January 17, 1949

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter which I have on this date sent to Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor of Time Magazine, with reference to an article which appears under "International News" in the January 17 issue of Time Magazine.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Sally Rose HAZETT
January 17, 1949

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Respectfully yours,

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BRH/ma
January 14, 1949

Mr. Henry R. Luce
Editor
Time Magazine
New York New York

Dear Sir:

In the January issue of Time Magazine, under the "International News" there is an article on "War Crimes" the contents of which I would like to correct.

For your information, I was a member of a team headed by Lieutenant Colonel Burton F. Ellis, who prepared the Holmesy case for trial at Lehrabitich Hall, Germany, where the prisoners were interrogated and statements were taken. I was one of the court reporters who took the statements of these men and therefore have firsthand knowledge of exactly what happened.

As to the Holmesy massacre itself, the article is correct enough, except that instead of one survivor, there were six survivors who identified to the massacre -- a lieutenant and five enlisted men, with whom I spoke and who were interrogated by members of the investigating team.

As to the allegations by the then Colonel Willis Everett, Jr. (who, incidentally, was the "best man" at my wedding in Dachau, where the trial was held) that:

There was no time for preparation of a defense, I wish to state that in a falsehood. Colonel Everett had, to my knowledge, at least six to seven weeks for the preparation of the defense, and not "less than two weeks," as he states.

In his report to the Supreme Court of the United States, Colonel Everett alleges that he was harassed by "lack of experienced interpreters and continued atmospheres in his questioning of the accused." The interpreters who worked with the "War Crimes" teams were all, in my opinion, fully experienced interpreters, ninety-five per cent of whom were native born Germans, who joined the United States Army and
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Dear Sir:

In the January issue of Time Magazine, under the "International News" there is an article on "War Crimes," the contents of which I would like to correct.

For your information, I was a member of a team headed by Lieutenant Colonel Burton V. Ellis, who prepared the Holmey case for trial at Schweinfurt, Germany. There the prisoners were interrogated and statements were taken. I was one of the court reporters who took the statements of these men and therefore have firsthand knowledge of exactly what happened.

As to the Holmey Massacre itself, the article is correct enough, except that instead of one survivor, there were six survivors who testified to the massacre—a lieutenant and five enlisted men, with whom I spoke and who were interrogated by members of the investigating team.

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In his report to the Supreme Court of the United States, Colonel Everett alleges that he was hampered by "lack of experienced interpreters and skilled stenographers in his questioning of the accused." The interpreters who worked with the War Crimes teams were all, in my opinion, fully experienced interpreters, ninety-five per cent of whom were native born Germans, who joined the United States Army and
January 14, 1949
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Henry R. Luce:

I have been on the staff of the Office of the Counsel for the defendants, and have had the opportunity to observe the manner in which the defendants are being treated. I have had the privilege of working with Colonel Everett, who has been assigned to the preparation of his defense. I have also had the opportunity to observe the manner in which the defendants are being treated.

Colonel Everett's letter to the New York Times on January 14, 1949, page 12, third column, states that the "entire plan of this forced trial was calculated to make the defense impossible by not allowing time to procure and interview witnesses" in a falsehood. For your information, sir, not only did he have time to procure witnesses, but he had time to bring them from all over the world. The records of the trials of the accused, the accused, the accused, the accused, the accused, and the accused, will show several instances where the accused and the accused were billeted and fed at Camp Buchenwald, and I personally saw some of them.

Colonel Everett's letter to the New York Times on January 14, 1949, page 12, third column, states that the entire trial was "totally lacking in due process as known in the courts of the United States, etc." in another falsehood. The trial was in progress every day, five days a week, from May 10th through July 10th, with two weeks' access to prepare an answer to the allegations brought out by the Prosecution, during which time every available facility was put at Colonel Everett's disposal to assist him in preparing his defense. Witness were brought from all parts of Germany and one from the United States with part-time. Interpreters were available, stenographers were available, and I know for a fact that Colonel Everett worked these two weeks, from nine o'clock in the morning until four into the night, preparing his case. So the allegation that he only had two weeks to prepare his defense is completely false.

Colonel Everett's letter to the New York Times on January 14, 1949, page 12, third column, states that the plaintiffs had been "illegally incarcerated in Auschwitz, etc." in another falsehood. In my opinion, would Colonel Everett have these "brutes" and
because 62's and Colonel Everett had as many on his staff as did Colonel Ellis. As to the lack of assigned stenographers, my husband, Mr. Irving J. Heyett, who was Chief of the Court Reporting Section at Dachau, not only spent many days working with Colonel Everett, but assigned other court reporters to help Colonel Everett in the preparation of his defense. There was no lack of cooperation between the command at Dachau and Colonel Everett in aiding him to prepare his case. As a matter of fact, I have personal knowledge that Colonel Everett received the fullest cooperation at all times.

Colonel Everett's allegation that the "entire plan of this forced trial was calculated to make the whole defense impossible by not allowing time to procure and interview witnesses" is a falsehood. For your information, sir, not only did he have time to procure witnesses, but he had time to bring down the families of the accused, stenographers, wives, mothers and fathers, and the records of war crime will show several instances where the stenographers and wives were billeted and fed at Camp Dachau, and I personally met some of them.

Colonel Everett's allegations that the entire trial was "entirely lacking in due process as known in the courts of the United States, etc." is another falsehood. The trial was in progress every day, five days a week, from May 10th through July 28th, with two weeks recess to prepare answers to the allegations brought out by the Prosecution, during which time every available facility was put at Colonel Everett's disposal to assist him in preparing his defense. Witnesses were brought from all sections of Germany (and one from the United States) with prompt haste. Interpreters were available, stenographers were available, and I know for a fact that Colonel Everett worked those two weeks, from nine o'clock in the morning until far into the night, preparing his case. So the allegation that he only had two weeks to prepare his defense is completely false.

Colonel Everett's allegation that the plaintiffs had been "illegally incarcerated in concentration camp" is a misstatement, in my opinion. Would Colonel Everett have these "brutes" and
Mr. Henry H. Luce  
New York, New York

January 14, 1949

"Killers" of American boys out on bond? Would he release them so that they could be free until the time of their trial? As Colonel Everett so naively believes they would be present at that trial? They were interrogated, yes, as any other criminal would be interrogated, but they were not "abused and mistreated." As to the food they ate, on many occasions, I ate the same food they ate. As to solitary confinement, none were put in solitary confinement, but not on Colonel Everett's say, "each was placed in solitary confinement."

Colonel Everett alleges they are entitled to have their honor and person respected. For your information, sir, all the officers who were prisoners had their persons respected, especially Colonel Everett's pet, Colonel Joseph Peiper. They were treated like men and officers, and not as Colonel Everett would infer, on beasts. I was present when some of the officers were interrogated and I saw no evidence of abuse, coercion, mistreatment or any of the facts that Colonel Everett alleges.

As to the "mock trials", I "reported" a few of these mock trials and the evidence of the mock trials was brought out in the course of the trial, and it was proven that the mock trials were a means of getting confessions, but not "false confessions". Colonel Everett has the Prosecution sit down with those killers at tea and say, "Now, boys, how about giving me the information -- please, or pretty please?" Colonel Everett forgets that these men were cold-blooded Nazi killers, selected to be the "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler"-- the elite of the elite of the Nazi German in Germany -- Adolf Hitler's own division.

Your article states, "Colonel Everett was defending justice." In my opinion, Colonel Everett was not defending justice in making false accusations. Colonel Everett was trying to justify, in his own mind, an defense counsel, the acts of these killers. If anyone was "concerned by the evil they judged", it was not Colonel Miller, but rather, Colonel Everett.
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Mr. Henry R. Luce
New York, New York

January 14, 1949

In my opinion, Colonel Everett was hoodwinked into believing
"stories" quoted to him by shrewd, calculating liars who had
been trained and who were experienced in telling lies, lies,
and more lies, until they believed them themselves, and
evidently succeeded in convincing their defense counsel they
were the truth.

You say, "This notion, however, could not remove the blot on
the record of the United States Military Justice." As a
member of the team who prepared the Malmedy case for trial,
and as a person who worked for War Crimes for two years as a
court reporter, taking statements and reporting the trials,
it is my firm belief that there has been no "blot on the
record of the United States Military Justice", but rather, a
glorious record of work and achievement done by the hard
working, industrious, sincere and honest members of our Crimes
team. The record of the War Crimes Tribunal, in my opinion,
is nothing to be ashamed of. I, for one, will never be.

Very truly yours,

SALLY BOOS HAYOT

cc: Harry S. Truman
    James V. Forrestal
    Kenneth O. Royall
    General Omar N. Bradley
    Thomas G. Clark
    Walter Winchell
    Homer S. Ferguson
    New York Star
    Herald-Tribune
    Chicago Evening Post
    Detroit News
Mr. Henry R. Luce  
New York, New York  

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SALLY ROSS MAYS

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