Defense Exhibit

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
(Exhibit USSR 223)
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXTRACTS FROM

H A N S F R A N K' S

DIARY.

A linen bound volume entitled "Diary 1939"

Diary of the Governor General of the Occupied Territories.

1st Volume, dated 25.10 to 15.12.1939

P.1 25.10.

End of the military administration. Placed immediately under the Fuhrer.

P.18 31.10.

Dr. Frank: The Poles' obligation to work is based on the transfer of Polish money abroad and on reparations for the damage caused by the Poles.

P.21.

Dr. Frank, in the presence of Dr. Goebbels: Only such possibilities of education may be placed at the disposal of the Poles as would show them the hopelessness of their national destiny. At most, bad films, or such as lay stress on the greatness and power of the Germans, could therefore be considered

P.20.

Dr. Frank: The difference between the German master race and the Poles should be shown quite clearly.

P.38. 4.11

Berlin: Discussion with the Fuhrer. The Fuhrer discussed the general situation with the Governor General, approved the work of the Governor General in Poland, especially the destruction of the castle in Warsaw and not rebuilding this city, and the transfer of art treasures.

P.39. 7.11.

Krakow: The Governor, Dr. Fischer. He stresses that a special Ghetto must be formed for the Jews. The Governor-General approves these measures

P.52. 10.11

The Governor-General received District Chief, Dr. Wachter, who reported on the appearance in some districts of inciting posters on the occasion of the 11th of Nov. (Polish freedom day). The Governor-General ordered that in every house where a poster remains exhibited, one male inhabitant should be shot. This order is to be carried out by the Chief of Police. Dr. Wächter has taken 120 hostages in Krakow as a preliminary measure.

P.53, 10.11.

The Governor General orders: A marking of Jews is further to be introduced (a white armband with a blue David's Star), and is to be worn by all Jews and Jewesses from the age of 12 onwards. Any contravention of the order must be punished accordingly.

(5896

A lieutenant in the 7th American Army, Walter Stein, found in May, 1945, 36 volumes of documents of the Governor-General of Poland, the so-called "Tagebücher von Frank" (Diaries of Frank) in his house in the Pension "Berghof" near Neuhaus (in Bavaria).

The volumes contain the minutes of the goverrment conferences and of the meetings of the NSDAP in the Government-Gneral, as well as the Governor-General's diaries.

In the minutes of the conferences, among the list of persons present, can be found Frank's signature in his own handwriting.

The documents were typed. The 31 volumes are bound in linen, and only five are kept in file covers.

The documents cover the period from 1939 to 1945.

The major part of the documents consists of the Governor-General' speeches and statements. The diary kept from day to day be defendant Frank and his secretary in the Nazi Chief's usual way, illuminates his attitude towards many questions which are being investigated by the International Military Tribunal. It is possible to establish, to what extent according to his own statements made on various dates and under various circumstances, he was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Nazi conspirators on the territory of the Government-General of Poland.

The extracts from the diary were made by the representative of the Polish Government, M. Protrowsky and an officer from the Delegation of the Chief Prosecutor from the U.S.S.R., Major Kvesselava.

The extracts from Frank's diary are enclosed.

Chief Prosecutor from the U.S.S.R.

Lieut. General R. Rudenko.

P. 78/79. 1.12

The Governor General received Ministerialrat Wille with Oberregierungsrat Canscher. Ministerialrat Wille reported on legal questions and on the question as to who has the power to grant pardons in the case of sentences passed by the Wehrmacht courts. To this the Governor General states he retained for himself also the right to review the carrying out of the sentence. of the Wehrmacht courts. In any case the possibility of revising the sentences of military courts must be created. The possibility of revising the sentences of Military Courts followed from the fact that he, in his capacity as Governor-General, was the direct representative of the Fuhrer in this area.

P.101, 14.12

Landrat Dr. Siebert submits to the Governor General the decree ordered by him regarding the extension of compulsory labour service to the age groups between 14 and 18 years old and asks for a renewed signature of the order regarding unemployment cards, in which alterations were made at the wish of Reichs Minister Seyss-Inquart (Lodz, the 31.10.1939, p.19 Reich Minister Seyss-Inquar pointed out that the unemployed must not have any claim for assistance from the Labour departments).

P.105, 15.12.

The Governor General warns emphatically against the danger of the Poles being able to organize themselves in any way. To avert this danger, the Governor General orders, that the organizational plan for Polish welfare work should be prepared in conjunction with the higher SS and Police Chief and then submitted to him, the Governor General, for his approval. It would be essential not to lose sight of the necessity for rigid severity and for using all means to prevent any camouflaged attempt on the part of Poles to form some sort of common organization.

A linen bound volume entitled "Sessions of Departmental Chiefs 1939/40."

Minutes of the Conference of Departmental Chiefs of the 2nd December, 1939 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank, Dr. Seyss-Inquart and others.

P.1. The Governor General Reich Minister Dr. Frank, opens the Conference with a statement on the fundamental principles of the tasks of the administration of the Government General. It is essential that the preeminent importance of political tasks in the Government General as against purely formal administrative needs, should be maintained. For this, men were needed who had the courage to solve a new problem in an entirely new manner, who would free themselves from any pattern and from any practices which they might have brought with them from elsewhere. What is suitable in the Reich need by no means be suitable in the Government General. That which is stated in the Reichsgesetzblatt is not valid in the Government General, unless applied on the basis of the Fuhrer's decree of the 12.10.39, and the only person who has the power to do this is the Chairman of the Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich, and he will only use this power in agreement with the Governor General. The final structure of the Government General is not yet known, and people are equally in the dark as to whether it will remain a Government General permanently. Authoritative for the administrative activities in the Government General is the will of the Fuhrer that this area should be the first colonial territory of the German nation. In the Government General the German point of view must prevail.

As a matter of principle, it is to be added, on the subject of the administration of the Government General: this area is, in its entirety, booty of the German Reich. It thus cannot be permitted that this territory should be exploited in its individual parts, but the area must be subjected to economic utilization as a whole, and it should benefit the German people with its entire economic value.

P.2

The sentencing to death of an Archbishop and a bishop gives rise to the fundamental remark that, in the Government General a total struggle is being conducted against resistance of every kind. Both bishops were rightly condemned, because arms were found in their possession. If, in spite of this, their sentence was commuted to penal servitude certain other considerations were responsible for this. Press reports about the shooting of Jews, aimed at frightening the Jews were undesirable.

P.5.

SS Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Kruger describes it as a good thing if incidents such as the sentencing of both bishops, already referred to, were not talked about, because otherwise there might be a danger of rumours arising and of considerably higher figures being mentioned than the real ones.

Minutes of the Second Conference of Departmental heads of the 8th December, 193? in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank, Dr. Seyss-Inquart and others.

P.1.

Governor General Reich Minister Dr. Frank reports on his conversation with Field Marshal Goering. This appointment of the Governor General as plenipotentiary of the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan has as its result that in the future nothing can happen in the Government General in the field of political economy without the Governor General asserting his encouraging or restraining influence. It is the Governor General's task to extract from the economy of the Government General all that is best and most useful to the Reich.

P.3.

SS Obergruppenfuhrer Krüger: Since the 1st of December, many trains with Poles and Jews have been arriving in the area of the Government General from the newly incorporated territories of the Reich. These transports will continue until about the middle of December.

P.4.

Dr. Wahlbaum reports that a few days previously a transport of children seriously ill with epidemic diseases arrived unexpectedly at the German hospital from the Eastern areas of Upper Silesia, now incorporated into Germany.

The Governor General Dr. Frank orders that a supplementary decree be presented, extending compulsory labour service to the age groups between 14 and 16 years old.

Session of Departmental Chiefs on the 19th January, 1940, in Krakow.

Present Dr. Frank and others.

P.2.

Dr. Frank: But one thing is certain: this region will not be released from the sphere of German power..... We should all have to learn to think

along new lines; we should have to set ourselves free from thinking along Reich lines, above all Reich administrative lines; in order to comprehend, with a clear understanding of its aims, the peculiarly Colonial character and sphere of our Government General.

P.4.

On the 15 September 1939, I received instructions to take over the administrations of the occupied Eastern territories, accompanied by a special order to exploit this sphere ruthlessly as a war territory and a land of booty, to turn it, so to speak, into a heap of ruins from the poin of view of economic, social, cultural and political structure. Today the territory of the Government General is viewed as a valuable constituent part of German living space.

P.9.

In these difficult times the return of the Volhynian Germans is a very cheering positive trend. Had the Polish war brought no other blessing than the return of far more than a quarter of a million valuable Germans, that alone woul already have been a blessing and a gain.

P.11/12.

My relationship to the Poles is here like the relationship between ants and aphides. If I treat the Poles reasonably, - so to speak tickle them in a friendly way - I do this in the expectation that the work they do will benefit me. This is not a political problem but a purely tactical and technica one..... In cases where, in spite of all these measures, performance does not increase, or where the slightest act gives the occasion to intervene, I shall actually not hesitate to take even the most drastic measures.

P.14.

The Reich Minister Seyss-Inquart, as my deputy, received his duties from me. First of all, in case of my being absent or being prevented, to act a my deputy. He has already exercised this power of deputising. But secondly he has to carry out, in my name, special tasks which I entrust to him when necessary. I assign to him definite complex tasks with a request to clear up the position and to make a report to me about it.

For the rest however, I beg you to consider Department Chief Ministerial Director Dr. Bühler, as the head of the whole sphere of administration of the Government General acting in immediate co-operation with you and directly subordinated to me and my deputy.

I must therefore ask you always to discuss any future projects and plans first with Department Chief Dr. Buhler before you submit them to me. The same applies with regard to police affairs to the Higher police chief, SS Obergruppenfuhrer Krüger. The authority of the department is represented by th Chief of the department who is appointed as such by the Fuhrer and must, therefc represent the authority of the whole administration.

Minutes of the discussion of departmental chiefs on the 15.2.1940 in Krakow.

P.2.

General Bühmann reports on the discussion of the Governor General with Field Marshal Goering on 12.2.1940 at Karin-Hall. The Field Marshal gave the strictest instructions that all transactions between any Reich departments and official departments in the Government General should be conducted onl through the Governor General. Direct instructions from authorities in the Reich to official departments in the Government General are expressly forbidden.

(5653

Session of departmental chiefs on the 8.3.1940 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.5.

One thing is certain: the authority of the Governor General as the representative of the Fuhrer and of the will of the Reich in this area is certainly strong and I have never left it in doubt that I would not allow anyone to play with this authority. I had all authorities in Berlin informed of this again, particularly after Field Marshal Goering had, - on the 12.2.40 from Karin Hall, - forbidden all Reich departments, including the police and including even the Wehrmacht, to interfere in any way in the official affairs of the Government General. The same applies to the attempt which the SS made once on the 15th or 16th December, when the Reichsfuhrer of the SS wished to decree - with effect for the General Government too - that all art treasures and other works should be promised to the SS. This decree was cancelled following my protest.

P.7.

The Fuhrer arrived at an important decision along the same lines on the 30.1.1940. Several authorities in Berlin had grown uneasy at the Governor General possessing the right of reprieve to the full extent. In reply to the timid question of anxious souls, the Fuhrer laid down minutely in writing and also issued on the 30.1., a decree already published in the Reichsgesetzblatt, according to which the Governor General was to exercise the entire right of reprieve in the occupied Polish territory, together with the right to depute it. There is no authority here in the General Government which is higher in rank, stronger in influence or greater in authority than that of the Governor General. Even the Wehrmacht has no governmental or official functions of any kind here; it has security functions and general military tasks here, but no political power whatsoever. The same applies to the Police and SS. There is no state within the state here, but we are the representatives of the Fuhrer and Reich here. Finally, this applies to the Party too, which has no farther-reaching influence here, except for the fact that National Socialists of very long standing and proved champions of the Fuhrer direct general affairs.

P.12.

For this purpose I have also, on the Fuhrer's express orders, made immediate executions dependant on my previous authorization. No execution of a the death sentence imposed by summary court takes place without previous authorization. Mass executions are to cease in future.

We are going to reintroduce the Poles' technical education system, about to the level of the lowest grade of the German technical secondary schools.

P.13.

It is likewise clear that these measures must not mean that we entrust to Polish elements ever the least share in the direction and governmental functions of the Government General.

One can say in general, that we shall have to reckon with an increasing amount of resistance from the circles of the intelligent ia, the church and former offices. Organizational forms are already in existence which are directed against our domination in this country. Upon the slightest attempt by the Poles to start anything, an enormous campaign of destruction directed against the Poles would follow. Then I would not hesitate to institute a regime of terror with all its consequences. I have given orders for some hundreds of members of such secret organizations to be kept in custody for three months, so that nothing should happen in the immediate future. The last thing the Fuhrer said to me on departure was: See to it that there is absolute quiet over there. I cannot make use of anything that disturbs the peace in the East. I shall see to that.

(5654

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs in Krakow on 12. 4. 1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.6.

Although he would not permit the creation of a great national communal organization of the people of the Ukraine, it might nevertheless be possible to found a kind of self-help and welfare organization for a great number of Ukrainian For the rest, it was to be recommended that the principle, "Divide et impera" be subscribed to in the Government General.

P.8.

The policy of a smooth Germanization could commence for the Government General only when the Warthegan, West Prussia, Danzig, the South Eastern Area and Upper Silesia had become German in the sense indicated in the Fuhrer's decree

P.10.

He (Frank) had talked about this matter to several generals on the previous day, and had ascertained thereby that generals commanding divisions were forced in view of the state of emergency in the house m arket, to live in houses where the only tenants apart from the General were Jews.

That, as a matter of fact, applied to all categories of officials too. This state of affairs was intolerable in the long run. If the authority of the National Socialist Reich was to be maintained, it was impossible that the representatives of this Reich should be forced to meet Jews when entering or leaving their house, that they should be subjected to the risk of falling victims to epidemics. He therefore intended to clear the town of Krakow of Jews as much as possible by the lst November 1940 and to undertake a great deportation of the Jews, for the reason that it was absolutely intolerable that thousands and thousands of Jews should slink about and have dwellings in a town which the Fuhrer had done the great honour of making the seat of a high Reich authority. The town of Krakow had to become the town which was freest of Jews in the Government General.

P.15.

In the Lublin district it had been possible to prove that the priests had incited the population from their pubits. These priests had been arrested, and the situation was already greatly improved eight days later.

P.16.

Standartenfuhrer Schulz observed that arrests had been carried out in large numbers. The arrested persons had been handed over to the proper tribunals; he did not know yet what action had been taken against them.

P.23

The Governor General then dealt with the questions of the compulsory labour service of the Poles. Under pressure from the Reich, it had now been decreed that, since sufficient labour did not present itself voluntarily for service in the German Reich, compulsion could be used. This compulsion denoted possibility of arresting male and female Poles. A certain amount of unrest had been caused by this, which, according to isolated reports, had spread very strongly and which could lead to difficulties in all spheres. Field Marshal Goering had once pointed out, in his big speech, the necessity for sending a million workers to the Reich. 160,000 had been delivered to date. To arrest young Poles as they left church or the cinema would lead to ever increasing nervousness among the Poles. Fundamentally he had no objections to removing

people capable of work who were lounging about the streets. But the best way would be to organize a round-up, and one was absolutely justified in stopping a Pole in the street and asking him what work he did, where he was employed, etc. The Governor General pointed out that, where possible, the Poles from the Warthegan were sent direct to the Reich.

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs in Krakow on 14. 6. 1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Dr. Frank: France is dying, and must perish because she trusted life too little and opposed reform. But the British Empire is also facing its end. Germany's greatest hour is beginning now.

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs in Krakow on 12.7.1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.1.

Dr. Frank: The Fuhrer has told me that he will not give up one square kilometre of this area. Equally illuminating is the fact that the entire authority in this area rests exclusively with the Governor General and that no Reich head offices can exert any direct influence here. For the town of Warsaw the Fuhrer has ordained that a rebuilding of the town of Warsaw as a Polish Metropolis is quite out of the question. The Fuhrer desires that, in the course of the general development, the town of Warsaw should sink down to the rank of a provincial town.

P.4.

The Fuhrer's decision taken at his (Dr. Frank's) suggestion, that no more transports of Jews should be sent into the Government General was also of primary importance. From a general political viewpoint, I would like to add that it is planned to deport the whole Jewish community in Germany, in the Government General and in the Protectorate to an African or American colony, as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace; Madagascar has been suggested, which France would have to give up for this purpose; there will be sufficient room there, in an area of 500,000 square km., for a few million Jews. I tried to obtain permission also for the Jews of the Government General to share this advantage of building up a new life on new soil. This has been granted, so that here also there will be a colossal easing of the burden before very long.

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs in Krakow on 12.9.1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.1.

The Government General will no longer be treated as occupied territory, but as part of the German Reich. In arriving at this decision, the Fuhrer explained to me that he was leaving it to me to submit further suggestions to him to bring about an even more final fusion of this area with the Reich. I have been given no time limit by the Fuhrer. In this connection I have, with the Fuhrer's authorization, given the office of the Governor General the title of "Government of the Government General."

P.5:

There is no Reich authority which can influence the governing of this area directly or indirectly. Orders are issued by none but the Governor General as the immediate deputy of the Fuhrer.

(5886

P.6.

I myself have made no contacts with Poles and I request you also to do the same. It can only be a question of "Either...or" here. Fate has decided that we are the masters here, the Poles our subordinates entrusted to our protection. I request you, gentlemen, to limit the reception of Poles, of petitioning deputations etc. to the officially necessary minimum. It is also impossible for us to provide the Poles with the German standard of living. There must be a difference between the standard of living of the master race ("HerrenVolk") and that of their subjects.

The Poles must realize the limits of their possibility for development. In answer to my explicit question, the Fuhrer again decided that the limitation we agreed on must continue to apply. No Pole shall occupy a higher rank than foreman, no Pole will be able to have the chance to acquire a higher education at general State institutions. I must request you to maintain this strict line. On several grounds it is necessary for me to direct this serious exhortation to you with full emphasis.

P.7.

As far as the treatment of the Jews is concerned, I have authorised the closing of the ghetto in Warsaw, primarily because it has been decided that the danger arising from the 500,000 Jews is so great that the possibility of moving around must be prevented.

P.10.

Otherwise we are not interested in the growth of this country. This is perhaps the hardest word we have to speak. We are not interested in the Poles getting richer or more secure, or in their becoming more active in dealing with their property. We are only interested in establishing German authority in this area. We cannot measure this task by the individual fortune which, according to the concepts of the governments of previous centuries, we bring to individual Poles, but we measure this work according to how impossible the prospects become of Poland ever rising again. This may sound harsh and cruel, but there can be no other decision in the battle of the nations for millennia and billeni It is quite evident that only very strong and hard characters can be used for this task. Those who are not suited to this task left our ranks long ago or went from us in some other way. We are thinking here along imperial lines in the greatest style of all ages.

There can be no comparison between the imperialism we are developing and those pitiful efforts which former weak German governments undertook in Africa..... The Fuhrer also stated explicitly the day before yesterday that this neighbour state of the German Reich had to fulfil the hard task of finishing with the Poles at all costs and that it was to be free of any obligation to carry out a policy of Germanisation. The Fuhrer further stated explicitly that he did not place any obligations on the Governor General to shape life along German lines here, that in fact there was no room for any tendencies towards Germanization. This area is called upon to provide a reservoir of man power in a big way. We have here solely a gigantic labour camp where everything that stands for power and individuality is in German hands.

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs in Krakow on 19.12.1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.2.

Dr. Frank: All territorial rights of the Reich shall, in the Fuhrer's name, be exercised here by the Governor General and his government.

(5887

P.12.

Gentlemen, I wish to warn you strongly not to be lulled asleep by the quietness of your official spheres. This country is not pacified! In this country the very hard characteristic of a determined leadership must dominate. The Pole here must feel that we are not building him a constitutional state, but that he has only one duty, - to work and to behave himself. It is clear that this sometimes leads to difficulties, but you must see to it, in your own interests, that all measures are taken ruthlessly to master these things. In this you can rely on me absolutely.

P.14.

I observe in increasing measure that the Church is beginning to become unpleasar While until now this mighty ideological bloc of Poland has, strangely enough, remained - so to speak - loyal, the Church is beginning here and there - apparently as a result of the stiffening of certain political situations on this continent - to become an embarrassment. I would like to stress straight away that I shall not stop at anything here and even have bishops arrested immediatel if the slightest thing occurs. I request you in this connection to take the strictest steps to ensure that officials in uniform are strictly forbidden to visit Polish churches during a service.

A volume bound in linen, with the title "Working Conferences." Addresses given by the Governor General, February - November 1940. Working session in Radom on 25.2.1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 19.

The second matter which is very much desired in Berlin is that the executions ordered by the Summary Courts should be made subject to the previous agreement of the Governor General. I have already passed on this order by the Fuhrer to the Higher SS and Police Chief, who has passed it on to the police offices. May I ask that you again draw your Police Chiefs' attention to this decree. The other Summary Courts also may carry out death sentences with my explicit agreement in writing, or, in extreme cases, by wire. If the Security Police notice that clergymen veer off politically in any way, there is no room for mercy in such a case.

Page 20.

Supervise the sermons and the activity of the clergymen and step in if you have any suspicion that the church is being misused in any way.

A raising of the educational level of the Polish people is in no way in our interests..... Even if some gentlemen may be of a different opinion, I at any rate think that the Poles must make the sacrifice.

Meeting of the Reich Defence Council in Warsaw on the 2.3.1940.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 9.

Dr. Frank: ".....we nevertheless beat the enormous responsibility of ensurin that this area remains firmly in German hands, that the backbone of the Poles i broken for all time and that never again can even the slightest resistance agai German policy come from this area."

(5888

Page 11.

The Governor General represents the Fuhrer here. The only real government of the Polish people in existence in the world at this moment is that of the Government General installed by the Fuhrer.

Do not forget that Germany today stands on the threshold of being a World Reich.

Page 20.

If necessary we shall take all steps to shape the standard of life of the Polish people in such a way that it only just supports life, but that it shows a declining graph as against the situation in Germany.

Page 30.

I am responsible for what has happened since the11.10.1939, no matter what happened, how it happened or by whom it was done. I bear the responsibility and I am not passing it on to anybody. And because of this I also want to stress that this responsibility can be borne. Where there were here and there events which were so to speak regrettable from the point of view of humanity generally, we must really accept responsibility.

A volume, bound in linen, with the title "Diary 1940/I." Conversation with Ambassador Wühlisch on the 16.3.40 at Krakow.

P. 217.

The Governor General states that he had lengthy discussions in Berlin with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Reich Ministry of Food. The urgent demand was put forward there that Polish Agricultural workers should be sent to the Reich in greater numbers. He explained in Berlin that, should it be demanded of him, he could of course exert pressure by doing something like getting the police to surround a village forcibly fetching out the suitable men and women and then bringing them to Germany.

A volume bound in linen with the Title "Diary 1940/III." An address in Krakow on the 25. 7. 1940.

Pages 702/3.

Dr. Frank: The Fuhrer has further ordered that Jews will no longer be transported into the Government General. On the contrary, those Jews also who live in the Government General will all be treated uniformly on the basis of a new programme, so that the Government General also will, within a measurable space of time, be free of Jews. As soon as overseas shipping allows the possibility of deporting the Jews (laughter), the Jews will be deported one by one, man by man, woman by woman, girl by girl. I take it that I need not commiserate with you too much on this (renewed laughter). I therefore believe, as the saying goes that we have got through the thickest dirt, and that it will now be possible to set up a really decent official, professional and also human town here for German women and men. Once we have attained that, then we can achieve further things too.

This earea will, in the coming decade, be increasingly populated by members of the German people.

A volume, bound in linen, with the title "Diary 1940/IV". A speech in Krakow on the 7.10.1940.

Page 943.

Dr. Frank: My dear Comrades! It is obvious that here and there further education may perhaps become necessary; it is also obvious that the compensation for this sincere comradeship, for this mutual keeping in touch must be that, within the official circles, authority must be unreservedly maintained. We cannot allo

offices to be turned into 5 o'clock tea rooms. It is a matter of course, however that here our position as Germans must be such that the least one of us stands far higher than the highest Pole in this area.

In Krakow on the 26.10.1940.

Page 1021: Chief of Staff (of the SA) Lutze: I have requested the Governor General, SA Obergruppenfuhrer Dr. Frank, to take over charge of the welfare of all SA men in the Government General and the Governor General has given me his word that he will do so.

On the 13.12.1940

Page 1126.

The Governor General then discusses the question of the relations between police and administration. Under no circumstances would he tolerate the unity of the administration being shattered in any way. In the near future the carrying out of an extraordinary pacifying action would be found to be necessary.

The Fuhrer agreed in every way with this procedure.

A speech in Krakow on the 19.12.1940.

Page 1158.

Dr. Frank: And the Fuhrer said one more thing to me a few days ago in all seriousness, that the old Japanese proverb which says: After the victory fix your helmet on more tightly, is to remain valid. Comrades, never again are we going to be a weak Reich. The Armed Forces will represent the crowning achievement of communal education. Just as the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) is the crowning achievement of the social, political and ideological leadership, so the Armed Forces will be the essence of armed education, of the proud and clean bearing of our people. And you can say that you took part as soldiers. I am very happy about this hour of the Armed Forces, for it unites us all. Amongst you, one man has his mother, his parents, another his wife, his fiancee, his brother, his children at home. They will now be thinking of you during all these weeks and will say to themselves: My God, there he is sitting over there in Poland now, where there are so many lice and Jews, perhaps he is hungry and cold, perhaps he dare not write..... Then perhaps it would be quite nice if we were to send our loved ones at home a picture, and were to say to them: Well, things here in the Government General are already somewhat changed and improved. True enough, in one year I was unable to get rid of either all the lice or all the Jews (laughter). But in the course of time, and particularly if you help me, that will no doubt be achieved. It is after all not necessary for us to do everything within a year and everything at once, for what would then be left for those that come after us to do?

On the 20.12.1940 in Krakow.

Page 1170/71

The Governor General, accompanied by Colonel of the Police Müller attends the banquet of the regular police at their quarters in a former priests' seminary.

Dr. Frank: Comrades of the Police! When you said farewell to your homes many a worried mother and many a worried wife may have said to you: What, you are going to the Poles, where there is nothing but lice and so many Jews? One cannot of course evict all lice and Jews in one year, that will have to take place in the course of time.

Page 1174

If you are not satisfied with the priests' seminary, then I shall give you the home of the Archbishop or of the Prince Bishop. And if there is anything else

you are hankering after, - anything that might make your duties easier, I am gladly willing to fulfil such desires.

A volume, bound in linen, with the title "Working Conferences 1941, January - October." Working session held in Krakow on the 15.1.1941 to discuss questions of settling Poles and Jews in the Government General.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 9.

Secretary of State Dr. Buhler states that he considers it to be impossible to distribute 1 million people over the area of the Government General in the intended manner. The burden from the point of view of security, of controlling epidemics and in respect of the food policy was so great that, in the long run, one would not be able to avoid unrest..... The Governor General replied that the most severe methods were being employed against unrest.

Appendix: Report on the discussions held on the 8 January 1941 at Reich Security H.Q. concerning the resettlement of Poles and Jews in the Government General.

During the year 1941, a total of 831,000 people from the Eastern regions of the Reich are to be resettled in the Government General, added to which there is the resettlement within the Government General of approximately 180,000 people.

Page 15.

The Governor General intends to make his decision as to whether the Warsaw ghetto is to continue to exist or whether it is to be dissolved again dependent on the result of his inspection which is to take place shortly. In any event, he could not permit of a town such as Warsaw being completely contaminated.

A volume bound in linen with the title "Diary 1941/IV" Government meeting on the 15.10.1941.

Page 945.

The Governor General is of the opinion that no further food could be placed at the disposal of the Jewish population.

A linen bound volume entitled "Sessions of the Government 1941 March-October" Government conference on the 25th March, 1941 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 2.

Dr. Frank: According to the plenary powers given to me on the 17th March, all departments exclusively of the Armed Forces are placed under the orders of the Governor General. There are only two authorities possessing powers, namely the Armed Forces and the Government-General. There is no third body. I therefore forbid with immediate effect, compliance with any orders from another authority no matter whence they may come.

Page 27.

Above all, the official relations with the Vojds should not be of such a nature that the Vojd to a certain extent reaches a higher social position. He was a Pole, and as such he had merely to receive orders and he should not have the feeling that he had been raised to the incomparably lofty sphere of the leaders the Government-General.

Dr. Fischer, Governor: The present cropping up of the resistance movement was remarkable. Three acts of terrorism had to be noted: the shooting of a person of German race in Warsaw, the wounding of a soldier at Lovicz and of another at Kielce. He requested the Governor General to give him permission to combat

such acts of terrorism with the utmost severity. Above all, the punitive measures ought to be announced to the population publicly. This action had a very frightening effect and would force certain elements to refrain from such acts of terrorism.

Dr. Frank: I therefore draw attention once more with all stress to what was said at the beginning of this conference. The Government General is a complet component of the greater German sphere of power. There are only two competencies here: that of the Armed Forces and that of the Governor-General. There are no exceptions from this. I stress: I will not tolerate the slightest insubordination from any official or employee.

Government Conference on the 5th September 1941 in Warsaw.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 32.

Answering a question put by the Governor, Oberregierungsrat Reeds said that so far a total of 1,4 million Polish workers had been sent to the Reich. It was impossible at the time to send special columns of workers to Galicia for the construction of roads.

Government conference on 15th-16th Oct. 1941 in Warsaw.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Lecture of the SS and police chief in the Warsaw district, SS Oberführer Wigand During the past two years, about 7000 persons had to be sent to concentration camps because of political and criminal offences. At the present moment there are 2,811 prisoners in the local jails; among them, 1,290 men and 268 women for political offences.

A linen bound volume entitled "Government Sessions, 1941 October - December ".

Government Conference on the 17th October, 1941 in Lublin.

Page 39/40.

(From the record of the report of the Town Major Saurmann, Lublin)

The town of Lublin had about 40,000 Jews at the end of 1939. About 12,000 of them were deported in course of time, but nearly the same number has immigrated here again to date. True enough, all the Jews are massed in an old part of th town, the boundary of which they may not cross without permission but there is still no closed ghetto as yet. One of the most important approaches from the East passes right through the centre of this part of the town, so that a by-pas had to be built first, which will be completed shortly, in order to fence the ghetto in with barbed wire and close it completely. It would have been possib to continue to ignore this measure, as for over a year already, no Jews have been living in the other parts of the town any longer and as there is no longer a single Jewish shop outside the Ghetto, if the immigrating Jews had not brough with them typhus and other diseases on a larger scale, and if they did not always carry those epidemics. A final solution of the Jewish question will be achieved only when the complete deportation of all Jews can be accomplished. This would for the town of Lublin also be the first time a substantial improvement in the present shortage of housing could be noticed.

Government conference on the 16th December, 1941 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

Page 35

Dr Frank: Most severe steps must and will be taken against Jews leaving the ghettos. The death sentences imposed on Jews because of that must in the future be carried out without any delay.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Diary 1941/I". Conversation with SS Obergruppenfuhrer Kruger and Oberlandrat Westerkamp on 11.1.1941. in Krakow.

Page 19.

The subject of the conversation is the question of the settlement of about 800,000 Poles and Jews in the Government-General. To the Governor-General's question as to whether the Reich will fulfil the necessary preconditions for this settlement in the way of food clothing etc., for these masses of people to be settled, SS Obergruppenfuhrer Kruger thinks that he must answer in the negative.

Party day demonstration on the 22nd January, 1941 in Lublin.

Pages 106/107

Dr. Frank: As long as the Jews exist here, they shall work but naturally not in the sense in which they used to before. I appeal here to your determination. We still have some humanitarian dreamers left who, out of sheer German good-nature, are in the habit of falling asleep over world history. We who for twenty years past have been fighting beside the Fuhrer cannot be asked to have any consideration left for the Jews..... If the Jews in the world ask for pity today, this leaves us cold.

A linen-bound volume with the title "Diary 1941/III" on the 9.9.1941.

P.830.

Obermedizinal Dr. Walbaum expresses his opinion about the state of health of the Polish population. Investigations carried out by his department had shown that the majority of Poles ate only about 600 calories, whereas the normal needs of a human being are 2,200 calories. The Polish population was enfeebled to such an extent that it fell an easy prey to spotted fever. The number of sick Poles already amount to 40% today. In the last week alone 1,000 fresh cases of spotted fever had been officially recorded. That was the highest figure to date. This health situation constituted a great danger for the Reich and for the soldiers entering the Government General. A speading of the epidemic to the Reich was very possible. The increase in tuberculosis was also very worrying. Should the food rations be reduced still more, an enormous increase in the figures of illnesses could be predicted.

A linen bound volume entitled "Government Conferences 1941 October-December". Government conference on 16th December, 1941 in Krakow.

Dr. Frank and others.

Page 35.

His deceee, by virtue of which every Jew found outside was to be executed, had to be carried out unconditionally. Should it be necessary, the procedure before the special court would have to be simplified.

Page 39.

In connection with this, the Governor General stated that he would depute the right of reprieve, given to him by the Fuhrer, to the Governors in those cases in which Jews were sentenced to death by special and summary courts.

Page 44.

The President of the Central Department Dr. Frauendorf: 47% of all the foreign workers in the entire greater German Reich were Poles. On top of that, the labour exchange offices in the Government General had recruited a further 230,000 people pe month i.e. about 8,000 per day. This figure was increased by the workers won in Galicia, 35,000 of whom had gone to the Reich too. Success had been achieved also in producing in a short time the required number of miners, namely, 11,000 for mining in the Ruhr and others for the transport of coal and for the coal trade.

Page 53

Dr. Schöngarth, colonel of the police: the number of persons who are at present in jail for participation in the resistance movement is extraordinarily high.

Pages 65/66.

The Chief of administration in Warsaw Dr. Hammel: The danger of spotted fever has increased owing to the reduced power of resistance of the population and in particular of young people. The feeding of the inhabitants of the ghettos was insufficient. Added to which was the lack of cleaning materials and overcrowding of living quarters. The reported number of cases of spotted fever in the ghetto was at the present moment 2,405. But the actual number of cases was much higher. In Warsaw there were found 503 and in the various districts 589 cases of spotted fever among the Poles. The confinement of the Jews to the ghettos was a blessing in itself. The complete closing of the ghetto was now essential.

An order by the head of the regular police, by virtue of which Jews could be shot at on the high roads, had been welcomed with gratitude. Dr. Hammel then reported on the practical effects of imposing the death penalty in cases of leaving the ghetto illegally. In Warsaw, in spite of the additions of a third chamber, it had only been possible to pass 45 death sentences, of which only 8 had been carried out so far, as the reprieve commission in Krakow had to come to the final decision in each single case. A further 600 sentences had been demanded and were pending. An effective isolation of the ghetto was not possible by means of special court procedure. The procedure up to liquidation was too protracted, it was burdened with too many formalities and had to be simplified.

Page 74.

You should not be surprised, gentlemen, if I draw the bridle on the Poles somewhat tighter in the near future than has been the case to date. I must admit that I sometimes worry about whether I should not introduce a special action by which Poles who do not give way to German officers or intentionally run into them are dealt with under a special penal code.

Page 76.

As far as the Jews are concerned, - and this I shall tell you quite openly - they must be done away with in one way or another. The Fuhrer once said: Should united Jewry again succeed in unleashing a world-war, it will not only be the peoples who have been egged on into war who will shed this blood, but the Jews in Europe will have their end. I know that many of the measures now being taken in the Reich against the Jews are being criticised..... Conscious attempts are continually being made - as can be seen from the reports on morale - to speak of cruelty, harshness, etc. Before I continue, I should like to ask you to agree with me on this formula

as a matter of principle, we shall have pity only for the German people and for no one else in the world. The others did not have any pity for us either. And I must say, as an old National Socialist: should the Jewish brotherhood in Europe survive the war, whereas we had sacrificed our best blood to save Europe, this war would only be a partial success. My attitude towards the Jews will therefore be based only on the expectation that they should disappear. They must go. I have entered into negotiations for their deportation to the East. A big conference on this question is taking place in Berlin in January, to which I shall send Secretary of State Dr. Bühler. This conference is to be held in the Reich Security HQ with SS Obergruppenfuhrer Heydrich. At any rate, a great Jewish migration will begin. But what is to be done with the Jews? Do you think that they will be housed in settlement villages in the Ostland? We were told in Berlin: why all this bother? We can't do anything with them in the Ostland or in the Reich commissariat either; liquidate them yourselves. Gentlemen, I must ask you to arm yourselves against all considerations based on pity. We must destroy the Jews wherever we come across them and wherever this is possible, in order to maintain the structure of the Reich as a whole here. This will of course be achieved by other methods than those of which Amtschef Dr. Hummel has spoken. The judges of the special courts can not be made responsible for thie either, since this just happens to come within the framework of legal procedure. One cannot apply the views which have been current todate to such gigantic and unique events. Anyhow, we must find a path which leads to the goal, and I am thinking about it. And the Jews are particularly harmful gluttons as far as we are concerned. We have at the moment about 2½ million Jews or, with those who are related to Jews and everything that goes with them, perhaps 3½ million. We cannot shoot these 3½ million Jews, we cannot poison them but will nevertheless be able to intervene in ways which will lead in some way to successful annihilation, and this in connection with the great measures to be discussed in the Reich. The Government General must become as free of Jews as the Reich is. Where and how this is to come about is a matter for the organs which we must employ and create here and whose effectiveness I shall announce to you in good time

A Linen bound volume entitled "Diary 1942/I" in Krakow on 13th March, 1942.

Pages 162/163

Dr. Frank to the Reichsfuhrer of the SS, Himmler:....."On the basis of the experiences of your men in the country and of ours in government and in administration, we have today successfully reached final and complete agreement on collaboration between the police and the administration. As Governor-General I remeber on this occasion with particular gratitude the outstanding performances here by the men, thanks to their spirit and owing to the guiding lines given to them by the SS and the police..... murdered by a nation which in the future we must push back in the interests of colonising this country with Germans."

Working Session of the district Standartenfuhrers of the NSDAP on the 17.3.1942 in Krakow.

Page 185/186.

Dr. Frank: As you know, I am a fanatical supporter of unity of administration..... it is therefore clear that the Higher SS and Police Chief is subordinated to me, that the police is a part of the government, that the SS and Police Chief in a district is subordinated to the governor, and that the district chief must also have authority over the gendarmerie in his district...., the Reichsführer SS has recognized this; in the written agreement all these points are mentioned word for word and signed..... And it is obvious that we cannot create a closed shop here which can be treated in the traditional manner of small states. It would, for instance, be ludicrous should we wish to build up a security policy of our own here against our Poles in this country, while knowing that the Polacks in West Prussia, in Posen, in the Wartheland and in Silesia have one and the same resistance movement. The Reichsfuhrer SS and Gief of the German police must therefor be able to carry out, with the aid of his organs, those police affairs which

concern the interests of the Reich as a whole. This must however be done in such a way that the measures to be adopted are first submitted to me, and only when I give my consent thereto. In the Government General the police are the armed forces. As a result the head of this police system is also called into the Government of the Government General by me and is subordinated to me or my deputy as Secretary of State for Security.

In Krakow on the 24th March, 1942.

Page 246.

The Governor-General signed an order concerning the new position of the Special Service (Sonderdienst) The substance of the order is that the Governor General reserves for himself exclusive control of the Special Service.....

In Krakow on 26th March, 1942.

Page 256

Dr.
President/Frauendorfer said that the number of Poles employed in the Reich had attained the figure of 1.1 millions, of whom 630,000 were recruited by the Central Labour Department alone. A further 7,000 - 8,000 Poles were at present going to the Reich every week.

In Krakow on 27th March, 1942.

Page 270.

Director-General Budin, as the manager of large concerns in the Reich, proposed to take about 1000 workers from the works of Kamienna for his concern and send them to Germany. Resort was then had to sending orders for forced labour to the workers of Kamienn But even then only about 800 workers presented themselves for tansfer to the Reich; the remaining 1,200 workers were now to be got hold of by police action. He (Kapitän Gartzke) thought that such an action was only possible on a legal basis.

In Krakow on the 10th April, 1942.

Page 284.

Ministerialrat Dr. Siebert: It was after all laid down in para 7 of the Fuhrer's decree concerning the establishment of civil administration in the occupied Polish territories, that the head of the administration, i.e. the Governor-General was in charge of the tasks given to the Reichsfuhrer of the SS.

The Governor-General fully agrees with this view point..... the SS-Obergruppenfuhrer could, as Secretary of State for Security in the Government General, act only on the Governor-General's orders and not on orders from the Reichsfuhrer of the SS.

Press conference in Krakow on the 14th April,1942

Page 307.

Dr. Frank: On the subject of Polish press policy, it was to be stated as a matter of principle that the Poles had to have the impression that they were not treated as swine in the press but as Europeans and human beings.... we are already so much concerned with the Poles that we must say: Although they have a very bad time, the Poles live better in the Government-General than the Italians or the Greeks in Greece, the Serbs in Serbia, etc.

Page 309.

Dr. Frank: And if, as is claimed, Catholism is really a dishonour for a nation, then all the more Catholicism must I wish for the Police race, if Catholism is a poison, the one can only wish this poison on the Poles. The same applies to other things as well.

Conversation with Obergruppenfuhrer Kruger in Krakow on 21st April, 194?.

Page 389.

The Governoer-General then states his general attitude towards the problem of the SS and police; he stresses in particular that the Police is always only the executive arm of a Government that the Government cannot, on the contrary, rank parallel with the police or be subordinated to them. As far as other matters are concerned, the Governor-General refers to his agreement with the Riechsfuhrer of the SS, Himmler, concerning the future position of the higher SS and police chief Kruger and of the SS and police in the Government-General. The Governor-General orders that this agreement, which runs as follows, is to become part of the diary:

Page 390.

In order to achieve a final pacification of the problem of the rdations of the state administration and the police and SS in the Government-General, the following is agreed:

I.

The higher SS and police Chief in the Government-General enters the Government of the Government General as Secretary of State for Security. The assignment of official business will take place according to the special plan accepted by both sides.

II.

The higher SS and police chief (Secretary of State for Security)is directly subordinated to the Governor-General, or in case the latter is otherwise engaged, to his deputy.

III.

According to the Fuhrer decree to be issued, the Reichsfuhrer can give direct instructions to the Secretary of State. Before carrying them out the Secretary of State will make sure the Governor-General agrees in the sense of the Fuhrer's decree. On the other side, the agreement of the Reichsfuhrer will be ascertained in the case of decrees by the Governor General.

IV.

The district SS and police chief is directly and personally subordinated to the Governor, in the same way as the Secretary of State for Security to the Governor General.

V.

The Chief of the sub-district police is subordinated to the head of the sub-district administration.

Krakow the 14th March, 1942.

Signed Frank Signed Himmler.

Official Conference of the International Chamber of Law in Berlin on 25th April, 194.

Page 415.

Dr Frank, the President of the International Chamber of Law:.... A new millennium of the young nations is beginning a new way of shaping a state arising in socialism which gives life to the millions in these growing races who want to

develop and flourish. It is then a miserable abyss that opens up before us when we..... look at the moth-eaten and rotten world of the past, a world of force and terror, of tears, hunger, rape and plunder, which hides under the names of England and the United States of America, or under the name of the Bolshevist State. Thereis no more reconciliation here. In this struggle Youth, the victorious and radiant sign of honest desires, will be stronger than the cult of dividends interest and force of those who are today at war with Adolf Hitler, Japan and Benito Mussolini's Italy.

Page 417.

This war is not perhaps a mistake by the leadership, this war is the proud gate to freedom given to us by destiny. It is a necessity.

Page 419.

"All that the history of the recent past has imposed on us in the form of the so-called Treaty of Versailles, all the misery caused by the co-operation of the self-styled international, liberal, democratic world of the Jews and Freemasons, must really never return again.

A linen bound volume entitled "Diary 1942/II" on 4th June, 1942.

Page 473.

Ministerialdirektor Lehmann reports on the state of Military justice and gives the basic principles of the development of military justice. The Governor-General desires that he be informed in future, the verdicts of military courts pronounced upon Poles and Ukrainians. The Ministerialdirektor Lehmann promises to do so.

On 7th June 1942.

Page 487.

Dr Frank to the Hitler youth:-

Page 489

Dr Frank: you are to bear here the strong roots of a new German living space which will one day be like Württemberg or Baden or the Province of Brandenburg, like Bavaria or Austria. Like Vienna or Hamburg, towns like Krakow and Warsaw, Lvov, Lublin or Radom must also grow into the German community of life and of the feeling of being part of the home country.

Page 493.

Dr Frank to the Reich Youth Leader Axmann.....

Page 494.

This country is and will for all time remain German.

A linen bound volume entitled "Diary 1942/II. Mass demonstration of the NSDAP District Garrison leadership of Galicia in Lvov. On 1st August, 1942.

Page 795

Dr. Frank: The beauty of this war is that what we once possess we shall never give up again.

(6072

Page 796

I shall therefore say only this about the Jewish question: This problem is being solved. No Jew will ever go to Germany again.

Page 798

We must be clear about the fact that the whole war means for us the natural enlargement of the living space of our people.

Page 800.

We stand today on the Vistula and on the Dniester and tomorrow perhaps in the same position on the Volga as our ancestors were in 800 years ago on the Elbe. At that time the slavonic belt cut deep into the German Reich. They did not hesitate or shiver either at that time but said that this land would be made German first by the German sword and then finally by the German plough. And they succeeded.

Session in Krakow on the 4.8.1942 to discuss special problems of the Lublin distri

Page 330.

Secretary of State Krüger then goes on to say that the Reichsfuhrer's next short term plan is to settle the following racial German groups in the two districts (Zamosc and Lublin) by the end of the next year: 1,000 peasant homes (1 home per family of about 6 persons) for Bosnian Germans; 1,200 other homes; 1,000 homes for Bessarabian Germans, 200 for Serbian Germans; 2,000 for Leningrad Germans; 4,000 for Baltic Germans; 500 for Volhynian Germans and 200 for Flemish, Danish and Dutch Germans, being a total of 10,000 homes for 50,000 to 60,000 persons.

Page 832.

The Governor General gives orders for the resettlement plan to be discussed co-operatively and in detail by the competent authorities and declares his readiness to agree to the final plan at the end of September, when all questions connected therewith - in particular the guaranteeing of peace and order, - have been satisfactorily settled, so that the resettlement could be begun in the middle of November, as the most favourable time.

Working Session of Political Leaders of the NSDAP on 5.8.1942 in Krakow.

Page 866.

The situation with regard to the Poles is unique insofar as, on the one hand, we must push German interests forward - I speak quite frankly - in such a way as to make the area of the Government-General a purely German colonized land within a reasonable number of decades, - and in sofar as, on the other hand, un the present war conditions, we have to get foreign racial groups to perform such work in this area as they must perform in the service of Greater Germany.

Page 867

In this, the Ukrainians form a special exception. I must state that, in the interests of German policy, strained relations are being maintained between the Poles and the Ukrainians. The 4.5 or 5 million Ukrainians whom we have in this country are extraordinarily important as a counterweight to the Poles. I have therefore always tried to keep them in some form of politically satisfied frame of mind, in order to prevent them joining in with the Poles.

Page 868

I need not say anything much else regarding the Jews. They have to place their

entire labour at our disposal.... above all we must realize that pity is out of place here. They have not deserved better either; for it was they after all who started the war.....

Page 892.

It is nice for me to be able to say that, in the last 1½ years alone, it was possible to send 800,000 labourers from the Government General into German agriculture and industry. This is by far the greatest number of foreign workers from any one country to be put up in Germany.

P. 896.

What a filthy race of Jews it was that swaggered around here before 1939. And where are the Jews today? You hardly see them at all any more. If you see them, they are working.

Pages 898/899.

No that I am worried, as the foreign press puts it, that we are all very much afraid of the Poles, or, as it was stated the other day, that I created the SA for fear that the Poles would drive us out of the country one day. I should like to see that! I can only say: the very attempt would mean that Poland would lose the very last remnant of life as well.

Discussion with Gauleiter Sauckel on the 18.8.1942 in Krakow.

P. 918

Dr. Frank: I am pleased to be able to inform you officially that we have now supplied more than 800,000 workers for the Reich.... You recently requested the supply of a further 140,000 workers. I am pleased to be able to inform you that, in accordance with our agreement of yesterday's date, we shall deliver 60% of these newly requested workers to the Reich by the end of October and the remaining 40% by the end of the year.

P.920.

Dr. Frank: Over and above the present figure of 140,000, you can, however, count on a further number of workers from the Government-General next year, as we are going to use the Police to get hold of them.

Page 921.

I will tell you in confidence that we are to supply 600,000 tons of wheat to the German Reich.

Final thoughts on the developments of the last three months.

P.968

Dr. Frank: Since 1920, I have continually dedicated my services to the NSDAP.... As a National-Socialist I took part in the events of November 1923 and received the Blutorden (Blood Order) for this. After the resurrection of the movement in 1925, my real greater activity in the movement began, which made me first increasingly and later almost exclusively, - as the legal adviser of the Fuhrer and of the Reich Leadership of the NSDAP - the strong representative of the legal interests of the growing Third Reich both in a legal ideological and in a practical legal way.... I see the culmination of this work in the Great Armed Forces trial at Leipzig, in which I succeeded in getting the Fuhrer admitted to the famous oath of legality - a fact which in a legal connection, made it possible for the movement to expand widely. In recognition of these achievements, the

Fuhrer actually made me head of the National-Socialist League of lawyers in 1926; Reichsleiter of the Reich legal department of the Reich Leadership of the NSDAP in 1929; Bavarian Minister of Justice in 1933; Reich Commissioner of Justice the same year; President of the Academy of German law in 1934 - an establishment founded by myself; Reich Minister without Portfolio in December 1934 and finally Governon-General for the occupied Polish territories in 1939.

Thus I was, am and shall remain the representative jurist of National Socialism's period of struggle.

P.983.

I profess myself, now as previously, as a National Socialist and as a faithfull follower of the Fuhrer Adolf Hitler, whom I have now been serving since 1919...

Kressendorf, the 28.8.42. (Sgd.) Frank.

Working session in Krakow on the 14.12.1942 of the political leaders of the working area of the Government General of the NSDAP.

A volume bound in linen, entitled "Diary 1942/IV."

on the 26.10.42 in Krakow

P.1151.

Dr. Frank: When one thinks that 540 million zloty worth of notes of the Polish Bank which were spent in the incorporated Eastern territories, were taken over by the Governor-General without any compensation from the Reich, this constitutes a tribute of over half a milliard, which the Government-General has paid to the Reich, quite apart from the other financial services.

Governor's Conference in Krakow on the 7.12.42.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.1277.

Measures for increasing production in 1942/43.

Dr. Fischer: If the new food plan is to be carried out, this would mean that, in the town of Warsaw and its immediate surroundings alone, 500,000 people would get no food any more.

P.1329.

Dr. Frank: You know that we have delivered over 940,000 Polish workers to the Reich. The Government-General thereby stands absolutely and relatively at the head of all European countries. This achievement is enormous, and has also been recognized as such by Gauleiter Sauckel.

P.1331.

Dr. Frank: I shall endeavour to get out of the reservoir of this territory everything that can still be got out of it. When you consider that I was able to deliver 600,000 tons of cereals to the Reich, to which another 180,000 tons for the Armed Forces here must be added; also an

abundance of other commodities such as seed, fats and vegetables, amounting to many thousands of tons, as well as the delivery of 300 million eggs to the Reich, etc., you can estimate what importance the territory possesses for the Reich. In order to make clear to you the significance of the delivery of 600,000 tons of cereals from the Government-General, you are referred to the fact that with this one contribution alone the Government-General is covering two-thirds of the increase in the bread ration in Greater Germany for the current rationing period. We can claim this vast achievement with all justice.

P.1332.

Now this delivery to the Reich had one great drawback, which was that the deliveries imposed on us exceeded the area's real needs for food, so that we are facing the following problem: can we, as from February, completely exclude over 2 million members of the non-German population of this area from the general food supplies or not?

A volume, bound in linen, with the title "Working Conferences 1942."

Working session of the district leaders (Standartenfuhrer) in Krakow on the 18.3.1942.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.12.

Kundt-Radom: ..... a special service man had been shot ..... at the moment, a retaliatory action on the part of the police was taking place in the villages of this district. A certain number of suspects had been arrested, and 50 of them had been put up against the wall.

P.58.

Dr. Frank (Reichsleiter): We need not bother about the church. I shall not let the church come in here in the first place, with us there will be no church problem. If the Armed Forces have churches in the Government-General, there will be no churches for German civilians in the Government-General. Up to now no application has been made to me either. If in future a German feels the need to go to a church, then let him be so good as to go back home. We here are, so to speak, a happy band, we do not have to reckon with this problem.

P.63.

Otherwise the fight for the attainment of our aims is being relentlessly continued. You can see for yourselves how the state organs are working, you can see that we do not shrink from anything, and that dozens and dozens of elements are being put up against the wall. This is necessary even if only because simple reflection tells us that it cannot be our task to spare foreign blood at a time when the best German blood is being sacrificed. For, out of this, one of the greatest dangers could arise. One already hears from Germany now that P/W -- say, in Bavaria or in Thuringia -- are administering large estates independently, while every fit man from a village is at the front. If this process were to be continued, then gradually a sub-migration of the German race would set in. One must not underestimate this danger. For this reason, everything that shows up in the way of Polish leadership

must again and again be destroyed with relentless energy. This need not be proclaimed from the housetops, it is being done quickly.

P.64.

And if we permit ourselves the luxury of letting the Poles have a sort of philharmonic business which we show to the foreign correspondents, this means nothing. The people produce music the way we want them to, and when we have no more use for them we shall dissolve this institute.....We maintain agricultural schools and technical schools, we have medical practitioners trained, but they cannot obtain any academic position or title.....

Police session in Krakow on the 18.6.1942

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.27.

The Governor-General calls Warsaw the main centre of all the arts of fraud. In order to seize all those people who are not willing to work, a sudden large scale combined operation should be prepared, everybody should be seized and shipped off to the Reich in waggons.

P.27.

Departmental chief Dr. Hummel (Warsaw), points out that the Warsaw district had, to date, supplied 45,000 labourers to the Reich. A change in the recruiting methods would be appropriate; up to now the work had been pretty clumsy, as brutal measures had at once been adopted. The Governor-General also was of the opinion that the supply of those labourers who had voluntarily reported for work in the Reich had already been exhausted. One could now no longer get anywhere with the system of voluntary reporting.

P.32.

Replying to a question put by Secretary of State Buhler as to whether there were any prospects for a speedier decline in the numbers of the ghetto population, Secretary of State Kruger said that one would probably obtain a survey of the position during the course of August. The problem of the deportation of the Jews pressed for a decision. For the carrying out of such an action, the provision of adequate numbers of transport trains was necessary. Although a total railway ban had been ordered for the next 14 days, he had managed in negotiations with President Gerteis, to see to it that trains would be provided now and again for the deportation of the Jews. At the conclusion of the period of the ban, the Jewish action would have to be carried out on an increased scale.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Conferences of Government Head Offices, 1942."

Government session on the 24.8.1942

The Government-General's new plan for seizure and food.

P.15.

Dr. Frank: In spite of all the difficulties you see about the place here in the shape of the illness of your workers, the collapse of their associations etc., you must always keep in mind that it is very much better if a Pole

collapses than if a German succumbs. The fact that we condemn 1.2 million Jews to death by starvation should be noted only in passing. It goes without saying that if the Jews do not starve, this will, we hope, lead to a speeding up of anti-Jewish measures.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Working Sessions 1943"

Police meeting in Warsaw on 25.1.1943

Secret Reich affair

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.5.

Secretary of State Krueger: We know definitely that the output of work of the foreign nationals is decreasing from day to day. It is not sufficient to improve their wages and tariffs somewhat. The ability to work comes ultimately from the stomach; they can only work if they are given something to eat. After all, we in the Government-General are not living under normal conditions where our currency is concerned. For the 33 zloty which a foreign national perhaps earns in the Government General today, he can no longer buy himself anything in practice. The money is spent for the most part on rent, light, coal, gas etc., in fact on all the essentials which a man needs for himself and his family.

P.13.

The next basic problem, which also appertains to the security situation, is the task of the Reich Commissar for the Consolidation of German national life.... As a representative of the Reich Commissar, I have often asked myself: is it right that this resettlement should be undertaken now, or would it be more practicable, in view of the political situation, to defer this question? There is no doubt that the area of the Government General must and will be colonised by Germans. Basically, indeed, Germany and Europe too can only live on what comes from the East.

P.15.

It is primarily a question of the districts of Lublin and Galicia. It is reported from there that the present time is unsuitable for the settlement of a colony there.

P.16/17.

When we recently settled the first 4,000 or so in the district of Zamosc before Christmas, I had the opportunity to speak with these people. It is understandable that we are not making ourselves the friends of the Poles by colonizing this area. In colonizing this area with racial Germans, we are forced to drive away the Poles . . . We will remove those persons who constitute a burden in this new colonization area . . . they are being deported, first of all taken to concentration camps and then passed on to work in the Reich. So the whole of this first operation has, from the point of view of propaganda towards the Poles, again had unfavourable results. For the Poles said: After the Jews have been destroyed, they are trying to get the Poles out of this area by the same methods and to liquidate them like the Jews.

P.16.

Dr. Frank: I shall visit this settlement in the Lublin district during the second half of February if I find it at all possible.

P.19.

Dr. Krueger: As I have mentioned, a great deal of unrest has arisen in the Polish area as a result of this resettlement. Dr. Frank: We shall in future continue to discuss each individual case of resettlement in exactly the same manner as in the case of Zamosc, so that you, Mr. Secretary of State, will appear before me and render me a report.

P.31.

Governor Dr. Fischer: The murder of German soldiers can undoubtedly be traced back to the operation of the 10th/18th January. The attacks on German cinemas and on the Main Railway Station are also a direct result of this operation. He was firmly convinced, together with the Armed Forces and his collaborators, that the security situation had undoubtedly grown worse, as a result of the method and the execution of the operation in Warsaw. No anti-social elements whatsoever had been arrested during this operation, but people had been fetched from the streets, cinemas, churches and houses, and in various cases passes drawn up by the German authorities had also been torn up.

Much unrest had been caused by the resettlement in the Zamosc district. In this connection the deportation of children to Warsaw had also played its part. This deportation, which had at first only been on a small scale, had caused great unrest. Numerous Poles had discussed this incident in the streets and had commented on it. A dementi issued over the radio had had a very good effect, at any rate in the town of Warsaw. A few days later, however, children from Zamosc, for whom a racial German mayor could not find accommodation in his village, had again arrived in Warsaw. 45 children were then placed in a hospital. It could be seen from the reports of the prefects of districts that the attitude of the peasant was very uncertain as a result of this resettlement; unless their minds were set at rest soon, the peasants might abandon the willingness to collaborate which they had shown so far.

P.35/36.

Governor Zoerner: The security situation in the Lublin district has shown considerable improvement as a result of the action carried out in Cholm. Various gangs had been seized and experience had been gained in fighting them. Unfortunately there had been occasions in the course of the action when Polish or Ukrainian foresters and woodcutters had been taken for bandits. The evacuation of the Jews had been regarded as a necessary measure by most Germans. Unfortunately overhasty measures had, towards the end, led to numerous Jews taking to the woods and joining the bandits. It had, for instance, been ascertained in Pulavy that one gang had consisted of 3 Russians and 24 Jews.... During the police action in the Pulavy district, 18 Polish foresters with their families had unfortunately been killed. It had also frequently happened during the beginning of the action that peasants who wanted to deliver their quota at the railway stations had been seized as hostages, and had been shot on the following day.

P.38.

50 percent of the Poles still remained in the Zamosc district after the resettlement. While the racial Germans had not really been molested previously, several attacks on settlers and cases of arson had occurred since the new settlement. In view of the resettlement in the Zamosc district, a large part

of the police and gendarmerie which was at the disposal of the district, was being withdrawn from the fight against the bandits. The effect on the neighbouring districts was, furthermore, very bad, and there was occasion for great doubt regarding the spring cultivation.

P.39.

Secretary of State Krueger: The order for the resettlement had been issued by the Reich Commissar, and a thorough discussion had taken place at the Castle (Krakow) at the time, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General.

P.46.

Governor Kundt: The death penalty had been introduced for certain failings of those conscripted for building work. However necessary this punishment might be in certain cases, he had all the same reached an agreement with the prosecutor concerned and with the construction managers to the effect that this death penalty would only be used in certain cases, in order that menconscripted for building work who had been sentenced to death and escaped would not run round free, or join a gang.

P.51.

Dr. Krueger: Regards it as desirable that a final figure should at last be supplied with reference to the Polish manpower to be seized. How necessary that was, was shwn, for instance, by the fact that people in the country were already running away when a police official appeared.

Plenipotentiary Pehle had also confirmed this to him; when he had appeared in a village, the peasants had deserted their vehicles and had fled with their wives and children. In reply to his question, he had been told that he was regarded as the person entrusted with effecting the seizure of labourers.

P.53.

Dr. Frank: ..... I should like to stress one thing: we must not be squeamish when we learn that a total of 17,000 people have been shot. After all, these people who were shot are also war victims..... We must remember that all of us who are gathered together here figure on Mr. Roosevelt's list of war criminals. I have the honour of being Number One. We have therefore become, so to speak, accomplices in the sense of world history. For this very reason we must get together, we must feel together, and it would be ridiculous if we were to let ourselves get involved in any squabbles over methods.

Working Session in Krakow on 14.4.1943

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.3.

Dr. Buehler: I can state already at this stage that the Polish worker in the Government-General is being looked after worse than the foreign worker in Germany, than the worker from the East in the Reich provinces, than the Polish and also the Russian prisoner-of-war, to say nothing of the consumers' scale of rationing which is being granted to the Czech population in the Protectorate and to the Polish population in the incorporated Eastern areas.

In spite of this, the same output of work is demanded from the Polish population as from that in the other regions.

P.20.

President Naumann: Puts forward the following figures for the financial year 1943/44:

. . . . . .

1,500 tons of sweetstuffs for the Germans.

. . . . . .

36 million litres of skimmed milk
15,100,000 litres of whole milk for the Germans.

P.24.

During the previous year the livestock in the Government-General had been properly dipped into, to the tune of over 20 percent. Cattle which were really needed for the production of milk and butter had been slaughtered during the previous year in order to be able to keep up, to some extent, deliveries to the Reich and the Armed Forces and the supply of meat. If it was desired to get hold of 120,000 tons of meat, the remaining livestock would have to be dipped into properly to the tune of 40 percent. This would mean that, at the end of the financial year of 1944, only 600,000 head of cattle would be left in the Government General.

P.31.

In answer to a question by the Governor-General, President Naumann stated that, as far as cereals were concerned, 383,000 tons had been got hold of in 1940, 685,000 in 1941 and 1.2 million in 1942, which in itself went to show that requisitions had increased from year to year, and were approaching nearer and nearer to the limit of what was possible. They now intended to get hold of 200,000 tons more again, thus reaching the utmost limit. The Polish peasant's hunger could be increased still further only to the point where he still remained strong enough to till his field and to perform the other work demanded of him as well, as for example the carriage of wood for the forestry administration.

Working Session in Krakow in 15.4.1943.

Security Situation of the Government General.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.3.

Dr. Krueger: The considerable deterioration in the food situation of the persons of foreign race was still of prime importance.

P.8.

Secretary of State Dr. Buehler: The other counter-methods did not appear to have any lasting success. The "combing out" operations no doubt produced quiet for a few days, but the resistance movement formed itself again before long. The system of seizing hostages and of shootings, which was still being practised, could bring about no fundamental pacification.

P.9.

When SS-Brigadefuehrer (Brigadier) Dr. Schoengarth protested that he had not ordered any shooting of hostages, Secretary of State Dr. Buehler replied that, according to reports he had received, 30 hostages had been shot both in the case of the murder of a Land-Commissar (Commissar of a Province) and in that of a Kreishauptmann (Prefect of a District).

P.10.

Secretary of State Krueger: A political pacification of the population was definitely feasible if, above all, the feeding of the families of that part of the population who were in German service could be assured. The Polish worker could not satisfy his hunger today with the food allotted to him, his output of work was steadily decreasing and he was forced to stop work two or three days a week to procure himself some food by illegal means.

P.12.

President Dr. Struve: It was also to be noted that the onus for a series of police measures had been laid in the labour office, who were in no way responsible for them.

Working Session of the 31.5.1943 in Krakow

Police and Security situation: Secret.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.5.

Secretary of State Dr. Buehler: .....

p.10.

.....The Government of the Government General has for a long time been clear on the point that the scale of food rations allowed to racial foreigners can under no circumstances be continued without the population being allowed to resort to self-help or being driven to insurrection.....The difficulties of the food situation, which naturally have a bad effect on the frame of mind of the population, the enormous rise in prices, the (in part) overdone and narrow-minded policy over salaries and wages, had led to parts of the Polish population being driven to despair. That the resettlement in the Lublin district had also had particularly unhappy results, had already been proved.....In addition, some operations had taken place in the Government General which had had the most unfavourable effects on the frame of mind of the population, especially such ones as the mass seizing of workers in January 1943, when people in the streets, in churches and in homes were seized without any plan.

P.13.

Secretary of State Krueger: .....

p.15.

The elimination of Jews .... had been, for the police, one of the most difficult and most disagreeable tasks, but it had had to be carried out on the orders of the Fuehrer, because it was necessary in the interests of Europe.

P.16.

A further factor leading to insecurity was the resettlement of the population. The first colonization was carried out in the Zamosc sub-district of the Lublin district. The Reich Commissar for the consolidation of German national life had declared this district to be a region for German colonization. It was estimated that between 8,000 and 12,000 people had been settled there.

P.23.

General Hünicke: People are saying that a state of emergency should be proclaimed in the regions concerned. It was here a question of a political matter, and he warned against even using this expression, as the British papers would at once point out that the Germans had been compelled to proclaim a state of emergency in the Government General. The expression "a state of emergency" must therefore never be used. If it were carried out in practice, this must rest on an arrangement between the departments concerned.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Government Sessions 1943."

Government Session of the 20.4.1943 in Krakow

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.7.

Secretary of State Dr. Buehler: A few weeks ago the Governor General sent the millionth worker off to the Reich. At present 110,000 more have already been gained for the Reich.

P.33.

SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. Schöngarth: No people has ever before had to suffer such oppression as that being suffered by the Polish people.

Government Session of the 22.7.1943 in Krakow

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.47.

Dr. Frank: If, in connection with the measures of pacification in the Lublin district, it should again be necessary to undertake evacuations on a largish scale, I should like to stress here that all these measures are nothing compared with all the suffering and evacuation measures brought down on any large German town in the Rhine and by just one single mass air raid.

A linen bound volume entitled "Working Sessions, 1943"

Working Session of the 22.9.1943 in Krakow

Meeting of the War Economic Staff and the Defence Committee

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.41.

Police General, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Von dem Bach-Zelewski: . . . . .

P.46.

..... I am convinced that, fundamentally, no area can be defended only by police and the Wehrmacht. This does not happen anywhere in the world, not in Croatia or in Serbia, or in France. An area is pacified primarily by political measures, whereas Wehrmacht and police can only support these measures.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Government Sessions 1943."

Government Session of the 22.7.1943 in Krakow.

P.49.

For years you have known my principle of the unity of administration which I have always passionately and energetically advocated ..... the fact that I succeeded actually in connection with my two hours' tete a tete discussion of fundamentals with the Fuehrer on the 9th of May of this year, in bringing about again the Fuehrer's fullest agreement with my views, has led the Fuehrer to give me the honorary title of the great political realist of the East. In particular my conversation of the 23rd June with the Reichsfuehrer of the SS and Chief of the German Police, Himmler, was of the greatest importance in this connection ..... and had as its result the agreement between the Government's Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for Security, which youhave read in the Verordnungsblatt of the Government General of the 15.7.

P.52.

A harvest delivery from the Government General of 730,000 tons of cereals alone, such as occurred in 1942, is truly a marvel which has not yet been copied by anybody.

P.52.

....from our region over 1.3 million workers were sent to the Reich, - an achievement which is also unique.

P.54.

I believe that substantially we will again realise, if not the famine export figure of 730,000 tons, then certainly 500,000 tons, which we intend to place at the disposal of the Reich.

P.74.

Lieutenant General Becker: In the regions recognized as the home of the bands, i.e., in the Bilgora forest, directly to the north and to the south of it, evacuation should have taken place. This, in his opinion, would have prepared the ground for a total success. In this connection the Governor General states that the evacuation measures had been carried out in full agreement between him and the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, Himmler.

Government Session of the 26.10.1943.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.87.

Dr. Frank: It is madness for the Poles even to consider any sort of restoration of the Polish State. From this historic place I would like to declare that, for the Fuehrer and the German people, all historic problems connected with all that is Polish, have been solved, and that we are not in the least interested if somewhere in the wide world things of the past are discussed with a lot of imagination.

P.81.

The chief of the government of the Government General, Secretary of State Dr. Buhler, reads out a long account of the work and the achievements of the Government General in the service of the war and the Reich.

P.120.

In spite of the constantly growing volume of its own industry, the Government General supplied further very large numbers of workers to the Reich. In 1939, - 40,000 were sent to Germany, in 1940, - 302,000, in 1942, - 390,000. Altogether, between September 1939 and the end of August 1943 - 1,124,000 workers were delivered to the Reich. These are figures which speak for themselves.

Government Session of the 16.12.1943 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.175.

Police measures in the sphere of martial law and of executions had had an advantageous effect and, anyway, no other way than these hard measures was left for German domination.

P.176.

One must consider whether, for reasons of expediency, one should not, as much as possible, carry out executions on the spot where the attempt to murder a German was made. One must perhaps also consider whether special places of execution should not be created for this, for it had been ascertained that the Polish population streamed to places of execution which were accessible to all, in order to put the blood-soaked earth into containers and take these to the church.

P.179.

SS-Obergruppenführer Koppe:.....

P.180.

....For the railway outrage 150 Polish terrorists and for the two German officials - 50 were executed either on the spot or in the immediate vicinity. It must be remembered that the shooting of 200 people affects at least 3,000 people (the nearest relatives)...

P.182.

The resistance organizations and the partisans aimed at the restoration of former Poland.

P.184.

The centre of gravity lay in attack; in future, checks in streets and trains, searches of homes and mass arrests in dwellings and restaurants would

be carried out. It was also necessary to get round to making it possible to seal a city like Warsaw off entirely, in case of need. He had allotted his men the task of working out preparatory plans of attack and action for every town and also for the open countryside. During air raids, the greater part of the police and fire-fighting police will be taken out of the town, so as to enable them to go into action after the raid at full strength. He had also ordered that his chiefs and deputy chiefs should receive instruction in demolition work. Several hundred kilos of explosive materials had already been made into concentrated charges.

P.185.

The Governor General expressed his gratitude and recognition to SS-Oberführer Koppe for his effective work, and voiced his satisfaction at the fact that an expert with such high qualifications was at the head of the police organization in the Government General. He promised SS-Obergruppenführer Koppe the active co-operation of all official departments in the Government General and wished him God Speed and success in his work.

A linen-bound volume entitled "Diary 1943/I"

Working Session of the 2.2.1943.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

The subject for discussion is a draft order for compulsory registration for work.

P.78/80.

The Governor General is prepared if necessary to ask for several companies from the Wehrmacht for carrying out these measures, so that they could then seize those parts of the population which were not willing to work.

Unfortunately, the Police and Special Service were too weak to carry such a task. He therefore entrusted Secretary of State Dr. Bühler with the task of working out a suitable project.

Conference with Dr. Frank on the 3.2.1943.

P.98.

Secretary of State Krüger further expresses an opinion about the transfer of the population. He admits that, in view of the events in the Zamose district, further transfers could hardly be untertaken.

Conference of Governors with Dr. Frank on the 22.2.1943.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.116/117.

Secretary of State Bühler reports: In this connection he pointed in particular to the resettlement action in the Lublin district, i.e., in the

Zamose sub-district, which had clearly not been completed yet. In the whole territory this action had led to unrest which was still growing. It was evident that this measure resulted in great economic harm, especially in the sphere of food supplies. The Governor General: Apart from this, it was the Fuehrer's wish that German colonization should gradually begin in the Government General. It was, therefore, necessary to consider this problem not only from the point of view of its benefits and its harm, but from the point of view of its urgency... In reply to Amtschef Engler's pointing out that, as a result of the transfer of the population, a fall in agricultural production of about 100,000 tons was expected - the Governor General reminded them that, after all, when the Germans were able to conduct their economy there properly, they would perhaps also achieve even higher results.

A linen-bound volume with the title "Diary 1943/II".

Mess demonstration of the NSDAP in Warsaw on the 19.6.43.

P.565.

Dr. Frank: The Polish Republic or any really Polish state - however constituted - will never again arise.

A linen-bound volume with the title "Diary 1943/IV".

Reception of 30 Reich speakers in the Royal Hall at Krakow on the 2.8.43.

P.781/789.

Dr. Frank (speech): Things are quite clear where we are concerned. To anyone who asks what can become of the NSDAP, we can answer: The NSDAP will certainly outlive the Jews. Here we started off with $3\frac{1}{2}$ million Jews, of whom only a few labour companies are left; all the others have - let us say- emigrated.

A linen-bound volume with the title "Diary 1943/V."

Conversation with Secretary of State Dr. Bühler and Ministerialrat Dr. Weh in Krakow on the 2.10.43.

P.1012.

The subject of the conversation is the draft of a decree re the combatting of attacks on the German work of reconstruction in the General Government, submitted to the Governor General by Dr. Weh.

After a short explanation by Secretary of State Dr. Bühler and Dr. Weh, the Governor General withdraws his objections and signs the draft decree.

Krakow on the 19.10.43. Security session at which Dr. Frank and others were present.

P.1035.

Dr. Frank: By a decree which came into force on the 10th October, he gave the Security Police extraordinary plenary powers, eliminating all

limiting formal objections.

P.1036/1038.

SS-Oberfuehrer Bierkamp: On the other hand, the resistance movement had now moved its forces into Warsaw, and now intended to reply to terror by counter-terror. However, they had so far not yet dared do this, but pamphlets had already been found stating: "We counter terror by terror, the German oppressors will have to give in."

Conversation with Secretary of State Dr. Bühler, President Ohlenbusch, Press Chief Gassner, and Senior Provincial Administrative Counsellor Weirauch in Krakow on the 23.10.43.

P.1093.

The subject of the conversation is a letter sent to the Governor General by the Chairman of the Polish Main Committee, Count Ronokier, in which the latter expresses his regret at the recent shootings of Poles, and, in view of the painful excitement aroused among the Polish population, makes participation in the harvest festival dependent on certain guarantees being given in future against such police measures.

The Governor General instructs Senior Provincial Administrative Counsellor Weirauch to inform Count Ronikier that he had to decide by 1800 hours the same day whether he intended to participate in the next day's harvest festival with the members of the Polish Main Committee. If this declaration were not given within the time laid down, he would take the steps he considered suitable and would not even hesitate to dissolve the Polish Main Committee.

P.1094.

There followed a short discussion of the measures recently taken by SS-Oberfuehrer Bierkamp. Secretary of State Dr. Bühler considers it necessary to sentence in advance by a regular summary trial, those Poles who are to be shot. One must also in future avoid calling these Poles hostages, for the shooting of hostages cannot but be a deplorable business, and only gave foreign countries arguments against German conduct in the Government General.

Governors' Session on the 27.10.43 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.1165.

SS-Oberfuehrer Bierkamp: The Security Police had many people in its hands who had committed punishable acts since the 10th October on the basis of the decree of that date. These people were condemned to death and shot as an expiation for crimes. The population was informed of their names by means of posters, and was told that such and such people could expect pardon if no further murders of Germans took place. For one murdered German, 10 of these Poles were executed and the same thing was done with the Ukrainians.

Loose-leaf folder dated 1 January to 28 February 1944.

German Agricultural Leaders conference on 12.1.1944 in Zakopane.

P.13.

Dr. Frank: If one forcibly and senselessly drives hundreds and thousands of Polish peasants from their farms, then there is nothing to wonder at if they take to the forests as robbers.

P.15.

We Germans only constitute 1% of the total population in this country, including the Police and everything else, and we govern 99%.

P.22.

Once we have won the war, then, for all I care, mincemeat can be made of the Poles and Ukrainians and all the others who run around - come what may.

Dr. Frank to the Political Leaders of the District Garrison Command on 14.1.1944 in Krakow.

P.29.

You know my principle which runs: The Fuehrer principle and unity of administration. My authority in this area is the Fuehrer's authority.

Session of the Political leaders of the NSDAP in Krakow on the 15.1.44.

Dr. Frank: I have not been afraid to declare that, when a German is shot, up to a hundred Poles will be shot.

Dr. Frank to the Press representatives on 25.1.44 in Berlin.

P.4.

Do not ever forget that with the most favourable calculations, the proportion of persons of German race to those of foreign race in the Government General is as 1 to 99, that, in other words, out of a population of 16 millions in the whole territory, there are hardly 250,000 Germans.

P.5.

We perhaps have 100,000 Jews left in the Government General at the moment.

P.6.

If you now say: But we are always hearing of the extermination of the Polish intelligentsia, which is said to be so necessary, then I can only retort: Whoever speaks of the extermination of the intelligentsia, does not know that the intelligentsia is, thank God, independent of the final academic examination.

P.18.

We have also made mistakes, such as the mistake of believing that we could settle Germans in this area by force now.

Dr. Frank to the Garrison Commander on 30.1.44 in Lemberg.

P.13.

I confirm that the Polish problem in Europe has been settled for all time by victorious Germany taking over the direction of this territory.

Conversation between the Governor General and the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, Himmler in the presence of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Koppe on 12.2.1944 in Posen.

Immediately after the salutations, the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, Himmler, entered into conversation with me and SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Koppe. The Reichsfuehrer asked me right at the beginning how I was co-operating with the now Secretary of State for Security, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Koppe. I expressed my deep satisfaction at the fact that, between myself and SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Koppe as well as between Secretary of State Dr. Bühler and him, there existed extraordinarily good relations of friendly co-operation.

A speech by Dr. Frank on 17.2.1944 in Krakow.

It is a luxury to do anything which can be done better after the victory. The question as to how this land will be colonized in due course is clear. I am also clever enough to know that it will not be the Poles who will remain here.

You also know how hard our struggle with the Church is. It is filling its places of worship with increasing numbers, and knows how to hide its enmity cunningly and cleverly like a snake.

Last June it was 25 years since I got to know the Fuehrer, and I have now been with him for 25 years; during many and difficult hours we were bound to dach other. I belong to the circle of the few representatives of the earliest National Socialist development. I was present when the Party programme was formulated. I know the preparations for the first party meeting in the Mathaeser Brewery. I know the history of the movement right from the beginning. For me, looking back on the 25 years of this work is a retrospect of one of the most marvellous epochs of development of our people and today also of the history of the world. That the enemies whom we had in Germany have organized themselves internationally and have international support, we recognize from the fact that the carrying out of the Fuehrer's programme in the world historical sense leads to the same enemy front which we saw as victors over us in 1918: The Jews, the Jesuits and the Freemasons, these enemies of our are today present again in the world drama.

Loose-leaf File begun in February 1944.

Government Session on 19.4.1944 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.9.

President Struwe: The labour employment authorities have obtained the following foreign labour:

For the Government General:		For the Reich:
477,000	1940	300,000
734,000	1941	223,000
979,000	1942	398,000
840,000	1943	184,000

Loose-leaf file dated 1st March - 31st May 1944.

Working Session of NSDAP speakers in Krakow on the 4.3.44.

P.26.

Dr. Frank: If there is some compassionate soul here and there today who mourns the Jews with tears in his eyes and says: "Isn't what has been done to the Jews terrible," then we must ask this person whether he is still of the same opinion today. If today we had those 2 million Jews in this country fully active, and on the other side the few Germans we have, we would no longer be masters of the situation. The Jews are a race that must be exterminated; wherever we catch even one, he is finished.

A speech on the 18.3.44 in the Reichshof.

P.38.

Dr. Frank: If I had gone to the Fuehrer and told him: "My Fuehrer, I report that I have destroyed another 150,000 Poles", he would have said: "Fine, if it was necessary."

P.39.

Millions and millions of these foreign people are being sent to work. Here the Government General is marching, as always, at the head, for it has delivered almost 2 million workers to the Reich. Fundamentally the Poles, when they are well and decently treated, are the most reliable workers in the whole of Europe, and indeed, just for continual simple work.

Conversation with Dr. Senkowsky on 24.3.1944.

P.5.

Dr. Frank: The subsistence minimum of the Polish and Ukrainian officials and employees was inexcusably sad and they were not even in a position to buy those foods which were officially allotted to them.

Conversation with Archbishop Prince Sefricha on 5.4.1944 in Krakow.

P.6.

The life of the entire population was rather unprotected. If had happened that it had been left to lower administration offices to decide whether to shoot Poles or not.

The deportation of workers to the Reich had been carried out in a bad manner. Archbishop Prince Safricha referred then to the arrest and shooting of Polish priests. He stated that many of them were quite innocent. Twenty priests had already met their death in Auschwitz and a further twenty were still in gaol.

P.7.

The Governor General: He could quote the small figure of 29 dead and 20 arrested priests as a proof that, in spite of everything, they had succeeded in making it possible for the Poles to have a religious life.

Labour conference on 12.4.1944 in Krakow.

Present: Dr. Frank and others.

P.6.

In this connection President Gerteis spoke of the treatment of the Poles in the Reich. This testament, which was still worse than that meted out to any other foreign worker, had led to hardly any Poles reporting voluntarily any more for work in Germany. There were 21 points in which the Polish workers in the Reich were treated worse than other foreign workers.

Conference with Dr. Bühler.

On 17.4.1944 Secretary of State Dr. Bühler notified the Governor General that, according to reports which had reached him, the German troops in the territories of the Galician district, which had been temporarily occupied by the Russians, had run wild and had actually destroyed the administration installations. Probably this behaviour by the troops could be traced back to a wrong order. It would perhaps be necessary to give the troops suitable orders. The Governor General is not willing to interfere in matters ..... that an order had been given to the troops to leave the Russians nothing but schorched earth was indeed important. If one were compelled to evacuate territory, then one could make no distinction between the Government General and other territories.

Meeting of the NSDAP on 14.5.44 in Krakow.

P.14/15.

Dr. Frank: And should a Priest come and wish to give us the last rites of the Church, then we would say: Dear friend, skip your Jesus story. We have experienced the bearer of a faith direct.

Working conference of the NSDAP on 16.5.44 in Krakow.

P.7.

Dr. Frank: In the course of the coming decades, intensification of a German colonization will certainly take place. It is as clear as daylight that the Vistula country will be just as German as the Rhineland.

P.8.

One was compelled to be ambiguous: On the one hand, one had to keep 16 millions working, and on the other hand one had to say how nice it would be if one could do everything absolutely differently. The Party did not need to bother itself with these political necessities. It could say, very well, that is all necessary politically, but the programme is in the drawer.

Loose-leaf folder from 1st August to 14th December 1944 with the heading

"DIARY", 3.8.1944.

21.10hours. The Governor General has a telephone conversation with Col. General Guderian and again urgently requests help for the city of Warsaw Col. General Guderian thereupon tells him the following: The Governor General can rest assured that everything would be done that was humanly possible to help the city of Warsaw..... A verdict would then be executed against the city of Warsaw with all severity.

22.00 hours. Telephone conversation with Secretary of State Dr. Bühler. Col. General Guderian had told him (Dr. Frank), that the Fuehrer was firmly resolved to crush the revolt in Warsaw with all the means available....

The Luftwaffe could attack only when it was clear which parts of the city were in German hands and which in the hands of the insurgents.

22.15 hours. Telephone conversation with Governor Dr. Fischer. The Governor General informs Governor Fischer of the telephone conversation with Col. General Guderian.

5.8.44. The Governor General sends the following telegram to Reich Minister Dr. Lammers: The city of Warsaw is for the most part in flames. The burning down of houses is also the surest way of getting the insurgents out of bolt-holes. After this insurrection and its crushing, Warsaw will rightly suffer - or be subjected to - its deserved fate of being completely destroyed.

Extract from Hans Frank's Testimony.

Given in Nurnberg, Germany on the 8.10.1945 at 15.45 - 16.15 hours before Lieut.Col. Hinkel, I.G.D., O.U.S.C.C.

Also present: Bernard Reyman, interpreter and Pvt. Clair van Vleck, Court Reporter.

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 them myself to the Americans.

Q I show you a series of other documents in grey-green covers. Do these belong to your diary too?

A I won't hide anything. It is a historical document.

Q Do you identify these volumes, these grey-green volumes, as your diar

A Yes.

Q There are other red and grey bound volumes - 12 in all - in the box. Do you identify these as your diary?

A Yes, that's right. I handed them over personally.

Q Besides this, there are 19 volumes in the second box, also bound in red and grey. Do these too form part of your diary?

A Yes. I gave them to the Americans myself.

Q That makes a total of 31 volumes with the red and grey bindings, in addition to the 5 volumes 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.

Addenda

A book bound in linen with the title "Working Conference Speeches by the Governor General, 1940, Feb-Nov.

Interview given by the Governor-General to the "Voelkischer Beobachter" correspondent, Kleiss, on the 6th February 1940.

P.3.

Kleiss: It might also be interesting to elaborate the theme of the difference between the Protectorate and the Government-General.

The Governor General: I can tell you a concrete difference. In Prague, for instance, large red posters were put up announcing that 7 Czechs had been shot that day. Whereupon I said to myself: If I wanted to have poster put up for every 7 Poles who were shot, the forests of Poland would not suffice for producing the paper for such posters. Yes, we had to act harshly.

Police Conference on 30th May 1940.

Present: Dr. Frank; SS Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger and others.

P.5.

How often we have cause to wonder, when we see a blonde blue-eyed child, at the fact that it speaks Polish, and I then say to myself: If we were to bring this child up to be German, it would be a pretty German girl.

We therefore see an absolutely German racial core in this people and the development, fostering and advancement of this racial core will, over a long period, present the possibility of guiding t is area of the Government General into the German community.

I have discussed all this with the Fuehrer., and we are quite agreed that this district must successively be brought into the German community in this manner. At present it is of no interest within what space of time this is going to happen -- whether in 50 or 100 years. The decisive factors-- and this is the most important point and the reason for today's meeting -- that we should use every moment given to us to serve this aim, and to do useful work along these lines.

P.6/10.

The only thing I have to say to that is: I can carry out this Polish police only with you. You must excuse my frankness. If I had not the old National Socialist guard of fighters of the Police and SS in this country with whom would we then carry out this policy? I could not do that with the help of the Armed Forces -- in fact with nobody at all; those are such serious matters, and we as National Socialists are confronting such a tremendously difficult and responsible task, that we can only talk about these things at all within the narrowest circle. If we thus want to attain the goal of the complete domination of the Polish people within this framework in the face of all these difficulties, we have to utilize time.

On the 10th May the offensive in the West began, i.e. on that day the

world's main interest in the events here in our place ceased. All that was caused in the world by the atrocity-propaganda and the lying reports about the activities of the National Socialist rulers in this area -- well, it would have been a matter of complete indifference to me whether the Americans or French or Jews, or perhaps the Pope too, had got excited about it -- but for me and for every one of you it was terrible during these months always to have to hear from the Propaganda Ministry, the Foreign Office, the Ministry of the Interior and even from the Armed Forces, that it was a murderous regime, that we had to stop these atrocities etc. It was naturally clear here that we had to state that we would no longer do it. And just as clear was the fact that, until now, while the searchlight of the world was directed on us, we could not do such things on a big scale. But as from the 10th May, this atrocity propaganda in the world is a matter of complete indifference to us. We must now use the moment which is at our disposal. When, every minute and second, thousands of people of the best German blood now have to be sacrificed in the West, then it is our duty as National Socialists to remember that the Polish nation should not rise at the cost of these German sacrifices. So it was the right moment when, in the presence of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger, together with Comrade Streckenbach, I discussed this extraordinary appeasement programme, an appeasement programme which had as its contents to finish off now in quick time the mass of those insurgent resistance politicians and other political suspects whom we had in our hands, and at the same time to clear away the heirs of former Polish gangsters alone. I admit quite frankly that this will cost some thousands of Poles their lives, particularly ones from among the Polish intelligentsia. But for all of us National Socialists this time brings with it the obligation to see to it that no resistance arises again out of the Polish people. I know what responsibility we are thus assuming. But it is obvious that we can do this -- and that because of the very necessity of taking over the protection of the Reich's flank in the East . . . . . .

But furthermore: SS Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger and I have decided that the pacification action is to be speeded up. I pray you, gentlemen, to help us with all your energy in the execution of this task. What I can do to facilitate its execution will be done. I appeal to you, as champions of National Socialism, and I suppose I need say no more. We shall carry this measure through. And, as I tell you in confidence, we shall do this in execution of an order given me by the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer said to me: The question of handling and guaranteeing German policy in the Government-General is an entirely personal matter for the responsible men in the Government-General He expressed himself thus: What we have now identified in the way of a class of leaders in Poland must be liquidated: those who grow up again later must again be removed. We therefore need the German Reich, in order not to burden the Reich organization of the German police with this. We do not need to deport these elements to the concentration camps in the Reich first, because we should only have bothers and unnecessary correspondence with their families then; instead we shall liquidate things in the country itself. And we shall do so in the simplest manner. Gentlemen, we are no murderers. It is a terrible task for the policeman and SS man who is officially, or as a result of his duties, bound to carry out the execution on the basis of this measure. We can easily sign hundreds of death sentences, but it means a terrible burden to pass on this task to German men, decent German soldiers and comrades. I am therefore very grateful to party member Siebert for issuing the decree in which he makes it a duty of the police to pay certain regard to the physical position of the men carrying out the execution. I should like to ask you to respect this decree if it is at all possible, under all circumstances But not only that; every Police- and SS-chief, who has the hard duty of carrying out these sentences, must also be fully conscious of the fact that he acts here in execution of a verdict of the German Nation . Therefore the procedure of a summary police court will be maintained even for these cases of "Ab-Action", as I agreed with comrade Streckenbach, so that the impression of an arbitrary action or a similar impression should by no means arise. I believe that it will be possible to finish this homogeneous action by the 15th June, at any rate everything must be done to make it possible. The Reprieves Commission which is attached to me, has nothing to do with these things. The AB-Action is carried out exclusively by the higher SS- and Police Chief Krueger, and his organs. This is the one purely internal action of appeasement which is necessary and which lies outside the normal procedure.

Brigade Leader Streckenbach then goes on to report about the present state of the Ab-Action and points out, to begin with, that the Security police has accomplished the tasks given them, between autumn of last year and March, and has carried out the actions which arose from the general work of the police.

About 2,000 men and several hundred women were in the hands of the Security Police at the beginning of the extraordinary appeasement action; they had been taken into custody as functionaries of some repute of the Polish resistance movement. In fact they represented the intellectual class of leaders of the Polish resistance movement. This class of leaders was, of course, not limited to the 2,000 persons. In the documents and files of the SD there were the names of approximately another 2,000 persons, who were to be reckoned in this class. These were persons who, because of their activities and behaviour, came without exception under the decree on summary procedure which was valid for the Government -General. The summary sentencing of these people began simultaneously with the order for the extraordinary appeasement action. The summary sentencing of the 2,000 prisoners was approaching its end, and there were only a few still to be

sentenced.

After this summary court procedure had been carried out, a series of arrests had now already begun, which should also bring into the hands of the Security Police a number of people for summary sentencing who were known to the SD, but had not yet been arrested. The result of these arrests has not yet been ascertained. He reckoned with a 75 percent result. Altogether, the action would therefore include a circle of about 3,500 persons, who were actually the politically most dangerous section of the resistance movement in the Government General.

Dr. Frank: If a judicial authority were crazy enough to submit the proceedings of any police department in connection with a big political action to a judicial examination in the field of criminal law and perhaps to accuse this police department or another department of infringement of official duties etc., one could see, arising naturally from this ungenuine competition between administration and police itself, a serious breach of common interests.

As far as concentration camps are concerned, we are clear about the fact that we do not wish to set up concentration camps, in the real sense of the words, here in the Government General. Whoever is suspect in our part of the world is to be liquidated immediately. What prisoners from the Government General there are in the concentration camps in the Reich must be put at our disposal for the AB-Action or dealt with there. We cannot burden the Reich concentration camps with our affairs. The bother we had with the Krakow professors was awful. If we had done the thing here, it would have taken a different course. I should therefore like to request you urgently not to depart any more people to the concentration camps in the Reich, but to carry out the liquidation here, or to impose a regular sentence. Anything else is a burdening of the Reich and continually leads to difficulties. We have here an entirely different form of treatment, and this form must be maintained. I expressly point out that nothing will be altered in this treatment by an eventual peace. This would only mean that, as a world power, we would then carry through our general political actions even more intensively than to date; it would mean that we would have to colonize on an even grander scale, but it would make no change in the principle.

A volume bound in linen with the title "Diary 1940/II
Krakow, 21.4.1940.

P.333/4.

Discussion with Secretary of State Dr. Buehler, SS Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger and Dr. Frauendorfer in the presence of Reich Minister Dr. Seyss-Inquart. Subject of discussion is the deportation of workers, especially agricultural workers, to the Reich. The Governor-General states that, as all methods in the way of appeals, etc. have been unsuccessful, one must come to the conclusion now that the Poles evaded this duty to work, either out of malice, or with the intention of doing Germany indirect harm by not placing themselves at its disposal. He therefore asked Dr. Frauendorfer whether there were any more measures left which had not yet been taken in order to win the Poles over voluntarily. Reichshauptamtsleiter (head of a Reich head office) Dr. Frauendorfer answered this question in the negative.

The Governor General stated in conclusion that the path had now been indicated.

Where the Labour Department could not achieve any more, the police would have to step in.

[illegible]

Krakow, 7.5.1940.

P.398.

Governor Dr. Fischer now reports on the visit of the Reichsfuehrer SS to Warsaw. The Reichsfuehrer SS had ordered that 20,000 Poles should be taken to concentration camps. The Governor-General, while not wishing to deny the need for such measures, thinks that an orderly state of affairs will be impossible in the area of the Government-General in the long run in view of all such difficulties.

Krakow, 8.5.1940.

P.414.

The Governor General signs the order about the creation of an association of Party members in the Government-General. The Governor General takes over, in agreement with the Fuehrer's deputy, the entire direction of Party work in the Government-General.

Krakow, 9.5.1940.

P.421.

Envoy Dr. v. Wuehlisch points out further that complaints were being raised by Polish circles that young people were being seized by the police on leaving cinemas and were being taken to the Reich for agricultural service, without the parents being notified. The Governor General will have this matter examined, but points out with all emphasis that he was now forced to take stronger measures, after having allowed clemency to reign long enough. If all the methods that had been tried so far were of no effect, it was necessary to resort to force. He was also relying on the Foreign Office not to leave him in the lurch in any embarrassing situations that might arise.

Krakow, 9.5.1940.

P.425.

Stadthauptmann (Town Commandant) Dr. Schmid reports further that considerable nervousness prevailed in the town, as it was reported that young people had been forcibly seized in the streets and deported to Germany.

The Governor General does not wish to credit these rumours without further investigation, but points out on the other hand that it was now necessary to take more energetic action in the matter of the deportation of workers to Germany, in view of the situation in the Reich.

Krakow, 16.5.1940.

P.456 a, b, c.

Discussion on extraordinary measures to safeguard peace and order in the Government General.

The Governor General convened a meeting for the 16.5.1940, during which extraordinary measures to safeguard peace and order in the Government General were discussed. The following participated in the meeting:

The Governor General,
Reich Minister Dr. Seyss-Inquart,
Secretary of State Dr. Buehler,
SS-Brigadier Streckenbach,
Colonel Mueller.

The Governor General stated:

The general war situation forced us to review the internal security situation in the Government General very earnestly.

One could deduct from ample indications and acts that a resistance movement of the Poles, organized on a large scale, existed in the country and that we were standing on the very brink of considerable and violent events. Thousands of Poles were already enrolled and armed in secret societies and were being incited in the most rebellious manner to commit every kind of outrage.

Thereupon the Governor General decreed:

With immediate effect, the task of carrying out an extraordinary pacification programme is given to the chief of the Security Police, to commence immediately.

The more important details of the actions were then discussed, and SS-Brigadier Streckenbach was formally given the necessary authority by the Governor General. The Governor General ordered a detailed report to be made on the 30th May 1940. In other respects, the period of the action has, for the time being, been set to be until the 15th June 1940.

A book, bound in linen, with the title "Diary 1943/V.

Krakow, 23.10.1943.

The Governor-General gives a lecture in the Administrative Academy on the Fuehrer principle in Administration.

P.1070/72.

As a country adjoining the Greater German Reich, the Government General is -- in the eyes of national and international law -- part of the Greater German sphere of power in Europe. Sovereignty over this area is vested in the Fuehrer of the Greater German Reich and is exercised in his name by the Governor General, who combines in himself, in the form of a deputy, all the Fuehrer's rights.

P.1080/81.

To lead means to bear responsibility -- nothing more.....

To bear responsibility means: deciding about directive methods, the allotment of tasks with regard to time and subject, bearing the weight of carrying out the tasks and of their success. The concept of responsibility contains these six items. The Fuehrer principle in administration means accordingly to rule responsibly.

A linen bound Volume entitled "Diary 1943/VI".

Krakow, 18.11.1943, conversation with Himmler and Koppe.

P.1232/36.

Dr. Frank: In agreement with the Reichsfuehrer SS, you, party comrade Koppe, will now take over the leadership of the security organization in the Government General, as successor to Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger.

Loose-leaf file dated 1st January to 28th February 1944.

Krakow, 8.2.1944.

Dr. Schumberg then brought up the question of a possible amnesty for the Poles who had been taken to the concentration camp of Auschwitz and kept there for months -- in some cases for trivial offences or transgressions. The Governor General will consider an amnesty, perhaps for the 1st May of this year.

One must nevertheless not lose sight of the fact that the German leadership of the Government General must not show any kind of weakness now.

I,Leslie Alexander Hill, Major, British Army hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the Above is a true and correct translation of Document 2233-PS (Exhibit USSR 223).

Name L.A.Hill

Rnak and Serialnumber

Major, D.A.A.G. 217840

Frank Defense

NEW

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS XIV
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FRANK'S DIARY 1941/I, p. 125

Monday, 17 March 1941

The Fuehrer received the Governor General in his apartment in the Reich Chancellery and had a confidential conference with him lasting one and a half hours. In respect to the Government General, it may be summarized that the Fuehrer approved all measures of the Governor General including all decrees, especially also of the entire organization of the country and valued highly the activities of the Governor General.

p.126

Tuesday, 18 March 1941

In the morning, the General Governor had had a thorough discussion with the Reichsfuehrer-SS, Himmler, in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Buehler and the higher SS and Police Chief, SS-Lt. General Krueger, on the position of the police in the Government General. A wholly satisfactory settlement was reached for all parties concerned.

In the afternoon the Governor General had a conference with Field-marshal General Keitel in the Reich Chancellery, during which, on the order of the Fuehrer, military questions especially those pertaining to the Government General were mainly discussed. On the order of the Fuehrer a liaison officer should maintain immediate personal contact between the Fuehrer's headquarters and the Governor General, as far as it is compatible with service regulations. The question of deferment from military service on account of indispensability of service within the Government General was also settled satisfactorily for all parties concerned.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 April 1946

I, T.W. SCHONFELD, AEF Permit 51029, certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that this is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

T. W. SCHONFELD
AEF Permit 51029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Frank's Defense

HANS FRANK'S DIARY 1943/VI, Cracow
18 November 43

(p. 1232)

12:40

Trip to the airfield of the Governor General in order to meet the Reichsfuehrer-SS and Reichsminister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler.

15:00

Conference of the Governor General with the Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler. The state secretaries Dr. Buehler and Dr. Boepple, the governors Dr. Fischer, Kundt, Dr. Weschfer, Main Department Chief (Hauptabteilungs-president) Manmann, Maj. General Gruenwald and SS-Brig. General also took part in the conferences.

16:45

The Governor General goes to a session with the Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler in the government building.

There, the induction of the new governor of the district Cracow, Dr. von Burgsdorff, and the new Chief of the Main Department of Inner Administration, Dr. von Craushaar, takes place, as well as the dismissal of SS-Lt. General Krueger and the introduction of his successor, SS-Lt. General Koppe.

(In the presence of leading members of the government and numerous SS and police chiefs, the Governor General delivers the following speech:)

(p. 1233)

("Reichsfuehrer-SS, Reich Minister, dear Party Member Himmler, Gentlemen:

"It is now more than four years since the Fuehrer in his special train charged me with the task of organizing the conquered Polish territories into a territory under German administration and hegemony. During these four years, we derived a great deal of happiness from this task. We were allowed to prove ourselves as German men and have thus fulfilled our share in the war effort of the German people in the Reich, for which our work offers visible proof. In these four years, with the aid of a few German men and with the cooperation of German women, we have attempted to make this territory useful for the service of Germany, a territory destroyed by a mismanagement lasting 20 years and by a short but intensive war. During these years we have gained, without doubt, most valuable experiences about the management of foreign areas within the greater German world empire.

"I believe I am in a position to tell you, party member Himmler, that the German officials and employees are conscious of the fact that they have to perform their duty here as true German civil servants in the service of the Fuehrer and of the Reich. It would be utterly impossible to relate here the extent of difficulties encountered during this performance; actually, there were nothing but difficulties. However, these have to be borne equally by all Germans nd matter in what place, whether in the Reich (p. 1234) or in the occupied territories. These difficulties are no special feature of the General Government. In this respect, our ambition lies in the fact that we have proven ourselves to be wholly efficient within the frame of the total effort in the occupied territories.

"That you are present here today, dear Party Member Himmler, gives me, as chief of this satellite country (Nebenland), special pleasure. Not in last place, it was the police and security force, imbued by you with the National Socialist spirit and with the best German military tradition, which during these four years by their selfless efforts had achieved that the authority of the Fuehrer and of the Reich have asserted themselves in this area. Over 1000 members of the German regular and security police have lost their lives in the performance of their routine duties, and this does not include the extraordinarily larger special actions of the police. Beside these, the nearly 500 dead of the general administration of all sections and agencies deserve to be especially mentioned.

"We are assembled in a serious moment at a serious place for a serious task. Dear Party Member Himmler, take from here the impression with you that we shall perform our duty also in the future, true and obedient to the orders of the Fuehrer.

"At this moment, I have the duty to take leave from a dear comrade. As a former soldier, I can understand that you, Party Member Krueger, who during the World War already proved yourself to be an excellent soldier, after having established the security of this area for four years, and having organized the regular and security forces, have the desire to (p. 1235) take up arms again for the Fuehrer. I let you go with reluctance. From the first hour, from the very first moment, when I assembled the first men in the office of the Ministry in Berlin, you have already borne your full share of responsibility for the benefit and credit of the German leadership in this area. Again, I would like to express my very special thanks and appreciation here, which I had expressed already on a previous occasion. There is no need to stress the achievements of the police in particular; their achievements form one of the proudest chapters in the history of the German police. It adds to your glorious record that you, my dear General Krueger, have proven yourself especially efficient in fighting the so-called Kolbak gang, which suddenly swooped down like lightning from a blue sky on the districts of Galicia, which we believed had been almost appeased. For that, I would like especially to thank you and express this special appreciation on behalf of all Germans and all members of the administration. That you are leaving us now fills me as an old National Socialist and party member, with sadness; also for the reason that the number of the old, so very old, fighters of the Fuehrer which were present from the first hours of the fight is diminishing and because it constitutes a special loss for me to be deprived of one of the collaborators belonging to that group. General Krueger, our best wishes accompany you for your future military career. Consider yourself a permanent citizen of this General Government which you yourself have jointly created with us.

(p. 1236, line 20 on)

"With the consent of the Reichsfuehrer-SS, you, Party Member Koppe, will take over the leadership of the security system as successor to SS-Lt. General Krueger. In a formal sense, the Fuehrer order relating to the establishing of a state secretariat for security in the General Government is authoritative for security in the General Government. This order is, shall we say, the basic rule according to which you have to serve. Your position is one of the most important in the General Government. It is the backbone of the authority of the State and, therefore, it is of importance that in this position you are also one of the most important liaison men between the (p. 1237) Reichsfuehrer-SS and myself. With your office, the Fuehrer created a well-balanced position which makes it easy for you to fulfill all your functions. I reckon with true cooperation based on your efficiency. We welcome you heartily as a new comrade and collaborator in the German leadership of this area.

(p. 1238, line 2 on)

"The position of the General Government within the frame of the Greater German Reich during 1940 has progressively developed from the original status of the so-called Occupied Polish Territory into an inseparable constituent of the greater German field of power. The administration here is guided by three principles: the unity of administration, the application of the Fuehrer Principle within the administration, and the predominance of absolute objectivity before all other aspects. The unity of administration is based upon the following: the Governor General with the government, the governor with the district office, and the Kreishauptmann (chief of the Kreis) with his office. The Fuehrer Principle in the administration is applied by the fact that, in view also of the lack in manpower, the utmost was tried to incorporate all administrative authorities; also, those outside the actual so-called inner administration into the central office of this administrative apparatus. The objectivity in this area is of the utmost necessity. If we would not work here with this brutal objectivity, putting aside everything personal, everything connected with our prestige, thus everything which is not exclusively and unconditionally useful to the immediate task of serving the Fuehrer, the Reich and the war, we could never have achieved what was created here. It is hard but also beautiful work.

"A handfull of Germans have to govern 16 million foreign nationals; not only govern, but keep them working; not only keep them working, but keep them in spirit; and (p. 1239) not only keep them in spirit but incorporate them into the future Europe which will arise under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and his Reich. This gradual organization designed to enroll the strength of these nations for our service has been successful. Hundreds of thousands of these foreign nationalities led by us in this area have fitted themselves into the requirements of labor. I only mention the 150,000 Poles in the service of the Eastern railway compared to the scarcely 7,000 Germans there. This is just a figure! This whole territory could never be kept in operation if these foreign nationalities were not led in an authoritative but also just manner. The task of the Reich comes before all other tasks.

"But, Reichsfuehrer-SS, what is all that we are doing compared to the great tasks and problems of the Fuehrer? One feels humble and small if one thinks about the efforts of an Adolf Hitler in comparison to us. For you, Party Member Himmler, it also constitutes a large sense of duty if you think of the multitude of tasks and full powers the Fuehrer has transfered to you in this most fateful hour of our Reich. If there is somebody who can understand what efficiency this extent of responsibility requires from you personally and what worries it brings you, then it is I, who knew you since the beginning of the Movement as one of the finest collaborators on the Fuehrer's task. On behalf of all Germans of this area, without regard to their person and without consideration of the uniform they are wearing or the office they are holding, I would like to extend to you our warmest wishes on your path, that you may remain healthy and strong. Lastly, also, victory which we hope for the Fuehrer and the Reich depends upon your activities and the accomplishment of your tasks."

Afterwards, Reichsfuehrer-SS and Reichsminister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler makes a speech in which he deals with the problems of the SS and Police, the administration in the Reich, as well as the conditions and tasks of the General Government. (*)

(p. 1241)

Speech of the Reichsfuehrer-SS and Reich Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler on 18 November 1943 in the government building.

"Governor General, dear Party Member Frank;

It is now more than 20 years since we marched together in Munich in 1923, we

(*) viz. p. 1241.

who can count ourselves proudly among the first who already believed and who have gone over from belief into action. I am especially happy that shortly after this 20th anniversary and after four years of General Government I may visit you, my closest collaborator, as a guest of this place. The formal occasion for my visit is the dismissal of one of my, and also one of your closest collaborators and the introduction of some new collaborators. This formal occasion is highly welcome to both of us, as together we may talk for once to our common collaborators in the administration as well as in the SS and Police of this area.

"I may also add on my behalf a few words to those words of dismissal which you, dear Party Member Frank, addressed to our comrade SS-Lt. General Krueger and Dr. Losacker in such a heartily humane and just manner.

"My dear Party Member Krueger:

We have known each other a long time. Many years of the fight tie both of us together. A little more than four years ago, when the Government General was created and the Fuehrer entrusted Party Member Frank, also one of his oldest combatants and collaborators during the most difficult situations of the fighting period, with this Government General, I marked you, dear Party Member Krueger, to become Higher SS- and Police Chief in the Government General. During four years you have fulfilled that task with a full sense of duty, with untiring fidelity, diligence, toughness, and you have tried to master and have mastered the difficulties existing in this area for everybody as far as the means permitted it.

"I would like to pronounce here something quite clearly. At those places where we could not master a difficulty, this was due to the lack of forces; the forces available to the Reichsfuehrer-SS were just needed much more urgently at much more difficult places. I was often sorry I could not help any more.

"But in spite of these insufficient means, we succeeded largely in these four years to master the difficulties. We succeeded also during this summer in breaking up the Kolbak gang, as we call it - actually it was a red brigade - and destroyed it in a tough fight.

"New tasks are now assigned to you: a few months ago the Fuehrer ordered the SS to mobilize new divisions. I need commanders for those - old soldiers - and you are proposed for one of them.

(p. 1241/9, line 19-22)

"The Governor General as trustee of the Fuehrer embodying the authority of the Reich has to administer this people, keep it in order and draw from it superhuman (unerhoerte) efforts in armament, food and labor.

(p. 1241/11, line 11-30)

"I know that you, gentlemen, cooperate smoothly without friction in this area at every port and on every level; on the level of the Kreiss Chief (Kreishauptmann) and the corresponding police chief, on the level of the district chief and the corresponding SS- and Police Chief, on the level of the government of the Government General and the Higher SS- and Police Chief; and for once I would like to apply the slogan which I rarely use - "In a brotherly spirit for Germany and the Reich." The Governor General and his government are the representatives of the power and authority of the Reich in this area.

"One thing must be clear to us: if we are of a different opinion about anything, we discuss the matter with each other; but an outsider or even somebody outside the German nation - a foreigner - should never even suspect that we are not of the same opinion. I am firmly convinced that our faith

in this province (Nebenland) of the Greater German Reich, consisting of the domination of 16 million foreign nationals by a very thin layer of Germans, will come off in such a harmonious manner as desired by the Fuehrer."

(p. 1242)

9:30

Trip of the Governor General, the Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler, and several leading men of the government of the Government General to Warthenberg.

The Governor General there turned over to the Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler the newly established SS-recreation home with the following words:

"Dear Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler:

I regard this moment as one of the worthiest in the history of the Government General. It is with great pleasure that I am able personally to turn over this building to you, erected out of funds supplied by the government of the Government General. I am sincerely moved by gratefulness for your great deed in conceiving the Waffen-SS and thus presenting the Fuehrer and our National Socialist Labor Party with such a magnificent share in the war events. By so brilliantly crowning the Waffen-SS, you made the storm banners of the old party also part of the war history. Dispose of the house yourself. I had the idea - if it is not too immodest to utter it - that you should use this house for the purpose of giving recreation to those members of the Waffen-SS and the police who have especially distinguished themselves during most difficult operations. This house should also express that the Government General also is proud to be a home of their great ideas and deeds."

The Governor General then presented the Reichsfuehrer-SS with the deed of gift.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

4 April 1946

I, T.W. SCHONFELD, AEF Permit 51029, certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that this is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

T. W. SCHONFELD
AEF Permit 51029