Detailed Charges Made
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the SS and the fifth charges all with participation in the common plan or conspiracy.

Only Krauch, the chairman, has been convicted of conspiracy, the fourteen members of the supervisory board, which was technically responsible for the whole operation, but in practice took little part in the management, Krauch took charge of the common plan of the four-year plan at Goering’s request, was responsible for labor allocation, the management of labor requisition with the German Army.

There follow extracts and summaries from the indictment:

COUNT 1
AGGRESSIVE WARFARE

“Hitler with his program of war and the beginning of buna rubber production in Germany places them on a par with Germany Goering, and tried before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. The indictment sets forth the part these industrials in supporting the Nazi money financing in the years 1933-1945 of Germany’s synthetic rubber and oil production without which Germany could not have fought the war. The cost of such production was so tremendous that it could never have been paid for by any means except the ultimate victory. Through its 500 foreign affiliates and world-wide cartel agreements, including some with United States corporations, Farben at the same time succeeded in limiting the production of strategic materials in potential enemy countries.

The indictment mentions an agreement between Farben, Alumin-num Company of America and Dow Chemical Company, which limited the output of magnesium in the United States and restricted United States exports to Great Britain.

Sales to Britain Barred

A second agreement between Professor Deutche Fort subsidia; and a subsidiary of Farben prevented the sale of magnesium to Britain in 1941. This agreement is also cited in the indictment of Prof. Dr. Miesch, a German chemist who served in the German military until the United States went to war.

A fourth, involving Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, delayed the exportation of buna rubber by producing it in the United States until the United States went to war.

Contrary to many expectations, many raw materials were in fair enough abundance to bear the war. The war on the other hand, and the reduction of output of the countries which the Third Reich regarded as potential obstacles to the carrying out of its aggressive policies.

“Germany’s foreign economic policy was aimed primarily at weakening the economic strength of the countries which the Third Reich regarded as potential obstacles to the carrying out of its aggressive policies.

Among Farben’s weapons were cartel agreements with more than 1,000 major industrial concerns in the United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and Japan. The United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan were independent of rubber industries.

During the early part of the year from 1939 to 1940, industrial concerns in the United States undertook research in the field of rubber. Standard Oil developed synthetic rubber and made a profit of $25 million. In terms of an agreement between Farben and Standard Oil, the other with full technical information concerning the processes for these products, Farben deliberately failed to carry out its obligations under the agreement.

Although Farben gave separate assurance of production within the United States, it did not make saving sufficient buna rubber in Germany to make it independent of rubber imports.

PLUNGING ECONOMY

“By means of cartel agreements with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Farben delayed the production and buna rubber. The result was that in the same period the third Reich was in process of constructing a new offensive against the United States. The result was that in 1941, the United States was unable to make synthetic rubber. Cut off from rubber supply in the Farb, East, only the most drastic steps prevented disaster. Meanwhile, German agents formed the core of Nazi intrigue throughout

which Farben could be said to have dominated the world’s rubber industry.

In France, Farben’s strategy was to prevent the French from combining to form a new organization. Farben held 11 per cent of the stock.

In the Soviet Union, Farben succeeded in gaining control of the most important German Government corporations set up to exploit Soviet chemical industries.

COUNT 3
SLAVERY IN THE U.S.S.R.

Farben made extensive use of deposed slave labor, concentration camps, prisoners of war, and forced labor. It was recommended that a new buna plant be constructed in Oswiecim. This was done with eight to twelve thousand laborers procured from the concentration camps during the war.

Farben agreed to pay the cost and a half four marks a day for various classes of labor from Poland. The lowest rate was $1.10 for children.

Farben Built Own Camp

In 1942 Farben constructed an additional camp near Oswiecim, called Monovitz, in 1944 added 10,600,000 marks.

In the administration of the Monowitz concentration camp Farben’s policy was not to outsource the work to subcontractors and suppliers of labor, but to carry out the work in its own camp. As a result of such policy the camp was a center of the murder of Jews. The camp was divided into two sections, one for Jews, the other for prisoners.

The camp was a veritable death camp where thousands were sent to the camp in 1943. The camp was a center of the extermination of Jews and the other races.

Thus, in the case of magnesium, State 2, 1,000,000,000; Aluminum Company of America, 4,000,000,000; and Dow Chemical Company. It was greatly restricted production with the United States and agreed to export magnesium to Europe, except to Germany and to Great Britain.

Thus, Great Britain and the United States were the largest customers. The result was that 70 per cent of Europe’s rubber supply and with no rest of Europe became completely adequate program under way for making synthetic rubber. Cut off from rubber supply in the Farb, East, only the most drastic steps prevented disaster. Meanwhile, German agents formed the core of Nazi intrigue throughout

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In Austria, Farben’s major prime target was the Monowitz camp in Czechoslovakia, the chemical works at Innsbruck and its oil refinery at Innsbruck. In Poland, Farben gained the ownership of two major plants.

In Norway, Farben gained control of Norsk Hydro by forcing an increase in its capital stock and an additional purchase of one-third of the shares. This was done with eight to twelve thousand laborers procured from the concentration camps during the war. It was represented to the concentration camps to make selections.

“During the period here involved Farben’s total number of workers reached 200,000, of which approximately 60 per cent were slave labor. * * * Very many died and were others..."