

● P.S.F. Subject File

Bergman, Alfred

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*file
personal
d-2-29*

re PSF
Bergman

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
BROOK STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

22nd February, 1939.

Colonel M. H. McIntyre,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel,

Would you kindly present this report to the
President?

With kindest personal regards, and many thanks
for all your favours,

I am,

Sincerely,

Bergman
Alfred Bergman.

*P.S. Everyone expects
March to be very
important. This I heard
again tonight from Lord
Davies and that will mean that*

London, 21st February, 1939.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 17.

In my recent trip to London I have talked to the following people: Lord Lothian, formerly Phillip Kerr who was secretary to Lloyd George during the last War and is known as a member of the Cliveden Set. I lunched with Winston Churchill, had long talks with Sir Robert Vansittart of the Foreign Office, Duff Cooper, Duncan Sandys, son-in-law of Churchill, Member of Parliament, Prince Friedrich von Hohenzollern, son of the Crown Prince, Baron von Richthofen, brother of the famous flier, who came here to see me from Germany, and Monsieur Corbin, French Ambassador to London. I am seeing Lord David Davies, Anthony Eden and others before I leave.

The situation here seems to be as follows. A certain strengthening of the front against dictators, principally as a result of the President's strong policy. The President is looked upon as the outstanding statesman in the World today, and if peace is to be maintained I think the whole credit should be given to the President, the Secretary of State, Senator Pittman and Mr. Ickes for their outstanding strong stand against the dictators. It is almost astonishing to talk to English leaders as mentioned above and to hear how much they praise the President and how much they wish they could take such stands as we are taking. The reason for their holding back is that public opinion here, controlled through The Times, the Beaverbrook and Rothermere press, is still talking about appeasement, and the English people are, to a great extent, willing to stick their heads into the sand like an ostrich and believe everything is all right. They have for centuries been trusting their upper class to pull them out of difficulties, and still think through some miracle war will be prevented. There is, however, a certain strengthening, and in talking to Monsieur Corbin I was informed that he felt his government would not give in any further because the people of France would not stand having some of their territory taken away from them. There is also here a movement to stop Germany in her trade expansion by meeting her on her own ground, that is, selling at cheap prices wherever Germany is trying to take English markets away. Certainly we should do the same thing, as I have proposed in my report on foreign trade. This is a very good way of stopping Hitler's expansion.

From Germany I hear the following news. A certain revulsion of feeling took place against Goebbels over the affairs he was having with movie actresses, and a strong movement, supported by Goering, was on foot to get Goebbels out and, at the same time, Himmler. This movement had gone almost to the point where orders were ready to be written out for the arrest of these two men, when both men were able to get Hitler's ear and the entire tide was turned, which resulted in Goebbels, Himmler and Ribbentrop coming back into power very strongly, which means a complete turn to the Left, and also a swing-to against England which the English do not seem to see yet. Ribbentrop is a typical German, with an inferiority complex and a terrific hatred of England. He has been right up to now in his maintaining that England would not fight in any circumstances, and in this morning's paper we read that Ribbentrop is taking over the President's Palace in Wilhelmstrasse. This seems to indicate that he is becoming in the counsel of Hitler and to a certain extent more than Goering who has lost favour recently. Goering is the only one of the crowd who is halfway decent and who has some background. Ribbentrop is a former champagne salesman. He is not really a "von" but he has adopted the name. He married the daughter of a rich champagne merchant. As in all these international problems the personal element plays a terrific role. The Ribbentrops are the one family where Hitler feels absolutely at home, and he is very often a visitor to their house.

It is just possible, from the information I have received, that Ribbentrop has turned Hitler's attention from the East towards the West, telling him that they can always go East. Of course, if Hitler can defeat England and France now he will be the lord of all Europe, and no doubt Russia will come to any terms with him. If he goes East he will know that England and France are arming tremendously and may be ready, perhaps under another government, to turn on his back and defeat him while he is trying to take care of Russia. He probably thinks - and with a certain amount of right - that Russia will not do anything if he turns to the West. It is interesting to note that Winston Churchill, who has always been a tremendous opponent of Soviet Russia, dined last night with Duff Cooper - who I saw this morning - at the Soviet Embassy.

The idea that this thing can pass off without war is perfectly ridiculous, in my humble opinion, except if Hitler sees definitely a strong stand by both the Eastern and Western powers working together, which is still a long way off I am afraid.

I find three men in England very clear in their thoughts as to the European situation. They are Churchill, Vansittart and Duff Cooper. Duff Cooper, although a small man in stature, has a great deal of personal courage, and knows the Continent very well. He feels that Hitler must be smashed eventually, and the sooner the better, but even he is held back in stating his opinions by the fact that his constituents are the very smart crowd of people living round St. James's Square and Grosvenor Square, and many old ladies feel that he is a war-monger. Hitler is not dumb the way he speaks of Churchill, Duff Cooper and Eden, in getting lots of people here to think they really are war-mongers. The Yorkshire Post, which is owned by the relatives of Eden's wife, the Becketts, is the only truthful outstanding paper in England.

Unfortunately the Labour Party here is still worse. It is in the hands of the Trade Unions - which correspond somewhat to our American Federation of Labour - small people who are looking out for their jobs principally and do not want to involve themselves in any trouble. They will go pretty far along with Chamberlain, I am afraid. The Communists have no power whatsoever here, and any talk of England going communistic is perfectly ridiculous. It is only possible in case they lose at war and the people wake up and find out what stupid and unfair leaders they have had among their aristocracy. As I said before, the ruling class is still hoping that through some miracle war will not come, and of course with Germany armed to the teeth, and with no doubt 80% of her industry working for armament, and with her raw materials getting lower all the time, the possibility of a conflict is very great.

It was interesting to note from two sides, Vansittart and Duff Cooper - and both gentlemen are absolutely honest - that it was France as well as England who was so willing to let down the Czechs. It seems as though Bonnet is a terrible person belonging to that class of rich French people, and especially his wife, who really have no social feeling whatsoever and are really much worse than the English in that respect, and are only anxious to save their fortune at any cost. There is also a rumour that there is a fight between Daladier and Bonnet and the French people are not willing to give in much further.

All eyes are on America, and the only hope is that through the strong stand of the President and the above-mentioned gentlemen, these people will take courage and stand up against the dictators. However, they are very slow in their preparations and are almost hypnotised at the present lull in believing things might work out successfully without trouble.

Hitler after Munich, in order to cover his back inside the country, has organised 300,000 Storm Troops to keep in the country to see that the population does what he wants in case of war. All opposition of higher officers in the army has been removed through dismissing these officers and replacing them by men like Keitle, von Reitenow and others who are entirely Nazi. In case Hitler orders the army to march there will be no resistance whatsoever.

The Spanish situation is very interesting insofar that the well informed English feel that the Italians are not so dangerous but that the Germans are dangerous as they have dug themselves in both militarily and economically in that country and have no intention of getting out. Hitler with Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister may push Mussolini any day or any time as a spearhead against France from Spain, and we see by this morning's papers that France is having a difficult time coming to any understanding with Franco. The English are finding it easier to doubt. Germany has Italy pretty much in her hands with their troops on the Brenner Pass and South Tyrol entirely pro-Nazi. If Mussolini does not do what Hitler and Ribbentrop want they can easily push over the frontier. I do believe that both the dictators, as I have said often before, must hang together because if one of them is defeated the other would be in a bad position psychologically.

In talking to Mr. Amery, former Under Secretary for the Navy during the War, and a recent member of the Cabinet under Baldwin, he feels that the attack will come in the Mediterranean by the Germans closing up the Suez Canal, the Italians grabbing Egypt, and the Spaniards Gibraltar with the help of the Germans and Italians. He thinks the Germans have outlined already a very ruthless campaign and that they may strike any time. The general feeling of those informed like Duff Cooper, Churchill, Vansittart and Amery, is that March is to be the decisive time. Of course Germany is denying all these things, but that does not mean anything. It is typical of Wilhelmstrasse - which is the old Foreign Office - even during the last war always to deny things just before they happen. Goebbels, in a recent speech, said that only once or twice in the history of the world does a country have a chance to gain its position and when they have this opportunity they have to strike. As I said before, with Ribbentrop, Goebbels and Himmler in an influential position around Hitler, the situation looks like trouble in the near future.

P.S. 22nd February, 1939.

I visited Parliament yesterday as the guest of Duff Cooper and I had a good opportunity to hear the speeches of Chamberlain, Attlee and Winston Churchill which gave a pretty good picture of the whole situation here. There is no doubt that Chamberlain is still hoping for appeasement and is arming because the country is demanding some protection. He made a very weak and I might say untruthful speech as far as foreign policy is concerned, and I personally think that the man is very unreliable and without much character as far as standing up for anything is concerned. When Attlee attacked him very strongly on the question of having some principles and decency he merely sank down into his chair and did not answer. The feeling on the Labour side was very great whenever Munich was mentioned. The Labour benches, representing the working people, show a much better conception of facts and realities as these people have to work for their daily bread. The Conservative benches, representing the moneyed and old aristocratic interests do not seem to have much real fibre left. This is what Ribbentrop maintains, that this ruling class of England is somewhat degenerate, and upon that he places his hope of going ahead without any resistance. He has openly made this statement, and as he has always been successful in saying that England won't fight, Hitler

is very much looking to him today. Churchill stole all Chamberlain's thunder by stating that now they are only beginning to take on his ideas of armament, and had they had proper armament at Munich the whole picture might have been different. Churchill, whom I know very well personally, made a very strong speech in which he referred to American public opinion and to the unity of all the armament against the aggressors. I saw him right afterwards and congratulated him, and at the same time he told me that he was so pleased with Senator Pittman's statement about appeasement.

I am confident that without America's strong stand men like Churchill and Duff Cooper would be quieted by their constituents and the press here. As Churchill attacked Chamberlain, Chamberlain sank further and further into his chair. There is no doubt the one man that he fears who speaks the truth is Mr. Churchill. It is interesting to note that part of Churchill's speech was not even quoted in the newspapers.

I think however, that with England rearming in spite of Chamberlain's weakness the whole trouble will soon be brought to a head as Hitler cannot wait too long. Whether or not Chamberlain will try to buy Hitler off in some way or other, I do not know, but he is capable of doing anything underhand and then telling Parliament about it afterwards, and there is a strong feeling here of people who want peace at any price. I think this last factor must be considered seriously in understanding the European situation.

John C. ...
B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Is there any way in which
we can use Bergman? You might ask
the Army what they think of him.

THE SAVOY PLAZA

FIFTH AVENUE 58th TO 59th STREETS
AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK

February 4, 1941

The Hon. Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I do hope that these articles in PM are read by The President of the United States, because it's time these things are showing up and action is taken.

You will be rather interested to hear that my recent difficulties with the Royal Company, which I am now leaving, are a direct result of my support of the Administration. I think it is an outrage when a man in his own country cannot stand up for his own President, and I believe that we are now going through a revolution which is not yet bloody but which will be, and which Mr. Ingersoll so clearly brings out on Page 2. This is important. Something should be done to prevent happening here what happened in France. This can be done only by having loyal men in key positions. The President should realize this.

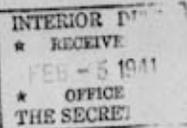
I personally have been offered an opportunity to go into business where I can make a considerable amount of money, or I might help in the Economic Warfare Department, in case I were chosen for this work. It is very difficult for me to give up a good income at this time, because I can do so much more working on the outside and still help the Government, which displeased the Royal people so much. (I have spent a small fortune in my Government work-- but I gladly did it.) As I told you before, the typewriter industry is full of these gentlemen of whom Mr. Ingersoll speaks, men who will destroy this country if they get a chance, and everything should be done to stop them in the country's interest as well as their own. I don't know when it will be, but in the Emergency, I hope some definite supervision will be put over such men and they will be removed from their positions of trust, as they are a great danger to the country by their sentiments.

These two articles from PM are very valuable and I am anxious that they get to The President.

General O'Ryan and Ludwig Lore were here at a Meeting yesterday and both of them wanted to be remembered to you.

Please keep me in mind if there is anything I can do. We

PSF
Bergman



· THE SAVOY PLAZA ·

FIFTH AVENUE 58TH TO 59TH STREETS
AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK

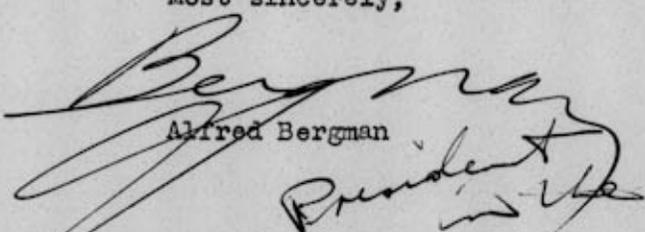
Secretary Ickes -

2/4/41

haven't much time.

Most sincerely,

ANB:d
Enc.


Alfred Bergman
President

P. S. When I informed Mr. Faustmann, the President of the Royal, that I had supported the campaign financially, he informed me in no few words that this was against the Company's wishes, and for the first time I realized that this is not a free country if you are working for a corporation, which is an outrage.

A. B.

P. S. The attached copy of my latest report, Supplement No. 56, is very important.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 56

New York,
February 4, 1941.

I have just had a visit with my good friend, Henri de Kerillis, who was a Member of Parliament and was also a Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Deputies of France, and who is considered one of the experts on World affairs. He and I have cooperated and collaborated on my book, "America Next", and other matters and I have found his information over a period of years very correct and his predictions almost clairvoyant. Incidentally, I met Mr. de Kerillis through Duff-Cooper and Mr. Eden in London, who recommended him to me as one of the experts on the French situation.

With this introduction, I should like to say the following:

Mr. de Kerillis came to me today and informed me that he considered the situation so grave as never before, and he as well as I believe that many people do not yet see what is before us:

1) The Petain Government is now practically finished. Petain is a prisoner, in his own house, of Laval, who rode victoriously from Paris to Vichy. Laval carries with him the credentials and approval of Abetz, a Fifth Columnist and spy whom de Kerillis fought in France, and the approval of Hitler personally. In other words, unoccupied France is under full control of Hitler's emissaries. This may now be a shock to people who have witnessed the Petain Government with the belief that Petain could stand up against Hitler, which from the beginning I have written was a great mistake and a great error. Petain has been, from the very first moment, a prisoner in his own house, and even he because of his

senile years did not realize he was in Hitler's paws and believed he could do something against him.

But now the door is closed and it is too late for Petain to be of any value.

2) The significance of this move is tremendously important because it means the possibility now very shortly, within the next three or four weeks, of the German Armies moving through Spain without danger of being flanked by the French in any way.

Surano Suner, the Foreign Minister of Franco and his brother-in-law, is pro-Nazi, and would no doubt welcome such a move, and although Franco, the Catholic Party and Carlos in Spain would be against this idea, there is no possibility of Spain's resisting.

This would mean that the German Army would occupy the South of Spain and the North of Africa, that is Spanish Africa, and therefore close the door to the Mediterranean for the British fleet, and it wouldn't be necessary for them even to attack Gibraltar. They have only to put their guns and tanks in the direction of the Strait of Gibraltar. Automatically, all the victories of England in the Mediterranean would be annulled. This means that England would be cut off from India, Turkey, Persia, Australia, New Zealand and the Far East and would probably mean the end of the English Empire.

3) In the same moment we have to consider the danger of Singapore. What is exactly the situation there? A few weeks ago the Japanese came to Hanoi, in the North of French Indo-China, under the pretext of turning the Indo-Chinese Army

in the South.

In fact, this stand was ^{a game} imposed, and the French, English and some Americans have been fooled by the Japanese. The aim of the Japanese Army was to take an opportunity to go to Saigon in the South of Indo-China, because Saigon is a key of the Gulf of Cambodia and the best position of attack against Singapore.

It is necessary to admire the cleverness of the Japanese diplomats. They have pretended to push the Siamese against Indo-China. Immediately after the beginning of the War between those two countries, the Japanese discovered that they would be the arbitrators of the conflict. It was their pretext to come immediately to Saigon with their sailors, their warships, their planes, their diplomats and their soldiers. Since two days immediately after the signatures of the Treaty between France and Siam, they obliged the Siamese to go again against France. That gives them the opportunity to stay in Siam under the pretext of imposing a peace, and with that the game is finished, and they have under their control all of Indo-China, all of Siam, and all the positions against the Malay Peninsula.

It is necessary to remember that this powerful fortress, ^{which} ~~is it~~ is very strong against the sea attack, is very weak against a land and air attack, so Singapore, like Gibraltar, is in a tragical situation.

This is a tragedy because a few weeks ago there was still a possibility of saving the situation, because the French Armies, the Dutch Armies, the fleets of those two countries, and the English and American strength in this part of the world could have ~~been used~~, ^{presented this,} but now that is finished.

We may lose Gibraltar without a struggle and Singapore with some fighting in very bad conditions for the English.

4) What does this mean to America?

I am not saying, "I said so", but I am recalling to my friends my reports of July 14th last year when I predicted all of these things would happen. I also wrote a book under the name of Peter Markham called "America Next" and published this report.

I now urge everyone in power to prepare this country for a struggle which, with England, we have still a chance of surviving. Without England, God knows what will happen!

It is no longer a question of months until these things can take place but of weeks, and I believe the country is ready for The President to declare an Emergency. It is time for the people really to know what is going on in the World and how near the War is coming to our shores and that without England we couldn't think of fighting.

As I have written before in my reports, we have lined up against us:

- 1) 350,000,000 Europeans;
- 2) 250,000,000 Russians, who are backing the Germans and Japanese;
- 3) 500,000,000 Japanese together with the Chinese;

which makes a total of 1100 Millions against our 130 Millions together with the British, for the moment.

We cannot wait to awaken the people of America. Those in power must ^{act} ~~do something~~ in the people's interest; otherwise we are lost!!!

ALFRED BERGMAN

(197)

him

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PSP

Bergman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL MARSHALL

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND

PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F. D. R.

A report from Mr. Alfred Bergman on his conversation with Dr. Felix Somary, an outstanding Swiss banker, dated Nov. 19, 1942.

file
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 23, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal

*See military staff
Thank you
for info*

Nov 19 '44

Dear Mrs Roosevelt:

NOV 20 1944

I am pleased to know you are safely back in the U. S. A.

The inclosed report on North Africa can be helpful I hope. Few people know the territory well. Dr Samary and Henri de Verilli are both well informed

Sincerely

Alfred B. Engman
Hotel Mayflower
Washington D.C.



WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*file
personal*

November 19, 1942

Colonel Marvin McIntyre,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

urgent

Dear Mac,

The enclosed short report should interest
The Boss.

Sincerely,

Alfred
Alfred Bergman.

Enc. - 1
Report

11-19-48

Vogent

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH DR. FELIX SOMARY, OUTSTANDING
SWISS BANKER OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND ONE OF THE TWO BEST
POSTED MEN I KNOW ON THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AFRICAN SITUATION.
THE OTHER WELL POSTED MAN IN THIS COUNTRY IS DE KERILLIS FROM
MY EXPERIENCE

When visiting Dr. Somary last evening I found him very disturbed over the North African situation for the following reasons:

- a. He feels that the Spanish mobilization is very dangerous to our expedition in North Africa, and is not of the opinion that this is to prevent the Germans from going through Spain. Franco, as head of the Spanish nation, knows that Spain is very weak and he could not think of resisting strong German troops now on the Spanish border. If Hitler insists, Franco must go with him. This is a serious danger to our rear in Africa. Dr. Somary has been in North Africa for years at various times, and, incidentally, was a guest of the Sultan of Morocco at the same time Winston Churchill was his guest for many days some years ago. North Africa, like the rest of the Mediterranean, is really a part of Europe.
- b. Dr. Somary feels that the situation in Tunis is not very clear, to say the least. Rommel has about eighty thousand troops which he is trying to bring into Tunis and another 100,000 or more Italians and some 30,000 Germans are at Tripoli and can be quickly brought to Tunis. About 10,000 Axis troops have been flown to Tunis already. Unless Tunis can be taken quickly by us, our position may be very serious with that territory in the hands of the Axis and the Spanish critical situation in our back.
- c. There are some 400,000 Senegal black troops in Morocco and Algiers who will do very much what their officers tell them. These were the first troops that the Germans released, so the Germans may have some control over the officers there. Dr. Somary says that the Moroccan and other native leaders will be for us as long as we are powerful, but the moment the Axis is winning, they will jump to the other side.
- d. Dr. Somary warns seriously as to any difficulties with the Mohammedans, especially of Morocco where religion is paramount. No one should go into the Mosque nor speak to any women. Any slight trouble over this question might bring a flare-up with the natives everywhere, which would be disastrous. Algiers itself is not so religious, but on the other hand Oren is like Morocco--religion being very important. Incidentally, the black Moroccan soldiers are some of the best in the world and it would be a great danger to us if once they were on the other side.
- e. Dr. Somary warns against the possible introduction of American dollars to a great extent in this territory. As he is one of the great financial figures of Europe, I suggest having a talk with him on the financial problem for the Army. He also suggested the idea of immediately

having a French paper in Algeria and Morocco, perhaps a branch of the Pour la Victoire, New York, which is headed by Madam Tabois and Henri de Kerillis. Incidentally, de Kerillis has been a close friend of General Giraud for over thirty years and is anxious to go to North Africa.

temporary

f. Dr. Somary feels that a government, composed of General Giraud, de Kerillis, and eventually headed by a man like Herriot, if he can be gotten out of France, would be valuable. Chautemps might be used. In view of the great knowledge that Dr. Somary has of this North African picture, I think it might be advisable to have a talk with him, especially on financial matters for the Army. He is, as you know, most confidential.

*Dr. Somary
should be
seen
at once*

g. Dr. Somary suggests that Mr. Fred S. Laurent, 70 Pine Street, New York City, former Chief of Engineers of de Wendel, French citizen, might be valuable to us in giving most important information on the metals questions of North Africa. As you know, the de Wendel group, together with Sneider-Creusot and Count de Paris, owns nearly all of the steel and other metals of North Africa. The principle metals of Morocco are steel and manganese, while the principle metal of Algiers is phosphate, the second largest phosphate deposits in the world and very important for agriculture. I am sure that the information from Mr. Laurent or the de Wendel people here can be very valuable to us at this time.

The above is Dr. Somary's opinion, to which my knowledge of this situation is in agreement in many respects. I have also spent some time in North Africa and know the French situation quite well, as you can see from my chapter on France in "America Next", published in November, 1940.

As usual, the time to act at once is all important because in a few days the value of this action may be nullified.

ALFRED BERGMAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1942.

file personal
Gen. Smith's 12
3-42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Thank you for the inclosed memorandum signed by Mr. Alfred Bergman. It has been carefully read by the Staff and by General Smith and is being returned for your files as requested.

W. H. Taft
Chief of Staff.

Incl.

To Miss G. Tully
EW

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL MARSHALL

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F. D. R.

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM
BY THE SOURCE

11-18-48

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH DR. FELIX SOMARY, OUTSTANDING
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f. Dr. Somary feels that a government, composed of General Giraud, de Kerillis, and eventually headed by a man like Herriot, if he can be gotten out of France, would be valuable. Cheutemps might be used. In view of the great knowledge that Dr. Somary has of this North African picture, I think it might be advisable to have a talk with him, especially on financial matters for the Army. He is, as you know, most confidential.

g. Dr. Somary suggests that Mr. Fred S. Laurent, 70 Pine Street, New York City, former Chief of Engineers of de Wendel, French citizen, might be valuable to us in giving most important information on the metals questions of North Africa. As you know, the de Wendel group, together with Snieder-Creusot and Count de Paris, owns nearly all of the steel and other metals of North Africa. The principle metals of Morocco are steel and manganese, while the principle metal of Algiers is phosphate, the second largest phosphate deposits in the world and very important for agriculture. I am sure that the information from Mr. Laurent or the de Wendel people here can be very valuable to us at this time.

The above is Dr. Somary's opinion, to which my knowledge of this situation is in agreement in many respects. I have also spent some time in North Africa and know the French situation quite well, as you can see from my chapter on France in "America Next", published in November, 1940.

As usual, the time to act at once is all important because in a few days the value of this action may be nullified.

ALFRED BERGMAN.

*family
of Wendel
at*

(242)

gen Corlies "B"
3-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL MARSHALL

To read and return for
my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

Letter from Alfred Bergman, Headquarters,
Services of Supply, War Dept., Washington,
D.C., 12/1/42, to Mr. McIntyre, enclosing
carbon of a memorandum from Alfred Bergman,
Chief, Industrial Information Unit,
which is "Third Report of Conversation with
Dr. Somary in re Danger of Inflation in
North Africa and Its Bad Effect, and
carbon of a memorandum from Alfred Bergman,
which is "Fourth Report of Conversation with
Dr. Somary", in re Japan.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

*file
Personal
Gen. Conner B
ds 9-42*

*PSF
Bergman*

December 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The inclosed memoranda from Mr. Alfred Bergman have been read carefully by me and the Staff. They are returned for your files as requested.

[Signature]
Chief of Staff.

Incls.

*To Messrs Tully
E. W. -*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL MARSHALL

To read and return for
my files.

F. D. R.

Enclosures

To Mr. Hull
from G-2
by G.M.

NOTED, OPD

NOTED IN

G-2

DEC 7 1942

Pres. to [unclear]
[unclear]

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1942.

Colonel Marvin McIntyre,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mac,

The attached information will no doubt
interest The President. I feel that Dr. Somary
is one of the best posted men on the subject and
he is always glad to be helpful.

With kindest regards to The President,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred
ALFRED BERGMAN.

Enc. - 1
Report

CC:Col. J. E. Butterworth



THIRD REPORT OF CONVERSATION WITH DR. SOMARY

MEMORANDUM FROM: Mr. Alfred Bergman,
Chief, Industrial Information Unit.

SUBJECT: Danger of Inflation in North Africa and
Its Bad Effect.

I saw Dr. Somary over the weekend and he calls my attention to the following important information:

1. Two different articles appeared in the New York Times last Sunday, November 29th.

a. One article stated that American soldiers were buying goods and jewelry in great quantities because prices are so cheap.

b. The second report from Germany said that Americans were exploiting North Africa.

c. This is bad propaganda for America.

d. If the prices go up with the American occupation, the Americans will be very unpopular as they will have brought hatred caused by inflation.

2. The Americans are paid in stamped dollars, but these are extremely high in exchange in North Africa, which gives the soldiers far too much money and makes them find everything very cheap.

a. This is a great danger from a military point of view as it is important that we do not have unrest in the occupied countries.

3. Important - The way out would be through the creation of Occupation Francs instead of dollars, even stamped dollars, and a strict restriction on permitting the sending out of any articles from the occupied countries as this is a very dangerous game.

a. All of the African population is not on our side, and as particularly the price of so-called "luxury goods" is very influential for the general price level, this practice should be stopped immediately.

b. The entire price and currency policy of occupied countries should be studied at once to prevent the same consequences should it arise in European countries as we are later able to occupy them.

4. I suggest that the financial section of the War Department discuss these questions with Dr. Somary, who is probably the outstanding

RECEIVED: Bureau of Investigation in House of Representatives
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

financial expert in these matters in America. This Unit will be very glad to make the necessary contact.

5. With respect to the military situation in North Africa, Dr. Somary believes that the Germans cannot now hold Tunis and Bizerte, but every delay is not good for the Allies as the Germans can bring up reserves. In case the Allies are able to dislodge the Germans, then the situation of the Allies would be very strong, and of course here time plays a big role.

6. Dr. Somary feels that Hitler's handling of the French fleet and the occupation of the unoccupied zone of France was a great mistake. Hitler, like most Germans, is not good in defeat. His temperament is not right for defeat. The English and the Russians are good in defeat, and, unfortunately, better than in victory. The Germans are bad losers, and their mentality would not survive for long after an Italian disaster. Unfortunately, the Italians and the French are also bad losers.

FOURTH REPORT OF CONVERSATION WITH DR. SOMARY

MEMORANDUM FROM: Mr. Alfred Bergman,
Chief, Industrial Information Unit.

SUBJECT: Japan

1. Although it is far too early to speak of a separate peace by the Japanese, I wish to give you the personal feeling of Dr. Somary on this question. He feels that the Japanese would not wait until the Germans are liquidated, but will try to make peace before Germany is finished. To fight against America, Britain and Russia would be the end of Japan, and they know that.

2. The Japs are very well informed on the German situation as they have a leading General as Ambassador in Germany, and in Rome they have a leading Japanese General as a Military Attache. It is clear that they have excellent information on the military situation and will act accordingly.

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, SERVICES OF SUPPLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
February 5, 1943

SFUPC

FEB 6-1943

PSF Bergman folder 3-43
file personal
[initials]

MEMORANDUM FROM: Foreign Industrial Information Section,
Conservation Branch, Resources & Production Div.,
Alfred Bergman, Chief. *13*

SUBJECT: Battle at Stalingrad.

I have received through Dr. Felix Somary the following information:

1. The Stalingrad defeat of the Germans is most serious.
2. He believes that the Russians may break through the German lines and that a deterioration of morale in the German ranks will set in to such an extent that Bolshevism can quickly spread through Germany and all Europe.
3. As Hitler has made Europe so poor and has destroyed any possible resistance to the spread of Bolshevism, the danger can be very near.
4. This will bring the spread of the Russian Armies quickly through Europe. Time in our moving into Europe is very important or we can be out for good.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-12-66

Signature- Carl L. Spicer



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MINUTES OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SECTION MEETING HELD THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1948

- Afternoon Session -

PSF
Bergman

At 1:00 p.m. Mr. Bergman re-opened the afternoon session of the meeting. He introduced the individual experts to Colonel Beatty, Interview Section, Collection Unit. Colonel Beatty made contact with every individual expert.

Mr. Bergman suggested that all experts present should make available to this section any useful information concerning European conditions. Various speakers, particularly Mr. Brasseur and Mr. Cotareanu, discussed the way in which such information might be obtained. It was emphasized that information could be derived as well from the underground movement as from newspapers of neutral countries. Spanish publications seem to be the least controlled by totalitarian censorship and, therefore, the most useful for our purposes.

Dr. Frank and Dr. Forshheimer together with Prof. Eisenberg of Harvard University were asked to make a report concerning the all important power works and dams in the West and South of Germany for A-3 to be used in similar connection as the recent blowing up of Hockne and Edar Dams.

In order to aid the Quartermaster Corps technical literature concerning German industry will be made available to the experts through the public library in New York and can be consulted there exclusively by the experts. This information will be made available when reviewed by the experts to all interested agencies of the government.

Arrangements were made that the experts meet in the future every two weeks in New York and once a month in Washington.

~~SECRET~~

*Germany may - 3-4 months
Colleges May 26, 1943*

MEMORANDUM on using foreign experts for occupation of Europe.

It is very difficult for Americans to know these problems as it takes years if not a lifetime in the countries themselves to gain such expert knowledge. Therefore, we must use outstanding foreigners to avoid most serious mistakes:

Subject: Urgent Matters for the Invasion.
(To win the occupation, we must make all preparations now.)

1. Financial matters, including currency control, issuance of bank notes, availability of banking facilities: Treatment of this problem is being arranged in view of the urgency of this task, and meetings will be held every Wednesday with experts and government agencies. This should be arranged before occupation.
2. Transportation: Outstanding experts from all countries are available for the transportation problem and a committee should be set up at once. Plenty of trucks should be made available as railroads will be broken down completely in many places to begin with. The transportation situation in Germany is so bad that about 10 days ago the Swiss government was told to send railroad cars and miners to Ruhr to get coal. Because of lack of transportation, the Germans are not able to furnish Italy enough coal.
 - } Points
 - } 2, 3
 - } + 4
 - } must
 - } be
 - } ready
 - } first
 - } weeks
 - } of
 - } in-
 - } vasio
3. Food: Contact has been established with Dr. Gulick of Governor Lehman's Office regarding the treatment of this problem and conferences are being held.
 - } first
 - } weeks
 - } of
 - } in-
 - } vasio
4. Newspapers: This problem includes the printing and circulation of newspapers during the first weeks of invasion. Suggest: Ullstein for Berlin papers (former owner of B. Z. and one of the largest newspaper people of ~~Germany~~) Kurt Simon (owner of Frankfurter Zeitung.) We must be carefully prepared in advance for immediate establishment of newspapers, especially for Germany, also for Italy, and eventually France. We should use able well-known people and not unknown people in order to have effect on the population.
 - } + 4
 - } must
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5. Fertilizer: (as important as food) Four experts are ready to work on this problem. (see enclosed memo on Fertilizer)
6. A-2 used experts continually and properly for over a period of seven months. About 100 experts have been occupied on this work and very effectively. Recent visit to Switzerland pointing out transportation problems, oil problems, airplane problems and coal problems up to recent date, shows lack of lubricating oil, by Axis. We are following up this information by designating lubrication factories by experts here.

In order to obtain all recent information on production, attitude of population, etc., suggest to arrange with Swiss for one airplane every week from Lisbon to Switzerland. Swiss courier now takes too much time *Months*

7. Organization should be developed immediately at the point of using all experts in preparation for the occupation of Europe, as our problems are not only military but economic, financial and administrative and these men know Europe better than anyone else. Suggest using these experts in executive positions for occupied countries: Dr. Garr, Austria; Dr. Federer, Czechoslovakia; Dr. Walter Jacobi, Norway; Mr. Falter, Poland; Dr. Ottocaro Weiss, Italy.

The economic problems with which the occupation authorities will be faced, will make the economic administration of Africa appear as less than a small scaled manoeuvre.

8. In case Germany breaks down, we must be prepared for peace with a peace/ industrial and financial/organization. The reason why Wilson's 14 points failed, although the idea was good, was because there was no peace organization to carry the idea out. We must now prepare the peace organization for all financial matters, transportation, food, newspapers, industry, etc. without delay. These personages know it best but must immediately be organized.

Time is a very important factor in having these experts organized for the various problems mentioned above.

The Armistice in the last war came in November 1918 without any expectation or preparation and chaos resulted. The Armistice may again come unexpectedly without a moments notice and our position then will be dangerous if we are not prepared in advance. Better two months preparation than one hour too late. If we are not prepared and a breakdown occurs, we will lose friendship of France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Eventually uprisings and revolution will occur in occupied countries and we will lose the entire effect of winning the war.

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: A. Army financial problems in Europe.
B. Armament industry of Germany from 1914 to 1943.
C. French Metals Industry.

PRESENT:

Foreign Consultants

Army Officials and Government Agencies.

Dr. Felix Somary, formerly of Switzerland:
Outstanding Swiss banker. Expert on currency, inflation, and banking. Professor of Political Economy at the University of Zurich.

See next pages

Dr. Max von der Porten, formerly of Germany and Turkey:

Former head of the German armament industry and later advisor to the Turkish Cabinet and heavy industry.

Professor Ernst Berl, formerly of Austria:
Outstanding expert on explosives. Associate of Frits Haber, inventor of making nitrogen out of air. Also famous expert on gun cotton.

Professor Frits K. Mann formerly of Germany:
One of the most famous foreign experts on fiscal matters.

Dr. Hans Bis, formerly of Germany:
Leading chemical industrialist of Central Europe.

Mr. Leon Cotnareanu, formerly of France:
French metals industrialist and owner of Figaro, one of the leading French newspapers.

Mr. Jakob Goldschmidt, formerly of Germany:
One of the four leading German bankers.

Mr. Louis Marlio, formerly of France:
Leading French industrialist in this country and former president of the French Aluminum Industry and Vice-President of the United Railroads of France.

Dr. Albert Frank, formerly of Germany:
One of the leading nitrogen and explosive industrialists of Europe. Inventor of the Frank-Caro process on nitrogen.

Mr. Oskar Federer, formerly of Czechoslovakia:
One of the leading Czech industrialists in America. Former head of Vitkovitz Works, largest coal and iron industry in Czechoslovakia and Poland owned by the Rothschilds.

Mr. Alfred Falter, formerly of Poland:
Leading Polish industrialist and transportation personage in this country.

Mr. Lippmann Bloch, formerly of the Netherlands and Poland:

One of the leading ore specialists of Europe and America.

Mr. Paul A. Metzger, formerly of Germany:

One of the leading steel specialists of Germany and America.

Mr. Leo Forchheimer, formerly of Germany:

One of the leading alloy experts of Germany.

Mr. Walter Jacobi, formerly of Germany:

Leading Norwegian and central European nitrogen and chemical experts.

Mr. A. Strenger, Formerly of Czechoslovakia:

Leading Czech industrialist in America regarding all products for quartermaster corp, etc.

ARMY OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

Major General Carter, Chief of Finance	Dr. Gulick, Gov. Lehman's Office
Col. Gilchrist, Finance Department	Mr. Keeney, Gov. Lehman's Office
Col. Royal, Finance Department	Mr. Walter Ostrow, Dept. of Treasury
Maj. Gen. Franke, Dependency Board of War Dept.	
Brig. Gen. Greenbaum, Office of Under-Secretary of War	
Col. Ginsberg, Office of Under-Secretary of War	
Col. Beaty, G-2	
Dr. Carlson, G-2	
Col. Smith, G-2	
Mr. Snow, G-2	
Maj. Kavanagh, Army Air Forces	
Col. Welling, Engineer Corps	
Col. Gorlinsky, Engineer Corps.	
Col. Claybaugh, Civil Affairs Office of War Dept.	
Lieut. Cottier, Civil Affairs Office of War Dept.	
Col. Ritchie, Ordnance Dept. of War Dept.	
Lieut. Commander Henke, Office of Strategic Services	
Maj. Compton, Office of Strategic Services	
Mr. Chandler Morris, Office of Strategic Services	
Maj. Gunderson, RFC	
Commander Wickwire, Navy Dept.	
Mr. Vincent, Navy Dept.	
Maj. Robison, School for Military Govt.	
Dr. C. K. Leith, WPB	
Dr. Dean, Dept. of Interior	

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH COLONEL MCINTYRE

SUBJECT: THE FOOD CONFERENCE

In confirming our telephone conversation from New York this morning, I would like to say the following:

1. Besides the immediate feeding problem of Europe, the fertilizer problem which will make Europe self-sustaining is probably the next in importance.
2. Three of the experts on my staff are the outstanding scientists and industrialists on phosphate, potash and nitrogen from Europe in this country.
3. These gentlemen are:
 - a. Dr. Walter Jacobi, Dr. Albert Frank, of the well-known Frank Caro nitrogen process, and Mr. George Brasseur, an expert on phosphates.
 - b. By using these gentleman and the information that they have available, we will be able to balance any influence that the English may have at such a conference.

As you know, after the last war the English fertilizer people played a tremendous role.

All of these gentlemen are loyal to America, having taken out citizenship papers, (except Doctor Jacobi, who is a Norwegian) and have all rendered invaluable services for months to Aviation Intelligence, W.P.B. and other departments of the Government through my Section.

Alfred Bergman

MINUTES OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SECTION MEETING HELD FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943

- Morning Session -

At 10:00 a.m. the meeting was opened by Colonel Butterworth who called attention to the general purposes of the Foreign Industrial Information Section and the special advantages to be derived from the advice of the expert consultants of European countries.

Mr. Alfred Bergman introduced some twenty expert consultants by characterizing the individual positions held by them and their special fields of interest. He welcomed the representatives of the American government agencies and surveyed the organization and activities of the section.

The first speaker was the Swiss banker, Dr. Felix Somary. He confined his paper to five major problems in the organization of Europe immediately after the invasion and in the post-war period:

1. Whether the organization of Germany and Italy could be turned back to democratic principles or was bound to continue on totalitarian principles?
2. Whether Germany should be permitted to produce to such an extent as required by the needs of relief and reconstruction of Europe?
3. How the financial system, for instance, the currency, the public debt, and the banking organization of Germany could be handled?
4. How the transportation system and the communication facilities should be rebuilt and controlled?
5. How United Nations could use and control the European bureaucracy?

The second speaker was the former German industrialist, Dr. van der Porten. Until 1933 he was chief of all government corporations including all armament plants; later in charge of the industrialization of Turkey. His speech was focused on the issue, how the rearmament of Germany could be prevented in future.

He surveyed and evaluated various proposals, such as the occupation of Germany for a long or a short period; a system of control exercised by our national officers; the breaking up of Germany into several independent states; the complete destruction of the whole German industry. He contended that none of these policies promised satisfactory results. Even the most radical measure, the destruction of the entire German industry, could not prevent a rebuilding of a better German industry in the future. He referred to the Belgium example after the first World War.

Instead of controlling actual production the potential war power of Germany should be destroyed. The only way to attain this goal was the amputation of those parts of Germany which produce the main raw materials such as oils, metals, and coals. This meant the permanent separation of the Rhineland and Westphalia from Germany. This territorial change should be supplemented by an efficient Allied control of raw material imports into Germany and in addition by the limitation of production of aluminum and magnesium. This last objective could be reached through control of electric power.

The third speaker was the former French industrialist, Mr. Cotnareanu, who analyzed the general economic situation of the French metal industry. He stressed the large steel production potential in France, amounting to eleven million tons and the fact that the most of the plants were located near the German frontier.

His analysis was supplemented by Mr. Marlio who discussed France's situation in the fields of aluminum and magnesium. He emphasized France's favorable situation concerning the production of aluminum. The main obstacle to the future economic reorganization of France, according to Mr. Marlio, is in the field of transportation. He estimated that by now the rolling stock was reduced to 40% of the peace-time level and was generally in bad condition. Import and distribution of food, textiles and other necessities of life would meet with great difficulties.

In order to overcome these difficulties, cars and trucks should be sent to France immediately after the invasion. In addition, it would prove necessary to send locomotives and freight cars to France - of course, not of the American but of the French type.

After a brief discussion concerning the future control of German industry, the morning session was closed by Mr. Bergman at 11:45 a.m..

May 25, 1943.

Consultants
on Currency, Banking and Fiscal Administration.

1. Abraham, Hans Fritz Dr. of Law, former lawyer at the Court of Appeals at Berlin (Government Finance) (cleared)
2. Andriess, A. Former partner of the banking firm of Pierson & Co. Amsterdam (not cleared)
3. Arnhold, Hans - Former partner of the banking firm Gebr. Arnhold(not cleared)
4. Finaly, Horace Heftz, former general manager of the Banque of Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris, (cleared)
5. Goldschmidt, Jakob, former president of the Danat Bank in Berlin (cleared)
6. Gruenbaum, Kurt H.-Former partner of the banking house of the banking firm Simon Hirschland, Essen, Germany, now vice-president of New York Hanscatir Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York, specialist for banking and industry financing(cleared)
7. Istel, Andre--Partner of the banking firm of Schlumberger, Paris and formerly financial advisor to the French Prime Minister, Reynaud(not cleared)
8. Jeidels, Otto, PhD -Former managing director of Berliner-Handels,Gesellschaft, one of the leading German banks, now vice-president of the Bank of America(cleared)
9. Kempner, Paul H., Dr.--Former director of the banking firm Mendelsohn and Co., Berlin, (not cleared)
10. De Rothschild, Baron Edward--French banker and industrialist former president of Chemin de Fer du Nord(not cleared)
11. Schnabel, Oscar, Dr.--Economist and Banker former member of the Austrian delegation to the Rumanian Occupation Authority. Professor of Accounting at the Vienna Commercial Academy. President of the Amstel Bank (appointed at the request of the government) (cleared)
12. Schoenlicht, Carl Alfred--Dutch and German banker(cleared)
13. Somary, Felix Dr.--Swiss banker, Former honorary professor at Heidelberg.(cleared)
14. Wertheimer, Pierre --French banker(cleared)
15. Weiss, Ottocaro, Dr. --Formerly executive of the General Insurance Corporation of Trieste, Italy and member of various financial and economic bodies. Specialist for finance and insurance(cleared) now president of Lefcourt realty corporation.

MEMORANDUM:

1. For the first time in the history of this country important industrialists, scientists and engineers from Europe are available as a group to American industry and government. This unique opportunity was given us by the Hitler regime which forced so many leaders of German business life to leave the country. (Professor Berl)
2. Two hundred of these industrialists are now mobilized as consultants of the War Department.
3. The German industrialists who are consultants of the War Department have aided in working out strategic and tactical objectives of Europe of bombing and other operations because they built a great deal of the industries.
4. They have been of great value to the Quartermaster Corps in solving many problems specific of this branch including:
 - a. special process for cold drawing of aluminum canteens for air-borne troop;
 - b. process for the manufacture of super-thin cellophane for signal corp field communication wire;
 - c. cutting methods for lumber saving 25% of the log;
 - d. immediately (3 minutes) attachable soles for troops in the field;
 - e. process for the manufacture of technical instructions books to be used in the field using over-lapping diagrams printed on cellophane;
 - f. special fire-proof and gas-proof clothing from paper;
 - g. delousing agents and insecticides;
5. New high explosives developments, are being made available for the Ordnance Department.
6. The consultants have furnished reports to the various branches of the government indicated in the attached chart. Specific problems have been dealt with in the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments by the foreign experts.
7. These gentlemen can be used for four specific things:
 - a. These experts can make their actual experiences in German and European war material production available to the War Department.
 - b. The experts can best interpret present day German war material production methods. They can do this both through the personal inspection of captured material and through German technical literature and information.
 - c. The experts are available for the formulating of plans for the rehabilitation of German industry in the period immediately following German occupation by the troops. They can do this particularly as they know these industries from their own experience and know what men are reliable and what local practices yield best results.
 - d. The experts are in a position to amplify intelligence information regarding labor and living conditions, the conditions within industry, and statistical data.

End Important Point

J. H.

*File
(Alfred Bergman)*

1. Mussolini
2. Family man (full assurance for his family & him)
3. Out of picture - terrible blow to Hitler
4. Who Should do it?
 - (a) How the Pope stands
 - (b) Not Chicognani Papal Delegate here
 - (c) Count de Reynolds
 1. Near terms with Pope and with Mussolini
 2. Lives half hour from Bern in Castel ~~ix~~ near Murten
 - (d) Somebody sent from here to Switzerland and that only
a Swiss.

JOL

3rd Important Point

Louis Johnson

1. Politically sound
2. Mr. Beruch (says best man in the country)
3. Secretary Ickes
4. Industry
5. Asst. Secretary
6. State Department + War Dept.
7. (Our next war /
8. Mc Weak
9. Changing horses in the stream
10. Experience excellent as asst. secretary
11. American Legion
12. World views
13. Most Important

Army will play biggest roll during and after war
 (men at top most important)

Army 4 - 9000 miles away
 hard to control Politic.

Strong forces - both
 at 7. which is natural.

14. Man with great personal
 Courage necessary to carry
 out ideas of Democracy.

15. Most Important Decision
 for Present & Future

CONSULTANTS OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SEC.

1. Abraham, Hans F.- Government finance
2. Adler, Frederic Leon -Leather expert of the large tanning concern, Adler & Oppenheim operating plants in Germany, France, England, Holland and Belgium.
- 2-a. Adler, Martin - Expert for Rumanian oil facilities. Acquainted with actual field conditions.
3. Alembik, - Chemical manufacturing.
4. Alkan,- Mechanical field.
5. Andriesse - Banking.
6. Arndt, Siegfried - Chemical plant and construction expert. Controlling share holder and manager of one of the two largest German carbonic acid plants and of three of the largest German construction companies.
7. Arnhold, Hans - Former President of Steatite-Magnesia. Largest German steatite ceramics manufacturer. Expert for ceramics, acid vats, refractories, furnace linings, etc.
8. Arnstein, Karl - Leading aircraft and zeppelin engineer.
9. Aron, Manfred - Specialist for electronics, signal corps equipment, radio receiver and small transmitter manufacture.
10. Asseoff, Jacques - Expert on Bulgarian industry, in particular tobacco.
11. Aubert, Pierre - Metallurgy
12. Axelrad, Felix - Leather and textiles
13. Baer, Simon - Specialist for German Railroads in charge of mechanized equipment in the Duisburg (Reichs) railroad district.
14. Basch, Antonin - President of Czechoslovakia's greatest Chemical & Metallurgical Combine, United Chemical and Metallurgical Corporation, Prague. Specialist for heavy chemicals, pulp, dyestuff, etc.

15. Sauernfreund, August -Canning and food expert. Former owner of a large German meat, fruit, and vegetable canning plant.
16. Benett, Lawrence - Motors.
17. Bensaude, Jose Shipping and transportation.
18. Beretz, Edmond Manufacture of pharmaceuticals.
19. Berglas, Alexander - President of one of Germany's largest textile combine. Specialist for fabrics and textile production.
20. Bergmann, Alfred - European representative of Anaconda Copper.
21. Berl, Ernst - Leading industrial chemist. Specialist for metals flotation, explosives, industrial heavy chemicals. Also leading chemical technologist. Professor of Darmstadt Technological University now Carnegie Institute of Technology.
22. Bergstrasser, Arnold -Economist and historian
23. Bie, Hans - Founder and President of Schering Kahlbaum, second largest German chemical concern (coal, coke, and by-products). Also closely linked to steel industry.
24. Billiter, Jean - Specialist for electrometallurgy, electrochemistry, and electro plating. Writer of reputation on electrochemistry.
25. Birnbaum, David - rayon industry.
26. Birnholz, James - Expert on German electrical engineering plants, in particular their economic organization. Former Vice President of the German General Electric (AEG) Former Board member of the Reich Association of Industry. Expert of the Statistical Bureau of the Reich, Consultant to the former German Government in the negotiation of trade treaties, member of Arbitration Committee on Government War Material Requisitioning.
27. Blach, Fred - Former head of the Berlin Water and Industry Corporation. Member of the Board of the very large German Gas Corporation (100,000,000 Marks Capital. Vice Presi-

- dent of the German Gas and Water Producers Association. Member of the Chief Committee and Sub-committees of the German High Economic Court, Member of the High Cartel Court. Board member of Askania the German Sperry Gyro.
28. Bloch, Lippman F. - Important German Ore Dealer, most important pyrite dealer, and Pyrite specialist and industrialist. Specialist for steel ore, phosphate, and manganese trade.
29. Bloch, Herbert - German manpower and sub-contracting expert
30. Blum, Charles B. Automobiles
31. Bondy, Alfred - Yugoslav textile expert. Manager of large mill at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
32. Bouillian -Linet, Jacques A. North Africal industrialist, Specialist for North Africal metal ore (steel and non-ferrous) and phosphate mining. Schneider-Creuzot Interests.
33. Brandt, Karl - Agricultural Economist. Specialist for European agricultural economy. Senior Professor of Agricultural Economics at Stanford University. Former advisor to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. Member of the Board of Askania Incorporated, the German equivalent of Sperry.
34. Brasseur, George H. - Luxembourg-Belgian industrialist. Specialist for steel production, blast furnaces, knows German (Ruhr) and Dutch (Maast-richt) steel facilities and coking.
35. Broda, Karl - German and Polish Cement and Coal (Silesia) Specialist.
36. Burjan, Alexander - Austrian telephone and communications expert, Managing Director of the Austrian Plants of the International Standard Electric Corporation.
37. Buxbaum, Max Textiles
38. Byk, Paul M. - German, Swiss, and French electro-metallurgical and non-ferrous scrap industrialist. Specialist for low-grade scrap smelting non-ferrous metals in particular.

39. Cahn, Eric - Precision Machine Tool and precision measuring machinery expert. Production engineer. Chief Production Engineer of a large German enterprise in this field.
40. Cohen, Julius - Railroad expert. Chief engineer of the German Railroad System-Central Bureau.
41. Coifman - Tools.
42. Cotnareanu, Leon - French-Rumanian Industrialist. Member of the Tin Committee. Chairman of Coty Perfume.
43. Czapek, Dr. Emil - Chemistry.
44. Le Lyrot, Count Herve - Member of the French Parliamentary Committee for Mines. Specialist for French and North African Mining.
45. Delprat - Shipping.
46. Duellen, Ernst - German wood and saw mill expert.
47. Egloff, Justav - Oil refining expert. Scientific work published in the fields of hydro-carbon chemistry, natural gas, oil, coal and shale.
48. Eisner, Robert - Specialist on Metal Surface Treatment. Tin plate substitution.
49. Enoch, Otto - German benzol and motor fuel expert. Director of Research of the German Benzol Association, the combine of all German benzol producers.
50. Estermann, Immanuel - Specialist for pyrometers, physical industrial measuring devices.
51. Fabre, Leon Shipping industry
52. Falter Alfred - Advisor to the present Polish Prime Minister. Leading Polish Industrialist. Largest coal, coke, steel, and transportation facilities owner in Poland.
53. da Fano, Lttore - Specialist for cables, electric insulants, etc. Chief Chemist at the important Italian Rubber firm of Pirelli - producing 60% of all Italian rubber products.

54. Federer, Oskar - Managing Director of Witkowitz Coal and Steel Corporation, Czechoslovakia's big steel corporation. Representative of the Czech Government at International Steel Conferences. Member of the Czech Presidents-in-exile Advisory Committee. Chief of the Czech Association of Manufacturers.
55. Finaly, Horace H. - Banking.
56. Fischer, Hermann O.L. - Leading German Organic chemist and bio-chemist.
57. Fleischman, Lionel - Leading German electrical engineer. Consultant engineer to the German General Electric. Specialist for A.C. mach-*
58. Fleischmann, Aruthur - Japanese metal plates.
59. Forchheimer, Jacob - One of Germany's leading ferro-alloy engineers. Specialist for vanadium, tungsten. Chief Engineer of the Gesellschaft fuer Metallurgy.
60. Forchheimer, Leo - President of the German company producing 60% of all ferro-alloy. (Gesellschaft fuer Elektrometallurgie). Specialist for Ferro-Alloys, Rare Earth, Chrome Nickel.
61. Fraenkel, Walter H. - Light metals
62. Frank, James - Professor at the University of Chicago. Formerly of the University of Goettingen. Specialist for photochemistry and industrial physics.
63. Frank, Albert R. - President of Bavarian Nitrogen Works. Associate of Fritz Haber (nitrogen fixation) Acetylene, synthetic rubber, explosive, fertilizer, and bulk chemical plant expert.
64. Fried, Anthony - Plant Manager of Skoda Munitions and Skoda Steel Rolling and Casting Corporation. Specialist of Ordnance rolling mill problems.

* L. Fleischman continued - inery. Former managing engineer in charge of all electrical and mechanical design.

65. Friedrich, William G. - Machine Tools
66. Fua, Frederic A. - Specialist for electronics, optics and radio valve. In particular ultra high infra-red and specially low frequency apparatus for military and civilian use.
67. Fuchs, Hugo - Manager of "Semperit", Austro-American Rubber works, one of the largest European rubber concerns having plants in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Editor of various trade papers for the engineering world. Assistant Editor of the East European Economist, contributor to Rubber Age, London.
68. Gaar, Max - President of Veitsche Magnesite work. Largest Magnesite works in Europe. Magnesite refractory and magnesium ore specialist. Austrian industry expert.
69. Gaensler, Hugo A. - Leather
70. Gavrilovitch, Mr. Oton - Largest Yugoslavic Munitions and heavy ordnance equipment manufacturer.
71. Gerson, Gerhard - German benzol and liquid fuel expert. Former research chemist for the Benzol Association (Association of all German Benzol producers.) Development work with regard to special and substitute fuels (propane, butane, methan alcohol, benzene and blends and the conversion of combustion of motors for their use.
72. Gerstel, Frederick - Furniture
73. Glesinger, Egon G. - Plywood and industrial wood utilization expert. General Secretary of the International Wood Association, Geneva, Switzerland. Specialist on Industrial Organization.
74. Goldschmidt, Jakob - One of Germany's four leading bankers. Former President of the Danat Bank.
75. Gregory, George - Chemical industry
76. Gross, Eric - Specialist for Austrian heavy industry and Alpine power plants. Head of German General Electric Power Division, Vienna.

77. Gruenbaum, Kurt H. - Specialist for banking and industry financing in the Ruhr-Rhine Westphalia Area. Former partner of the banking house Simon Hirschland, Essen.
78. Gruenblat, Capt. Claude - French, Surian, and North African mining, harbor facilities construction and concrete expert. High French Air Officer in charge of the defense of France's principal air base, Chateaudun.
79. Gunsbourg, Baron Pierre de, - Petrol and sugar industries.
80. Gunzbourg, Paul - French electrical engineering expert. Former President of the French Siemens Corporation. Former Executive Vice-President of the Belgian Siemens Corporation. Industrial Liaison consultant and engineer between the French and British Government. Editor of a trade magazine in the electrical field. Member of various engineering societies.
81. Gurwitch - Metal refining.
82. Guttmann, Robert - Lumber
83. Hecht, Hermann - Former/managing director of the Rhenania Rhine/Shipping Corporation handling a considerable/amount of industrial Rhine traffic.
84. Heinemann, d.n. - Expert on Belgian and European electrification. Chief of the big power combine. (SOPINA)
85. Hellin, Frederick P. - German-Russian oil trade expert, builder of refineries in Belgium, Italy and England. General European sales manager of the Derunapht (German-Russian Oil Corporation).
86. Herrmanns, Hugo H. - Power engineer. Manager of the Department for Power Production, Facilities Distribution and Transmission of the German General Electric (AEG).
87. Hirschfeld, Charles - Tinplating.
88. Hirschfeld, Oscar - Containers.

89. Hochschild, Mauricio - Owner of tin mines in the Western Hemisphere. Important metal dealer. Specialist for European non-ferrous smelting and refining.
90. Homberger, Ludwig H. - Second President of the Reich Railroad Corporation.
91. Hulschiner, G. - Vice President of German General Electric. Specialist for electrical industrial railroads, France, German Alpine Region, and Japan.
92. Israel, Ernst - Footwear
93. Istel, Andre - Personal financial advisor to the French Prime Minister, Reynaud.
94. Jacobi, Pablo - Steel Trading expert.
95. Jacobi, Walter W. - German and Norwegian Coal Liquefaction expert. Nitrogen and Heavy Chemical Industrialist. Vice President of Norak Hydro.
96. Jacobson, Herman - Oil expert.
97. Jakob, Max - Heat engineer, research specialist of the German Institute for Applied Physics, Physicist, scientific advisor to the German Society of Engineers, the Central government sponsored German engineering society.
98. Jeidels, Otto - One of Germany's leading bankers. President of the Privat and Commerzbank. Leading expert for German industrial organization and finance.
99. Jesselson, H.L. - Specialist for German copper, zinc, lead, etc. situation. Also on scrap segregation and Rare Earth (radio-valve filament base material. Business associate of Dr. Forchheimer.
100. Keinath, George - Electrical measuring instrument specialist. Chief Development Engineer of Siemens and Halske, Werkerwerk. Member of all national and industrial societies and committees in this field. Publisher of "ATM" leading German scientific and trade publication in the electrical measuring field.

101. Kempner, Paul H. - Specialist for European production and accounting problems. Finance expert connected with the German banking house of Mendelssohn.
102. Khuner, Paul - Fat and oil expert.
103. Koganowsky, Maxmilian - Aide to the Austrian Minister of War. Specialist for Heavy Ordnance and Military Railroad Repair, etc.
104. Korzon, Napoleon - Specialist for Polish harbor facilities and North Polish railroads.
105. Korn, Arthur - Former professor of Physics at Berlin Institute of Technology for the optical, Electrical and Television fields. Now Professor of Electrical Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology. Also important in the photo-telegraphy field.
106. Koschembahr, Gerhard Von - Railway expert in the head administration office of the Deutsche Reichsbahn.
107. Kraemer, Gerard S. - French radio manufacturer. Owner of a number of commercial stations.
108. Kramer, Ferdinand - Plywood and furniture
109. Kunreither, Karl F. - European and German Oil expert. Specialist for lubricating oil.
110. Kuppenheim, Hans F. - Electronics and Roentgen engineer physicist. Chief development engineer of the X Ray Division of Siemens (Siemens-Reiniger).
111. Laurent S. Fred. - Mechanical engineer (chemical). Consulting engineer for Schneider-Creuzot French Steel & Mining Industry. Technical advisor of Phillips Brothers.
112. Lerstrup, Karl - Electric Power expert.
113. Levy, Edwin - Photovolt Corporation, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City. Formerly with Ravag and Gruenfeld, biggest manganese dealer of Europe. Knows transportation and ore facilities in Greece, Yugoslavia, and probably rest of Balkans.

- 114 Libeseart, Col. M. - French Army, Specialist for Ordnance, ballistics, silencers, piezo crystals, aerodynamic blowers.
- 115 Lindberg, John - Food expert of the League of Nations and of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.
116. Loevenstein - Aluminum
117. Loewenberg, F. - Specialist for electric measuring equipment and photo-electric instruments. Former development engineer of the German General Electric Corporation, and instructor at the Berlin Institute of Technology.
- 118 Lowenstein, Arthur J. - Vice President of European Citroen (Third largest automobile concern) Leading German and French automobile constructor. Specialist for military vehicles.
119. Lowestein, Marcel- Metal refinery
- 120 Luzzato, Bruno - Technical manager of the Montecatini Aluminum Plant at Bozen. Advisor to the Elektrokemisk Industri Oslo, Norway. Specialist for electrodes and aluminum cells.
121. Manasse, Mining and metal enterprises.
122. Marcus, Henri - Civil Engineer. Specialist in reinforced concrete and research about elasticity. France, assisted building of the Breest Naval bases. First engineer and head of design department Breslau, Germany. (Hoch and Tiefbau A.G.)
123. MarK, Herman F. - Nobel Prize Candidate. Specialist for synthetic rubber, carbide and alcohol (industrial).
124. Marlio, Louis - Aluminum electricity. 1930-40 Chairman of the board of the French aluminum Company. At present member of the staff of the Brookings Institution, advisor to the Reynolds Metal Company.
- 125 Mathis Automobiles

126. Mayer, Emil E. - President of the Telefunken Corporation, the largest German radio corporation. Former Vice-President of the German General Electric Corporation.
127. Mayer, Joseph E. - Ballistic Expert.
128. Mayer, Max - Now connected with American Cyanide. Leading inorganic chemist. Formerly Chairman of the largest Czech electro chemical and metallurgical combine.
129. Menko, Textiles
130. Merton, Alfred - Former President of the German Metals Corporation (Metallgesellschaft) and the Association of German Machine Builders (V.D.M.) Machine Tool and metals expert.
131. Metzger, Paul A. - President of Central German Steel Works. Specialist for alloy and general industrial standardization. Has available lists of all German industrial standards.
132. Mueller, Carl H. I.G. Bye Trust nitrogen chemist.
133. Munck, H. - Former Central European shipping and forwarding agent. Chairman of the transportation division of the Czech economic council. Former manager of the largest European shipping concern for Danube shipping.
134. Naiditch, Sugar refining and alcohol producing
135. Netter, Arthur - President of Wolf-Netter Corporation. The leading Southern Germany Steel manufacturer. Expert also for steel shipping, ore mining, etc.
136. Oplatek, Ervin - Munitions Plant specialist. Bren Gun (Brno Gun) Antiaircraft, light Artillery.
137. Oppenheimer, Dr. Ferro-alloys
Paul I.
138. Oppenheim, F. Connected with biggest European manganese firm, Ravack and Gruenfeld. Knows European manganese situation.
139. Ostheimer, Fred R.- Specialist for automobile patents (Steering gears).

140. Otte Radio equipment
141. Otten, P.F.S. - electrical engineer. Managing director and President of N.V. Phillips Gloeilampen fabriken, Lindhoven, since 1940, Willemsstad, Curacao, N.W.I. radios, bulb, X ray equipment. Member of Royal Institute of Engineers, radio bulbs, X. Ray equipment.
142. Oppenheimer, Stephen - Managing director of the Association of Berlin Metal Industrialists. Member of the German Social Security Board.
143. Parker, Emery Textiles
144. Fernikoff, Shipbuilding
145. Petzhek, Ernst - Czech mining expert. Vice President and manager of the Board of Directors of various coal mines in Czechoslovakia and Germany. The Petzhek firm is probably the largest soft coal mining concern in Europe.
146. Philips, Anton - Head of the Philips Gloeilampen Fabrieken in Lindhoven, Holland. One of the largest European manufacturers of radio equipment.
147. Pick, Joseph - Czech transportation expert and under writer. Member of the Board of the Economic Council for the Elbe Waterways. Member of various international river and harbor committees.
148. Popper, Emil - Expert for Rumanian Oil Facilities.
149. Popper, Emil -. Raw oil production
150. Por, Geza - Lumber
151. Potter, Harold G. - Ammunition and steel. Director of the Czech Arms and Ammunition Works at Brno-Prague.
152. Pregel, Boris - Radiologist. Member of the British Institute for Radiology and other societies. Specialist for radium and Uranium. Former administrator for the French Committee for the distribution and use of radio active substances for national distribution and use of which the chairman was Senator

- Justin Godart, and Vice Chairman was Joliot Curie. Owner of a French and Belgium concern for the manufacturing, refining, and application of products of radium and uranium. Also specialist for dental supplies. Organizer of the Intes National League Against Cancer.
153. Price, Rene - Tools and chemical manufacture.
154. Rachwalski, Max - German Machine Tool Expert. Partner of the former firm of Georg Stenzel and Company, Berlin.
155. Racine - Metal refining.
156. Radt, Martin - Expert in German Power Plant and Public Utilities management. Formerly connected with the German General Electric Company.
157. Reinheimer, Hans - Director of the Laboratories of the North German cable organizations. Specialist for high voltage, power distribution, long distance telephones and insulating materials.
158. Roche, Paul C. - Radio expert. German radio telegraph and cable communications expert.
159. Rollin, Paul J. - Austrian and Czech textile chemist. Former partner in a Czech cotton printing plant.
160. Rosenfelder - Tin smelting
161. Rothschild, Baron
Edward De - French railroad expert. President of the French Northern Railroad Corporation. (Chemin de Fer du Nord).
162. Raedenberg, Reinhold - Outstanding German specialist for electrical apparatus - construction. One of the managing directors of the Siemens concern. Professor at Harvard.
163. Sachs, George - Case School of Applied Science. Leading German aluminum and magnesium engineer. Development engineer of the German Aluminum Corporation.
164. Sapienza, Paul F. - Polish agricultural, forest, and mining expert. General manager of a large Polish coal and zinc corporation. Member

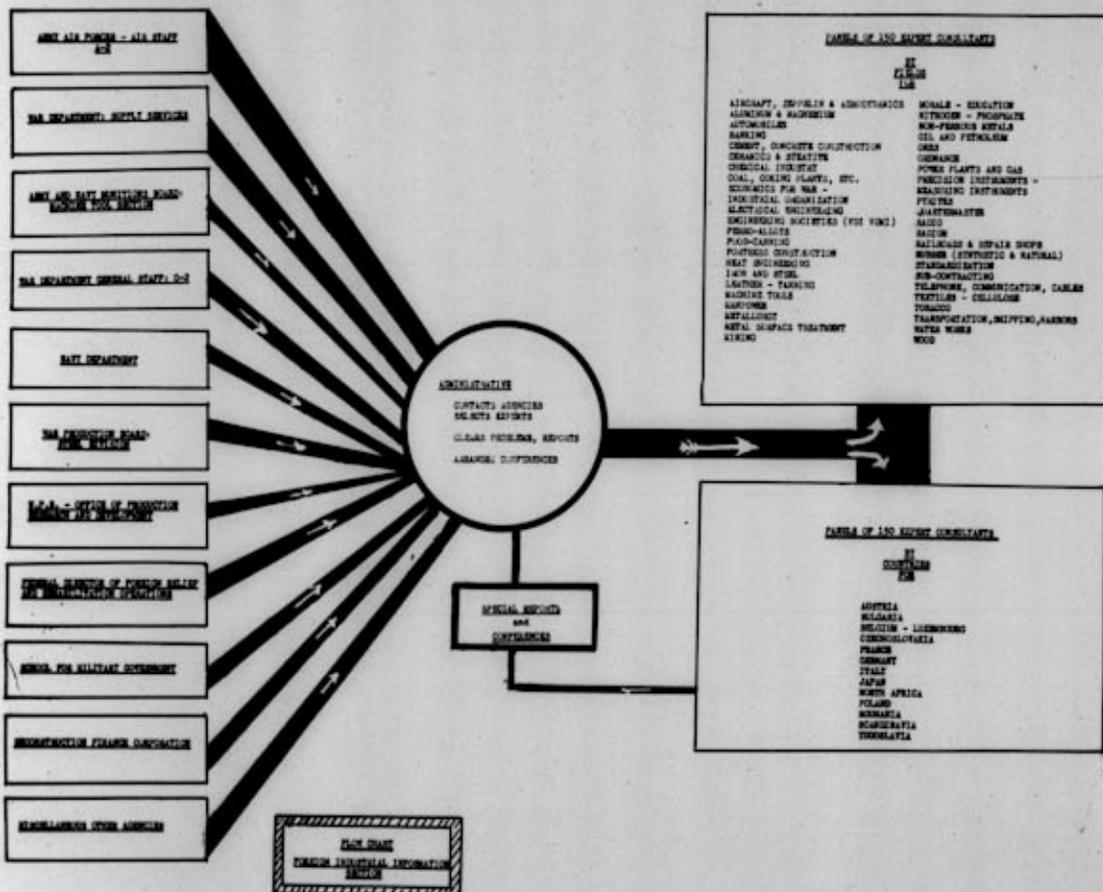
- of various Polish cartels and syndicates. Former adjutant to the chief of staff of the Southern Polish Army in this war.
165. Schereschewsky, P.L. - High French electrical engineer. President of the Paris District Heat Corporation. Consulting engineer for various North African mines and metallurgical enterprises. Major of the French army. Consulting engineer for various French Gas companies producing about 70% of the total city gas out-put of France.
166. Schirokauer, Henry - Chief engineer of a large Swedish ordnance manufacturing concern connected with the Swedish S.K.F. Designer of timerelays automatic rifles, automatic cannons, high speed magazines, etc.
167. Schnabel, Oscar - Banking
168. Schoenlicht - Dutch industry
169. Schorsch - Chemistry
170. Schwerin, Ernst - Leading industrialist. Former head of the German Wrapping and Binder Twine Association. Specialist for flax, hemp, and Jute.
171. Sciaky - Welding
172. Sindel, Otto - Textiles
173. Singer, Robert - Expert for German industrial organization. Former economic advisor to the German National Association of Manufacturers. In charge of the insurance division of the association, with 300 million marks capital. Publisher of various papers in the field of industrial organization and insurance. Contributor to the London Economist.
174. Sonnenberg, Henry - German machine tool expert.
175. Soria, Guido - Automotive engineer, automobile designer employed by Fiat, S.A. Turin as general manager.
176. Soumastre, Jean P. - Military engineer of the French Army. Explosives and Ordnance.

177. Stefanson, V. - Icelandic specialist on arctic conditions. Expert on quartermaster items for cold climates, Arctic transportation, etc.
178. Steinfeld, Henry M. - Managing director of an important German engineering and contracting firm in Japan. Collaborator in the compilation of a Japanese-English military dictionary. Specialist for Japanese engineering and production methods.
179. Steinhertz, Deszoe - Chemical industry
180. Stern, N.S. - Chief designer and managing director of the large German manufacturing concern of Adler making motor cars, typewriters, and bicycles. Specialist for machine tool design, technical calculation, organization of production, patent matters, etc.
181. Stern, Max - Was Honorary Czech Consul in Duesseldorf. Specialized in scrap segregation and scrap collection.
182. Stern, Otto - Delegate of Board (managing director) of Astra Romana Oil Corporation, Bucharest, Rumania. In charge of the general business policy and all activities of the Company, comprising acquisition and maintenance of concessions, drilling of oilwells, crude oil production, refining of petroleum products, transportation of crude oil and products by pipelines, rail and water, construction of field refinery, transport and storage installation including powerhouses, work-shops, etc. Purchase of equipment and material for all the technical services as well as marketing and exporting of finished petroleum products.
183. Stern, Prof. Otto - well-known physical chemist. Former professor at various German universities.
184. Storfer, - Chemical industry.
185. Straus, Moritz - Owner of the second largest airplane motor plant (ARGUS). One of the leading automobile and airplane motor constructors, of Germany.

186. Strenger, Adolph - President of the German Wholesale Association. Specialist for small ordnance and quartermaster items. Owner of concern with twenty plants. Sub-contracting and re-negotiation expert.
187. Swietoslowski, W. - Professor of physical chemistry and president of the Institute of Technology at Warsaw, Poland. Minister of Education of the last Polish Government. Senior Industrial Fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. Specialist for thermo chemistry and for problems dealing with the manufacturing of activated carbon, coke, and the purification of chemical substances. Expert for ebullimetry, and microcalorimetry.
188. Sztolcman, Ludwik - Polish oil expert. General manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, Warsaw Poland.
189. Tempier, Rene - French airplane engineer. Specialist for carburetor construction and engine control, flight control devices.
190. Themal, L. L. - Aero-dynamics and mechanics.
191. Ullmann, Frank Shipping
192. Valko Textiles
193. Van Hengel Shipping
194. Van Leer Steel Mills
195. Von der Porten, Max - Economist and industrialist, President, Verein, Alum Werke Leutawerke, Lausitz. President of all German State Munitions Corporation and arsenals.
196. Von Kohorn, Oscar - Specialist for textile machinery. Specialist for synthetic fibers having developed a process used in Russia and Axis countries short of wool and cotton.
197. Von Walsen - Connected with Philips, Eindhoven Holland. One of the largest manufacturers of Europe for radio equipment.
198. Von Walsam - Radio Equipment.

199. Weil, Edmond - French mineral, chemical, and mining expert. Expert for molybdenum and antimony, mercury and cobalt.
200. Weil, Richard - Synthetic rubber expert.
201. Weill, Bruno - Lumber and furniture
202. Weiner, Armin - Power plants and steel works
203. Weiner, Armin - President of the West Moravian Power and Steam works supplying the Western Czech in particular, the Brno Armament Works. Generally informed on Czech, Austrian, and French Power Systems.
204. Weiss, Ottocaro - Noted Italian economist and insurance expert. Writer of various works on history and economics.
205. Zimmerli, Coal
206. Zimmerli, W. F. - Chemical expert. Vice President of General Aniline.
207. Leschnitzer, Adolph German child education and morale expert.
208. Schless, walter - Former president of the Belgium Siemens Corporation Specialist for Belgium electrical manufacturing. Formerly connected with the Belgium Cerlikon Corporation, Brussels, in their electrical division.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BEST AVAILABLE. EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO INSURE LEGIBILITY.



Erratum

Ferro-Molybdenum - GERMANY

The location of KRUPP, A. G., Soellingen is not near
Rastatt on Rhine but between Karlsruhe and Pforzheim.

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Form 18

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MAJOR E C KAVANNAGH=
ARMY NAVY CLUB

1943 MAY 25 PM 1 27

SORRY PARCEL WITH TWENTY MAPS WAS NOT READY LAST NIGHT BUT LEFT THIS MORNING REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY AIR MAIL PLEASE ARRANGE TO GET HOLD OF THEM BEFORE YOU LEAVE
LEON COTNAREANU.

FRANCE

Ferro Tungsten	Ferro Chrome	Ferro Vanadium	Ferro Manganese high and low carbon	Nickel	Cobalt	Ferro Titanium Carbon free	Ferro Molybdenum	Ferro Silicon
<p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p>	<p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Fairly large</p> <p>Location: At Ugine and St.-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie) near Albertville (Savoie). Own hydroelectric power</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ des ÉTABLISSEMENTS KELLER et LÉLÉUX, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Fair</p> <p>Location: Livet (Isère)</p>	<p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Fairly large</p> <p>Location: Pomblières-Saint Marcel (Savoie)</p> <p>BOZEL-MALETRA, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plan du Var (Alpes Maritimes, Villard (Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Salindres</p> <p>LA NEC-METALLURGIE</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Auvergne-les-Auciges (Pays-de-Dôme)</p>	<p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>ACIERIES DELA MARINE et d'Homecourt</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Saint-Béron.</p> <p>ACIERIES de POMPEY</p> <p>Plant at: Dieulouard (Meurthe et Moselle) and at Pompey (Meurthe et Moselle)</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY</p> <p>Plant at: Les Dunes (Dept. du Nord)</p> <p>Probably others.</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ de NICKEL, Le Havre, Seine</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 1st</p> <p>FERRO CHROME cont'd.</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Montricher, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 5th</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Julien-Montricher (Savoie) on railroad Lyon-Modane (Mont Cervis)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Plant at: Bellegarde, Ain</p> <p>Production: About same as Compagnie Universelle (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIETE ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE</p> <p>Plant near: Albertville (Savoie)</p> <p>Production: Started only with outbreak of war.</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>same as Bertolus</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: fair</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Bellegarde (Ain)</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY (Lozere)</p> <p>Plant at Saint-Chely</p> <p>Production: about same as Bertolus</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>Practically all producers of Calcium Carbide and/or ferro chrome can produce ferro silicon; whether and where they do so, is entirely a question of price, power supply and returns.</p>
<p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Saint-Béron, Lyon</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ des ÉTABLISSEMENTS KELLER et LÉLÉUX, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Fair</p> <p>Location: Livet (Isère)</p>	<p>BOZEL-MALETRA, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plan du Var (Alpes Maritimes, Villard (Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Salindres</p> <p>LA NEC-METALLURGIE</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Auvergne-les-Auciges (Pays-de-Dôme)</p>	<p>ACIERIES de POMPEY</p> <p>Plant at: Dieulouard (Meurthe et Moselle) and at Pompey (Meurthe et Moselle)</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY</p> <p>Plant at: Les Dunes (Dept. du Nord)</p> <p>Probably others.</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ de NICKEL, Le Havre, Seine</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 1st</p> <p>FERRO CHROME cont'd.</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Montricher, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 5th</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Julien-Montricher (Savoie) on railroad Lyon-Modane (Mont Cervis)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Plant at: Bellegarde, Ain</p> <p>Production: About same as Compagnie Universelle (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIETE ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE</p> <p>Plant near: Albertville (Savoie)</p> <p>Production: Started only with outbreak of war.</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>same as Bertolus</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: fair</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Bellegarde (Ain)</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY (Lozere)</p> <p>Plant at Saint-Chely</p> <p>Production: about same as Bertolus</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>Practically all producers of Calcium Carbide and/or ferro chrome can produce ferro silicon; whether and where they do so, is entirely a question of price, power supply and returns.</p>
<p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Montricher, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Julien-Montricher (Savoie) on railroad Lyon-Modane (Mont Cervis)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ des ÉTABLISSEMENTS KELLER et LÉLÉUX, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Les Clavaux, par Riuperoux (Isère)</p>	<p>BOZEL-MALETRA, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plan du Var (Alpes Maritimes, Villard (Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Salindres</p> <p>LA NEC-METALLURGIE</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Auvergne-les-Auciges (Pays-de-Dôme)</p>	<p>ACIERIES de POMPEY</p> <p>Plant at: Dieulouard (Meurthe et Moselle) and at Pompey (Meurthe et Moselle)</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY</p> <p>Plant at: Les Dunes (Dept. du Nord)</p> <p>Probably others.</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ de NICKEL, Le Havre, Seine</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 1st</p> <p>FERRO CHROME cont'd.</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Montricher, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 5th</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Julien-Montricher (Savoie) on railroad Lyon-Modane (Mont Cervis)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Plant at: Bellegarde, Ain</p> <p>Production: About same as Compagnie Universelle (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIETE ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE</p> <p>Plant near: Albertville (Savoie)</p> <p>Production: Started only with outbreak of war.</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>same as Bertolus</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: fair</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Bellegarde (Ain)</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY (Lozere)</p> <p>Plant at Saint-Chely</p> <p>Production: about same as Bertolus</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>Practically all producers of Calcium Carbide and/or ferro chrome can produce ferro silicon; whether and where they do so, is entirely a question of price, power supply and returns.</p>
<p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE DE BRIGNOUD at Brignoud, Isère</p> <p>PRODUCTION: About same as Saint Béron (see above).</p>	<p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Saint-Béron, Lyon</p> <p>Relative Importance: 4th</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p>	<p>BOZEL-MALETRA, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plan du Var (Alpes Maritimes, Villard (Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Salindres</p> <p>LA NEC-METALLURGIE</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Auvergne-les-Auciges (Pays-de-Dôme)</p>	<p>ACIERIES de POMPEY</p> <p>Plant at: Dieulouard (Meurthe et Moselle) and at Pompey (Meurthe et Moselle)</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY</p> <p>Plant at: Les Dunes (Dept. du Nord)</p> <p>Probably others.</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ de NICKEL, Le Havre, Seine</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 1st</p> <p>FERRO CHROME cont'd.</p> <p>SOCIÉTÉ ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de Montricher, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 5th</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Saint-Julien-Montricher (Savoie) on railroad Lyon-Modane (Mont Cervis)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Plant at: Bellegarde, Ain</p> <p>Production: About same as Compagnie Universelle (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIETE ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE</p> <p>Plant near: Albertville (Savoie)</p> <p>Production: Started only with outbreak of war.</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ALAIS, FROGES et CAMARQUE, Paris</p> <p>Several works in Savoie and Isère</p> <p>SOCIETE ELECTROMETALLURGIQUE de SAINT-BÉRON, Lyon</p> <p>Location: Saint-Béron (Savoie)</p> <p>SOCIETE d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE de BRIGNOUD, Isère</p> <p>RELATIVE Importance: 2nd</p> <p>same as Bertolus</p> <p>ACIERIES de GENNEVILLIERS (SEINE)</p> <p>Production: Probably same as Ugine (see above)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>SOCIÉTÉ d'ELECTRO-CHIMIE, d'ELECTRO-METALLURGIE et des ACIERIES d'UGINE, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 1st</p> <p>Production: fair</p> <p>Location: Plant at Ugine near Albertville (Savoie), plant at Saint-Jeoire-en-Faucigny (Haute-Savoie)</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENTS CHARLES BERTOLUS, Paris</p> <p>Relative Importance: 2nd</p> <p>Production: Unknown</p> <p>Location: Bellegarde (Ain)</p> <p>ACIERIES de FIRMINY (Lozere)</p> <p>Plant at Saint-Chely</p> <p>Production: about same as Bertolus</p> <p>ÉTABLISSEMENT de M. PAUL GAMICHON at CREIL (OISE)</p> <p>Relative Importance: 3rd</p>	<p>Practically all producers of Calcium Carbide and/or ferro chrome can produce ferro silicon; whether and where they do so, is entirely a question of price, power supply and returns.</p>

ITALY

<u>FERRO TUNGSTEN</u>	<u>FERRO CHROME</u>	<u>FERRO VANADIUM</u>	<u>FERRO MANGANESE</u> high & low carbon	<u>NICKEL</u>	<u>COBALT</u>	<u>Ferro Titanium</u> carbon free	<u>FERRO MOLYBDENUM</u>	<u>- FERRO SILICON</u>
Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta) Leghe Metalli Location: unknown - near Genoa	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta) Leghe e Metalli Location: unknown - near Genoa	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta) Leghe e Metalli Location: unknown - near Genoa	Acciaerie di Cogne at Cogne (Aosta)