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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

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Interrogation of HANS FRANK
By: Lt.Col. Hinkel, 3 October 1945 a.m. Nuremberg.

PERSONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. HANS FRANK
 - a. Plundering of public and private art objects in Poland
(p. 5-6, 7, 8, 10, 11)
(1) Decree of confiscation (p.1-2,3)
 - b. Suppression of educational institution in Poland
(p. 11, 14, 15)
 - c. Starvation of Polish population (p.17, 20-21, 22-25)
2. GOERING
 - a. Plundering of public and private art objects in Poland
(p. 5-6)
(1) Employment of Muhlmann and Paellezieur as agents
(p. 11).
3. SS
 - a. Arrest of University of Cracow professors (p.14)

ART TREASURES

Admits issuing a decree ordering the confiscation of art treasures, but gives as his reason to safeguard them for the State. Says they were delivered to Buchner, Director of Munich Museum (1-2) (Note - remembers name of camp near Warsaw : "Milanow").

(2) Decree about 16 December 1939 : To safeguard art treasures to pass on to the State. Another decree, about 24 January 1940.

(3) pertained to private art treasures. States that substantially all the art treasures in the General Government of Poland were either collected or registered. States that a collector of Goering took some drawings of Duerer before "we got there". (5-6) Says that the pictures from the bombed Royal Castle were put in museum the furniture used in offices, but a close count of all made.

(7) Admits collecting art treasures from museums in Cracow and Warsaw. (8) Admits taking with him personally some art treasures from Cracow to place where captured. He corrects his former statement - the art treasures were not in his office but in the bomb-proof shelter of one Paellizieur, a Swiss art collector, and turned over to the Americans. They included da Vinci's "Portrait of a Lady with the Ermine". Says he never saw these treasures -

thinks the Canalettos not included, because not important enough. (10) Suggests talking to Muhlmann and Paellezieur. (11)

EDUCATION IN POLAND

Was under his direction, under a chief of government, Buehler. Universities at Cracow, Warsaw, and Lublin were closed by Hitler's order before he arrived, and their re-opening forbidden. Professors at Cracow were arrested by SS and taken away, probably to concentration camps at Oranienburg - perhaps 60-80 of them. He finally got them released. Heard that they were beaten and tortured while at Oranienburg. Had Buehler investigate and that is what was disclosed. Disclaims knowledge that 15 of them died and two went insane. Denies having said that Polish lands are to be changed into an intellectual desert and the Poles do not need universities or schools. (14) Claims to have saved the university library of Cracow of 400,000 volumes. (15)

COMPARISON OF POLES AND GERMANS

Admits that the Poles did not receive as much as the Germans. (17) When pushed for the reason why, he contradicts himself and says "they were not fed any better". (20-21). States that there was no under-nourishment" as far "as he had responsibility" and admits that he had "complete responsibility". His rather apparent reason was that the Germans were new to the country and because they did not have sources of fund available they should be treated better. (22-23) Admits observing results of malnutrition but says he tried to remedy them with aid of Polish Aid Committee, (24-25). Evasive on question whether such large quotas of agricultural products were exacted from peasants that they were left insufficient food for themselves (25).