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C. List of Individual Defendants Involved

1. Hans Frank

D. List of Criminal Organizations Involved

1. Das Reichsregierung (Reich Cabinet)
2. Das Korps der Politischen Leiter der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei (Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party).
3. Der Sturmabteilungen der NSDAP (Commonly known as the "SA")

SECTION OF INDICTMENT

APPENDIX A, p. 29

Statement of Individual Responsibility for Crimes

Set Out in Counts I, II, III, and IV

FRANK:

The defendant FRANK between 1932-1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister without Portfolio, Reich Commissioner for the Coordination of Justice, President of the International Chamber of Law and Academy of German Law, Chief of the Civil Administration of Lodz, Supreme Administrative Chief of the military district of West Prussia, Poznan, Odz, and Krakow and Governor General of the Occupied Polish territories. The defendant FRANK used the foregoing positions, his personal influence, and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he authorized, directed and participated in the War Crimes set forth in Count Three of the Indictment and the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including particularly the War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity involved in the administration of occupied territories.

LEGAL REFERENCES

1. Charter of the International Military Tribunal

Article 6

Article 6-A

Article 6-B

Article 6-C

2. Hague Regulations, 1907

Articles 46-56 Inclusive

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE

I. Defendant Hans Michael Frank between 1933-1945 was: a member of the Nazi Party, a member of the Reichstag, Reich Minister without Portfolio, Reich Commissar for the Coordination of Justice, President of the International Chamber of Law, President of the Academy of German Law, Chief of the Civil Administration of Lodz, Supreme Administrative Chief of the Military District of West Prussia, Poznan, Odz and Krakow and Governor General of the Occupied Polish territories. The defendant Frank used the foregoing positions, his personal influence and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment.

A. Biographical Data:

Proof of positions held in order named in Indictment (Indictment, Section IV A, p. 3; Appendix A, p. 29)

1. Party Member 1932-1945

- (a) Interrogation, 1 Sept 1945, Nurnberg, p. 3 et seq.
- (b) Leader of Legal Department and Department of Legal Policy of NSDAP - Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943 p. 207
- (c) Elected member of Reichstag in 1930 on Nazi Party Ticket, Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag 1943, p. 207

2. Member of the Reichstag (Mitglied des Reichstag) since 1930

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207
NS Jahrbuch, 1931, p. 154

3. Reich Minister without Portfolio (ohne Geschafsbereich)

- 19 Dec. 1934 until Nazi collapse - cit:
- (a) Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207
 - (b) Interrogation 1 Sept. 1945, Nurnberg, p. 2
 - (c) NS Jahrbuch, 1936, p. 118

4. Reich Commissar for the Coordination of Justice (in the States and for Reformation of the Law) (Reichs Kommissar fuer die Gleichschaltung der Justiz in den Laendern und fuer Erneuerung der Rechtsordnung)

22 April 1933 to 19 December 1934 - cit: Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

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5. President of International Chamber of Law

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

6. President, Academy of German Law (Präsident der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht)

Der Grossdeutsche, Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

(Above Academy became a (public) (Gov't) corporation by virtue of the Law of 11 July 1934 RG Bl I, p. 605)

7. Chief of Civil Administration of Lodz, Supreme Administrative Chief of the Military Districts of West Prussia,

Poznan, Odz. and Krakow - from approximately 28 September 1939 to 26 October 1939

a. Voelkischer Beobachter, 28 Sept 1939, p. 2

b. " " 2 Oct 1939, p. 2

c. Das Recht des General Governments, 1940, Dr. Albert Weh, p. 6

d. Deutschland im Kampf, Berndt & Von Wedel, Zweite, September - Lieferung (no. 2 der Gesamtlieferung) p. 47

8. Governor-General of the Occupied Polish Territories (General Gouverneur fuer die besetzten polnischen Gebiete)

Decree of the Fuehrer & Reich Chancellor concerning the Administration of the Occupied Polish Territories 12 Oct 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, I, p. 2077

Proof of Positions held additional to those in Indictment:

9. Bavarian State Minister of Justice - March 1933 - Dec 1934

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

10. Reichsleiter, of the Reich Law Office of the NSDAP

(Reichsrechtsamtes der NSDAP); originally the Legal Department and Department of Legal Policy of NSDAP

(Reichsabteilung und rechtspolitischen abteilung in der Reichsleitung der NSDAP) 1930-1942

NS Jahrbuch, 1932, p. 133

NS Jahrbuch, 1934, p. 134

11. Chairman of the Association of National Socialist German

Jurists (Vorsitzender des NS deutschen Juristenbundes from 1926 to 1942. Changed to NS Rechtswahrerbund in 1936 - attached to Reichsrechtsamt of NSDAP since 1933)

NS Jahrbuch, 1929, p. 139

NS Jahrbuch, 1941, p. 242

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

12. Editor of the following, between 1930 and 1942:

Review "German Law" (Deutsches Recht)
Organ of Bund of NS Jurists
Review of Academy of German Law
NS Handbook for Law & Legislation (National Sozial-
istischen Handbuch fuer Recht und Gesetzgebung)
Directives for a New German Criminal Law
Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

13. Member of Free Corps von Epp - April-October 1919
June-October 1920

Das Deutsche Fuehrerlexikon, 1944

14. Member, High Party Court, I Kammer (Oberste Parteigericht)

NS Jahrbuch, 1935, p. 140

15. General (Obergruppenfuehrer) in the SA

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag, 1943, p. 207

B. Functions of Important positions held. (Indictment Section IV D, p. 14):

1. As Reich Commissioner for Coordination of Justice in the States
and for Reformation of the Law, Defendant obligated himself to
see that the National Socialist principles would be observed
in all the law reforms.

2397-PS National Socialist Handbook for Law and
Legislation, Dr. Hans Frank, 1935, p. 1582 et seq.

2. As president of the Academy of German Law, Defendant was
obligated to:

"further the rejuvenation of the Law in Germany.
Closely connected with the agencies competent for
legislation, it (the Academy for German Law) shall
further the realization of the NSDAP in the realm
of the Law".

1391-PS Statutes of the Academy for German Law, RGBl,
1934, pp. 605, 606, 607

2397-PS National Socialist Handbook for Law and
Legislation, Dr. Hans Frank, 1935, p. 1572 et seq.

3. As leader of the Reich Law Office of the NSDAP and of the National
Socialist Lawyers Bund (latter attached to the Reich Law Office
of the NSDAP, and known until 1936 as the Association of National
Socialist Jurists) defendant provided the ideological training
for German lawyers and students and exposed them to National
Socialist Juristic and other propaganda. There were approxi-
mately 80,000 members of the National Socialist Lawyers Associa-
tion alone.

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2397-PS National Socialist Handbook for Law and Administration, Dr. Hans Frank, 1935, p. 1555 et seq. and p. 1566 et seq.

4. Defendant summarized the tasks of all German lawyers and his tasks as president of the Academy for German Law, as leader of the Association of National Socialist Lawyers and as leading lawyer in the NSDAP as follows:

To create the Unity of the Reich
To promote Racial Legislation
To promote Sterilization Legislation
To promote the Freeing of Hereditary Estates for the Peasantry
To promote Nazi Labor Legislation
To promote the Political Monopoly of the Nazi Party

2536-PS Dokumente fuer Deutsche Politik, Vol. II, p. 294-298 (Speech by Frank)

5. Defendant conceived that reformation of the German law was impossible unless Jews were eliminated from the legal profession, and he took steps to see that this discrimination and deprivation of profession and professional rights was accomplished.

2536-PS Dokumente fuer Deutsche Politik, Vol. IV, pp. 225-230 (Speech by Frank)

6. Defendant so constructed the reformation of German law that it served only German interests rather than justice and directed it to the Waging of War. Defendant stated before the Academy of German Law in Nov. 1939 that:

"We are proud that we have constructed our legal principles so that nothing is to be changed in war. Law is that which is useful and necessary for the German nation; that is unlawful which harms the interests of the German nation. These principles guide us in these times".

Deutsches Recht (vereinigt mit Juristische Wochenschrift)
Heft 45/46, 23/30 Dec. 1939, p. 2121

- II. Defendant Hans Michael Frank authorized, directed, and participated in the War Crimes set forth in Count III on the Indictment and Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count IV of the Indictment, including particularly the War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in the Administration of the Occupied Countries.
- A. Defendant's appointment as Governor General of Occupied Poland, the relation of SS and Police to the Governor General and the general plan for Polish Occupation all combined to indicate a general scheme of occupation which could only result in the removal of Poland as a state and a deliberately scheduled obliteration. (Indictment, Section VIII, p. 11):

1. Defendant was appointed Governor General of Occupied Poland by a decree of Hitler's dated 12 October 1939 and effective 26 October 1939. Immediately prior (since 28 Sept 1939) to 12 October 1939 defendant had been acting as chief of the civil administration of Lodz and as Supreme Administrative Chief for the Four Military Districts of West Prussia, Poznan, Odz and Krakow, operating in these capacities under von Runstedt, the Commander-in-Chief East. Defendant, by the terms of 12 October 1939 decree, was responsible directly to Hitler and all branches of the administration were to be directed by the Governor General. However, "The Cabinet Council for Reich Defense, the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and the Governor General may legislate by decree". In addition, "The Chairman of the Cabinet Council for Reich Defense and Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and also the Supreme Reich authorities may make arrangements required for the planning of German life and the German economic sphere with respect to the territories subject to the authority of the Governor General".

2537-PS Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, p. 2077

2. Defendant's first decree as Governor General of Occupied Poland provided for a higher SS Police Leader and [^]Chief of the Governor General's office as the two highest officials immediately under the Governor General.

2538-PS VB1GG, 1939, p. 3

3. It was stipulated in a subsequent decree that the Higher SS and Police Leader must obtain the Governor General's consent in all matters of "fundamental importance."

2538-PS VB1GG, 1939, p. 5

4. In a conference with his State's Secretary, Dr. Buehler, on 10 July 1940, defendant Frank reported to Buehler concerning a conversation held by the Defendant and the Fuehrer on 8 July 1940 in Berlin. He stated that the Fuehrer had decreed that:

"no agencies of the Reich, regardless of their nature, should be in a position to interfere in the affairs of the General Government, and that there is only one competent central legislative and political leadership in the government--namely the General Governor".

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 3, 1940
10 July 1940

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5. Subsequently, the higher SS and Police Leader for the General Government (SS General Krueger) was given the title of Secretary of State for Security in the Administration of the General Government. The higher SS and Police Leader, Krueger, however, was still to report to defendant and defendant's consent was required for the carrying out of instructions from Himmler to higher SS and Police Leader Krueger. It was provided, however, that if Frank should disagree with Himmler's instructions to Krueger, Krueger and Himmler could carry the issue to Hitler for decision. No evidence has been found that this latter procedure was ever followed.

2539-PS VB1 GO, 1942, p. 263

6. The general plan for Poland consisted in keeping Poland on a low cultural and economic level by deporting the intellectuals and giving the Poles only limited possibility for living. The measures to be carried out in Poland were not to be bound by legal conditions or considerations.

864-PS Copy of a top secret note on conference between Hitler and Chief of OKW. Re: Future relations of Poland to Germany dated 20 Oct 1939, Initialed by Warlimont.

7. Defendant was aware of resettlement plans for the Germanization of Poland whereby islands of German settlements were to be spread throughout the General Government.

910-PS Copy of Secret Letter from General Government containing notes on discussion between Himmler and defendant in March 1942.

8. Defendant has stated that Polish lands:

"are to be changed into an Intellectual Desert.
The Poles do not need any Universities or Schools".

L-36 Report by Inter-Allied Information Committee on the subject of "Axis Operation of Education", p. 19-21

B. Murder and ill treatment of Civilian population of or in Occupied Territory
(Indictment, Section VIII A, 2, P. 14):

1. Defendant stated that as a consequence of German Rule there had been a substantial deterioration of the entire Polish people in the General Government, due, inter alia, to malnutrition, mass arrests and mass shootings, rigorous methods used to obtain labor forces, confiscation of properties,

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extensive paralysis of cultural life, and closing of high schools, colleges, and universities.

437-PS Copy of report dated 19 June 1943 by Hans Frank to Hitler, Re. Situation in Poland.

2. Defendant regarded the Poles as everlasting enemies.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. I, 1942, p. 156

3. Defendant apologized for the small increase in rations to Poles stating that

"one cannot annihilate a people of 15,000,000 with so little help".

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 3, 1943, p. 523

4. Defendant was told by his high medical counsellor that the average Pole gets only 600 calories of food per day, whereas 2200 calories are necessary for a normal person; that they, the Poles, therefore, succumb to disease easily; that 41% of the population was ill in the month of September 1941.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 3, 1941, p. 820

5. In a decree of 25 August 1942 rations for all Poles not working for "German Interests" were ordered stopped.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 4, 1943, p. 1212/13

6. The concentration camp of Maidanek was located in the District of Lubin of the General Government of Occupied Poland. For further data concerning this notorious camp reference is made to the brief and evidentiary material covering section VIII A2, p. 14, of the Indictment. Reference is also made to a map of the General Government, attached hereto as Annex A, for the boundaries and areas of the General Government, in proof of the fact that Lubin was within the boundaries of the General Government.

7. The mistreatment and atrocities committed against Polish workers were matters within the defendant's knowledge.

908-PS Copy of letter from Hans Frank to Sautkel
Re: Labor Supply from Poland, dated 21 Nov 1943.

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8. For further data on the ill treatment of civilians in the General Government reference is made to the briefs and evidentiary material covering Section VIII A, 2 of the Indictment, pp. 14, 15, and 16.

C. Deportation for Slave Labor and for other purposes of the Civilian population of and in Occupied Territories (Indictment, Section VIII B, p. 16)

1. The removal of 1,000,000 Poles to Germany was discussed by Defendant with Goering in a letter from Frank to Goering concerning the exploitation of Poland.

1375-PS Copy of letter from Frank to Goering

2. Defendant recommended surrounding of Villages by Police as a suitable means for obtaining Polish labor for deportation to Germany. Defendant suggested that other measures might be simpler.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1, 1940, p. 217 and Diary Vol. 2, 1940, p. 323

3. Defendant reports the numbers of Polish inhabitants drafted for labor in Germany and for labor in the General Government of Occupied Poland.

	<u>For Germany</u>	<u>For General Government</u>
1940	300,000	477,000
1941	223,000	734,000
1942	398,000	979,000
1943	184,000	840,000

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Conference Vol. 1944, 19 April, p. 9 and Diary Vol. 1, 1940 p. 171

4. Defendant proposes to stop payment of allotments to unemployed and thereby to force them to report for work in Germany.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1, 1940, p. 198

5. For further data on deportation from the General Government of Slave Labor, reference is made to the briefs and evidentiary material covering Section VIII, B, of the Indictment, pp. 16 and 17.

D. Killing of Hostages (Indictment, Section VIII D, p. 18, 19):

1. For every German murdered in Occupied Poland, 10 Polish hostages were to be executed.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 5, 1943, p. 1165.

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2. The execution of hostages by civilian authorities in occupied Poland was brought to the attention of the defendant by the Military.

1646-PS Original letter to Frank from the Commander-in-Chief East concerning shooting of hostages, dated 16 Nov. 1939.

E. Plunder of Public and Private Property (Indictment, Section VIII E, pp. 19, 20, 21, 22):

1. Defendant stated that confiscation of a major part of Polish estates, expropriation of Polish peasants, encroachment upon industry, freight, and private property had caused a deterioration of the Polish attitude towards Germany.

437-PS Copy of report dated 19 June 1943 by Hans Frank to Hitler. Re: Situation in Poland

2. Defendant reports the appointment of trustees for the freezing of Polish and Jewish properties in the General Government, in the interest of the Reich.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1939, p. 846

3. Customs Official Knobloch, who was in charge of the Foreign Currency Control Office of the General Government, reported to Frank the confiscation of gold and foreign currency, mostly the property of Jews. This was done by the opening of bank safes in Warsaw and Krakow. The confiscated deposits amounted to 2,238,000 reich marks.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Vol. 2, 1940, p. 337b

4. During 1940-41 125,000 horses were requisitioned from the Polish

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 2, 1941, p. 433

5. For the feeding of the 125,000 horses, above requisitioned, approximately 70,000 tons of hay were demanded from the Poles.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 3, 1941, p. 779

6. Report of goods sent to Germany in 1942-43:

630,000 Tons of Wheat
520,000 Tons of Potatoes
28,660 Tons of Sugar
55,000 Tons of Cattle
7,500 Tons of fats

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 10 Jan 1944 (Report entitled Leistung des General Government)

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7. All movable and stationary property of the former Polish State was sequestered for the purpose of securing all manner of public valuables. The seizure, administration, and utilization of sequestered property was the duty of the Department, "Trusteeship for the General Government" in the office of the General Governor. All art objects in the public possession were confiscated.

1773-PS Extracts from Das Recht des General Government

8. Defendant outlined by decree the mechanism and methods of sequestration of all property. The right of sequestration was vested exclusively in the Government General. Rights of third parties in sequestered property was abated. The military authorities may sequester, if it is in the interest of the Reich Defense or of increase of armaments but must notify the director of Trustee Administration in the General Government, who may review the orders to determine whether the property is required for those purposes. The SS may sequester, in exceptional cases, with the object of increasing the striking power of the SS. They likewise must notify the Governor General, who may review the sequestration as in the case of the Military. It is stated that this decree does not affect the five other decrees concerning sequestration of properties: (1. all the property of the former Polish State, 2. mining rights and shares, 3. wireless apparatus, 4. art objects, and 5. the mineral oil industry).

2540-PS VB100 Vol. 6, 1940, p. 23

9. The Budget of the General Government for the year 1943 contains a number of references to confiscated property and profits derived, and to be derived therefrom. Expected revenues from the working of the confiscated lumber and forest industries for 1943 amounted to RM 468,000 while RM 40,000,000 were expected as overall revenue from the management of the expropriated enterprises under "trusteeship".

2291-PS Budget of the General Government for the year 1943.

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10. For further data on the plunder of property and spoliation of cultural goods in the General Government, see the Briefs and evidentiary material covering (Section VIII E of the Indictment pp. 19, 20, 21, 22)

F. Conscription of Civilian Labor (Indictment, Section VIII H, pp. 23, 24):

1. Defendant signed decree concerning the introduction of compulsory labor for the Polish population of the Government General. By this decree all Polish inhabitants of the Government General, between the ages of 18-60 years, were made subject to compulsory public labor, and it was noted that a special decree would be issued in regard to Jews.

2538-PS VB100, 1939, p. 6

2. In implementation of the order above referenced in sub-paragraph 1, SS General Krueger, Higher SS Leader for the General Government, decreed on 12 December 1939 that all Jewish inhabitants of the Government General between the ages of 14 and 60 should be subjected to forced labor, and the direction of the forced labor would be

"lengthened if the educational purpose of such forced labor should not be attained within that period".

After being entered on the register rolls, Jews were to appear at the designated place of assembly and to bring with them provisions for two days, and two clean blankets. Craftsmen, especially owners of shops, had to deliver their entire equipment at the place of assembly. Tools and accessories of Jews subjected to forced labor, after induction, to be at the disposal of the Forced Labor Service. All Jews were forbidden to sell, pawn or otherwise dispose of professional equipment, including tools and accessories, without written consent.

2538-PS VB100, 1939, p. 246

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3. On 14 December 1939, Defendant signed a decree lowering the age for compulsory labor for Polish inhabitants of the Government General to 14 years from the 18 year limit previously ordered.

2536-PS VB100, 1939, I, p. 204

4. For further data on conscription of civilian labor in the General Government reference is made to the briefs and evidentiary material covering Section VIII H of the Indictment, pp. 23, 24.

G. Persecution on Political, racial, and religious grounds in execution and in connection with the Common Plan mentioned in Count One (Indictment, Section X B, pp. 26, 27):

1. Dr. Fisher reports to the defendant concerning killing of Jews.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1939, p. 6

2. Defendant forbids statements about the killing of Jews in order not to frighten remaining Jews.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1939-40, p. 3

3. Defendant promises in a speech that the General Government shall be free of all Jews in a short time. Defendant states

"I cannot eliminate all lice and Jews in only a year's time".

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 4, 1940, 1158-1159 and 1171

4. Defendant states "The Jews are a race which has to be eliminated; wherever we catch one, it is his end".

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 1944, 4 March, p. 26

5. Hunger rations were introduced into the Warsaw Ghetto

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Conference Vol. 1941, March-October, p. 13

6. Defendant stated that by new food regulation he virtually condemned one to two million Jews to death.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Conference Vol. 1942, 24 August, p. 15

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7. Extermination of the Jewish element is mentioned by the Defendant as the best way to preserve health in the General Government.

2534-PS Frank's Diary, Diary Vol. 4, 1943, p. 675

8. Jews were required to wear the Star of David.

2538-PS VB100, 1939, p. 61

9. Registration was required of all Jewish property.

2540-PS VB100, 1940, Vol. 1, p. 31

10. Separate Jewish schools were established to be run by the Jewish Council.

2540-PS VB100, 1940, Vol. 1, p. 258

11. Order was issued concerning the definition of "Jew" and establishing the Reich Racial Laws as a basis for such determination.

2053-PS VB100, 1940

12. Approximately 500,000 Jews were exterminated in the District of Galicia of the General Government, beginning in Nov. 1941 and ending in June 1943. This planned extermination was accomplished by using the SS to carry out mass executions. This work was exhaustively reported to SS General Krueger (who supervised the effort while still state secretary for security in the General Government) by SS Police Leader Katzmann.

4-18 Copy of top secret report on the Extermination of Jews in Galicia and the confiscation of their property, Date 30 June 1943.

13. Approximately 6,000 Jews were exterminated in or around the Warsaw Ghetto, in the District of Warsaw of the General Government, upon the order of Himmler, January 1943. The extermination was carried through from about 17 April to about 24 May 1943. Huge sums of money and great quantities of Jewelry were confiscated. Report of this action was made by SS General Stroop to SS Higher Chief of Police General Krueger.

1061-PS Report on extermination of Jews & Poles in Warsaw Ghetto by SS and German Police Troops, 24 May 1943.

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14. For further data on persecution of Jews and Racial Minorities in the General Government, reference is made to the briefs and evidentiary material covering Section X B of the Indictment, pp. 26, 27.

ARGUMENT AND CONCLUSION

1. As a party member since 1927, as a Reichsleiter in the NSDAP since 1930, as a Member of the Reichstag since 1930, and as a Reich Minister since 1934, Defendant Frank must be held guilty of having participated in the overthrow of the Weimar Republic and of having endorsed all Nazi policies and plans. By virtue of the above stated positions, and the functions thereof, he was at the least an accomplice in the formulation and execution of the Common Plan and had knowledge of its aims and purposes, or, at the very least, became an early accessory to its aims and purposes.

2. As a Reichsleiter and Leader of the National Law Office of the NSDAP, as Chairman of the National Socialist Lawyer Association (formerly the Association of National Socialist German Jurists) and as Reich Commissar for the Coordination of Justice in the States and for Reformation of the Law, Defendant Frank managed the subversion of German Law to the purposes and aims of the Conspiracy and proposed and directed the creation of new law when the subversion of existing decrees and legislation did not suffice. His responsibility for racial legislation and the legislation which promoted the political monopoly of the Nazi Party is undeniable and is admitted by him in his speeches and writings. He, therefore, must be held accountable for the crimes which resulted therefrom. The forging of these two links alone in the chain of Nazi world terror constitutes the most serious culpability. The responsibility for formulation and adoption of Nazi policies is clear. Frank, a party leader, formulates policy; Frank, the Party Lawyer, writes laws which voice the policy; Frank, the Leader of the Academy for German Law and National Socialist Lawyers, presses the "agencies competent for legislation" for passage of the laws; Frank, The Reichstag Member or Frank the Reich Minister, approved or sanctioned the approval of others of the law, which in the beginning he conceived and helped to write. In power, this pattern had the advantage of certainty. In defeat, it has the disadvantage to

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Defendant Frank of allowing a clear placement of liability for the criminal "legal" means used by the Party and State to achieve their criminal aims and purposes.

3. As Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories, Defendant Frank was responsible for all War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity committed within the boundaries of the General Government from 28 September 1939 to the end of the War. Although there were other agencies permitted to legislate, by decree, within the territory of Occupied Poland (by the terms of the Decree concerning the Administration of the Occupied Polish territories) this fact should not be seriously accepted in mitigation of Frank's crimes, but should rather prove the guilt of others ^{As will} for the calamitous sacking of Occupied Poland. In particular is the SS and Police implicated in the Polish tragedy. The Ghetto in Warsaw, extermination of the Jews in Occupied Poland, and the Concentration Camp at Maidanek are examples of their methods.

It has been demonstrated that these acts occurred within the limits of Occupied Poland and at times when Frank was Governor General of that area. It has been shown that the Higher SS and Police Leaders, by decree, were required to obtain Frank's consent before carrying out of their instructions. Therefore, Frank is liable for all their acts as well as his own.

