1-1-1947

Document Books 36 & 37

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<td>NIK-12359</td>
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Report addressed to the Economics Chamber of the Geo concerning food rations for various classes of workers mentioning specific lack of calories for such classes, with notation that the Italians were in bad shape due to lack of food packages from Italy.
NIK-7306  Memorandum, dated 10 December 1943, from Dr. Beuschl concerning unsanitary conditions at workers' camps in Essen and insufficient medical attention —

D-335  Letter, dated 12 June 1944, from Heitebeck to Dr. Jaeger concerning the "intolerable" conditions at French POW camp in Hoegerathstrasse, Essen —

D-328  Special medical report, dated 28 July 1944, concerning the poor condition of the sick barracks in Camp Rabenhorst —

NI-2953  Special medical report, dated 1 September 1944, from Dr. Jaeger with distribution to Him and Kupke, concerning conditions at various Krupp workers' camps in Essen —

D-339  Special "strictly confidential" report, dated 2 September 1944, from Dr. Jaeger to Him and Kupke concerning insufficient food, lack of shelter and inadequate medical treatment at Krupp's POW Camp Hoegerathstrasse, Essen —

NIK-9779  Copy of letter, dated 23 April 1944, from Major Hovel to the Krupp Firm. concerning lack of air raid shelter for 225-250 out of the 450 occupants of the PW Camp Kramerplatz —

NIK-12361  Note, dated 11 January 1943, from Lehmann to Leitfer concerning difficulty in repressing riots among Russian PW's in the Krupp camp at Raumerstrasse during air raids due to lack of trench air raid shelters.
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<td>Affidavit by Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, dated 17 July 1947, concerning, inter alia, inadequate air raid shelters in Essen for foreign workers, prisoners of war and concentration camp inmates</td>
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SUBJECT: Food-rations for prisoners-of-war.

A large number of plants have approached us lately with complaints about the insufficiency of the food-rations for the prisoners-of-war.

Since for some time now and by order of a higher authority the French prisoners-of-war have no longer been guarded by German guards, we consider it quite possible that the bad food conditions will drive a large number of the French prisoners-of-war into making their escape. Such an event, in its turn, would make the present situation of labor allocation still more difficult.

We are enclosing 3 original letters, one from the Foundry IV, dated 8 December, one from the electro-steel-plant Nord dated 6 December, and one from the group steelworks (Gruppe Stahlwerke) dated 9 December of this year. Please note contents and return.

signed: LEHMANN

pencil figure 109

2 enclosures
To Mr. HUF
via Mr. WITTERS
" Mr. SOLIDT

In the enclosed letter from the German Labor-Front dated 18 inst. (sent to my private address) I was requested to appear on Friday the 20th inst. at the offices of the German Labor-Front, Steubenstr. 61, room 30. On the 20th February between 08.00 and 09.00 hrs. I telephoned and thus tried to settle the matter, the nature of which remained unknown to me. The answer of the German Labor-Front was that it was something very important and required my personal attendance. I therefore asked Mr. JUNGERMEIER of the office for Social Labor Matters, whether I had to comply with this request.

Mr. JUNGERMEIER answered that I probably was not forced to, but that I had better go.

So at about 09.30 hrs. I called on Mr. PRIOR at the above-mentioned office, room 20.

The discussion which lasted about ½ hour was conducted very energetically by Mr. PRIOR, had arisen from the following incident:

On the 16th of this month, 23 Russian prisoners-of-war were allocated to the boiler construction works. Their men came to work in the morning without bread or tools. During the first weeks, the prisoners approached the German workers seated in the vicinity and plaintively begged for bread, pointing out that they were hungry. At lunchtime on the first day, the firm was able to distribute amongst the Russian POWs food left over by the French POWs. On 17 February, at the instigation of Mr. PRIOR, I went to the kitchen in Weitkamp to remedy this state of affairs and negotiated with the manager of the kitchen, Miss BLOCK, about the issue of some lunch. Miss BLOCK immediately promised me to issue some food and in addition lent me the 22 mess-tins which I asked for. On this occasion I also asked Miss BLOCK to let our Russian POWs have until further notice at lunchtime such food as might be left over by the 300 Dutch personnel fed there. Miss BLOCK agreed to this too, and issued a pot of milk soup as additional food for the next lunch. On the following day again the lunch allocation was very small. Since some Russians had already collapsed and since from the second day onwards the special allocation too had ceased, I tried again to ask Miss BLOCK by telephone for a further issue of food. Since my phonecall did not have the desired effect, I paid another personal visit to Miss BLOCK. This time Miss BLOCK refused any further special allocation of food in a very brusque manner.

Details of the discussion. The following persons were present in the room: Mr. PRIOR, 2 other representatives of the German Labor-Front and Miss BLOCK, manager of the Weitkamp kitchen. Mr. PRIOR acted as spokesman and accused me, wildly gesticulating, and in an insulting manner, of having given my support to the Bolsheviks in a conscious way. He referred to paragraphs in ordinances of the Reich Government which disapproved such an attitude. Unfortunately I did not quite understand the legal aspect of the matter or else I would have left the room immediately. I then tried to make it clear to Mr. PRIOR with particular emphasis, that the Russians had been allocated to us as workers and not as Bolsheviks.
The men were starved, and were unable to carry out the heavy labor in our boiler construction plant for which they were intended. Sick personnel were only a burden to us and of no use in production. To this Mr. PRIOR replied that if one were no good, another one might be; the Bolsheviks were people without souls and if 100,000 perished, the next hundred thousand were available to take their place. Then I pointed out that with such a continuous changeover we would not be able to achieve our aim, namely to deliver locomotives to the German State Railway (Deutsche Reichsbahn), who urged us daily to reduce the time needed for delivery. Mr. PRIOR replied: "Deliveries are of only secondary interest in this affair."

My efforts to teach Mr. PRIOR some understanding of our economic requirements were entirely unsuccessful. In conclusion I can only say that I as a German have an accurate knowledge of the attitude towards Russian POWs, and acted in the case described above only at the request of my superiors and with the aim of the required increase of production in mind.

To the above letter I have to add the following:

After the Russian prisoners-of-war had been allocated to us by the Labor Allocation Office on the 16th of this month, I immediately got in touch with Dr. DÖRFLER to settle the question of feeding them. Then I learned that each prisoner receives 300 gr of bread between 04.00 and 05.00 hrs. I pointed out that it was impossible to exist on this bread ration until 13.00 hours, whereas Dr. DÖRFLER told me that the Russian prisoners-of-war must not be allowed to get used to Western European ways of feeding. I replied that the prisoners could not carry out the heavy labor required in the boiler construction shop on these rations and that it would not serve our purpose to keep the men at the works under these conditions. At the same time, however, I requested that if the Russians were to continue to be employed they should be given a hot mid-day meal and that, if possible, the bread ration should be divided, one half being distributed early in the morning and the other half at the time of our breakfast-break. This proposal of mine has already been put into effect by us with French prisoners-of-war and has proved effective and expedient.

To my regret, Dr. DÖRFLER did not agree to my proposal, however, and on this account I was again obliged to settle the matter within the plant in my own way. I therefore ordered Mr. SCHLEGEL to arrange the provisioning of the Russian POWs in the same manner as that of the French POWs, so that the Russians could perform the work demanded of them as soon as possible. For in this matter we were solely concerned with an increase in production, as requested by the Minister for Munitions and armament and the German Labor Front.

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To: Mr. Hufn

Subject: Employment of Russians

Case: handwritten marginal initiated: H (Hufn)

We have ascertained during the last few days, that the food of the Russians working here is so pitifully bad that they are getting weaker and weaker every day.

Investigations have shown that some Russians are not strong enough to tighten down a turning bit sufficiently for lack of physical strength. Conditions are exactly the same at all other places where Russians are employed.

If care is not taken to change the feeding arrangements sufficiently so that a normal output may be demanded from these men, then their employment, and all the expense connected with it, will have been in vain. Nor am I at all interested in receiving further Russians, if they are not on my roster as productive workers even although I cannot expect any productive work of them.

I presume that the conditions are the same in all plants. It seems, therefore, appropriate for you to take the necessary steps via the firm in order to clear up this matter.

signature

End

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

May 21, 1947

I, Annette Vallach, 20101, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 117-33-1.

Annette Vallach
No. 20101
Enclosure to letter Krawa from 20 March 42

Krawa Betrieb, 18 March 1942
(Armored Car Repair Shop)

Foreman Külach,

I got the food this evening after Mr. BALZ telephoned, but I had quite a struggle with the people responsible in the camp before I got anything at all. They always told me that the people had already received the day's rations and there wasn't any more. What the gentlemen understand under a day's ration is a complete puzzle to me. The food as a whole was a puzzle, too, because they ladled me out the thinnest of any already watery soup. It was literally water with a handful of turnips and it looked as if it were washing up water.

Please tell Mr. Balz again definitely so that the matter is finally cleared up, that it cannot continue having people perish here at work. The people have to work for us here. Good, but care must be taken to see that they get at least the bare necessities. I have seen a few figures in the camp and a colder shudder actually ran up and down my spine. I met one there and he looked as though he'd got Barber's rash. It is not to be wondered at when they get no soap and filth cannot be removed by water alone. If this continues we shall all be contaminated. It is a pity when just at the moment the motto is increased production. Something must be done to keep the people capable of production otherwise we shall experience a great disaster in this respect, not only in production but also in the matter of health and what that means especially today, we all know.

It is my firm conviction that if the people are more or less satisfied the production which is continually being asked for will be attained, because after all, it is for us and our dearly beloved Germany.

Heil Hitler!
(signed) August GROLLUS 17.1.1943

P.S.- Please tell Karl SCHÄFER to put a ladle out for me in the evenings so that I can distribute the food better to the people.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERMA E. UBERALL, AGO No D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No D-310.

ERMA E. UBERALL
U.S. Civilian
AGO No. D-150096
To Mr. IH, Main Administration Dept.

(Handwritten Note:)
Hans D. Beusch 22 March

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from our foreman AUGUST GROLLIUS, who as SS Scharfuhrer supervises the Russian civilians working on the night shift.

The Deputy Works Manager Mr. HUSTM, who also employs a number of such Russian workers and who is quite satisfied with their performance, went to the camp in Knaeseplatz on my inducement and had a talk about the food with Mr. Weiberg, the Camp Commandant. Mr. Hassel from the Works Police who was present at the time, butted in and declared that one should not believe what the people said. Also that one was dealing with Bolsheviks and they ought to have beatings substituted for food.

I am free from any false sentimentality. This is a matter concerning people who have been given to me to work, or anyway to the Armored Vehicle Shop, and from whom I demand work. Already they have proved today that they can and will work. Every creature from whom I demand work must be fed and I have ascertained on my many journeys to various factories, as President of the Special Committee for Zkw motor tractors, that the Russian are good workers, providing they get sufficient to eat.

I Enclosure

(TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Written by hand in pencil):
Mr. Ba Z. informs me that the food for 9 Russian civilians on night shift on 19/20th March was forgotten. Foreman GROLLIUS therefore refused to bring these people to work. Only then did they receive their food.

DIWEIHLAER.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERNA E. UJHERALL, AGO No D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D-318

ERNA E. UJHERALL
U.S. Civilian
AGO No. D-150096
To: Mr. HUFF via Mr. WINTERS
Subject: Russian civilian workmen

In the railway engine construction shop a total of 24 Russian skilled civilian workers have up to the present been employed as follows:

- 19 as turret lathe operators
- 1 as capstan lathe operator
- 3 as repair fitters
- 1 as tube fitter.

Out of these 24 men, 21 have been employed in regular shifts. All these men have the best will to work. The average efficiency up to now achieved comes to about 50 Pfg. per hour.

The difficulties encountered at the beginning of their employment in providing bread and lunches in good time as well as in sufficient quantities, have now been overcome. The quality of the food for the night-shift, however, leaves much to be desired. The Russians have often been given a rather watery soup, which they refused on 13 and 17 March. The manageress of the kitchen Weidkampstr., Miss BLOCH, says that better meals cannot be provided with the rations at her disposal.

These meals are not sufficient to keep the Russians going. On 18 March, for instance, a Russian had to be sent to the camp who was unable to clamp a piece of work into a three-jaw chuck although the spanner was lengthened, whereas a German colleague could easily get the job clamped on tightly without any lengthening of the spanner. Men had also to be taken away from heavy machines and put on smaller ones as they had not the strength necessary for securing the work in the chuck of the heavy machines.

The above-mentioned production efficiency of the Russians could be improved upon by giving them, if not fatter then at least more substantial food during nightshift. As the Russians state themselves they are quite willing to get more work done, but are too weak to do so.

In view of the planned increase of production in the railway engine shop to 40 engines per month - an increase which is supposed to be achieved mainly by the employment of Russian civilian workmen - increased importance should be attached to providing the Russians with sufficient food in our own interest.

(Handwritten note:) HDr. BURSCH (?). In view of the increased importance of the task allocated to us by the highest authority, I think it is important to amend this state of affairs and perhaps to discuss it with the authorities concerned.

(HUFF ?) 21/March
I, Annette Vallach, No. 20101, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NI-3932.

Annette Vallach
No. 20101
Mr. HAHN
Boiler Construction
Kasselbau
Essen

Handwritten Note:
Mr. HAHN 30 March
Dr. BEUSCH 28 March
Illegible 31 March

26 March 1942

To Mr. HAHN, via Mr. WINTERS

Re: Allocation of Russian P.W.s and Russian civilian workers.

Now that 6 weeks have passed since Russian P.W.s have been employed in the Boiler Construction Shop, we can now form an opinion about their employment.

The Russian P.W.s employed here are in a generally weak physical condition and can only be employed, on light fitting jobs, electric welding, and auxiliary jobs. If 2 or 3 of the 32 Russians here are absent daily on account of illness,

In March for instance, 7 appeared for work only for a few days, 14 are nearly always ill or come here in such a condition that they are not capable of even the lightest work. Therefore only 10 of the 32 remained who could be used only for the lightest jobs.

The reason why the Russians are not capable of production is, in my opinion, that the food which they are given will never give them the strength for working which you hope for. The food one day, for instance, consisted of a watery soup with cabbage leaves and a few pieces of turnip. The punctual delivery of the food leaves a good deal to be desired, too. This week, for instance, the food arrived at 1:00 hours, one day, and 13:15 hours another, so that the working time is cut by the long dinner break. Complaints about these unpunctual deliveries have been made more than once to Mr. HAHN of the Cooperative Store.

It can also be said about the employment of the Russian P.W.s that it will mean a great disappointment for the works, in that much unpleasantness and increased work for the offices and works direction has been caused, but no increase in production has been achieved in the works.

It is well known in the departments concerned such as P.W. catering Dept. what the conditions are like at the moment and they have been asked more than once by the works management, as well as by Mr. SOEHLING personally, to have good food served punctually, all without success. The Arbeitsfront has pointed out to Mr. Soehling that it is definitely not his job to bother about food for the Russian P.W.s.

It is about time that either a change was made here, or the Russians incapable of light work be got rid off, since only crewed extra costs for the works and in the coming warm season could bring diseases in.

About the 5 civilian Russian workers, it can be said that they too cannot do heavy work, partly on account of the afore mentioned grounds.

The two boiler makers were employed on the heavy boiler smith work for a few days only, since their physical condition did not allow to work any
longer. The men employed as electric welders can be used to do light welding work.

(signed) THEILE

Copy to Mr. WINTERS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERNA E. UBERALL, AGO No. D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D-297.

ERNA E. UBERALL
U.S. Civilian
AGO No. D-150096
Subject: Ukrainian Civilian Internees.

As notified by the Reich Minister for Armanent and War Production (Lieutenant v. HINDENBURG), on 26 April 1942, the rations for the Ukrainian civilian internees are immediately to be adjusted to the standard of the German workers, and the barbed wire is to be removed from the camps.

As corresponding instructions were already issued, the above measures can be taken immediately.

Subject: Difficulties in negotiating with authorities.

At the meeting of the Central Committee (Hauptausschussitzung), on 23 April 1942, reports were made on the attitude of individual authorities that in several cases caused a delay in the production. I have received special instructions from the Reich Minister for Armanent and Production to report upon such cases, in order to avoid similar situations in future. Therefore, written reports on difficulties of this kind, indicating the exact place, date, name and designation of bureau will be sent through my office to the administrative bureau of the Central Committee.

Heil Hitler!

(Signed) PLOMK
(Signed for:) f.A. SCHUEER

SPECIAL COMMISSION "M" V
Director Engineer H. Plompe

Sch/Lm
Br.No. 1059

Friedrich Krupp A.G.
z.Hd.Herrn Direktor Dr. MULLER
ESSEN

(Stamp:)

5 May 1942 No. S2164

Replied:
Action taken

(Pencilled Notes:)

Z hour
Dr. Lehmann
Sirad-Kraus
Kintz
Sk-Kry 2

10 S6. 12 S1.

handled by:

Kee

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, M. ABRAHAM, Civ. 20066, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

M. ABRAHAM
Civ. 20066
To the

Gauamtaeiter of the Office of Public Health
Party Member Dr. HEINZ,

Handwritten:
To Dr. ICEBER; please return.
Signature 11.9.42.

Short report on the incidence of sickness in this district with special reference to the food situation.

The incidence of sickness in open-cast mines has unexpectedly increased since the beginning of August. The climatic conditions are favorable. Previous experience has shown that the incidence of sickness is generally lowest in August and September. Reports of doctors questioned about this indicate that with the exception of diarrhoea cases there is no increase of particular diseases. These cases of diarrhoea have been observed in larger numbers in the past 2 or 3 months, most of them are of a harmless nature. Only a small percentage is unable to work and requires hospital treatment. We saw only a few serious cases at the hospital. The causative agent proved to be the Ruhr-E-Bacillus. A general cause could not be found; frequently the bread was blamed.

Various offices questioned in this matter unanimously agree that the main cause of the higher incidence of sickness is the increasing lack of strength and power of resistance. Furthermore, it must be considered that some of the remaining people are over age, and a large percentage is physically weak and considerably burdened with additional work.

The experiences made here at the hospitals with walking patients and above all with patients under observation proved that persons in normal physical condition mainly have the following symptoms: Headache, giddiness, exhaustion and need of sleep. It was also noticed that the blood pressure figures were subnormal, an observation which we already made on sick Russians. We thought this to be the result of constitutional abnormalities, but consider it possible that it may also be attributed to the poor physical strength of the workers, since the food supplied to the Eastern workers has been and still is insufficient. The plant managers often need two Russians to do the work of one strong normal worker.

The striking increase of applications for assignment to light work can be explained to a large extent by the symptoms described, which are again and again brought out during these examinations. From a medical point of view it must be admitted that the applications for assignment to light work are—objectively speaking—justified to a large degree; but the result is a production-decrease in the plants.
The unusually high incidence of sickness can to some extent be linked to the fact that the doctors, above all the local doctors, are not in a position to exercise the necessary control so that workers with little honesty absent themselves without sufficient cause. Another reason is said to be that now in all the workers try to bring in food from the country.

Weight-checks made on 100 healthy workers, chosen at random from Fried.KMUFF AG, show that during the last six months alone about 80% kept their weight, while 80% lost weight. The average loss of weight of these 80% during the last six months amounts to 11 kilogram. The loss of weight of the employees and the managing officials has been greater on the whole, and during the last six months has also been particularly striking.

In the mining industry the incidence of sickness has also risen appreciably and in certain mining pits the figures are between 8.5 and 9.5%; there are however no epidemic diseases. The complaints from the mining industry about increasing fatigue and weariness correspond to the symptoms in the open-cast mines. The following weight-comparison is interesting: In 1938 the average weight of 883 miners was 67.7 kilogram, in June 1941 the average weight had increased to 70.1 kilogram, during last year it decreased from 70.1 to 63.9 kilogram.

During last year, therefore, the average loss of weight was more than 12 pounds, although the workers, classified as workers doing the heaviest type of work, received the maximum additional food rations.

Summing up on the basis of numerous inquiries and individual observations, one must come to the conclusion, that the power of resistance and efficiency of the workers has decreased during the past six months on account of the unfavourable food situation. The many disturbances through air raid warnings during the night and the frequent duty in the air raid precaution service in addition to the long working hours are also essential causes, especially as the loss of energy occasioned by the loss of sleep cannot be compensated by food. From a medical point of view one must conclude that the time has come when one can hardly count on substantial bodily reserves of energy among the working population.

With regard to the food situation it must be said that an increased distribution of potatoes resulted in some improvement. This lack of potatoes during last winter and summer made the food situation more acute, all the more so since the bread ration was insufficient for many families and they were not able to supplement their ration to a certain extent by potatoes. Even now the population is said to be trying to get additional bread by underhand means or to barter for it. The food situation is naturally less favourable in districts in which many large cities are concentrated than in rural areas. In addition to the fact that many large cities are concentrated in this district, there are the frequent disturbances through air raid warnings and attacks as well as unusual demands made on production, since many war-essential industries are massed in this area.

For this reason it would be desirable if particular attention could be given to regulating the supply of this district and if housewives could be spared long queues by an effective system of distribution. The food difficulties described and the long queues have affected the undoubtedly high morale existing in this area. The population has welcomed public discussion of the food situation, because it expects an improvement of the supplies as a result.

handwritten: Copy to Dr.BENISIX
Copy to Dr.IHM.
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Hermann KASKEL, No.1646, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.NIK-5808.

Hermann KASKEL
No. 1646.
Herr Dr. BULCK

(Initial of) U.K.

16 October

Cost Steel Works, 16 October 1942

VDr./st. (Initial of) EH

22 October

Ro: F.C.U.'s.

Attached please find a file note of my secretary, Herr STELLEBER, about yesterday's telephone call by Oberst (Colonel) ERBEYER of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Just now Hauptmann (Captain) WEHRECHT called on from the General Command in Düsseldorf and said that General von DECHER is the representative for the POW's in the Army District Command VI who wants to pay us a visit. General von DECHER is at present travelling around, he (Colonel) would therefore try to get into touch with him about this matter. I told Captain that at the beginning of next week we were expecting a visit from the Gauführer S.C.C.G., and requested that the visit of General DECHER might not take place if possible until the second half of next week. I mentioned the call from Colonel ERBEYER and told him that those complaints were certainly not justified. Besides I was not the proper authority, but would pass on the matter to the competent offices in our firm. I therefore request you to take care of everything further.

(Signature) von BULCK

Cost Steel Works, 16 October 1942.

Ro: Telephone Call by Oberst (Colonel) ERBEYER of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, Dept. I.C.U.'s, Berlin.

Oberst ERBEYER who wanted to talk to Herr von BULCK, requested me to pass on the following to Herr von BULCK:

The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces has lately received from their own offices and recently also in anonymous letters from the German population a considerable number of complaints about the treatment of POW's at the firm DRUP (especially that they are being beaten, and furthermore that they do not receive the food and time off that is due to them). Among other things the POW's are said not to have received any potatoes for six weeks. All those things would no longer occur anywhere else in Germany. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces has already requested several times that full food rations should be issued to the prisoners. In addition if they have to perform heavy work, they must also get correction. Spending time off, the same as the German workers. Oberst ERBEYER also informed me that the conditions at DRUP would be looked into also by the Army District Command or by the Supreme Command of either by the Army District Command or by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces themselves. He had requested General v.d. SCHULTE to send a trip to call at DRUP in person concerning this matter; unfortunately this had not been possible.

- 1 -
I told Dr. Herst DREYER that I could not judge the conditions but would present his information to Herr von BUDEN immediately.

(initial): STELZER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

26 November 1947

I, Kathleen BRADLEY, No.20398, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No.JMR-12356.

Kathleen BRADLEY, No.20398.

- 2 -
"3/0"
The extermination of vermin in our workers' camps has hitherto been carried out with highly poisonous gases (Cyclon and R-Gas). Since the production of these gases has been interrupted by enemy action, we have had to use substitutes. As the most that can be achieved with these materials is an alleviation, and not a complete remedy, the vermin plague in our workers' camps (particularly bugs) has increased considerably. Furthermore we have lost barracks through air-raids, and have therefore had to accommodate the inmates of the camps within a more restricted space and also partly in emergency billets. It is to be feared that unless things are improved by effective disinfection of buildings, the laborers' zest for work will be lowered and the efficiency (Arbeitseinsatz) will be threatened.

Some time ago we made representations about our difficulties to the supply firm Heerdt-Lingler G.m.b.H., to the Degesch and to the Reich Plenipotentiary Dr. PETERS at the Research Committee for the Disinfection of Buildings and Prevention of Epidemics, Friedberg in Hessen, and thereby succeeded in obtaining a promise of 300 kg of Cyclon immediately, and a further 300 kg soon afterwards. Our entire requirements for the most urgent disinfection amount, however, to about 800 kg of Cyclon.

We request that the necessary quantity of Cyclon be dispatched to us as soon as possible.

stamp: FRIED. KRUPP
The Directorate
signed: IAW signed: HOUSCH

Dealt with:
Copies: Housing Administration
Higher Camp Administration
Main Administrative Office
(handwritten: Dr. LEHMANN)
Memorandum.  Works Police, 27 October 1942
(handwritten initial) B

Subject: Management of Camps for Eastern Workers.

This morning a discussion took place in the Works Police Office, at which the following were present:

Messrs. von BUSLOW, WILHELM, KASSEL, WINKLER, also the Camp Leaders BOTZ, SCHUNER, FUCHS, TH IS, RATH and SCHLUPP.

Camp Leader HOFFMANN, of Grieserstrasse Camp, had also been invited but did not appear.

The following points were discussed:

1) Falling in for work.

All the camp leaders complained that they had the greatest difficulty in bringing the male and female Eastern Workers to work in the morning. In the darkness - the roll-call for the first shift takes place at 04.30 hrs - some of the workers sneak away, hide themselves in the latrines, cupboards, or under the beds, or lie down in beds in other barracks etc.

The camp leaders are of the unanimous opinion that the only possible way to combat this is to treat the shirkers roughly and bring them to work by force.

Moreover, as has already been ordered in the circular dated 23 October 1942 H.V. (Heeresverordnungsblatt) No. A 6, efforts must be made by means of better pay, and above all by piece rates, premiums, etc. to induce the Eastern Workers to go to work voluntarily. Furthermore it can be expected that if the camps are made more comfortable and the food is improved, the Eastern Workers will automatically become more willing to work. On the other hand, the beginning of winter, with its cold weather, will, on account of cold infections, poor clothing and footwear, increase unwillingness to go to work.

2) Morale of Eastern Workers.

This is becoming visibly worse. The camp leaders are unanimously in favor of separating the good from the bad elements as soon as possible. They describe about 1/3 as good, 1/3 as indifferent and 1/3 as inveterate shirkers, criminals and politically unsound persons. As a first measure, the wholly bad elements should be put into a special camp - punishment-camp. Later on, the various camps will have to be divided into two parts, one for the good and one for the bad workers. That could of course be done without much difficulty. The good elements would be dealt with preferentially in matters of housing, general treatment and food.

3) Punishment.

The Gestapo informed us recently that to begin with they have adopted the method of inflicting severe corporal punishment on all workers trying to escape and other bad elements.

I have given express instructions to all camp leaders neither to order nor to tolerate in future the infliction of corporal punishment. The camp leaders have taken note of this and have agreed to conduct themselves accordingly. They have, however, expressed their grave doubts as to whether, in view of these limitations,
discipline and production efficiency can always be maintained. They believe that the news of the abolition of corporal punishment in the camps would spread very quickly, and would lead to insubordination.

Instantaneous measures of corporal treatment applied to persons caught in the act are not affected by the order to discontinue corporal punishment, especially in cases where the steadily increasing thefts from kitchens and breaches of discipline towards the guards are to be dealt with. Such cases are to be entered in detail in the camp book which is shown to Mr. GILSENF at regular intervals. Under no circumstances, however, are women to be handled roughly.

Furthermore, the Works Police will, in future, be at liberty to punish slackers and insubordinate workers by depriving them of their meals, in particular female workers who are caught stealing. The method of carrying out the punishment will be that the Works Police give instructions to the housing administration not to issue any mid-day meal to the Eastern workers concerned. The Works Police are free to assign the portions thus withheld from the bad Eastern workers as additional rations to the willing Eastern workers.

The Works Police are furthermore to be allowed to punish malingerers and slackers by depriving them of meals. In this respect the Works Police are already co-operating with the camp doctors, who report these slackers and malingerers to the camp leaders.

4) Self-administration of the Eastern Workers.

Such an administration is being operated even now in all camps in such a way that the Eastern workers have a camp senior with barrack seniors under him. The latter have divided their barrack among room seniors.

5) Material for Cleaning the Barracks.

There is still a lack of every kind of cleaning materials, such as brooms, buckets, dustpans etc., which are necessary for keeping the barracks tidy.

6) Correspondence of Eastern Workers with their Families.

The 10,000 reply-post-cards ordered by the Labor Allocation for the Eastern workers have as far not been supplied. Dr. GILSENF is to be asked whether these cards could possibly be manufactured by the Graphos.

7) Cultural Welfare for Eastern Workers.

Kitherto this has only been carried out in the Spoonlaster and Kramperlats camp. In addition, a "Sports Programme" has already been taken place in the Kramperlats camp. These arrangements have called forth the greatest interest from the camp inmates, who now approach the camp leaders continually with requests for these events to be repeated. For this reason it is highly desirable that recreation-rooms should be set up in the camps as soon as possible, in which such events could be held during the winter months as well. According to camp leader 3074's report, the Housing Administration is supposed to be planning to convert the mess in the Spoonlaster camp into living quarters. Half of the combined recreation-room and mess in the...
Dechenschule camp is also going to be used as sleeping quarters. I request the other offices concerned to examine whether this could not be avoided.

8) Permission for Eastern Workers to leave camp.

According to circulars by the firm, the individual plants have been ordered to arrange conducted walks for the male and female Eastern Workers accommodated in the camp. In order to educate the Eastern Workers to self-administration, the excursions have lately been led by Eastern Workers of both sexes, specially selected for the purpose. Because of complaints from the population and inconveniences which have arisen, the Gestapo have now forbidden this method and only permit excursions with German employees as guides. Therefore the arranging of conducted walks has become the plants’ own responsibility again. The plants will have to be instructed by the respective camp leaders that henceforth the excursions are to be conducted in the manner provided for in the circulars, and that it is of the utmost importance in maintaining the Russians’ zest for work to afford them this privilege.

9) Co-operation between Housing Administration/Co-operative Stores, (Konsument-Anstalt)/Works Police.

Since the camp leaders and the Works Police are the offices which have to maintain immediate relations with the Eastern Workers, the camp leaders urgently request that measures taken by other offices, which are likely to affect the Eastern Workers noticeably (e.g. questions of food and quarters), shall be discussed with the camp administration beforehand, so that the latter can bring its influence to bear in order to pacify and inform the workers in good time. Thus in one case the male and female juvenile Eastern Workers under 18 accommodated in the Spandauerstrasse camp, received only 200 grams of bread instead of 300 grams per day, because the sense of an announcement issued by the official in charge at the co-operative stores (Konsument-Anstalt), Herr SCHUMANN, had been distorted by a printing error. The Works Police had not been previously informed and could restore quietness only with the greatest difficulty. In another case, Herr KÜHNLEIN, had given instructions, without having consulted the Works Police beforehand, for the transfer of a number of female Eastern Workers from the Fiedler Hotel to the Kandem-Borgstrasse camp, during the hours of darkness. Owing to the condition of the female Eastern Workers and to an air-raid warning, it proved impossible to carry out the transfer, and unrest and delay in the issuing of the meal were the result.

In such cases, as these, consultations in advance with the Works Police are imperative.

Mr. FÜHNER, foreman of the Works Police at Kraemerplatz camp, was ordered to inform Herrn HÖRMANN, camp leader of Grieserstrasse camp, correspondingly, and to request his attendance at the next discussion on Tuesday, the 10th November 1942.

Copy to Mr. HESS via Dr. LÖHMANN.

For the attention of Dr. BUSCH. Then could I discuss with you points concerning housing administration and allocation of labor?
To Dr. LOSER
Could you discuss the matter dealt with in the enclosed report with Dr. BRUSCH?
initials: Dr. L (?) initials: Hbg. Sch

Report.

Subject: Visit of the Deputy Gauleiter SCHLESZMAU to the workers' homes on 14 October 1942.

The following persons took part in the inspection of the workers' homes:

Deputy Gauleiter: SCHLESZMAU
Gau-Commissioner of the German Labor Front KASPER
Gau-Cmmissioner FOR T, in charge of the welfare of foreign workers
Chief official for questions regarding the workers' homes, name unknown.

From Friedr. KRUPP A.G., Messrs. von BUHLOW, DR. LUPP
Mr. HASSEL, Works Police
Mr. KLEIN, "
Mr. GRONZ.THIE, Housing Administration

Sequence of inspection:
Seumannstrasse I
Seumannstrasse II
Schenannstrasse
Spohnstrasse
Gruenderstrasse
Gaufeld
Rehmerstrasse

The following details should be mentioned:

Seumannstrasse I:
The Seumannstrasse camp gave a good impression. Mr. FASSEENDER was a very skillful guide. Mr. SCHLESZMAU was particularly interested in the accommodation of the male and female Eastern Workers and commented disapprovingly in speaking of the camp for Eastern Miners, Ostern, that 16 unmarried female Eastern Workers were billeted within the camp boundaries without being strictly separated from the men. He was promised that an immediate remedy would be sought.

Mr. SCHLESZMAU stressed that Gauleiter SAUKL would disapprove of this particularly strongly. The "huts" intended for married quarters were then inspected; they are almost completed. Mr. SCHLESZMAU approved of this accommodation. It was pointed out that a camp for families was still under construction. In the course of the discussion with Mr. FASSEENDER regarding his duties as camp-leader, Mr. SCHLESZMAU
stressed that a camp-leader would be able to fulfil his duties only if everything were placed under his command, i.e. construction and furnishing of the 'huts', accommodation and food. All in all, he control of the camp's supplies must be made possible. Then Mr. P. SCHNEIDER pointed out that in questions of furnishing and billeting he had to consult the Heidkontor Administration, in matters connected with the kitchen he had to consult the co-operative stores (Konsum-Anstalt) and that he had no influence whatsoever in building operations. Mr. SCHLEESMAANN expressed his opinion, in general terms, that in that case things could not run smoothly. He asked outright, where, within the organization of KRUPP's, the responsibility for the furnishing of the workers' homes lay. At this point, Mr. KASPER entered the discussion, and stressed the fact that the difficulties of the KRUPP firm were caused by there being no responsible person with the necessary full authorities. I thenceupon pointed out that the tasks we had hitherto been given had been completed satisfactorily and that the firm had appointed Dr. LIPPS as liaison-officer, thus drawing Dr. LIPPS into the conversation. Then Mr. SCHLIESMAANN asked how he got about solving difficulties. Dr. LIPPS replied: "Well, I negotiate with the directors or departments concerned and try to overcome the difficulties in this way." Mr. KASPER then remarked that that was just the drawback, and that Dr. LIPPS did not have the necessary full authority. Mr. FOREST supported him. I had expected Dr. LIPPS to defend the present organization as meeting all requirements, but he did not reply. Dr. LIPPS then turned to me with the remark that a camp-leader or a commissioner of KRUPP's for these workers' homes could be compared with an organization of the machinery of state in which the Reichspraesident receives his instructions from the respective ministries and carries them out on his own authority.

Regarding the camp in Schumannstrasse, Mr. SCHLEESMAANN appreciated the quick reconstruction-work. He knew of the condition of the camp after the bombing-attack. In this connection the question of barbed wire was raised by W. BOKLOM, who enumerated the various offices demanding that the barbed wire should be removed, but this could not be justified for practical reasons. Mr. KASPER enjoined the necessity for it. Mr. SCHLEESMAANN said we need not worry about the barbed wire; as long as there was no other wire available, it would be expedient to go on using barbed wire, in order to guarantee segregation.

Mr. HASSEL asked Mr. SCHLEESMAANN to inspect the tented-camp in Laimingaustrasse, which he said presented impossible conditions. On inspecting the tents, Mr. SCHLEESMAANN said it was wrong to let people live in tents at that time of the year. I pointed out the accommodation difficulties, brought about by the fire-disaster, and our intention of clearing the tents by 20 October 1942, provided that no more contingents of Eastern Workers arrived. Mr. HASSEL pointed out that the people who even ordinarily are not in favor of taking off any of their clothes at night, wore wearing them day and night on account of the cold, and that all complaints.
about this went unheeded. I pointed out that we were forced to take in unexpected contingents which we were not allowed to send back, and that the labor-allocation-office requested us to accommodate the people. Conditions like those present in the tented camp could not be avoided under these circumstances. Herr v. SCHLESSMANN pointed out the necessity of labor-allocation for production, and stressed the fact that difficulties had to be out up with now and then. On leaving the camp Mr. SCHLESSMANN explained to me that our procedure was contrary to what Albert von BÖHME had said at one of the last meetings at Herr PLEISER's. Von SCHLESSMANN had declared in this meeting that no contingents whatsoever would be taken in unless satisfactory accommodation were available.

Dr. DÖHNER, who was present during this conversation, did not reply to this positive reproach made to the housing administration.

Spandlingstrasse Camp.
The camp conditions resulting from the bombing-catastrophe were recognized by Mr. SCHLESSMANN. He stressed, however, that within the following 4 weeks, the necessary measures should have been effected in order to separate the men from the women. He said that the accommodation of the families within the camp was as bad and insufficient as could be and gave cause for disapproval in every respect. Mr. KASSEL, in particular, pointed out to him the housing of the families. Mr. SCHLESSMANN emphasized that if Genlätter KASSEL should hear of the existing conditions he would stop all contingents being sent to KRPFP, then inspecting the dining-hall Mr. SCHLESSMANN noticed the checking of the food-tickets. He inquired about the handling of these things. Mr. HASSEL and Mr. SOTZ, the commissioner for the works Police in Spandlingstrasse, criticized this system rather severely and pointed out that it had considerable deficiencies that it could not be put into effect at all. There were always discrepancies caused solely by this system, or rather by the way in which the housing administration carried it out. I pointed out that the checking-system had proved its worth and that not one of the administrators for the workers' homes had submitted any proposals for an amendment during the last discussion of this subject, that furthermore Mr. KASSEL's plan for punching the tickets had dangerous aspects which could not be discussed in detail now. On leaving the dining-room I was told by Mr. SCHLESSMANN that there seemed to be considerable differences of opinion between the various departments of the plant. I (crossed out, handwritten: he) again pointed out the necessity for the leader-system.

Griessnerstrasse Camp.
It was pointed out to Mr. SCHLESSMANN, that Griessnerstrasse was an emergency-billet and that in approximately 4 weeks, when the huts in Spandlingstrasse had been rebuilt, the bed conditions would be changed. The camp would then be used again as a camp for prisoners-of-war, as was originally intended. Mr. SCHLESSMANN had a look at several rooms. Mr. HASSEL tried
to get Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH to inspect the emergency-latrines, pointing out that particularly at night some of the camp-inmates relieved nature on the square. Those conditions were intolerable. Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH replied that emergency-victims had their difficulties and that there was no way of compelling them to walk a long distance at night against their will in order to relieve nature. He was very sensible in this respect; it must be stressed generally that Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH has not requested anything impossible with regard to the various camps and that he has also shown full understanding for the difficulties.

Geulofeld Camp.

On Mr. KASSEL's advice the Geulofeld camp was inspected, this being the newest hut-camp. As, however, the ground had been dug up extensively for laying the pipes for the central-heating, the camp gave an impression of untidiness. In this connection the question of the lack of central-heating was discussed. I pointed out the difficulties connected with it. Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH could not understand why the reasonable request to equip a camp with central-heating had not been met. I stressed the fact that we considered central-heating to be the best heating-system for 'huts', but that the commissioner in charge of saving, in view of the consumption of iron and the present emergency would no longer authorize such installations. PERRY emphasized the same point. There was also a lack of sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment; the request for fire-fighting-measures made by the fire-brigade had been turned down by the commissioner in charge of saving. Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH thought one should be able to obtain the necessary iron-allocations for central-heating and fire-fighting equipment if Berlin were approached with reasonable suggestions.

Baumstrasse Camp.

Here, Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH was particularly interested in the physical condition of the prisoners-of-war. By coincidence, the Kriegsmacht captain (med.) was present too and gave detailed explanations to Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH regarding the extremely bad physical condition of the prisoners-of-war. Furthermore, Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH satisfied himself as to the good quality of accommodation and feeding in the Baumstrasse camp. The impression gained from the kitchen was also satisfactory.

In my attempt to give a detailed statement of Mr. SCHLIMSSMAH's visit, I must stress that the remarks quoted are not always to be taken verbatim, but rather according to their meaning.
SCHLISSMANN bugs alleged to be at the Kremerplatz camp, and in pointing out the impossibility of getting rid of this pest, as there are no emergency quarters available for the necessary evacuation period of 2 or 3 days. As I told Mr. KASPERS, it was after all due to the fire-disaster in September that such conditions existed, and Mr. SCHLISSMANN had stated clearly that after 4 weeks all traces of the catastrophe must be removed. Kr. von NUßLOW listened to our conversation, but did not, however, express an opinion.

I should like to add that Dr. LEHMANN traveled in Deputy Gauleiter SCHLISSMANN's car with Kr. KASPERS, and that I do not know what they discussed. I can merely describe the impression I gained during the actual inspection.

Cast-steel-factory (Gfbk.), 17 October 1942

signed: GROSSE-THIE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

June 10, 1947

I, Monica Wellwood, E 00525, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No D-144.

Monica Wellwood
No. E 00525
To the

Wehrmacht's Sick Fund of the

Fried. Krupp A.G.

Essen-Ruhr

17. October and 7 November

NI./Br. 10 November 1942.

Foreign workers' camp and care of Eastern workers.

As we have been informed by the firm Krupp, the camps for foreign and Eastern workers are being set up by the housing administration. Director Dr. Beusch is in charge. He will inform us of the camps through Dr. Wiele. It is not the task of the workers' sick fund, but that of the workshop leader, in this case apparently the housing department to equip the camps.

Sanitary supervision of the camps which must be exercised by the employer will be carried out by the medical practitioner Dr. Jaeger in conjunction with the factory medical service of the firm Krupp. Furthermore, it is the duty of the employer and not that of the workers' sick fund to furnish the camps with the necessary equipment for the setting up of dispensaries.

In agreement with the head physician Dr. Wiele and Direktor Dr. Beusch we have given Dr. Jaeger, who had already been entrusted by the employer with the sanitary supervision, charge of the entire camp. The foreign physicians are to work under his supervision and management.

Dr. Jaeger has been instructed by us, i.e. the office of the Essen district, Dr. Wagner, to take care for foreign worker camps in close cooperation with chief physician Dr. Wiele, i.e. Direktor Dr. Beusch.

For the moment the persons in question are as follows:

1. The medical practitioner Dr. Jaeger, Essen-Ruhr, Gneisenaustr. 2, as supervising physician, who at the same time has been entrusted with the sanitary supervision by the firm Krupp. The following physicians are to work under him:

a) The Protectorate physician Dr. Stephan Lychaschin.

b) The Russian physician Constantin Lipin.

c) An Italian physician.

These four physicians would suffice for the care of the foreign and Eastern workers' camps, which at the present moment consist of approximately 15,000 people if these workers by necessity had not been dispersed over 30 camps in different parts of Essen. We therefore urged the Reichsheer to furnish another Russian physician for the firm Krupp who has been trained in a camp especially.
set up for this purpose by our Reichsführung. The Russian Colesnik is not working for us as camp physician.

Heil Hitler!

initialled: H

Dr. Heinz

deputy manager

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 September 1947

I, Ruth OBERLÄNDER, No. 16994, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. IIK-9205.

Ruth OBERLÄNDER,
No. 16994.
To: Labor Allocation  
Re: Feeding of Russian POW's.

Previous:

During the last few days we have again and again discovered that the food for the Russian POW's who in our plant are exclusively employed on heavy work is totally inadequate. We have already expressed this in our letter to Herr Dr. dated 30 October 1942. To discover again and again that people who live on this diet always break down at work after a short time and sometimes die. It is no help to us to get a few workers assigned to us after a long fight. For this heavy work (processing of airplane armor parts) we have to insist that the food is adequate enough to actually keep these workers with us.

Copy to: Herr TIE, Herr Dr. HECKMANN

Dress to: [illegible]

Duplicate.

(handwritten:) Camp food supply with the request for your opinion.  
Liaison office for Labor Procurement,  
23 November 1942

(stamp:) signed HHI

Original 2 pp.

CERTIFICATE

26 November 1947

I, Kathleen Branley, No. 23086, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 12358.

Kathleen BRANLEY, No. 23086.
The sick rate has shown an upward trend during the past few months, although climatic conditions were favourable. Experience shows that the sick rate is usually low in the Autumn months. Among specific causes of this increased sick rate, the presence of infectious diseases could not be ascertained. Only, an extraordinary increase of disorders of the digestive system was to be observed. The majority of these attacks of diarrhoea were harmless and cleared up in a few days. As time went on, somewhat more complicated cases came under observation, increasing to such an extent as to cause a considerable amount of unfitness for work. According to reports from the Industrial Health Insurance Office, at times over 17% of all cases of unfitness for work were caused by these intestinal disorders. None of these were infectious dysenteric cases. A common cause of this disease, observable also in other parts of the Reich, has not been ascertained. Often the (quality of the) bread was blamed for it, viz. the admixtures of ergot and corn-cockle.

Several of the authorities consulted held the view that in addition to this a weakening in resistance was to be held mainly responsible for the increased sick rate - a consequence of the unsatisfactory nutritional conditions in Spring and Summer. A contributive factor is that those not called up are partly too old, and partly, a high percentage of them, physically weak and heavily burdened by additional work. Also, medical attention as well as regular examination by the works doctors is insufficient.

Check-ups on weight which have been made so far had the following results:

Loss of weight in 50 senior executives (plant managers, commercial managers, etc.) during the War averaged 22 lbs

Loss of weight in 57 employees in particularly responsible positions averaged 31 lbs
Of 263 miners checked in one pit since June 1940, the body-weight fell from 70.1 kilograms to 63.9 kilograms. This represents an average loss during the past year of over 12 lbs although they were workers of the heaviest category drawing maximum supplementary rations.

If the body weight is brought into relation with height and age, the following figures result:

In miners averaging 39 years of age and of height, a body weight (in their shoes and trousers) of was ascertained.

In 209 workers of a foundry with an average height of the body-weight was found to be at an average age of 44.5 years.

Of these 54% drew supplementary rations for workers of the heaviest category, 3% supplementary rations for heavy workers and 12% supplementary rations for overtime workers.

In 178 female workers of one plant, averaging at an average age of 30 years on the average.

In 125 workers of a workshop in which particularly light work was done, given an average height of the average weight was found to be, in working clothes, or, without clothes, the average age being 23 1/2 years.

500 Eastern workers weighed on an average and measured

The compilation shows that the employees of the heavy category both in mining and in a foundry are equally deficient in weight, showing an average deficiency of 6 kilograms as against the required normal weight. A striking similarity in weight figures was found in a number of workers from Eastern territories.
The heavy loss of weight sustained by executives and staff members in key positions has to be emphasized. Most of them are heavily overworked while drawing no supplementary rations whatever.

It is a noteworthy fact that the loss of weight in women and girls is not nearly as drastic as in men. Owing to their added house work, women are partly at least as heavily burdened physically as men. Smaller losses of weight in women were observed, also during the last war. We think that the assumption that endocrine regulative influences play a role is highly probable. Also, it should be borne in mind that women are on an average shorter than men.

Surveying the enumerated weight figures, one cannot but come to the conclusion that a considerable reduction of weight has taken place at least in the male sector of the working population during the last year. The loss of weight is so heavy that phenomena which must be put down to frequently insufficient nutrition are prevalent. A survey in the hospitals of out-patients and particularly of patients under constant observation has established the prevalence of the following disorders:

Headaches, giddiness, fatigue, sleepiness, abnormally slow pulse - low and at times temporarily high blood pressure, frequent desire to urinate during night and sweating at night though the organs function normally otherwise. Not infrequently one meets a mild anaemia which did not previously occur on such a scale. On comparing these observations with the medical literature on alimentary injuries which was written after the last war one is compelled to conclude that the disorders in questions are symptoms of a certain malnutrition. It must be taken into consideration that the frequent interruption of night rest by air raid warnings and the air raid protection duties on top of the longer working hours are among the main reasons for the falling off of the physical power of resistance and efficiency, the more so as the loss of energy sustained by lack of sleep cannot be compensated nutritionally. From the medical point of view, therefore, it must be concluded that a large proportion of the population no longer has any appreciable reserve of physical energy left to fall back on. It must be emphasized, therefore, that it is absolutely certain that the population will not be able next winter to stand up, as it still did last year, to nutritional difficulties such as the last year brought in its course. For this reason it will be imperative to avoid subjecting the nutrition in this district to fluctuations. Also, there is the danger of a larger proportion of the population
being affected in case of an outbreak of infectious diseases, than would be the case in normal times. This refers particularly to influenza which is usually epidemic to a more or less violent degree in January and February and has caused a rise of the sick rate every year. Fortunately, at present a further drop of body weight seems to have been arrested by the recent extra food rations and better supply of potatoes. Thus, the miners in "Amalia" pit have regained 1 kilogram on the average during the past two months.

Of special diseases, a marked increase in tuberculosis is to be noted. Unfortunately a certain further rise is to be expected for the next winter, as tuberculosis becomes manifest comparatively late, and the majority of cases break out during the winter months. The sharp rise of stomach ulcers has a considerable bearing on the sick rate. This stomach trouble is a disorder which is in most cases associated with the general nervous condition of the affected person and, therefore, to be regarded in most cases as a nervous affection. In addition, relevant case reports go to prove that following periods of more frequent air raid warnings cases of unfitness for work as a result of nervous conditions have increased in proportion, though, on the whole, within reasonable limits.

Only one case of so-called hunger-oedema (dropsical swelling caused by malnutrition) has come under observation among German employees. They are more frequent among a proportion of workers from Eastern territories so that we have treated 91 cases at the local hospital. The oedema took one of two distinctive forms: The one was accompanied by anaemia, the other was not. The affections without anaemia were cured quicker than the anaemic form. Also, the latter tended much more to relapses. The determination of serous albumen in oedema cases revealed low rates; in the checkup, however, no systematic behaviour could be determined with respect to diagnostics. It is particularly noteworthy that a latent oedematic disposition becomes manifest as soon as the patients take generous quantities of salt and liquid matter. To a large extent, this is the case with the Russians. This, then, accounts for the frequent relapses which occur in a proportion of the Russians. If large quantities of albumen can be fed to the oedema patients recovery and well-being are attained remarkably quickly. If they are given only small quantities of albuminous food convalescence will drag out in proportion. Experiments we have made have convinced us that, as had been assumed previously, the oedematic disposition is, at bottom, a problem of albumen. No clues have as yet been found to support the assumption that the supply of fat is a co-determinant factor.
Naturally, alimentary oedemas are unfavourably influenced by physical effort with its attendant loss of energy. For quicker recovery it is advisable to start the treatment of oedema patients with a rest cure.

The local population clings stubbornly to the belief that nutritional conditions in this district are worse than in many other districts of the Reich as well as in many neighbouring districts of the industrial area. Objectively, it must be admitted that the local population, owing to an increased consumption of energy resulting from the predominance of heavy industrial work, the frequent air raid alerts and air raid protection duties on top of it, is all the more in need of a particularly carefully balanced nutrition. In practice, it may be assumed that nutritional conditions are better in the rural areas of the Reich as well as in small and medium towns with rural surroundings, since garden plots are available and close connections with the surrounding agricultural districts are kept up by the population. The population of the Ruhr district enjoys these advantages only to a limited extent. On the one hand the concentration of huge masses of men, and on the other hand the lack of an agricultural environment worth mentioning precludes any appreciable additional supplies. Therein the population feels at a disadvantage. In our opinion, it must be demanded that this area above all others should be supplied with supplementary food.

(signature) WIELE.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, Mary Flack PERRY, 20 136, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.NIK-6720.

Mary Flack PERRY,
20 136
Krupp's Hospitals
Medical Clinic
Chief physician: Dr. Fielde
Initials: G. Goerens 16/12.
Initials: B. 16/12
handwritten: To Dr. Fielde 16/12
Initials: B. 23/12
for information, Bausch 17 December 1942

Health Conditions in Autumn 1942

The sick rate among the staff was particularly favourable in the first year of the war and better than in pre-war times. It was 5.6% in 1939 and dropped to 2.9% in 1940. Since then a slow increase of the sick rate could be observed. It continued to increase through this summer in spite of favourable climatic conditions, and for a time reached 6% in the steel works and 9% in the mines. This means an additional deficit of approximately 2000 employees per dry. For some weeks a decrease in the sick rate figures has been noticeable. There is no sign that infectious diseases are responsible for the height of the sick rate, apart from a distinct increase in tuberculosis. Besides the fact that personnel not in the forces are older; lower resistance, and additional work, play their part in the increase of diseases, medical attendance and periodical examination by the factory doctors has become more inadequate. Added to this their resistance was weakened this summer by the considerable shortage of potatoes and vegetables in this district in conjunction with the temporary cut in the meat and bread rations. These factors resulted in a considerable decrease in weight, which was particularly apparent this year.

The weight checks made revealed the following:
50 senior officials (plant managers, commercial managers etc.) showed an average decrease in weight during war time of 22 pounds

The decrease in weight of 57 employees in responsible positions amounted on an average to 31 pounds

In a mine the average weight of 263 miners went down since June 1940 from 70.1 kg to 63.9 kg, although these are workers doing the heaviest work and receiving the highest extra rations. So the average decrease in weight mounted during the last year to 12 pounds
If the weight is related to height and age, the following figures result:

1.) Males:
   - Average height: 171.6 cm
   - Average weight: 63.9 kg
   - Average age: 39 years

2.) 209 Foundry workers:
   - Average height: 170 cm
   - Average weight: 64.5 kg
   - Average age: 44.5 years
   - 54% of them were getting extra rations for workers doing the heaviest work, about 3% heavy workers’ rations and 12% overtime rations.

3.) 178 Female workers:
   - Average height: 158 cm
   - Average weight: 58 kg
   - Average age: 30 years

4.) 125 workers in a workshop with particularly light work
   - Average height: 156.7 cm
   - Average weight: 60 kg
   - Average age: 23.5 years

This comparison shows that the employees who do heavy physical labor, both in mining and a foundry are equally underweight. Special consideration is to be paid to the great loss in weight suffered by key executives and clerical workers. The majority of them are overburdened with work and they do not get any additional rations.

The decrease in weight in the case of women and girls is smaller than in the case of men, although some of the women are equally strained on account of their additional house work. This observation was already made during World War I. The supposition that hormonal adjustments play a part in this is the most likely one. Furthermore the fact must be considered that women are shorter on an average, than men, also the female workers from the East who were assigned here were really in better physical condition than the male workers from the East.
According to those weight checks male employees suffered a considerable loss in weight in the course of the third year of the war. In rather numerous cases observations in hospitals and examinations by the factory doctors during this summer disclosed physical disturbances which had to be attributed to insufficient nourishment. It is essentially a question of headache, dizziness, fatigue, remarkably slow pulse and low - sometimes temporarily too high - blood pressure, need to urinate during the night, perspiration during night-time, while the state of the organs is otherwise normal. In comparing these observations with the post-world-war literature on harm conditioned by malnutrition one can recognize that those are similar symptoms in their first stages. More serious pathological symptoms, especially so-called droplets swellings (edema or edematous) had not yet been observed in the case of German employees. They were only found in groups of workers from the East who arrived in a particularly bad state. In their case we did not succeed as yet, in the course of the last months, to cure these edematous diseases with the available food-rations.

Another material cause of the weakening of resistance is to be found in the frequent disturbances during night-time caused by air-raid alarms and bomb attacks. Added to the prolonged working time there was the intensified air raid defense duty, whereas the loss in energy, resulting from curtailed sleep, could not always be compensated by food. Also the increase in the so-called vegetative neuroses, i.e. diseases which lead to nervous disturbances of organs, are explained by the still increasing strains of a general kind, but particularly by the additional disturbance of the night's sleep. We are referring here, among other things, to a considerable increase in digestive disorders with long periods of sick-leave. Also heart and circulation troubles of nervous and organic origin have greatly increased in number during last summer. A state of nervous exhaustion was noticed in comparatively few instances yet permitting comparison with the time of nightly disturbances. In view of this the population of this district has to be characterized as calm, deliberate and rather tenacious. As regards organic diseases there were a great many cases of diarrhoea this summer. Those were not infectious diseases of the intestines (such as dysentery, paratyphoid etc). A large part of the population was affected by these disorders, which were not severe to start with and later on accounted for up to 17% of the sick rate. It is not yet
clear, whether this was to be attributed to the quality of the bread. In the meantime cases of diseases of the intestines have decreased in number.

Recently an increase of skin eruptions has been noticed, in particular of furunculosis. This increase is likely to be explained less by malnutrition than by the deterioration of the available means for cleaning the skin.

To sum up, there was a combination of several unfavourable factors during last summer; besides increased work, intensified air raid defense duty, frequent disturbances of the night’s rest, bad food conditions.

So one has to come to the conclusion on the medical side that at the beginning of the 4th year of the war a great part of the working population has no longer any reserves of physical energy worth mentioning to fall back on. It must be emphasized that in the coming winter the population will probably not be able to overcome food difficulties, like those we had last year, as well as they used to. For this reason it is necessary that the food supply in this district will be subject to no fluctuation. There is also a danger that infectious diseases, if any occur will spread among the population to a larger extent than in normal times.

In the event of this summer's unfavorable conditions continuing, a greater increase of the sick-rate and a decrease in individual efficiency had to be reckoned with although the population, because of the good qualities of their character is disinclined apart from a few exceptions to take sick-leave without good cause. Fortunately it seems that for the time being a further decrease of average weight has been prevented by the new extra food rations and the better supply of potatoes and vegetables. To give an example, the miners of the pit Kalis have gained one kg of weight on an average in the course of the last few months. Moreover there were only slight disturbances due to air raid alarms in the Assen city area during the last three months. Since that time a falling off in nervous functional disturbances can be noticed, which at present is reflected in change for the better in the sick rate.

(Signature: ) HELE

7 enclosures.
24 June 1947

I, Mary Flackberry, Civ. No. 20 136, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-6717.

MARY FLACKBERRY
Civ. No. 20 136
Kaupp Hospitals

Essen, 7 May 1943

Re: Deaths of Eastern Workers

54 Eastern workers died at the hospital Lazarettstrasse, 4 of them through outside influence and 50 of diseases. The causes of death of these 50 who died because of diseases, were:

- Tuberculosis: 30 (incl. 2 women)
- Malnutrition: 2
- Stomach bleeding: 2
- Intestinal diseases: 2
- Typhus: 1 (female)
- Pneumonia: 3
- Appendicitis: 1 (female)
- Liver disease: 1
- Abscess: 1

The compilation therefore shows that 4/5 died of tuberculosis and malnutrition, i.e. 80%.

"End"

Certificate of Translation

I, Jack Backheim AGO D 230019, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. D-263.

Nuremberg, 22 July 1947

Jack Backheim
AGO D 230019
Gau Economic Chamber, Department Industry

Substitutes

Via Comp Food Supply Department.

Food supply and its results on the maintenance of efficiency

1) Community-feeding

The rationed provisions allocated by the Food Control Boards to a certain extent suffice, except for vegetables and potatoes, to maintain full efficiency.

2) Rations for Eastern laborers: (also valid for Soviet Prisoners of War)

Since, up to now, larger amounts of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables have been available, the general health standard could be called adequate. After the potato ration cut from 28 to 20 kilos for the 4 week period, and after the turnips have been used up, it is doubtful whether the standard of health can be maintained. To say the least, this will reduce efficiency. Almost no substitutes are on hand. The shortage of larger amounts of vegetables is very noticeable. The official allocation has been almost microscopically small for weeks now and at times amounted to only 250 grammes of fresh vegetables per week. The vegetable ration intended by the Regional Food Office for the 63rd period, from 29 May to 25 June 1944, amounts to 3 kilos, that is, 107 grammes per day. It is impossible to prepare two even moderately satisfying hot meals of 1 ½ litres out of this quantity. On the other hand it is questionable whether sufficient vegetable points will be called in to enable one to purchase the amount of 3000 grammes for a 4 week period.

3) Food supply for Prisoners of War.

While French Prisoners of War show a good standard of health due to additional food parcels from home or through gifts from the Red Cross, the condition of Italian Army Internees can be termed as bad throughout.

As can be seen from the scheme which is enclosed, the present rations, including additional rations, have been tested for their calorific value (by the method of Dr. Hermann SCHILL) and it has been established that the additional requirements for

<table>
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<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Calories</th>
<th>&quot;</th>
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</thead>
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<td>the normal consumer</td>
<td>1158</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the overtime-worker</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the heavy worker, 2nd class</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the heavy worker, 1st class</td>
<td>2558</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in order to maintain his health as well as his efficiency.

It is impossible to make up this calorific deficiency to a certain extent through non-rationed food-stuffs, due to the critical overall supply position. This gap can only be filled by increasing the supply of potatoes and vegetables.

---

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

9 May 1947

I, Arthur MACILMARA, Civ. No. 20191, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-5824.

Arthur MACILMARA
Civ. No. 20191
Inspection of the sanitary installations, together with Herr Dr. J. on 17 December 1943.

1. Camp at Hamburger Strasse

The dust-bin and the watering trough were not kept clean. Besides, the watering trough was situated at an unsuitable place.

As regards the erection of a hut for children, details were discussed. It concerns accommodations for about 60 children. The plan is still to be examined occasionally.

The outward appearance of the prisoner sick-bays left much to be desired. The medicine cabinet was in disorderly condition, the issue of sanitary remedies to Russian women was striking.

The medical attendance was also inappropriate. The physician working there, Dr. ... , will be replaced.

2. Camp at Luescherhofstrasse.

No essential objections are to be made concerning the state of the sick-bays and consulting rooms. It was to be criticized that the linen could not be washed for many weeks because of shortage of soap.

(handwritten:) to be filed
(initial:) B (HENSCHE) 20 December 1943.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WIL-7306

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 August 1947

I, Hans (GÖTTRICH), Capt., A. 445029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. WIL-7306.

Hans GÖTTRICH
Capt., A. 445029
Essen, 12 June 1944

To Mr. JAEGER, Capt. Medical Officer for POW Camps.

In the middle of May I took over the medical supervision of the POW's camp No. 1420 in Neukirchstrasse. #44 French POW's are quartered in this camp.

The camp was destroyed to a large extent during the air raid on 27 April of this year; the present conditions are intolerable. Old prisoners are still accommodated in the camp, 170 of them, however, are no longer housed in huts, but in a railway-tunnel of the Essen-Muelfheim line which runs along Grunortstrasse. This tunnel is damp and not suitable for permanent accommodation of human beings. The rest of the POW's have been accommodated in ten different workshops of the Krupp plants.

Preliminary medical attention is given by a French Army medical officer who takes great pains in attending to the needs of his compatriots. When they are sick, the men accommodated in the Krupp workshops also have to be brought to the sick parade. This sick parade takes place in the public convenience of a burned-out public house outside the camp. The beds of four French medical orderlies are in the former men's lavatory. Two wooden bunk beds, one on top of the other, are provided for the patients. Medical treatment is generally given out of doors. In wet weather, it has to be given in the narrow rooms mentioned above. These are intolerable conditions: Table, chairs, cupboards and water are all lacking. It is impossible to keep a medical record.

Supplies of drugs and wound dressings are very scarce, although it occurs fairly frequently that men who have been seriously injured in the workshops have to be brought here for first aid and have to have the wounds dressed before they can be transferred to hospitals. The food, too, gives rise to vigorous complaints which the camp guards confirm as being justified.

Under these conditions sickness and the falling off of manpower are only to be expected.

It is an urgent necessity that huts should be built for the accommodation of the prisoners and that a medical service hut should be constructed so that proper medical treatment may be given to the sick.

I request that the necessary steps be taken.

[Signature]

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

9 May 1944

I, MONI A. WOOD OOD, No. E 00523, do hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. B-655.
Special Medical Report.

The sick barrack in Camp HANHORST is in such a bad condition, one cannot speak of a sick barrack any more. The rain leaks through in every corner. The housing of the ill is therefore impossible. The necessary labour for production is in danger because those persons who are ill cannot recover. The barrack must be roofed over, if possible, quickly, or the sick must be transferred to the various hospitals. This must be avoided owing to their being overburdened at the present.

(Signed) Dr. J. EBER
Camp and Works Doctor - in Charge.

Distribution:
K.V.D. Essen
Dr. HEINZ, Mulheim-Ruhr,
Dr. IHN.
Dr. BEUSCH,
Dr. VIELE,
Dr. SEYHISCH.
Mr. KUPKE.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERMA E. UIBERALL, AGO No. D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D-328.
I made a special inspection of the camps in Hooggerathstrasse and Remsstrasse, as many complaints were being received here. The term "camp" is not justified at all in the case of the camp in Hooggerathstrasse. The conditions there have been described by me in a special report. The prisoner-of-war camp in Remsstrasse is a pleasant contrast to the camp in Hooggerathstrasse. In fact, hardly anything there could be criticized.

The hospital barracks in the camp Remsstrasse has not yet been completed. I refer to my last special reports. If conditions there do not change soon, there will be a large number of people unfit for work as soon as the colder weather sets in.

No fault was to be found with the camp Hooggerathstrasse.

The sickness figures at the Lucohorhofstrasse camp are rather high. The causes are mainly accidents at work and foot injuries.

The transfer took place today at Dorston. There were still 98 patients confined to their beds, consisting of:
- 20 patients with tuberculosis of the lungs
- 15 patients with malaria
- 10 patients with stomach ailments
- 2 patients with kidney-trouble and again
- 5 oedem patients.

Then there were about 98 patients walking around in the camp who were fit for light duties only. The captain (Maj.), who was in office until a fortnight ago had already been replaced, but there was no change yet in the high percentage of sickness. Up till then I had not interfered with the orders of the physicians of the main camp. I only criticized their ways of treatment. From today there will be a fundamental change. A German physician will have daily consulting-hours in the camp. Suitable medical orderlies have been selected today. The dispensary is known to be very energetic, and I hope that within 8 - 12 days I shall be able to report a considerable change in the percentage of sickness. The food is now good and sufficient. There have been no more complaints, in spite of the scarcity of potatoes. I have been able to escort in during the past year that the susceptibility and the bad general physical condition of the Italians have improved a little. They were in a very bad general physical condition even when they arrived and this was of course increased by long marches on the way here and unaccustomed working and climatic conditions. The plant sick-fund (schiitzkrankenkasse) now provides the medicines. There is, therefore, a fundamental change in this respect too. The dispensary has been renovated by the medical service of the main camp administration and is fully provided with equipment.

*Translator's note: The German word 'Klage' seems to have been written in mistake for 'Lager'.
In Lintorf the number of patients is slowly but steadily decreasing. I hope to make conditions normal here too, as to the conditions in the Humboldtstrasse camp, a complaint must be lodged about the infestation with bugs and fleas which has now reached monstrous proportions. It is a fact that the guards stay and sleep outside the living-rooms, since one cannot risk entering the camp without being attacked immediately by 10, 20 to 50 fleas.

A camp-physician engaged by me refused to enter the camp again after having been bitten all over. I myself as well as Dr. CRONE, who accompanied me, left the camp after both our visits badly bitten, and we had great difficulty in getting rid of the small black creatures. I beg to request most urgently that the necessary steps be taken to make the camp free from fleas and bring this unbearable state of affairs to an end. The food was sufficient in all camps in spite of the present scarcity in potatoes.

The medical attention at the special camps Dechonschule, Humboldtstrasse met with considerable difficulties; the same will apply in the near future to Heidkamp. Negotiations took place with the Factory-sick-fund of Krupp's and also with Dr. LEHMANN, which have now led to a satisfactory provisional solution.

(Signature:) Dr. JAEGER
(Sgd.) Dr. JAEGER
Supervising Camp and Factory Physician

Copies to: Health Insurance Organization Deutschland (KVD - Krankenass.
Vereinigung Deutschland), Essen.
Gaumatsleiter Dr. HEINZ, Machenheim-Ruhr
Mr. HITZ
Dr. BUSCH
Dr. WIESE Dr. SEYRISCH
Mr. KUPKE
Factory-Sick-Fund
Housing Administration

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

25 June 1947

I, MONICA WILLOWOOD, E-00525, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. HI-2968.
The P.O.W. camp in the NÖCKERATHSTRASSE is in a terrible condition. The people live in ash bins, dog kennels, old baking ovens and in self-made huts.

The food is barely sufficient. Krupp is responsible for housing and feeding. The supply of medicine and bandages is so extremely bad that proper medical treatment was not possible in many cases. This fact is detrimental to the P.O.W. camp. It is astonishing that the number of sick is not higher than it is and it moves between 9 and 10%. It is also understandable that there is not much willingness to work, when conditions are such as are mentioned above. Then complaints are made that many of the P.O.W. s are absent from work for one or two days, the camp can blame to a great extent for having insufficient organization.

I have ordered, with the consent of the Camp Doctor Dr. STEINRESBERG, that from time to time the sick who need special medical treatment be gathered and brought to one special doctor on one day of the week with the exception, of course, of urgent cases. Eye, ear and dental treatment come into consideration. It happens that people who should go to a specialist cannot get to the camp for 4 or 5 days on account of lack of accompanying personnel, and the camp commandant declares he has not got the accompanying personnel, that is lack of organization and can no longer be offered as an excuse.

In the meantime, in order to get some sort of arrangement the camp commandant has to provide guards on Thursday of each week. For the time being I shall supervise the measures personally each Friday. In our other camp the measures taken for special medical treatment on a certain day have proved themselves very well.

(signing) Dr. JÄGER
Camp and Works Doctor

Copies to: DR. IBN
DR. REUSCH
DR. SIEBLE
DR. KUPKE.
2nd Company

Krautmachtzen Battalion 486

Essen, 23 April 1941

(stamp):

Main Administration (H.V.)

24 April 1941 N. 09293

Reply

Firm

Friedr. Krupp A.-G.

Essen

(handwritten notes): Accommodation Administration

Journal 12/ ?

received 25 April 1941.

Subject: Krämerplatz Prisoner of War Camp

The air raid shelters in the prisoner of war camp Krämerplatz can offer scrapnel proof protection for 200 to 225 men at the most. Therefore I consider it necessary to expand the sheltering trenches to accommodate the present complement of 450 men; kindly inform me whether and when I may count on this expansion. The command (Kommandantur) of Stalag VI B urges the preparation of extensive air raid shelters.

(signature) Hoewel

Major

and Company Commander

(Fuchsgr)

(handwritten notes):

To Herr Kohlrausch on 31/4/41

Returned 30 April 41 on 1 May

Attended with Herr Cehrfeldeschul (first sergeant) who will talk first to major Hoewel on 3 May. Copy to

Housing Department

p.t.o.
1. Herr Kuhm (?) for the dispatch of orders for construction.

   Housing Department 127.

   (above text has been crossed out in the original)

1. This matter was also discussed during the conversation of Dr. Lehmann and First Lieutenant (Oberleutnant) Montag with Herr Lüffer.

   Oberleutnant Montag wanted to discuss the matter with Major Krövel in such a way that the extension of the trench shelters should not be undertaken because of the possibility of moving the prisoner of war camp.

2. Herr Kühlmann for information. (Initial: Ku.)

3. To submit again immediately upon forwarding.

   (signature) Durr 3 May 1941

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. MIK-9779.

15 September 1947

I, Edwin KEPLER, No. D 397946, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. MIK-9779.

Edwin KEPLER,
No. D 397946.
Herr LAUFFER, Billot administration

Roy: Slit trenches.

On Saturday, 9 January at 22.30 the district guard officer, Hauptmann (Captain) DIJILAIJ, rang me up and told me that the guards in our MT camps in Raumarstrasse were only just able to suppress a revolt among the Russian POW's on the occasion of the air-raid on Essen. In the opinion of Hauptmann (Captain) DIJILAIJ the reason why the POW's became restive is that in the Raumarstrasse camp there are no slit trenches. He urgently requests that each trench be dug in order among other things not to disturb the surrounding civilian population in case of serious trouble.

(stamp: signed LEHLEN)

Copy to: Herr LAUFFER
" GEHENS
" A. von DIJILAIJ
" TIH
" BEUSCH
" GIRGI
" KUPF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

28 November 1947

I, Kathleen B. Ramsay, No. 20086, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. EX-12361.

Kathleen RAMSAY, No. 20086.
AFFIDAVIT

I, Hans KUPKE, Nuernberg, after having been duly warned that I shall render myself liable to punishment by making a false statement, hereby declare the following on oath, of my own free will and without coercion:

With reference to the children's camp in VOERDE I have to make the following statement:

When female Eastern workers employed at Krupp's were expecting a child the confinement took place in one of the hospitals of Krupp. One part of the hospital was fenced off, there the women were delivered. After a certain time, it might have been 3 or perhaps 6 weeks, the women resumed work, whilst the children remained in the hospital. The children were under the care and treatment of Dr. Seynsche. When the number of children increased further and the space available proved inadequate, I consented, after much persuasion, that a camp be set aside to accommodate these children. Eventually we fixed on a part of the camp for foreigners at VOERDE/NEST, which is situated about 50-60 km. from Essen, to house these children. At that time about 120 children were concerned. I do not remember the exact number. The children were taken care of by a woman who was cook and all-round hand at the same time and who did her best for the children. She had at her disposal quite a number of female Eastern workers.

The medical care was in the hands of Dr. Jaeger for all camps and he had appointed a doctor, an Eastern worker, specially for the children's camp. Some of the children were rather weak when they were transferred from the hospital. I had, however, undertaken to admit to the camp healthy children only.

Today, on the occasion of my interrogation, death certificates of the camp at VOERDE/NEST have been shown to me. According to these 46 of the children stationed there died between October 1944 and February 1945, 23 of them owing to general weakness. I admit that this is due to a measure of misadministration. These death certificates were sent to Herr PLESS of my office. I did not institute an enquiry into the matter. The people responsible for this were, on the one hand, Dr. Schneider, who was the camp leader; I personally cannot accept any responsibility, but I wish to emphasize that in my opinion Dr. Jaeger as medical superintendent should also be held responsible for it. Of course I fully realize that this is a matter which should have been investigated and I can only emphasize the fact that I was not informed of it.
At the beginning of 1945, after continual queries on my part concerning the question of accommodation for the people who were not fit for work, the labor office or Dr. Lehmann informed me that together with others, the children were to be moved to Thuringia. The transport was arranged by the labor office, which also supplied the escort for the transport. The mothers of these children who were in our employment of Essen were informed of this move before it took place. I know that some of the mothers worked as helpers in the children’s camp; they of course went with the transport; I do not, however, think it was possible to inform the other mothers, many of whom had been transferred too from Essen with their plants. That is all I can state here on the subject of these children of Eastern workers.

I have carefully read each of the 3 pages of this affidavit, have made the necessary alterations in my own handwriting and have countersigned them with my own initials and I hereby declare on oath that to the best of my knowledge and belief I have stated the absolute truth in this affidavit.

Signature: Hans Kuoke  
(Signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 27 day of June 1947 at Nuernberg/Germany, by Hans Kuoke, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Signature: Manfred A. Isserman  
U.S. Civilian A - 448610  
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes  
U.S. War Department
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 November 1947

I, Leonard Lawrence, No. 20138, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-10766.

Leonard Lawrence
No. 20138
I, Max IHN, Nuernberg, having been warned that I would render myself liable to punishment by making false declarations, hereby state the following under oath, of my own free will and under no duress:

I was fully aware that the camps of the foreign workers employed with us left much to be desired. Where I could I asked for the unsatisfactory conditions to be changed. In particular I ordered Mr. LEHMANN, whose concern it was, to remedy unsatisfactory conditions or, to bring them up for discussion before 1945. I conferred with him upon the measures taken, since I could not check everything personally. I did, however, visit several camps frequently in order to obtain a picture of the circumstances for myself. From 1945 on I also negotiated (at" -crossed out and initialled) with Mr. KUPKE. On account of the extensive bomb damage it was not possible to remedy all the unsatisfactory conditions. I have already fought against the ill-treatment of foreigners. If it nevertheless occurs the responsibility rests with those who brought it about. On several occasions I also had the opportunity to report the existing bad conditions in the camps of the foreign workers to members of the Vorstand, (comma inserted by hand and initialled) and the Vorstand promised me that matters would be remedied. In my conferences with the Vorstand, the exact dates of which I cannot remember, Mr. Alfred KRUPP von BOHLEN and HALBACH must also have been present.

I have read the two pages of this statement carefully and have signed them with my own hand; I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and have countersigned them with my initials; I declare herewith under oath that I have made this declaration to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Max IHN

(Signature of deponent)

(page 2 of original)

Sworn to and signed before me this 18th day of March 1947 at Nuernberg by Max IHN, Nuernberg, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Andreas HEUSER
U.S. Civilian D-432829
(AGO-number)

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes U.S. War Department.
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Annette Wallach, 20 101, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-6278.

Annette WALLACH  
20 101.
AFFIDAVIT.

I, Friedrich von BÜLLOH, Nuernberg, after having been duly warned that false statements on my part will render me liable to punishment, herewith state the following under oath, voluntarily, and under no duress:

During the war slit-trenches and air-raid shelters were built for the foreign workers and prisoners of war. If the shelters were at times unsatisfactory, the hurried construction of the camps was responsible. Then the air-raids were so heavy, that at times there were also camps without trenches. The air-raid wardens of the shelters situated in the vicinity of the large camps, occasionally protested energetically against the camp inmates coming to their shelters during an alarm. The result was that in some cases, we had to issue the order that they were not permitted to go to the shelters reserved for the neighboring civilian population. In such cases it was our duty to provide other shelters.

I have carefully read the one page of this affidavit and signed it with my own hand, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned them with my initials, and herewith declare under oath, that in this statement, I have spoken the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature) Friedrich von BÜLLOH
(signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 21st day of May 1947 at Nuernberg: by Friedrich von BÜLLOH

(name and address of deponent)

known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Andreas HEUSER

U.S. Civilian D-432829

Army number

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

U.S. War Department.
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Ephraim LEVIN, D-153 535, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-8103.

Ephraim LEVIN
D-153 535.
I, Friedrich von Bulow, after having been cautioned that by making a false affidavit I render myself liable to punishment, hereby state under oath voluntarily and without coercion the following:

In the air raid shelter of the Dechen School, consisting of a very big ditch with a cover of several metres throughout, about 50 to 60 inmates of the Dechen School Camp lost their lives on the occasion of the air raid of 23 October 1944.

I have carefully read through the one page of this affidavit and have effected the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialed them and hereby declare under oath that to the best of my knowledge and belief I have said the full truth.

(Signature) Friedrich von Bulow
(Name of the deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this day of 29th of July 1947 at Nurnberg, by Friedrich von Bulow, at present at Nurnberg, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Maximilian Koessler
(U.S. Civilian D - 25 95 03
(AGO number)
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

"End"

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, A. Ehmann ET 20 115, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document N. NIK-10828.

24 October 1947
A. Ehmann
ETO 20 115

- 1 -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit Document No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M-9602</td>
<td>Circular, dated 26 March 1942, from F. Krupp A.G. Direktorium to all plants mentioning young workers under 18 who work a minimum of 52.5 hours per week before becoming entitled to overtime pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-348</td>
<td>Memorandum, dated 14 August 1942, of Raff following a labor allocation meeting in Berlin and mentioning the arrival in Essen for employment by Krupp of 150 Russian juveniles, 14 years of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-11916</td>
<td>Letter, dated 18 March 1942, from Gustahlfabrik Lohnhalle (Payroll) to all factories indicating the percentage of child labor wages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-11734</td>
<td>Affidavit, dated 24 September 1947, of Scheider, a camp leader for Krupp Eastern workers in 1942 who received a transport of about 50 Eastern boys picked off the streets or brought to Germany because they had become homeless and separated from their parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-7947</td>
<td>Affidavit dated 2 October 1945, of Franzel, a Krupp employee in Machine Workshop 9, relating mistreatment of Eastern workers including &quot;young lads of 16 who were allocated to the workshop.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Doc. No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIK-10213</td>
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<td>MIK-9805</td>
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<td>D-233</td>
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<td>Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Doc. No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHK-12362</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NHK-6533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2a -
NIK-7148 Affidavit of Dahm (an air raid warden of "Stahlbau" 4, Essen), dated 19 May 1947, relating a particular incident in which three Eastern workers were beaten and imprisoned in a small cupboard.


D-398 Affidavit of Hoefer, dated 27 September 1945, concerning mistreatment of Eastern workers, Russian P’s, French, Italian and other foreign civilians including imprisonment in a small steel box.

NIK-7147 Affidavit of Hoefer, dated 19 May 1947, identifying four photographs of a "torture cupboard" in the camp for foreigners in the grounds of "Panzerbau" 4 and describing its use in punishing P’s and foreign workers.

NIK-12060 Affidavit of Hoefer, dated 19 September 1947, reaffirming his statements to American officers in 1945 concerning the special cupboard for locking up foreign workers.

NIK-12061 Affidavit of Hoefer, dated 19 September 1947, concerning mistreatment of foreign workers and mentioning specifically the small iron cupboard into which they were locked for punishment for minor matters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit Document No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-382</td>
<td>Photographs of a small steel box or cabinet in &quot;Panzerbau&quot; with identifying signatures on their backs of Dahm, Hoefer and Becker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-3859</td>
<td>Affidavit of Lux, (a Krupp employee from 1920-1943), dated 19 May 1947, concerning advice of the Plant Leader Theile to strike Russian P&quot;s frequently, and beatings by Buschhauer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-230</td>
<td>Order, dated 28 September 1945, signed by Kupke, to distribute 50 steel &quot;switches&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Doc. No.</td>
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<td>NIK-8767</td>
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<td>NIK-7915</td>
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<td>NIK-7918</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NIK-12278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NIK-7150 Affidavit, dated 22 May 1947, of Braakthen, a Krupp employee since 1939 in the Tin Plate Working Shop in Essen, restating an affidavit (NIK-5903) signed by himself and five others on 5 October 1945 concerning the mistreatment of Russian PW's just because they were Russians. Includes reference to the "Spade" club.

NIK-8769 Affidavit, dated 20 May 1947, of Lenz, a Krupp employee since 1940, regarding brutal treatment of Russians workers and commotion by the Plant Leader of a Supervisor who beat a Russian PW with a club.

NIK-8665 Affidavit, dated 21 May 1947, of Berek, a Krupp employee in the Cast Steel Factory, Essen, since 1931, relating brutal treatment of PW's, Russian workers and particularly concentration camp inmates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Doc. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIK-8656</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit, dated 19 May 1947, of Queudnau, a Krupp worker since 1925, relating brutal treatment of Eastern workers and P\'s including French P\'s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - 260</td>
<td></td>
<td>Statement, dated 3 October 1945, of Kehrer, a workman in the Steel Moulding Department I, concerning abuse and punishment of Russian P\'s particularly striking with a leather whip, and for taking too long to perform natural functions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-12255</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit of Ritter, dated 30 October 1947, relating brutal treatment of P\'s and foreign workers by Krupp personnel and forced labor after physicians declared workers ill and unable to work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-7162</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit, dated 20 May 1947, of Faia, a Krupp employee in Tank Construction Plant (Panzerbau 3) describing the kicking and beating of foreign workers and especially female Eastern workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - 321</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit, dated 12 October 1945, of Schmidt, employed as Betriebswart in the Essen-West Railroad Station, describing the brutal treatment of workers from Poland, Galicia and the Ukraine enroute to Krupp plants in Essen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I, Johann ZERIK, of Essen, Griesbertstreet 25, after having been duly warned, that false statements on my part render me liable to punishment, herewith state the following under oath, voluntarily and under no duress:

1. Since 1921 I have been active in the spring workshop of the cast steel factory of Friedrich KRUPP A.G., Essen. During the war I had the opportunity of observing the following incidents:

2. Within the spring workshop Franz KRIEK was deputy shop foreman (Betriebsleiter) of the German Labor Front (DAP) at the Representative Council (Vorsteuerungsamt), while Hubert ROHR was shop foreman of the DAP. These two men acted in a very brutal way towards prisoners of war, Eastern workers and female Eastern workers and towards Jewish prisoners from concentration camps, who worked for some time in the spring workshop.

3. When some of these half starved people didn’t move or run fast enough, ROHR jumped at them, kicked them with his foot or hit them with a rubber truncheon. At the same time he shouted at them: 'I am going to teach you to run.' This was no exceptional occurrence, this method of slave driving happened continually.

4. The Russian prisoners of war and the female Eastern workers were very poorly dressed. In the winter, when it was cold, it very often happened that they crowded near the stove in order to get some warmth. When ROHR noticed this, he hit them and chased them away. Even we were often reprimanded by ROHR on account of that, when out of pity we let those poor people get some warmth.

5. In the summer of 1944 about 90 Hungarian Jews, detained in a concentration camp in the Humboldt street, where they were guarded by the SS, arrived at the spring workshop. Their clothing was completely insufficient and instead of shoes they either had merely galoshes on their feet, or had rags wound around their legs. Since these women had no coats, they had to bring their blankets along during the winter, for protection against snow and rain. These women had to work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening. They did not receive warm food from the plant, but instead had to bring along some bread, which they were given in the camp. This was their only food.
Towards these women ROTH acted especially brutally. He hit them and kicked them with the feet, often without any reason, shouting at them at the same time: "you filthy Jew, I shall get you going yet."

I was so sorry for those poor women, that I often secretly - I could not afford to be caught at that - brought along some clothes or stockings of my wife. I also often gave them something to eat.

I have carefully read through the two pages of the above affidavit under oath, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned same with my initials and handed under oath, that this statement contains the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Deponent

Johan BIRKE.

Sworn to and signed before me this 21st day of May 1947 at Essen, Germany by Johan BIRKE, Essen, Griechenstr. 25 known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Signature

U.S. Civilian Henfred A. ISSERIANN
AGO Number A-446 910
Office of Chief of Counsel for
War Crimes US War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

29 July 1947

I, Robert ROSTMANN, Civ.No. 20 109, hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and
that the above is a true and correct translation of the
document No. 3665.

Robert ROSTMANN
Civ.No. 20 109
Affidavit

I, Paul LENZ, after having been warned that I shall be liable to punishment for making false statements herewith declare the following under oath of my own free will and without coercion:

1. Since 11 April 1940 I have been employed in the plant sheet metal mechanical workshop of Friedr. KRUPP, and am intimately acquainted with plant conditions.

2. In 1942 we received our first Russian prisoners of war. 3 or 4 weeks after the arrival of the Russians, they began to be maltreated. Beatings were inflicted upon the Russians simply because they were Russians and considered to be enemies. They were not treated as human beings. They were forced into a piece-work system. They had to strike hammers, and perform other similar tasks which the Germans declined.

3. The camp commandant of the Stalag who was the supervisor, had to direct complaints to Betriebsführer NEUMANN from the first to the last day, because of maltreatment of the Russians; in spite of this action the maltreatment continued as before.

4. A man named KRAMER who supervised the prisoners of war within the plant once hit a Russian on the head several times with a wooden club, because the latter came to work late. On this occasion I protested to KRAMER. He complained to the Betriebsführer NEUMANN and I was summoned before NEUMANN. I called his attention to the fact that it was unbecoming a soldier to maltreat a prisoner who possessed no arms. Whereupon NEUMANN replied: "When I see the lazy Russians and the other foreigners, I should like above all to strike them all down, KRAMER is the most reliable person in the plant." The reason for his preference for KRAMER was that the latter had excelled in the maltreatment of the prisoners of war.
5. The Russian prisoners of war had to perform very heavy work with completely ragged clothes and with foot-clothes and wooden shoes, in all cold and wet weather conditions. Moreover their food ration was extremely bad. Once a day they received a liter of watery soup in the plant; from this the Russians doing piece-work and half-starved as they were, were by no means satisfied. In spite of the fact that they did carry out every task assigned to them to the best of their ability, they were maltreated at the slightest provocation. A special lavatory was set up for the Russians which not even a pig could use. They dared not be seen in the closet for the Germans, or they would be beaten.

I have read each of the two pages of this affidavit and signed them with my own hand. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialled them. I herewith declare under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature) PAUL LENZ

Sworn to and signed before me this 20th day of May 1947 at Essen, Germany by Paul LENZ, Essen-West, Moeserstr. 15, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

U.S. Civilian Manfred A. Isserman
(Ago number A-4464610)
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, E. R. Keppler, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document NIK-8769.

E. R. Keppler
Signature of translator and serial # - 2 -
Affidavit.

I, Hermann ROSSKOTHEN, Lessen-Haarzopf, 23 Sommenschinsweg after having been cautioned that by making a false affidavit I render myself liable to punishment hereby declare under oath, without being subjected to any force:

1. I have been working at the tinplate-working-shop of the Friedrich Krupp A.G. since 1939, and I am conversant with the conditions in the factory.

2. In 1942 we received the first shipment of Russian prisoners of war. Three to four weeks after the arrival of the Russians maltreatment started. They were beaten by everybody just because they were Russians and were regarded as enemies. They were not treated like human beings. The Russians were pressed into a piece-work system. They had to hammer, to do war-pressing and to do similar jobs which Germans refused to do.

3. The supervisor of all war prisoners in the shop was a man by name of KRÄMER, who had received a head wound in the first world war. He was a very brutal man and I still remember the following case:

It was toward 2 o'clock and the Russians had to parade in order to march back into their camp. A Russian was a bit late in coming and when KRÄMER, who had looked for him, found him, he hit the Russian with a wooden club over the head several times.

My colleague LEHM intervened in order to save the Russian from being beaten to pulp.

4. What regards the appearance of the Russian prisoners of war I have to add the following:

The Russian prisoners of war had to do the heaviest jobs, dressed in clothes which were mere rags, wearing foot rags (instead of socks or stockings) and clogs, in cold and wet weather. Once a day they received about one litre of watery soup in the factory, which could not nearly be enough for the Russians doing piece-work, half-starved as they were. Though they did
the work they were supposed to do to the best of their ability, they were maltreated on the slightest provocation. A special lavatory was set apart for the Russians which not even a pig could have used. They could not dare to show their faces at the lavatory for the Germans, or they were beaten.

5. what regards the spade club I have to add the following:

About the end of 1943 I was called, together with 25 other members of the factory community, into the office of factory leader (Betriebsführer) NEUMANN where he explained to us in a short address that it was necessary to form a self-defense corps for sabotage prevention and for resistance on the part of the foreigners. He told us that we would be used in the case of sabotage and resistance on the part of the foreigners. He further told us that the matter was to be kept secret.

About 6 to 8 weeks later I was told by a master that spades had been made which we could use as a weapon if the occasion arose. These sharpened spades were stored in the air-raid protection cellar. They were never made use of.

I have read the 3 pages of this affidavit carefully, have effected the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned with my initials and hereby declare on oath that I have said the full truth in this my affidavit to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed: H. Rosskothen
Signature of defendant

Sworn to and signed before me this 22nd day of May 1947 at Issen-Harzopf, by Hermann Rosskothen, Issen-Harzopf, known to me to be the person making above affidavit.

U.S. Civilian Henfred R. Issermann
120 number 446610
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, A. Ehrmann, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. MK-7150.

24 July 1947

A. Ehrmann

U.S. 2016
Affidavit.

I, Karl AKENS, Kulmbach, Bleicherstrasse 61, after being cautioned that a false affidavit will render me liable to punishment, herewith depose as follows voluntarily and without duress:

I entered the service of Krawa (motor vehicle construction), Essen, as locksmith, in October 1924. During World War II we employed numerous prisoners of war and foreign workers of all kinds in our factories. These people were subjected to severe maltreatment, and it was generally known in the factories that the management tried to keep up their work discipline by the most incisive measures, i.e., even physical maltreatment. After the Krawa (motor vehicle construction) had been transferred from Ildhause to Kulmbach, I witnessed how at Kulmbach, in the spring of 1945, even women, Eastern workers, were beaten by Krupps foremen. IRZ was foremost in this respect. I clearly remember one incident:

IRZ beat a young Eastern girl worker in the most brutal way. This girl was known as a diligent worker, and I myself took Ernst .IRZ to account, and tried to induce him to stop. I did not succeed; on the contrary, for a moment it appeared as though he was going to fall upon me, but he thought better of it, as he could only beat helpless people without danger to himself.

With regard to the food issued to the foreign workers and prisoners of war at Krupp's, I can say that it was invariably bad, though there were times when it was slightly better. It can be stated without exaggeration that these people were always hungry, and yet we were strictly forbidden by the management to give them even a bite of bread. If a Krupp worker had humane feelings, he could only show them by violating the strict instructions at Krupp's forbidding help to these people. If he was caught, he was punished by the management and might even be handed over to the Gestapo. I know for example that the Krupp worker Johann KUBLAK was handed over to the Gestapo by the Krawa management, because he gave a Russian prisoner of war a piece of bread in violation of the rules. For this offence he was imprisoned for 4 months. A bulletin, announcing his punishment was posted up on the notice board so as to be a warning to us. I read this notice myself. It was signed by the management and posted on the KRA/W (motor vehicle construction) notice board.

I have carefully read the one page of this affidavit and signed it in my own hand, have made the necessary corrections and initialled them, and I herewith depose that in this affidavit I have said the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Karl AKENS.
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. BUK-12276

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

Sworn to and signed before me this 30 day of October 1945 at Kulmbach by Karl KEGES, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Signatures: William J. STEEN
U.S. Civilian A 446862
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. War Department.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 December 1947

I, ELI KENNEDY, No. 16673, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. BUK-12276.

ELI KENNEDY
No. 16673
Essen, 28 September 1945.

ASSESSOR

I, the undersigned Wilhelm LEHNERT, residing at Jason-Str., Deichstr. 47, hereby make the following statement without oaths:

During the period April 1944 until April 1945 I was employed with the colored factory guard I (Verkachutz 1) of Friedr. Krupp. I frequently witnessed during that time the mistreatment of Russian PIs by members of factory guard units, including the colored factory guard I (Verkachutz 1). The PIs were beaten with rubber truncheons and kicked so that they fainted and collapsed on many occasions. Subsequent to these mistreatments many of them had to stand in a corner for 24 hours and longer if they collapsed as a result of beating and kicking they were revived with bucklots of water poured over them. I also saw that PIs who were beaten on their bare bodies had bleeding spots after mistreatment. Some PIs who made too much noise while being beaten or kicked had a piece of cloth tied round their head in order to muzzle their outcry.

I do not know that any medical or other assistance was given to those who were mistreated by the members of the colored factory guard I (Verkachutz 1). On several occasions, I protested against these mistreatments, but I was told by the members of the colored factory guard I (Verkachutz 1), SCHIEFER by name, that if I did not shut up he would see to it that I was brought into a concentration camp.

The following individuals participated in mistreatments of PIs:

1) Georg GAEBLER
2) KLUGE A. (first name unknown to me)
3) SCHIEFER (first name unknown to me)
4) Hans LEMKE
5) MULLER (first name unknown to me)
6) KLUGE B. (first name unknown to me)
7) Hermann ZIEGLER
8) Theodor LINDSTEDT
9) WALKER (first name unknown to me)

(Signed) Wilhelm LEHNERT

ILLEGAL GOVERNMENT
Summary Court
Essen
136

EST (stamped) C.G. LONG President

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
BY DOCTOR H. SCHULZ - 1945

I, C.G. LONG, U.S. Citizen, A.G.-No. 2-217430, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 17 - 7918.
In August 1944 I was employed as a helper in the Krupp Works Security Police. An Italian prisoner of war was brought down into the cellar of the main administration building. The Works Security Policeman Schuermann and several plant police men whose names I do not know hit the Italian very badly with the rifle butt so that he fell, bleeding profusely. Thereupon he was brought to the office of von Buclow and Stratmann. Schneider did sergeant majors duty and knew of this occurrence. Similarly I did not notice that von Buclow or Stratmann did anything against Schuermann.

(signature): Jakob Tenc

(Rubber stamp): Military Government Summary Court Essen 130 DET.

(signed): C.E. Long
Major President

Certificate of Translation

2 October 1947

I, Kathleen BRAMLLEY, No. 20096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-7915.

Kathleen BRAMLLEY,
No. 20096.
AFFIDAVIT

Re.: The case of Stratmann and v. Buelow.

I, the undersigned, Theodor L'hoest, living in Essen, Keplerstr. 3 make the following statement without duress:

I worked with the Krupp Works Security Police as Works Security Policeman. In the guardroom of the administration building, prisoners of war were beaten. Herr Stratmann and Director Herr von Buelow, who were often present in the guardroom, looked on in February or March 1945, without interfering or protesting.

Therefore I supposed that the beating of prisoners of war was permitted by these gentlemen in the name of the Directorate.

(signed): Theodor L'hoest
(signature): Theodor L'hoest

Witnesses:

(stamp) Military Government
Summary Court
Essen 130 D3T

(signature): J. L. Rathbom Major
President

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-7952

3 October 1947

I, Kathleen BRAMLEY, No. 20096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-7952.

Kathleen BRAMLEY, No. 20096.

(END)
I. KIRCHHOEFER, Essen, Kurt Curtius 152, after having been warned that I shall be liable to punishment for making false statements here-with declare the following under oath of my own free will and without coercion:

1. I have been employed in the KRUPP Motor Vehicles Construction plant since 1927; I have the following statement to make.

When Russian prisoners of war came to work in our plant as early as the beginning of 1942, I found that the people were dressed in a most inadequate fashion. They wore torn clothes, shoes with holes in them, in part they were only foot-cloths or wooden shoes. They had to go to work in this clothing in winter, as well as in summer.

2. In 1942 I was ordered to bring the Russian prisoners of war to the place of work and back to the camp; in this manner I had a close insight into the prevailing conditions, and saw the following:

3. The factory supervisor (Betriebsobmann) of the German Labor Front within the plant, Ludwig LIDTKE, behaved in a most brutal manner towards the prisoners of war; I saw the following with my own eyes:

One day I received a summons from LIDTKE to accompany him and look through the plant for a Russian prisoner of war, WASIL, who had occasionally been missing in the morning for several days. We finally found him lying under a heating boiler where he had lain because he was over-tired and hungry. When we ordered him to get up, he stood up and was at once kicked and soundly beaten by LIDTKE.

Whenver individual Russians made rings for themselves out of Nirosta steel in order to trade them for bread, and LIDTKE caught the men at it, he thrashed them every time.

5. Another instance known to me was that of a German truck-driver named KUCKELKORN who was reported to the Gestapo because he gave bread to a Russian prisoner of war. This man was sentenced to three months.
6. It often happened when I accompanied the Russians to the camp that some fell out of the march to look for potato peelings or cabbage-stalks among kitchen refuse, and to take along what they found.

7. In general the Russian prisoners of war made a terribly under-nourished impression; usually they had water in their legs and other symptoms which would arise out of inadequate diet.

8. The treatment of the Russian prisoners of war must have been quite familiar to the plant director Herr SCHMALL, for it was very obvious. But nothing was done on the part of the plant to eliminate these conditions.

- 3 -

carefully
I have read each of the two (2) pages of this affidavit and signed them with my own hand. I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialed them. I herewith declare under oath that I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature) GEORG KIRCHHOEFER
GEORG KIRCHHOEFER

Sworn to and signed before me this 20th day of May 1947 at Essen, Germany, by Georg Kirchhoefer, Essen, Kurt Curtiusstr. 152, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

U.S. Civilian Manfred A. Isserman
AG0 number A-146810
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

Date: 10 Sept 47

I, E. R. Keppler, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document NIK 8767.

E. R. Keppler
Signature of translator and serial #
The 80 steel switches (birches) may be distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frintroperstrasse</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luscherhofstrasse</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voerde Ost</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voerde West</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsten</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lintorf</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulheim</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weidkamp</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraftstrasse</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(signed) KUPKE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERNA E. UIBERALL, AGO No D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No D-230.

ERNA E. UIBERALL
U. S. Civilian
AGO No D-150096
I, Hermann LUX, Essen, Muellerstrasse 2, having been warned that I am subject to punishment if I make a false statement, hereby make the following statement under oath of my own free will and without coercion.

1. From 1940 until about November, 1943, I was employed as a master craftsman in the boiler construction department of the locomotive factory at Krupp. One day in the fall of 1941 we were called to the presence of workshop leader THEILE for a plant meeting, who told us that we would receive Russian prisoners of war as workers in a few days. He told us that we should not handle the people with kid gloves, otherwise they would not obey, but that we should strike them morning and evening. A man by the name of BUSCHHAUER, who spoke Russian, was assigned by him as interpreter. This BUSCHHAUER nearly always had with him a kind of rubber cudgel or similar instrument used for beating with which he often beat the Russian prisoners of war without cause. When I reproached him for this, he told me that I was known for my lack of national convictions and for taking part of the foreigners. Then he said that he had received the order from THEILE to lay upon the foreigners with rods and canes.

2. I remember one case in particular where a Russian prisoner of war was standing about idly a quarter of an hour before quitting time, a circumstance which was due to the plant conditions there.

signature: Hermann LUX

since it was customary for the German workers to use the last quarter of an hour for washing and dressing before going home, so that the Russian prisoners of war no longer had anything to do. On this occasion he struck a Russian prisoner of war so severely that a gash over the eye resulted, with profuse bleeding. Consequently, I went to THEILE and demanded that BUSCHHAUER be called to account. Nothing was done, however, BUSCHHAUER remained at his post until the plant was destroyed on 12 March 1943 by an
air-raid and no further work was possible.

3. Another particular case which I still recall is the following: During a work-break BUSHHAUER struck a Russian prisoner of war with a plank, although the man had not done anything.

I have carefully read the 2 pages of this affidavit, I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, countersigning them with my initials, and I hereby declare on oath that I have told the absolute truth in this affidavit to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signature) H. LUX

(Signature of Defendant)

Sworn to and signed before me this 19th day of May 1947 at Essen by Hermann LUX, Essen, Mullerstrasse 2, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

U.S. Civilian (signature)

(Official Signature)

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 Sept. 1947

I, Kathleen BRUMLEY, Civ. No. 20096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

No. M1K-8659

Kathleen BRUMLEY
Civ. No. 20096

-2-

"END"
On 4 October 1943

Sworn Affidavit.

I, the undersigned Reinhard E. D. E., born on 3 March 1905, resident at Meen-stebeck, Dreieringstr. 30, Lucy "DE", born on 8 September 1906, resident at Meen-ortebek, Iskenberg 16, and Josef D. E., born on 6 December 1906, resident at Meen-ortebek, Iskenbeckstr. 120, give, without any duress, the following statement to protocol:

I, the undersigned E. D. E. E. and O. O. E., were shown photographs of the torture-camboard in the foreigners camp of the Sanerbau 4 command and the dirty, neglected Russians camp, and we state the following:

Photo A shows an iron cupboard being specially made by the Krupp firm to torture Russian civilian workers in a manner that cannot possibly be described with words. Very often, men as well as women, were locked for a considerable time in one compartment of the cupboard where a man could hardly stand upright - the height was 1.51 meters, the width and length 60 - 50 cm each. Often there were even two of them kicked into one compartment and pushed into it with force. A Russian woman told us she, being with child in the seventh month, was pressed into the cupboard in a most brutal manner. At the top of the cupboard there were some air holes similar to a stove through which cold water was shot on the wretched victims during the coldest winter.

Photo 2 shows the same cupboard while closed.

Photo 3 shows the cupboard while open. One can clearly see how large it is, and one must wonder how it is possible to press one man into it, for less two.

In photo D we see the camp having been assigned by the Krupp board of directors to the Russian civilian workers. The width of the individual cubicles was 2.25 meters, the length about 6 meters and the height 2 meters. In each room up to 15 persons were accommodated in double - beds. The beds were equipped with straw sacks, and the straw sacks were only changed when they were torn to pieces or when they were completely infected with lice. Then, and at what time the straw sacks were to be changed generally depended exclusively upon the mood of the camp leader.

The roof of the camp was covered with corrugated iron. The roof became damaged through war action. But repair of the roofs was not permitted during bad weather it rained thru. The individual cubicles were damp. Due to these housing conditions, 5-15 persons fell ill every day. Russian civilian workers were forbidden to set up stoves even during the severest winter weather. If the camp leader spotted a secretly setup stove it was immediately removed by the camp management. The floors were of stone and very cold. Nothing was done to cover the floors in order to make them warmer.

The camp was inspected by Herrn UH from the Main Camp Administration (Oberlagerfuhrung) and was considered a model camp for the Krupp works. (page 8 of original)

As the camp leader LOD. E. LOD. E told us, the Main Camp Administration (Oberlagerfuhrung) particularly praised him for the perfect care he took of the Eastern workers. We hereby enclose two letters by camp leader LOD. E. LOD. E smuggled out of prison in order to influence the undersigned LOD. E. E. to make a statement favorable to him (LOD. E. LOD. E).
The undersigned personally saw that on New Year's eve 1944/45 3 Russian civilian workers, after having been beaten first, were locked into the cupboard — two in one compartment. Two of the Russians had to stay there the whole night and in addition cold water was poured over the men.

(sgd.) Rainhard ZINDE.  (sgd.) Aloys KÖHNER  (sgd.) Josef BUH

signature (illegible)

President

I, O.S. LOHMAN, U.S. Civilian, AGO - 6L-17430, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. D - 383.

O.S. LOHMAN
U.S. Civilian
AGO-Number 6L17430

END
AFFIDAVIT

I, Aloys HOEFE., living in Essen, having been warned that I shall be liable to punishment if I make a false statement, hereby make the following statement under oath of my own free will and without coercion:

From 1939 until 1945 I was employed in Armor Construction IV. From the end of 1942 on I was entrusted by the plant with the partial care of the foreigners; specifically, I was responsible for bringing FOA's to and from work, for fetching the noon meal of the workers, and the like. At that time foreigners had already been receiving ill treatment from GERLACH and LOEBENKUH. Even at that time already there was an iron cabinet in the watchmen's room of the camp. This cabinet was about 1.52 meters high and had two compartments, each of them 40 - 50 centimeters in width and depth. The foreigners were locked up in it if they had committed some trivial offense. The cabinet had been made in Armor Construction IV, on the initiative of LOEBENKUH, by one of the crew of mechanics who were employed in that department. It must have been sometime in 1942.

As I have been told, a wooden cabinet had previously been used by GERLACH and LOEBENKUH to lock up foreigners.

I have carefully read the one page of this affidavit, I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, I have signed them with my initials, and I hereby declare on oath that I have told the absolute truth in this affidavit.

(signature:) Aloys HOEFE.

Sworn to and signed before me this 19th day of September 1947 in Essen by Aloys HOEFE. known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signature:) Manfred A. LEBENKUH

U.S. Civilian 200-8, A-446810
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. Department

- 1 -
I, George Goodman, No. 34789, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. RIK-12061.

George Goodman, No. 34789.
I, Alois HÖFLER, residing at Essen, after having been warned that I shall be liable to punishment for making a false statement herewith declare under oath of my own free will and without coercion the following:

In September or October 1945 I testified before American officers about the foreigners' camp which existed on the site of what then was Panzerbau (armor construction) IV during the years of 1943-1945. In this connection I stated that the camp leader Loewenkamp, and the assistant camp leader, Gerlach; in particular, had specially built in Panzerbau IV a cupboard measuring 1.52 m in height and having a depth and width of 40 to 50 cm for each compartment, for the purpose of locking up foreign workers. As far as I know this declaration was used as evidence during the Nuremberg International Court Trial.

A short time later, probably in the course of 1946, when I worked for Beva (locomotive and car construction) I was asked by telephone to come into the office of Dr. Ballas at Altendorferstrasse, now called Ernst-Thälmann Strasse.

Dr. Ballas told me that I disgraced the name of Krupp before the world by my testimony against Loewenkamp and Gerlach. He added that possibly minor details were involved which at the Nuremberg Trials were exaggerated to be most significant. First of all he wanted me to admit that originally the cupboard had been built as a receptacle for stores. I told him, however, that in such case one would not have fitted it with observation windows as used in prison doors, but that the cupboard had been constructed by order of Loewenkamp for the explicit purpose of locking up foreign workers. When Dr. Ballas realized that I would not depart from my statement he let matters rest.

A few months later I was asked a second time to come and see him in his office, at 10:00 one morning. Since I knew what was involved and did not wish to be influenced in my testimony I did not appear in his office. About 11:00 A.M. one of the policemen on duty at the gate called
me that same morning. He said that there was a passenger automobile waiting to pull for me. I then left the plant and the driver of the car told me that he was instructed to take me to Dr. Ballas. I then drove with him to Dr. Ballas who again intended to modify the statement I had made at the time regarding the treatment of foreign workers. Thereupon I told him that should he doubt the veracity of my statements, I should approach the Russian Kommandantura in the Frankenstrasse where sufficient witnesses for the bad treatment of foreigners in Banzerbau IV could easily be found. Then Dr. Ballas immediately yielded and said that the entire matter had been sufficiently exaggerated.

I have read the three pages of this statement carefully, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, countersigning them with my initials, and I herewith declare under oath that I have told the absolute truth in this declaration to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signature) Aloys Hoesser

Sworn to and signed before me this 13th day of September 1947 in Essen by Aloys HOFER, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signature) Maxfroh A. Isserman
U.S. Civilian
A.O.C. No. A-446610
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

20 November 1947

I, George Goodman, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-12060.
Affidavit.

I, HOFER Alois, of Heckelsberg 15, Essen-Borbeck, have first been cautioned that I make myself liable to punishment if I make a false statement on oath. I hereby state the following on oath voluntarily and without duress:

I have been shown 4 photographs of the torture cupboard which stood in the camp for foreigners in the ground of "Panzerbau" 4, and of the dirty, neglected Russian camp, and I depose as follows:

Photograph A shows an iron cupboard which was specially constructed by Krupps for the purpose of torturing Russian civilian workers in a way which is impossible to describe in words. In one partition of the cupboard - in which a man could hardly stand upright - it is 1.52 m high, and 40 cm to 50 cm. wide and deep - men as well as women were very often locked up for a considerable time. I myself have often seen men and women being locked in there by Lagerführer (Camp Commander) Lowwenkamp or his deputy GERLACH. One morning, when I came to work, a Russian woman who was about seven months' pregnant, told me that she had been penned up in such a cupboard the whole night. The woman looked terribly worn and ill. At the top of the cupboard are some holes for ventilation, and I have very often seen how GERLACH poured water into these ventilation holes, in order to make the torture still more excruciating in this way.

In photograph B the same cupboard is shown closed. In photograph D the cupboard is shown open.

Photograph D shows the camp which the "Direktorium" of Krupps had allotted as the living quarters of the female Russian civilian workers. Each room was 2 m. to 2.5 m. wide and approx. 7 m. long and 2 m. high. Each room housed up to 16 people in double beds. The beds were made up of palliasses, and the palliasses were only changed when they were nothing but rags or were through and through infested with lice. It depended generally only on the mood of the camp commander when and at what time the palliasses were changed.
The roof of the camp was covered with corrugated iron which was damaged by raids. It was not allowed to repair the roofs, and when the weather was bad, the rain came through. The individual rooms were damp, every day 3 to 5 people became ill as a result of these living conditions. There were only very small stoves in this camp, and they had not been fixed properly, so that they never burnt. When the female workers themselves built another stove, it was removed immediately by the camp authorities (Lagerführung). The floor was stone and very cold. Nothing was done to cover the floor and thus make the room warmer. During the years 1942 to 1944 it was my task to convey prisoners of war from the prisoners of war camp to their place of work and back, so that I stayed during the day in the office of the camp for civilian workers and had a good opportunity to observe everything. When I entered LÖWENKAMPS office for the first time, I saw a number of rubber truncheons there, and LÖWENKALP said to me:
"If one of them does something wrong, just hit him."
This shows LÖWENKALP'S attitude towards the prisoners of war and the civilian workers. It often happened that individual prisoners of war or civilian workers were summoned to LÖWENKALP'S office, on account of petty details, whereupon I was asked to leave the office. One could then hear the people scream or moan - and when they came out, one could see that they had been beaten. The noses of some were bleeding and one could often after a few days see bruises and bruised eyes. Such cases often occurred. Female workers from the eastern territories were very often punished for petty offenses by withholding the bread from them.

I have carefully read all 3 pages of this affidavit, I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and I have countersigned them with my initials, and I declare hereby on oath that I have in this affidavit stated the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed) Alois Höfer  
(signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 19 day of May 1947 at Essen by Alois Höfer, Essen-Dorbeck, Hackelsberg known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signed) Manfred A. Issermann  
U.S. Civilian ACO number A-440810  
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes  
U.S., War Department
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.

I, E.J. Hinchliffe, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NIK-7147.

22 July 1947

E.J. Hinchliffe
M.P. No. 026034

"END"
I, ALORS HOEFER, living in Essen Borbeck Heekelsberg 15, born 28 September 1906, make the following statement voluntarily:

I worked with LOEVENKAMP in Armour Building Shop No. 4 since April 1943. LOEVENKAMP was very brutal to the foreigners. He confiscated food which belonged to the Poles and took it home. Every day he mishandled Eastern workers, Russian Poles, French, Italian, and other foreign civilian persons. He had a steel box built which was so small that one could hardly stand in it. He locked foreigners in the box, also females, up to 48 hours without giving the people food. They were not released in order to relieve nature. It was forbidden for other people either to give any help to the persons locked in, or release them. Whilst clearing an unofficial camp, he fired on fleeing Russian civilians without hitting any of them.

One day whilst distributing food, I saw how he hit a French civilian in the face with a ladle and made his face bleed. Further, he delivered Russian girls without bothering about the children afterwards. There was never any milk for them so the Russians had to nourish the children with sugar water. When LOEVENKAMP was arrested, he wrote 2 letters and sent them to me via his wife. He tried to make out that he had never hit people.

As a punishment for small things the rations of the male and female persons were withheld.

(Please 2 of original)

There are a lot of single cases which for the moment do not occur to me.

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LOEVENKAMP's Deputy Camp Commandant, who was also the Deputy Shop Steward, WILLI GERLACH (known to the foreigners as "Long Willy"), was also a brutal person. He did not lock 1 and 2 people, but 4 in the above mentioned steel boxes. When we appeared in the camp while he was on night watch, he opened the steel cupboard and 4 people came into view, whose faces were bleeding from wounds. At night he often used to fire in the camp compound without having any special reason.

One morning I was ordered to distribute work to the girls when one of them came to me and excused herself saying that she could not go to the kitchen as she had broken shoes. I told the girl that she could go with us another time. At this moment GERLACH appeared, caught hold of the girl and locked her in the steel cupboard saying "Have you Bolsheviks anything to say now?". This was Saturday morning; the girl had to stay in the cupboard until Monday evening. When I stood up for this
case I was threatened with a gun.

The whole gang fled 3 or 4 days before the Americans arrived. Then GERLACH came to me and ordered that the foreigners must be evacuated and therefore got ready to march. Suddenly GERLACH saw a Russian PW in civilian clothing who immediately made himself scarce. GERLACH yelled to GETTLER to help him search for the Russian immediately and shoot him. Anyway the Russian was not found. GERLACH also had Russian food rations brought round to his house which he had withheld from the foreigners.

He also has many other cases on his conscience which do not occur to me at the moment.

All this was carried out by LOEWENKAMP as Camp Commandant and GERLACH as Deputy Camp Commandant and the Works Management, who today, don't want to know anything about the whole matter, allowed it. (Works Manager ANHENN).

(Signed) ALOFS HOEFER

J.W.L. Rathborne,
Major President
Stamp:
Military Government
Summary Court Essen
130 Det.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERMA E. UIBRALL, AGO No. D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D-398.

ERMA E. UIBRALL
U. S. Civilian
AGO No. D-150096
I, Josef Lahm, residing at Essen, after having been warned that I shall be liable to punishment for making a false statement, herewith declare under oath, of my own free will and without coercion, the following:

In the fall of the year 1945 I testified before American officers regarding an occurrence which I had witnessed in the guard room of the foreigners' camp of what then was known as Panzerbau (armor construction) IV of Guss-Stahl Fabrik in Essen. The case was that three foreigners had been locked up in a small, narrow cupboard because they had committed some minor offense. The cupboard measured approximately 1.50-1.60 m. in height and had two shelves, each of which was from 50 to 60 cm wide and deep.

In the course of the year 1946 I was three times called into the office of Dr. Ballas at Altendorfstrasse, now called Ernst Thaelmann Strasse, where he wanted to speak to me about the statements I had made at the time. He asked me whether my statement was not exaggerated and whether I had actually seen with my own eyes that Gerlach, the assistant camp leader, had locked up three men there for one night. I answered him every time that that was the absolute truth and that I could not deviate from my statements. Although I gave him this reply already the first time, I was asked twice more to come to his office where each time he asked me this question and also received the same answer from me.

Each time when I was asked to come into the office of Dr. Ballas I was notified by the Lova (locomotive and car construction) office to go and see him. Although I went three times to see Dr. Ballas during working hours I suffered no financial loss because my wages were paid in full.

I have carefully read the two pages of this affidavit, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned them with my initials, and I herewith declare under oath that I have told the...
absolute truth in this affidavit to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed) Josef Dahn

Sworn to and signed before me this 26th day of September 1947 at Essen
by Josef Dahn, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signed)
Manfred A. Isserman
U.S. Civilian, DOC No. A-646510
Office, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

I, George Goodman, No. 34789, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-12059.

George Goodman
No. 34789
Affidavit.

I, Josef Dahn, of Borbeckstrasse 130, Essen-Borbeck, have first been cautioned that I make myself liable to punishment if I make a false statement on oath. I hereby state the following on oath voluntarily and without duress:

"During the night of 31 December 1944/1 January 1945 I was on duty as Air Raid Warden of "Stahlbau" 4. I was a witness of the following occurrence which took place in the camp for foreigners.

The Eastern workers - men and women - had had a small party. Towards one o'clock in the morning the Lagerverwalter GERMANN told the foreigners to go to bed. This order was obeyed. Towards 2 o'clock in the morning GERMANN found during his round 3 Eastern male workers in the Eastern women's camp. He fetched them out, took them with him to his office, where he beat all 3 of them with a rubber truncheon. I saw this personally. He then locked one of them in the left side of the cupboard, and the other two on the right hand side. I have been shown photographs of this cupboard. Photographs A, B and C are attached and confirmed with my signature. Especially the two men who were locked in on the right hand side of the cupboard cried and moaned a great deal. In order to make matters worse GERMANN poured a basin full of water through the ventilation holes at the top on the three foreigners who were locked in.

At the urgent request of myself and another man, GERMANN finally after an hour took one of the two men out of the right hand side of the cupboard and took him to the Air Raid Command Post. The other two were left in the cupboard the whole night, and when I went home at 6 in the morning, the 2 men were still in the cupboard.

I have carefully read both pages of this affidavit, I have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting, and I have countersigned them with my initials, and I declare hereby on oath that I have in this affidavit stated the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed): Josef Dahn
Signature of Deponent
Sworn to and signed before me this 19. day of May 1947 at Bonn by Josef BIBI, Jesse-Borbeck, Borbeckerestr. 150 known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signed) Manfred A. Issermann

U.S. Civilian LCO number 4-446910
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.

I, E.J. Hinchcliffe, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. MK-7148.

22 July 1947

E.J. Hinchcliffe
M.P.No. 026034

"END"
To Herr SIEGERS (crossed out, handwritten: MUENSTERMANN).

I request, if possible, to call to account the employee, whose duty it was to supervise his prisoners of war, and to reprimand him severely. Also, I request your opinion of the prisoner of war Ivan MICHAELenko.

I intend, after all, to report him to the camp for punishment. Please caution again all employees in charge of aliens. In these critical times it is specially important that an efficient watch is kept.

19 May 1944 von BUELON

(page 2 of original)

Works Guard, 17 May 1944 Va. Daily report number 305

To Herr von BUELON.

On the 13th of this month, at approximately 0215 hours the following incident occurred in front and in the guardroom of gate 101: Wilhelm SCHRAVEN, factory check number 680032, a foreman of the Elektrostahlwerke Borbeck, approaching gate 101 from the factory at the time stated, saw 6 Russian prisoners of war of Martinwerk 7 standing on the street near the pond in lively conversation with 5 or 6 female Eastern workers. He told them to disperse. 5 Russians obeyed immediately and sat down on the lawn at the pond, while 3 others remained standing, excitedly remonstrating with SCHRiVEN in their mother tongue. He again told them to disperse, whereupon 2 more Russians walked away. Only the Russian prisoner of war Ivan MICHAELenko, number 46948, born on 9 March 1911, of the RAUMERSTRASSE camp, employed at Martinwerk 7, stayed, and lifted his hand, as if to strike. SCHRiVEN took him to the guardroom at gate 101. When he again lifted his hand against SCHRiVEN there the latter boxed his ears several times. This had also been observed through the window which stood open by the Russian prisoner of war Michail KURJANO, number 19811, born 16 October 1910, also employed at Martinwerk 7, who stood outside. He came to the window and swore in Russian. He too was taken in to the guardroom by SCHRiVEN and had his ears boxed by SCH on several times.

According to Herr SCHRiVEN the Russian prisoners of war were unguarded.

The above account of the incident was given by SCHRiVEN to our Works Police Chief (Werksschutzmeister) ROTHISCHEROTH. His statement was confirmed by gate watchman SPOELMANN, who was on duty at gate 101, and witnessed the incident.

Pending a ruling on the subject, I refrained from referring the report to the RAUMERSTRASSE prisoner of war labor camp in view of the fact that the factories where these prisoners of war and the Eastern workers are employed, had left them unguarded, and that the authorities of the prison camp had repeatedly pointed out to us that prisoners of war could not be punished when they had been left unguarded.

(signature:) WILSHaus
Elektro-Stahl Works Borbeck
19 May 1944 (Initial) B
I request, if possible, to call to account the employee, whose duty it was to supervise his prisoners of war and to reprimand him severely.

Also, I request your opinion of the prisoner of war Ivan MICHALENKO. I intend, after all, to report him to the camp for punishment. Please caution again all employees in charge of aliens. In these critical times it is specially important that an efficient watch is kept.

Mr.

19 May 1944

(signature:) VON BUELOW

After work, i.e., at 1415 hrs. and not 0215 hrs. on 13 May 1944, the Russian prisoners of war named in the above letter, went from Martinwerk 7 to gate 101, where they had to assemble to be transported to the camp. The auxiliary guard in charge was at that time still on the way to Martinwerk 7 with a working squad from the Haustrasse camp. The auxiliary guards were again lectured on their duty.

MICHALENKO and KIIJANOV -- not 66948 WALENKO is the man, but 8561 MICHALENKO and 1901 KIIJANOV -- are known in Martinwerk 7 as diligent workers, whose conduct has always been blameless.

Martinwerk 7, 6 June 1944

(signature:) MINSTERMANN

14 June (signature:) v. BUELOW

15 May 1944

On 13 May 1944 the gate watchman SPELLEINIK reported an incident to me, in which SCHERVEN, a foreman at the Elektro Stahl Works, and Russian prisoners of war were involved. The incident occurred in front of the gate and inside the guardroom 101.

In order to establish the facts, I took a statement today from the foreman Wilheln SCHERVEN, factory check number 680032, Elektro-Stahl Works, born 18 April 1904 at Gesenkirchen, resident at Grundstrasse 9, Essen Katernberg, who stated the following:

When, at approximately 0215 hrs. on 13 May 1944, I reached gate from the factory, I saw about 8 Russian prisoners of war of Martinwerk 7 standing in the street near the pond carrying on a lively conversation with approximately 6 or 6 female Eastern workers.

Approximately 5 Russians complied with my order, repeated several times, to disperse, and sat down on the grass at the pond, while 3 other Russians remained standing and resented in Russian with me in a rebellious manner. My repeated order to disperse, addressed to them other Russians, was obeyed by 2 Russians, while the Russian MICHALENKO Ivan, born 9 March 1911, prisoner of war number 66948 (Martinwerk 7), took up a threatening attitude toward me by lifting his hand as if to strike. Thereupon I took him to guardroom 101. When we arrived there the Russian again lifted his hand against me, so that I could not help thinking, in view of the violent behavior he showed toward me on the street,
that he was going to attack me, whereupon I boxed his ears a few times. The Russian KUROV Mihail, born 15 October 1910, prisoner of war number 19811 (Martinwerk 7), observed this through the window, which stood open, came to the window, and swore in his language.

In order to avoid a commotion, I put this Russian into the guardroom as well and, my indignation raised by his behavior, boxed his ears a few times too. The Russians were unguarded.

The Russian prisoners of war are from the Hauserstrasse prisoner of war camp.

The above statement of SCHRAVEN were fully confirmed by the gate watchman SPOELMAIN, who witnessed the whole incident.

(signature:) ROTHSCHEROOTH
(signature:) SPOELMAIN
(signature:) SCHRAVEN Wilhelm

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

26 June 1946

I, L.J. LAURENCE, No. 20138, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NIK-6533.

L.J. LAURENCE
No. 20138
I discussed the case of the Russian prisoner-of-war Gagliel with Captain Borgmeier. On 9 August, I had spoken to the company (Kompanie) directly after the report of Dr. Himm. Dr. Himm had reported that the Russian had expressed himself among other things as follows toward German personnel: "Everything will soon be ruined in Germany; then all officials, foremen, plant chiefs, etc. will have their throats cut. Then we (the Russians) will live in the good houses; you Germans will then have to live in huts". The company (Kompanie) at once agreed to handle this case and to note out punishment to the Russian. In fact, the punishment was delayed for a very long time, and in the meantime Gagliel escaped. In fact, then, nothing happened. It may be added that German personnel and Russian prisoners-of-war saw Gagliel freely walking about in the camp, which fact caused discussion in the plant.

I discussed with Captain Borgmeier how such cases could be dealt with in the future; Captain Borgmeier said to me: In particularly flagrant cases, we should telephone the company (Kompanie) and request to have the man temporarily arrested; at the same time we should telephone him at once urgently in Krefeld. (Tel. 243347, extension 14). He would then immediately investigate the case. The possible punishments are as follows:

a) By the plant:
The plants can deprive the Russian of any privileges, such as cigarettes, extra food rations, any output bonuses, etcetera.
b) By the Camp Gruppenfuehrer, if he is an officer, he can inflict imprisonment for 24 hours on bread and water.

c) The Company Fuehrer can order arrest for several days, which arrest can be carried out in such a way that the man performs his job, and begins serving his sentence at the end of each day's work.

If the criminal deed is of such a nature that it cannot be atoned for by such disciplinary sentences, then it will be turned over to a military court.

for all prisoners-of-war, except the Russians who are to be brought before the State Police (Stapo). In such cases, the State Police (Stapo) always passes death sentence, for the execution of which a Kommando of other Russian prisoners-of-war may be used.

Captain Borgmeier will request of the Company Officer to notify us of the sentences of those prisoners-of-war whose cases we reported, to enable us to bring this to the attention of the plant and the other prisoners-of-war.

If Gagiel should be apprehended again and recognized as the same Captain Borgmeier will contact us without delay. We agreed that the proper punishment in this case would be to turn him over to the State Police (Stapo).

Copies: Captain Borgmeier  
Dr. Lehmann  
Dr. Gummert

Dr. Gummert

In view of the above note, I wish to request that in future such cases be handled according to the concluded agreements. However, I request that the contents of this note be treated as confidential,
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-12362
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

particularly in view of the death penalty. Please inform Dr. Homm with the same restraining condition.

(stamp): (signed): von Buelow

Original 2 pp.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

2 December 1947

I, Gerta KANNOVA, No. 20151, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-12362.

Gerta KANNOVA,
No. 20151.

- 3 -
(END)
To

Provisioning of the camp

According to consultation with Mr. KEUNCKE, the foreign laborers of the camp Voerde - East work 11 hours daily, inclusive of 1 hour of recreation. The workers in question are partly older men and women and partly pregnant women.

Taking this into consideration a 12 hours working day is not to be recommended.

20 October 1944
(date)

Copy remains in the book.

Community-Camp (Gemeinschaftslager)
Voerde - Ost

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

12 June 1947

I, Mary Flick PERRY, Civ. No. 20136, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. D - 233.

Mary Flick PERRY
Civ. No. 20136
Supply-Situation.

Herr IHN gave the following explanations concerning the supply-situation:

Due to the disturbed traffic-net of the Reichsbahn it is difficult at present to supply the camps with potatoes. At present 100,000 foreigners are being fed. If the food supply should decrease further it must be decided upon which foreigners can be let go first without causing serious disturbances at the manufacturing end.

Herr IHN asked the Special Labor Engineers to consider whether it would not be advisable to eliminate at first those foreigners who are under strict guard such as Jewish women, PW's and convicts. They amount to about 2,500 or 20% of the working foreigners.

Herr KRAUS asked the Special Labor Engineers in connection therewith to ascertain by Wednesday 13 October 1944 to when the above mentioned workers can be eliminated and what can be done to close the gaps caused thereby. The only possible replacement are German women who might be allotted to the task.

Employment of female Eastern workers for heavy physical labors.

The employment office has announced an inspection of various plants, beginning 15 October 1944, for an investigation whether female Eastern workers are actually performing heavy physical labor according to the decree of the Spoor Ministry.

Suitable employment for German women.

It is not absolutely necessary to hand in the questionnaires for the survey employment which were handed to the Special Labor Engineers with letter from 19 September by 15 October which is the specified date, if thereby thoroughness of the report should be affected. If the attached questionnaire should be insufficient further columns may be added to the printed form.
4. **Strengthening of the position in the steel-construction plants.**

The plants must by all means carry out the increased quota for strengthening the Sheet Metal Processing Workshop (20%) according to requests of Professor Houdremont; otherwise a corresponding report will have to be made.

(page 2 of original)

5. **Men drafted into the services.**

The Kreis representative of DAF has asked of Herr KRAUS to call in the plant DAF representatives in cases of employees who are being drafted into the services. This is practically feasible only if sufficient notice is given to the men being called up. In selecting these employees prime consideration is to be given to production and not to the personal affairs of the employee about to be drafted. The plant DAF representative should be consulted, after the men about to be drafted have been listed.

6. **Training of German women.**

Herr DELVIE made the following remarks concerning this point:

In the workshops for apprentices and retraining in Borbeck there are still vacancies for women namely 50 in each shop. Reports to be sent to Herr KUH, apprentice-workshop; the training lasts about 3 months. The reports are to be made according to Krupp circular No. 25 dated 23 July 1914 and should cover the retraining which has taken place on behalf of the Workers relations' Office (DAF), they must reach that office by the 25th of each month. The monthly report, therefore, must cover the period from 26th of the month until 25th of the following month. The following number of women were retrained:

- in July: 186
- in August: 372
- in September: 1253.

7. **Working hours.**

According to Krupp circular K.V.No. D 157, dated 4 October 1914, the weekly working hours are 56 hours for women, and 60 hours for men. According to a report from Herr STRAITH this is the maximum and minimum work period. In exceptional cases male employees may be permitted to work 60 hours.

8. **Principles for keeping the card-index for service eligibility in the plants.**

Herr WITTMANN after having pointed out the basic importance of the card-index for service eligibility, as far as the armament industry and questions of labor allocate are concerned, drew attention to various important items which are summarized in an enclosure. It was decided on the basis of a discussion of economic armament matters that
that Herr ZEMELAUF should give a further talk concerning these questions in the next meeting of the Special Labor Engineers. Herr W. will speak in the next meeting on the new code numbers for professional specification.

Enclosure. (signed) SPECHT

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, O.E. LOWENGART, U.S. Civilian, AGO # B-217150, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. MK-9005.

O.E. LOWENGART
U.S. Civilian
AGO # B-217150
1. Mobilization for Work of German Women.

The present situation concerning mobilization for work compels to make all German male employees work 12 hours a day, in all cases where this is technically possible and a production increase is obtainable. In view of the lengthened weekly hours it is desirable to free the German employees from Sunday work as far as possible, and to replace them with increased number of foreign workers instead.

Only very few women are employed on night shifts according to figures. It is supposed this is caused by the fact that the employment of German women on night shifts is connected with such difficulties that it is preferable to employ only men where factories run in 2 or 3 shifts, because that causes no difficulties, as far as night-work is concerned. It should therefore be possible to replace a part of these men working in factories with 2 or 3 shifts by women provided sufficient foreign female workers available who can work the nightshifts permanently while the women then could work the dayshifts exclusively. (French: i.e. the German women). This method would be an advantage since German women also could be fitted without friction into the changing shifts and could work the shorter hours approved by the employment office. The following arrangement of shifts would be considered ideal:

1. German women from 6 - 12 hours
2. German women from 12 - 6 hours
3. Foreign women from 10 - 16 hours

This time arrangement will not be objected to by the industrial supervisory agency, since no time-limit as to the number of working hours for foreign including women exists. Through this arrangement German workers who are still working in 2 or 3 shift-enterprises would become free for other employment requiring little or moderate physical exertion.
The present figure for female Eastern workers amounts to approx. 1450. It is a fact that far more than half of these still work the shifts. The Main Camp Administration (Oberlagerführung) has employed, according to the figures from the statistical office, dated 7 January 686 Eastern workers.

Through these measures the regulations concerning working hours women are being observed correspondingly, ways must be found by which regulations concerning working hours for young workers will be adhered to. In this case also, the possibility exists to employ male or female foreign workers in night-shifts in factories having 3 shifts. These foreign workers must work the night shifts permanently, so that the young workers no only be used during the day.

2.) Working clothes and special garments.

We have received a steady stream of complaints concerning minded work clothes and lost working hours caused thereby. From cases which were checked by us the following conclusions can be drawn, although are a few exceptions:

a) The work clothes handed to the foreigners, according to data ava in our files, were present in the camp; the foreigner only uses a pr in order to avoid work. (page 2 of original)

b) The work clothes issued to the foreigners was given to others for payment, barter, or food stamps.

c) The work clothes were in completely unusable condition, although worn only for a very short time.

It must be understood that, due to the known difficulties in textiles and shoes, in such cases we cannot supply new garments just a matter of course. The engineers in charge of labor allocation therefore, make it their duty to see to it that work clothes are treated with care and safely stored. Special care should be taken that unreal for demands for high quality work clothes will be rejected as a matter of necessity. For many jobs which are not especially dirty blue don't
worn, for jobs for which the wearing of wooden shoes can at all be justified, the latter must be worn. All complaints of Germans and foreigners are rejected unless they can show the so-called requisition containing a statement of objection by the Health Protection Office together with the reasons therefore. In case of foreign workers' data must be filled in and signed by the camp-leader on the back of such requisitions.

In case of work after sudden emergencies a limited number of working garments are also available. The requisitioning must be made from us personally by a well-informed specialist in order to expedite the matter as rapidly as possible. The necessary forms, including the requisitions for the storehouse Vehrendstrasse to be signed by the plant-leader, must be brought along.

3. Examinations by the plant-physician.

Any cases have become prevalent of late where employees who have been drafted to other work or who want to change their assignment used the pretext of ill-health in the hope to escape their duties or to be able to carry out their personal desires, which ever the case may be. The plant-leaders give in to these wishes in too many cases. In many cases investigations were initiated and it was found by the physician that no symptoms of sickness whatsoever existed. It must be assumed that through sufficient questioning of fellow-workers and a conference with the worker in charge of employees relations (Obranur) it can be immediately ascertained that ill health is only used as a pretext that actually does not exist. The worker in question is likely to admit the real reason in such cases and confess that the pretended complaints of ill health were only a pretext.

Health Protection Office, 10 January 1944.

S/k

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, G. L. H. (signed), U.S. Citizen, A60-0 2-117430, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. U-10513.

- S. -

End
I, the undersigned Ferdinand MAZZEI, born on 16 November 1896,
residing in Essen-Lintorf, Seeparkstr. 15, hereby the following statement upon
my oath and without reference:

The foreman HÜCK employed in the ninth mechanical workshop up till
1st April 1945.

The Krupp management employed the foreman HÜCK at the end of 1941 to
take charge of Eastern workers. The tasks of HÜCK included the beating of
Eastern workers during their work without any cause, to kick them, and to mis-
trust them, whenever an opportunity offered itself to him. Furthermore, he
did not hesitate to brutally beat up a young boy if he was at all in the way of
working and to mistreat him. If he beat up the boy without paying attention how he hit him and
as a result of the beating the boy collapsed, not on one occasion did any
responsible member of the Krupp management take steps to prevent such mistreat-
ments.

The food of the Easterners consisted of a watery soup and a little
cabbage or turnips. I found out myself that not even potatoes, of which there
was no shortage at the time, were contained in the soup. And it not been for the
fact that German fellow workers had given bread and butter secretly to the
Eastern workers, the poor creatures would have remained without food the whole
day long. If one of us had been caught feeding Russians, he had to expect the
most severe punishment. The terrible conditions, which existed among the
Eastern workers, were, in my opinion, known to the Krupp Directors. Neverthe-
less, do not know of any case in which steps were undertaken to end these cruel
conditions.

 настоящее)

THA B:

I, L. MAR, President

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 7647

I, O. S. L., hereby certify that I am
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the
above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 7647.
I, Lorenz SCHEIDER, residing in Essen, having been informed that any false statements are subject to punishment, state herewith under oath voluntarily and without compulsion the following:

In the year 1943 I was appointed Lagerfuehrer for the Eastern Laborers Camp by the Fried. KRUPP AG. in Essen. One day in 1943 a transport of youthful Eastern laborers arrived in my camp. 85 boys between the ages of 13 - 16 were concerned. One of them, whose name was Viktor JANUSOV spoke German fluently and I used him as interpreter in order to find out how these children had gotten to Germany. I discovered that a large number of them had simply been picked up on the streets to fill out transports which were being sent to Germany. Others again were homeless due to the war and were apparently separated from their parents, and in this way they fell into the hands of the German Labor Recruitment Office.

After I had had these children in my camp for several weeks, they were distributed to other camps or allocated to other firms, therefore I can give no information as to their later fate.

I have carefully read this one page of my affidavit, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and signed them with my initials.

(Signature) Lorenz Scheider.

Sworn to and signed before me this 27th day of September 1947 at Essen by Lorenz SCHEIDER, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Kanfrid K. Isserman

Kanfrid L. Isserman

U.S. Civilian, ID-Number 4-40010

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

U.S. War Department.
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Jack Larkheim, 190 D 330 019, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 11734.

Juremburg 8 November 1947.

Jack Larkheim
190 D 330 019
Main Administration No. 4963 Cast Steel Factory, 18 April 1942
Pay Office

To the plants

Subject: Payment of juvenile foreign workers.

With reference to the circular concerning the regulating of salaries for the employment of foreign workers which was issued by the office for labor matters on 26 June 1941, we point out that contrary to the tariff regulation covering German workers, the foreign workers receive full pay only after they have completed their 23rd year.

According to an order issued by the Reich Labor Trustee, juvenile foreign workers receive the following percentages of the salaries fixed for foreign workers over 23 years of age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-23 years</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This order becomes effective immediately.

As far as wages in individual cases have hitherto been paid according to the tariff regulation applicable to German workers, this practice is to continue.

Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft

(signature:) HOLLEDECKER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

November 26, 1947

I, A. Dovoy, No. 20115, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No MK-11916.

A. Dovoy
No. 20115

"END"
Secret

Memorandum

by Mr. Reiff

about the meeting in Berlin on 14 August 1942

Present were:

from Wa J Rti Wm Q/1a - Lt. Colonel Kroebst
from F.K. - Reiff

Rei: Labor Allocation.

At the conference about the preliminary work on anti-tank barrels, we also spoke about the lack of workers.

I asked K. whether he could do something for us, and pointed out that in my opinion, our situation is unfavorable than in other works, because we have less possibilities to help ourselves by internal equalization, other works for instance have aerial and mass production, out of which they can still draw people, and in which they can employ inferior Russian workers. On the other hand we have to accomplish special and quality tasks exclusively.

Apart from that I am under the impression that the better Russian workers would be at this time chosen for the works in Central and Eastern Germany. We really get the bad reminders only. Just now 600 Russians, consisting of 450 women and 150 juveniles, 14 years of age, arrived.

In my opinion it is unavoidably necessary, that these works which could employ comparatively useful Russians in mass production, should give them up slowly and exchange them for more inferior ones, so that better workers can be released for tasks requiring them.

I would be grateful, if the official weapon office would start taking action on their own which would appear much more objective and much more neutral than if we undertook such a course. K. understood my ideas at once, and stated that he had considered it on similar lines.

This question appeared to him as especially important as further called up of German workers could be counted on and as substitute Russian workers were to be employed exclusively. It is even intended to have foremen and part of the guard personnel from qualified Russian workers.

K. asked, that I send him a letter with the above mentioned ideas, which he can use as a proposal at the Ministry of Munitions and other authorities.

T.25.8 (signed) REIFF.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ERSA E. ÜBERFALL, AGO No D-150096, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No D-348

ERSA E. ÜBERFALL
U.S. Civilian
AGO No. D-150096
To the Plants

Subject: Additional Allowances for Overtime Work and Night Work.

The restricting interpretations of the directives for the granting of additional allowances for overtime and night work which were already announced with our circular letter H. (Main Administration) No. 227/1 of 5 January, 1942, are being more closely defined by a decree - not yet published - of the Reich Labor Minister and the Reich Food Minister while the requirements relating to working time which so far had to be complied with are being considerably modified.

I. Eligibility for additional allowances.

Henceforth only such staff members will receive the additional allowance for overtime and night work who comply with one of the following requirements at the same time:


In addition to compliance with one of the new requirements as regards time it is mandatory that manual labor of the average type be performed permanently, that manual labor be performed permanently under more critical conditions of work, as increase in the burden of work may be considered its performance in extreme heat, extreme cold, under conditions which create appreciable amounts of dust, or during night time. Work is termed to be of the "permanent" kind only if it lasts for a probable period of at least 4 weeks. In order to facilitate the definition as to when work which is performed permanently (regularly) is to be considered average work, light work, or not manual labor at all, the enclosure brings a compilation of various professions cited as an example and which should be considered as a guidance.

2. Requirements to be met as regards time.
If manual labor along the lines of the above-mentioned comments is being performed, one will consider:

a) Overtime workers: such men who work regularly 55 hours, and women and juveniles below 18 years of age who work a minimum of 52 1/2 hours per week, (In both instances the time for rest periods is not included).

b) Workers with long journeys to work: Personnel members who in order to cover the distance to and from their place of work and, even though they avail themselves of the most efficient means of public transportation available, require a minimum of one hour each time, and in whose case the time of work and the way, taken together, call for

11 hours, per person per work day;
12 hours, per person, per each work day, with a curtailed work period on Saturday, or
13 hours, per person, per each work day, where there is no Saturday work.
When determining the total working time, the rest periods granted on the premises in the course of the work shift can be included up to a total of one hour at the most. A weekly minimum total of 43 work hours is taken for granted.

c) Night workers: Members of personnel who on a basis of a normal work shift, or at least 48 hours, work at least 4 hours of that time in the period between 20:00 and 06:00 o'clock and who perform at least a light type of manual labor.

Night work entitles to cards for additional food rations only for such weeks where night work was actually performed. Furthermore, they can be granted only when night work is likely to be performed every week, every other week, or every third week. Night work which is being performed every fourth week or at still greater intervals cannot be given consideration. If night work is performed alternately with overtime work eligible for additional food rations classification will be made according to a), as overtime worker.

II. Application Procedure,

All requests made for the granting of additional food because of wartime and night work hereunder approved by the Trade Inspection Board (Gewerkeaufsichtsamt) are superseded by the introduction of the new directives of 15 April 1942.

For all cases under consideration in the light of the new regulations new applications must be filed in quadruplicate at the earliest possible moment, at the latest, however, by Tuesday, 7 April 1942, on new forms which can be obtained from the B.f.A. (Bureau handling labor matters). When applying the new directives, and in making application, the following should be taken into consideration:
1) Members of personnel who are receiving additional food allowances as workers doing heavy work and the heaviest kind of work, are not eligible for overtime and nightwork allowances.

2) For men who are receiving full board provided by a camp application for permission to draw rations for overtime and night time work must not be made.

3) For prisoners of war - with the exception of Russian prisoners of war and of civilian Russians in closed camps (refer to 4) a special application is to be made in such case. On the face, as well as on the reverse side of the application, the nationality should be stated and "prisoner of war" clearly added.

4) Soviet prisoners of war and Russian civilians in closed camps are generally not eligible for additional food rations for overtime or night time work.

5) The figures called for in columns a), b), and c), on the reverse side of the new application form, must be broken down according to separate professional groups (type of work to be plainly stated) and according to plant departments (i.e. turner's shop, welding shop, test stand for motors, etc.); at the same time information is to be included on the weekly work time, exclusive of rest periods, (exclusive of Sunday work - for exceptions refer to 1 2a). The individual member of personnel eligible for additional food rations must appear but once in the total figure of additional allowances asked for, which must be broken down in columns a), b) or c) in accordance with the given fulfillment of time requirements. The total of each column must tally with the corresponding statements made on the face of the application form.

6) The new directives when properly applied provide that the columns for overtime workers (a), and for workers who have long journeys to their place of work (b), must show figures only for such personnel as are entitled to additional food every week, irrespective of whether the additional food is to cover work done exclusively
TRANSLATION -- DOCUMENT No. NK-9603

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

during the day shift, or also alternately during night shift. The column for night shift workers (c) on the other hand must show only the number of personnel entitled to additional food for overtime and night work for the week during which the night work is being performed.

(page 4 of original)

7) For all eligible employees (compare examples given in the enclosure) the column which describes the position must also indicate the specific activity ('worker' alone is not sufficient), in addition to the name of the person scheduled to receive the extra food ration.

8) The figure covering additional allowances becoming void in the course of the week must become apparent in the weekly settlement with the (Bureau handling labor matters). A separate cancellation report is not required. Change of job, changes in the working time, or new employments necessitate new applications whenever additional allowances are asked for by reason of overtime and night work. After it has been approved by the Trade Inspection Board one copy of the application, submitted in quadruplicate, will be returned by the B.f.A. to the plant, together with the corresponding number of cards for additional food allowances. This application form which bears the approval of the Trade Inspection Board is to be kept on file by the plant so that it may be produced in case of revision.

III. Requests made for cards for additional Food Allowances and Settlement with B.f.A._

On a form which may be obtained from B.f.A. each firm files its request on Thursday of each week, for the number of additional food ration cards which it will probably require during the coming food ration week. In that connection it should be borne in mind that the maximum number of additional food ration cards asked for must not exceed the number approved by the Trade
Inspection Board for that firm, on the basis of the last application. On each Monday, at the end of a food ration week, each firm must settle accounts with B.I.A. for the cards received and distributed during the preceding week. A special form is available for this, to be obtained from B.I.A. (see attached sample card). When rendering the account the food ration cards which have not been used must always be attached. It is not necessary to list the names of employees entitled to overtime and night work allowances, for one reason or another did not obtain the cards.

IV. Issue of additional food ration cards to personnel and proof of eligibility.

The firm should distribute the additional food ration cards as promptly as possible to the personnel entitled to the allowance in such a manner that the bulk distribution is made in one day. In the case of larger firms where the distribution

of the additional food ration cards to the eligible personnel is not being handled by the official in charge, the settling of accounts in writing with the official in charge must in each case be done immediately after the distribution has taken place. At the same time the cards not distributed should be returned to him immediately giving the names of the absent employees entitled to receive them. The cards for additional food rations which were not distributed must be safely kept under lock and key by the official in charge of the plant; if necessary, application for them is to be made to him. Distribution of the cards for additional food rations to the personnel must be made only on the basis of lists of names which are prepared for this purpose by the firm and which give particulars regarding eligibility and reasons for the distribution. In a special column an entry regarding distribution (to be determined by the firm) has to be made in such a way as to exclude falsification.

The data on which the distribution cards for additional food is based - including the individual
settlements must be kept in order so that they prove satisfactory if an unexpected examination is made by the competent authorities, or by the firm.

As can be seen from the new regulations a standard, considerably more severe than formerly, is to be applied for determining the eligibility for overtime and night work allowances. It should be pointed out that the basic decision on eligibility to draw additional earnings is reserved to the firm alone and that in each instance the responsibility for the grant of food additions for overtime and night work rests with the person making the application. It is the duty of plant managers to take steps ensuring the orderly execution of the rules laid down with this circular which come within the purview of "the Decree for safeguarding the vital needs of the German people" (Verordnung zur Sicherstellung des Lebenswichtigen Bedarfes des deutschen Volkes).

2 Enclosures: Aktionsgesellschaft

The Board of Directors

(signatures) Grorres Looser

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-9602

17 September 1947

I, Gerta KANNOVA, No. 20181, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-9602.

Gerta KANNOVA,
No. 20181.
Exhibit No. Document No. Description

MK-11200  

Excerpt from Flick Trial Transcript of 10 September 1947, covering examination of Erich Weisser, one-time plant manager of the Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke in Groeditz, by Defense Counsel Dr. Aranzbuehler, from which it appears that the Board of Directors of that plant was offered female concentration camp inmates, but refused to accept them.

MK-7694  

Affidavit of defendant Iahn, dated 18 March 1947, stating in part:  
"Prior to the employment of women from the concentration camp, Krupp could have refused to accept these women with the result that our application for additional manpower would have become void. Other consequences, such as prosecution on the grounds of sabotage would - to my knowledge - not have resulted from this refusal."

MK-12377  

Affidavit of Hans Karkmann, who was second in command of the SS personnel guarding the Hungarian Jews in Eisen, dated 25 November 1947, from which it appears that after having been brought from Bochum to Weimar, they were brought by him from Weimar to Borgen-Bolsen and were taken into the concentration camp there in spite of a typhus epidemic then existing therein.

MK-6812  

Affidavit of defendant Kupko, dated 21 September 1945, containing this passage:  
"In the beginning of 1944, at a discussion of the board of directors, I informed the gentlemen about conditions in the camps. As such discussions used to take place frequently I assume that the board of directors was informed of the situation."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIK-1167</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit of defendant Buelow, dated 17 July 1947, from which it appears that he attended a conference in Essen in June 1944 with Pistor, Commander of the concentration camp Buchenwald, concerning the prospective allocation of concentration camp inmates at Krupp's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-5919</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit of defendant Ihn, dated 16 March 1947, stating that it was his suggestion to remove the 520 Hungarian Jews when Essen was threatened by Allied troops, although their actual removal was carried out at a time when he was hospitalized and Dr. Lehmann acted as his deputy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-7679</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit of defendant Lehmann, dated 20 June 1947, in substance, stating that after he had, on behalf of the firm Krupp, been informed from SS side that male concentration camp prisoners were not available, Ihn nevertheless instructed Turek to carry out the transfer of female concentration camp prisoners from Gelsenberg to Essen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-9514</td>
<td></td>
<td>Affidavit of defendant Ihn, dated 23 June 1947, in substance, stating that his superior, the defendant, Mr. Janssen, himself, instructed him with regard to the 520 female concentration camp inmates that they should be returned to the concentration camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIK-7699</td>
<td></td>
<td>A group of documents relating to correspondence between Krupp and Buchenwald concentration camp concerning the employment of the female concentration camp prisoners at Essen; one of them being a list of prisoners employed during the month of September 1944 and from which it appears that a considerable number of them had to work the full day on Sundays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR WAR CRIMES

10: October 1947 - M-WS-1-1-Arminger (Int. Scheffer) (ATD)
Court 4, Case 5

Excerpt

from

Official Transcript of the American Military
Tribunal IV in the matter of the United States of America against Friedrich F.L.N., et al,
defendants, sitting at Nurnberg, Germany,
on 10 September 1947 - 9030 - 1550 hours,
Justice Sears, Presiding.
(Pages 7081 AM, 7081 PM).

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. KRANZBUEHLER:

Q: Herr Weissner, will you please give the Tribunal your full name?
A: Erich Weissner, with two S's.

Q: When and where were you born?

Q: In 1939 in June I joined Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke in Groeditz as plant manager.

Q: Was the Central Ordnance Office satisfied with this information?
A: No, they were not satisfied with that report. Instead they tried to supply labor from somewhere; and in the end we were offered female concentration camp inmates. After we had refused them, that is, our board of directors had refused them, then we were further pressed; and it was demanded of us that we employ concentration camp inmates.

Q: You said just now that you refused female concentration camp inmates so there must have been a possibility of refusal. Why didn't you make use of this possibility when it came to female concentration
camp inmates?

A: The work which had to be done in the machine shop was too hard; the work was too heavy to be carried out by women. No woman could be expected to do that. For that reason from the very beginning we refused to employ concentration camp inmates.

Q: That is, female concentration camp inmates?

A: Yes.
AFFIDAVIT

I, Max IHN, after having been cautioned that I will be liable to punishment if I make a false statement, hereby state voluntarily and without coercion:

Prior to the employment of women from the concentration camp Krupp could have refused to accept these women with the result that our application for additional manpower would have become void. Other consequences, such as prosecution on the grounds of sabotage would - to my knowledge - not have resulted from this refusal. However, the already existing shortage of manpower would have become more severe, since we would not have been able to obtain other laborers under any circumstances. I have read the one page of this affidavit carefully, and signed it with my own hand. I made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialled them and I hereby declare on oath that in this affidavit I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature): Max IHN
(Signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 18th day of March 1947 at Munich by Max IHN, Munich.

(Name and Address of deponent)

known to me to be the person making the above statement.

(Signature): Andreas HAUSER
U.S. Civilian D-432829
(AGO No.)
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11 August 1947

I, the undersigned, certify that the translation of Document No. NIK-7694, is an English rendering of the German original made to the best of my ability.

Ruth OBERLANDER,
No. 16594.

(END)
I, Hans Kerkman, at present at Civilian Internment Camp No. 4, Recklinghausen, after having been informed that I render my liable to punishment if I make a false statement or oath, state the following on oath voluntarily and without having been subjected to coercion or duress:

I can state the following regarding the removal of the above 580 Hungarian Jewesses who were employed at the firm of KUPP in Essen:

According to rank I was the second SS-man in rank of the camp personnel for the guarding of the camp Humboldtstrasse and I have personally taken part in the removal of the Jewesses from there. On about 30 March 1945 the inmates were marched off from Essen to the station in Bochum, about 16 kilometres away. There they were put in freight cars and were together with other concentration camp inmates sent by train to Weimar. Camp Humboldtstrasse was a branch of Buchenwald and we assumed that we would hand over the Jewesses again there. The firm of KUPP gave us food rations for the women, for one or two days' travelling, namely bread and margarine. Owing to war time conditions, however, the journey to Weimar took us three full days. When we arrived in Weimar, Obersturmführer AuBÖ, the leader of our group, was told that the women were not to go to Buchenwald, but to Concentration Camp Bergen-Belsen (near Celle). The women were kept in Weimar in the same freight cars and they continued the journey to Bergen-Belsen, which took another three days.

We did not receive any food for the women, so that they had to live six days on the one or two days' rations from KUPP. When the train stopped on the way, we tried to get some water for them or a few bits, this was of course quite insufficient.

On arrival at Bergen-Belsen we reported to the administration building there. There we were told we would not be allowed to enter the camp as there was typhus in the camp. Therefore, the Jewesses were unloaded and taken into the camp, that was infected with typhus. I and my comrades received the order to report to SS-unit in Hamburg.

I have carefully read the 2 pages of this affidavit, I have made the necessary corrections in my own hand and I have initialed them, and I declare hereby on oath that I have in this statement said the pure truth.

(Signature) Hans Kerkman

Sworn to and signed before me this 25th day of November 1947 at Recklinghausen, Civilian Internment Camp No. 4, by Hans KERKMAN, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature) Uniform A. Isserman

U.S. Civilian A30 No. 106130
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
20 Jan 1949

I, Emilie J. RICHELIEU, ETO 30 102, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. EXK - 12 877.

Emilie J. RICHELIEU
ETO 30 102
The following statement is made by me voluntarily and without any duress:

I would like to repeat that I do not know of any complaints by foreign laborers about insufficient food or ill-treatment in the camps. The documents presented to me here, in which foreign laborers complain about food and ill-treatment, are most likely correct, even if I am not able to remember all that happened during that time.

Foreign workers used to work only 10 hours per day. I recognize the documents shown to me according to which Eastern workers had, in principle, to work 12 hours per day. In my field of activity in connection with the camp management I had to take care of food, lodging, organization of the camps and security measures such as for instance the supply of the necessary personal, supervision and care of foreigners, and similar duties. I was in charge of the supervision of all the Krupp camps except prisoner-of-war camps and concentration camps and special camps. Moreover, I used to report to Mr. IHM or von BUETLOW on financial matters. This concerned one of our deputy camp leaders, Mr. LEEMERS, who later worked at Krupp's for the Gestapo. From the middle of 1944, he received an additional efficiency bonus of RM 50 - per month. I personally applied to Mr. BUETLOW for this bonus and then passed it on to Mr. LEEMERS. He worked only for the Gestapo; he made statements on and inquired into various offences and political matters. I personally had nothing to do with these matters. KRUPP paid a special bonus to Gestapo agents; this was usually paid out by Mr. WILHAMS.

LEEMERS informed me that he only acted as intermediary, and that it was von BUETLOW only who, in his capacity as a security officer, dealt with the Gestapo. It was for the first time today that I heard that von BUETLOW belonged to the board of directors. I seldom went to the Gestapo alone, in most cases von BUETLOW was with me. At the Gestapo I used to confer with Criminal Commissioner RÖHNLEDER and the Gestapo Chief, Criminal Rat HOHLES. We then discussed security matters and questions pertaining to mail control. Cases pertaining to death or escape were dealt with in writing. Relevant reports always went to Mr. IHM and BUETLOW. I used to report personally to the Gestapo on political matters, such as security matters, morale, complaints of the foreign workers, (crossed out:) prisoners-of-war and also on political affairs of (crossed out:) prisoners-of-war camps. Mr. IHM was informed about all conditions in the camps. So also was v. BUETLOW, who through the Works Police (Verwachutz) was in charge of the camps for Eastern workers until I took up my duties. I continued to inform both of them about everything.

In the beginning of 1944, at a discussion of the board of directors, I informed the gentlemen about conditions in the camps. As such discussions used to take place frequently I assume that the board of directors was informed of the situation.
The following two paragraphs, i.e., * to *, are crossed out in the original.

* With reference to the directors with whom I personally discussed occurrences I am only able to name Messrs. JANSEN, HOUDEBOU, and Erich MUELLER. In 1936 I was invited to the Villa "Am Hügel" together with War Minister v. BLOMBERG, his staff, Professor MUELLER, Erich MUELLER and the board of directors of Gustav and Alfred KRUPP. On that occasion I gave a lecture on railroad and artillery guns, especially referring to the "Dicke Bertha" which was then displayed.

Some months later I once more visited the villa together with the Artillery Inspector of the OKH, when Gustav and Alfred KRUPP made inquiries with regard to the different types of guns. *

The steel rod shown to me is unknown to me, the ones which were distributed among us had no rubber or handle, but were made of plain steel bound with wire.

signed (signature:) Erna KUPKE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 July 1947

I, HANNAH SCHLESINGER, No. 20081, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. MK-6812.

HANNAH SCHLESINGER
No. 20081

- 2 -
"END"
Affidavit

I, Friedrich von BUSLOU, now at Nuernberg, having been duly warned that false statements on my part will render me liable to punishment herewith state the following an oath, voluntarily and without coercion:

In June 1944, SS-Standerden Fuehrer PISTER, the camp commander of Buchenwald, came to Essen to discuss questions relating to the allocation of concentration camp inmates (Häftlinge) to Friedrich KRUPP. Since the original intention was that these concentration camp prisoners (Häftlinge) would have to be guarded by the Plant Service (which was subordinate to us), I was called into the discussion. However, since PISTER declared that the guard duties could only be performed by SS guard personnel, my presence at the discussion was no longer necessary.

Only later did I learn that female workers were recruited by KRUPP for the SS, and that they returned to Essen after a short training period as female SS guards for the prisoners (Häftlinge) who had been allocated to us.

I have carefully read the one page of this affidavit and signed it personally, made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned them with my initials and declare herewith on oath, that I have, in this statement, told the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(page 2 of original)

Sworn to and signed before me this 17 day of July 1947 at Nuernberg by Friedrich von BUSLOU, known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(Signature): [Signature]

U.S. Civilian, No. 446 610
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. Department of Justice

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

29 January 1948

I, George Goodman, No. 24 769, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. HIK - 11 167.

George Goodman,
No. 24 769.
Affidavit.

I, Max IHN, Nurnberg, having been duly warned that false statements on my part render me liable to punishment, herewith make the following statement on oath, voluntarily and under no duress:

It was my suggestion to evacuate the 520 Hungarian women, when Essen was threatened by Allied troops. The actual evacuation, however, was carried out at a time when I was hospitalized with inflammation of the lungs, approximately from 22 February to 22 March. Dr. LIND was my deputy during my absence.

I have carefully read one page of this affidavit and countersigned it with my own hand, I have made the necessary corrections in my own hand and countersigned them with my initials, and I herewith state upon oath that I have spoken the pure truth in this statement to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Max KHN

(Signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 18th day of March 1947 at Nurnberg by Max KHN, Nurnberg

(name and address of deponent)

Certified to me to be the person making the above affidavit

Signature: Andreas WEIXER
U.S. Civilian D-432 829 (ID number)

Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department.

Certificate of Translation

2 May 1947

I, Hermann KESSEL, Civ.No. 1646 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. D-3919.

Hermann KESSEL
Civ.No. 1646
I, Heinrich LEHMANN, Nuernberg, after having been duly warned that false statements on my part will render me liable to punishment, herewith state the following under oath, voluntarily and without coercion:

After the firm of Krupp had been informed by the competent Berlin offices that in future only concentration camp prisoners would be available for labor, I travelled to Berlin and on behalf of my firm, where I informed the competent SS-Officer, that the firm of Krupp wishes to have male workers assigned to them. Thereupon, I was informed that the firm probably would also have to employ women, because there was a very great demand for male workers in Germany. We also talked about the already submitted requirements for specialists for the firm Krupp.

In Gottingen I was informed that concentration camp Buchenwald was the camp to which Essen and Krupp would have to apply, and that we should get in direct touch with this camp.

During a stay in Thuringia in the same year, I received a note from Mr. Ihm, saying that I should contact the camp commandant PISTER in Buchenwald personally, in order to point out urgently once again, that the firm do not wish to have women labor assigned to them. PISTER told me, that the firm Krupp would probably have to reckon with the employment of a number of women.

I was in Essen when the firm of Krupp was informed that 520 Jewesses from Horst had to be transferred to Essen to start work. On my return I heard, that Herr Ihm had instructed my colleague, Herr TROCKEL, to go to Horst and organize the transfer of the women.
I have carefully read this page of the above affidavit, have made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and countersigned them with my initials and hereby declare under oath, that this statement contains the pure truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature:  
H. LEHMANN  
Signature of deponent

Sworn to and before me this 20 day of June 1947 at Nuremberg by Heinrich LEHMANN known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

Signature:  
Manfred L. ISSERMANN  
U.S. Civilian 4-446310  
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes. U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NIK 7679

I, the undersigned, certify that the translation of document NIK 7679, is an English rendering of the German original made to the best of my ability.

Armin KLINGLER  
No. 19585
AFFIDAVIT

I, Max IHN, born 25 January 1890, make the following statement without coercion, today - 3 October 1945:

I already pointed out that I did not make any written reports, only oral ones to Herr Jansson.

To the fact that Herr Jansson denies having been informed by me about it I wish to declare the following: Since Dr. Janssen stated that he cannot remember having received any reports from me I must revoke my statement and say that I did not report to him after all. I do not wish to protect him because he has at one time been my superior or because I am soft-hearted. I cannot remember it because just in those years things were rather in an upheaval with us, due to the constant air raids.

I gave frequent verbal reports to Herr Jansson. We mainly spoke about the raids but we also discussed general questions in connection with my sphere of activity.

I am very much surprised about this new turn, according to which Dr. Janssen maintained that I did not report to him about it.

I now maintain my statement after all.

He himself said with regard to the 520 concentration camp inmates that the 520 concentration camp inmates should be returned by us to the concentration camp.

(page 2 of original)

Dr. Janssen was furthermore informed about the fact that ill-treatments had occurred.
I have read each one of the two pages of this affidavit carefully, made the necessary corrections in my own handwriting and initialled them and hereby declare on oath that in this affidavit I have stated the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signature) Max Ihn
(signature of deponent)

Sworn to and signed before me this 23 day of June 1947 at Nuremberg by Max Ihn known to me to be the person making the above affidavit.

(signature) Manfred A. Issermann
U.S. Civilian A-446910
(AGO-number)
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
U.S. War Department

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-9514

12 September 1947

I, Ruth OBERLANDER, No. 16594, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NIK-9514.

Ruth OBERLANDER,
No. 16594.
Main Accounting Office  

Debit 286  

Credit  (illegible)  

The finance department of the Fried. Krupp, Essen  

is instructed to pay possibly on immediately arriving at payee's  

possibly on: Sa. 325371 dispatched from Essen  

less - 2% discount of RM 493.4,-  

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Bank account</th>
<th>Remittance is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM 493.4</td>
<td>Concentration Camp</td>
<td>Testst check account</td>
<td>Invoice of 6 October 1944 for Bu. 95 (debit note)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Stamps) Paid 8 November 1944  

in words: RM Forty-nine-thousand-three-hundred-and-four

Above amount is to be debitted to the account of Payee  

(Stamps)  

filed  

Main Administration for the Workers' Camp  

23 October 1944  

(Signature): SCHULTE, KUIKE

Submitted to finance department on 1 November 44  

Ebb Parl.  

a) not subject to turn over tax  

b) to be deducted from payment subject to turn over tax

*) The form to be used for one payee only  

**) To facilitate non cash payment, information to be given according to letterheads and invoices.
(page 2 of original)

According to invoice of 6 October 44/Bn 95
(debit Note)

Sa. 325371

49.304.-- 49.304.--
Concentration camp Weimar Buchenwald
Weimar Buchenwald
Eft 24904
Eft

filed

G? ‡ an " a"
Sk 286 E 1 7 November 1944 hr

Kmp?

(page 3 of original)

Due to the fact that the work record sheets for September were not received in time, the number of laborers employed on the outstanding days were given only approximately. Any discrepancies will be corrected in the October debit note.

(page 4 of original)

No. 916 12/10 23/10

Waffen-SS
Concentration camp Buchenwald
Administration
Office

DEBIT NOTE No. Bu. 95
for employment of prisoners
with F. Krupp, Essen
for the time from 1 to 30 September 1944

According to the list overleaf the following amount is due:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skilled laborers (full days)</td>
<td>RM 49.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled laborers (half days)</td>
<td>RM 49.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unskilled laborers (full days)</td>
<td>RM 49.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unskilled laborers (half days)</td>
<td>RM 49.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>RM 249.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Stamp) illegible

Main Administration for the Workers' Camp

Audit

Rebe 23/10

- 2 -
The amount of RM 49,304.-- is to be remitted to the account No. 76/1911 of the Buchenwald concentration camp with the Reichsbankstelle Erfurt to the postal check account Erfurt No. 24204, not later than 15 October 1944. The number of the debit note must be given on the bank or post slip.

Checked as to correctness:
The Head of Administration
signature illegible
SS-Sturmbannführer
(service rank)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day/</th>
<th>Skilled laborers / Unskilled laborers/Total/ Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>full days/half days / full days/half days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>398 / 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>398 / 398   Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>398 / 398   Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
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<td>18.</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>398 / 398</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>398 / 398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 12326 - 12326
For the correctness of the list: The Camp Commander:

(signature)

by order:

W./Buchenwald, 6 October 1944

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Labor Allocation Officer
Shipped as / by: Freighted, luggage, goods conveyed by rail or post, parcel post, small packages, contractor's vehicle, courier. (see remark overleaf)

1. Consignor
2. Reclamations
3. Consignee
4. Auditor's Office

Firm No. A
Price:
1. Consignor
2. Reclamations
3. Consignee
4. Auditor's Office

Entry of the main railway station

Date of arrival and inspection overhead

Freight basis and reimbursement of special express goods, express/... freight chargeable to

Key for bill of costs

Bill No. 16-22
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NK 7699

CENSORS FACTORY ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward No.</th>
<th>Consignment/Factory account</th>
<th>Number of parts</th>
<th>Equipment No.</th>
<th>Reich goods No.</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Port group</th>
<th>Cost AW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15 - 17</td>
<td>18 - 20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22/23</td>
<td>25/26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>5123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*for buying only*

- 2 -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NK 7699

14 August 1947

I, the undersigned, certify that the translation of Document NK 7699 is an English rendering of the German original made to the best of my ability.

Ruth GEBELENDER
N. 1659/4