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OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

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Interrogation of HANS FRANK
By: Lt.Col. Hinkel, 13 September 1945, p.m., Nuremberg.

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. HANS FRANK
   a. Administration of Government General (p.11).
      (1) Suppression educational institutions (p.14-15).
   b. Persecution of racial groups in Poland (p.30).
      (1) Restriction of individual legal rights (p.26-29).
   c. Concentration camps, Maidanek (p.2), Auschwitz (p.3, 4, 9), Belsen (p.5), Cracow (p.5), Lublin (p.6).
   d. Deportation of slave labor in Poland (p.31-32).
   e. Plunder of public and private art objects in Poland (p.16-18, 20, 21, 24-25).

2. GOERING
   a. Plunder of public and private art objects in Poland (p.16-17, 20-21, 24-25).
      (1) Employment of Muhlmann as agent (p.16-17, 20-21).

3. SS (p.9)
   a. Concentration camps (p.9).

MAIDANEK

Denies information except what he learned through foreign press and through the admission of Koppe in a letter which stated that there had been several executions (p.2).

AUSCHWITZ

Simply know that it existed, because he passed it on the train; never visited it (p.3). No such camps in Government General of Poland (p.4). The refugee camps there not concentration camps (p.4).

BELSEN

Know about Belsen, visited it once in 1940, but claims he did not know there was a concentration camp there (p.5).

OTHER CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF POLAND

Says there was one near Cracov (p.5). Admits visiting Lublin several times, the last time in 1943. Evades telling where other camps were (p.6).

SS STATIONS

There were five: in Cracov, Warsaw, Lublin, Radow, and Lemberg. Claims he does not know which had concentration camps connected with them (p.9).

AUSCHWITZ

Says Kruger (SS police leader) told him in 1939-40 that the competent concentration camp for the General Government plus Silesia was Auschwitz. Tells of getting officials out of camp through the police leader; was told that they had been arrested because of resistance (p.9).

SIZE OF GOVERNMENT GENERAL

He tends to contradict impression given by his former statements as to size of Government General of Poland - he now says there were some 140,000 square kilometers, a rather sizeable territory.

OFFICIALS WORKING FOR HIM

About 3,000 in Cracov; about 5,000 in all Poland (p.11). They made reports, one once a month on the average. Interrogator finds it strange that they did not remark about Lublin, but Frank says that if he knew the SS better he would understand (p.13).

ROLE IN EDUCATION

Universities in Cracov and Lemberg closed by order of Hitler through letter to Frank, the latter protesting in a conference with Hitler and a letter to the Minister of Education. Secondary schools closed by order of Hitler through Himmler; Frank had private teaching given in them (p.14-15).

ART GALLERIES AND PROPERTIES

Says that art galleries not under his jurisdiction, but under Muhlmann, who was under Goering. Some pictures left in Cracov art gallery, these registered. Claims he tried to preserve what was left (p.16-17). Says he doesn't know what happened before, that the SS, Luftwaffe or Wehrmacht might have taken art properties (p.17). The most important paintings in the Cracov art gallery put in art storages. Denies having taken any for himself (p.18). About 10 or 20 safeguarded art objects held by him when captured. Had them sent by a separate transport away so as not to be captured by Bolsheviks (p.20). Admits that Muhlmann wanted the most famous painting, an internationally known Leonardi da Vinci, for Goering, and that he had to guard it carefully, that it had already been taken once to Berlin, but that he had gotten it back on ground it was state property (p.20-21). Admits that an altar, a very valuable art object, had been taken by the Burgermeister of Nuremberg on Hitler's order. States that he heard that Muhlmann got a lot of art objects for Goering, and that Rosenberg took some Jewish books for library in Frankfurt. Says that because of Muhlmann's activities he got the art objects of value together in Cracov, Warsaw and Wilowka (p.24-25).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LEGAL RIGHTS OF POLES, JEWS, AND GERMANS

Germans had their own laws and courts, the Poles theirs; the Jews were treated as Poles. Evasive on question whether Germans had more legal protection and rights than Poles (p.26-27). Vaguely admits differences, owing to war (p.28). Says that there was no attempt to declare Polish citizens Germans; evasive on cancellation of citizenship (p.28-29).

TRIAL OF POLES IN CERTAIN CASES IN GERMAN COURTS

This done in a few thousand cases of general state interest, such as high treason or heavy punishment cases (p.30). These courts under his jurisdiction. Few execution cases. Decisions based on German law (p.30).

LABOR FURNISHED

Furnished Funk about 800,000 - all "voluntary". Labor question difficult but changed by granting favors such as giving them priests and letting them write home and go home on furloughs (p.31-32).