

Translated from court document Saxony Archives 20034-195, p. 43-44.

In the PDF on p. 44-45.

(NOTE: in her 1960s FO restitution letters, she states she *composed* the song...!)

At some point in October 1943 the accused found, according to her statement, a typed paper with satirical song lyrics on the street in St. Peter Port. In this satirical song, which was to be sung to the tune of the English melody 'Bless them all', one hears how the 'blockheads' with their 'green backsides and the OT (*Organisation Todt* labour battalions) and the whole bloody lot' shall leave the island. The populace is encouraged to drive the 'blockheaded Huns' to the harbour and bid them 'good riddance' and prepare them for 'hell' with spades and pitchforks.

The purpose of this satirical song is to encourage the populace to commit violence against the occupying forces during the, as the writer suggests, upcoming leave-taking of the island by the forces. This is undoubtedly clear to the defendant. According to her testimony, her husband, to whom she showed it, had requested that she burn it immediately. The satirical song should also be classified as a flyer, since it was written on a typewriter and the content as well as the intent is satirical, and since written for a specific melody, shows it was prepared with the intent of inciting the populace.

The accused did not acquiesce to her husband's request and did not, according to the requirements of law, turn the document into the German occupation authorities or even the English police, but instead kept it.

As the defendant and her husband were visiting the Brighton Hotel in November 1943, she was introduced to the lorry driver Gerald Bird from Alderney, who in the meantime has been convicted of not turning in this flyer to the authorities. They met again several days later at a friend of the defendant's, a Ms. Pinney. Her young adoptive son began to sing the forbidden song again, which his mother then forbade. When Bird asked who could get him a copy of the lyrics of the song, the defendant stated that she would make him a copy. She made a copy of the flyer and gave it to Bird. When he told her a few days later that he had lost the copy she gave him, she gave him the flyer she had found. The handwritten copy was later seized in Bird's possession.

The defendant thus made herself guilty of the production and distribution of a flyer (a crime according to par. 14 d.VO. of 18.12.42).

As regards the sentencing, a heavy emphasis has been placed upon the fact that the content of the flyer that the defendant failed to turn in, reproduced and distributed, as noted above, is especially dangerous in that it incites the island populace to rise up and indeed perform violent acts against the German occupiers.

If the court has seen fit not give a penal punishment it is because the defendant, as a woman, was perhaps unaware of the seriousness of her actions, because she fully confessed to them, and because she has no previous convictions. A mild jail term should be avoided, however, if the purpose of the punishment is to be achieved.

The following sentence is pronounced:

For failing to turn an anti-German flyer into the authorities:

8 months of prison

For the reproduction and distribution of a flyer:

1 year and 9 months of prison.

This sentence is according to par. 74 RStGB. for a total punishment of 2 years and 3 months of prison.

The seizure of the flyer is in accordance with par. 2 of the mentioned VO of 18.12.42.

Signed Dr. von Tresckow

War Court Advisor, 28.3.1944