this matter.

None of the other defendants looked his way as he explained that his letter to Himmler had been motivated by war-production needs. He said that he'd realized the need for another buna plant, "similar to Auschwitz," only after the Wehrmacht dwindled with each new battle. He hadn't wanted the war, but once it was started, he had to do his job like any soldier. [illegible] protested that he had never heard of Auschwitz until after [illegible] when the war broke out in 1939. [illegible] his interest in "the East" had not been limited to "search" and more often than any of the other defendants he had followed the ominous road-signs that could only lead to Auschwitz. Not by the name of any town in Poland but by "number" the buna plant of which he had written to Himmler had appeared in a project called the "Krauch plan" prepared in his office in 1938. He alone recalled the "Krauch plan," perhaps because it bore his name. At the time the "Krauch Plan" was prepared, according to the carbon of a letter Ambros had complained, of the "senseless competition for quotas." Krauch now confirmed Ambros' statement that the letter, although drafted and addressed to "Director Doctor Krauch," had never been sent. "I do not deny drafting the letter," Ambros hadsaid. "I think it is much too nice. I was never an official personality. This is the expression of an opinion of a private businessman who is asked by a government agency: What do you think? And perhaps I dictated this letter as one does to get clarity in one's mind."

The "Krauch Plan" also included the quotas for the Sparte I which Krauch himself had headed before he came to Berlin - - quotas for gasoline, methanol and iso-octane which could not be met without the Auschwitz labor. Dr. Schneider and Dr. Buetefisch had given the G.B. Chem a young Leuna scientist to supervise all the methanol and iso-octane plants. This assistant did not recall the "Krauch Plan" either, but his anxious effort to deny any link between Farben andthePlan had