

# Farben and Krupp Trusts Formed Backbone Of Nazi Germany Industrial War Effort

By The Associated Press

**I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft**, the gigantic German dye trust, along with the Krupp munitions works formed the backbone of Nazi Germany's industrial war effort. It was also the largest industrial combine in pre-war

Germany.

The explosion which shattered Farben's big Ludwigshafen chemical works Wednesday came on the eve of the general judgment today by a U. S. war crimes court on the war guilt or innocence of 23 top Farben officials and directors. Individual verdicts and sentences will be read Friday.

The big plant in the chemical city of Ludwigshafen was blasted several times by U.S. and RAF bombers during the war.

At the height of its power, the Farben combine controlled 400 firms in Germany and more than 500 throughout the world.

One top Farben official, in statements introduced by the prosecution when the war crimes trials opened last August, said the trust had obtained more than \$1,220,000,000 in credits and subsidies from the Nazi government for its part in Hitler's four-year plan of war preparation. These sums were applied to such projects as development of explosives and poison gas, as well as synthetic rubber and gasoline.

A "top secret" record of a directors meeting in November, 1941, showed that Farben officials coldly discussed how helpful the slave

labor at the Oswiecim (Poland) concentration camp was for the production of synthetic rubber for the Nazi war machine.

"One thousand men are living in the hutted camps, and further huts for 4000 are to be finished by the end of the year," the secret report showed. "In 1942 the camp must be increased to provide room for 10,000 to 12,000 men."

Evidence was introduced to show that Farben, while barring experiments with animals, used prisoners to test poison gases.

The indictment charged Farben leaders with using cartels to carry on propaganda, espionage and fifth column activities outside Germany and to weaken efforts of the United States to aid Nazi-opposed democracies in the days before Pearl Harbor.

Stretching out its tentacles toward the United States, the indictment claimed, Farben managed through its cartel arrangements to retard the "production within the United States of certain strategic products, including synthetic rubber, magnesium, synthetic nitrogen, tetrazen, atabrine and sulphadiazine."

Many Farben plants in Germany have been demolished by the occupying powers in the demilitarization program. Some of the plants went to Russia as reparations. Plans for breaking up the many-headed monster involved 17 different units, each controlling many plants.

microfilm.

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Chief Engineer Byekoo of the Philips Electrical Co. looks over the atomic generator which his company has installed in the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, England. It will be used to accelerate protons and deuterons to an energy of one million electron volts so they can collide with the nuclei of other light elements