TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NIK-9532
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Max Ihn, Nuernberg, after having been cautioned that any false statement on my part will render me liable to punishment hereby declare the following on oath, voluntarily and without coercion:

In my interrogation in Essen on 1 October 1945 I made the following statement:

I, Max Ihn, born on 25 January 1890 make the following statement without coercion, today - 1 October 1945.

I used to be an officer in the regular army. I resigned and on 15 September 1919 I went to Duesseldorf to join the Union of Employers (Arbeitgeberverband). I moved to Hamm in 1921. My employment with the firm Krupp in Essen started on 1 June 1933.

At first I was mainly concerned with the handling of matters pertaining to personnel. In October 1935 I was appointed counter-intelligence agent by the War Ministry to which I was subordinated directly. From 1935 onwards I was entrusted with the handling of incoming letters with secret instructions, the handling and treatment of war material, i.e. records etc. and finally also counter-espionage. When I entered the firm in 1933 Herr Buschfeld was my superior to whom I was responsible. He was a member of the Direktorium. After his death Dr. Loeser became his successor. My last superior was Dr. Janssen to whose departmental office I belonged and to whom I submitted the reports of my work. However, I made most reports verbally. Until 1943 the elimination of tariff difficulties and also individual questions (complaints from among the employees) were part of my work. I furthermore handled the care and control of all workers (including Eastern- and foreign workers), the passing on

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of directives concerning payment and the feeding.

I handled matters pertaining to the workers since 1939. This included personnel administration, pay roll office, welfare, recruiting and press of Herr v. Buelow and the liaison office for labor procurement and the workers protection. My work brought me

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in contact with Herr Gustav Krupp v. Bohlen and I frequently received orders from him directly.

From 1943 onward the main administration for the workers camps, the cooperative stores, hospitals and housing department were added to my field of activity, also matters of administration which however were mainly the concern of an expert. I was furthermore entrusted with the supervision and feeding of the foreigners. The prisoners of war were not subordinated to me but to the military authorities.

On 31 March 1945 I became deputy member of the Direktorium. I now came in contact with Herr Alfried Krupp.

Approximately 1000 employees were under my immediate care and control. In 1943 the entire Cast Steel Works employed a staff of 15.000 employees and approximately 55.000 workers (including foreign workers) making a total of approximately 70.000 employees. The maximum number of foreign workers totalled about 20.000. I have given this figure from my own knowledge, not from the letter of Herr Kupke in which he informs me that during his interrogation by the FSS he have the number of foreign workers with 20.000.

The hours of work for these foreign workers were determined by the enterprise i.e. they were my responsibility. We also employed juveniles from 14 years onward.

The first foreign workers arrived in 1941/42.

The first concentration camp prisoners arrived in summer or autumn 1944, although the firm Krupp had already made an application for 1.100 to 1.500 prisoners on 22 September 1942.

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I was responsible for the employment of all these people as well as for the correspondence concerning the procurement of concentration camp prisoners. Since I cannot remember who entrusted me with the correspondence regarding these concentration camp prisoners I must take the responsibility on myself. The catering for all camps, including the special- and concentration camps was also under my care.

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I admit that at first numerous complaints were received from foreign workers with regard to the bad food, later on these complaints were made only occasionally.

I knew that steel rods were distributed in the workshops (but not in the camps also). I was informed that workers were beaten in the workshops and camps. I reported these cases to the Direktorium and I especially discussed these incidents with Herr Janssen in person and give instructions that beatings were not to be administered. I admit that ill-treatments occurred already at Herr Loeser's time.

The applications for the 520 concentration camp prisoners, employed with Krupp, were made by me on the instruction of the Direktorium. The request for these prisoners was discussed by the Direktorium in my presence; Herr Alfried Krupp v. Bohlen probably was present too. To my knowledge these concentration camp prisoners came from Buchenwald. I once spoke to the camp commander of Buchenwald personally here at Krupp, he informed me of the conditions under which we could employ concentration camp prisoners. On my instruction Herr Lehmann went to Buchenwald to agree on the conditions under which employment could be effected by us. I do not know anything about the employment of 22 concentration camp prisoners from Auschwitz at Krupp's.

The concentration camp prisoners were housed by Krupp in wooden barracks in Humboldtstrasse, I had no knowledge of the happenings inside the camps.

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I repeat once more that in 1942 I was responsible for workers' relations (Germans and foreigners). Already then conditions in the camps were such that even Gauleiter Schlessmann wrote once that he would have to take steps unless the conditions were changed. I am sure that Dr. Loeser discussed the conditions which were then prevailing in the camps with Herr Gustav Krupp v. Bohlen.

Workers who were unfit for work were removed. Dr. Janssen suggested that the 520 Jewesses who

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were employed by Krupp should be removed to Buchenwald before the arrival of the occupation troops. I may assume that Alfried Krupp v. Bohlen must have known about this. When I fell ill on 22 February 1945 I instructed Dr. Lehmann to return these people to Buchenwald. - I know that there were agents of the firm in the factory and camps who made reports on incidents inside the camps.

Only those people from the camps who appeared for work were given food.

I know of a report by Herr Kupke, in which he pointed out to me that at his interrogation by the FSS he gave the number of foreign workers with 20.000. The figure I gave was not taken from Kupke's letter.

The treatment of the special camps was under the supervision of Herr v. Buelow.

The statements by Kupke and Lehmann are correct according to which I visited the camps frequently and was therefore exactly informed about the incidents

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in the camps (also with regard to the ill-treatments and the bad food).

I have read each one of the five pages of this affidavit carefully, 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)

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Sworn to and signed before me this 23 day of

June 1947

at Nuernberg by Max Ihn
(name and address of deponent)

known to me to be the person making the above

affidavit.

(signature) Manfred A. ISSERMANN
U.S. Civilian A-446810
(AGO number)

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

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No.NIK-9532.

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-9532.

Ruth OBERLANDER,
No. 16594.

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