

Defendant Friedrich Janssen, born in 1887, entered the Gusstahlfabrik as head of the Statistical and Intelligence Department and Assistant to the Financial Manager, on 1 November 1918. He became Prokurist in 1927, or "about 1930", and department director (bsection chief - Abteilungsdirektor) in January 1931, or in 1932. (His affidavits signed 30 June 1947 (NIK 0223) and of 11 July 1947 (NIK-9322) contain divergent data). By April 1937, he was deputy director, plenipotentiary of the Direktorium, and (April 1937 - 31 March 1938) head of Krupp's branch office in Berlin. In March 1941, he was appointed deputy member, and on 1 April 1943, (when, as successor of defendant Loeser's outstanding position he was put in charge of commercial and finance departments and property administration of the Krupp firm and the Krupp concern) he became a full Vorstand member. Upon the reorganization of the firm, he immediately became a member of the new Direktorium. (Doc.1943). Since 1944, he was member of Aufsichtsrate of subsidiary companies. In September 1944, he was given the Krupp title of Plenipotentiary General.

According to his own statement, his superiors were, from 1941-1943, old Gustav Krupp, and from 1943, the present defendant Krupp. There were four deputy Vorstand members whose special fields fell within the orbit

of his, Janssen's, but these four deputy Vorstand members were, according to Janssen (NIK 9322, Book 1, p.54) "independent leaders in their respective" fields (Dezernate); but "in matters which exceeded their sphere of work, or which placed the firm under great obligations, they were bound to refer to the competent regular member of the Vorstand in order to cause him to effect a decision through the Vorstand. They also usually reported to the owner of the enterprise" (defendant Krupp, since Dec. 1943). (same exhibit). The four deputy Vorstand members included, according to his affidavit, three defendants in the present case: defendant Eberhardt (Sales Machinery Plants and War Materials); defendant Ihn (Personnel and administration), since 1944 deputy plant leader (Fuehrer des Betriebes) under Herr Houdremont and defendant Pfirsch (Central Office, Berlin).

The importance of the position of the defendant Janssen can be seen from his statement: "The finances of the firm and of the concern, in their broad aspects, were guided directly by me." (NIK 9322, Book 1, p.55)

As he declared in his affidavit of 11 July 1947, represented "the Firm of Krupp in the Essen city administration.

The defendant Janssen (alderman from the end of the twenties to 1937), like other defendants in this case, he had his membership date in the

Nazi Party dated back so as to be counted as party member from 1 May 1933. This defendant was also a member of the SS Reserve, with the rank of Oberscharfuhrer () in 1934/35; he claims to have been expelled from it in 1935, but does not deny to have paid membership fees to the SS "until about 1940" (affidavit by defendant Janssen, 30 June 1947, NIK 0223, Doc.Book 1, p.49). In the spring of 1939, he was made "Military Economic Leader."

On questions concerning Turkey, he had "business discussions at the Reich Ministry of Economy, and at the Economics Section of the German Foreign Office. (NIK-9322, Book 1, p.55), and handled Krupp's collaboration with the so-called Ost-Konsortium, or Combination for the (German-occupied) East, which Combination consisted of the firms of Otto Wolff, Fero Stahl and Stahl-Union, in addition to Krupp. (same affidavit).