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T R A N S L A T I O N.  
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The interrogation of Karl Hermann Frank continues on 12 June 1945.

The investigating officer: Colonel Judge Advocate Dr. B. Ečer,  
representative of the Czechoslovak  
Republic in the United Nations War Crimes  
Commission in London, at present in  
Wiesbaden.

Present: First Lieutenant Norman Miles, Head-  
quarters 12th Army Group, J.A. Section,  
War Crimes Branch.  
Dr. Ernest Hochwald.

The administration of Reinhart Heydrich.

I make the following additions to my prior statements concerning the appointment of Heydrich to the position of Acting Reich Protector. It was Heydrich's mission to introduce a more rigorous government into the late Protectorate. He had a long conference with Hitler, the contents of which are unknown to me. From what Hitler has told me and Neurath, I infer that he received instructions to take harsh steps. One of his measures was the remoulding of the government of the Protectorate. Prime Minister Elias and Minister Havelka were arrested. Elias was tried before the Volksgerichtshof /people's court/, sentenced to death and executed. Havelka was in jail for a while, but he was never tried. The Minister of Education Kapras and the Minister of the Interior Jezek were dismissed from the government. I made this effort to retain Jezek as Minister of the Interior and I interceded

for this purpose with Heydrich. Heydrich, however, rejected it curtly. Another measure of Heydrich's in the direction toward a more rigorous government was, I believe, the introduction of the "Standgerichte" /translator's note: German special courts-martial for civilians comprising less than the minimum standard of civilised justice/. I cannot give the number of people convicted and executed by these courts-martial. Their judgments however, were published currently. Persons who had been arrested for high treason /Hoch- und Landesverrat/ were turned over to the People's Court, which sat at Berlin, Dresden and Breslau. Once - I believe during the trial of Elias - it sat at Prague. At that time Thierak was president of the People's Court. At last, enemies of the Reich were arrested by the Gestapo and sent to concentration camps. The extent of these actions is unknown to me. Heydrich never asked me in advance or consulted me in respect to the several planned actions. Heydrich acted with complete independence and he was not a man to whom I had access like I had, for instance, to Baron Neurath. It is possible that, anyhow, I interceded for leniency in one or the other outrageous case, I do not remember today whether I had any success. Apart from this, I did not attempt nor could I make any attempt to intervene in these actions in a mitigating manner. A great intimidation of the Czech people was the result of Heydrich's measures. It is known to me that Dr. Hacha interceded several times with Heydrich in order to bring about a mitigation of his regime, I do not know what success he had. It is, however,

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certain that there were no visible results. Furthermore, Heydrich several times ordered delegations of workers and farmers to his office. The reception took place in the /Hradcany/ castle. The workers' delegation was appointed, to my knowledge, by the trade union, the farmers' delegation, as I believe, by the farmers' and forresters' association under the collaboration of the district governors. The employers also took part in the composition of the workers' delegation. I was present at the reception. The delegations delivered declarations of loyalty, but nothing of a political nature was said. The workers' delegation merely presented requests for social improvements. The atmosphere was very official and the delegations were warned every time not to follow the calls issued by the foreign radio. At the occasion of the reception of workers' delegations, I too directed similar warnings to their members.

Question: Do you know Heydrich's inner attitude toward the Czech nation?

Answer: Heydrich's qualities were coldness, distrust and extreme reserve. The qualities precluded any cordial contacts, and also an insight into the inner man.

Question: Is it known to you that Heydrich learned the Czech language?

Answer: That is certainly untrue.

I should like to add that my office was a territorial office, hence it embodied in itself all departments of state and the impression could arise that I was a powerful man in Bohemia and

Moravia. But that was a mistaken impression. It was also caused by the fact that the London Radio stigmatized me as the symbol of the German oppression of the Czech people and that it marked me as a bloody butcher /literally: blood hound/. The agitation of the London and Moscow radios had a great effect on the Czech nation. It was impossible to prevent the listening to the London and Moscow radios by the way of police or technical measures. In some instances their orders were spread and obeyed within a few minutes after they had been broadcast. I may say that the political opinion of the Czech people was formed by the London and Moscow radios. I add, however, that a part of the Czech people rejected those radio orders. My personal opinion was that the majority rejected them. Since the defeats of the German armed forces the belief of the Czech people in the Allied victory increased, thus these exhortations became superfluous.

The administration of Daluge.

Daluge came to Prague as acting Reichs protector on the first or second day after the assassination of Heydrich. He was the Chief of the entire German constabulary /Ordnungspolizei/ while Heydrich had been the chief of the Security Police /Sicherheitspolizei/ of all of Germany. After the assassination, the regime became far more severe and it was very rigorous at the time during which the search for the assassins was going on. It is difficult to describe Daluge's attitude toward the Czech people. I stated my own attitude to him; but I had the impression that he never understood it completely. He was a police general

pure and simple and faithfully obeyed the direction and orders coming from Hitler and Himmler. He never resisted the interference of the party in the administration of the late Protectorate. He was one of the closest friends of Himmler's and stayed in permanent personal or telephone contact with him, some time several times a day, they were on extremely intimate terms /duzten sich/. On 1 August 1943 he was recalled officially, for he was requested by Hitler to resign. De facto he retained the power and governed in Prague until October 1943. According to my belief his, as it were, enforced removal was caused by paresis. In August 1943, or in October 1943, respectively, a basic change occurred in the administration of the Protectorate. A German Ministry of State headed by me was created and took over the government. The Reichs Protector became the deputy of the chief of state, literally the representative of the Chief of State.

The question of responsibility.

The supreme responsibility was borne by Adolf Hitler, who directed all decisive problems of the administration of the Reich and of the occupied and annexed countries, as well as of the conduct of the war. As I understand, he worked every day from 10 a.m. until 4 a.m.; then he received an injection from Professor Morel, his personal physician, slept for four hours and began the next day at the same pace.

Apart from this general responsibility of Adolf Hitler's

for politics and war the following branches of the administration were responsible:

- 1/ for economic measures: Goering, Todt and Speer as the main responsible ones, next to them a number of "Sonderbeauftragte des Fuehrers" /plenipotentiaries of the Fuehrer/.
- 2/ for police and punitive actions of every kind, deportations into concentration camps, the conditions in the concentration camps, the main responsibility lies exclusively with Reinrich Himmler, and, of course, a full staff of assistants.
- 3/ for labor mobilisation Saukel has been responsible since 1942 and since 1944 Goebbels within the framework of the total mobilization of the war.
- 4/ responsible for the conduct of war was in addition to Adolf Hitler the so-called "Wehrfuehrungs Stab" /staff for the conduct of the armed forces/, headed, as I believe, by Keitel. As I have heard, however, in matters of war, strategy and tactics, Hitler ruthlessly imposed his will even upon the experienced professional soldiers.

Addition to the chapter in the Jewish Ghetto in Terezin.

Karl Hermann Frank desires to make the following to this chapter:

In April 1945 Himmler made the demand to transfer several hundred prominent Jewish personalities from the Ghetto in Terezin to the Tyrol. I prevented the execution of this order, and at first I permitted Mr. Dunant, the representative of the

International Red Cross, to freely and currently inspect the ghetto, later on put him in complete charge of the administration and relief activities of the ghetto.

Ended and signed, Wiesbaden, 12 June 1945.

/s/ Dr. B. Ecer  
/s/ 1st Lt. Norman Miles  
/s/ Dr. Hochwald

/s/ Karl Hermann Frank  
/t/ KARL HERMANN FRANK

I solemnly swear that I have made a true translation of the statement in German of Karl Hermann Frank to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

HERMAN MARCUSE  
Tec 4 12155745  
Hq Det 12th Army Group

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June 1945.

JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE  
Lieutenant Colonel CMP

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