

SECRET. XXVIII

Summary of Information
No. 28.

June, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

GENERALS DENOUNCED FOR ATROCITIES IN SOVIET NOTICES

from April 1943 - January, 1945.

The following is a list of German General Officers who have been denounced as war criminals by the Russians in notices published between April 7th, 1943, and the end of the war.

Earlier records are not available.

ALPRICHTER	Major General	58th Division
DE BEER	Kommissar	
BOGEN	Major General	302 Inf. Division
BRAUER	Major General	Comdt. of Riga
BRAUN	Major General	129 Inf. Division
BURDACH	Lieut. General	11th Inf. Division
DANKERS	Major General	SS
DEANGELIS	Cd. - General	Comdg 44th Army Corps
DECHER	Major General	
ENSNER	Major General	31st Inf. Division
ERDMANN	Major General	
EVERDIN	Major General	
FIESLER	Major General	102 Inf. Division
GARAI	Major General	98th Inf. Division
GOTBERG	GOC	SS troops
VON GRAFTEN	Major General	58th Division
GREINER	Major General	268th Inf. Division
GRIAZ	Lieut General	1st Inf. Division
GROSSMANN	Lieut. General	6th Inf. Division
HARM	Major General	SS
HARTE	General of Tanks	G.O.C. 9th Army
HANSEN	Major General	

HEINRITZ		G.O.C. 4th Army
HERRGOTT	Lieut General	Chief of P of W camps in G.G.
HERZOG	Lieut General	3rd Airborne Corps
VON HINDENBURG	Major General	Chief of P of W, East Prussia WKR I
HOFMANN	General	Feldkommandant Marienpold
INFANTES	Major General	205th Spanish Division
JUST	Major General	SS
KASSEL, Paul	Major General	20th Tank Division
KELLER	Lieut. General	306th Inf. Division
KLAMMT	Major General	5th Tank Division
KLEEFEL		Comdr 50th Army Corps
KOCH	Reichs Kommissar	
KRUEGER	Lieut. General	Police SS Division
KUECHLER	Field Marshal	
KULMER	Lieut General	296th Inf. Division
LEEB	Field Marshal	
LINDEMANN	G.O.C. 18th Army	
MACKENSEN		G.O.C. 1st Tank Army
MERCHER	Major General	35th Inf. Division
MODEL	Field Marshal	G.O.C. 9th Army
MÜLLER	Major General	72nd Inf. Division
MUNOZ-GRANDE		G.O.C. Blue Division
OCKSNER	Lieut General	78th Inf. Division
ODENBRECHT	A.A. General	
PUTAVERN	Lieut General	25th Motor Division
PETRANSCHKE	Major General	Airfield Division
RICHARD	Major General	35th Inf. Division
RICHMANN	Major General	212th Inf Division
RINGEL	Major General	5th Mountain Division
ROFFERT	Major General	7th Inf. Division
ROSENBERG	Reichs Minister	
SCHEFFER	Major General	252nd Inf. Division
SCHIEHMANN		General Comdr Gendarmerie
SCHIERMANN	Lieut General	31st Inf. Division

SCHOENMANN	Major General	337th Inf. Division
SCHROENER	General	Northern Group
SCHWEIGER		Deputy Kommissar
SILLER	Lieut. General	304th Inf. Division
SFERLING	Lieut General	S.D. Police
STUBENRAUCH		
STUDNITZ	Major General	87th Inf. Division
TRAUT	Major General	256th. Inf. Division
WANDEL	Major General	
WANSE	Major General	
WEDEL	Major General	10th Airborne Division
WEGENER		Comdg 50th Army Corps
WEIDMANN	Lieut General	4th Tank Corps
WEISIGUPT	Major General	110th Inf. Division
WEISS	Major General	27th Army Corps
WIESE	General	G.O.C. 35th Army Corps
WILKE	Major General	Airfield Division
WINACKER	General	Director of "East" Company
WUESTENGAGEN	Major General	260th Inf. Division
WYSOTZKY		Chief of SS

XXIX

SECRET.

Summary of Information.
No. 29.
June, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Department)

KEY-MEN IN THE NAZI CONSPIRACY.

THE GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

In a recently published book "War Criminals," by Creel, we read on page 268:

"A United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes is assumed to be at work in London. If its list does not include financiers, industrialists, and Civil Administrators along with the Gestapo Schutzstaffel and Sturmabteilung, then the members should be indicted for gross negligence. All are guilty in a greater or lesser degree In gangs there is no distinction between the 'finger man' and the 'trigger man', between the higher-up who plots the crime and the killer who levels the gun."

The rôle of the German industrialists in the Nazi conspiracy is thus indicated in "Occupied Europe," a pamphlet issued by the Institute of International Affairs (page 31):

"The Mechanism of Economic Exploitation.

"The fundamental principle of Germany's economic exploitation of Europe is the theory of the Herrenvolk. The Germans hoped, by the organization of maximum development of essentials, to make Europe largely self-sufficient, not only in war but in peace, and, by economic exploitation and penetration, together with a readjustment of Europe's division of labour, to secure for themselves, as the master race, the efficiency to produce for all non-German Europe. Although certain details have been modified, the real prospect envisaged by the Nazis appears to have been that of an all-powerful German Reich, much enlarged compared with pre-war frontiers, and predominant in heavy and key industries, with the economy of the rest of Europe mainly based on agriculture, raw materials and light industries. Non-German areas would thus be dependent on the Reich for their development and prosperity."

The extent to which individual industrialists have incurred responsibility in this sphere is a matter of appreciation.

In his book "I paid Hitler," Thyssen, himself one of the chief German industrialists, writes (page 132):

"It is common knowledge that on January 27th, 1932—almost a year before he seized power—Adolf Hitler made a speech lasting about two and a half hours before the Industry Club of Düsseldorf. The speech made a deep impression on the assembled industrialists, and in consequence of this a number of large contributions flowed from the resources of heavy industry into the treasuries of the Nationalist Socialist party." ...

and (pages 133-134):

"It was during the last years preceding the Nazi seizure of power that the big industrial corporations began to make their contributions. But they did not give directly to Hitler; they gave them to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, who placed about one-fifth of the donated amounts at the disposal of the National Socialist party. All in all, the amounts given by heavy industry to the Nazis may be estimated at two million marks a year. (+) It must be understood, however, that this includes only the voluntary gifts, and not the various sums which the industrial enterprises were obliged to provide for the Party's numerous special manifestations."

THE QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

This subject has been examined, in a report, specially written for the United Nations War Crimes Commission by the Central European Joint Committee(++), parts of which are reproduced below.

I. Individual industrialists responsible before and after the Nazis came into Power.

The responsibility of individual industrialists for the fateful Nazi policy may be deduced primarily from the general furtherance of Nazidom, in particular in its initial stages, all the more so if this support was continued during the Nazi régime.

The Nazis did not find it easy to get into touch with the industry. The iron and steel industry was enlisted to provide funds by:

Dr. Otto DIETRICH,

The last Chief of Press of the Reich Government. Dietrich was the son-in-law of Dr. Theodor Alexander Reismann-Grono, owner of the Rheinisch-Westfaelische Ztg. in Essen. Later on he was appointed by the Nazis temporarily Lord Mayor of Essen. These two men brought Hitler into touch with Emil Kirdorf, one of the founders of the modern Rheinisch-Westfaelische iron industry. Kirdorf has since died. Formerly he was chairman of the Board of Administration of the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerke AG. In 1931 Kirdorf von Fritz Thyssen over to support the Nazis. Both men did very much for the Party. Thyssen later detached himself from the Nazis and is said to have been executed. (+++)

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- (+) Thyssen himself admits (p. 133?) having given one million marks to the N.S. Party, though he subsequently broke with Hitler when the latter embarked on his war policy.
 - (++) The Central European Joint Committee is an unofficial body. We have, however, been semi-officially informed that the information may be considered reliable.
 - (+++ A more recent report said that Thyssen had been liberated and was at Capri. (Research Dept.)

Ernst TENGELMAIN

who also belonged to the heavy industry, was another great promoter of National-Socialism and did not change in this respect during the war. He had been director general of the Essener Steinkohlen AG and President of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Essen up to the time the Gau Chamber of Economy Essen was established. He then became Honorary President of the Gau Chamber of Economy.

Albert VOEGLER:

Before 1933 the attitude of Voegler was not clear. He had been a right-wing Liberal (member of the Reichstag - Volkspartei) and was in touch with Strossmann. Still there can be no doubt that he did much for the Nazis, even before they came to power. Finally Voegler was chairman of the board of directors of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf, "pioneer of labour" and much else. Under the Nazi régime, he most probably played a disastrous role.

Ewald HECKER

Was a leading Nazi of the German iron and steel industry. He had formerly been a professional soldier, diplomat, then manager and member of the board of directors of the Ilsedder Huette AG, temporarily leader of the Reich group industry, president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Hanover and since 1943 president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Hanover-Brunswick. Personally he had proved fair and decent in many cases. There is no doubt as to his close connection with the Nazi policy.

Gustav KRUPP von BOHLEN und HALBACH: (+)

Before 1933 Krupp was reserved in his attitude towards National-Socialism. Reports, however, exist which mention that he is said to have helped the NSDAP financially at a relatively early period. He is also said to have been a Party member at an early date. Actually he was holder of the golden Party badge of the NSDAP, usually awarded only to persons whose Party number was below 100,000. In 1933 he became Curator of the Adolf Hitler Spende (donation) of German economy. This large fund presented Hitler annually with approx. RM 50 mill. for free utilisation. Hitler had repeatedly been a guest at Villa Huegel, the house of Krupp. Krupp's daughter married a SA-leader of a chief storm troop. Still it may be assumed that Krupp got into touch with Nazism from a utilitarian standpoint, but was never really attached to it. The part he has played in economic policy must be tested.

Guidotto Graf Henckel Fuerst von DONNERSMARCK

Was connected with the iron and steel industry. He is the owner of large industrial enterprises, in particular of coal mines. Henckel brought funds to the Nazis and was practically a partisan of their aims.

Kurt Freiherr von SCHROEDER

Worked, partly prominently, as liaison between the Nazis and industry. He was joint owner of the Rheinische Bankhaus J.H. Stein in Cologne and contributed, probably more than anyone else, to Hitler's accession to power. He was president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Cologne, then leader of the Gau Chamber of Economy Cologne-Aachen and temporarily Gau adviser of economy. During the Nazi rule he played a big part. A similar role as intermediary between the bankers and industry was played by:

(+) In regard to Herr Krupp, Thyssen writes on pages 134-5 of "I paid Hitler: The case of Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the famous munition works, was the reverse of mine.

Until ...

August von FINCK,

Joint owner of the Munich bank firm Herck-Finck & Co. Finck is said to have been Hitler's private banker.

Otto FITZNER

must be named in the metal industry. He was Bergassessor a.D., a leading member of Georg von Giesecke's Erben, mining company, Breslau. He supplied large funds to the movement and was of great influence. He was adviser to the Gau Economy in Lower Silesia, leader of military economy (Wehrwirtschaft), chief of the civilian administration East-Upper Silesia in Kattowitz, leader of the economic group of non-ferrous metals.

Doctor Erich LUEBBERT,

Chairman of the board of administration of the AG fuer Verkehrswesen and of several other firms; supplied Hitler with large funds. Probably to the last he was in close touch with the Party.

Professor Erwin SELCK:

In the chemical industry Selck was a prominent Nazi in the circle of the I.G. Farben. He did much for the Nazis, who made use of him in decisive jobs. Selck had formerly been a member of the board of administration of the I.G. Since 1942 he belonged to the board of directors.

Dr. Max ILGNER:

Was the actual politician in the I.G. He is a nephew of Schmitz, the chairman of the board of administration. Ilgner is a restless very ambitious man of not much significance. Although he was a member of the board of the I.G. he was not of much importance in the management of the business and for this reason he was politically active. Ilgner was in touch with all parties, but he contributed largely to the rise of the Nazis. In 1934 he was in danger of being executed as a friend of the Roehm group. He went to Japan and remained abroad for some time. He returned, was again graciously accepted and seems then to have worked zealously for the Nazis. Thus he became chairman of the permanent German delegation of the Hungarian-German industrial negotiations, deputy chairman of the central European Wirtschaftstag and since March 1944 he was a member of the Arbeitskreis fuer Aussemwirtschaft. (Labour circle of foreign economy.)

Hermann RITTER:

Partner of the Martin Bräunlein Kom. Ges., Bremen, head of the technical group Tobacco Industry and Commissar of Production of the Ministry Speer, was a first-rate promoter of Nazism.

Dr. Robert ALLMERS:

Since 1926 president of the Reich Association of the Motor car industry, was an enthusiastic Nazi and was used by the Party as an advisor.

(+) Footnote continued from preceding page (Krupp von Bohlen):

Until Hitler's seizure of power, Herr von Krupp was his violent opponent. As late as the day before President von Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor he urgently warned the old field marshal against such a course. But as soon as Hitler had the power, Herr von Krupp became one of his most loyal party adherents. I am not saying this in order to reflect on Herr von Krupp in any way. In any case, this would not minimise my own mistake. And I candidly confess I did make a great mistake when I trusted Adolf Hitler. Only it would be much better if Herr von Krupp could get himself to confess his mistake as well."

(Research Department)

Emil HELFFERICH:

One of the leading Germans abroad, until 1941 chairman of the board of directors of the HAPAG in Hamburg, had been economic adviser to the Fuehrer since 1932, leader of the East Asia Society and of the Association of the German Chambers of Commerce overseas, Hamburg councillor of State, alderman of the town Hamburg, founder of the German-Netherlands Society, advisor to the Reichsbank and the Reich Chamber of Economy and occasionally leader of the section foreign trade in the Reich group commerce.

Dr. Eugen VOEGLER:

Leader of the Hoch-Tief AG fuer Hoch- & Tiefbauten, formerly Gobreuer Holfmann, Essen, played a great part in the Party. In 1943 he was appointed president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Essen, is leader of war economy, alderman of the town Essen. He was a very early member of the Party and was its adviser, in particular in regard to traffic problems.

Among the economic promoters of the Party, although they were not really big industrialists the following must be mentioned:

Albert PIETZCH:

For many years leader of the Reich Chamber of Economy and president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Munich, later on also president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Munich, Upper Bavaria. Since July 1944 he was elected honorary president for life of the Reich Chamber of Economy. He is pioneer of labour. He is a very early Party member. Pietzsch was one of the most influential men in the Party. Like Hecker he is one of the few Nazis who, in many cases, may be regarded as personally decent.

Wilhelm KEEPLER:

Finally Secretary of State to the Foreign Office; was the owner of a small enterprise of the chemical industry. In 1927 he attached himself to the NSDAP and in 1932 Hitler called him to Munich to deal with economic questions. He did much to propagate National-Socialist ideas in trade and commerce. In 1933 he was appointed commissar of economic problems and leader of the economic-political organisation of the Party. He held a further number of similar posts. His influence waned gradually, still he must be counted even now among the leading industrialists of the régime.

Herbert TENGELMANN:

The son of the director-general Ernst Tengelmann in Essen, played a great part in Berlin. In 1944 he was appointed vice-president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Berlin and head of the section: trade. Tengelmann became a Nazi at a very early date and helped the Party essentially in its rise. As a reward he became leader of the economic group clothing industry and thereby the chief man of the clothing industry, a position which he resigned in the spring of 1944. There is no doubt that Tengelmann played a leading rôle in the European plans of expansion in regard to the textile industry.

Hjalmar SCHACHT:

If the leading Nazis in economy are named, Schacht, the former president of the Reichsbank and Reich Minister of Economy, should not be omitted. Probably, despite the scepticism which he frequently expressed for propaganda-purposes in regard to Nazism, he is certainly one of the men who was most responsible for the events of the last twelve years.

THE PROCEDURE OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION AND DOMINATION.

Much has been written on the fundamental principle of Germany's economic exploitation of Europe. It seems that the real plan the Nazis wished to carry out was that of a powerful German Reich which would control the non-German areas politically and economically and which would make them dependent on the Reich for their development as well as for their prosperity. To achieve this end various methods of exploitation were adopted. Roughly speaking the direct method of confiscation was general in the Eastern districts (Poland, the Baltic States and the occupied Russian territories). The same applies to the incorporated areas (Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc., and Alsace-Lorraine), in so far as non-German and Jewish property was concerned. On the other hand, in the remaining occupied countries and in the satellite countries more subtle measures were adopted within the frame of apparently legal procedure, thereby ensuring a high degree of control of banking, industry and trade.

Direct Confiscation.

One of the most obvious examples of direct confiscation is to be found in the general seizure of all Jewish property in the incorporated territories. However, in all occupied countries there have been outstanding examples of direct expropriation of both State and private property. Although the German industrialists cannot be held responsible for such measures, they very often benefited by them by acquiring the looted property from the Nazis in many cases far below its real value. The acquisition of the Oesterreichische Creditanstalt - Wiener Bankverein, the largest Austrian bank concern, by the Deutsche Bank is an outstanding example. The latter took over the majority of the shares of the VIAG, owned by the Reich. The VIAG had requisitioned these shares from the Austrian National Bank after the "Anschluss"; the bank had held them as a security for certain grants given to the Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein. The importance of this transaction can be illustrated best by the fact that in 1938 about 34 % of the share capital total, issued in Austria, was controlled by the Bank.

Looting by Paying.

While outright confiscation has been widespread, the Germans adopted a more subtle policy of looting by "paying" for what they received with funds actually provided by the occupied countries. The chief methods used for this particular type of exploitation consisted in heavy occupation levies, in use being made of clearing accounts and in the issue of Reichskreditkassenscheine. (+) By these measures the Reich was provided with funds--drawn from the occupied countries themselves--with which goods, services and capital assets could be bought in these countries. The balance of the occupation indemnities in excess of the amount required for the actual occupation costs were made available to German enterprises for the purchase of foreign companies and for the establishment or extension of their business interests in the occupied countries. A particular case proves the abolition of foreign exchange barriers between the Netherlands and Germany which enabled the Germans to secure control by purchasing Dutch securities and enterprises with Reichsmark.

Acquisition of Banks and Holdings.

Other methods to gain economic expansion and control of the industries of Europe were as follows:

The acquisition of banks and their holdings by the widespread ramification of banking institutions by the big German banks, especially by the Dresdner

(+) See also Looting of Art Treasures by Paying (Summary of Information No. 23, page 5.

Bank and the Deutsche Bank.

The establishment of holding and inter-locked companies financed by German capital with the participation of capital from other countries. This method was employed extensively by the I.G. Farbenindustrie and by the bauxite industry.

The establishment of branches and agencies of Germany's powerful business concerns in occupied and satellite countries. This was mainly done by German concerns of the heavy industry, the optical industry and the electro-technical industry.

In some cases existing industries in foreign countries were placed under German control by establishing a so-called collaboration in the exploitation of a certain branch. This applies, e.g., to the aluminium industry and to the exploitation of crude oil.

In this connection the official German departments in foreign countries should not be omitted. The bilateral Chambers of Commerce, the advisory bureaux for orders placed with the industries of occupied countries, and the official representatives in foreign countries belong to this method. They all came under the authority of the Reich Minister of Commerce (Funk). Special emphasis must be laid on the bi-lateral treaties which were effected by the German emissaries: Wohlfahrt; Landfried and Clodius.

During the war the extent of German penetration into European countries was greatly accelerated. It is not an exaggeration to say that this economic exploitation was a major factor in the development of Germany's war economy. But it is difficult to distinguish whether this process was aimed at securing the basis for the present war economy or whether it was planned for a long-term domination over Europe.

It is obviously impossible to set out in detail on a few pages all the many ramifications of German penetration carried out on these lines. Some outstanding examples are intended to illustrate the extent German industry attained in Continental Europe under the control of the Nazis.

(a) The Hermann Goering Werke.

This concern represented a typical instance of Nazi domination of economy. The concern was founded in 1937 with a capital of no more than RM 5 millions, now it had a capital of RM 4,000 and was the greatest and most powerful industrial organisation Europe has ever known. It was originally established for the exploitation of low-grade iron ore in the Reich, but it was soon expanded to produce steel, machinery, etc. In the subsequent years the concern spread its network in many directions, acquiring iron mines, coal mines, smelting and finishing works and other industries in every European country where a successful German incursion had been made. This can be seen from the list of firms taken over or largely controlled by the Hermann Goering organisation.

(For the convenience of the reader the lists of firms cited in the Report have been placed in Appendix I.)

The "Omnipol" as an Agent of Penetration.

"Omnipol", a trading firm originally established by the Czech firm of Skoda played a special rôle in the infiltration into foreign economies. After this firm was placed under the control of the H.G. Werke, the import activities were expanded, thanks chiefly to "special methods of payment." The company was represented, inter alia, in Brazil, Bulgaria, China, France, Iran, Italy, the North African countries, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania,

Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and before the war in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Among the goods it traded the following were included: corn, cotton, wool, flax, hides, ores and metals, tobacco, chemicals, foodstuffs, wood, sugar, hops, etc. The agencies were not only employed in looting the dependent countries but also in spying on the economic developments. Wilhelm VOSS was the chairman of the Company.

Göring's Collaborators.

To be able to understand the very complex organisation of the Hermann Goering combine a description of the structure of the organisation which follows, may be of some assistance. After January 1941, the inside structure of the combine had been re-organised. The A.G. Reichswerke "Hermann Goering" became a holding company, described as a "Fuehrungsgesellschaft" (leading company). Under its guidance and control three new companies were formed which themselves were holding companies. In forming these companies the aim was to concentrate the interests of the combine according to production spheres. The German expression used for the new companies was "Blockgesellschaften" (block companies). They were:

- (1) Reichswerke AG fuer Berg-und Huettenbetriebe "Hermann Goering" centring the control of all German and foreign subsidiary companies engaged in mining and smelting;
- (2) the Reichswerke AG fuer Waffen und Maschinenbau "Hermann Goering" for the control of all subsidiary companies dealing with arms production and engineering;
- (3) the Reichswerke fuer Binnenschifffahrt "Hermann Goering" in charge of the interests of the combine in inland navigation.

The board of directors of the 3 block companies consisted mainly of high Nazi officials and of close collaborators of Goering. With the exception of the Secretary of State Paul Koerner, who was chairman of the board of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft" as well as chairman of the block company of mining, they had little influence in the direction of the enterprises.

Paul KOERNER

Was Goering's personal representative in the combine. Born in 1893, he had been a member of the Party ever since 1926. Since 1936 he had been deputy chairman of the Council of the Four Years' Plan and was a member of the central planning committee for the guidance of German war economy. He holds the "Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP" and is SS-Obergruppenfuehrer. One of Goering's most faithful friends.

The following persons were prominent in the management of the H.G. Werke:

Paul PLEIGER:

Chairman of the executive committee (Vorstand) of the block company for mining and smelting. Born in 1900, he became a member of the Party long before 1933 when he was adviser to the Party on economic matters. He was responsible for the establishment of the first Hermann Goering company in 1937. He was a member of the Armament Council (Ruestungsrat) and was on the boards of a great number of enterprises of the H.G. Werke. He was awarded the "Ritterkreuz Schwertern" of the War Merit Cross. He was also chairman of the "Reichsvereinigung Kohle."

Hellmuth ROHMERT:

Chairman of the executive committee (Vorstand) of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft", chairman of the board of directors of both the block company for arms production and engineering and of the block company for inland navigation, vice-chairman of the block company for mining and smelting, manager of the Rheinmetall Borsig AG, Berlin (a subsidiary of the H.G. Werke), member of the armaments council (Ruestungsrat) and on the board of a great number of leading German companies (also outside the sphere of the H.G. Werke). Roehmert had formerly been manager of the Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metallwerke A.G. Lately he had been the leading figure in the H.G. Werke.

Wilhelm VOSS:

Only member of the executive committee of the block company for arms production and engineering, chairman of the boards of the principal subsidiaries of that block company, e.g., Skoda-Werke, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, Rheinmetall-Borsig, etc.

Guido SCHMIDT:

Only member of the executive committee of the block company for Inland Navigation and member of the executive of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft"; furthermore on the boards of all shipping enterprises of the combine and also of many other subsidiary companies, in particular in the Balkan States. Formerly solicitor in Austria and Foreign Minister of the last Austrian Cabinet under Schuschnigg. A typical Quisling he betrayed many former friends in leading positions in Austria and was largely responsible for the "Anschluss".

Dr. SCHEER-BEHNINGS:

A stepson of Admiral Scheer, was a prominent member of the administrative staff. His career, which had started from a very insignificant post, was due to his very good relations to the Party and with Goering.

(b) The I.G. Farbenindustrie.

The I.G. is the second largest of the German giant trusts with connections and subsidiary companies all over Europe. It can, however, not be placed on the same line as the H.G. Werke. The I.G. was founded in 1925 as a loosely knit association of Germany's chemical firms. The importance of this combine soon led to international agreements which, at first, were hardly intended to exercise far-reaching political or monopolistic influence. The policy of the company was guided sooner by the intention to compete successfully with the other two international combines: the I.C.I. and Dupont; they had mutual arrangements concerning the international production of certain goods. After the German Four-Year Plan had been introduced, the combine changed its production programme and concentrated on the manufacture of substitute materials and chemicals most needed by war economy. The policy of expansion had always been great. Since 1938, however, it had been stepped up considerably and facilitated by the incorporation of Austria and Czechoslovakia. The largest proportion of the chemical industry of these countries was absorbed by the I.G. after 1938. The trust not only established many new industries inside and outside the Reich, but it also gained control over many important existing key industries connected with chemicals.

Of the great number of companies outside Germany taken over or controlled by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, those given in the list are of chief interest.

(For the reader's convenience the list of companies has been placed in Appendix II.)

The executive committee (Vorstand) of the I.G. Farben consisted of 22 members, seven of them formed the so-called Central Committee (Zentral-ausschuss). The Chairman was

Hermann SCHMITZ.

He is 64 years old, entered the chemical industry in 1919, was appointed chairman in 1935. He held a great number of prominent posts in Germany as well as in international organisations (e.g., the Bank for International Settlements, the European Syndicate of the Nitrogen Industry). He did not take an active part in Party organisations and held no important posts in any of them. No doubt he benefited greatly by the developments which favoured the growth of the Trust.

The other members of the Central Committee were:

Fritz GAJEWSKI, Leipzig.

Heinrich HOERLEIN, Elberfeld

August von KNIEREM, Mannheim

Fritz ter MEER, Frankfurt a/M, former manager of the Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer in Uerdingen until its merger into the I.G. He had been a member of the Central Committee since 1933 and was engaged chiefly in technical matters. He is 61 years of age.

Christian SCHNEIDER, Leuna.

Georg von SCHNITZLER, Frankfurt, was the commercial chief manager of the I.G. He is 61 years old.

Of the other ordinary members of the executive committee

MAX ILGNER

has been named in a previous connection. Since the death of Carl Bosch in 1941

Carl KRAUCH

was a chairman of the board of directors. He was formerly a member of the Central Committee. He is 58 years of age. He was actively engaged in the planning of the Four-Year Plan, especially in the building up of the department of research in the field of raw materials. He is a specialist in the hydrogenation of coal and in the production of synthetic petrol. Thanks to his efforts the increase in the production of synthetic petrol, synthetic rubber and of light metal alloys was achieved.

Summing up, it may be stated that, although the expansion of the I.G. Trust was very great during the last 10 years, its principal leaders were not connected very actively with the Party and its ideology. The international policy of exploitation on the Continent was probably influenced sooner by commercial aims than by political ones.

(c) Dresdner Bank.

The striking international expansion of the Dresdner Bank, Berlin, did not start before 1938. By acquiring decisive influence in some of the biggest banks in Austria, Czechoslovakia and in the Balkan countries, the Dresdner Bank obtained not only control of banking in these States, but,

owing to the widespread industrial interests of these Banks, the Dresdner Bank now held far-reaching power over wide fields of the industries. This applies in particular to the Laenderbank in Vienna, to the Boehmische Escompte Bank in Prague, the Allgemeine Ungarische Creditbank in Budapest and to the Allgemeine Jugoslawische Bankverein in Belgrade.

The list of foreign subsidiaries of the Dresdner Bank illustrates the expansion since 1938. (The banks acquired after 1938 are indicated by stating the year of acquisition).

For the reader's convenience the list of subsidiaries has been placed in Appendix III.

The rapid expansion, as illustrated by the list, during the last few years seems to give evidence that the Dresdner Bank had good connections with the Nazi Party. It is sometimes stated that the Hermann Goering Werke had a certain influence on the management of the Bank. This, however, could not be ascertained, although it appears very likely.

The management of the Bank consisted of 8 members,

Hans SCHIFFEL

A former employee of the Reichsbank and of the Ministry of Finance, was the chairman of the executive committee. He came to the Dresdner Bank in 1931. He is 65 years old.

Alfred BUSCH

Was an old employee of the Dresdner Bank.

Alfred HOFFMANN

Was also an old employee of the Dresdner Bank.

K.H. MEIER

Was formerly head of the department of co-operative banks.

Gustav OVERBECK.

Hans PINDER:

Was by far the most active member of the committee. He came from the Deutsche Orientbank, which was merged with the Dresdner Bank. He was a Party member.

Karl RASCHE

A prominent expert and active in the Association of German Bankers.

Hugo ZINSSER.

(d) Kontinentale Oel A.G.

This was a typical organisation, set up by the Nazis in 1941 to dominate European Oil economy. The aims of the organisation were officially stated to be "the organisation of the European means of transport and distribution of oils and fats." However, it soon became evident that the organisation was really established to acquire foreign concerns in order to gain control of European concerns. Very little has been published about the activities of the new company, but it is well-known that the following foreign concerns were under its influence:

Rumania: Kontinentale Oel GmbH, Bucarest (a branch company)
Concordia Rumaenische Petroleum Industrie AG, Bucarest
Omnium Français des Pétroles
Foraky Romanesca.

Poland: Karpathen Oel AG, Lwow
Erdöelraffinerie Trzebinia GmbH

Russia: Ostoel GmbH, Berlin
Baltische Oel GmbH, Berlin.

This short list does not seem to show that the Kontinentale Oel AG had developed into the giant concern which it had been destined to become, according to reports. The leading German oil companies apparently did not merge their foreign holdings into the newly-formed company, as had been originally planned.

The board of directors contained 28 names; 17 of the men were representatives of the State, the Party and of State concerns. The management was in the hands of 5 members of the board who formed a work committee. They were:

Dr. FISCHER, head of the oil department of the Ministry of Economy.

Fritz FETZER, chairman of the Europaeischer Tanklager and Transport AG., Berlin.

Hans FISCHBOECK, Minister, Reich Kommissar of the Netherlands.

Dr. BROCKHAUS of the Gewerkschaft Elverath.

Direktor BLESSING of the Margarine Union and of Unilever.

Minister FUNK (Reichsbank) was the chairman of the board. The other members represented the big German banks, the leading German oil and petrol producers and the respective Government departments.

The four combines which have been described in greater detail in paras a) to d), constitute only some examples—though the most prominent ones—of the penetration into foreign European countries by German companies. Some branches of German industry which, during the last few years, acquired considerable foreign participations are enumerated briefly as follows:

Heavy Industry:

Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Duesseldorf, expanded their foreign interests considerably particularly in Czechoslovakia, in the Balkan States and in Luxembourg.

Wilhelm ZANGEN, who was also leader of the "Reichsgruppe Industrie" was the responsible leader of the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke. He played a prominent part in the penetration of the German iron industry into the foreign countries.

The Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG., Duesseldorf had important dealings in the Netherlands, Belgium, Alsace and Poland. Ernst POENSGEN was the nominal leader, but Walter ROHLAND, his deputy was the more active man in the management. He had been a prominent man in the Ministry of Armaments and War Production, where he was the head of the department for armoured cars. In the "Reichsvereinigung Eisen" he was Roehling's deputy.

Albert VOEGLER, the chairman of the board of directors, was one of the old friends of Hitler. He has been mentioned above.

Otto STEINBRINCK,

His deputy, came from the Flick-combine to the Vereinigte Stahlwerke in 1941, as representative of Goering and the Reich. He had good connections with the SS and the Party.

The Kloeckner Werke AG penetrated into Austria, Lorraine and the Eastern territories.

Wilhelm MAROTZKE

was the responsible leader. He was a former Civil Servant and a close friend of Koerner who transferred him into the office of the Four-Year Plan. In 1942 he became general manager of Kloeckner. The subsidiary company, the Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG was managed by

Helmuth STEIN

a fervent Nazi, who received many honours from the Party (e.g., the title "Pionier der Arbeit").

The Roechling Combine was less known for its expansion (it acquired some interests in Lorraine and Hungary) than for its leader

Hermann ROECHLING

who held all the leading positions in the German heavy industry. He was head of the "Reichsvereinigung Eisen" of the Trade Association for the Iron Producing Industry, of the "Hauptring Eisen" in the Ministry of Armaments and War Production, etc. He favoured the Four-Year Plan and was a strong supporter of Hitler. He was largely responsible for the German occupation of the Saarland.

The Light Metal Industry:

Although this industry had had considerable foreign interests already before the war, it expanded even more during the war. Its chief holdings were in the Swiss Bauxittrust AG which belonged to the Vereinigte Aluminium Werke AG, Berlin, a State enterprise.

The Vereinigte Aluminium Werke AG founded 2 new companies in Hungary for the production of aluminium and one in Croatia, and it expanded its aluminium interests in Norway. The leading personality was

Luedger WESTRICK, who, as a comparatively young man—he was not yet 50—became general manager in 1939. He is said to have had no political interest.

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin recently extended its interest in particular to Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia. The company belongs to the concern of

Guenther QUANDT. His enterprises were concerned mainly with the armament industries in Germany.

Karl WERNING, an expert on Aluminium alloys, was the leading man in the Duerener Metallwerke. Although he was appointed "Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer" in 1943, he was not considered an active politician.

Hansa Leichtmetallwerke AG, a subsidiary of the "Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt", was a Nazi institution. Only recently it had been interested in Bauxit and Aluminium companies in Norway, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. The policy and management of this enterprise were controlled by the German Air

Ministry. Werner MUEHLE, one of its leading managers died in an accident in 1942.

The I.G. Farbenindustrie had also large interests in the Light Metal Industry. The Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron was the subsidiary company in question. The latest expansion concerned Hungary, Norway and Italy.

Insurance Companies:

Already long before the war these companies had had some international connections. Apart from having acquired new participations since then, they greatly increased their business in foreign countries by taking over the insurance business previously held by enemy countries or by being officially admitted into the occupied and satellite countries. The appropriation of Austrian and Czech insurance companies brought about a considerable extension of German business, both in these countries and in the neighbouring States, owing to the wider network of agencies and branch offices.

To quote some instances:

Colonia, Koelnische Versicherungs AG acquired the Anglo-Elementar Versicherung AG (now "Allgemeine Elementar Versicherungs AG") in Vienna with agencies in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and with subsidiaries in Rumania ("Alemania") and in Poland ("Silesia AG"). The company is managed by

Christian OERTEL.

Allianz und Stuttgarter Verein acquired the Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Phoenix", Vienna with its subsidiaries "Providentia", Budapest and "Providentia" in Berlin, and the Sudetendeutsche Union in Reichenberg. The leading personalities were ~~Eduard~~

Eduard HILGARD and

Hans HESS, both connected with the Nazi association for insurances.

Volksfuersorge-Lebensversicherung AG, Hamburg, belonged to 100% to the DAF. Its very considerable expansion applied to Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Diedrich POLLMANN was the general manager.

Muenchener Rueckversicherungs Gesellschaft, Munich, succeeded in concluding important agreements with Italian, French and other foreign insurance concerns and acquired interests in Austria and Czechoslovakia. The company is the largest one in Germany. It was managed by the former Reich Minister:-

Dr. Kurt SCHMITT (Nazi).

Banking:

The most outstanding expansion during the last few years has been described on page 10, in regard to the Dresdner Bank. Other banking concerns, however, also had great interests in the Continental countries.

The Deutsche Bank took over the Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein, Vienna, the largest banking concern in Central Europe with very extensive industrial participations. The second largest acquisition consisted in the Boehmische Union Bank, Prague. Further late expansions were: the Kreditbank, Sofia, the Allgemeine Jugoslawische Bankverein, Belgrade, the Union Bank, Bratislava and smaller companies in Hungary and Poland.

Hermann ABS was the man who was responsible for the policy of the Deutsche Bank.

The Bank der Deutschen Arbeit AG was owned by the DAF. It established agencies in Brussels (Westbank N.V.) and in several places in Poland.

Rudolf LENCER, a fervent Nazi, was the managing director.

The Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt is a creation of the German Ministry of Air. It founded the Aerobank S.A. in Paris and the N.V. Hollandsche Buitenland Bank.

The Reichskreditgesellschaft and the Commerzbank both acquired minor interests in South-Eastern countries.

Electrical Engineering:

The largest concerns of this branch had always had representatives and agencies in most industrial countries. However, they extended their foreign relations after the occupation of several countries. Deutsche Continentale Gas Gesellschaft, for instance, acquired one of the largest Austrian firms "Elin," which had considerable connections and participations in the Balkans and in Czechoslovakia.

The Standard Elektrizitaets AG spread into Belgium, France, Norway and Denmark.

To prevent this report from becoming too long, only some outstanding examples have been briefly outlined.

LIST OF FIRMS TAKEN OVER OR LARGELY CONTROLLED BY THE
HERMANN GOERING ORGANISATION. (see page 7).

- Austria: Alpine Montan Gesellschaft
Stahl und Temperguss AG (formerly Feinstahlwerke Traisen)
Graz-Köflacher Eisenbahn- und Bergbaugesellschaft, Graz
Kärntnerische Eisen- und Stahlwerksgesellschaft, Ferlach
AG Harter Kohlenwerke, Wien
Steirische Gusstahlwerke AG, Judenburg
Eisenwerke Krieglach AG
Eisen und Stahl AG, Wien
Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG, Wien
Schiffswerft Linz AG
Nibelungenwerke GmbH, St. Valentin
Eisenwerke Ober-Donau GmbH, Linz
Stahlbau GmbH, Linz
Kromag AG, Hirtenberg
Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft, Wien
Bau AG Negrelli, Wien
Omnipol Handels AG, Wien.
- Czechoslovakia: Sudetenländische Bergbau AG, Brúx (with 60 pits).
Berg- und Hüttenwerke Gesellschaft, Prag
Poldihütte AG, Prag
Witkowitz Bergbau- und Eisenhüttengewerkschaft, Mährisch-Ostrau
Wernersdorfer Kupferbergbau AG
Egerländer Erzbergbau GmbH, Schlaggenwald
Westböhmischer Bergbau Aktien Verein, Pilsen
AG Grube Minerva
AG Slowakische Berg- und Hüttenwerke vorm. Coburg, Pressburg
Eisen- und Stahlwerke AG, Böhmischwald
Kupferwerke Krombach AG
Sudetenländisches Braunkohlensyndikat
AG für Radiumerzeugung
Skodawerke, Pilsen
Avia AG für Flugzeugindustrie
Asag AG für Automobilindustrie
Konstruktiva Bau AG
Erste Brünnner Maschinenfabrik AG, Brünn
Brünnner Waffenfabrik
Blechwalzwerke AG
Eisenwerke Podbreschowa AG
Brünn-Königsfelder Maschinen- und Waggonfabrik AG, Brünn
Ruda AG, Pressburg
Ferdinand Nordbahn
Wildsteiner Ton- und Schamottewarenfabrik Eger
UMA-Kunststofffabriken AG
Böhmisch-Mährische Elbeschiffahrt AG
Omnipol Handels AG, Prag.
- Poland: Bergwerksverwaltung Oberschlesien GmbH (coal mining containing
the rich Kattowitz and Rybnik coal fields)
Czernitzer Steinkohlen AG
"Scarboferne" (formerly State owned coal mines)
Certain interest in the Upper-Silesian Zink-mining industry,
in foundries, rolling mills etc. in Central Poland.
- France: Parts of the firm Francois de Wendel & Cie (Hagendingen)
Parts of the firm Union des Consommateurs de Produits
Metallurgique et Industriels.
- Occupied Russia: Bergbau- und Hüttenwerke GmbH Ost in which
all the important plants of the heavy industry were merged,
as e.g. the iron works of Krvoi Rog and the manganese deposits
near Nikopol.
- Netherlands: Werkspoor N.V. (Through the subsidiary of the Hermann
Göring Werke, the Rheinmetall-Borsig AG).

Sweden: Very valuable iron ore mines (through the subsidiary Witkowitz Bergbau- und Eisenhütten-gesellschaft in Mährisch-Ostau)

Yugoslavia: Kroatische Flussschiffahrt AG, Zagreb
Jugo-Chrom AG.

Roumania: Reschitza Eisenwerke AG, Bukarest with various important subsidiaries controlling 4/5 of the Roumanian iron mines and steel works.
Uzinale Metalurgice, Ploesti
Vulcan AG, Bukarest
Malaxa-concern (rented).

Hungary: Fünfkirchener Kohlenwerke, Pecs (Lignite)
Eisenbahn Pecs-Mohacs
Königlich Ungarische Fluss- und Seeschiffahrt AG, Budapest
(collaboration).

Bulgaria: "Dunav" Bulgarische Schiffahrt AG, Sofia.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES TAKEN OVER OR CONTROLLED BY

THE I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE.

(see page 9)

Austria: Oesterreichische Dynamit Nobel AG, Wien
 Chemosan Union, Wien
 Pulverfabrik Skoda-Wetzler, Wien +)
 Carbidwerke Deutsch-Matrei +)
 Wagemann, Seybel & Co., Wien-Liesing +)
 Oesterreichische Kunstdünger & Chemische Fabrik, Wien-Deutsch
 Wagram +)
 Karbidwerke Landeck, Landeck
 Schwefelsäurefabrik Moosbierbaum +)
 Oesterreichische Magnesit AG, Radenthein
 Anilin Chemie AG, Wien
 Sprengstoffwerke Blumau AG, Wien +)

+) The companies were merged into the newly formed "Donau-Chemie AG."

Czechoslovakia: Chemische Werke Aussig-Falkenau GmbH (formerly Aussiger
 Verein für Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion)
 Dynamit Nobel AG, Pressburg
 Bituma AG, Aussig
 Superphosphat- und Bleirohrfabrik Kostolany
 Chemische Industrie AG, Pressburg (Zeilwolle)
 Mineralölraffinerie Apollo AG, Pressburg
 Hydroxygen AG.

Yugoslavia: Stickstoffwerke Ruse, Maribor
 Elektrobosna, Bosnische Elektrizitäts AG, Jaice
 Kroatische Shell AG, Zagreb
 Titanitwerke AG, Zagreb
 Lack- und Farbenwerke Moster AG, Zagreb
 Serbische Shell AG, Beograd
 Juganil AG, Beograd.

Hungary: Unfarische Magnesium- und Elektron AG, Kaschau
 Budanil AG, Budapest
 Hungaria AG, Budapest (the largest chemical concern in
 Hungary is connected by way of Dynamit Nobel AG, in Bratislava).

Bulgaria: Weible & Co., Sofia
 Lackfabrik Iskewitsch Rustschuk.

Roumania: Erste Rumänische Sprengstoffgesellschaft Fagares, Bukarest
 Remigefa AG, Bukarest
 Delta AG, Bukarest (for the exploitation of reeds).

Poland: I.G. Werke, Oswiecim
 Electro AG, Ober-Lazisk
 Teerfarbenwerke Litzmannstadt GmbH (formerly Chemische
 Industrie AG, Boruta nr. Lodz)
 Stockstoffwerke Wyrow nr. Pless
 Fürstengrube GmbH, Kattowitz.

Norway: Norsk Hydro Elektrisk Kvaestof AG, Oslo
 Nordag AG, Oslo
 Nordisk Ietmetall Co., Oslo

- Denmark: Dänische Schwefelsäure- und Superphosphat AG, Kopenhagen.
- France: Francolor, Paris (the former combine of Kuhlmann with the important works in Saint Denis and Saint Clair du Rhône)
S.A. pour l'Industrie Chimique, Dornach (part of Kuhlmann-combine)
Societe des Produits Chimiques et des Matieres Colorantes de Muhlhouse
"Ugine".
- Italy: There existed very close connections between the I.G. and the leading Italian concerns of Montecatini,
Snia Viscosa (in respect of artificial textiles)
and Pirelli (in respect of artificial rubber)
"Siprozolfi, Roma
S.A. Italm
ACNA Aziende Colori Nazionali Affini
S.A. Chimica Lombarda A.E. Bianchi & Co.
- Spain: Saltos del Duera
Fabricacion Nacional de Colorantes y Explosivos SA, Barcelona
Sociedad Electroquimica de Flix, Barcelona.
- Switzerland: I.G. Chemie, Basel (Holding company)
Holzverzuckerungs AG, Eins.
- Netherlands: Close connections with AKU, Arnheim.
- United Kingdom: Connections with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
- U.S.A.: Connections with Dupont & Standard Oil Co.
I.G. Co., New York
Hydro Engineering Chemical Co.

FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES OF THE DRESDNER BANK.

(see page 11)

- Austria: Merkur Bank AG, Vienna
Laenderbank Wien AG (formerly Zentraleuropäische Laenderbank, Wien) (1938)
- Vienna: Branches of the former Zivnostenska Banka, Prague (1939)
" " " " "Hermes", Budapest (1939)
" " " " "Società Italiana di Credito (1939)
Eisenstaedter Bank AG, Eisenstadt (1940)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank fuer Industrie und Handel Wien (1938)
- Czechoslovakia: Bank für Handel und Industrie vorm Laenderbank, Prague
(now merged with Böhmisches Escompte Bank) (1938)
Böhmisches Escompte Bank, Prague (1939)
Branches of the Zivnostenska Banka, Prague, located in the Sudetenland (1939)
Mährische Bank, Brünn (1939)
Deutsche Handels- und Kreditbank, Bratislava (1938)
Zipser Bank AG, Käsmark (Slovakia) (1941)
- Poland: Oberschlesische Diskontbank AG, Königshütte
Kommerzialbank AG, Cracow (1938)
Bank für Handel und Gewerbe, Posen (now "Ostbank AG") (1940)
- Baltic States: Libauer Bank AG, Riga
Litauische Kommerzbank, Kovno
Dorpater Bank, Reval
- These Banks were controlled already before 1938 by the Dresdner Bank. After having passed into the hands of the Russian State Bank in 1940 during the occupation, the Dresdner Bank merged it in 1941 into the "Handels- und Kreditbank AG, Riga" and extended its influence also to the German occupied territories of Russia.
- Luxembourg: Internationale Bank, Luxemburg (the former holdings of capital by a minority was extended to a majority in 1941)
- France: Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Strassburg (1940)
New Branch in Paris 9(1940)
- Belgium: Continentale Bank S.A., Brussels (New establishment 1941)
- Netherlands: Handlestrus West N.V., Amsterdam (New establishment 1941)
- Hungary: Allgemeine Ungarische Creditbank, Budapest (1942)
Wechselstube AG Mercur, Budapest (1938)
- Rumania: Societatea Bancara Romana, Bucarest
- Bulgaria: Bulgarische Handelsbank AG, Sofia (1942)
- Greece: Banque d'Athènes, Athens
Société Financière Greco-Allemande, Athens 1942)
- Yugoslavia: Allgemeiner Jugoslawischer Bankverein, Beograd (1942)
Kroatische Landesbank, Zagreb (formerly Jugoslawische Bank AG) (1942)
- Turkey: Deutsche Orientbank, Istanbul
- Spain and South-America: Through the subsidiary "Deutsch-südamerikanische Bank", the Dresdner Bank possessed Branches in Spain and South-America.
- Switzerland: Internationale Bodenkredit Bank, Basel.

APPENDIX IV

RECAPITULATION OF GERMAN PERSONALITIES MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

(in order, as named).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Otto Dietrich	Chief of Press
Ernst Tengelmann	Heavy Industry
Ewald Hecker	Ironmaster
Gustav Krupp von Bohlen	Arms Manufacturer
Fuerst von Donnersmarck	Iron master
Freiherr von Schroeder	Chamber of Industry, Cologne
August von Finck	Banker
Otto Fitzner	Metal Industry
Erich Luebber	Traffic Industries
Erwin Selck	I.G. Farben Industrie
Max Ilgner	I.G. Farben Industrie
Hermann Ritter	Tobacco Industry
Robert Allmers	Motocar Industry
Emil Helfferich	Director of HEPAG
Eugen Voegler	Hoch Tiefbauten
Albert Pietzsch	Reich Chamber of Economy
Wilhelm Keppler	Chemical Industry
Herbert Tengelmann	Clothing Industry
Hjalmer Schacht	President of the Reichsbank
Funk	Minister of Commerce
Wohlfahrt } Landfried } Clodius. }	Economic Enissaries
Hermann Goering	Head of the Four Years Plan
Wilhelm Voss	Chairman of "Omnipol"
Paul Koerner	Deputy Chairman of the Four Years Plan
Paul Fleiger	Mining and Smelting
Hellmuth Roehnert	Armament Companies

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Guido Schmidt	Inland Navigation
Scheer-Hennings	Hermann Goering Works
Hermann Schmitz	I.G. Farben
Fritz Gajewski	"
Heinrich Hoerlein	"
August von Knieriem	"
Fritz ter Meer	"
Christian Schneider	"
Georg von Schnitzler	Manager of I.G. Farben
Karl Krauch	I.G. Farben
Alfred Busch	Dresdner Bank
Alfred Hoelling	Banker
A.H. Meyer	Banker
Gustav Overbeck	Banker
Hans Filder	Banker
Karl Rasche	Banker
Hugo Zinsser	Banker
Dr. Fischer	Oil Industry
Fritz Petzer	"
Hans Fischboeck	Economic Kommissar in Holland
Dr. Brockhaus	Oil Industry
Direktor Blessing	Margarine Industry
Wilhelm Zungen	Iron Industry
Walter Rohland	Steel Works
Ernst Poensgen	"
Albert Voegler	"
Otto Marotzke	Four Years Plan
Helmuth Stein	Heavy Industry
Hermann Roechling	Heavy Industry
Luedger Westrick	Aluminium works
Guenther Quandt	Metal Works

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Karl Werning	Aluminium Works
Christian "Ortel	Insurance Companies
Eduard Hildgard	"
Hans Hess	"
Diedrich Pollmann	"
Kurt Schmitt	"
Hermann Abs	Banker
Rudolf Lencer	Banker

XXIX

SECRET.

Summary of Information.
No. 29.
June, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Department)

KEY-MEN IN THE NAZI CONSPIRACY.

THE GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS:

In a recently published book "War Criminals," by Creel, we read on page 268:

"A United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes is assumed to be at work in London. If its list does not include financiers, industrialists, and Civil Administrators along with the Gestapo Schutzstaffel and Sturmabteilung, then the members should be indicted for gross negligence. All are guilty in a greater or lesser degree In gangs there is no distinction between the 'finger man' and the 'trigger man', between the higher-up who plots the crime and the killer who levels the gun."

The rôle of the German industrialists in the Nazi conspiracy is thus indicated in "Occupied Europe," a pamphlet issued by the Institute of International Affairs (page 31):

"The Mechanism of Economic Exploitation.

"The fundamental principle of Germany's economic exploitation of Europe is the theory of the Herrenvolk. The Germans hoped, by the organization of maximum development of essentials, to make Europe largely self-sufficient, not only in war but in peace, and, by economic exploitation and penetration, together with a readjustment of Europe's division of labour, to secure for themselves, as the master race, the efficiency to produce for all non-German Europe. Although certain details have been modified, the real prospect envisaged by the Nazis appears to have been that of an all-powerful German Reich, much enlarged compared with pre-war frontiers, and predominant in heavy and key industries, with the economy of the rest of Europe mainly based on agriculture, raw materials and light industries. Non-German areas would thus be dependent on the Reich for their development and prosperity."

The extent to which individual industrialists have incurred responsibility in this sphere is a matter of appreciation.

In his book "I paid Hitler," Thyssen, himself one of the chief German industrialists, writes (page 132):

"It is common knowledge that on January 27th, 1932—almost a year before he seized power—Adolf Hitler made a speech lasting about two and a half hours before the Industry Club of Düsseldorf. The speech made a deep impression on the assembled industrialists, and in consequence of this a number of large contributions flowed from the resources of heavy industry into the treasuries of the Nationalist Socialist party." ...

and (pages 133-134):

"It was during the last years preceding the Nazi seizure of power that the big industrial corporations began to make their contributions. But they did not give directly to Hitler; they gave them to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, who placed about one-fifth of the donated amounts at the disposal of the National Socialist party. All in all, the amounts given by heavy industry to the Nazis may be estimated at two million marks a year. (+) It must be understood, however, that this includes only the voluntary gifts, and not the various sums which the industrial enterprises were obliged to provide for the Party's numerous special manifestations."

THE QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

This subject has been examined, in a report, specially written for the United Nations War Crimes Commission by the Central European Joint Committee(++), parts of which are reproduced below.

I. Individual industrialists responsible before and after the Nazis came into Power.

The responsibility of individual industrialists for the fatal Nazi policy may be deduced primarily from the general furtherance of Nazidom; in particular in its initial stages, all the more so if this support was continued during the Nazi régime.

The Nazis did not find it easy to get into touch with the industry. The iron and steel industry was enlisted to provide funds by:

Dr. Otto DIETRICH.

The last Chief of Press of the Reich Government. Dietrich was the son-in-law of Dr. Theodor Alexander Reismann-Grone, owner of the Rheinisch-Westfaelische Ztg. in Essen. Later on he was appointed by the Nazis temporarily Lord Mayor of Essen. These two men brought Hitler into touch with Emil Kirdorf, one of the founders of the modern Rheinisch-Westfaelische iron industry. Kirdorf has since died. Formerly he was chairman of the Board of Administration of the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerke AG. In 1931 Kirdorf won Fritz Thyssen over to support the Nazis. Both men did very much for the Party. Thyssen later detached himself from the Nazis and is said to have been executed. (+++)

- (+) Thyssen himself admits (p. 133?) having given one million marks to the N.S. Party, though he subsequently broke with Hitler when the latter embarked on his war policy.
- (++) The Central European Joint Committee is an unofficial body. We have, however, been semi-officially informed that the information may be considered reliable.
- (+++) A more recent report said that Thyssen had been liberated and was at Capri. (Research Dept.)

Ernst TENGELMANN

who also belonged to the heavy industry, was another great promoter of National-Socialism and did not change in this respect during the war. He had been director general of the Essener Steinkohlen AG and President of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Essen up to the time the Gau Chamber of Economy Essen was established. He then became Honorary President of the Gau Chamber of Economy.

Albert VOEGLER:

Before 1933 the attitude of Voegler was not clear. He had been a right-wing Liberal (member of the Reichstag - Volkspartei) and was in touch with Strossemann. Still there can be no doubt that he did much for the Nazis, even before they came to power. Finally Voegler was chairman of the board of directors of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG, Duesseldorf, "pioneer of labour" and much else. Under the Nazi régime, he most probably played a disastrous role.

Ewald HECKER

Was a leading Nazi of the German iron and steel industry. He had formerly been a professional soldier, diplomat, then manager and member of the board of directors of the Ilse-Edler Huette AG, temporarily leader of the Reich group industry, president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Hanover and since 1943 president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Hanover-Brunswick. Personally he had proved fair and decent in many cases. There is no doubt as to his close connection with the Nazi policy.

Gustav KRUPP von BOHLEN und HALBACH: (*)

Before 1933 Krupp was reserved in his attitude towards National-Socialism. Reports, however, exist which mention that he is said to have helped the NSDAP financially at a relatively early period. He is also said to have been a Party member at an early date. Actually he was holder of the golden Party badge of the NSDAP, usually awarded only to persons whose Party number was below 100,000. In 1933 he became Curator of the Adolf Hitler Spende (donation) of German economy. This large fund presented Hitler annually with approx. RM 50 mill. for free utilisation. Hitler had repeatedly been a guest at Villa Hugel, the house of Krupp. Krupp's daughter married a SA-leader of a chief storm troop. Still it may be assumed that Krupp got into touch with Nazism from a utilitarian standpoint, but was never really attached to it. The part he has played in economic policy must be tested.

Guidotto Graf Henckel Puerst von DONNERSMARCK

Was connected with the iron and steel industry. He is the owner of large industrial enterprises, in particular of coal mines. Henckel brought funds to the Nazis and was practically a partisan of their aims.

Kurt Freiherr von SCHROEDER

Worked, partly prominently, as liaison between the Nazis and industry. He was joint owner of the Rheinische Bankhaus J.H. Stein in Cologne and contributed, probably more than anyone else, to Hitler's accession to power. He was president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Cologne, then leader of the Gau Chamber of Economy Cologne-Aachen and temporarily Gau adviser of economy. During the Nazi rule he played a big part. A similar role as intermediary between the bankers and industry was played by:

(+) In regard to Herr Krupp, Thyssen writes on pages 134-5 of "I paid Hitler: The case of Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach: head of the famous munition works, was the reverse of mine.

Until ...

August von FINCK,

Joint owner of the Munich bank firm Herck-Finck & Co. Finck is said to have been Hitler's private banker.

Otto FITZNER

must be named in the metal industry. He was Bergassessor a.D., a leading member of Georg von Giesche's Erben, mining company, Breslau. He supplied large funds to the movement and was of great influence. He was adviser to the Gau Economy in Lower Silesia, leader of military economy (Wehrwirtschaft), chief of the civilian administration East-Upper Silesia in Kattowitz, leader of the economic group of non-ferrous metals.

Doctor Erich LUEBBERT,

Chairman of the board of administration of the AGfuer Verkehrswesen and of several other firms; supplied Hitler with large funds. Probably to the last he was in close touch with the Party.

Professor Erwin SELCK:

In the chemical industry Selck was a prominent Nazi in the circle of the I.G. Farben. He did much for the Nazis, who made use of him in decisive jobs. Selck had formerly been a member of the board of administration of the I.G. Since 1942 he belonged to the board of directors.

Dr. Max ILGNER:

Was the actual politician in the I.G. He is a nephew of Schmitt, the chairman of the board of administration. Ilgner is a restless very ambitious man of not much significance. Although he was a member of the board of the I.G. he was not of much importance in the management of the business and for this reason he was politically active. Ilgner was in touch with all parties, but he contributed largely to the rise of the Nazis. In 1934 he was in danger of being executed as a friend of the Roehm group. He went to Japan and remained abroad for some time. He returned, was again graciously accepted and seems then to have worked zealously for the Nazis. Thus he became chairman of the permanent German delegation of the Hungarian-German industrial negotiations, deputy chairman of the central European Wirtschaftstag and since March 1944 he was a member of the Arbeitskreis fuer Aussemwirtschaft. (Labour circle of foreign economy.)

Hermann RITTER:

Partner of the Martin Brinkmann Kom. Ges., Bremen, head of the technical group Tobacco Industry and Commissar of Production of the Ministry Speer; was a first-rate promoter of Nazism.

Dr. Robert ALLMERS:

Since 1926 president of the Reich Association of the Motor car industry, was an enthusiastic Nazi and was used by the Party as adviser.

(+) Footnote continued from preceding page (Krupp von Bohlen):

Until Hitler's seizure of power, Herr von Krupp was his violent opponent. As late as the day before President von Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler chancellor he urgently warned the old field marshal against such a course. But as soon as Hitler had the power, Herr von Krupp became one of his most loyal party adherents. I am not saying this in order to reflect on Herr von Krupp in any way. In any case, this would not minimise my own mistake. And I candidly confess I did make a great mistake when I trusted Adolf Hitler. Only it would be much better if Herr von Krupp could get himself to confess his mistake as well."

(Research Department)

Emil HEILFERRICH:

One of the leading Germans abroad, until 1941 chairman of the board of directors of the HAPAG in Hamburg, had been economic adviser to the Fuehrer since 1932, leader of the East Asia Society and of the Association of the German Chambers of Commerce overseas, Hamburg councillor of State, alderman of the town Hamburg, founder of the German-Netherlands Society, adviser to the Reichsbank and the Reich Chamber of Economy and occasionally leader of the section foreign trade in the Reich group commerce.

Dr. Eugen VOEGLER:

Leader of the Hoch-Tief AG fuer Hoch- & Tiefbauten, formerly Gobreuer Hofmann, Essen, played a great part in the Party. In 1943 he was appointed president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Essen, is leader of war economy, alderman of the town Essen. He was a very early member of the Party and was its adviser, in particular in regard to traffic problems.

Among the economic promoters of the Party, although they were not really big industrialists the following must be mentioned:

Albert PIETZCH:

For many years leader of the Reich Chamber of Economy and president of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Munich, later on also president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Munich, Upper Bavaria. Since July 1944 he was elected honorary president for life of the Reich Chamber of Economy. He is pioneer of labour. He is a very early Party member. Pietzsch was one of the most influential men in the Party. Like Hecker he is one of the few Nazis who, in many cases, may be regarded as personally decent.

Wilhelm KEPLER:

Finally Secretary of State to the Foreign Office; was the owner of a small enterprise of the chemical industry. In 1927 he attached himself to the NSDAP and in 1932 Hitler called him to Munich to deal with economic questions. He did much to propagate National-Socialist ideas in trade and commerce. In 1933 he was appointed commissar of economic problems and leader of the economic-political organisation of the Party. He held a further number of similar posts. His influence waned gradually, still he must be counted even now among the leading industrialists of the régime.

Herbert TENGELMANN:

The son of the director-general Ernst Tengelmann in Essen, played a great part in Berlin. In 1944 he was appointed vice-president of the Gau Chamber of Economy Berlin and head of the section: trade. Tengelmann became a Nazi at a very early date and helped the Party essentially in its rise. As a reward he became leader of the economic group clothing industry and thereby the chief man of the clothing industry, a position which he resigned in the spring of 1944. There is no doubt that Tengelmann played a leading rôle in the European plans of expansion in regard to the textile industry.

Hjalmar SCHACHT:

If the leading Nazis in economy are named, Schacht, the former president of the Reichsbank and Reich Minister of Economy, should not be omitted. Probably, despite the scepticism which he frequently expressed for propaganda purposes in regard to Nazism, he is certainly one of the men who was most responsible for the events of the last twelve years.

THE PROCEDURE OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION AND DOMINATION.

Much has been written on the fundamental principle of Germany's economic exploitation of Europe. It seems that the real plan the Nazis wished to carry out was that of a powerful German Reich which would control the non-German areas politically and economically and which would make them dependent on the Reich for their development as well as for their prosperity. To achieve this end various methods of exploitation were adopted. Roughly speaking the direct method of confiscation was general in the Eastern districts (Poland, the Baltic States and the occupied Russian territories). The same applies to the incorporated areas (Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc., and Alsace-Lorraine), in so far as non-German and Jewish property was concerned. On the other hand, in the remaining occupied countries and in the satellite countries more subtle measures were adopted within the frame of apparently legal procedure, thereby ensuring a high degree of control of banking, industry and trade.

Direct Confiscation.

One of the most obvious examples of direct confiscation is to be found in the general seizure of all Jewish property in the incorporated territories. However, in all occupied countries there have been outstanding examples of direct expropriation of both State and private property. Although the German industrialists cannot be held responsible for such measures, they very often benefited by them by acquiring the looted property from the Nazis in many cases far below its real value. The acquisition of the Oesterreichische Creditanstalt - Wiener Bankverein, the largest Austrian bank concern, by the Deutsche Bank is an outstanding example. The latter took over the majority of the shares of the VIAG, owned by the Reich. The VIAG had requisitioned these shares from the Austrian National Bank after the "Anschluss"; the bank had held them as a security for certain grants given to the Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein. The importance of this transaction can be illustrated best by the fact that in 1938 about 34 % of the share capital total, issued in Austria, was controlled by the Bank.

Looting by Paying.

While outright confiscation has been widespread, the Germans adopted a more subtle policy of looting by "paying" for what they received with funds actually provided by the occupied countries. The chief methods used for this particular type of exploitation consisted in heavy occupation levies, in use being made of clearing accounts and in the issue of Reichskreditkassenscheine. (+) By these measures the Reich was provided with funds--drawn from the occupied countries themselves--with which goods, services and capital assets could be bought in these countries. The balance of the occupation indemnities in excess of the amount required for the actual occupation costs were made available to German enterprises for the purchase of foreign companies and for the establishment or extension of their business interests in the occupied countries. A particular case proves the abolition of foreign exchange barriers between the Netherlands and Germany which enabled the Germans to secure control by purchasing Dutch securities and enterprises with Reichsmark.

Acquisition of Banks and Holdings.

Other methods to gain economic expansion and control of the industries of Europe were as follows:

The acquisition of banks and their holdings by the widespread ramification of banking institutions by the big German banks, especially by the Dresdner

(+) See also Looting of Art Treasures by Paying (Summary of Information No. 23, page 5.

Bank and the Deutsche Bank.

The establishment of holding and inter-locked companies financed by German capital with the participation of capital from other countries. This method was employed extensively by the I.G. Farbenindustrie and by the bauxite industry.

The establishment of branches and agencies of Germany's powerful business concerns in occupied and satellite countries. This was mainly done by German concerns of the heavy industry, the optical industry and the electro-technical industry.

In some cases existing industries in foreign countries were placed under German control by establishing a so-called collaboration in the exploitation of a certain branch. This applies, e.g., to the aluminium industry and to the exploitation of crude oil.

In this connection the official German departments in foreign countries should not be omitted. The bilateral Chambers of Commerce, the advisory bureaux for orders placed with the industries of occupied countries, and the official representatives in foreign countries belong to this method. They all came under the authority of the Reich Minister of Commerce (Funk). Special emphasis must be laid on the bi-lateral treaties which were effected by the German emissaries: Wohlfahrt; Landfried and Clodius.

During the war the extent of German penetration into European countries was greatly accelerated. It is not an exaggeration to say that this economic exploitation was a major factor in the development of Germany's war economy. But it is difficult to distinguish whether this process was aimed at securing the basis for the present war economy or whether it was planned for a long-term domination over Europe.

It is obviously impossible to set out in detail on a few pages all the many ramifications of German penetration carried out on these lines. Some outstanding examples are intended to illustrate the extent German industry attained in Continental Europe under the control of the Nazis.

(a) The Hermann Goering Werke.

This concern represented a typical instance of Nazi domination of economy. The concern was founded in 1937 with a capital of no more than RM 5 millions, now it had a capital of RM 4,000 and was the greatest and most powerful industrial organisation Europe has ever known. It was originally established for the exploitation of low-grade iron ore in the Reich, but it was soon expanded to produce steel, machinery, etc. In the subsequent years the concern spread its network in many directions, acquiring iron mines, coal mines, smelting and finishing works and other industries in every European country where a successful German incursion had been made. This can be seen from the list of firms taken over or largely controlled by the Hermann Goering organisation.

(For the convenience of the reader the lists of firms cited in the Report have been placed in Appendix I.)

The "Omnipol" as an Agent of Penetration.

"Omnipol", a trading firm originally established by the Czech firm of Skoda played a special rôle in the infiltration into foreign economies. After this firm was placed under the control of the H.G. Werke, the import activities were expanded, thanks chiefly to "special methods of payment." The company was represented, inter alia, in Brazil, Bulgaria, China, France, Iran, Italy, the North African countries, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania,

Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and before the war in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Among the goods it traded the following were included: corn, cotton, wool, flax, hides, ores and metals, tobacco, chemicals, foodstuffs, wood, sugar, hops, etc. The agencies were not only employed in ~~letting~~ the dependent countries but also in spying on the economic developments. Wilhelm VOSS was the chairman of the Company.

Göring's Collaborators.

To be able to understand the very complex organisation of the Hermann Goering combine a description of the structure of the organisation which follows, may be of some assistance. After January 1941, the inside structure of the combine had been re-organised. The A.G. Reichswerke "Hermann Goering" became a holding company, described as a "Fuehrungs-gesellschaft" (leading company). Under its guidance and control three new companies were formed which themselves were holding companies. In forming these companies the aim was to concentrate the interests of the combine according to production spheres. The German expression used for the new companies was "Blockgesellschaften" (block companies). They were:

- (1) Reichswerke AG fuer Berg-und Huettenbetriebe "Hermann Goering" contring the control of all German and foreign subsidiary companies engaged in mining and smelting;
- (2) the Reichswerke AG fuer Waffen und Maschinonbau "Hermann Goering" for the control of all subsidiary companies dealing with arms production and engineering;
- (3) the Reichswerke fuer Binnenschiffahrt "Hermann Goering" in charge of the interests of the combine in inland navigation.

The board of directors of the 3 block companies consisted mainly of high Nazi officials and of close collaborators of Goering. With the exception of the Secretary of State Paul Koerner, who was chairman of the board of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft" as well as chairman of the block company of mining, they had little influence in the direction of the enterprises.

Paul KOERNER

Was Goering's personal representative in the combine. Born in 1893, he had been a member of the Party ever since 1926. Since 1936 he had been deputy chairman of the Council of the Four Years' Plan and was a member of the central planning committee for the guidance of German war economy. He holds the "Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP" and is SS-Obergruppenfuehrer. One of Goering's most faithful friends.

The following persons were prominent in the management of the H.G. Werke:

Paul FLEIGER:

Chairman of the executive committee (Vorstand) of the block company for mining and smelting. Born in 1900, he became a member of the Party long before 1933 when he was adviser to the Party on economic matters. He was responsible for the establishment of the first Hermann Goering company in 1937. He was a member of the Armament Council (Ruestungsrat) and was on the boards of a great number of enterprises of the H.G. Werke. He was awarded the "Ritterkreuz Schwertern" of the War Merit Cross. He was also chairman of the "Reichsvereinigung Kohle."

Hellmuth ROEHMERT:

Chairman of the executive committee (Vorstand) of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft", chairman of the board of directors of both the block company for arms production and engineering and of the block company for inland navigation, vice-chairman of the block company for mining and smelting, manager of the Rheinmetall Borsig AG, Berlin (a subsidiary of the H.G. Werke), member of the armaments council (Ruestungsrat) and on the board of a great number of leading German companies (also outside the sphere of the H.G. Werke). Roehmert had formerly been manager of the Busch-Jaeger Luedenscheider Metallwerke A.G. Lately he had been the leading figure in the H.G. Werke.

Wilhelm VOSS:

Only member of the executive committee of the block company for arms production and engineering, chairman of the boards of the principal subsidiaries of that block company, e.g., Skoda-Werke, Steyr-Daimler-Puch, Rheinmetall-Borsig, etc.

Guido SCHINDL:

Only member of the executive committee of the block company for Inland Navigation and member of the executive of the "Fuehrungsgesellschaft"; furthermore on the boards of all shipping enterprises of the combine and also of many other subsidiary companies, in particular in the Balkan States. Formerly solicitor in Austria and Foreign Minister of the last Austrian Cabinet under Schuschnigg. A typical Quisling he betrayed many former friends in leading positions in Austria and was largely responsible for the "Anschluss".

Dr. SCHEER-LEHNINGS:

A stepson of Admiral Scheer, was a prominent member of the administrative staff. His career, which had started from a very insignificant post, was due to his very good relations to the Party and with Goering.

(b) The I.G. Farbenindustrie.

The I.G. is the second largest of the German giant trusts with connections and subsidiary companies all over Europe. It can, however, not be placed on the same line as the H.G. Werke. The I.G. was founded in 1925 as a loosely knit association of Germany's chemical firms. The importance of this combine soon led to international agreements which, at first, were hardly intended to exercise far-reaching political or monopolistic influence. The policy of the company was guided sooner by the intention to compete successfully with the other two international combines: the I.C.I. and Dupont; they had mutual arrangements concerning the international production of certain goods. After the German Four-Year Plan had been introduced, the combine changed its production programme and concentrated on the manufacture of substitute materials and chemicals most needed by war economy. The policy of expansion had always been great. Since 1938, however, it had been stepped up considerably and facilitated by the incorporation of Austria and Czechoslovakia. The largest proportion of the chemical industry of these countries was absorbed by the I.G. after 1938. The trust not only established many new industries inside and outside the Reich, but it also gained control over many important existing key industries connected with chemicals.

Of the great number of companies outside Germany taken over or controlled by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, those given in the list are of chief interest.

(For the reader's convenience the list of companies has been placed in Appendix II.)

The executive committee (Vorstand) of the I.G. Farben consisted of 22 members, seven of them formed the so-called Central Committee (Zentral-ausschuss). The Chairman was

Hermann SCHMITZ.

He is 64 years old, entered the chemical industry in 1919, was appointed chairman in 1935. He held a great number of prominent posts in Germany as well as in international organisations (e.g., the Bank for International Settlements, the European Syndicate of the Nitrogen Industry). He did not take an active part in Party organisations and held no important posts in any of them. No doubt he benefited greatly by the developments which favoured the growth of the Trust.

The other members of the Central Committee were:

Fritz GAJEWSKI, Leipzig.

Heinrich HOERLEIN, Elberfeld

August von KNIERLEIN, Mannheim

Fritz ter MEER, Frankfurt a/M, former manager of the Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer in Uerdingen until its merger into the I.G. He had been a member of the Central Committee since 1933 and was engaged chiefly in technical matters. He is 61 years of age.

Christian SCHNEIDER, Leuna.

Georg von SCHNITZLER, Frankfurt, was the commercial chief manager of the I.G. He is 61 years old.

Of the other ordinary members of the executive committee

MAX ILGNER

has been named in a previous connection. Since the death of Carl Bosch in 1941

Carl KRAUCH

was a chairman of the board of directors. He was formerly a member of the Central Committee. He is 58 years of age. He was actively engaged in the planning of the Four-Year Plan, especially in the building up of the department of research in the field of raw materials. He is a specialist in the hydrogenation of coal and in the production of synthetic petrol. Thanks to his efforts the increase in the production of synthetic petrol, synthetic rubber and of light metal alloys was achieved.

Summing up, it may be stated that, although the expansion of the I.G. Trust was very great during the last 10 years, its principal leaders were not connected very actively with the Party and its ideology. The international policy of exploitation on the Continent was probably influenced sooner by commercial aims than by political ones.

(c) Dresdner Bank.

The striking international expansion of the Dresdner Bank, Berlin, did not start before 1938. By acquiring decisive influence in some of the biggest banks in Austria, Czechoslovakia and in the Balkan countries, the Dresdner Bank obtained not only control of banking in these States, but,

owing to the widespread industrial interests of these Banks, the Dresdner Bank now held far-reaching power over wide fields of the industries. This applies in particular to the Laenderbank in Vienna, to the Boehmische Escompte Bank in Prague, the Allgemeine Ungarische Creditbank in Budapest and to the Allgemeine Jugoslawische Bankverin in Belgrade.

The list of foreign subsidiaries of the Dresdner Bank illustrates the expansion since 1938. (The banks acquired after 1938 are indicated by stating the year of acquisition).

For the reader's convenience the list of subsidiaries has been placed in Appendix III.

The rapid expansion, as illustrated by the list, during the last few years seems to give evidence that the Dresdner Bank had good connections with the Nazi Party. It is sometimes stated that the Hermann Goering Werke had a certain influence on the management of the Bank. This, however, could not be ascertained, although it appears very likely.

- The management of the Bank consisted of 8 members,

Hans SCHIEBEL

A former employee of the Reichsbank and of the Ministry of Finance, was the chairman of the executive committee. He came to the Dresdner Bank in 1931. He is 65 years old.

Alfred BUSCH

Was an old employee of the Dresdner Bank.

Alfred HOMMELING

Was also an old employee of the Dresdner Bank.

K.H. HEUER

Was formerly head of the department of co-operative banks.

Gustav OVERBECK.

Hans PLIDER:

Was by far the most active member of the committee. He came from the Deutsche Orientbank, which was merged with the Dresdner Bank. He was a Party member.

Karl RASCHE

A prominent expert and active in the Association of German Bankers.

Hugo ZIEGLER.

(d) Kontinentale Oel A.G.

This was a typical organisation, set up by the Nazis in 1941 to dominate European Oil economy. The aims of the organisation were officially stated to be "the organisation of the European means of transport and distribution of oils and fats." However, it soon became evident that the organisation was really established to acquire foreign concerns in order to gain control of European concerns. Very little has been published about the activities of the new company, but it is well-known that the following foreign concerns were under its influence:

Rumania: Kontinentale Oel GmbH, Bucarest (a branch company)
Concordia Rumaenische Petroleum Industrie AG, Bucarest
Omnium Français des Pétroles
Foraky Romanesca.

Poland: Karpathen Oel AG, Lwow
Erdoelraffinerie Trzebinia GmbH

Russia: Ostoel GmbH, Berlin
Baltische Oel GmbH, Berlin.

This short list does not seem to show that the Kontinentale Oel AG had developed into the giant concern which it had been destined to become, according to reports. The leading German oil companies apparently did not merge their foreign holdings into the newly-formed company, as had been originally planned.

The board of directors contained 28 names; 17 of the men were representatives of the State, the Party and of State concerns. The management was in the hands of 5 members of the board who formed a work committee. They were:

Dr. FISCHER, head of the oil department of the Ministry of Economy.

Fritz FETZER, chairman of the Europaeischer Tanklager and Transport AG., Berlin.

Hans FISCHBOECK, Minister, Reich Kommissar of the Netherlands.

Dr. BROCKHAUS of the Gewerkschaft Elverath.

Direktor BLESSING of the Margarine Union and of Unilever.

Minister FUNK (Reichsbank) was the chairman of the board. The other members represented the big German banks, the leading German oil and petrol producers and the respective Government departments.

The four combines which have been described in greater detail in paras a) to d), constitute only some examples—though the most prominent ones—of the penetration into foreign European countries by German companies. Some branches of German industry which, during the last few years, acquired considerable foreign participations are enumerated briefly as follows:

Heavy Industry:

Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Duesseldorf, expanded their foreign interests considerably, particularly in Czechoslovakia, in the Balkan States and in Luxembourg.

Wilhelm ZANGEN, who was also leader of the "Reichsgruppe Industrie" was the responsible leader of the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke. He played a prominent part in the penetration of the German iron industry into the foreign countries.

The Vereinigte Stahlwerke AG., Duesseldorf had important dealings in the Netherlands, Belgium, Alsace and Poland. Ernst POENSGEN was the nominal leader, but Walter ROHLAND, his deputy was the more active man in the management. He had been a prominent man in the Ministry of Armaments and War Production, where he was the head of the department for armoured cars. In the "Reichsvereinigung Eisen" he was Roehling's deputy.

Albert VOEGLER, the chairman of the board of directors, was one of the old friends of Hitler. He has been mentioned above.

Otto STEINBRINK,

His deputy, came from the Flick-combine to the Vereinigte Stahlwerke in 1941, as representative of Goering and the Reich. He had good connections with the SS and the Party.

The Kloeckner Werke AG penetrated into Austria, Lorraine and the Eastern territories.

Wilhelm HAROTZKE

was the responsible leader. He was a former Civil Servant and a close friend of Koerner who transferred him into the office of the Four-Year Plan. In 1942 he became general manager of Kloeckner. The subsidiary company, the Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG was managed by

Helmuth STEIN

a fervent Nazi, who received many honours from the Party (e.g., the title "Pionier der Arbeit").

The Roechling Combine was less known for its expansion (it acquired some interests in Lorraine and Hungary) than for its leader

Hermann ROECHLING

who held all the leading positions in the German heavy industry. He was head of the "Reichsvereinigung Eisen" of the Trade Association for the Iron Producing Industry, of the "Hauptring Eisen" in the Ministry of Armaments and War Production, etc. He favoured the Four-Year Plan and was a strong supporter of Hitler. He was largely responsible for the German occupation of the Saarland.

The Light Metal Industry:

Although this industry had had considerable foreign interests already before the war, it expanded even more during the war. Its chief holdings were in the Swiss Bauxittrust AG which belonged to the Vereinigte Aluminium Werke AG, Berlin, a State enterprise.

The Vereinigte Aluminium Werke AG founded 2 new companies in Hungary for the production of aluminium and one in Croatia, and it expanded its aluminium interests in Norway. The leading personality was

Luedger WESTRICK, who, as a comparatively young man—he was not yet 50—became general manager in 1939. He is said to have had no political interest.

Duerener Metallwerke AG, Berlin recently extended its interest in particular to Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia. The company belongs to the concern of

Guenther QUANDT. His enterprises were concerned mainly with the armament industries in Germany.

Karl WERNING, an expert on Aluminium alloys, was the leading man in the Duerener Metallwerke. Although he was appointed "Wohrwirtschaftsfuehrer" in 1943, he was not considered an active politician.

Hansa Leichtmetallwerke AG, a subsidiary of the "Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt", was a Nazi institution. Only recently it had been interested in Bauxit and Aluminium companies in Norway, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. The policy and management of this enterprise were controlled by the German Air

Ministry. Werner MUEHLE, one of its leading managers died in an accident in 1942.

The I.G. Farbenindustrie had also large interests in the Light Metal Industry. The Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron was the subsidiary company in question. The latest expansion concerned Hungary, Norway and Italy.

Insurance Companies:

Already long before the war these companies had had some international connections. Apart from having acquired new participations since then, they greatly increased their business in foreign countries by taking over the insurance business previously held by enemy countries or by being officially admitted into the occupied and satellite countries. The appropriation of Austrian and Czech insurance companies brought about a considerable extension of German business, both in these countries and in the neighbouring States, owing to the wider network of agencies and branch offices.

To quote some instances:

Colonia, Koolnische Versicherungs AG acquired the Anglo-Elementar Versicherung AG (now "Allgemeine Elementar Versicherungs AG") in Vienna with agencies in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and with subsidiaries in Rumania ("Alemania") and in Poland ("Silesia AG"). The company is managed by

Christian OERTEL.

Allianz und Stuttgarter Verein acquired the Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Phoenix", Vienna with its subsidiaries "Providentia", Budapest and "Providentia" in Berlin, and the Sudetendeutsche Union in Reichenberg. The leading personalities were ~~Eduard~~

Eduard HILGARD and

Hans HESS, both connected with the Nazi association for insurances.

Volksfuersorge-Lebensversicherung AG, Hamburg, belonged to 100% to the DAF. Its very considerable expansion applied to Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Diedrich POLLMANN was the general manager.

Muenchener Rueckversicherungs Gesellschaft, Munich, succeeded in concluding important agreements with Italian, French and other foreign insurance concerns and acquired interests in Austria and Czechoslovakia. The company is the largest one in Germany. It was managed by the former Reich Minister:-

Dr. Kurt SCHMITT (Nazi).

Banking:

The most outstanding expansion during the last few years has been described on page 10, in regard to the Dresdner Bank. Other banking concerns, however, also had great interests in the Continental countries.

The Deutsche Bank took over the Creditanstalt-Wiener Bankverein, Vienna, the largest banking concern in Central Europe with very extensive industrial participations. The second largest acquisition consisted in the Boehmische Union Bank, Prague. Further late expansions were: the Kreditbank, Sofia, the Allgemeine Jugoslawische Bankverein, Belgrade, the Union Bank, Bratislava and smaller companies in Hungary and Poland.

Hermann ABS was the man who was responsible for the policy of the Deutsche Bank.

The Bank der Deutschen Arbeit AG was owned by the DAF. It established agencies in Brussels (Westbank N.V.) and in several places in Poland.

Rudolf LENCER, a fervent Nazi, was the managing director.

The Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt is a creation of the German Ministry of Air. It founded the Aerobank S.A. in Paris and the N.V. Hollandsche Buitenland Bank.

The Reichskreditgesellschaft and the Commerzbank both acquired minor interests in South-Eastern countries.

Electrical Engineering:

The largest concerns of this branch had always had representatives and agencies in most industrial countries. However, they extended their foreign relations after the occupation of several countries. Deutsche Continentale Gas Gesellschaft, for instance, acquired one of the largest Austrian firms "Elin," which had considerable connections and participations in the Balkans and in Czechoslovakia.

The Standard Elektrizitäts AG spread into Belgium, France, Norway and Denmark.

To prevent this report from becoming too long, only some outstanding examples have been briefly outlined.

LIST OF FIRMS TAKEN OVER OR LARGELY CONTROLLED BY THE
HERMANN GÖRING ORGANIZATION. (see page 7).

- Austria: Alpine Montan Gesellschaft
Stahl und Temperguss AG (formerly Feinstahlwerke Traisen)
Graz-Köflacher Eisenbahn- und Bergbaugesellschaft, Graz
Kärntnerische Eisen- und Stahlwerksgesellschaft, Ferlach
AG Harter Kohlenwerke, Wien
Steirische Gusstahlwerke AG, Judenburg
Eisenwerke Krieglach AG
Eisen und Stahl AG, Wien
Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG, Wien
Schiffswerft Linz AG
Nibelungenwerke GmbH, St. Valentin
Eisenwerke Ober-Donau GmbH, Linz
Stahlbau GmbH, Linz
Kromag AG, Hirtenberg
Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft, Wien
Bau AG Negrelli, Wien
Omnipol Handels AG, Wien.
- Czechoslovakia: Sudetenländische Bergbau AG, Brück (with 60 pits)
Berg- und Hüttenwerke Gesellschaft, Prag
Poldihütte AG, Prag
Witkowitz Bergbau- und Eisenhüttengewerkschaft, Mährisch-Ostau
Wernersdorfer Kupferbergbau AG
Egerländer Erzbergbau GmbH, Schlaggenwald
Westböhmischer Bergbau Aktien Verein, Pilsen
AG Grube Minerva
AG Slowakische Berg- und Hüttenwerke vorm. Coburg, Pressburg
Eisen- und Stahlwerke AG, Böhmischwald
Kupferwerke Krombach AG
Sudentenländisches Braunkohlensyndikat
AG für Radiumerzeugung
Skodawerke, Pilsen
Avia AG für Flugzeugindustrie
Asag AG für Automobilindustrie
Konstruktiva Bau AG
Erste Brünnner Maschinenfabrik AG, Brünn
Brünnner Waffenfabrik
Blechwalzwerke AG
Eisenwerke Podbreschowa AG
Brünn-Königsfelder Maschinen- und Waggonfabrik AG, Brünn
Ruda AG, Pressburg
Ferdinand Nordbahn
Wildsteiner Ton- und Schamottewarenfabrik Bger
UMA-Kunststofffabriken AG
Böhmisch-Mährische Elbeschiffahrt AG
Omnipol Handels AG, Prag.
- Poland: Bergwerksverwaltung Oberschlesien GmbH (coal mining containing
the rich Kattowitz and Rybnik coal fields)
Czernitzer Steinkohlen AG
"Scarboferne" (formerly State owned coal mines)
Certain interest in the Upper-Silesian Zink-mining industry,
in foundries, rolling mills etc. in Central Poland.
- France: Parts of the firm Francois de Wandel & Cie (Hagendingen)
Parts of the firm Union des Consommateurs de produits
Metallurgique et industriels.
- Occupied Russia: Bergbau- und Hüttenwerke GmbH Ost in which
all the important plants of the heavy industry were merged,
as e.g. the iron works of Krvoi Rog and the manganese deposits
near Nikopol.
- Netherlands: Werkspoor N.V. (Through the subsidiary of the Hermann
Göring Werke, the Rheinmetall-Porsig AG).

Sweden: Very valuable iron ore mines (through the subsidiary Witkowitz Bergbau- und Eisenhütten-Gesellschaft in Mährisch-Ostau)

Yugoslavia: Kroatische Flussschiffahrt AG, Zagreb
Jugo-Chrom AG.

Roumania: Reschitza Eisenwerke AG, Bukarest with various important subsidiaries controlling 4/5 of the Roumanian iron mines and steel works.

Unalco Metalurgice, Floesti

Vulcan AG, Bukarest

Malaxa-concern (rented).

Hungary: Fünfkirchner Kohlenwerke, Pecs (Monite)

Eisenbahn Pecs-Mohacs

Königlich Ungarische Fluss- und Seeschiffahrt AG, Budapest
(collaboration).

Bulgaria: "Dunav" Bulgarische Schiffahrt AG, Sofia.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES TAKEN OVER OR CONTROLLED BY

THE I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE.

(see page 9)

Austria: Oesterreichische Dynamit Nobel AG, Wien
Chemosen Union, Wien
Pulverfabrik Skoda-Wetzler, Wien +)
Carbidwerke Deutsch-Matrei +)
Wagemann, Seybel & Co., Wien-Liesing +)
Oesterreichische Kunstdünger & Chemische Fabrik, Wien-Deutsch
Wagram +)
Karbidwerke Landeck, Landeck
Schwefelsäurefabrik Moosbierbaum +)
Oesterreichische Magnesit AG, Radenthein
Anilin Chemie AG, Wien
Sprengstoffwerke Blumau AG, Wien +)

+) The companies were merged into the newly formed "Donau-Chemie AG."

Czechoslovakia: Chemische Werke Aussig-Falkenau GmbH (formerly Aussiger
Verein für Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion)
Dynamit Nobel AG, Pressburg
Bituma AG, Aussig
Superphosphat- und Bleirohrfabrik Kostolany
Chemische Industrie AG, Pressburg (Zeilwolle)
Mineralölraffineire Apollo AG, Pressburg
Hydroxygen AG.

Yugoslavia: Stickstoffwerke Ruse, Maribor
Elektrobosna, Bosnische Elektrizitäts AG, Jaice
Kroatische Shell AG, Zagreb
Titanitwerke AG, Zagreb
Lack- und Farbenwerke Moster AG, Zagreb
Serbische Shell AG, Beograd
Juganil AG, Beograd.

Hungary: Unfarische Magnesium- und Elektron AG, Kaschau
Budanyl AG, Budapest
Hungaria AG, Budapest (the largest chemical concern in
Hungary is connected by way of Dynamit Nobel AG, in Bratislava).

Bulgaria: Weible & Co., Sofia
Lackfabrik Iskewitsch Rustschuk.

Roumania: Erste Rumänische Sprengstoffgesellschaft Fagares, Bukarest
Remigefa AG, Bukarest
Delta AG, Bukarest (for the exploitation of reeds).

Poland: I.G. Werke, Oswiecim
Electro AG, Ober-Lazisk
Teerfarbenwerke Litzmannstadt GmbH (formerly Chemische
Industrie AG, Boruta nr. Lodz)
Stickstoffwerke Wyrow nr. Pless
Fürstengrube GmbH, Kattowitz.

Norway: Norsk Hydro Elektrisk Kvaestof AG, Oslo
Nordag AG, Oslo
Nordisk Ietmetall Co., Oslo

Denmark: Dänische Schwefelsäure- und Superphosphat AG, Kopenhagen.

France: Francolor, Paris (the former combine of Kuhlmann with the important works in Saint Denis and Saint Clair du Rhône)
S.A. pour l'Industrie Chimique, Dornach (part of Kuhlmann-combine)
Societe des Produits Chimiques et des Matieres Colorantes de Muhlhouse
"Ugine".

Italy: There existed very close connections between the I.G. and the leading Italian concerns of Montecatini,
Snia Viscosa (in respect of artificial textiles)
and Pirelli (in respect of artificial rubber)
"Siprozolfi, Roma"
S.A. Italm
ACNA Aziende Colori Nazionali Affini
S.A. Chimica Lombarda A.E. Bianchi & Co.

Spain: Saltos del Duera
Fabricacion Nacional de Colorantes y Explosivos SA, Barcelona
Sociedad Electroquimica de Flix, Barcelona.

Switzerland: I.G. Chemie, Basel (Holding company)
Holzverzuckerungs AG, Ems.

Netherlands: Close connections with AKU, Arnheim.

United Kingdom: Connections with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

U.S.A: Connections with Dupont & Standard Oil Co.
I.G. Co., New York
Hydro Engineering Chemical Co.

FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES OF THE DRESNER BANK.

(see page 11)

- Austria: Merkur Bank AG, Vienna
Laenderbank Wien AG (formerly Zentraleuropäische Laenderbank, Wien) (1938)
- Vienna: Branches of the former Zivnostenska Banka, Prague (1939)
" " " " "Hermes", Budapest (1939)
" " " " "Societa Italiana di Credito (1939)
Eisenstadter Bank AG, Eisenstadt (1940)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank fuer Industrie und Handel Wien (1938)
- Czechoslovakia: Bank für Handel und Industrie vorm Laenderbank, Prague
(now merged with Böhmische Escompte Bank) (1938)
Böhmische Escompte Bank, Prague (1939)
Branches of the Zivnostenska Banka, Prague, located in the
Sudetenland (1939)
Mährische Bank, Brünn (1939)
Deutsche Handels- und Kreditbank, Bratislava (1938)
Zipser Bank AG, Käsmark (Slovakia) (1941)
- Poland: Oberschlesische Diskontbank AG, Königshütte
Kommerzialbank AG, Cracow (1938)
Bank für Handel und Gewerbe, Posen (now "Ostbank AG") (1940)
- Baltic States: Libauer Bank AG, Riga
Litauische Kommerzbank, Kovno
Dorpater Bank, Reval
- These Banks were controlled already before 1938 by the Dresner Bank. After having passed into the hands of the Russian State Bank in 1940 during the occupation, the Dresner Bank merged it in 1941 into the "Handels- und Kreditbank AG, Riga" and extended its influence also to the German occupied territories of Russia.
- Luxembourg: Internationale Bank, Luxemburg (the former holdings of capital by a minority was extended to a majority in 1941)
- France: Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Strasbourg (1940)
New Branch in Paris 9/1940)
- Belgium: Continentale Bank S.A., Brussels (New establishment 1941)
- Netherlands: Handlestrus West N.V., Amsterdam (New establishment 1941)
- Hungary: Allgemeine Ungarische Creditbank, Budapest (1942)
Wechselstube AG Mercur, Budapest (1938)
- Rumania: Societatea Bancara Romana, Bucarest
- Bulgaria: Bulgarische Handelsbank AG, Sofia (1942)
- Greece: Banque d'Athènes, Athens
Société Financière Greco-Allemande, Athens 1942)
- Yugoslavia: Allgemeiner Jugoslawischer Bankverein, Beograd (1942)
Kroatische Landesbank, Zagreb (formerly Jugoslawische Bank AG) (1942)
- Turkey: Deutsche Orientbank, Istanbul
- Spain and South-America: Through the subsidiary "Deutsch-südamerikanische Bank", the Dresner Bank possessed Branches in Spain and South-America.
- Switzerland: Internationale Bodenkredit Bank, Basel.

APPENDIX IV

RECAPITULATION OF GERMAN PERSONALITIES MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

(in order, as named).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Otto Dietrich	Chief of Press
Ernst Tengermann	Heavy Industry
Ewald Hecker	Ironmaster
Gustav Krupp von Bohlen	Arms Manufacturer
Fuerst von Donnersmarck	Iron master
Freiherr von Schroeder	Chamber of Industry, Cologne
August von Finck	Banker
Otto Fitzner	Metal Industry
Erich Luebber	Traffic Industries
Erwin Selck	I.G. Farben Industrie
Max Ilgner	I.G. Farben Industrie
Hermann Ritter	Tobacco Industry
Robert Allmers	Motocar Industry
Emil Helfferich	Director of RLPAG
Eugen Voegler	Hoch Tiefbauten
Albert Pietzsch	Reich Chamber of Economy
Wilhelm Keppler	Chemical Industry
Herbert Tengermann	Clothing Industry
Hjalmar Schacht	President of the Reichsbank
Funk	Minister of Commerce
Wohlfahrt } Landfried } Clodius. }	Economic Enissaries
Hermann Goering	Head of the Four Years Plan
Wilhelm Voss	Chairman of "Omnipol"
Paul Koerner	Deputy Chairman of the Four Years Plan
Paul Fleiger	Mining and Smelting
Hellmuth Roehnert	Armament Companies

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Guido Schmidt	Inland Navigation
Scheer-Hennings	Hermann Goering Works
Hermann Schmitz	I.G. Farben
Fritz Gajewski	"
Heinrich Hoerlein	"
August von Knieriem	"
Fritz ter Meer	"
Christian Schneider	"
Georg von Schnitzler	Manager of I.G. Farben
Karl Krauch	I.G. Farben
Alfred Busch	Dresdner Bank
Alfred Hoelling	Banker
A.H. Meyer	Banker
Gustav Overbeck	Banker
Hans Pilder	Banker
Karl Rasche	Banker
Hugo Zinsser	Banker
Dr. Fischer	Oil Industry
Fritz Petzer	"
Hans Fischboeck	Economic Kommissar in Holland
Dr. Brockhaus	Oil Industry
Direktor Blessing	Margarine Industry
Wilhelm Zangen	Iron Industry
Walter Rohland	Steel Works
Ernst Poensgen	"
Albert Voegler	"
Otto Marotzke	Four Years Plan
Helmuth Stein	Heavy Industry
Hermann Roechling	Heavy Industry
Luedger Westrick	Aluminium works
Guenther Quandt	Metal Works

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Karl Werning	Aluminium Works
Christian "Ortel	Insurance Companies
Eduard Hildgard	"
Hans Hess	"
Diedrich Pollmann	"
Kurt Schmitt	"
Hermann Abs	Banker
Rudolf Lencer	Banker

XXX

SECRET.

Summary of Information.
No. 30.
June 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

(Research Office).

GESTAPO EXECUTIONS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Gestapo Personalities:

Dr. KALTENBRUNNER, Head of the "R.S.H.A."

Oswald POHL, Head of the W.V.H.A.

Heinrich MÜLLER, Head of the "Gestapo" (Gestapo Office).

Field-Marshal KEITEL, Author of the Keitel Decree of
7th December, 1941.

As mentioned in (Research) Report No. 10 of September 1944, the administration of Concentration Camps was carried out under the "W.V.H.A." at the head of which is Oswald POHL, by General GLUECKS (Amtsgruppe "D"). (+)

The commitment of prisoners to the camps, however, was in the hands of the Gestapo (see Dr. Schwelb's paper C.106 on this subject) and in certain cases of the KRIPO; the orders for their commitment emanated from Amt IV of the R.S.H.A." (i.e., from Heinrich MÜLLER's "Gestapo" office), which directed the operations of the Gestapo under the higher authority of Dr. Kaltenbrunner.

(+) As will be seen from the following order, extracted from the C.I. Monitor" of 13. 1. 45, the control of the camps passes, in times of emergency, to the HSSPF. (Higher SS and Police Leader) of the Wehrkreis (Defence Area):

"D. (17 Jun 44) RESS:

"Camp Commandants continue responsible to the WVHA for all general administrative matters except during alert periods (A-Fall), when the HSSPF (Höhere SS und Polizei Führer) assumes complete control of Concentration Camps in his Wehrkreis and the Camp Commandants become members of his staff. The HSSPF is, henceforth, responsible for the military security (militärische Sicherung) of all Concentration Camps and Work Camps (Arbeitslager) in his district with the exception of Special Purpose Camps (Sonderlager) and Political Sections (Politische Abteilungen)."

A report by an ex-internee (M.I. 14 d - 5th April - 1/45), which was circulated to National Offices in January 1945 referred to the important part played in a concentration camp by the Political Department (Politische Abteilung) which was likewise an organ of the "R.S.H.A." It stated:-

"This department was the representative in the camp of the police authorities and exercised wide security and political powers. To a large extent it was an independent and autonomous authority within the camp administration, though it did not control, neither was it subject to the Camp Commandant. At the head of the Political Department was a Political Commissar who took the orders not from the Camp Commandant but from the central police authorities. Assisting him was a legal official known as a Gerichtsassessor whose main duty was to prepare cases for consideration by a special court (Sondergericht) believed to have been located at WARSAW."

.

"The Sondergericht usually tried cases and passed sentences in the absence of the prisoners. The Political Department in the appropriate K.L. (Concentration Camp) would then be notified and held responsible for the execution of the sentence. Prisoners condemned to death were invariably hanged, although to comply with the regulations they were recorded as having been shot. Frequently skilled tradesmen or men employed on some special task had their sentences postponed until a substitute could be found or the job was finished. In no case however was the condemned man informed of his sentence, or even of the fact that proceedings were pending against him, until immediately before execution."

That action of this kind was taken under Heinrich MÜLLER's authority is shown by the following order, issued over Müller's signature, and received in the English translation through SHAEF:-

"D (Aug 43) RSHA IV A 1 d,

The Stapoleitstellen and BdS are no longer obliged to submit applications for mitigation of death sentences passed on political criminals. In future, Stapo(leit)stellen are to send their conclusions to officials dealing with the pardon, enclosing required passport photographs and returning any appropriate documents. Exceptions are made in cases of condemned men who, by origin, profession, past or present political attitude, or their contacts with leading personalities are to be considered separately.

"Main consideration is whether the crime was committed before or after outbreak of war. If it took place since the beginning of war, only in very exceptional cases will a pardon be granted. Pardon will NOT be granted for the following: traitors, terrorists and saboteurs; Communists or Marxists who were officials or notably active members; reactionaries or other disturbing elements (grumblers etc.) who are convinced enemies of the State; Czechs and Poles."

.

"In the case of an application for pardon which has been refused, if the condemned man has played such an important part in the enemy organisation that he could be useful for further investigations, there may be a short postponement of the death sentence, though never a mitigation.

"It is emphasised that when the law against the transportation of corpses comes into force, it is forbidden to bury them. At a time when thousands of German soldiers are dying abroad, it is not fit that political criminals should be given a burial."

Signed SS-Gf Müller."

Additional light on the functions of the Political Department in a Concentration Camp (Dachau) is given by the interrogation of a Gestapo prisoner (KICK) attached hereto as Appendix I.

Certain political prisoners, and others considered dangerous were committed to concentration camps as "N.N." (Nacht und Nebel; Night and Mist) offenders and received specially rigorous treatment.

This category of victims was created under the so-called KEITEL Erlass (Field Marshall Keitel's decree of December 1941, which is referred to as follows in the (SHLEP) C.I. Monitor of 13.1.45.

"NACHT-und- NEBEL-ERLASS" or "KEITEL-ERLASS"

"D (7 Dec 41) OKW KEITEL. -

Outlines the procedure for handling individuals committing acts against the Reich or the Occupying Forces. Offences dealt with under this decree are: espionage, sabotage, communistic intrigues, activities which create unrest, giving aid to the enemy or unauthorized possession of weapons. The death penalty is decreed for all non-German civilians charged with any of the aforementioned acts. Speed in dealing with the offenders is stressed throughout the decree and the offenders are to be punished in the occupied territory only if the death penalty can be meted out without delay. If this cannot be done within one week of apprehension, the accused is to be transferred to Germany proper. Offenders who are brought to Germany are only dealt with under military procedure when special military interests demand it. Headquarters in Germany or abroad are only allowed to disclose that these individuals have been arrested. No further information concerning the accused may be given out.

.

"BACKGROUND: The policy of deporting arrested nationals of occupied countries to Germany where they are never heard of again is well known.

"Captured KL records have shown the designation "NN" after the names of some of the inmates.

"COMMENT: The above decree is of fundamental importance as a basis of German policy. NN inmates of KLs are of special CI interest since they were all at one time involved in anti-Nazi activities."

Some information in this connection was recently given in a "direct interrogation report" (DIC - MIS./C.I. 20 of April 18th 1945) by a member of the Gestapo. He stated that prisoners sent to Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp were classified by the Gestapo for (a) mild treatment: subject to camp restrictions and labour duty with a prospect of release; (b) normal severe treatment: with a slight prospect of eventual release; and (c) most severe treatment. This, he said, amounted to a death-sentence; the prisoner would either be executed at and on arrival at the camp, or at the end of a gradual process. The latter treatment would appear to correspond to the "Nacht- und- Nebel" classification mentioned above.

Responsibility for the fate of prisoners who perished in this way is therefore attributable to Field Marshal Keitel, as author of the decree under which they were deported to the camps for "Nacht und Nebel" treatment; to Heinrich Müller, who signed their death warrants; and on the next higher level to Dr. Kaltenbrunner as head of the "R.S.H.A."

The ruthless barbarity of the concentration camp regime in the final phase of the war is revealed by one of Himmler's last orders, transmitted through Oswald POHL (head of the WVHA), the text of which has been received from the American 7th Army.

HIMMLER'S ORDER

Auszug aus dem Befehl des Reichsfuehrers SS- Himmler fuer Dachau and Flossenburg, in Beantwortung des Vorschlages des Lagerkommandanten das Lage den Alliierten auszuliefen.

"Am 14.4.1945.

"Die Uebergabe ~~kommt~~ nicht in Frage.
Das Lager ist sofort zu evakuieren.
Kein Haeftling darf lebendig in die Haende des Feindes Kommen.
Die Haeftlinge haben sich grauenhaft gegen die Zivilbevoelkerung in Buchenwald benommen.

Gezeichnet:

/-/ H. HIMMLER

Auszug aus dem Bericht des SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarz, der am 24.4.1945 dem SS-Obergruppenfuehrer P o h l vorgelegt wurde.

Dachau den 4.5.1945.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
G-2 Translation Section
APO 758 U.S. Army
16 May 45.

Extract for the order of SS-Reichsfuehrer Heinrich HIMMLER in answer to the suggestion of the Camp Commandant of Dachau and Flossenbuerg that the camp be turned over to the Allies.

"14 April 1945

The handing over of the camp is not to be considered.
The camp is to be evacuated immediately.
No prisoner shall be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy alive.
The prisoners have behaved barbarously to the civilian population at Buchenwald.

Signed: H. HIMMLER."

Extract from the report of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer SCHWARZ which was given to SS Obergruppenfuehrer POHL on 24 April 1945.

Dachau, 4 May 1945.

It will be seen from the footnote on page 1 of this Summary that responsibility for the execution of such an order would rest also on the Higher SS and Police Leader of the Wehrkreis in which the camp was situated.

APPENDIX I

SECRET.

APPENDIX I.

GESTAPO OFFICIALS IN DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP

Interrogation Report by the 7th Army dated 8th May, 1945.

(No. 4052e)

SUBJECT: KICK Johann - Kriminal Sekretar - SD Untersturmführer
Head of STAPO Aussenstelle Dachau, and
Chief of the Political Department (Leiter der
Politische Abteilung) of Dachau Concentration Camp.

1. On 6 May 1945, upon information furnished by an informant of this section of the DIC Detachment, 7th Army, these Agents apprehended KICK, Johann Chief of the Political Department of the Dachau concentration Camp, at 4, Braunauer Str., Dachau. Interrogation of SUBJECT was conducted by these Agents to obtain all information concerning SUBJECT'S department and related departments of the Dachau Concentration Camp.

2. KICK stated that the Dachau Concentration Camp was divided into six departments, responsible for the operation of the camp, as follows:

- I - The Kommandantur (Head of the Camp)
- II - Politische Abteilung (Political Department) (See Appendix "A" for personnel)
- III - Schutzhaftlager (The body of the camp)
- IV - Verwaltung (Administration)
- V - Lagerarztamt (Office of Camp Physician)
- VI - Schulungs Abteilung (Training Dept.)

KICK related that he was the Leiter of the Politische Abteilung (Chief of the department), and that he entered the Political Department of the Dachau Concentration camp on 20 May 1937, as a hearer of cases, and that in January 1938, he was named chief of the department by SS Sturmführer BECK, Oberregierungsrat, Gestapo, Munich, and that he held this position until August 1944. KICK stated that functions of this Political Department were the admission of political and other types of prisoners, the keeping of their records, the notification of the higher interning authorities of the deaths, discharges, or other disposition of the internees. He further stated that he received death sentences of the prisoners from Chief of the Einlauf these Amt IV, RSHA, Polizeirat, SS Sturmbannführer POMMERANING, and that he referred death sentences for execution to Abteilung III (Schutzhaftlager), and that upon execution of above, he had to turn in a final report of the carrying out of those orders to the RSHA. KICK stated that Amt IV, B, 4b, of the RSHA issued the execution orders and that those orders were signed by SS Gruppenführer MULLER.

3. KICK stated that the Political Department was subordinate to the Kommandantur of the camp, and that the concentration camp of Dachau was organized, directed, and supervised by the SS Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt in Oranienburg, which stemmed directly from the RSHA. The Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt was directly responsible for the establishment and supervision of all concentration camps KICK stated.

4. Further interrogation revealed that KICK, born 24 Nov, 1901, in Waldau, Bavaria, Germany, had obtained professional police training, beginning in 1921, in Furth, where he was with the Landespolizei of the Police Headquarters, and remaining in this training until March, 1925. In March, 1925 SUBJECT left Furth to attend a course of instruction in police work in Furstenfeldbruck, remaining until July, 1925. SUBJECT then secured employment

with the Schutzpolizei in Munich, remaining with this until July, 1932. SUBJECT was subsequently transferred to the Polizei Praesidium, Abteilung VI in Munich. In March, 1933, he was transferred to the Political Department of the Polizei Praesidium in Munich, which was absorbed into the Geheime Staatspolizei. Here SUBJECT worked in Abteilung VI (Pass und Ausländer Amt), from which Polizei Praesidium in Munich, SUBJECT was detached to the Dachau Concentration Camp on 20 May, 1937, but retaining his connection with Abteilung VI until the present time.

5. KICK stated that the Geheime Staatspolizei was located at 32-34 Dietlinder Strasse, Munich, and that its chief was Obersturmbannführer SCHAEFER, and that the Regierungsrat was Hauptsturmführer PFUEGER, and that the Kriminalrat was Sturmbannführer Dr. LEBKNECHTER. Other members were Kriminalinspekteur BAYER, Kriminalinspekteur MURMANN, Kriminalrat Hauptsturmführer SCHUMANN, Hauptsturmführer WUCHNER, Kriminalsekretar Untersturmführer GAITH, Kriminalsekretar Untersturmführer SONNTAG.

6. KICK stated that the following named Gestapo men had come from Munich to carry on interrogations at the Dachau Concentration Camp, varying from few days to a period of weeks: AMMER, XAVER, Kriminalsekretar, ACHTER, fnu., Kriminalsekretar Stehr, fnu., Kriminalsekretar (address: Pestalozzi Str., Munich). Fräulein Bernecker, temporary employee, for special jobs, SPREITER, fnu., temporary employee residing in Obermanzing, Bavaria, GAITH, Edward, Kriminalsekretar, and SONNTAG, fnu., Kriminalsekretar. SUBJECT stated that GAITH and SONNTAG were responsible for the interrogation and abuse of Russian prisoners of war, who were from the officer camp in Moosburg, and who had formed an underground movement among the Russian prisoners. 150 of them were executed in June and July 1944. the Obersturmführer SCHAEFER, chief of the Dienststelle in Munich, gave the orders for inhumane interrogation of the Russian prisoners of war. KICK stated further, REMPL was employed in the Munich office of the Gestapo as an interpreter, also a Frau BECK, Maria, living in the East Station section of Munich, Frau WINGRUPPER, also residing in East Station section.

7. KICK stated that an interpreter, known as "Alex", but whose real name ended in -OLKIN, was very abusive in the interrogation of the Russian PW's.
+ This interpreter, a Balkan-German spoke Russian fluently.

8. KICK related that in August 1944, he was replaced in the Politische Abteilung by SS Hauptscharführer KLOPFMANN, and that he was ordered to establish a S.D. Aussenstelle in Dachau. From August 1944 to January 1945, KICK worked in Amt IV, I A (Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat). From January 1945 until the present time, KICK worked on a special separated group of internees marked "N.L." (Nicht aus dem Lager), having no association with other inmates of the camp, whose offenses were either very minor or severe, to recruit these internees to work in his new S.D. Aussenstelle.

9. KICK declared that he joined the Gestapo as Kriminalhauptwachmeister on 15 March 1933, in Munich. SUBJECT continued in this position until his promotion to Kriminalsekretar on 1 August 1937. In the autumn of 1941, he became Staffelführer in the Sicherheitsdienst. In fall of 1942, he was promoted to Sturmscharführer in the S.D. In August 1944, SUBJECT stated he was working in Stapo IV, I A (Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat - treason cases.) From January 1945 to the present, he established a new Aussenstelle in camp Dachau.

10. KICK stated he was empowered by the RSHA, Amt IV, to recruit men from the Dachau Concentration Camp for espionage purposes, and further stated that he uses intimidating methods for the obtaining of espionage (Nachrichtendienst) agents. SUBJECT stated that the recruiting of espionage agents was one of his duties in the new Gestapo Aussenstelle which he established after leaving the Politische Abteilung. KICK declared that orders for the establishment of this new Aussenstelle were issued by Regierungsrat Sicherheitsdienst Sturmbannführer Dr. FREISE, fnu., residing in Herzogpark Section, Maurerkirche Str., Munich. KICK stated that due to the destruction of the Munich Jail by air raids, the prisoners whom the Gestapo held there were transferred to the Dachau Concentration Camp for continued investigation and interrogation, and that these cases were handled by a SPROTTER von KRAUTENSTEIN, who dealt in particular with the French and Belgian cases, and is residing at Obermanzing-Waldhorn Str., near Munich. Fräulein Bernecker, living in Neuhausen, near Munich, also handled French cases. KICK stated that a LEWRYCHKO, fnu., handled Polish cases, and that a KLEMENTITSCH handled Yugoslavs and Croat cases. STEHR, Joseph, a German, residing on Pestalozzi Str., in the vicinity of Sudfriedhof, Munich, handled German prisoners.

+ Interpreters name: PEREJOLKIN, Alex.

11. At Christmas 1943, and on 14 June 1944, KICK stated he visited the RSHA in Oranienburg, at which time he had instructions to see an SS Obersturmbannführer WEISS, fnu.,

12. KICK stated that RUPPERT, Willi, formerly connected with the Lublin Concentration Camp, and last head of Department III (Schutzhaftlage) may reside in St. Gilgen in the Händ am See, which was owned by the former camp commander until 1937 SS Oberführer LORRITZ.

13. These Agents, upon information furnished this section, apprehended on 9 May 1945, Frau ERNST, Walburga, former Secretary in the Politische Abteilung for KICK from September 1943, until January 1945, and then secretary for the new head of the Politische Abteilung SS Hauptscharführer Kriminalsekretar KLOPPMANN. Information furnished by Frau ERNST aided in the obtaining of further details from KICK. She stated that KICK dictated correspondence to her addressed to the Stapostellen, Landrate, Wehrmeldeamt, private firms and civilians. KICK himself, she stated, handled all matters of correspondence called geheime Reichsachen (secret Reich matters) to MUELLER, SS Gruppenführer Chief of Amt IV, RSHA, and to SS Gruppenführer General der Polizei GLUCKS, SS Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt, Oranienburg.

14. Frau ERNST stated that political prisoners of the Gestapo were brought in to the Dachau Concentration Camp from various Stapostellen, criminal prisoners from the Kripo, prisoners from foreign countries from the Sipo and S.D., transports of prisoners from other concentration camps, especially frequent in the last months. Frau ERNST further stated that Gestapo men who came from all sections of Germany had to pass through KICK or the Lager Kommandant S. O. WEITER. Frau ERNST declared that on 26 April 1945, she was president in the office of KLOPPMANN, new head of the Politische Abteilung, when he stated to an SS Unterscharführer URFELS that one transport in box cars from Concentration Camp Buchenwald had arrived with 1,000 dead. These people died of starvation en route and SS Standartenführer PIESTER, fnu., from Buchenwald was responsible for this. PIESTER himself was in Dachau around 26 April. Frau ERNST stated that most of the correspondence was addressed to SS Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt, Oranienburg, and from there was cleared to the RSHA. Frau ERNST stated that Kriminalsekretar HUTZLER, from the Munich Gestapo, working with KICK in the Politische Abteilung, carried out many interrogations of the prisoners, presumed to be living in Ost-Bahnhof section, Munich.

APPENDIX II.

Abteilung II

Political Department of Camp Dachau

KICK, Johann	Kriminal Sekretar, SS Untersturmführer in charge, 5/37-8/44
KLOPFMANN, Willy	SS Hauptscharführer in charge from 8/44 to 5/45
HUTZLER, Adam	Kriminal Sekretar from Munich, assistant in charge
THULKE	Registrar
URFEHR,	Visiting authority, SS Unterscharführer
ERNST, Walburg	Frau Secretary
GEIGENSCHIEDER,	In charge of files and records. SS Hauptscharführer
SCHUSSLER	Files and records
SCHMIDT,	Standesamt (Marriage office) SS Hauptscharführer
Rapp,	Files SS Oberscharführer
Rappl,	Files, SS Unterscharführer
BLUM,	Deaths, SS Obersturmführer
PREISS,	Visitors passes, SS Rottenführer
SCHMIDT,	Registration, SS Rottenführer
BAUTZ,	Registration, SS Hauptscharführer
HOCH,	Registration, SS Hauptscharführer

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SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 31
June 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

THE ORGANISED PILLAGE OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

A charge (No. 947) recently submitted by the French National Office contained the following introductory passage:

"L'Allemagne, au lieu d'occuper les territoires conquis en conformité avec les prescriptions de La Haye, a toujours organisé cette occupation de façon à obtenir des populations occupées des prestations contraires au droit international.

"D'autre part, une véritable organisation de pillage scientifique a été instituée dans chacun des pays occupés. Le contrôle de toutes les entreprises françaises par une organisation allemande, l'orientation de la production, l'orientation des exportations sur l'Allemagne constituaient des opérations formellement contraires au droit international. Chacune de ces opérations est un acte de pillage en soi et ce qu'il importe de saisir, c'est l'organisation qui se trouvait à la tête de ce pillage."

Appended to the charge was a detailed description of the machinery by which this pillage was carried out under the German military administration and the names of the officials who conducted it.

The following outline of this organisation, which has been prepared by Dr. Schwelb, Legal Officer to the Commission, is now circulated by direction of Committee I, with a view to assisting National Offices in an examination of the systems by which their respective countries were pillaged, and in the preparation of similar charges against the German officials responsible.

It is equally important that the higher officials in Berlin who directed this action for the economic plundering of occupied countries should not escape the notice of the National Offices. In this connection attention is drawn to the activities of the "Four Years' Plan" and its leading officials (Summary of Information No. 9, Section IV), and especially to the following passage in a report written for the Commission by the Central European Joint Committee (+) — (Summary of Information No. 18 of January, 1945, pp. 2, 3):

"The German Central Administrative Organisation for all the occupied countries may be summarised as follows:

"Hitler stands at the head of all the departments, partly in his capacity as Reich Chancellor and partly as Supreme Commander of all the German Forces. In the civil sphere he is assisted by Dr. Heinrich Lammers, Chief of the Reich Chancellery, and by his Party Deputy formerly Rudolf Hess, since May, 1941, Martin Bormann. At the beginning of the war, war economy was directed by the "Beauftragter für Vierjahresplan" (Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan) Field-Marshal H. Goering, by whom the following central bodies were

(+) The Committee in question is an unofficial body, but we are semi-officially informed that the information may be regarded as reliable.

directed:

"Wehrwirtschafts-und Ruestungsamt beim Oberkommando" (War Economy and Armaments Board of the High Command) under General Thomas.

"Reichs Ministerium für Bewaffnung und Munition" (Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions), formerly under Dr. Todt, and since February 1942 under Prof. Dr. Albert Speer.

the Ministry of Economic Affairs under Dr. Walter Funk.

the Ministry of Labour under Franz Seldte,

the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under Darré and since June, 1942 under Herbert Baake,

the Ministry of Transport under Dr. Dorpmueller.

the Ministry of Forestry under H. Goering,

The Reich Commissioner of Prices J. Wagner, later Dr. Fischboeck.

Koelnische Zeitung, 4. 3. 1941.

"These Central Bodies are the governing authorities, leaving the execution of the tasks to their subordinate organisations, i.e., for the Board of War Economy and Armaments the "Ruestungsinspektionen" (Armament Inspectorates), for the Ministry of Armaments and Munitions the "Wehrkreisbeauftragte des Ministers für Bewaffnung und Munition" (Regional Commissioner), for the Ministry of Economic Affairs the "Bezirkswirtschaftsaemter" (Economic District Departments), for the Ministry of Labour the "Landearbeitsaemter" (District Labour Exchanges), etc. (Koelnische Zeitung, 9.3.1941)

"In January, 1940, Goering took over all war economy by establishing the "Generalrat" (Council General). The Council met regularly once a week under the chairmanship of Goering. It was to master all frictions and to equalise overlappings in the various departments. The Council worked under the "Ministerrat fuer die Reichsverteidigung" (Ministerial Council for the Defence of the Reich); it consisted of Funk, Lammers, Keitel, Bormann, Himmler and Goering, with the last-named as chairman. Soon after, in March 1940, it became evident that the duties of the Council General were centred partially in the newly created Ministry of Armaments and Munitions, then under the guidance of Dr. Todt; thereby the working of the war economy was to be rendered more flexible and change-overs, necessitated by the war, were to be carried out successfully and at greatest possible speed." (Koelnische Zeitung, 7.3.41) It seems that Goering was gradually pushed into the background, in particular after Albert Speer had taken over the Ministry of Armaments and Munitions, following the fatal accident of Dr. Todt.

"The economic organisation of the General Staff was directed by Thomas, General of Infantry, in his capacity as head of the War Economic and Armaments Board (Wehrwirtschafts-und Ruestungsamt). This department is sub-divided according to the various economic branches. One of its most important sections is the "Amt für Deutsche Roh-und Werkstoffe" (office for German Raw and Substitute Materials), headed by General Fritz Loeb. The War Economy and Armaments Board had district boards throughout the occupied Europe. As a rule, they were under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the resp. district and were sub-divided into District-Commands under "Bezirkschefs" (District Chiefs), to which the "Feldkommandanturen" (Field Commando Offices) were subordinated. If in any way possible, the leading personalities of these military organisations are men with economic knowledge. Factually, the "Feldkommandatur" is the executive authority supervising local economy and adapting it to the requirements of the authorities of occupation. The "Feldkommandatur" is led by a Colonel. (Frankfurter Zeitung, 3.2.1943.)

"At the beginning of the war the War Economic and Armaments Board was the only economic authority. In June 1942, it was divided into two separate boards: the Armaments Board placed under the direction of the Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions (Headed by Speer), and the Board of War Economy which remained under the leadership of the General Staff.

"Although a certain degree of uniformity existed in the economic administration of the occupied countries wherever military organisations were concerned; nothing of the sort was noticeable in regard to the civil occupation authorities. It is significant that up to April, 1942 the civil occupation authorities had no single central authority in the Reich by which to direct the occupation administrations, (Kölnische Zeitung, 18.4.1942) and so far nothing is known of the institution of such a body."

REPORT

on the organisation of the German Military Government.
(Military Administration) in France 1943-1944
according to a document appended to the French Charge, No. 947.

(Summary prepared for Committee I by Dr. Schvelb, Legal Officer.)

The machinery established in France consists of:

- (1) One Central Department of the Military Administration
(Zentralabteilung der Militärverwaltung);
- (2) Three Departments "Administration" (Abteilungen Verwaltung, and
- (3) Eight Departments "Economy" (Abteilungen Wirtschaft).

1. The Central Department of the Military Administration.

This seems to be comparable to a Prime Minister's Office of a State administration. It seems to be divided into one part which represents the highest level (Stab des Militärbefehlshabers) and one part on a departmental level.

At the head is the Chef der Militärverwaltung (Dr. Michel) who, simultaneously, is also the head of the (eight) Abteilungen Wirtschaft (supra 3).

His deputy (Dr. Emmert) is simultaneously head of the (three) Abteilungen Verwaltung.

These two form, together with the Personalreferent (officer in charge of questions of personnel), the highest level of the military administration.

The Central Department (Zentralabteilung) proper is divided into three groups (Gruppen). It does not appear from the document how the jurisdiction of the Zentralabteilung is divided among these three Gruppen, nor what its jurisdiction is, nor what falls to be decided on the highest level (Michel-Lehmann-Emmert) and what by the Central Department proper. The head of the Central Department (Dr. v. Jonquieres) is simultaneously head of its Gruppe 1, the deputy head of the Central Department (Dr. Dyckerhoff) is simultaneously head of Gruppe 2, Head of Gruppe 3 is Dr. Horst.

2. The three Departments "Administration". (Abteilungen
Verwaltung)

The three Departments Administration are:

- I. Allgemeine Verwaltung (General Administration).
- II. Justiz (Justice).
- III. Finanzen (Finance).

The Abteilung Verwaltung I: Allgemeine Verwaltung is divided into the following five groups.

- I/1. Allgemeine und innere Verwaltung (General and Interior Administration). To this group one rapporteur on medical questions and one on veterinary questions is annexed.
- I/2. Kultur und Kunst Verwaltungen (Administrations of culture and arts).
It consists of sections dealing with the following questions:
Kunstschutz (Protection of Art Treasures).
Pre-history and Ancient History Archives.
Schools and Universities.
Protection of Libraries.
Commissioner for Kunstschutz with the Supreme Command.
- I/3. Verkehr (Traffic).
To this group a Liaison Office of the Reichsverkehrsgruppe Spedition und Lagererei (Reich Group in charge of Warehousing and Forwarding is annexed).
- I/4. Strassen und Brückenbau (Construction of Roads and Bridges).
- I/5. Post.

The Abteilung Verwaltung II: Justiz, is divided into the following two groups:

- II/1. Justizverwaltung und Allgemeine Rechtsangelegenheiten (Administration of the courts and prisons, and general legal questions.)
- II/2. Wirtschaftliche Rechtsangelegenheiten (Economic legal questions.)

The Abteilung Verwaltung III: Finanzen, the first group of which simultaneously is the Abteilung Wirtschaft VIII (see below), is divided into the following two groups:

- III/1. Finanzverwaltung (Administration of Revenue).
It consists of sections dealing with the following questions:
German Taxes and Costs of Occupation.
Customs and Frontiers.
Budget, French Taxes, German Jewish Property.
- III/2. German Property: Commissioner of the Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich for German Property in the occupied French territories.

3. The eight Abteilungen Wirtschaft.

It has been already stated that Dr. Michel, who according to the document is the Chef der Militaerverwaltung, is simultaneously the chief of the eight Economic Departments.

The staff, common to all the eight Economic Departments, a.o., includes the following officials:

The Rapporteur on questions of personnel.

The Rapporteur and Liaison Officer to the French Ministries and for economic questions of the colonies.

The Liaison Officer to the Armistice Commission.

A large staff of interpreters and translators.

The eight Economic Departments are:

Wi.I. Allgemeine Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten und Wirtschafts-
transporte (General Economic Questions and Economic
Questions of Transportation.

This Department Wi.I is divided into the following four groups:

Gruppe 1. Allgemeine Angelegenheiten und Entjudung. (General
Questions and the elimination of the Jews.)

Section Ia: General questions.

Section Ib: Elimination of the Jews from economic life.

Section Ic: Trusteeship and Auditing.

Gruppe 2. Feindvermögen (Enemy property).
The group is subdivided into one section, dealing, inter alia with mineral oils, chemistry, textile, publishing and printing, gas, electricity, water; a second group dealing, inter alia, with mines, heavy industries, transport, warehousing, agriculture and the professions, and a third section in charge of Banking and Insurance Companies.

Gruppe 3. Statistics.

Gruppe 4. Economic questions of transport.

The group is sub-divided into:

Section 4/1: Organisation, general and principal questions, examination of French laws and tariffs. Press. Transport by sea.

Section 4/2: General planning of economic transports, transport of food and fertilisers. Statistics. General intelligence.

Section 4/3. Transport of trade and commerce, forestry, wood.

An audit office in the form of a limited company is attached to Wi.I. (Treuhand- und Revisionstelle im Bereich des Militärbefehlshabers in Frankreich Treuverkehr Deutsche Treuhand Aktiengesellschaft).

WI/II. Gewerbliche Wirtschaft (Trades and Industry) is divided into the following thirteen groups:

- Gruppe A. BERGBAU UND Kohlenwirtschafts (Mining and Coal).
- Gruppe B. Mineralölwirtschaft (Mineral Oils).
- Gruppe C. Energiewirtschaft (Power).
- Gruppe D. Eisenschaffende Industrie und Giessereien (Iron-producing industries and foundries).
- Gruppe E. Metall-industrie (Metallurgical Industry).
- Gruppe F. Eisen und Metallverarbeitende Industrie (Iron and Metal-working industry).
- Gruppe G. Chemische Industrie und verwandte Industriezweige (Chemical Industry and related branches of industry).
- Gruppe H. Bauwirtschaft (Building Industry).
- Gruppe I. Textil und Papierindustrie (Textile and Paper Industry).
- Gruppe K. Sonstige Industrien (Miscellaneous Industries).
- Gruppe L. Wirtschaftsorganisation Handel und Handwerk (Organisation of Trade and Artisans).
- Gruppe M. Fabrikation von Generatoren und Motorenbauteilen (Production of power generating machines and motor spare parts).
- Gruppe N. Feste und gasförmige Kraftstoffe (Solid and gaseous fuel).

Each of these Gruppen A to N is subdivided into many sections, the organisation going into minute details.

A general delegate to the Office Central de Répartition des Produits industriels is attached to the department WI/II.

WI/III. Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Food and Agriculture) is divided into the following three groups.

- Gruppe 1. Erzeugung (Production).
- Gruppe 2. Ernährungswirtschaft (Foodstuffs).
- This group includes, inter alia, a section which is in charge of rationing.
- Gruppe 3. Landbewirtschaftung (Agriculture).

WI/IV: Forst- und Jagdwesen (Forestry and Hunting) is divided into the following three groups:

- Gruppe 1. Forestry.
- Gruppe 2. Timber.
- Gruppe 3. Hunting.

Wi/V: Aussenhandel, Geld-und Versicherungswesen (Export Trade, Currency, Insurance) is divided into two groups:

Gruppe 1. Export Trade and Payments:

Gruppe 2. Currency, Credit, Insurance.

Wi/VI: Preisregelung (Price Control) is divided into six sections according to the particular trades and industries the prices of which are regulated.

Wi/VII. Arbeitseinsatz und Sozialwesen (Labour Control and Social Services).

This Abteilung, one of the eight Abteilungen Wirtschaft, simultaneously forms the bulk of an independent organisation called Hauptabteilung Arbeit beim Militärbefehlshaber (Main Department Labour). The head of this Hauptabteilung is Hauptabteilungsleiter Glatze. His deputy (List), simultaneously one of the Abteilungsleiter in Wi/VII is in charge of the whole organisation of Labour, Insurance and Legislation for the protection of the workers.

The Abteilung Wi/VII itself is divided into the following three Gruppen:

Gruppe A. Grundätzliche Fragen des Arbeitseinsatzes Statistik, Berichterstattung, Anlernung und Umschulung, Durchführung des Arbeitseinsatzes (Fundamental questions of Labour, mobilisation, Statistics, Intelligence, Short-term training and re-training, Execution of the Labour Mobilisation).

Gruppe B. Lenkung der Anforderung von Arbeitskräften, Durchführung der Arbeitertransporte, Propaganda, Verwaltung (Control of the demand for man-power, execution of transport of workers, propaganda, administration).

Gruppe C. Sozial-und Lohnpolitik (Social and Wage Policies).

Sub-divisions of Gruppe C:

1. Social insurance;
2. Labour conditions, wages control, efficiency drives.
3. Social welfare of French workpeople and their families. Liaison with the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, Supervision and control of the Commissariat Général à la Main d'Oeuvre Française en Allemagne.

Attached to Wi/VII and forming part of the Hauptabteilung Arbeit are the following:

- (a) Beauftragter des Reichsamtes für Wirtschaftsausbau (the Commissioner of the Reich Office for Economic Planning).
- (b) Der Beauftragte der Wirtschaftsgruppe Papier, etc. Erzeugung (the Commissioner of the Economic Group of producers of paper and similar products).
- (c) Der Generalbevollmächtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz. Der Beauftragte in Frankreich. (Commissioner General for Man-power Mobilisation. Commissioner for France.)

VI/VIII. Finanz-und Zollpolitik (Finance and Customs Policies).

This Department is identical with the Abteilung Verwaltung III: Finanzen, which has already been dealt with above.

In addition to the administration consisting of one "central department," three administrative departments and eight economic departments, which has been outlined so far, the French document contains information about a great number of offices and organisations which are, as it were, outside this general structure of the machinery.

From the great number of these the following seem most important:

Hauptbüro und Kurierstelle (Main Secretarial and Courier's Station)

Luftschutz-und Gasschutz (A.R.P.).

Wehrwirtschaftsstab West (Armaments Economic Staff West).

Der Chefrichter bei dem Militärbefehlshaber Frankreich (Gericht des Mil.Bef). (Chief Judge on the Staff of the Militärbefehlshaber Frankreich. Court of the Mil. Bef.)

Economic Staff of the Commander of Greater Paris.

Rüstungs und Beschaffungstab Frankreich des Reichsministers für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion (Armaments and Caterers Staff France of the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production.)

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 32.

June, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
(Research Office).

HIGHER OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TREATMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR

In Report No. 12, General Röttig was mentioned by name as "Inspector General for Prisoners of War." This was on the basis of the confidential reference book "Who's Who in Nazi Germany."

Report No. 12 also mentioned another official--name unknown-- "The Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs", on the basis of Document MIRS/BMS/15/44. On January 13th, 1945, in connection with the Commission's first list of major war criminals, we were officially informed that the latter post was held by General Röttig. List I was amended accordingly, and an amendment was issued in regard to Report 12.

On May 19th, 1945, General Berger was mentioned in "The Times" as Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs". The point was referred to an official service, and the following reply was received:

- "(a) Maj. Gen. von GRAEVENITZ was Chief of P/W Affairs in OKW (Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces) from at least March 1943 to at least March 1944.
- (b) General ROETTIG was concerned in P/W administration from June 1943 to about September 1944. His appointment is not definitely known but it is probable that he was Inspector of P/W Affairs in OKW.
- (c) General WESTHOFF was Inspector of P/W Affairs in OKW at 20 February 1945. Possibly therefore succeeded ROETTIG in the autumn of 1944.
- (d) SS General BERGER was appointed Chief of P/W Affairs probably in September 1944 and held the appointment up to the time of his capture in May 1945. The appointment was presumably a continuation in effect of the office of Chief of P/W Affairs in OKH (Supreme Command of the Army) although at a later date it was officially stated to be subordinated to the C in C Training Command." (May 26th, 1945).

It is hoped eventually to receive definite and precise information on these points; but meanwhile the above information is circulated, as the matter affects a number of charges.

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SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 33.

July, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
(Research Office)

WAR CRIMES AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Officers responsible on the higher level.

/. With reference to Summary of Information No. 32, the attached detailed statement has now been received from the War Office and can be regarded as definitive.

Points to note in framing or revising charges on the basis of this document, concerning ill-treatment of prisoners of war, are as follows:

There are three periods to be considered:

- (1) Prior to 1943;
- (2) 1943 till autumn of 1944;
- (3) The "Himmler period", autumn of 1944 till the Capitulation.

In the first of the above periods the leading officials responsible would appear to be: DREIER, SCHULENBERG and GRAEVENITZ.

In the second period they would be: GRAEVENITZ and ROETTIG at headquarters; and the (unknown) local "Commander of PW affairs" in each Wehrkreis.

In the third or "Himmler period" they would be: WESTHOFF, KRAFT; and BERGER with Colonel Meurer, the latter's Chief of Staff at headquarters; and the Regional SS. and Police Leader in the Wehrkreis in which a camp was situated. (The Wehrkreis can be ascertained from the map issued by Curzon House.)

V In all three periods, a higher responsibility rests on Lieut.-General REINICKE, the Director of General Military Affairs.

In the case of R.A.F. prisoners, Colonel WAEDELDE appears to have been throughout the chief leading official, under the successive Chiefs of Prisoner of War affairs.

TRANSPORT.

As regards crimes resulting from defective transport arrangements, the leading officials responsible would appear to be those shown in Table I as heads of the "Organisation Section"; or in Table II as heads of Sub-section III., under Colonel KRAFT.

MEDICAL.

As regards war crimes due to defective medical arrangements, Table II shows that responsibility would rest in the third period on the officers of Sub-Section IV.

In regard to the first two periods, a further War Office statement adds:

"Subsection IV in Table 2 is substantially the same as Subsection IV of the General Section in Table I; that is, the general responsibility will be with Stabsintendant ASCH as head of the Sub-section, but probably Drs. SEIDEL and WERNER were already in charge of medical affairs."

German PW Organisation1. Organisation till 1943

- (a) General control of PW affairs was in the hands of a section (Abteilung) of the Directorate of General Military Affairs (Allgemeines Wehrmachtamt, AWA), one of the main directorates of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces (OKW). The section was headed by Col DREIER, with the title of Chief of PW Affairs (Chef des Kriegsgefangenenwesens, KGW). It had jurisdiction over camps in the home area, and could issue general directives regarding camps in the operational area.
- (b) Airmen were kept in camps guarded by GAF personnel, staff being appointed by the Chief of PW Affairs of the GAF (Col WILDE).
- (c) There was also an Inspector, who had the right to visit all camps in the home area, including naval and GAF camps, but not in the operational area. He could issue no direct orders, but reported to the Chief of PW Affairs in the OKW. The post was held at one time by Maj-Gen Graf von SCHULENBURG, and later, at the time of the reorganisation, by Maj-Gen GRUVENITZ.
- (d) Camps in the operational area were under the control of the Quartermaster (Oberquartiermeister) of the Army Zone in which they lay.

2. Reorganisation in early 1943

- (a) In early 1943 the section in the OKW was expanded into a branch (Amtsgruppe) under Maj-Gen GRUVENITZ. The branch contained two sections, a General Section with 6 sub-sections, and an Organisation Section with 4 sub-sections, the latter having the main responsibility for Allied PW in German hands. Details are given in Table 1.
- (b) The post of Inspector was not abolished, but Maj-Gen GRUVENITZ, as Chief of PW affairs, continued to hold the Inspectorship, and when he relinquished these posts in Apr 44, no new Inspector was appointed.
- (c) Meanwhile, in June 43, a new post of Inspector General of PW affairs was set up in the OKW. This was held by General ROETTIG till Nov 44, when the post disappeared. Unlike the earlier Inspector, the Inspector General had power to issue orders to Commandants etc. of PW camps, and might take disciplinary action on the spot against camp personnel (but not PW).
- (d) In each Military District, Commanders of PW Affairs (Kommandeure des KGW im Wehrkreis) were appointed. Their postings came under Subsec II of the Organisation Section, but they were directly responsible to the Chief of PW Affairs as regards their work.

3. Reorganisation in Oct 44.

- (a) The main effect of this reorganisation was to hand over the administration of PW Camps to HIMMLER, while the bulk of the old General Section remained in the OKW under Gen WESTHOFF.
 - (i) In the OKW, Maj-Gen WESTHOFF became Inspector of PW Affairs (this appears to be Maj-Gen GRUVENITZ's post revived, see para 2(b): Gen ROETTIG's post, Inspector General, see para 2(c), lapsed shortly after the reorganisation of Oct 44). Under him was the old General Section, renamed PW Section of OKW (Abteilung der Kriegsgefangenen in OKW), under Lt Col KRAFT, with 5 of the 6 original sub-sections.
 - (ii) Under HIMMLER, as Commander of the Reserve Army, SS General (Obergruppenführer) BERGER held the post of Chief of PW Affairs (Ober-Chef d KGW). This Section included Subsecs I - III of the old / Organisation Section

Organisation Section from the OKW, Subsec IV of the old General Section, a fifth subsection corresponding to Subsec IV of the Organisation Section, and a new sixth sub-section for Propaganda, Welfare etc.

Details are given in Table 2.

(b) Between BERGER and the Commanders of PW Affairs in the Military Districts (para 2(d)), new officers with the title of Senior Commanders (Höhere Kommandeure des KGW im Wehrkreis) were interposed. These posts were in fact held by the regional Senior SS and Police Officers (Höhere SS und Polizeiführer), who thus linked the system with HIMMLER's police. These new appointments, however, made little difference as the police officers did not receive adequate extra staff to deal with their new responsibilities, and could take little effective action.

(c) GAF camps now came, at least on paper, into line with the rest, except for Dulag OBERURSEL which remained under the direct control of the GAF.

4. Miscellaneous

The following were also concerned with PW affairs:-

(a) The organisation in the OKW was at all stages responsible immediately to the Director of General Military Affairs, Lt Gen REINICKE.

(b) On the staff of the above was a representative of the Party Chancellery, Ministerialdirigent PASSE. The Party Chancellery is said to have frequently vetoed or altered suggestions laid before the Directorate by the Chief of PW Affairs and his staff.

(c) Liaison with the Legal Section (Rechtsabteilung) of the German Foreign Office was maintained as follows:-

(i) While both offices were in BERLIN, through Gesandter Dr ALBRECHT and Geheimrat SETHE.

(ii) When the Chief of PW Affairs moved to TORGAU, a Liaison Officer was sent from the Legal Section, Assessor SCHOLL, later replaced by Legionsrat Dr KOLSCH.

(d) The following are mentioned as LO's etc. connected with BERGER's office:-

Col BUSSE
Maj SALEWSKI (from Abwehr, the German Security Organisation)
Oberstabsarzt Dr BIBOWSKY
Capt SCHWEINITZER
Maj WILKE
SS Maj Dr HENNINGS
Lieut v. LILIENFELD

Note: German titles have been given throughout for convenience in further investigation. Administrative ranks have been left in German to avoid confusion, there being in many cases no agreed translation.

Chief of PW Affairs
Maj Gen GRAVENITZ (till Apr 44)
Maj Gen WESTHOFF (Apr-Oct 44)

TABLE 1

General Section
Maj Gen WESTHOFF (till Apr 44)
Lt Col v. REUMOND (Apr-Oct 44)

Organisation Section
Major von der OSTEN
Col LOSSOW (later)
Lt Col von WELTZIEN
(later till Oct 44)

Subsec I
Maj SCHNEIDER
Discipline; punishment;
legal proceedings.

Subsec II
Maj ROLMER
Liaison with
protecting
powers &
Foreign Office

Subsec III
Maj CLEMENS
German PW in
Allied hands

Subsec IV
Storbsintendant
ASCH
Administration

Subsec V
Maj ALTHOFF
Welfare; Liaison
with Red Cross,
YMCA etc.

Subsec VI
Capt RECKSICK
Return or
exchange of PW

Subsec I
Planning; New camps,
change of site of
camps, large
transports of PW.

Subsec II
Personnel; postings
of Commanders of PW
Affairs in Military
Districts, Commandants
and Deputy Commandants
of PW camps.

Subsec III
Employment and
transport of PW
(carries out transports
planned by Subsec I)

Subsec IV
Camp security;
Investigation of
escapes.

Note: Names of officers in charge of subsections of
organisation section in this phase are not known:
but as this Section was taken over into the
new organisation of Oct 44, names may safely be
taken from the relevant parts of Table 2.

TABLE 2

OKW			Commander of Reserve Army		
:			HIMMLER		
:			:		
Directorate of General			Chief of PW affairs		
Military Affairs			SS Gen BERGER		
:			Col MEURER (Chief of Staff)		
Inspector of PW Affairs			Capt ZULSDORFF (PA)		
Maj Gen WESTHOFF			Col v. WELTZIEN (special duties)		
:			:		
PW Section			:		
Lt Col KRAFT			:		
:			:		
Subsecs I, II, III, V, VI			:		
as in Table 1.			:		
:			:		
Subsec I	Subsec II	Subsec III	Subsec IV	Subsec V	Subsec VI
Maj Dr. HAUSS	Lt Col REINECKE	Lt Col BÜTCHER	Administration	Maj EICKHOFF	Oberregier-
Maj Dr HUNEMORDER	SS Maj HAUSS	Maj MARZAPF	:	Maj RUTKOWSKI	ungsrat Dr.
Capt NECHLING	Personnel	Capt Dr HEINRICH	:	Maj COHRS	RUPPERT
Planning	(as in Table 1)	Capt MATZDORFF	:	Maj SITZ	Capt WOLKE
(as in Table 1)			IV a	Capt VÖGE	Capt Dr KRUMMER
			Clothing	Security	Capt Dr BENTMANN
			food	Prevention of	Propaganda
			pay etc.	escapes	Welfare etc.
				Allocation of	
				PW to camps,	
				& transfers.	
			Oberstabsarzt Dr		
			SEIDEL		
			Oberstabsarzt Dr		
			WERNER		
			Oberstabsintendant		
			GROSSEKETTLER		
			Stabsint. Dr. ROSSMANN		
			Stabsint. BÜTTSCAER		
			Stabsint. FRANCE		

XXXXIV

SECRET.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
No. 34.

July, 1945.

LOOTING BY HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS.

I. Looting by Baldur von Schierach.

A report forwarded to this office by SHAEF under number G-5/IA/751 of June 12th, 1945, stated:

"Two truck-loads of works of art, including world-famous paintings and tapestries were stolen at gun-point from the repository of the Vienna museum at Laufen, Austria, on 3rd May 1945. This was allegedly done by Hermann Stuppaeck, acting on orders of Gauleiter Baldur von Schierach. Stuppaeck was said to have been aided by officers and men from the staff of Major Fabian. It was stated that Fabian, a native of Brixen, was C.O. of von Schierach's escort guard." (See also Appendix III.)

II. Looting by Göring.

A report received from the "Monuments and Fine Arts Branch" under No. INTER/100/2/MFA of June 29th stated:

"1. MONTECASSINO. An order of the day dated April 28, 1944, was issued by General HEYDRICH commanding the first German Parachute Division stating that a deputation from his division had gone to Göring on April 25 to hand him 'as a present from the Division a costly altar statue taken from Cassino abbey by one Battalion.' Göring had 'evinced great pleasure at the gift of the first Parachute Division.'

"2. The Gothic tapestries belonging to the family of the Marquis de Sèze at LIMOGES.

There is evidence that Göring's agents had orders to exercise considerable political pressure to obtain objects that he particularly required. A case in point is that of the Gothic tapestries purchased in July 1942 from the family of the Marquis de Sèze at Limoges. The tapestries had actually been presented to the French State by their owners to avoid the conclusion of a projected sale to Göring, who finally only obtained them through the personal intervention of Laval. In addition to the price of 20 million francs, a further 20 million was available 'for commission purposes.' These facts are a brief summary of a number of German accounts which are available at this Branch for inspection or of which copies could be made. On the other hand the full story should be available from French official sources.

"3. The GRADO Frieze.

The Transcontinent Press Report Broadcast for January 31, 1944, stated that the abbot of the Franciscan Monastery at GRADO had recently presented Göring with a valuable marble frieze which had just been found. This was transmitted to Göring with a letter from the abbot by the

scientist Professor SOEDER. The inference from such a statement is again that the presentation was made under pressure. The frieze in question was not the property of the abbot, who must have been well aware of the then existing laws regarding the export of works of art from Italy.

4. The Luther Portraits from the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Unconfirmed reports state that the Göring collection includes the two portraits by Lukas Cranach of Martin Luther and his wife belonging to the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The Superintendent of the Florentine Galleries, Professor POGGI, was assured that the two pictures had been sent to Göring himself. They were taken in the first instance by a colonel of the Hermann Göring Division. (+)

5. Lists of art objects from sequestered Jewish collections packed in Paris for transmission to Göring on 8 November 1941 include 23 cases of furniture and pictures of which 13 come from the Rothschild collections. These and other objects were 'bought' by Göring at an exhibition of sequestered goods in Paris (November 1940, Jeu de Paume) at prices which bear no relation to their market value."

III. Looting by High German Officials in Italy.

A report on the German "Kunstschutz" in Italy, 24 pages in length, received from the "Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives; Headquarters Allied Commission: APO. 394, under No.20914/MFAA of June 30th, 1945, describes the methods used to remove Italian art treasures to German possession. It is based, in part, on interrogations of the German officials concerned. The following are the chief points of interest to the U.N.W.C.C.

[In regard to the KUNSTSCHUTZ see also Summary of Information No.23, of April, 1945.]

The KUNSTSCHUTZ was instituted to protect works of art in Occupied Countries which were administered under military government. It did not therefore function in Holland. It was set up in Italy in November 1943, at first under the direction of Professor H.G. Evers of Munich University, and after February 1944 of Professor Alexander LANGSDORFF of the Prussian State Museum. It did useful work in some cases in protecting art treasures, though it failed to prevent the looting of some works of art removed by them from Monte Cassino to Rome (See Summary of Information No. 23) by the Hermann Göring Division, whose action Evers declared he could not control. The names of the German officers of the Hermann Göring Division concerned in this incident were:

(+) See also Part III in regard to the Cranach works and Appendix I.

Oberst. BOBROWSKI
" SCHLEGEL
Major RAHLS.

In other cases also, as will be seen from what follows, the Kunstschutz failed to prevent the diversion of art treasures into German hands.

Two zones of Italy were outside the control of the Kunstschutz, and were practically German territory:

1. The provinces of Bolzano and Trento which formed part of the Voralpenland governed by Gauleiter Höfer.
2. Belluno, Udine and Venezia Giulia, which were governed by Gauleiter Rainer as part of Carinthia.

Early in July 1944 when some works of art were being removed for safety from Montagna by the 362nd Division (General Greiner) two pictures by Cranach—"Adam and Eve"—were found to be missing. Langsdorff recovered them on this occasion and sent them back to Florence. When that city became unsafe General Karl Wolff, the SS. chief in Italy, ordered ^{the} art treasures to be removed and the two Cranachs again disappeared. The Italians (Mussolini's Government) were anxious for the art works to be stored on the Borronean Islands, but Wolff decided that they should be kept under German control, and arranged with Gauleiter Hofmann for them to be stored at places in South Tyrol. The report states:

From Höfer Gauleiter
"WOLFF was fully aware that this was tantamount to sending them into Reich territory because HOFER was a sort of uncrowned king in his own Gau and refused to admit any Italians; but General WOLFF claims that the pictures were still on Italian territory, that he stipulated with HOFER that he retained full control and that if it had ever come to a show-down, he was certain of being able to defeat HOFER. Besides, he did not want to have them stored near the Swiss frontier for fear lest MUSSOLINI might send some of them over the frontier as guarantee for a loan.

"It is clear that at this conference the fate of all the Tuscan deposits was settled and that, despite the allied capture of FLORENCE, which lasted from August 4th - 11th, it was decided to risk everything (including the precious works of art) in order to get them into German possession. It is perhaps no mere coincidence that, almost simultaneously in FRANCE the SS made every effort on orders from HIMMLER to remove the BAYEUX tapestry from the Louvre to Germany, while in Belgium they succeeded in removing from Bruges Cathedral a large sculpture by Michelangelo and 14 important paintings."

As a consequence of these and subsequent moves, undertaken in spite of Italian protests, the Germans gained possession of five deposits of Italian State-owned works of art, and of two large private collections.

As regards private collections the Kunstschutz in some cases frustrated attempts by the SS. to seize Jewish-owned collections in Florence. Nevertheless, the Report mentions the following private collections as having been seized.

1. The Finally Collection, seized by a German parachute unit of the Trentner Division in July/August 1944.

The responsible officers are said to have been:

Major OSLOFF (who lived in Villa Acton);
Hauptmann ECKERT-MÜLLER (who lived in the
Villa Finally).

This collection was taken by the Kunstschutz to Campo Tures (September 7th) and signed for by the Major-Domo of General Wolff; the latter could offer no explanation of how it came into his possession.

2. The Contino Collection.
3. The Bourbon-Parma Collection, removed by the 16th (SS) Panzer Division, and handed over to General Wolff, who had it stored in one of his residences near Merano.

The Kunstschutz showed special interest in tracking down specimens of Germanic art.

Recapitulating the events of this period the Report states:

"Between June 19th and September 15th, Professor LANGSDORFF, the Officer in Command of Kunstschutz, acting on orders which he had requested from 'higher authority'—General WOLFF maintains firmly that the project for removing the Florentine deposits originated with LANGSDORFF and not in BERLIN—succeeded in taking into German custody a number of the most important paintings and sculptures from Florentine museums and private collections to a total of:-

	532 pictures
	153 cases of sculptures
<u>plus</u>	Finally and Bourbon-Parma Collections

"LANGSDORFF now seeks to argue that had these works of art been left in situ they would inevitably have been destroyed by shell-fire or bombing. To his German superiors at the time he reported that he had rescued them from the clutches of the Anglo-American barbarians. He also seeks to maintain that he was acting in the best Italian interests. The facts are, as can be seen from the above, that at no point was any heed paid to Italian wishes, nor were Italians informed of the German plans, nor were any Italian Fine Arts authorities allowed to be present during the moves. In addition to this it is necessary to state that only one of the deposits, POGGIO A CAIANO, was in fact damaged. Lastly, it should be noted that, despite the German pretence of acting as trustees for the Italians in thus taking charge of their art collections, General WOLFF stated that he felt 'they were safer in a German Gau than upon an Italian Island.'

The Italian protests against these removals, and Allied broadcasts alleging looting alarmed "the honest personnel working with and for Kunstschutz (such as Heydenreich, Lehmann-Brockhaus, Hagemann, Ringlor, Bruhns and Lang); and even Langsdorff showed concern for the stuff to be checked and catalogued." Some deficiencies and damage were noted.

The main activity of the Kunstschutz was now self-justification.

• The report states:

"They drew a considerable degree of comfort from a broadcast by Sir Kenneth CLARK, directly after his return from Paris on October 3rd, who dealt censoriously with the vast amount of damage done by the military forces of the Allies to famous buildings in PADUA, RIMINI, MILAN, ROUEN and CAEN and stated (inaccurately) that, contrary to all rumours, the Germans had not removed a single work of art from the Louvre or from any other French provincial museum. Translations of this speech were sent to all German offices connected with the Fine Arts, references to it appeared in both the German and Italian press and Kunstschutz felt it had been vindicated by the enemy. Then on October 15th they persuaded Minister BIGGINI to broadcast on 'the loyal co-operation of the German Fine Arts authorities in the protection of Italian works of art,' and on October 17th LANGSDORFF held a big Press Conference in MILAN. At this stage Italian tactics changed and they began to tell LANGSDORFF that if there was no truth in the accusations of the enemy and if the Germans really had no ulterior motives, then there was no reason why he should not provide lists of the works of art in German hands and allow Italian superintendents to visit the deposits. LANGSDORFF promised to try and arrange this."

In connection with a visit to Italy by BORMANN, Hitler's deputy, on December 12th, 1944, the Report states:

"No explanation of this visit was given, but according to General WOLFF, it was about this time that he received an order from HIMMLER to move the contents of both the deposits to ALT AUSSEE, one of the biggest art deposits in AUSTRIA, to which loot from other countries had been taken. WOLFF replied that he was unable to do this owing to lack of motor transport and petrol. On another occasion Gauleiter HOFER demanded that three or four of the pictures (said to be by Austrian artists) be handed over to him as recompense for allowing the deposits to be in his territory. This demand too was rejected by General WOLFF."

+ + + +

"From January to April 1945 the Italians continued to press for the full lists of the other collections as promised by LANGSDORFF and for the handing over of all the collections. The Italian Ambassador in Berlin protested to RIBBENTROP, who promised to intervene with the Führer; the Duce protested to General WOLFF; it was suggested that an Italian Superintendent might live at each of the deposits; the proposition was made that, with their own motor transport and petrol bought on the black market, the Italians would move the contents of S. Leonardo to Sondalo and of Campo Tures to Venice. But it was all

of no avail: the Germans meant to keep what they had got. Indeed when the end came General WOLFF supplied LANGSDORFF with a demobilisation order and appointed him his representative for handing over the CAMPO TURES deposit not to the Italians but to the Allied authorities."

The report ends with the following conclusions:

- "1. The personnel of the Kunstschutz was very mixed. The directing personnel--EVERS, LANGSDORFF and REIDEMEISTER--knew nothing of Italy, its art, its language or its people. EVERS is an Egyptologist who has subsequently specialised on Rubens; LANGSDORFF is a Babylonian archaeologist; REIDEMEISTER is an orientalist. They were, however, clever enough to make use of reputable German scholars, specialists on Roman or Italian art and history, who knew Italy well and were respected by the Italians. The staff, therefore falls into two distinct groups.
2. Much valuable protective work was doubtless carried out by Kunstschutz as regards specific buildings or immovable works of art like frescoes. This was a sincere undertaking.
3. It is probable that a most valuable photographic reference library was accumulated and will be found at OBERAUDORF a/INN.
4. The SS chain of command is unmistakeable: HIMMLER - General WOLFF - LANGSDORFF.
5. The situation is probably well described in the comment of LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS, who said that he always thought of LANGSDORFF as 'a man with a divided soul, one half SS and the other half genuinely in Kunstschutz.'
6. The removal of the two Cranachs is a clear case of attempted looting by LANGSDORFF and a German unit. This is proved by the receipt which LANGSDORFF signed and explains his equivocation with the Italians.
7. LANGSDORFF and General WOLFF must both be held responsible for the seizing of and damage to the collections from the Tuscany deposits. In deciding the degree of evil intention which must be ascribed to them one must bear in mind the following factors:-
 - a. The removals were carried out in defiance of known Italian wishes and plans.
 - b. The collections were placed in an area not directly controlled by General WOLFF or the Kunstschutz and which, though not officially ceded by Italy, was already virtually part of the Reich.
 - c. Both the deposits were in the immediate vicinity of the Brenner Pass and, had HIMMLER provided the necessary motor transport, General WOLFF would have been powerless to prevent their transfer across the Alps.
 - d. The Italians were not allowed access to the deposits nor were they given proper lists of the works in German possession. ANTI was still asking for the remainder of the lists in April 1945.
 - e. The theft of the two Cranachs immediately preceded the evacuation of the Tuscan deposits.
8. The Germans have offered three different justifications of their action, namely:-
 - a. That the works of art were in danger of destruction by bombing or shell-fire in the deposits.

- b. That the masterpieces of Italian art had to be protected from seizure by the Anglo-American barbarians. (Incidentally they spread the story that British and American art dealers had been brought to Italy to 'acquire' what they could.)
- c. That they were preserving the masterpieces both for Italy and for the world. These stories are scarcely reconcilable with any of the facts, and if (b) were true one must ask why in the end it was to these same Anglo-American barbarians that the deposits were handed over.
- 9. The removals of the FINALLY, CONTINI and BOURBON-PARMA Collections appear also to have been cases of looting by REIDEMEISTER and individual German units, but the disposal of them was firmly controlled by General WOLFF.
- 10. REIDEMEISTER was fully aware of LANGSDORFF's intentions and is therefore responsible as a willing accomplice.
- 11. The losses from the MONTECASSINO consignment occurred almost before the Kunstschutz was properly constituted, but to the extent that EVERS took no steps either at the time or subsequently to check whether anything was missing he must be held to have been culpably negligent.

Appended to the Report is a long list of the Kunstschutz personnel in Italy and other personalities; they include:

M.V. Abt. Chef Prof.Dr. Alexander LANGSDORFF.	:	Head of Kunstschutz in Italy 1944/5; SS. man; with rank of Colonel.
M.V.R. Prof.Dr.Hans-Gerhard EVERS	:	Acting head of Kunstschutz Nov. 1943 - Feb. 1944 before LANGSDORFF; with rank of Major.
General Carl WOLFF	:	Hochster SS. u. Polizeiführer in Italy. After 22/7/44 Bev. General of Mil. Gov. Senior SS. officer; responsible for the removals from Tuscan deposits to Alto Adige.
General GREINER	:	In command of 362 Inf. Div. Was responsible for removal from Montagna and connected with those from Poggio A Caiano, Podere di Trefiano, etc.
Oberst KRÜGER	:	Commander of Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.); responsible for return of Oliveto deposit to Florence; connected with the attempted theft of the Cranach's "Adam" and "Eve."
RAHN	:	German Ambassador to Italy.
Gauleiter Franz HOFER	:	Gauleiter of Gau Nord Tyrol; Oberster Kommissar of Voralpenland.
Gauleiter RAINER	:	Gauleiter of Carinthia and Oberster Kommissar of Venezia Giulia, etc.
Oblt. FELDHUSEN	:	Of Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.). Responsible for the theft of the two Cranach's at Oliveto.
Lt.Col. BOBROWSKI) Lt.Col. SCHLEGEL (Major RAHLS.)	:	Officers of the Hermann Goering Division connected with the removal of the art deposit from Montecassino.