

Demonstrators Demand German Firm's Fortune For Nazi Victims

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FRANKFURT, Germany (AP) - About 100 protesters scuffled with police before a shareholders' meeting Wednesday of the successor to the chemical concern that worked thousands of slave laborers to death in Nazi Germany.

I.G. Farben shareholders entering the meeting shouted abuse at the protesters, who included dissident shareholders, representatives of Auschwitz slave labor victims and leftist activists.

At the annual meeting, critics renewed demands that I.G. Farben be liquidated and its capital of \$20 million paid to former slave laborers.

"We want the surviving I.G. Farben slave laborers to be paid reparations from the company's capital," shouted Kurt Goldstein, deputy head of an international committee representing the victims. "This firm is connected like no other with the criminal Nazi regime."

Ernst Krienke, head of I.G. Farben's supervisory board, rejected the demand, saying it conflicted with the company's obligation to its shareholders.

I.G. Farben's war-related factories included a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz where 30,000 people worked until they died or were deemed unfit for work and sent to the gas chambers. A subsidiary produced the Zyklon-B cyanide tablets used to gas hundreds of thousands of concentration camp inmates.

In 1953, I.G. Farben's assets were divided among Hoechst, BASF, Bayer and other firms. The current company is basically a trust to settle claims and lawsuits from the Nazi era.