409.

We suggest that you write directly to these sources for further assistance in securing the desired information concerning these records.

Sincerely,

J. WALTER YEAGLEY
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

ap

Records /
Miss Grotenrath
Section
Hold
Public Information
Courtesy John Dimling

By:

JOHN H. DAVITT

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Best copy available

Dear Sirs:

Reference to "Miss Smith"

FEB 17 1949

TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1949

CRIMINAL DIVISION

FROM

SUBJECT

RE Mildred E. Lister
ON TRIAL FOR
TREASON.

copy
to
PC

GEN. T. EMAN:

This LETTER SENT via Post
of Justice Washington D.C., was returned, and now
sending it to your good office, with the object
of having it delivered to

Mildred E. Lister. jls

Very Respectfully Submitted

JAC

To Mildred E. Sist.
Care of the Justice Department
Washington D.C.

From

4/6/70

Dear Friend

Persuant to reading about
your case am writing to say several
things first I wish you good fortune
in getting out of the trouble the
authorities are causing you.

This same Justice Department
in 1944 took my Darling wife away from
me and broke my home up.

I would "not" have taken
one million dollars for my Jean. The
P.O. box is now at 610 1/2 North Rampart
Street Los Angeles.

They are from Lathrop with
 and their leader to visit the
 Bureau in December.

Tomorrow, Monday, the
 Commandant, Thirteenth Naval
 District, who is a Navy line officer and
 a credit to the Navy, after hearing
 my story, (because I was out to see my
 horses) last Saturday,

Well tomorrow am to go
 out and see a Captain Gedes who is going to
 see what can be done.

Now the Commandant
 is in favor of a trial for me in some
 United States Court, so that my case
 can be brought to the attention of the
 Public, and that through the Legal
 Officer, (another in line) E. N. BODRES
 commanded us that there can be
 published in the Press a statement to
 the effect that

4

#. That is the finding of the
General Court Martial of which ~~Lieutenant~~
~~Commander~~

Cap
6
7c

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are members.

INDICTEMENT #1 THAT THE SAID

— UNITED STATES NAVY.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is going to be asked to write up a "BRIEF" and send Special Agents to the trial so that if they have any thing against me to present it to the Court Martial of which Captain Arthur D. Cyrault U.S.N. is Senior Member.

The Commandant says that I will get a fair trial if I get ten years and hard labor, its the risk I must take.

How ever its not going to be any one sided affair. because at the trial I am going to charge the State Department, the Justice Department, the F.B.I.

These promises and the man
said
and said the man...
17443-92

Ep 6
#3 That the if, B...
State Department, with
license and license plates, on the date
GEORGE GEORGE NEWTON, M.H.C. 1-11-
17443-92,

Not being content with
wrecking this man's home twice, went to
Clair Johnson of 912 Morris Ave and
said "We have been furnished
information that there is a marriage license
with the Auditor. King County."

LICENSE # 153731 - Dated Dec. 27, 1948
W.A. Hill the Deputy.

That the State Department used
DURESS and INTIMIDATION on the said
Clair Johnson so that she, the said
Clair Johnson, was afraid to go ahead
and Harry GEORGE GEORGE NEWTON = M.H.C.
17443-92,

Now the object is written to you
to the end that you may

You will not be given as
Teresa a promise to do as she may
but to live through

I will be sure I will be sure
to hear a word from you

If you find time and
can write to me - I will be very
pleased to hear from you

Very Respectfully

Submitted

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WU Q010 LONG 128 NL COLLECT

SALISBURY NCAR MAR 1 1949

JOHN W KELLY JR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

CRIMINAL DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT. RE MILDRED GILLARS CASE

WAS AT CONTROLS

OF RADIO LISTENING POST ON USS TEXAS DURING EARLY INVASION ABOUT 1000 YARDS OFF NORMANDY (OMAHA) BEACH. MEMBERS OF CREW HEARD A WOMAN'S VOICE CLAIMING TO WITNESS PARATROOPERS BEING TAKEN PRISONERS ON OMAHA BEACH AND OFFERING TO INTERVIEW THEM, ALSO REMINDING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS THEIR WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS BACK HOME WERE UNFAITHFUL AND SUGGESTED SURRENDER. LOCAL INFORMANT IS)

COULD SEE BY GLASSES NO PARATROOPS WERE LANDING.

FEELS CERTAIN HIS FRIEND HEARD THE VOICE IDENTIFY ITSELF AS MILDRED GILLARS OR AXIS SALLY. HEARD ONLY PART OF BROADCAST. AM FOLLOWING CASE IN PAPERS AND THOUGHT POSSIBLY THIS INFORMATION VALUABLE. BEST WISHES

858A MAR 2

USS 1000.

REC'D V.M.P.

File JJK

<p>2 1949</p> <p>CRIM. INTERNAL SECURITY SEC</p>
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SLB

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L.J.B.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

At the request of the United States Government,
voluntarily came to the United States in August
1948 and testified as a witness on behalf of the Government in the
case entitled United States v. Mildred E. Sisk, also known as Mildred
Elizabeth Gillars. likewise testified before a Federal
Grand Jury in September 1948 and remained in the United States at the
request of and as a convenience to the United States Government until
the completion of the case on March 15, 1949.

JOHN M. KELLEY, JR.,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 15, 1949.

File
JJK

CONFIDENTIAL

CRIMINAL DIVISION

April 14, 1949.

Office of The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.,

Gentlemen:

Are the marked statements in the enclosed clipping true?

If they are true whom does one contact to manoeuver such "shenannigans", and who is the pay-off man? I have an idea that when the Republicans come again to power membership in the A F of L or the CIO will be taken as prima facie evidence of treason and such men will be extremely valuable to know if one has the price.

Very truly yours,

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 psychological warfare.

The statement Miss Gillars made before the sentencing dealt chiefly with this broadcast.

"I shall never be able to understand why I was found guilty of 'Vision of Invasion', which was written by Professor Koischwitz, who also directed it and played in it," Miss Gillars began.

"He was indicted for treason in 1943 and he was exonerated. You signed that indictment (as district attorney)."

"I'm told so," Judge Curran said. "I have no recollection of it."

She said her broadcasts for the Nazi radio always stressed that the United States and Germany should be fighting together against Russia, instead of against each other.

She also said that Ullrich Haupt, who played in "Vision of Invasion" with her, has been admitted to American citizenship by virtue of having been born in this country.

She said she couldn't understand this if "Vision of Invasion" was such a crime.

Judge Curran said: "The court of appeals will pass upon that."

Miss Gillars came into court wearing an upswept hair-do for the first time since her trial began Jan. 24. Throughout the trial, she wore her hair in a shoulder length bob.

She seemed pale and somewhat tense as the proceedings got under way. She fingered a handkerchief and frequently whispered to Laughlin and William E. Owen, another defense attorney.

Her half sister, Edna Mae Herrick of Conneaut, Ohio, was in the courtroom.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 20 1949 P.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS

CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION WED

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In anticipation of the invasion of the European Continent by American and English troops in the course of the year of 1944, Dr. Koischwitz wrote a radio play entitled "Vision of Invasion." It dealt with the fate of an American soldier on one of the invasions--~~whose boat~~ hit a mine on the way to the Continent and sank--and the vision his mother back in the United States had of his fate. Dr. Koischwitz told me one day, in the office of the Zone in Koenigswusterhausen, which actors and actresses he wanted to perform in the play and then asked me to make all the necessary arrangements with the Drama Department of the Short-Wave Station in Berlin for the production of the play. This I did, and when the day set by the Drama Department for the production came--some time in May, 1944--I went by train from Koenigswusterhausen to Berlin. I remember that I took with me the record of the train whistle and also the record with an imitation of President Roosevelt's voice, spoken by _____ saying: "I assure you again, and again, that no American boy will be sacrificed on foreign battlefields." Upon arrival in Berlin I went to our studios in the Deutschlandhaus, on Adolph Hitlerplatz where I met Dr. Koischwitz, _____ and all the participants in the play all sat down in the lobby of the Deutschlandhaus together and after the printed manuscripts were distributed among the actors and actresses the play under the direction of Dr. Koischwitz, was rehearsed. I recall that the following persons were present:

Dr. Koischwitz

Mildred Gillars

Edward Sittler

After the play was rehearsed two or three times the actors and actresses, together with Dr. Koischwitz, left for the studio which I think was Room No. 10. I went into the adjoining control room and in this room there were besides myself. I think, only _____ and the technical engineer _____ who operated the switchboard. Through a glass window, and only by standing up, I was able to overlook part of the studio in which several microphones were mounted. One of the microphones was in a tent which was a permanent installation in the farthest right-hand corner of this particular studio. As far as I remember, Miss Gillars and _____ were seated in this tent which I saw prior to the beginning of the actual recording.

During the entire performance of the play I was sitting behind _____ but, however, on a lower level, about five feet away from him. In this position I could not see the people in the studio. But since there was a loud-speaker in the control room I was able to overhear the entire production. At a very dramatic phase in the play I remember I stood up and saw _____ who played the part of the young American soldier on the boat, standing before a microphone and shouting "Mother, Mother, Mother," thereby moving away from the mike so that his voice faded.

To the best of my recollection, _____ was in charge of the sound effects.

I listened into the Record No. 08451 and identified it as the radio play described by me above. I was able to identify the voices of the following persons who had the following parts in the play:

Mildred Gillars, the mother;

_____ the father

_____ announcer of the title of the play;

_____, one of the speakers shouting "D-Day;"

Dr. Koischwitz, a speaker;

_____ captain;

, son, and
an American soldier;
, American newscaster;
, American radio announcer
female voice to the end of the play (who uttered the
line concerning the church bells sounding the death
knell for America's youth.

50th Anniversary of HsH -

Von R. Says music NOT Berlin music -

as to + his merry-makers - Von R. recalls name of

Orchestra leader in Helversum was

File 143-7-31-1700

Re: Seizure of recordings and manuscripts prepared
for use of German Radio

The latter part of February or early part of March, 1946, in Berlin, Germany, shortly before the apprehension of Mildred E. Gillars, I was informed by a former neighbor of Miss Gillars that property belonging to the latter was located in an apartment house adjoining the premises in which she formerly had lived. Accompanied by a C.I.C. man I went to this apartment and entered and searched a store room and basement. Among other items of a personal nature I found some recordings apparently made for *the* use of the German Radio and which on playing back were found to have been made for Miss Gillars.

informed that a woman is
During the same period of time I was ¹ ~~at~~ the apartment house where

resided, had in her possession a number of manuscripts which had been written by the said for the radio. I went to the address in question and there obtained from this woman a number of copies of manuscripts. One of these, which seemed to be a talk of a political nature, bore at the top the words "To be spoken by Mildred Gillars." I later discussed these manuscripts with and according to my recollection he told me that he had written the commentary in question as a sort of an experiment for a new program and since it seemed to be too silly to be spoken by a man he wrote on it after it was written "To be spoken by Mildred Gillars".

Victor C. Hoerhies

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Lieutenant J. H. Moller,
Office, the Deputy Director, Intell.
Frankfurt, Germany.

E. Storm,
Atty - Dept of Justice
Interrogation Center,
HOECHST, Germany.

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70

PRATERSTRASSE 27
Vienna - 57

Made recordings
with S in Paris;
Knew her intimately

Stated to Donovan that
Mullars had told him she
had been in love with
German officer in Morocco
& Egypt. Had child by her
but he would not marry her.
under a smother

Last Validation, her passport (Berlin)
in 1940 - Embassy requested issue
that she call for validation & she
failed to appear

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Written transcriptions of the following "Home Sweet Home"
programs:

- A. February 25, 1943
- B. March 11, 1943
- C. March 18, 1943
- D. April 29, 1943
- E. June 17, 1943
- F. December 9, 1943
- G. July 6, 1944
- H. July 13, 1944
- I. July 27, 1944

"HOME SWEET HOME" PROGRAM

With the possible exception of the Radio Drama "Vision of Invasion," the phase of the subject's activities which shows the most promise of lending itself to proof of overt acts is her participation in the program entitled "Home Sweet Home."

"HsH was first produced on Christmas night, 1942. It was created by Mr. Gillars and
* /
Otto Koischwitz participated in the initial program and Koischwitz thereafter assumed the entire responsibility for this program, Schotte having nothing more to do with it. Actually this program which was beamed to United States Forces in French North Africa (and later in Sicily and Italy, as well) was a daily ½-hour program. On every day of the week except Thursday the program was referred to as "Morocco Calling," and was transmitted from 15:00 to 15:30 (3 P.M. to 3:30 P.M., E.W.T).

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Following their joint participation in their first "Home Sweet Home" program in Christmas 1942 Gillars and Koischwitz became increasingly close friends. They were both intimately associated, of course, in the preparation and recording of the "Home Sweet Home" program itself, were together very often on field trips to American prisoner-of-war camps, were together several months on their trips to Hilversum, Holland, where they recorded "Home Sweet Home" programs and later in Paris where Gillars continued to visit POW camps and hospitals obtaining spoken messages from prisoners saved during the Normandy Invasion. Koischwitz left Paris shortly before Gillars, arriving back in Berlin early in August, 1944. His death followed in approximately two weeks and a few days prior to Gillars return to Berlin. His death seemed to shock her greatly and from statements she has made since the war she indicates that she and Koischwitz had intended to be married. (Koischwitz' wife died in an air raid in 1943.) Koischwitz appears to have been a favored person in the German Foreign Office and represented the interests of the Foreign Office in the Field of the Short-Wave Radio, as opposed to the interests of the Propaganda Ministry (Goebbels) between which two governmental branches there was evidently some friction and jealousy. Since Gillars was so wholly under the wing of Koischwitz, he was considered responsible for her broadcasts from the standpoint of censoring undesirable material. This largely accounts for the fact that practically all of the former German radio officials now in this country had very little contact with Gillars personally.

- 2 -

The first fifteen minutes of the daily program "Morocco Calling," was devoted to the reading of news flashes. Occasionally a short political commentary was included and the final fifteen minutes of the program was handled by Gillars who was referred to as "Hidge," who played phonograph records of popular dance tunes and frequently interspersed these musical selections with comment of a propaganda nature. The program on Thursday night of each week differed from the normal "Morocco Calling" program in that it was especially entitled "Home Sweet Home," and since it was wholly devoted to entertainment (with an occasional political commentary) no news flashes being included on such occasions. HsH, just as in the case of the daily "Morocco Calling" programs was first transmitted to the American Forces between 15:00 and 15:30. The HsH program was repeated as a transmission to the United States on Thursday evenings at 9:30 P.M., E.W.T.

Almost without exception the HsH program was recorded several days prior to the date of actual transmission. Until late Spring of 1943 such recordings were made on disc records and thereafter said recordings were made on a magnetic band machine (after the magnetic band has served its purpose the band was de-magnetized so that it could be used again and thus in such cases no permanent recording was preserved). From the research made by this writer (J.M.K., Jr.), production of the HsH program may be said to have passed through three distinct stages, viz:

I. Period from 12/25/42 until approximately November 1943.

During this stage all HsH programs were recorded several days in advance of transmission in the Berlin Studios of the German Short-wave Radio Station. It was the duty of

to arrange in advance for the attendance of the necessary musicians and occasionally for the presence of certain actors who

now and then took part in humorous skits which were incorporated into the program. Early in 1943 the orchestra which supplied the music for these recordings was an established group of musicians lead by one _____ has been located in Stuttgart and is to be interviewed by Lieutenant _____

(now located in Trieste), it is probable, however, that the band known as _____ was not an established and fixed group of musicians but was composed of some 6 or 7 musicians called in on a free-lance basis by the German Radio. Probably _____ as each occasion might warrant it would whip this group of musicians into a working organization sufficient for the purpose of playing for a particular program. It is believed that the roster of the various musicians who from time to time played in the so-called _____ band changed frequently, depending on by _____ what musicians could be gathered together on short notice. It is thought that Gillars referred to these musical groups as _____ merely to lend a more formal and impressive touch and also, perhaps, since _____

Notwithstanding these factors, it is highly probable that _____ were he to be interviewed, could name several musicians who frequently belonged to the musical aggregation bearing his name. It is also understood that during the period in question the _____ band was occasionally augmented by a girl vocalist then known as _____ and located in Santiago, Chile). While the U. S. A. Zone moved from Berlin to Koenigwusterhausen in August of 1943, nevertheless, "Home Sweet Home" recordings continued to be made in the Berlin Studios, _____ as before, arranging for the attendance of the musicians, etc. _____ would also bring with him to the Studios a permanent

recording of the train whistle and fanfare melody of "Over There," "Keep the Homefires Burning," and "There's No Place Like Home," which always ushered in this program as a sort of trademark or theme song and which also was frequently used as a sign-off trademark.

The following exhibits, attached to this file (with the exception of Exhibit "C") involve programs in connection with which the music was furnished by

Exhibit "A": Program of 2/25/43; _____ (no phonograph recording furnished to Mr. Story). A copy of this written transcript was already furnished to Lt. _____ as probably been interviewed by now concerning it. If _____ positively recalls participating in this program

testimony, the making of this program could be averred as an overt act of treason on the part of the subject, notwithstanding the fact that the quality of the Federal Communications Commission phonograph recording thereof is very poor.

Exhibit "B": Program of 3/11/43; Fritz Stahmer; (No phonograph recording submitted to Mr. Story). There is nothing unusual about the content of this program. It is submitted to acquaint Mr. Story generally with the characteristics of the program during this period and so that he may submit said transcript to such likely witnesses as may be contacted in relation to the _____ "Home Sweet Home" programs.

Exhibit "C": Program of 3/18/43; unknown orchestra; (no phonograph recording submitted to Mr. Story). It appears that in this instance Gillars used musical records made by some Hungarian orchestra instead of using a "live" band. This transcript is submitted primarily for background purposes.

Exhibit "D": Program of 4/29/43; _____ (Duplicate phonograph recording furnished herewith--#39953). It is to be noted that in this program _____ actually speaks two lines in response to remarks made by Gillars. It is plain that _____ speaks English quite well. If it is at all possible (and intense efforts should be made in this direction) to interview _____ either at Trieste or by arranging to have him brought to Frankfurt, he may well recall this incident due to the fact that he spoke on the program and would be expected to recognize his own voice. Should this come to pass, of course, every reasonable effort should be made to locate _____ who played on

on the occasion in question to the end that they may corroborate his testimony that Gillars made the recording, enabling the Government to plead the same as an overt act.

Exhibit "E": Program of 6/17/43; (No phonograph recording submitted to Mr. Story). The same comment is made concerning this Exhibit as appears hereinabove with reference to Exhibit "B."

II. Period from early December 1943 to September 1, 1944.

"Home Sweet Home" programs recorded throughout this period (with a few possible exceptions) were made in Hilversum, Holland. It is known that Gillars made three trips to Hilversum, the first occurring early in December 1943, the second, in February 1944, and the last (supposedly her last) in April 1944. On each of these trips she was accompanied by Koischwitz and stayed 10 days to two weeks. It is also believed that on each of these trips she recorded not less than 8 to 10 separate HsH programs. It is believed that the programs recorded at Hilversum were made on a magnetic film band, and that the magnetic band was thereafter brought or shipped by Gillars back to Berlin for subsequent transmission. (It is remotely possible, of course, that some of the Hilversum recordings were made on discs. If witnesses are located in Hilversum they might know of the whereabouts of some "souvenir" recording still in existence. Inquiry should be made in this respect since such a recording, if available, would be of superior audible quality).

While in Hilversum the technicians are understood to have been Dutch employees of the Rundfunk. Whether they were considered collaborators, or not, is unknown. On her December trip it is definitely known that she utilized the orchestra of Ernst van Hoff. Vocalists referred to in some of the Van Hoff recordings are (phonetic) "Lammy," and "Harry." The Government possesses but one audible Federal Communications Commission recording of a program which includes the music of Ernst Van Hoff. The writer (J.M.K., Jr.), auditioned many F.C.C. recordings however and suspects that the programs transmitted on December 16, 23, and 30, 1943, included music by Van Hoff. The writer definitely heard Van Hoff referred to in a HsH program transmitted on January 6 and 20, 1944, but

such recordings were of such poor audible quality that no copies were made thereof.

The writer strongly suspects that the Van Hoff orchestra was used only on the December trip, although it is possible Van Hoff was also used during the February trip. In any event, as early as April 20, 1944, the HsH recording featured an orchestra referred to as "Dick and His Footwarmers," and featured the vocalists, "Jack" and "Jill." There is every reason to believe that the orchestra known as "Dick and His Footwarmers" was likewise a Hilversum organization. The Government is in possession of only three audible F.C.C. recordings of HsH programs featuring "Dick and His Footwarmers." Written transcripts as well as phonograph recordings of each of these three programs are being furnished to Mr. Story. The writer auditioned many other F.C.C. recordings wherein he was able to distinguish a reference to "Dick and His Footwarmers," as well as "Jack," and "Jill," however, notably the programs transmitted throughout May, June and July 1944, but the three programs first above noted were the only ones as to which the recordings were sufficiently audible to warrant cutting duplicates.

It is of the utmost importance that a thorough, on-the-spot investigation be made in Hilversum. It is, of course, most desired that this be accomplished by Mr. Story if such can be arranged.

The following Exhibit, attached to this file, involves a program in connection with which the music was furnished by Ernst Van Hoff.

Exhibit "F": Program of 12/9/43; duplicate phonograph recording furnished herewith, #06141 (the content of this program is highly unusual since it is almost totally given over to a celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of HsH. The record is of good audible quality. Because of the unusual nature of the program anyone who participated in it should be expected to remember it well. Much of the program was devoted to eulogies of Gillars spoken by her "boy friend" Koischwitz. No vocalists participated in this program and outside of Gillars and Koischwitz, Van Hoff is the only individual referred to by name. However, from the applause and general shouting, etc., it is apparent that a con-

siderable number of people were assembled in the studio at the time. Thus, not only did musicians in the band, but also studio technicians, officials, etc., constitute a potential source of witnesses for the identification of this possible overt act. It will be noted that Van Hoff speaks several lines of dialogue with Gillars in this program. It is apparent that he speaks with some accent but that he has a good command of the English language.

The following Exhibits, attached to this file, involve programs in connection with which the music was furnished by "Dick and His Footwarmers," with vocal numbers by "Jack," and "Jill."

Exhibit "G": Program of 7/6/44; (duplicate phonograph recording furnished herewith, # 09090). The audible quality of this recording is fair to good and "Dick and His Footwarmers," "Jack" and "Jill" are frequently mentioned throughout. It is apparent from the applause and general noise that in this case too a large number of people were present in the studio. "Jack" and "Jill" each speak excellent English--in fact one would consider them Americans--and that both are accomplished vocalists.

Exhibit "H": Program of 7/13/44 (duplicate phonograph recording furnished herewith, #09066). The audible quality of this recording is only fair. "Dick and His Footwarmers" and "Jack" and "Jill" are frequently mentioned throughout. Note, however, that Midge also mentions a singer named Marilyn. Note also that she mentions in connection with the song "I Want a Blue-Eyed Buddy" that they had played the same piece the previous week, that the piece was written by a G.I. in a German prisoner-of-war camp, etc., etc. This particular incident might serve to refresh the recollection of those present.

Exhibit "I": Program of 7/27/44; (duplicate phonograph recording furnished herewith, #09315). The audible quality of this recording is quite good and "Dick and His Footwarmers," "Jack" and "Jill" are mentioned throughout. There doesn't appear to be anything in particular in the contents of this program that might be expected to refresh recollection, unless it be the songs that are played, or the nature of the skit involved. However, by listening to the entire program the recollection may be refreshed of the musicians and others present.

III. Period from September 1, 1944, to end of war.

It is evident to the writer (J.M.K., Jr.) from the many Federal Communications Commission recordings that he has monitored relating to HsH programs transmitted during this period that Gillars "cannibalized" these programs. It will be remembered that Koischwitz was dead at this time and it is believed that as a result Gillars lost much of her enthusiasm as

respects producing "original" HSH programs. Also "live" musicians were at that time almost impossible to find. She was reduced to using phonograph recordings either of a commercial nature or to re-use the musical portions of earlier programs (Fritz Stahmer--Ernst Van Hoff--Dick and His Footwarmers). To give the appearance of reality, Gillars referred to the orchestras in the HSH programs subsequent to September 1, 1944, by many and varied names, indicating that the same were fictitious, eg., "Rudy and His Ragamuffins," "Mickey Mouse and His Ragamuffins," "Smitty and His Merrymakers," etc. It is not believed that any worthwhile purpose will be served in investigating any HSH programs transmitted subsequent to September 1, 1944.

III

Re: Mildred E. Gillars

It is extremely unlikely that the subject's activities in connection with her broadcasts of "Midge-at-the-Mike" can be made the basis of an overt act. She made these special broadcasts every Tuesday night, commencing sometime in March of 1943, continuing to the late fall of 1943, when they were abandoned about the time she began visiting prisoner-of-war camps. Her participation in these programs is not calculated to make a worthwhile overt act because she usually made them alone, save for two German girls who could not speak English and who are unable to determine just what other technician they might have been working with at any particular program. There is no need, therefore, for you to pay any particular attention to this aspect of the case, other than such that a reading of this file may serve to refresh your knowledge of the general situation.

The "Midge-at-the-Mike" recordings were introduced as evidence at the trial, however, not as evidence of the overt act with which she worked for the enemy, but as evidence of her adherence to the enemy and her propaganda line and because they exceedingly well her anti-British, anti-American viewpoint.

IV

Re: Mildred E. Gillars

Since proof of overt acts growing out of the subject's activities in recording spoken messages during her visits to POW camps, will be largely developed by the F.B.I. in the United States, the material in this file is primarily intended to furnish background information.

However, I should like to direct your attention to the following facts --

(1) It is known that when Gillars visited POW camps in Germany she was accompanied by two technicians who handled the portable equipment. One of these technicians is known to have been a Mr. _____ address unknown.

(2) It is also known that when Gillars visited war hospitals near Paris, interviewing prisoners taken in the Normandy fighting she was also accompanied by two technicians. One of these was a Russian girl by the name of _____ whereabouts unknown.

In the course of your inquiries generally, it is suggested that you bear in mind the identity of the two individuals above named, in an effort to determine their present whereabouts and, if such be ascertained, that they be thoroughly interrogated in the premises.

You will also recall that in our recent discussions I mentioned to you that Mr. Woerheide was able to pick up a recording in Germany of one program only. This program is one of the "Midge-at-the-Mike" series, which was trans-

mitted on July 13, 1943. The program is made up of six discs (the German discs used had a wide groove and required six records to make a 15-minute program). This particular program is especially valuable because of the vehemence of her remarks and because of the vicious propaganda contained therein. The recordings in question were found among certain personal effects of the subject stored in a basement of the apartment building adjoining her former residence. There is nothing on the face of the records save to indicate that they relate to an "English Talk," by Mildred E. Gillars. These discs also bear in German script what purports to be the name of the technician who supervised the making of the recording. German witnesses in this country indicate that the name is

Nothing is known concerning
other than that she should presently be in her early thirties and that during the war she worked primarily for the German European and the Berlin Local stations.

Ex 6
7C

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

- A. Program recorded (save for introduction) at a POW camp in Germany, by Gillars, on Hallowe'en. This series was entitled "CHRISTMAS BELLS." This particular program was transmitted on January 9, 1944.
- B. Same, involving American fliers shot down over Germany on January 11, 1944. This particular program was transmitted on January 28, 1944.
- C. Same, being a subsequent installment of the series of which "Exhibit B" was a part. This particular program was transmitted on March 20, 1944.
- D. This is a typical program of the series entitled "Survivors of the Invasion Front" recorded (save for the introduction) in a war hospital among Americans captured during the early fighting in Normandy. This particular program was transmitted on October 4, 1944.

Extract from Broadcast of Medical Reports by Midge on
February 21, 1944 at 23:00.

And now I have some more medical reports for you, giving you some information as to the present condition of wounded American flyers shot down over Germany or German occupied territory and lucky enough to have escaped alive.

Now let's get in touch first of all tonight with Pontiac, Illinois. Here is some further news about

He was also born in Pontiac on the 28 of May (1918). And here is a report for the last week of (November?) saying that his left upper leg had been amputated. Concussion of the brain, first and second degree burns on the neck, an (opening) of the joint of the right middle finger, entry wounds from splinters on the right thigh and **

Well he seems to have been banged up considerably. Of course losing his left leg and having concussion of the brain and having his face all burned up. I don't think he could ask for much worse **

But nevertheless he seems to be getting along well. Of course I should like to reassure all my listeners that these boys are getting the best of medical care and ** be done for them. A later report dating the 12th of December, stated that his condition was * the same as * 10 days before that.

Extracts of Medical Reports made by Midge on

February 19, 1944, at 23:10.

And now stand by :

Here is word about

Sgt. Born on Nov. 4, 1920, in, according to this report,

I have a strange feeling that ** it's been mixed up somehow; I only warn you about this--call your attention to it. And now I'll leave detective work to my listeners because I can't do any from this end of the line.

Now the first report was dated the 19th of November, saying that he had granite splinter injuries in the left lower leg and right buttocks and had been shot through the bone in the hip. The splinters had been removed; the wound had been treated and his condition was unchanged. Well of course, that can be quite serious I think--if the bone of his hip has been wounded.

Let's hope that he'll get along all right; the doctor seems to think that he is though the further report on his condition a month later the 19th of Dec. and also the 29th of December, still stating however that his condition is unchanged, but that he was feeling well. But of course the fact is they're getting good treatment and nothing more to worry about; they get along all right, but the difficulty is how are they feel in later years? After all if you've been shot through the hip and you've had wounds in the * and so on, even though they heal, they are bound to be * . And certainly this war business is not nearly so rosy as Franklin D. Roosevelt painted it to be.

I was told by some of the boys who went thru the campaign in French North Africa-- (here the power goes dead--for the remainder of message.)

C
O
P
Y

TEXT A WIRE

BERLIN IN ENGLISH Af 2300 to NA 2/28 Baptist

TEXT:

Calling America, with some more medical reports giving you information concerning the present condition of wounded American flyers shot down over Germany or German occupied territory and lucky enough to have escaped alive.

Here is word first of all for a town in Alabama, which unfortunately is not very clear, as it is spelled here, it is , is there such a town in Alabama? I don't know. Could it be Well I'll have to leave that up to you. Sorry to be so very indefinite about it. But especially in these medical reports mistakes in spelling do occur which of course is not the case in the greetings which the soldiers write themselves. Now this flyer

and perhaps he stayed in a few years and some of his school mates will remember him recognize his name and know where his parents are living today and get in touch with them. He was born on the 9th of January, 1924 just twenty years ago. And his service number is And now I also have a street address in this very vague town in

I hope that will help you folks. And if you'll be sweet enough to write down these medical reports and pass on the good word to those concerned. And now concerning He was wounded in the right calf. Had a flesh wound.

The wound was healing when this report was made out on the 19th of November and the patient was doing very well at that time. And then the Doctors made out three subse uent reports dated the 19 of December, the 29 of December and the 9th of January, stating at all times that the wound was in good condition and the patient was feeling well.

07718

in letter
to Mrs
3/1/48
Quality
V.P. Suite
four

unwound

Calling now In this little town in North Carolina
I should like to get in touch with because I have some word
for her about her

where his Mother is still living and that all happened
on the 30th of October, 1909. His service number is Well it
certainly is a far cry from that day in October, 1909 just around Hallowe'en
time wasn't it when you brought this little baby into the world
and thought you'd give him everyt!ing you could possibly could. I'm sure you
sacrificed for him a lot and brought him up to be a good nice boy, and then
President Roosevelt made you a promise saying, "I assure you again, and again
and again that no American boy will be sacrificed on foreign battle field."
He made you that promise so that he would be elected again. He was elected.
And you see what happening to all these boys. Some are killed in action,
they're crippled, or wounded for a long time, some of them basket cases,
those that never walk again, and just roll around on wheels for the rest of their
lives. So here is one of the hundreds of thousands of American Mothers who
have to suffer in silence and lose these boys 3* love, and brought up
to be good God fearing citizens so that now over Germany and German occupied
territory day after day after day they can kill helpless women and children.
I feel very sorry for you because I know how tragic this is
and how unhappy your son and all the sons are to have to slaughter the
way they do in order to carry out their orders.

And now to tell you something about had a fracture of the
left shoulder. A splint was applied on the 19 of November, 10 days later the

46
to present
to her
around
two and
days later
second
her
initially
informer
to indicate
even a
complete
sentence

A wire

BERLIN IN ENGLISH 2310 TO NA 2-25-44 Martin

#07680

(TEXT)

Hello America; stand by now for some more medical reports giving you details as to the present condition of wounded American flyers shot down over Germany or German occupied territory and really lucky enough to have escaped alive. My first message tonight has unfortunately no home address here. I have told my listeners before that the American flyers have orders to give no information except their name, rank and serial number. Well of course you can appreciate what a great handicap that is to me. I only want to help you to get the news across to you as quickly as possible. Repeat continuously consecutive reports which I read out every week, every two weeks, every three weeks about the condition of those boys and keep you up to date. I can do it much better than anyone else can because after all I'm right on the scene of action, am I not? And so of course, if these boys have a little stubborn idea that they can't give the ** doctors their home address, then what can I do? It's a most ridiculous idea of course, as a matter of fact. Because after all the boys are safely here now in Germany and at some time or other they are certain going to write to their folks, aren't they? And then they'll have to put an address on the envelope, won't they? Well, it's only making it very difficult--I mean of course I don't care in a way, it's just sad for you folks. It would be so much easier.

Now here is word about a certain flyer--I can only tell you that his name is He was born on December 8, 1919 and that's absolutely

*Authenticity
proven 3/11/48
See next page
VIP*

all I know about him. Well he seems to have given his date of birth, but not his home town. Too bad, I should loved to have helped him. Of course there's a bare possibility that some relative or good friend of _____ is listening in tonight, and in that case you are lucky.

And now here are the reports--there are five consecutive reports concerning his condition. The first dating from the 18th of November stating that an application of radiar expansion to the right forearm. The fingers are freely movable; there was also a gradual improvement of moveability in the shoulder joint. Then on the 29th of November, the patient *** could raise his arm slowly to a horizontal level. Well that seems to have (thorough) been quite an improvement. Then there were two further ? examinations made by the doctor on the 18th of December and the 28th of December.

And these medical examinations show nothing new but because of scurvy, the patient was at that time being treated also by a dermatologist.

And then my final report concerning _____ made out on the 7th of Jan. stated that the treatment for scurvy had been concluded, stated further that greater movability of the elbow joint was not to be expected.

Well I suppose he's going to have a lot of trouble with that arm, but after all he's lucky to be living and to have his arm isn't he? It may sound rather cruel--I don't know--I'm not that way. I feel very sorry for all of these folks because as I told you I've spoken to so many of the boys. They're pretty horrified themselves you know. Never thought this war was going to be the way it was. Pretty bad for the American kids actually.

Can only hear a few words here and there suggests to alert second and third to follow more than an occasional phrase

And now I want to get on with these reports--I have one now for
to be definite and I should like to get in touch with
the nearest of kin of born on September 8, 1921, also in

Here is his service number,

And the first report made out on the 19th of November stated that he
had a fracture of the right lower leg, a fracture of the external right
ankle bone, and that the ligaments in the right knee joint had been strained.
a plaster cast applied; the condition at that time was unchanged,
and the patient was doing well. I then have three further reports,
19th and 29th of December as well as the 9th of January stating that
the patient is still in a plaster cast, his condition was unchanged,
but that he was getting along in a satisfactory way.

Calling now with word for like the
about

his Born on Sept. 9, 1920, also in

Here is his service number--

if you should be listening in here is a report about your son, made
out by the German doctor on the 7th of December stating that a
splinter had been lodged in the right wall of the (chest) What the
result will be I do not know, but we mustn't forget that these boys
are having a very tough time--these aerial raids are certainly not
fun, and the wounds are generally serious and you can be glad that
the boys get out safely alive. Well folks my time is up; this is Midge
signing off. And wishing you all goodnight.

BERLIN IN ENGLISH AT 2315 TO NA 2-24-44 Martin Fair/poor
(TEXT) MIDGE WITH MEDICAL REPORTS

Stand by America; here are some medical reports for you giving you details as to the present condition of the wounded American flyers, shot down over Germany or German occupied territory and lucky enough to have escaped alive.

I am calling first of all tonight with word for of if you should happen to be listening in tonight I have some word for you about your son, Staff Sgt. born, as of course you will know if you are listening in, on January 10, 1924 and here is his service number,

Here are five reports concerning the first two from the 19th and the 29th of November, simply stating that there was a fracture of the bones in the left lower leg, a plaster cast was applied and his general condition was good. Then on the 20th of December the plaster cast was removed, walking and movement exercises were being given and his condition was said to be good, as was also the case on the 30th of Dec. when the doctors made out these medical reports as well as on the (9th) of January.

And now let's get in touch with and is addressed to

is listening in I should like to tell him something about his son, Staff Sgt. He was born also in the town of on June 4, 1924.

You can drop a post card folks,

telling him about his son. The service number of his son is

And now here's the report about I have two of them as a

matter of fact, and there was also a fracture of the 6th metatarsus.

It *** with dry dressings ** also corroborated ten days later on the 29th of November.

And now here's some word for

The address is

and I should like to get in touch with the nearest of
kin of who was born also in Stockton, Cal. on
June 12, 1912. Now his third toe is fractured, the fourth toe crushed,
resulting in the loss of the end phalanx. There was a splinter
fracture of the end phalanx of the fifth toe the wounds are almost healed and
the patient is feeling quite well. Of course with such injuries to the toes, I
can quite well believe that he will limp for the rest of his life, but after all
he is one of the lucky boys because so many American flyers are being
killed every day in terror raids over Germany; if not killed, so mutilated and
so maimed that I'm afraid they'll be of very little use in after life.
So if he only limps for the rest of his existence on this earth, I suppose that's
not so bad.

And now let's get in touch with

I have word

about

on Aug. 31, 1918. Here is his

service number,

and the address in

where his

nearest of kin must be, is

Now on the 19th of November

the doctors stated that the right shoulder had been fractured and a
plaster cast * and the patient was doing well. Which was also the case a
month later on the 19th of December, the doctors seem quite satisfied and
on the 29th of December and the 9th of January, the doctors stated that the
fracture was healing in good condition, he had a plastic * and the
patient was feeling quite well. And folks it's time for me to sign off:
watch out for these broadcasts with the exception of Sunday, will you?

C
O
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TEXT FOR: A wire

(STATION) in (LANGUAGE) at (TIME) to (DIRECTION) Date - Trans. - Reception
BERLIN ENGLISH 2310 NA 2-26-44 Martin fair

Rec'd in 071634 - (L.L.L.)

~~(REDACTED) BRIDGE WITH MEDICAL REPORTS~~

Notes:

And now folks please stand by for some medical reports giving you some information as to the present condition of wounded American flyers, shot down over Germany or German occupied territory. I regret very much to have to inform two families in America at the beginning of this broadcast that I have two death messages. I regret also that I was unable to broadcast them sooner. In both cases there was no home address given.

The first concerns Sgt. *7c* I have no service number, no personal details about what ~~ever~~, and I can only beg all of my American listeners to be good enough to see what they can do about getting this word to the nearest of kin of He had received injuries--had been shot as a matter of fact in the left knee and the right lower leg. He was admitted to ~~the~~ hospital on New Year's Eve, Dec ^{*the 31st*} 1943, and died on the 2nd of January 1944 as a result of a malignant ~~XXXXXX~~.

And now my second death message concerns I can give you his service number--that may help somewhat in identifying him--it is

was brought to hospital on the 26th of November, 1943

His left upper leg had been completely crushed; he had received severe injuries to the right leg and his left hand was also totally crushed.

He died on Nov. ^{*the 27th*} 1943, and this report was made out by the doctors and ^{*the 28th*} approved on Nov. ~~the~~

Of course ~~then~~ you know that among flyers the pilot is the last one to

Need of business if I have that all the encouragement for you that's a quite necessary.

bail out, and so of course naturally the machine can be in a terrible state by the time he gets his parachute ~~on~~ and is ready to make ~~what in this case was a~~ fatal jump. ~~Am~~ ^{Sorry!} I'm very sorry that I haven't the address of his parents and I do hope that they'll get the news soon, although perhaps it's better for them if the news is somewhat delayed. Well folks that's what comes of ~~the war~~ ^{the war} ~~war~~ they're coming in by the hundreds-- these American boys -- who day after day are flying over Germany in their terror raids trying to extinguish ~~the~~ ^{a whole race} ~~the~~ ^{Killing ruthlessly} ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{helpless} women and children. I ask you American women if you brought up, your boys to be murderers? ~~Have you?~~ ^{Have you?} Because that's what they are becoming. ^{I mean} In general I get only those reports which concern boys who are lying in ~~the~~ hospital at the moment but sometimes some of these messages creep in and then of course I ~~must~~ ^{try to} read them. ~~Well~~ ^{Well} I must continue with this broadcast now, and get in touch with

Calling
I have ^{some} word for her

about her whose rank is that of Second Lt. He was born on Sept. ¹⁹ 1921 in His service number is

your son had a fracture of the right ankle and his left ankle was sprained. ~~But he seems to be~~ ^{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 in most cases, they injure their legs, ^{when landing the XXX}

I should now like to get in touch with I have word concerning He was born also in where his folks seem to be living today at and his date of

gradual

birth was April 20, 1923. Now I have two reports here concerning his condition. The first one from the 19th of December stating that he had a crushing fracture of the right arm which was so bad that the doctors had to amputate part of the arm. His condition was unchanged at that ^{moment} ~~writing~~, and a month later on the 29th of December ~~(1943)~~ the doctors stated that the wound was healing well and that the patient was doing quite nicely.

Well folks that's the end of this little broadcast I'm afraid and tune in every night with the exception of Sunday. This is Midge signing off and wishing you all good night.

Midge

Station
Answer: Thank you Midge. Rechrundfunk. You have been listening to short medical reports of wounded American flyers shot down over Germany or German occupied territory.

#07684 - 2/26/44 - 2300-0000

Station
Answer: Rechrundfunk, the German overseas service with our program for North America. We now present medical reports of wounded American ~~and~~ aviators who were shot down over Germany or German occupied territory and ~~now~~ are now in German hospitals being treated.

OK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NES/mem

15 April 1948

File No: 146-7-51-1708

TO : Mr. Raymond P. Hearty, Esquire
Mr. John M. Kelley, Jr, Esquire

FROM : Mr. Noel Story, Dept of Justice

SUBJECT: Progress Report - Mildred Elizabeth Gillars -
Treason

1. Army investigation indicates that the following named persons are potential witnesses to the play "Vision of Invasion".

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e. Hans Joachim Tannowitz
- f.

After interviewing Army Interrogators concerning "Vision of Invasion" witnesses, it is felt certain the witness requirement for this overt act will be met. In view of the present transportation difficulties between the US Zone and Berlin, the interrogation of the witnesses residing in Berlin will not be attempted for two or three weeks.

2. The following persons were members of orchestra at one time or another and are potential witnesses

DM
4/23/48

146-7-51-1708
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 22 1948
RECEIVED
CRIM.-INTERNAL SECURITY

SLB *294* *Kelly*

Subj: Mildred Elizabeth Gillars - Treason, File #148-7-51-1708, 15 April 1948.

for establishing an overt act in connection with the "Home Sweet Home" broadcast.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.

*copy 6
7C*

These witnesses will be called into a central location and interrogated as soon as the Army has accommodations ready to receive witnesses. These accommodations should be completed by 20 April 1948.

also a member of the orchestra is now residing in Berlin and will be interrogated at a later date.

3. Arrangements have been made for to travel on US Army Orders from Trieste, Italy to Frankfurt, Germany. has clearance for immigration to the US in the early part of May this year and cannot remain in Germany long. Every effort will be made to locate and interrogate members of the band while he is in Germany.

4. A check was made with Army Special Services to ascertain if any Dutch musicians were currently playing in the American Zone of Germany in an effort to get a lead on locating members of the two Hilbersum bands who made recordings with Gillars in Holland. A was located. had a big orchestra in Holland and was very well known. stated

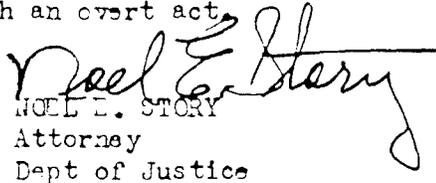
Subj: Progress Report, Mildred Elizabeth Gillars - Treason,
file #146-7-51-1708, 15 April 48.

that had a contract with the Germans and was compelled to bring his orchestra to Germany on several occasions. The Gestapo was used to encourage reluctant members of the band to travel to Germany. thinks that is now playing in an orchestra somewhere in Belgium and gave the names of the following persons who were members of the band whom he thinks are now connected with the radio in Hilversum, Holland.

- a. - Saxophone player
- b. - Saxophone player
- c. - Trumpet player
- d. - Band Sky Master, Hilversum

1st Lt Eleveld (Dutch Army assigned to the CIC American Army) left Frankfurt for Belgium and Holland on 13 April 1948 to ascertain the present location of all members of the band. After location of these witnesses has been established, I will go to Holland to conduct the interrogations. No information could be obtained as to the orchestra or any of the vocalists. The Dutch Agent making the initial investigation in Holland has many contacts in Hilversum and feels certain that the identity of this band as well as the vocalists can be obtained.

5. appeared with Gillars in the program "Marecco Calling". This witness will be interrogated as soon as the Army has established accommodations to receive witnesses. It may be possible that this witness may know other witnesses who appeared on this program with sufficient information to establish an overt act.


NOEL E. STORY
Attorney
Dept of Justice

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

In Re: Mildred Elizabeth Gillars

File No: 146-7-51-¹⁰⁷⁸~~1708~~

21 April 48

6/16/48

_____ was interviewed by Mr. Story, in Hoechst, Germany, concerning information of the activities of Mildred Gillars while at the German short wave radio station in Berlin. Mr. _____ orchestra in Berlin from April 1942 until August 1943, at which time _____ orchestra moved from Berlin to Stuttgart. _____ saw Miss Gillars around the short wave radio station often and appeared on several programs with her. He thinks he must have appeared at least twenty to thirty times on the same program. These programs were of a propaganda nature and even though _____ spoke some English at the time, he never heard a word that Gillars said into the microphone. _____ never saw the script of any of the programs, played alto saxophone and clarinet, and was never interested in what Gillars was saying in these programs. The microphone at which Gillars stood was away about four meters from the orchestra. _____ is deaf in one ear and stated that for this reason plus the distance that the microphone was from the orchestra, he could not hear what Gillars said. _____ did not know Gillars by name but readily recognized the photograph and also remembered her from her "shaking it" at the microphone. _____ impression of Gillars was that she was an old woman who was trying hard to be young. In all programs in which _____ appeared with Gillars he was a member of the _____ Band and stated that Gillars was well dressed and generally well liked around the short wave station. _____ remembers that the orchestra usually played old popular American songs during these broadcasts. _____ stated definitely that he could not remember any specific program or any specific thing happening

795

In Re: Mildred Elizabeth Gillars

File No: 146-7-51-1708

during a program which would cause him to remember the particulars of one program. Sometimes the records of these programs were played back to the orchestra so that mistakes made by the orchestra could be picked up but that in all cases that he could remember when it came to Gillars part, it was skipped over to more music. said generally that all the members of the band were interested in was only the program from a musicians standpoint. Mr.

remembers that during some of these programs when his live band appeared with Gillars, some recordings of popular music were "dubbed in" during the program. could not remember any of the persons who appeared at the microphone with Gillars nor could he remember the names of any technicians who conducted the recordings.

28 April 1948

was interviewed by Mr. Story in Hoechst, Germany, on 28 April 1948, concerning information as to the activities of Mildred Gillars while at the German short wave radio station in Berlin. was a tone technician. She recalls that she several worked on ~~xxxx~~ occasions with Miss Gillars and she remembers the program as "Home Sweet Home" program. During these programs was in the Control room and on each occasion that she saw Miss Gillars on these programs only recorded music was used. said that Miss Gillars would line up the recorded

In re: Mildred Elizabeth Gillars

File No: 146-7-51-1708

music in the order in which they were to be played and during the broadcast would give the signal through the glass as to when the music was to start. On each ~~of~~ occasions a radio engineer was present who would control the sound volume of the broadcast. could not remember any specific program, but recalls that on a majority of these programs, recorded messages from American PW's were part of the program. could speak no English but during the ten to fifteen programs she was a tone technician with Gillars she can remember that the messages were greeting messages from the PW's to their families at home. also knows that Gillars made these recordings in the PW Camp. She also knows that the recordings were played back before broadcasting and that undesirable parts of the messages such as "Food could be better", or "Quarters are crowded and terrible", would be cut from the message. As the program progressed, Gillars would always give a signal as to when the music was to start. remembers being a tone technician when band was making broadcasts but Gillars was never on the program during this time.

remember the play, "Vision of Invasion". She was not present and did not see any of the English recordings of "Vision of Invasion", but knows that Gillars played the part of an American mother by hearsay only. does not know who the sound technicians were during this recording nor who the other English players were. says that