

to transfer the Polish art treasures to the Reich - this probably would have finally been decided in connection with the outcome of the war, and with the plans of German colonization of the Government General which was envisaged by the defendant. (see paragraph on Germanization). The issue is whether, by the acts of seizure, the defendant, in furtherance of the Nazi conspiracy, withdrew the art treasures from the Polish people, and placed them at the will of the German administration. In this connection, it must be restated that the administration of the Government General was exclusively in German hands. (see Part Two of this Chapter, paragraph on Enslavement, (3) - (8).

(21) The following was stated by the presenting counsel for the Prosecution:

- (a) "It is interesting to know with what pains the defendant Frank attempted to conceal his real purpose in seizing these works of art. The cover of the catalogue itself states that the objects listed were secured and safe-guarded. Strangely enough, it was found necessary to safeguard some of the objects by transporting them to Berlin and depositing them in the depot of the Special Deputy or in the safe of the Deutsche Bank, as is indicated on page 80 of Document 1709-PS, U.S. Exhibit 378. The items referred to as having been transported to Berlin are listed in the catalogue of objects safeguarded as being numbers 4, 17, 27, 35 and so on.

Tr. P. 1670 (18 December 1945)

- (b) Thirty-one extremely valuable and world-renowned sketches of Albrecht Dürer, taken from the collection of Lubomierski in Lemberg, were likewise safeguarded. At page 68 of this report, Dr. Muehlmann states that he personally handed these sketches to Goering, who took them to the Fuehrer at his headquarters."

Ibid.

(22) Under cross-examination, the defendant admitted that he knew about the seizure of the Dürer drawings by Muehlmann, and also that by order of Goering they were taken to Hitler or Goering himself.

Tr. P. 8133-8134 (18 April 1946)

(23) The defendant also admitted that the Wit Stesz Altar was removed from St. Mary's Church in Cracow, and taken to the

Reich on the personal order of Hitler.

Tr. P. 8101 (18 April 1946)

(24) As stated by the presenting counsel for the Prosecution

"Numerous objects of art, paintings, tapestries, plates, dishes, as well as other dinnerware, were also safeguarded by Frank, who had the Special Deputy deliver these objects to an architect for the purpose of furnishing the castle at Cracow and the Schloss Kressendorf, which were the residences of the Governor General. It was apparently Frank's belief that these items would be safer in his possession, used to grace his table and dazzle his guests, than they would be in the possession of the rightful owners."

1709-PS (USA-378)

Tr. P. 1670 (18 December 1945)

(25) The evacuation of the seized art treasures on the flight from Cracow and the larceny committed by the defendant are also proof in the same direction.

By the seizure of the Polish art treasures, the conspirators withdrew them from their rightful owners, and took uncontrollable possession of the public and private property of the Polish people.

(26) On the stand, the defendant disclaimed the responsibility of his administration for the plundering of art treasures "up to the time when the lowest level of the administration was installed." He stated that his responsibility began about the first of January 1940. He admitted that there was "an uncontrollable measure of removal, and an uncontrollable extent under which art treasures were removed either as booty of war, or under some other pretext."

Tr. P. 8100 (18 April 1946)

He failed to prove that he made bone fide attempts to recover the plunder.

(27) As shown in Part One, VII (2), of this Chapter, the defendant realized that he was responsible for everything which was going on in the Government General, from 11 October 1939.

(28) It is respectfully submitted that, acting in concert with his fellow-conspirators, in furtherance of the Nazi conspiracy or common plan, the defendant plundered art treasures in the Government General and is guilty as charged.

XIII. SPOILIATION AND PLUNDER

(1) The plundering and the unlawful exploitation of the Government General played a large part in the plans of the German War economy. (Cf. under (15) below).

The following is in evidence concerning the respective activities of the defendant:

A. The Testimony of the Defendant to the Charge

(2) In his testimony, the defendant denied the charge of plunder. He started out by saying that at the time when he took office, the Government General was a country ravaged by war, and that its arbitrary boundaries destroyed its economic cohesion. He continued as follows:

"I began the financial economy with twenty millions of zloti which I received from the Reich as advance. If I had to start an economy which had been destroyed by the war as that was, and if I think in the year 1944 on the first of January the savings accounts of the native population amounted to eleven and a half billions of zloti and that we had succeeded until then to improve the nutrition of the population to a certain extent and if furthermore, I may point out that during that period, as to all reconstructed factories and industrial centers which had taken place and in which the Reich offices had taken great interest -- especially Reich Marshal Goering and Minister Speer -- have acquired great merit in that connection in aiding the reconstruction of the industry of the country, and that in that industry more than two million fully paid and employed workers were working; that the result of the harvest had come to 1.6 billion tons; that the yearly budget of twenty million zloti in the year 1939 had increased to 1.7 billion zloti; then these are only sketchy points which I may offer to try to describe the general development."

Tr. P. 81c4 81c5 (18 April 1946)

B. Period of Spoliation

(3) This testimony is contradicted by the record. The policy of plunder was formulated by the defendant prior to his appointment as Governor General. He outlined this policy early in October 1939 in his capacity as Chief of Civil Administration under the Commanding General. At that time, he had a conversation with the liaison officer of the Wehrmacht who interviewed him about the future administration of the occupied Polish territories. It is worthy of note that the defendant, who was then subordinated to the Commanding

General, spoke with authority and independence on matters of future policy. The summary of the defendant's words, as recorded by the liaison officer of the Wehrmacht, follows:

"In the first interview which the chief of the Central Division and the liaison officer between the Armament Department Upper East and the Chief Administrative Officer (subsequently called Governor General) had with Minister Frank on October 3, 1939 in Posen, Frank explained the directive, and the economic and political responsibilities which had been conferred upon him by the Fuehrer and according to which he intended to administer Poland. According to these directives, Poland can only be administered by utilizing the country through means of ruthless exploitation, deportation of all supplies, raw materials, machines, factory installations, etc., which are important for the German war economy, availability of all workers for work within Germany, reduction of the entire Polish economy to absolute minimum necessary for bare existence of the population, closing of all educational institutions, especially technical schools and colleges in order to prevent the growth of the new Polish intelligentsia. 'Poland', defendant Frank stated, (and this is a quotation), 'Poland shall be treated as a colony; the Poles shall be slaves of the Greater German World Empire' ".....

"By destroying Polish industry, its subsequent reconstruction after the war would become more difficult, if not impossible, so that Poland would be reduced to its proper position as an agrarian country which would have to depend upon Germany for importation of industrial products."

EC-344-16/17 (USA-297) (3 October 1939)
Tr. P. 1513-1514, (14 December 1945)
2466-2467, (10 January 1946)

(4) When the defendant was asked about this statement by the Defense counsel, he testified:

"I am sure that these utterances were not made in that form."

Upon further questioning, he replied that he had no recollection of having met the mentioned liaison officer.

Tr. P. 8109-8110 (18 April 1946)

(5) In spite of this denial, the evidence before the Tribunal proves that both in substance and in wording the report of the representative of the Wehrmacht was correct. This is evidenced by the following directive of the defendant:

"Principally, it can be said regarding the administration of the General Government: This territory in its entirety is booty of the German Reich, and it thus cannot be permitted that this territory shall be exploited in its individual parts, but that the territory in its entirety shall be economically used and its entire economic worth redound to the benefit of the German people."

2233-PS-K (USA 173) (2 December 1939)
Tr. P. 2478 (10 January 1946)

(6) This is also shown by the following statement:

"On the 15th of September 1939, I was entrusted with the administration of the occupied Eastern territories, and received a special order to devastate this district pitilessly as a combat zone and a prize of war, and to reduce its economic, social, and political structure to a heap of ruins."

2233-PS (USSR 223) page 4 (Engl) (19 January 1940)
Tr. p. 4772 (21 February 1946)

(7) These statements are in accord with the directive issued and signed by defendant Goering on 19 October 1939 which in part reads as follows:

"In the meeting of October 13th, I have given detailed instructions for the economical administration of the occupied territories. I will repeat them here in short:

1. The task for the economic treatment of the various administrative regions is different depending on whether a country is involved which will be incorporated politically into the German Reich or whether we deal with the Government General, which, in all probability, will not be made a part of Germany.

In the first mentioned territories the reconstruction and expansion of the economy, the safeguarding of all their production facilities and supplies must be aimed at, as well as a complete incorporation into the Greater German economic system at the earliest possible time. On the other hand, there must be removed from the territories of the Government General all raw materials, scrap materials, machines, etc., which are of use for the German war economy. Enterprises which are not absolutely necessary for the meager maintenance of the naked existence of the population must be transferred to Germany, unless such transfer would require an unreasonably long period of time and would make it more practical to exploit these enterprises by giving them German orders to be executed at their present location."

EC-410 (USA-298)

Tr. p. 1514-1515 (14 December 1945)

(8) That the defendant did not intend to build up any industry in the Government General is evidenced by the letter of the defendant Hess of 20 November 1939:

"I hear from Party members who came from the Government General that various agencies, as, for instance, the Military Economic Staff, the Reich Ministry for Labor, etc., intend to reconstruct certain industrial enterprises in Warsaw. However, in accordance with a decision by Minister Dr. Frank, as approved by the Fuehrer, Warsaw shall not be rebuilt nor is it the intention of the Fuehrer to rebuild or reconstruct any industry in the Government General."

EC-411 (USA-299)

Tr. P. 1515 (14 December 1945)

The evidence just quoted shows the defendant in complete accord with his fellow conspirators; pursuant to a common plan, he carried out the destruction of Polish industry and the plunder of raw materials.

(9) At an early date the defendant created the legal basis for the confiscation of private property. The respective enactment was presented to the Tribunal by the Counsel for the Prosecution in these words:

"In the Government General, defendant Frank promulgated a decree on 24 January 1940 authorizing sequestration 'in connection with the performance of tasks serving the public interests' and liquidation of 'anti-social or financially unremunerative concerns'".

254c-PS

Tr. P. 1537 (14 December 1945)

The general wording of this decree suggests that it was an instrument designed to make available confiscations of private property at will.

(10) This is corroborated by witness Buehler:

"Without being stopped by the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan, he created rules referring to confiscations in the Government General, and he created a special Trustee Department for the Government General. That Trustee Department was headed by an experienced higher civil servant from the Ministry of Economy."

Tr. P. 8171 (23 April 1946)

(11) In connection with the Polish State property, the witness Buehler testified:

Q. (By Defense Counsel Seidl): "What happened to the industrial property which was in the Government General and which had been the property of the Polish State before?"

A. (Buehler): "Industrial property, as far as it was included in the armament program, was taken over by the military sector, that is to say, the Inspector for Armament, which was first of all subordinated to the OKW and, later on, Minister Speer."

"As far as industrial works outside the armament Sector had belonged to the Polish State, they were coordinated in a limited company by the Governor General, and they were separately administered as property of the Government General. The chief shareholder in this corporation was the State in the Government General, and the state budget."

Q. "That is to say, these works were administered separately from the Reich budget?"

A. "Yes."

Tr. p. 8171 (23 April 1946)

Having usurped the sovereignty of the Polish State, the Nazi conspirators and the defendant, as their Plenipotentiary, unlawfully appropriated the Polish State property and used it in their own interests. Under these circumstances, it is irrelevant that part of that property was administered separately from the Reich budget. The decisive point is that it was withdrawn from the Polish people and placed at the disposal of the Nazi conspirators.

(12) In addition to these facts of destruction and plunder, must be added the destruction of Polish currency and bringing about a state of bankruptcy in the Government General.

"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."

2233-PS (USSR-223) page 22 (Engl)
Tr. P. 4685 (20 February 1946)

C. The Period of Exploitation

(13) In summing up the period of destruction, and in indicating the new trend, the defendant stated as follows:

"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 point 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."

2233-PS (USSR-223) Page 4 (Engl) (19 January 1940)

It was to this new period that the witness Buehler referred in his testimony when he spoke about the organization of different industrial concerns in the Government General.

(14) In the following instructions which were issued by the defendant as the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan in the

Government General, the ideas of the preceding statement are clothed in the form of a directive.

"In view of the present requirements of the Reich for the defense industry, it is at present fundamentally impossible to carry on long term economic policy in the General-Gouvernement. Rather, it is necessary so to steer the economy of the General-Gouvernement that it will, in the shortest possible time, accomplish results representing the maximum that can be gotten out of the economic strength of the General-Gouvernement for the immediate strengthening of our capacity for defense.

1375-PS (USA-172)(25 January 1940)
Tr. P. 1273 (11 December 1945) (Emphasis supplied)

(15) The period of wholesale plunder and destruction was followed at a somewhat later date by a more constructive plan. The requirements of the German war industries made it imperative to substitute senseless destruction and spoliation by a policy of more organized use of the resources which the country had to offer. It may be said that the policy of plunder and spoliation was replaced by a system of most ruthless exploitation.

Under the new economic policy, the Government General was destined to become the supply agency of Germany. It was shown in the paragraph on Deportation for Slave Labor that it supplied manpower. The evidence in the present paragraph shows that it became a supply agency for foodstuffs and armaments. Unmolested by air raids, the German armament industry found in the Government General an unlawful asylum.

(16) In 1942, the defendant made the following programmatic statement:

"I will endeavor to get out of the reservoir of this territory everything that is yet to be got out of it..."

"When you consider that it was possible for me to deliver to the Reich 600,000 tons of bread grain, and in addition 800,000 tons to the Armed Forces stationed here; further

an abundance amounting to many thousands of tons of other commodities such as seed, fats, vegetables, besides the delivery to the Reich of 300 million eggs, etc. -- you can estimate the significance this territory possesses for the Reich. In order to make clear to you the significance of the consignment from the General Government of 600,000 tons of bread grain, you are referred to the fact that the General Government by this achievement alone covers the raising of the bread ration in the Greater German Reich by two-thirds during the present rationing period. This enormous achievement can rightfully be claimed by us."

2233-PS-Z (USA-612) (14 December 1942)
Tr.P. 2475 (10 January 1946)

2233-PS (USSR-223) pages 22-23 (7 December 1942)
Tr. P. 4685 (20 February 1946)

Only in the light of this report the testimony of the defendant about the increase of agricultural output finds its true explanation. The beneficiary of this increase was Germany, and not the Polish population. It is a matter of common knowledge that the zloty was worthless, and that the country was stricken by a fatal inflation.

Cf. paragraph on Enslevement, (30)

(17) The defendant was aware of the fact that such deliveries to the Reich created in the Government General a catastrophic food situation. The following was said by the defendant in connection with the report quoted in the preceding sub-paragraph:

"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?

2233-PS (USSR-223) page 23 (Engl) (7 December 1942)
Tr.P. 4686 (20 February 1946)

(18) At the same conference, Dr. Fischer, the Governor of the Warsaw district remarked to the defendant:

"If the new food plan is put into effect, this means

that in Warsaw and in the neighborhood and its surroundings alone, 500,000 people will no longer receive food."

2233-PS (USSR-223) page 22 (Engl) (7 December 1942)
Tr.P. 5001 (25 February 1946)

(19) In connection with the plans for the exploitation of foodstuffs in 1943, the defendant had the following to say;

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

2233-PS (USSR-223) page 32 (Engl) (22 July 1943)

Exports were forced to such a degree that the substance of the economy of the Government General was touched on and decimated.

The following excerpts showed the situation created by this plunder.

(a) "To a question of the Governor General, President Naumann replied that in 1940, 383,000 tons of grain were carried off; in 1941, 685,000 tons; and in 1942 one and a half million tons.

"It is evident from these figures that the requisitions increase from year to year and steadily approach the extreme limits of still possible seizures. Now they are prepared to increase the requisitions by 200,000 tons, and there we will reach the uppermost limits of these seizures. The hunger of the Polish peasant can be increased only to such a point where he will still be able to work his fields and carry out the work which would be expected from over and above his labors in the field, such as the supply of wood, etc."

2233-BS (USSR-223) page 28 (Engl) (14 April 1943)
Tr.P. 4686 (20 February 1946)

(b) "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."

2233-PS (USSR-223) page 28 (Engl) (14 April 1943)
Workers' Conference, 1943 - page 24
Tr. p. 4686 (20 February 1946)

(20) In view of these facts, the testimony of the defendant to the effect that the Reich helped to develop Polish agriculture by sending seeds, livestock, machines for many millions of marks

is irrelevant so far as the produce was imported to Germany and did not benefit the population of the Government General.

Tr. P. 8108 (18 April 1946)

(21) The Defense submitted evidence that the defendant, against his will, had to keep down the low food rations of the Polish population, under the pressure of the Reich.

Testimony of witness Buehler, Tr. P. 8189 (23 April 1946)

Defense Document Book 3, page 17 (18 October 1941)
Tr. P. 8268 (24 April 1946)

Defense Document Book 3, page 92 (8 December 1942)
Tr. P. 8272 (24 April 1946)

Defense Document Book 4, page 3-4 (26 January 1943)

Defense Document Book 4, page 5-6 (26 January 1943)

(22) As shown by the excerpt quoted under (16) above, the defendant did not need any urging on the part of Reich authorities to increase the export of foodstuffs. The evidence contained in the document books discloses that when the defendant actually did oppose the requirements on the part of the Reich, he had the power to do so under his authority as Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan in the Government General. (See Part One, V (22), (23) of this Chapter).

(23) It was shown in the paragraph on Enslavement (37) that the Polish population of the Government General, with respect to food rations, was discriminated against in comparison with other national groups. The witness Buehler testified that such discrimination was carried out with respect to certain parts of the Polish population itself. He testified:

"In many cases it was possible to increase the rations, especially of the workers in armament industries and other privileged groups of the working population to a considerable extent."

Tr. P. 8189 (23 April 1946)

(24) The witness Buehler also testified that the improvement of the food situation in the Government General was prevented by sabotage on the part of the Polish population.

Tr. P. 8187-8188 (23 April 1946)

It is respectfully submitted that the sabotage activity was a desperate protest against the policy of plunder initiated by the defendant in the Government General.

D. Violation of International Law

(25) The evidence before the Tribunal discloses that the defendant was fully aware of the fact that the policy of plunder detailed above including the conscription of Polish labor for work in German armament industries and the deportation for work in Germany was in contradiction to the established rules of International Law. The Memorandum of 19 June 1943 contains the following passage:

"In accordance with your order, these territories - differently from former wars - are to be employed immediately in the service of the continuation and victorious conclusion of the European fight for freedom. Through intensive efforts on the part of the civil administration in the General Government immediately after the victorious conclusion of the Polish campaign, it has become possible to an increasing extent to deliver to the fighting Europe great contributions for the strengthening of its freedom of food, to establish an armament industry in the General Government which can be extended to channel millions of workers into the armament economy and other vital industries of the Reich and finally to organize the General Government completely into an assembly area, functioning without friction, through the construction of roads and railway installations. The achievements which have been made so far, confirm the success and the correctness of the measures which you have ordered."

437-PS (USA-610) page 1-2 (original)

Defense Document Book 1, p. 28-29

(Emphasis supplied)

E. Conclusion

(26) It is respectfully submitted that the defendant, acting in concert with his fellow conspirators, in furtherance of a common plan, did plunder and despoil the economy of the Government General, and is guilty as charged.

C O N C L U S I O N

Reference is hereby made to the concluding sub-paragraphs of Chapter One; Chapter Two, Part 1, V, VI; Chapter Two, Part 2, of all the paragraphs therein contained. Reference is also made to Chapter Two, Part 1, Paragraphs VII and VIII.

It is respectfully submitted that on the basis of the evidence before the Tribunal the Defendant HANS FRANK is guilty as charged that in the Indictment, and the Defense failed to prove mitigating circumstances.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUT INTO EVIDENCE AND
RELEVANT TO THE CASE OF THE DEFENDANT HANS FRANK

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	English Transcript Page Nos.
L-18	Report from Lt General of Police Katzmann to Krueger entitled solution of Jewish question in Galicia.	USA-277	1451-1452 1861 8239-8240
L-47	Letter transmitting the order of the Higher SS and Police Leader East, concerning the application of measures of family responsibility.	USA-506	8192
L-49	Affidavit by Otto Hofmann.	USA-473	8252
L-61	Letter from Sauckel to the "Landes" Employment Offices. 26 November 1942.	USA-177	1353, 1941 1280-1281
L-79	Minutes of a conference on 23 May 1939, Subject: Indoctrination on the Political Situation and Future Aims.	USA-27	1268
EC-305	Minutes of conference under the chairmanship of Goering concerning labor supply in the East, of 12 February 1940.	USA-303	1519-1520
EC-344-16	Report by Capt Dr. Varain for General Thomas concerning general armament economy in Poland.	USA-297	1512-1514 1521 2466-2467 8109-8110
EC-410	Goering's directive concerning economic administration of the occupied territories of 19 October 1939.	USA-298	1514-1515
EC-411	Letter by Hess concerning the reconstruction of certain industrial enterprises in the Government General, of 20 November 1939.	USA-299	1515
437-PS	Memorandum of Frank to Hitler on the Polish situation dated 19 June 1943.	USA-610	2469-2470 8126 8245-8251

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	English Transc.
			Page Nos.
647-PS	Directive of the OKW concerning Government General of 18 December 1940.	USA-443 RF-1415	8236 (there is mistake in reference to Exhibit number).
661-PS	Report emanating from the Academy of German Law on the subject of Resettlement.	USA-300	1515-1516 8141
686-PS	Hitler's Decree concerning the Commissar for strengthening of German Folkdom.	USA-305	8937
710-PS	Letter from Goering to Heydrich concerning solution of Jewish Question of 31 July 1941.	USA-509	8237
864-PS	Report on the conference between the Fuehrer and Chief OKW on future Polish relations with Germany, dated 20 October 1939.	USA-609	2465-2466
1061-PS	Report "there is no Jewish Ghetto in Warsaw anymore". Also photograph album.	USA-275	1449-1450 1481-1487 8181-8182
1233-PS	Catalogue of art treasures seized in the Government General.	USA-377	1668-1670
1352-PS	Reports signed by Kusche, dated May 1940, re confiscation of agriculture enterprises.	USA-176	1279 1533-1536
1375-PS	Instructions of Frank as Plenipotentiary from the Four-Year-Plan, with letter of transmittal to Goering.	USA-172	1273 2312-2313
1391-PS	Statute concerning the German Academy of German Law of 12 July 1934.	USA-11 Frank-11	2456
1526-PS	Letter to Frank from the Chairman of the Ukrainian Main Committee, at Cracow February 1943.	USA-178	1285-1286 2483 8239

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	English Transc.
			Page Nos.
1654-PS	Law for the Organization of the Armed Forces of 16 March 1935.	Judicial Notice	454
1709-PS	Report on the activity of the official in charge of confiscation of art treasures in the Government General.	USA-378	1670 1668
1752-PS	Document concerning anti-Jewish Congress to be held on 11 July 1944.	GB-159	2381
1760-PS	Affidavit by Mr. George S. Messersmith.	USA-57	473
1903-PS	Hitler's executory decree concerning the Plenipotentiary-General for the utilization of labor.	USA-206	8239
2156-PS	Memorandum dated 29 March 1933. (From file of National Socialist Party Correspondence March to 30 April 1935). Also file.	USA-263	1442
2220-PS	Report of Lammers to Himmler dated 12 April 1943. Re: The situation in the Government General.	USA-175	1275 1407, 8241
2233-PS-A	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-173	2481 1274
2233-PS-B	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-174	1275
2233-PS-C	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-271	1446, 2468
2233-PS-D	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-281	1459, 1501 1522, 2468
2233-PS-E	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-283	1478 2474
2233-PS-F	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-295	1501

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	English Transc. Page Nos.
2233-PS-G	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-302	1518-1519
2233-PS-H	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-311	1533
2233-PS-K	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-173	2477-2478
2233-PS-M	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-173	2462
2233-PS-N	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-614	2480
2233-PS-O	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-173	2467
2233-PS-P	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-611	2473
2233-PS-R	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-608	2463, 2478
2233-PS-S	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-607	2460
2233-PS-T	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-607	2476
2233-PS-W	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-607	2481, 10764
2233-PS-X	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-607	2453-2454 8285
2233-PS-Z	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-612	2475
2233-PS-VIIa	Excerpt from Frank's Diary. (Minutes of Police Conference of 16 May 1940, subject AB-Action). This document was presented to the Tribunal on 12 June 1946. No USA Exhibit number was assigned to this particular excerpt.		8177 7459 11446
2233-PS-AA	Extracts from Frank's Diary.	USA-613	2477 2485
2233-PS-BB	Extracts from Frank's Diary.	USA-295	2468 2480 2483

Document No.	Description.	Exhibit No.	English Transcript Pages Nos.
3279-PS	Excerpt from Charge No.17 against the defendant Hans Frank, submitted by the Polish Govern- ment.	USA-574	2273
3445-PS	Speech by Hans Frank.		2460
3465-PS	Excerpt from Frank's Diary.	USA-614	2837
3468-PS	First Ordinance concerning the organization of administration of the Occupied Polish Territories, 26 October 1939.	USA-705	8120 2834
3481-PS	Affidavit by SS-Brigadefuehrer Stroop.	USA-804	8240
3809-PS	Ordinance concerning Suppression of Deeds of Violence in the Government General of 31 October 1939.	Judicial Notice	8140
3812-PS	Hitler's decree establishing the Office of a State-Secretary for Security in the Government General of 7 May 1942.	Frank-3	8121 8123 8236
3820-PS	Second Ordinance concerning the suppression of acts of violence in the Government General of 26 November 1941, amendment of 3809-PS	Judicial Notice invited by 3809-PS, section 14	8140
3821-PS	Hitler's decree concerning the power to grant pardons in the Occupied Polish Territories, 30 January 1940.	Judicial Notice	4213-4214
3822-PS	Frank's decree concerning the power to grant pardons; in conjunction with 3809-PS.	Judicial Notice invited by 3820, Article I.	through
3831-PS	See USSR-335		
3840-PS	Affidavit by Karl Kaleske.	USA-803	8240
3878-PS	Decree concerning the appointment of the Bearers of Sovereignty etc. of 8 May 1940.	Judicial Notice	
3983-PS	Frank's decree to guarantee the forces needed for tasks of parti- cular importance from the point of view of state policy (Decree re Compulsory Service) of 13 May 1942.	Judicial Notice	1076

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	English Transcript Pages Nos.
2278-PS	Report on inspection tour of Seyss-Inquart to district of Warsaw and others from November 17 to 22, 1939	USA-706	2835, 11377
2385-PS	Affidavit by Mr. George S. Messersmith.	USA-68	537
2473-PS	List of Reichsleiter of the NSDAP.	USA-324	1582
2476-PS	Affidavit by Buehler concerning uprising in Warsaw.	Frank-1	8183 8251
2533-PS	Extract from an article by Hans Frank.		2459
2536-PS	Excerpt from a Radio speech by Hans Frank. Excerpt from a speech by Hans Frank "The Jews in Jurisprudence."		2456 2459
2537-PS)	Hitler's Decree appointing Frank Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories of 12 October 1939.	Hans Frank - 2	2462, 2834 8116, 8236
2540-PS	Decree concerning requisitation of private property in the Government General of 24 January 1940.	Judicial Notice	1537
2749-PS	Title page of publication of Academy of German Law for 1940.	USA-301	1516
2808-PS-B)	Ordinance for Security and Order in the Government General of 26 October 1939	Judicial Notice	
2811-PS)	Second Ordinance concerning the organization of administration of the Occupied Polish Territories of 1 December 1940.	Judicial Notice	
2819-PS	Letter concerning transfer of Jewish property to the administration of the Government General		8213
2979-PS	Affidavit by Hans Frank 15 November 1945.	USA-7	2453-2454
3042-PS	Affidavit of Kajetan Muehlhausen 19 November 1945.	USA-375 Frank-1	1667 2316
3216-PS	Excerpt from the publication "Das Archiv" Volume 97, (April 1942)	USA-434	1782

Document No.	Description.	Exhibit No.	English Transcript. Pages Nos.
USSR-93	Official Polish Government Report. on German Crimes against Poland.		4852, 4513 4766, 8211, 8228
USSR-128	Telegram from Fischer to Frank concerning destruction of Warsaw, of 11 October 1944.		4828
USSR-172	Bormann notes on conference in Hitler's Apartment concerning Policy in the Government General of 2 October 1940.		4209-4210
USSR-223	Collection of excerpts from Frank's Diary. Designated in English and French translations as 2233-PS (USSR-223).		4161, 4213, 4500-4505 4685-4687 4761, 4772 4831 4852, 4853 5000, 5001 7402-7404 8113, 8121 8204-8207 8217-8220 8222-8229
USSR-296	Same as 2537-PS		4213
USSR-302	Affidavit concerning misappropriation of art treasures by Frank (Addition to the report of the Polish Government).		4757
USSR-332	Deposition by Stefan Korponski concerning German crimes in the Government General.		4509
USSR-335	Ordinance to combat attacks against German reconstruction work in the Government General of 2 October 1943.		4506 8128, 8140 8231
USSR-469	Summons to report for work in the Reich		10764-10766
2476-PS	Affidavit by Josef Buehler concerning uprising in Warsaw. DDB-1, p.68	Frank-1	8251
2537-PS	Same as 2537-PS. DDB-1, p.1	Frank-2	8236

Document No.	Description.	Exhibit No.	English Transcript. Pages Nos.
3812-PS	Hitler's Decree establishing the Office of a State Secretary for Security in the Government General of 7 May 1942 Same as 3812-PS DDB-1, p.5	Frank- 3	8236
	Hitler's Decree concerning appoint of official etc. of 20. 5 1942 DDB-1, p.5	Frank-4	8236
	Goering's executory order implementing Hitler's decree concerning the Plenipotentiary General for labor commitment of 27 March 1942. DDB-1, p.11	Frank-5 USA-509	8237-8238
	Hitler's Decree concerning a Plenipotentiary General for the Utilization of labor, of 21 March 1942. DDB-1, p.12	Frank-6	8238
	Statement by Dr. Julius Hein Albrecht. DDB-1, p.72	Frank-7	8252-8253 et foll.
	Deposition by Von dem Bach-Calewski. DDB-1, p.87	Frank-8	8257 et foll.
	Deposition by Wilhelm Ernst von Palezieux. DDB-1, p.92	Frank-9	8259, 8260
	Excerpts from Frank's Diary. DDB-2-3-4.	Frank-10	8261-8282 8229, 8230
1391-PS	Statute Concerning the Incorporation of the Academy of German Law DDB-5, p.1	Frank-11	8282
	Extract from Journal of the Academy of German Law, 1937. DDB-5, p.25	Frank-12	8282
	Extract from Journal of the Academy for German Law, 1938. DDB-5, p.26	Frank-13	8282
2233-PS	Extract from Frank's Diary, 1941 Vol.IV, pages 1057-1064, entries of 19 November 1941. DDB-5, p.35	Frank-14	8283

Document No.	Description.	Exhibit No.	English Transcript. Pages Nos.
2233-PS	Extracts from Frank's Diary, 1942 Vol.II, pages 498-509, notes of 8 to 14 June 1942. DDB-5, p.41	Frank-15	8284
2233-PS	Extract from Frank's Diary, 1942 Vol.II, pages 536-556 entries of 1 July 1942. DDB-5, p.49	Frank-16	8284
2233-PS	Extract from Frank's Diary 1942 Vol.II, pages 623-639 notes of 20 July 1942. DDB-5, p.57	Frank-17	8284
2233-PS	Extract from Frank's Diary 1945 Vol. II pages 640-641, 649 to 659 incl., entries of 21 July 1942.	Frank-18	8285
	Deposition of witness Boepple, 11 May 1946.	Frank-19	
	Deposition of Max Meidinger, 27 May 1946.	Frank-20	
	Deposition of Emil Gassner, 10 May 1946.	Frank-21	
	Deposition of Dr. Walter Stepp, 15 March 1946.	Frank-22	

ADDENDA

1773-PS	Dr. Weh, Das Recht des General Gouvernements; Vol 2.	USA-376
(3806-PS)	Excerpt from the above Book Vol. 1. (See also Tr.P. 1667-1668).	

NOTE: For explanation of parentheses around some document numbers
see p. 2 of this brief, Note I (4).