

the SS and the fifth charges all with participation in the common plan or conspiracy.

Only Krauch, the chairman, has been selected for trial among the fourteen members of the supervisory board, which was technically the highest authority in Farben but in practice took little part in the management. Krauch took charge of chemical developments of the four-year plan at Goering's request, was responsible for labor allocations and for Farben's intimate liaison with the German Army.

There follow extracts and summaries from the indictment:

#### COUNT 1

##### AGGRESSIVE WARFARE

"Hitler with his program of war and Farben which could make Germany self-sufficient for war found a basis for close collaboration as early as 1932. . . .

"About November, 1932, the defendants Buetefisch and Gattineau, representing Farben, visited Hitler in Munich and discussed the question whether Farben could look to him and his party for support in the development of the Farben hydrogenation process for producing synthetic gasoline. Farben had been contemplating abandonment of its costly synthetic production and research. Hitler informed the Farben representatives that he would support them in the development of the hydrogenation process and assured them that synthetic gasoline fitted into his program. . . .

After he came to power with generous financial assistance from Farben, Hitler made good his promises. The Government guaranteed prices and sales of synthetic gasoline. Farben began work also on synthetic rubber and a secret magnesium plant.

" . . . Farben concentrated its vast resources on the creation and equipment of the German military machine for war, invented new production processes and produced huge quantities of materials of war, including synthetic rubber, synthetic gasoline, explosives, methanol, nitrates and other critical materials. Without them Germany could not have initiated and waged aggressive war."

As Farben's production soared far in excess of the needs of a peacetime economy, Krauch took full charge of liaison with the German Army as chief of "Vermittlungsstelle W." A department for counter-intelligence, espionage and sabotage was established to work closely with Farben's numerous foreign agents.

##### Fully Prepared in 1939

When the war began in September, 1939, Farben was so thoroughly prepared that wartime operation involved practically no changes.

In 1936 Farben's executives had been well advised of Germany's aims by Goering, who told them that once at war everything would hinge upon oil and rubber. The costs, he said, were "immaterial."

Goering enlisted Krauch's services as chief of the four-year plan of chemical development and worked out with him the so-called "Karin Hall Plan" or "Krauch Plan" for poison gas, explosives, rubber and gasoline. Albert Speer considered Farben to have been "promoted to governmental status," a sort of "state within the state."

Farben and subsidiaries produced 84 per cent of Germany's explosives and 70 per cent of her gunpowder from its own nitrogen production. In 1942 it controlled 91.1 per cent of synthetic rubber production throughout the world and all of Germany's. It increased magnesium production by more than 4,000 per cent and aluminum production by more than 1,300 per cent between 1930 and 1942. It produced 95 per cent of Germany's poison gas in 1943.

Book profits rose from about 71,000,000 marks in 1932 to 571,000,000 in 1942.

"German tanks, artillery and

armored vehicles rolled on Farben electron and metal wheels shod with Farben buna rubber and propelled by Farben synthetic gasoline. Nazi bombers were armored with Farben aluminum and magnesium alloys, carried death loads of Farben incendiary bombs and explosives and were fueled by Farben high octane aviation gasoline. . . .

"Pending quantity production of synthetic gasoline Farben took steps [in 1936] to secure oil from abroad. Farben ordered \$20,000,000 of gasoline from Standard Oil Company of New Jersey which delivered \$14,000,000 worth. . . . Just before the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Farben arranged to borrow 500 tons of tetra-ethyl lead from the Ethyl Export Corporation of the United States and misrepresented the purpose of the loan. The borrowed merchandise was to be returned by the end of 1939. The lead was secured by the deposit of approximately \$1,000,000 as collateral by Farben. At the expiration date of the loan, 31 December, 1939, Farben, of course, forfeited the collateral. . . .

"Germany's foreign economic policy was aimed primarily at weakening the economic strength of countries which the Third Reich regarded as potential obstacles to the carrying out of its aggressive policies."

Among Farben's weapons were cartel agreements with more than 2,000 major industrial concerns in the United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Poland. Through them it spread political propaganda, collected strategic information and weakened other countries.

"Farben's pre-war activities were carefully designed to weaken the United States as an arsenal of democracy. Through its cartel arrangements, Farben retarded the production within the United States of certain strategic products, including synthetic rubber, magnesium, synthetic nitrogen, tetrazene, atabrine and sulfa drugs.

"In the case of magnesium, a cartel arrangement between Farben, Aluminum Company of America, and Dow Chemical Company, greatly restricted production within the United States and prohibited exports from the United States to Europe, except to Germany and in negligible amounts, to Great Britain. Thus, Great Britain and the rest of Europe became completely

dependent upon Germany for its magnesium. As a result Great Britain was in a desperate situation with respect to magnesium at the outbreak of war. Meanwhile Farben expanded its own magnesium production for war as rapidly as possible.

"When the British Purchasing Mission tried to buy tetrazene-primed ammunition in the United States in early 1941, the sale was prevented by a cartel agreement between a subsidiary of du Pont and a subsidiary of Farben.

"When the Japanese captured Java, they captured the bulk of the world's quinine resources. The only substitute to combat malaria was atabrine, a synthetic drug discovered by Farben. A single patent, controlled by Farben, dictated the terms by which this essential drug could be manufactured in the United States, and prevented its production in the United States prior to Germany's declaration of war against the United States.

"By means of cartel agreements with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Farben delayed the development and production of buna rubber in the United States until 1940, while at the same time producing sufficient buna in Germany to make the German Army and German industry independent of rubber imports.

"During the early part of the period from 1930 to 1940, industrial concerns in the United States undertook research in the field and Standard Oil developed synthetic rubber known as butyl. Under the terms of an agreement between Farben and Standard Oil, the parties were required to supply each other with full technical information concerning the processes for these products. Farben deliberately failed to carry out its obligations under the agreement.

"Although Farben gave repeated assurances to Standard Oil that it would obtain permission from the German Government to supply the information about buna rubber to Standard Oil, during the entire time that Farben was giving these assurances it had no intention of divulging the process and treated the negotiations as a military matter in consultation with the Wehrmacht and other Nazi Government agencies. The result was that on 7 December, 1941, the United States found itself at war with no adequate rubber supply and with no adequate program under way for

making synthetic rubber. Cut off from its rubber supply in the Far East, only the most drastic steps prevented disaster \* \* \* .

"Farben's foreign agents formed the core of Nazi intrigue throughout the world. Financed and protected by Farben, and ostensibly acting only as business men, Farben officials carried on propaganda, intelligence and espionage activities indispensable to German preparation for and waging of aggressive war. In Germany, Farben's Berlin N. W. 7 office was transformed into the economic intelligence arm of the Wehrmacht. The Nazi party relied upon Farben as one of its main propaganda machines.

"It was Hitler's basic thesis that: 'After the enemy has been completely demoralized from within we will strike.' The weapon chosen for this demoralization was propaganda; the instrumentality the Auslandsorganisation (Foreign Organization) of the NSDAP. The purpose of the Auslandsorganisation was to solidify German racial unity and regiment German institutions abroad in accordance with National Socialist racial doctrines; prevent the assimilation of Germans in foreign countries; insure the loyalty of all Germans abroad to the Nazi party; and carry on Fifth Column activities. Numerous Farben officials abroad held important positions in the Auslandsorganisation and were its sole representatives in many areas.

"The German Foreign Office feared political friction if it were obvious that Germany was establishing agents abroad whose chief function was the furtherance of Nazi propaganda. It became official policy, therefore, to foster 'an international economic approach; to carry on intelligence work and disseminate propaganda behind the facade of seemingly respectable business. Officials and employees of Farben concerns throughout the world became 'economic agents' of the Third Reich."

Farben took elaborate precautions to conceal its foreign holdings in some 500 concerns by transferring title to neutrals on whose loyalty it depended for eventual recovery of the property. "Early in 1940 Farben began to take active measures in anticipation of possible war with the United States. A plan was adopted for 'Americanizing' Farben's most important asset in the United States, the General Aniline and Film Corporation which Farben owned through I. G. Chemie, Switzerland."

In advance of each Nazi invasion Farben prepared plans for a "new chemical order" in the defeated country. At the time of the defeat of France it set its sights on a "European new order" with Germany at the heart of a "major economic sphere" and Farben the dominant industrial concern in Germany.

The defendant Von Schnitzler has stated that in preparing the "new order" Farben intended "to keep Germany as strong as possible militarily in relation to the United States."

#### COUNT 2

##### PLUNDER AND SPOILATION

"In organizing the plunder of property in occupied territories and countries, the means adopted varied from outright confiscation by the enactment of various sequestration decrees to 'negotiations' with the owners of such property for its acquisition \* \* \* . Farben marched with the Wehrmacht and played a major role in Germany's program for acquisition by conquest."

In Austria, Farben's major prize was the Skoda-Wetzler Works; in Czechoslovakia, the chemical works of the Prager Verein in Falkenau and Aussig. In Poland, Farben gained the ownership of two major concerns and closed down a third.

In Norway, Farben gained control of Norsk-Hydro by forcing an increase in its capitalization. It ordered the Norwegian concern to expand the output of heavy water

which Farben believed could be used in making atom bombs.

In France, Farben's strategy was to force the largest chemical concerns to combine into a new organization in which Farben held 51 per cent of the stock.

In the Soviet Union, Farben succeeded in gaining control of the most important German Government corporations set up to exploit Soviet chemical industries.

#### COUNT 3

##### SLAVERY AND MASS MURDER

Farben made extensive use of deported slave labor, concentration camp inmates and prisoners of war. It sent representatives to concentration camps to make selections.

"During the period here involved Farben's total number of workers reached 200,000, of which approximately 50 per cent were slave labor. \* \* \* Many died and were replaced and many were 'exchanged.'

"Poison gases and various deadly pharmaceuticals manufactured by Farben and supplied by Farben to officials of the SS were used in experimentation upon and the extermination of enslaved persons in concentration camps throughout Europe. Experiments on human beings, including concentration camp inmates, without their consent were conducted by Farben to determine the effect of deadly gases, vaccines and related products."

Around 1940 the defendant, Ambros, in consultation with the defendant Ter Meer, recommended that a new buna plant be constructed in Oswiecim. This was done with eight to twelve thousand laborers procured from the concentration camp during the following year.

Farben agreed to pay the SS one and a half to four marks a day for various classes of labor from Oswiecim. The lowest rate was for children.

##### Farben Built Own Camp

In 1942 Farben constructed an additional camp near Oswiecim called Monowitz adjacent to its buna plant site. This cost Farben 5,000,000 marks.

"In the administration of the Monowitz concentration camp Farben set up a special punishment division to which were sent workers who did not conform to the murderous requirements of production efficiency imposed by Farben. As a result of such action beatings and other forms of corporal punishment were administered and in many cases the workers were sent to the extermination chambers at Birkenau. \* \* \* .

"Working conditions at the Farben buna plant were so severe and unendurable that very often inmates were driven to suicide by either dashing through the guards and provoking death by rifle shot or hurling themselves into the high-tension electrically charged barbed-wire fences. As a result of these conditions the labor turnover in the buna plant in one year amounted to at least 300 per cent. Besides those who were exterminated and committed suicide up to and sometimes over 100 persons died at their work every day from sheer exhaustion. \* \* \* .

"Farben's conduct at Auschwitz [Oswiecim] can be best described by a remark of Hitler: 'What does it matter to us? Look away if it makes you sick.'"