

Testimony of HANS FRANK, taken at Nurnberg,
Germany, 8 October 1945, 1545 - 1615; by
Lt. Col. Thomas S. Hinkel, IGD, OUSCC.
Also present: Bernard Rayman, Interpreter,
and Pvt. Clair Van Vleck, Court Reporter.

COL. HINKEL TO THE INTERPRETER:

Q Do you solemnly swear that you will truly and faithfully interpret my questions from English into German, and the responses of the witness from German into English, to the best of your ability?

A I do.

COL. HINKEL TO THE WITNESS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER:

Q What is your name?

A Hans Frank.

Q Have you heretofore been interrogated?

A Yes.

Q At that time you were placed under oath?

A Yes.

Q Do you realize that you are still under oath and that you have promised to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A Yes. May I make a question in regard to the oath?

Q What is it?

A In what capacity have I to make an oath?

Q Just to make sure that you tell the truth.

A As a witness?

Q As a person, who is furnishing information in an official inquiry.

A As a witness?

Q As I just told you, as a person furnishing information in an inquiry.

A Well, according to the German legal conception, an accused in Germany couldn't take an oath. I believe, that according to the Anglo-Saxon law, that this is an oath by a person indicted. I would like to know where it is, if you say there is such a law existing.

Q I am not going to get into any extended discussion with you regarding the capacity in which you appear. I am seeking information from you, as I have explained on a number of occasions. I have given you a full opportunity, I believe on each occasion, to set forth whatever you wished to say on the various matters which have been presented to you; isn't that correct?

A I am very far from contesting it, but as a jurist, I simply wanted to make sure what my capacity here is.

Q Let's get down to the substantive aspects. You remember, in the course of our previous discussion, I asked you regarding the obtaining of labor from Poland. Do you recall that?

A We discussed it frequently.

Q As I recall the substance of your statements, they are to the effect that the labor obtained in Governor General Poland, was voluntary, and that it was not necessary to force any labor; is that correct?

A Well, as I already made it clear to you several times, I had always to take steps when such measures were to be enforced by violence. You will remember a case, which I stated, where the police had surrounded a movie and such examples were given.

Q Isn't it a fact, that the quota, of the number of laborers to be obtained from Governor General Poland, was established by Sauckel who was in charge of the

labor for the Reich?

A Sauckel only came later on, only in '42. It might have been '43. Previous to that, it went through the Four Years Plan or the Labor Ministry or the Minister of Munitions.

Q The quota for the number of workers was not set by you, but by somebody else; is that right?

A Well, of course, it wasn't really a matter of quota, it was simply made public and asked who wanted to work voluntarily.

Q Isn't it a fact, that it was necessary for the Governor General of Poland to produce a certain number of workers during certain periods of time?

A I only remember a quota at the time Sauckel was there, when they were rather insignificant.

Q I believe you, in one other previous session, recalled the issuance of a decree on October 26, 1939, that called for, what you described as an obligation to work; do you recall that?

A Well, that had nothing to do with it.

Q Never mind about that. Do you or do you not recall that decree?

A Yes, of course.

Q That decree was applicable to the Polish population in Governor General Poland between the ages of eighteen and sixty; is that correct?

A I don't know the wording of it.

Q What is your best recollection?

A Well, it was compulsory labor service, as it existed in Germany.

Q Do you recall an extension of that decree on December 14, 1939?

A No.

Q This extension gave the district Governors discretion to extend the decree of October 26, 1939 to juveniles between the ages of fourteen and eighteen; do you recall that?

A Exactly as in Germany.

Q You do recall the issuance of that decree, do you not?

A Well, I cannot remember, but if it appears in there, it must be so.

Q If you remember that it was exactly the same as in Germany, you must remember that it was a decree issued on that date.

A We always had to follow the example of Germany, that was a thing, a compulsory measure imposed on us by Germany.

Q Would you like to have me show you the decree?

A Yes.

Q (Handing document to witness) Do you recall it now?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall another decree issued on 13 May 1942. This decree stated that all Polish inhabitants, of Governor General Poland, regardless of age or sex, could be called up for compulsory labor; do you recall that?

A Yes. If it is therein, then it must be so.

Q Do you recall it independently, whether it is printed here or not?

A No, I cannot remember it.

Q Would you like to have me show you it? I have it here.

A Well, I don't contest it.

Q I show you the decree dated 13 May 1942, and ask if you recall it?

A I don't remember the contents, but I recognize it, yes, for tasks which cannot be delayed, of exceptional importance.

Q Aren't the contents as I have stated them, that all Polish inhabitants regardless of age or sex, could be called up for compulsory labor; isn't that what it states?

A Well, what was borne in mind was that the streets had to be kept free from snow and ice and so on. That had nothing to do with the labor service in Germany.

Q This was one of the decrees that did not follow those in Germany; is that right?

A Yes, it did.

Q Did you ever hear of an organization called the Baudienst?

A Yes, I do remember it.

Q Tell me what you remember about it.

A It was in the district of Cracovia.

Q What kind of an organization was it, what did it do and how did it get started? Give me all the details as you can remember concerning it.

A The immediate task of this organization, was to get rid of the rubble that was caused by the war. It became a general compulsory service, but I can't remember the details. It was an idea of mine to introduce labor service similar to that which existed in Germany. In Germany it is called the compulsory labor service.

Q Do you recall issuing a decree pertaining to this Baudienst?

A Well, such a decree must be somewhere, all you have to do is show me the decree.

Q I would like to see what you remember about these things.

A The Baundienst was a very useful organization for the country itself.

Q Do you remember extending the operations of the Baudienst on April 22, 1942, to all German inhabitants, between the ages of eighteen and sixty?

A The Baudienst? That much I don't remember, that I would like to see. We set up that service exactly on the same lines as the compulsory labor in Germany. The German boys, served in the German Labor service.

Q By the way, was it necessary to set up the Polish Labor Service along the same lines as set up in Germany?

A I don't quite understand the question.

Q My only question is this: Were you required to do the same things in Governor General Poland, that were done in Germany?

A The Reich had asked for it without interruption.

Q Had asked for what without interruption?

A Had asked for it all along.

Q Asked for what?

A Well, in Germany the whole population was required to work, and naturally they had to do the same in Poland.

Q My only question is this: Were you directed to issue the various orders, or did you issue them of your own volition, in order to take care of conditions that you thought existed?

A Those things were always required either from me or my officials, whenever they went to Berlin.

Q Did you ever receive any written directives from anybody telling you to put out the particular orders that you did put out?

A Yes, from Adolf Hitler, from Goering, or from the Reich Labor Fuehrer, but it was always implied that if you wish for something you have to do it yourself.

Q Were you directed to put out these orders, or did you derive that from something that was said to you by somebody, either in Berlin or elsewhere?

A Yes, you may put it that way.

Q You have told me that before, what I am interested in is whether you received a directive to put out the particular orders that you did put out, or whether you put those orders out because you thought, that by so doing, you would be in conformity with what you thought somebody wanted?

A They were not simply desired, but they were required. That is one of the main reproaches that was made to me when I was in Berlin. They kept on saying, "Why don't you have the population work?"

Q Who directed you to put out the decree of October 26, 1939?

A What is it about?

Q You know the one that did what you called, "introduced an obligation to work"?

A That was a personal order by and from Adolf Hitler, who wanted the population, be called to work right away and particularly, in connection with the very heavy damages in that territory.

Q When did Hitler give you that order, and by what means?

A On September 17 of '39, already.

Q How did he convey the information, by letter, by word of mouth, or how?

A Orally.

Q Who else was present at the time that this direction was given?

A Nobody.

Q Just the two of you?

A Well, Goering may have been present.

Q Anything might be, we know that. Was Goering present, or wasn't he?

A No, he was not.

Q In other words, just you and Hitler were there; is that right?

A Yes.

Q This order of September 14, 1939, by which the district governors were given discretion to extend the old order of October 26 to juveniles between ages of fourteen and eighteen, who gave that order?

A That was an order, which had been given in a general way from Berlin, that was a measure taken in Germany with regard to the youth in Germany.

Q By whom was the order given in Berlin and in what manner was it communicated to you?

A It was a circular letter of the Minister of Labor.

Q It was a written document; is that right?

A It might have been also from the Four Years Plan, but it was a written document.

Q What about the order of May 13, 1942, which stated that all Polish inhabitants, regardless of age or sex could be called up for compulsory labor; did he give you an order to issue that decree?

A I really cannot say. Then it must be from the same channel.

Q Was it orally or was it in writing?

A It most certainly has been in writing.

Q Is that your best present recollection?

A No, I have not any.

Q I refer you to this order of 22 April 1942 regarding the Baudienst?

A Well, this is a sample of the German compulsory labor service.

Q Do you recall issuing that decree?

A Yes.

Q Who gave you instructions to issue it?

A That refers to a previous order of the 1st of December. It is not a special decree, it is simply an official extension of the old decree.

Q My question still remains; who gave you the directive to issue that order?

A Well, it came from the same channels.

Q How did it come to you, orally or in writing?

A It certainly must have been in writing.

Q Were any of these orders necessary?

A They were necessary.

Q In what way?

A Because we had a continual requirement of hands and that was the only way to get help, or workers in a large manner.

Q When Sauckel gave you his legal quotas of the number of workers he wanted from Governor General Poland, it was your responsibility, was it not, to see that those quotas were met?

A As I already said once, that quota was rather small and our labor office could give it without further ado.

Q My question is: whether or not it was your responsibility to see that the quota was met.

A No; Sauckel had his own authority within the German government.

Q You mean by that, Sauckel could go into Governor General Poland and take people in order to meet the labor quota?

A Yes. In the legal publication regarding the functions of Sauckel, it was stated that he had also authority within the General Government.

Q Didn't you issue a decree on February 20, 1941 which provided that the channeling of labor forces, and especially their distribution and exchange, would be under the sole jurisdiction of yourself?

A I wish to make two remarks.

Q Before you make your remarks, do you recall issuing the decree about which I just asked you?

A Is it anywhere printed?

Q Yes.

A I wish you would show it to me.

Q Do you recall issuing it, or don't you?

A I cannot remember all of them, if I am shown it, then I can tell you right away.

Q You go ahead and make your statements. Your answer is, that you do not remember issuing this decree; is that correct?

A I don't know whether at that time Sauckel's powers were already in force. I believe it was a little later.

Q For your information, Sauckel took over on the 21st of March 1942. Does that help you to recall whether you issued the decree about which I just asked you?

A Then it was before Sauckel was appointed.

Q That is right.

A Well, then, the decree may possibly exist.

Q Does it, or doesn't it?

A In such a shape and form I cannot remember it, but it is probable because the aim was to stop those wild requisitions of labor forces by the Wehrmacht and so on. Then there was certainly an indication that only the official labor offices were competent.

Q It is your statement that Sauckel had authority to go into Governor General Poland, and without making use of your administrative organization, take enough

laborers from there to fill any quota that he might have established?

A Yes, unfortunately.

Q Did he ever do it?

A He attempted to.

Q Did you ever assist him in meeting the labor quota that he had?

A Not so much as he wanted, no.

Q I am not concerned with what he wanted; I am concerned with the quota that he gave you, or he gave to Government General Poland. Did you assist him in meeting that quota?

A Only the quota which we could find possible and that was, I venture to say, a very small quota.

Q Was the quota that you found possible anything different from the quota that he asked you to fill?

A In the first instance it was about a tenth of what he asked for.

Q I appreciate that there may have been occasions, with the first request that he made, where he may have exceeded what he thought could be obtained, but I am thinking now after negotiations had been entered into, between you and Sauckel, in order to establish the final figure. That is the situation to which I am referring.

A Which is the question?

Q The question is this; Did the quota that Sauckel finally established for Government General Poland, meet what was finally obtained in the way of labor from Government General Poland, or was there a substantial difference between the two?

A There was an enormous difference, it was so great that Sauckel had to come personally to Cracovia.

Q What happened when he came there?

A He came twice. In the first instance, there was a telephone communication from him asking for 800,000 laborers and he stated that, "I have full powers also from the General Government, that I shall obtain all those hands." One of his men by the name of Streuber, came to Cracovia and tried to start to work right away.

Q How many people were finally obtained in Governor General Poland?

A Well, I told them, "You are mad to make such claims."

Q How many people were finally obtained from Governor General Poland?

A By Sauckel?

Q Not by Sauckel, by everybody. During the entire period that you were Governor General, how many workers were furnished?

A I believe over 800,000.

Q You know there were over 800,000, don't you?

A No. We once mentioned the figure of one million, but that was rather for propaganda purposes.

Q As a matter of fact, hadn't there been one million laborers furnished by the 1st of March 1943?

A Do you speak of furnishing workers or human beings. We always did it in such a way that we emphasized the voluntary nature of it, and those institutions which were under my authority, followed that condition absolutely.

Q Why was it necessary then to issue these several decrees, that I have just read to you, if all this labor was so voluntary in nature?

A That is for the service in the General Government. That is for the homeland, and that was quite necessary because we had taken over, as you know, terrible conditions. The condition in which I found the country was appalling.

Q Is it still your statement that all the workers, taken from Government

General Poland into the Reich, were voluntary workers?

A Those sent by my department into the Reich were voluntary.

Q What part of those that were sent, were sent by you, and what part sent by other people?

A This I don't know.

Q Just give an approximation.

A I cannot give an approximation; I have taken an oath.

Q Is it your statement that all the people recruited through the Offices of the Governor General of Poland, were recruited on a voluntary basis?

A Yes.

Q Do you know of any people who were taken from Poland who were not taken on a voluntary basis?

A That is precisely why those attempts of legalization. I examined every case, which was submitted to me. Things reached such a climax, when for instance, the Wehrmacht had to build up a barracks, they would take a whole village, and hence my official intervention, and I would say that labor could only be obtained at the official labor offices and that is one of the cases.

Q My question still remains: Were there any people taken from Government General Poland into the Reich for labor purposes that were not taken on a voluntary basis?

A That is quite possible in connection with those department which were not under my authority.

Q Which departments were not under your authority with respect to the labor?

A Always the same departments--the Wehrmacht, the police, the Four Year Plan, the very important Ministry of Transportation and the very important Minister

of Munitions, who had the whole industry.

Q Didn't these people operate through you?

A Unfortunately no, they always operated outside. I want to cite an example so that you can see how things were happening. A factory at Czenstochova, which was subject to the Four Years Plan, had one day been surrounded by forces and the whole personnel was rounded up and was going to be sent to the Reich. At the eleventh hour our intervention prevented it. To preclude the possibility of those ever recurring interventions, it was necessary to issue those decrees.

Q Was Lublin within your Government Generalship?

A Unfortunately, yes.

Q Do you recall ever receiving any communication from Sauckel with regards to Lublin?

A No.

Q What happened at Lublin that particularly sticks in your memory?

A You probably mean in point of view of labor?

Q Yes; or the people as a whole.

A The most terrible thing I remember is the day when the peasants were driven from their homes.

Q When did that happen?

A Well, I don't remember, it might have been in '42. It was the Southern part of the Lublin district.

Q Were you there at the time?

A No, I was not.

Q You knew it was going to happen, didn't you?

A No. I heard of it through a report. That was the work of Globocznik, a man who has been mentioned so often.

Q Who is he?

A I don't know him any more. He was an Austrian.

Q What caused this driving of people from their homes in Lublin?

A As a letter subsequently came, it was an order of the Reich Fuehrer SS, to settle there the racially German. We had tremendous work in order to shelter somewhere those unfortunate beings.

Q What was your participation in that?

A I just told you. I protested this madness.

Q To whom did you protest?

A Himmler.

Q When did you protest?

A The very day when I learned it. I don't remember the date.

Q How did you protest?

A Passionately.

Q How? By letter or orally?

A By a phone message, or teletype and by letter. That matter kept us busy for months.

Q To whom else did you protest?

A Well, the competent person was Himmler, as Reich Commissariat.

Q You didn't protest to Hitler about this one did you?

A Perhaps Hitler had received the protest from me in a general declaration. Yes, I remember I gave it to Lammers.

Q Isn't this one of the occasions you offered to resign?

A I was continually on the point of resigning.

Q I am talking about this particular occasion. Did you offer your resignation then?

A It is possible, I don't know. I would like to refer to the report to Hitler, which I read the last time to the effect that it was quite impossible to treat the population in such a manner. On top of it, the Wehrmacht had evacuated villages in order to perform their drilling and exercises. The Luftwaffe and the SS simply wanted to evacuate villages, and all they had to do was to see how we could take care of those unhappy populations.

Q On several occasions you have mentioned your diary. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q We have two boxes behind you on your left, which purport to contain your diary, and I would like to show the contents of these boxes to you and ask you if you can identify the boxes as being your diaries.

A (After examining books) Yes.

Q The witness is referring to eight books with grey and red bindings. Do you identify the eight books as being your diary?

A I take it they are, yes.

Q Take a good look at them and see if there is any doubt in your mind.

A Yes. I gave it myself to the Americans.

Q I show you a number of other documents in greyish green folders. Do these constitute your diary too?

A I don't want to keep anything secret. This is a historical document.

Q Do you identify these volumes, these greyish green volumes, as constituting your diary?

A Yes, I do.

Q There are additional red and grey bindings making twelve altogether in the one box. Do you identify these as being your diary?

A Yes, they are. I have handed them over personally.

Q In addition there are 19 volumes in the second box, again in the red and grey bindings. Do they constitute part of your diary too?

A Yes. I handed it over myself to the Americans.

Q That makes a total of 31 volumes with the red and grey bindings, in addition to the five bindings in a greenish binding.

A Yes.

Q Are all the statements contained in those diaries true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A To the best of my knowledge; in particular, to the best of my knowledge.

Q I show you a folder containing a number of entries.

A Thursday, March 29, 1945 that is the day when I went to see my family.

Q In other words, this folder, which contains only a back and part of a front binder, is also part of your diary?

A Yes. Those are the gentlemen who visited me in Poland. The other day you were looking for the names. Those are the gentlemen who came to see me in Cracovia.

Q You are referring to the entry of 12 February 1945, the second paragraph, is that correct?

A Yes. Here you have the story of my life for five years.

Q Do you recall making corrections in your diary entries from time to time?

A Not corrections, but maybe from time to time some alterations.

Q By whom were these entries made?

A Regierungsrat Crantz.

Q You dictated these various entries to him and he thereupon reproduced them on the typewriter?

A He was there and he entered everything what had happened.

Q Are they his entries, or are they your entries?

A For God's sake, he did the writing. He was an officially sworn stenographer of the Reichstag.

Q That may be true, but my question is: Did you dictate these matters to him, or did he make them up himself?

A Naturally, he made them up himself. How could I dictate to him? He had to be present when things were happening. There may be in those diaries certain passages, which contained declarations which I made. For instance, when I had the occasion of offering my resignation to Adolf Hitler, then I gave to him the reason for it.

Q I don't quite understand these diary entries. Did you have a stenographic reporter present at every conference that you had while you were Governor General?

A Yes. When, for instance, I had certain conferences, in the morning, then there was always present the stenographer who was sitting at another table. It wasn't always literal, sometimes it was just framed.

Q Are there any matters contained in these notes, which do not pertain to conferences which you had?

A Personal matters, as when I was leaving on a trip and so on, or when I received congratulations.

Q In other words, it really isn't your diary, but a record that was kept by this stenographer of your activities as Governor General, is that correct?

A Yes. It was usually a stenographic report, not so detailed as the one you are having here.

Q I wonder if you would mind writing your name on this sheet, which I have placed before you, with pencil.

(Witness writes his signature on paper.)

Is that your usual signature? There are three specimens of handwriting on this sheet.

A Those are just possibilities which occurred to me on the spur of the moment.

Q There are now four specimens, all of which were written in your own handwriting; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q These are the various ways in which you signed your name; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I show you a diary entry on page 7, of 28 October 1939, and invite your attention to the correction made in handwriting on the top line. This is contained in the diary book for the year 1939. I ask you in whose handwriting that appears?

A It is not my handwriting.

Q In whose handwriting is it?

A I cannot say, probably by himself. It was not only about the shooting of Jews, but probably some other matters too.

Q This would indicate that you received a report from Dr. Fischer, the Governor of Warsaw, regarding the shooting of Jews there, would it not?

A Orally.

Q Whether it was oral or whether it was written, you heard about it, didn't you?

A Yes, of course.

Q What did you hear regarding the shooting of Jews in Warsaw?

A When was it?

Q The diary entry is 26 October 1939?

A I wasn't yet there. I arrived in Cracovia on the 7th of November.

Q I can only refer you to the diary entry of the 26th of October, on page

7.

A Well, that was just a report showing how things were in the country.

Q Did they improve any after the 26th day of October 1939?

A Yes, insofar as I could gain an influence.

Q What other reports did you receive from Fischer regarding the shooting of Jews in Warsaw?

A Well, there must have always been other reports, oral reports, at least I believe so. The conditions in which I took over the country were really terrible.

Q You remember at one of our previous discussions, we touched on the subject of the shooting of hostages. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Tell me about the shooting of hostages. What do you remember concerning it?

A What I told you the last time. Time and again, the police and the SS kept on attempting to shoot those hostages; sometimes it was the Wehrmacht.

Q Do you recall any of your people shooting hostages?

A No.

Q Do you recall receiving a letter wherein a report was made that hostages had been shot by civilian officers?

A No, I don't know it. That would have to be shown to me.

Q Do you know a General Janeske?

A A general Hanecke. He was the military commander of the General Government.

I believe he was the last one.

Q Do you think if I showed you his signature, you could identify it?

A Not exactly, perhaps.

Q Do you recall that General Hanecke held any position other than the one that you have attributed to him in the last days, having particularly in mind the period in November of 1939?

A No, I don't know. I only can recollect him in connection with his office.

Q I show you a letter dated 16 November 1939, which purports to bear the signature of Hanecke. This letter is identified for the record as 1646-PS. I first show you the signature appearing on the bottom thereof and ask if you can identify it as that of Hanecke's?

A That is not Hanecke, is it? Or is it Janecke? I cannot identify it.

Q Can you identify it as the signature of anyone that you know?

A I cannot right now.

Q I show you the entire letter and see if you can recall receiving it.

A I don't think it was Hanecke.

Q Read the letter and see if you can recall seeing it.

A Yes, certainly, yes.

Q Do you recall receiving the letter?

A Not precisely. In the beginning there were many such letters. At that time I had not a complete organization, I was quite alone with a small organization. I want to say something in connection with the letter.

Q Before you say that, let me invite your attention to the stamp appearing on the top on the right hand side, and ask if that isn't the stamp of the Governor General of Poland?

A Yes.

Q Doesn't that indicate that that letter was received in your office?

A Yes. Yes, of course. Why not?

Q Does that help you refresh your recollection as to whether or not you received the letter, as you see it before you?

A With that stamp, at least my department received it.

Q Can you identify it now as a letter that was received in your office?

A Well, one of my departments had received the letter.

Q Do you recall receiving it yourself?

A No.

Q Would you say that you didn't?

A I cannot tell that from memory. In view of its important contents, it certainly must have been submitted to me.

Q What statement did you want to make with reference to it?

A For the Wehrmacht, all these civilian departments function also as police departments. The Wehrmacht makes a division between itself and the civilian administration, and the civilian administration includes also the police.

I deny with the utmost energy that any of the departments under my authority had ever had hostages shot. This is revealed by the report, which I had sent to Adolf Hitler. I mentioned that circumstance as a principal charge. If I myself, lodged the complaint with Adolf Hitler about that circumstance, it is clear that I was not the one that was guilty of it.

Q Did you ever submit any reports to Hitler, except the one of June 1943, that you have heretofore identified as having been submitted by you?

A I already mentioned to you several times the conference lasting several hours, which I had with Hitler at the Chancellery of the Reich.

Q Who was there besides you and Hitler?

A I was alone with Adolf Hitler, subsequently there was Bormann and later on there came Hess.

Q Do you mean you had a conference with each of these people alone, Hitler, Bormann and Hess, or that they all participated in it?

A In the first place, I was alone with Adolf Hitler for two hours and a half. During which I emphasized the madness of the economical destruction. Bormann and Hess joined us subsequently.

Q In order not to be confused about your diary, I want to check it once more with you, so that we can identify exactly the number of volumes contained in it. I would like to have you come over here to this box and count the number of volumes for the record. How many are there? We will include the paper bound volume as one.

A That will make fourteen, including the folder.

Q Fourteen in this first box?

A Twenty.

Q That is a total of thirty-four with the red and grey bound volumes, thirty-three of which actually, with the one folder. How many are there of the greyish bound volumes that look like letter files?

A Five.

Q You identify all of the material which you have just seen as being part of the diary that was maintained in your office while you were Governor General of Poland; is that correct?

A Yes; in as much as I can identify them, because I haven't made them up myself.

Q Is there any doubt in your mind that they are not your diary?

A No. Well, I have besides, my private diary, which I have written myself.

Q Where is that?

A At Schoberhof. It doesn't contain a single word about politics.

Q Is there any statement you wish to make at this time regarding any of the matters concerning which you have been questioned this afternoon?

A You don't like my making speeches and I would have to make a rather long speech.

Q I don't think it is necessary to make speeches in order to furnish factual information.

A You are in the fortunate position of knowing everything about me in writing and in printing.

COLONEL HINKEL: That will be all.

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APPROVED:

(Interrogator)

(Interpreter)

Clair Van Hook

(Reporter)