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Defendant Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach
(Neumann rough draft, unedited)

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach was in charge of the Friedrich Krupp A.G. from 1907 until 1940. In that year he resigned as Betriebsleiter and became chairman of the Board of Directors. On 12 November 1943, by a Hitler Decree, the corporation was transformed into a private firm and the future ownership and succession regulated so as to assure the Krupp family complete control. "The firm of Friedrich Krupp", so Hitler said in the preamble to his decree, "was a family enterprise during the past 132 years, performed outstanding and, in its way, unique services for the military power of the German people. It is therefor my wish that it remain as a family business".

The defendant was for a businessman, exceptionally honored by the Nazi Party and its leader. He was one of the first Wirtschaftsführer (War Economy Leaders) to be appointed in 1937. On his 70th birthday in 1940, he was given the Golden Honor Medal of the Party, the Eagle Shield of the Reich, the War Merit Cross 1st class, and became a member of the Party. He was the first German industrialist to be named Pioneer of Labor for his services to the German war effort in May 1941^{1/}. His factories were declared to be a Model Plant (Musterbetrieb) by the German Labor Front. He was from 1933 on, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Adolf Hitler Spende of German Industry, a foundation to look after workers who had suffered injury.

The honors heaped upon him were, indeed, well merited. In the crucial period of transition from democracy to Nazism, the defendant was President of the most powerful industrial organization of Germany the Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie (Reich Union
^{1/} Völkischer Beobachter, 2 May 1941

of German Industry). According to its charter, this organization was the representative of German industry in all questions of business and economic policy. It incorporated (in 1931) 1500 trade associations, an additional 1400 corporations, and a number of powerful territorial pressure groups such as, among others, the Bavarian union of industrialists, the association of Saxon industrialists, and, above all, the so called Langnamverein (long name association) of northwestern industry. The defendant, by his policy, paved the way for the union between the Nazi Party and Germany's industrial leadership. His tremendous reputation, the financial power represented by his corporation, and his position as leader of the Reich Union of German Industry all added up to induce the whole industrial hierarchy to join forces with the Nazi Party for rearmament and aggressive war.

Since then, the Krupp corporation has been closely tied up with the Nazi regime. The subsidiary of Friedrich Krupp A.G., the Gusstahlfabrik Essen, paid contributions to the Nazi Party before 1933 (?). These contributions increased progressively. The defendant became a member of the Generalrat der Wirtschaft (General Council of the Economy), founded on 15 March 1933 and headed by another defendant Dr. Robert Ley.

When the Council went out of business due to the creation of the Self Government of German Industry by the law of 27 February 1934, the defendant was appointed Chief of the Main Group Mining and Production of Iron and Metals. When the increasing business of the Krupp corporation and advancing age left the defendant neither the time nor the energy to accept official positions, he delegated other members of his corporation to assume

leading positions in the control machinery of German industry. His son Alfried Krupp was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Reichsvereinigung-Eisen (National Association Iron), the German super-cartel which operated not only in Germany but in occupied countries as well. The Krupp director Eduard Houdremont was Special Commissioner for Metal Institutes in the organization of another defendant, Albert Speer. The association of the defendant and his holdings with the Nazi system paid well for both parties.

The defendant again did honor to the familiar name given him before and during World War I: he became the Kanonenkönig, (Canon King) of Essen. The very first orders for armament were placed with Krupp as early as 1933 (?). The defendant boasted of his share in Germany's secret rearmament by stating, "If Germany was ever to rise again, if it was ever to rid itself of the shackles of the Treaty of Versailles, then Krupp had to be ready... Against many obstacles, I wanted to and had to preserve Krupp secretly for the more distant future". This statement reveals how he fooled the Allied Commission after 1919 and how he contributed towards secret rearmament. ^{2/} As Germany's foremost iron producer - secretly and overtly - the defendant has materially assisted the cause of Nazi aggression.

The defendant tremendously enriched himself, and his wife, who apparently held title to the company's stock. Under the Nazi regime, the defendant realized his old dream of extending his coal holdings by acquiring Lothringer Bergbau, Mont Cenis and the valuable Rossenray coal fields. In spite of the expansion, the financial resources of the defendant increased to such a degree that 2/ Kruppsche Mitteilungen 1942 quoted for F.O.R.D. biography

he was able to finance expansion and renewal of plant entirely out of his own funds, and never resorted to bank loans. The defendant was also represented in all major cartels of the iron and steel industry of coal mining, heavy engineering and synthetic oil production.

The defendant actively participated in the realization of the Economic New Order of Nazi Germany. He acquired or strengthened his participation in the following corporations:

a. Austria

Krupp-Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Berndorf, near Vienna.

Properties: works in Berndorf, Aistetten and Goslingen

a.N.; brown coal deposits in Neussiedl near Berndorf;

Bud Merkenstein, near Vöslau. -- Products: Fabricates

semi-finished copper-nickel sheets and machines, and

makes machines and apparatus for chemical industry;

stock after German occupation of Austria. -- Participa-

tion of Friedrich Krupp, A.G.: Acquired majority stock

after German occupation of Austria. Participations:

I.C. Alinkosch A.G. Vienna, Austria; Berndorfer Kupfer-

metal A.G., Lucerne, Switzerland; S.A. Italiana Metal-

lied Argentiera Arturo Krupp, Milan, Italy.

b. Belgium

There has been a report that "Krupp-Brussels S.A." was

formed with a capital of 1.25 million francs to repre-

sent Krupp in Belgium.

c. Czechoslovakia

Egerländer Erzbergbau G.m.b.H., Schlagenwald. -- Activity:

Tin and wolfram ore mining. -- Ownership: Founded

jointly by Krupp and Reichswerke "Hermann Göring" in 1939.

The percentage of participation held by each has not been determined.

d. France

Krupp Company, Liancourt. -- Activity: manufactures, sells and repairs agricultural machinery. -- Capitalization: 20 Million francs, 20,000 shares of 1,000 francs each. -- Ownership: 70% participation by Fried. Krupp. -- Administrators: Amidieu du Clos, 23 Breil, E.H. Guilles. Company organized by Krupp about June 1943.

e. Netherlands

Siderius A.G. (Formerly Hollandsche Industrie en Handel Maatschappij). -- Activity: holding company for a number of armament enterprises, Rotterdam engineering works and shipbuilding yard of Meessrs. Piet. Smit, Jr., Maschinen en Apparaten Floris Utrecht, and Ingenieurs-Kantoor voor Scheepsbouw at the Hague. The chairman of the Siderius board of directors, Lijnheer van Reumingen, was one of the leading financial supporters of the Dutch fascists, and since 1940 controlled along with the Dutch collaborationist Fontener van Vlissingen, the most important dock facilities and import and export companies of Rotterdam.

Allgemeene Overzeesche Handelmaatschappij, The Hague, -- Connection with Fried. Krupp: Krupp carried on overseas trade through this company.

Amsterdamsche Credit Maatschappij, Amsterdam. -- Connection with Krupp: Krupp has private accounts in this firm, and has a representative on its board of directors.

Eisenhandelsgesellschaft Finsterwalde m.b.H., Finsterwalde.

-- Activity: Iron trading company.

Fried. Arupp's Reederij en Transportbedrijf, Rotterdam. --

Activity: Shipment of foreign ores to Arupp plants. --

Capitalization: 1,000,000 holland florins -- Partici-

pation of Fried. Arupp: 100% -- Subsidiary: N.V.

Stuwadoors Maatschappij, Rotterdam.

f. Poland

Wspolnota Interesow, S.A., Kattowitz. -- Activity:

Holding company for administration of the following iron and steel works: Huta Batory, Huta Florian, Huta Laura, Huta Pilsudski, and Huta Silesia; accounted for 34% of country's peace-time iron and steel production. --

Ownership: Jointly owned by Fried. Arupp and Roehling'sche Eisen - und Stahlwerke G.m.B.H. acquired after German occupation of Poland. Coal and iron ore mines of this company reported to have owned by Reichswerke "Hermann Goering."

g. Yugoslavia

Yugochrom A.G., Rabrovo, Trnava and Presova. -- Activity:

Chromium ore mining. -- Ownership: Founded jointly by Arupp and Reichswerke "Hermann Goering" in 1940. The percentage of participation held by each has not yet been determined.

h. Lithuania

Eisenhandel Osten G.m.B.H., Memel

The defendant, in his German and other corporations, employed thousands of foreign laborers knowing well that conditions under which they were recruited, paid, housed and fed.