to Germany, to protect the workers. Only after it became known that 80% of these "volunteer workers" found themselves working "in the East" did the investigators follow a line-of-interrogation that led back to Krauch. It was already known that Farben had built one plant at Auschwitz, and some evidence of Auschwitz atrocities had been gathered. But without exception, the Farben directors blamed Auschwitz on "compulsory production quotas imposed by the Government and that the increasing destruction by Allied air raids in the West drove them, through these quotas, to greater and greater production in the East, which caused much of the workers' misery. But who, they were asked, imposed the quotas? G. B. Chemie! To which Krauch replied: "As a matter of fact, the I. G. Farben could not be forced to construct a buna factory. Ambros decided on Auschwitz.... the gentlemen of the Vorstand could agree on, or refuse, the erection... The Vorstand was informed of the employment of concentration camp inmates and did not protest."

Then the minutes turned up of a meeting in Krauch's office, a few days before the Goering order, in which Ambros, ter Meer and Krauch had jointly agreed on the Auschwitz site. A few days after the minutes turned up, the Goering order to Himler was found. "I request you to inform me as soon as possible about the order which you will issue jointly in this matter with the G. B. Chemie."

Professor Krauch understood that before long he, too, would be arrested. In jail, he lost his sense of humor. He continued to insist that the responsibility for Auschwitz fell on Farben, but within a few weeks, having aligned himself with the Government, he kept silence when the latest documents caught him looking both ways. During the same month in 1944, he had written both to the Minister of Economics and his fellow members on the Vorstand. "In order to overcome the continuous lack of labor," he had advised the Vorstand, "we must establish another concen-

((Ruth: Ignore all the dear-scratches on this page))