

U. S. Attaches Funds Of Big German Firm In Anti-Trust Case

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I. G. Farbenindustrie
Hit as \$250,000 Due It
On Licenses Falls Due

By the Associated Press.

Attorney General Jackson said today the United States had attached the funds of I. G. Farbenindustrie, which he described as "probably the most powerful single factor in German influence on American industry," because of its failure to appear in response to an indictment under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Jackson said at a press conference that Farbenindustrie had refused to appear in court on the ground it was not doing business in the United States and was not subject to American law as a corporation.

The funds attached are in the National City Bank of New York, the Attorney General said. He explained that the action was taken today because it was learned that payments of about \$250,000 to the German company under licenses issued to American corporations were to be made today and that the action was taken "when we could get it."

He is certain, Mr. Jackson said, that the attachment would result in appearance of counsel for Farbenindustrie.

Fears Export of Money.

In response to a question as to whether the department had reason to believe that the money might be sent out of the country, Mr. Jackson said that there was an indication that it would be "transferred out of the country or disbursed," and that once it had reached private hands it could not be traced easily.

The attachment was not limited to the particular payments to be made today, the Attorney General said, explaining that the legal move was taken "on a basis of aid to enforcement of the Anti-Trust Act."

He said that Farbenindustrie had engaged in extensive licensing in this country and that many American firms accepted licenses in order to get the advantage of German chemical inventions controlled by the company. Many of these licenses were accepted prior to the present international situation, he added.

Farbenindustrie was among six corporations indicted January 30 by a Federal grand jury in New York on charges of violating the anti-trust laws through control of the magnesium industry. The other defendants included the Aluminum Co. of America, the Dow Chemical Co., the American Magnesium Corp., the Magnesium Development Co. and the General Aniline & Film Co.