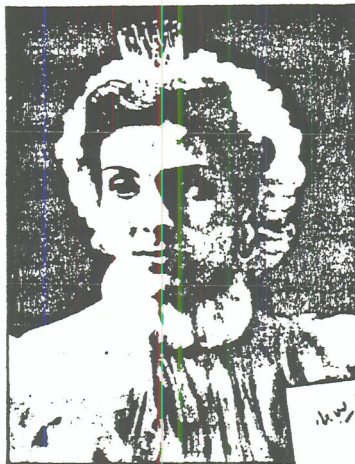


BERGIN, ROHM & HAAS CO. ATTORNEY, ACTED IN LIKE CAPACITY FOR I. G. FARBEN

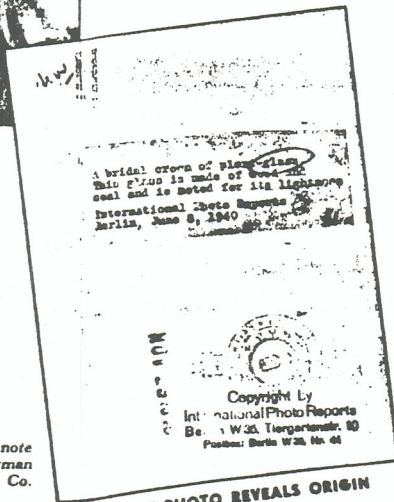
1. The Nazi chemical empire's deals in the U. S. are revealed in the official patent assignment book in Washington. Note that J. F. Bergin appears as attorney for both I. G. Farben and Rohm & Haas of Philadelphia. On the surface, there is no significance in the transfer of a leather tanning patent from one firm to another. It is only when you realize that I. G. Farben—a heavy supporter of Hitler even before 1933—controls 40% of Germany's vast chemical empire that the link strikes home. Of equal importance is the revelation that I. G. Farben evidenced such complete trust in the Rohm & Haas Co. attorney, J. F. Bergin, that they retained him to act as their American attorney in this deal. It happens that in I. G. Farben the Nazis find two of the vital elements of modern total warfare—chemicals and money. Deprive a modern army of its chemicals and its gold for just one day and you seal its doom. Deals like this one help I. G. Farben keep going, keep Hitler in the cash it takes to run a streamlined war, as well as the cash needed to spread Nazi propaganda in this country. In I. G. Farben, Hitler has one more bulwark to rely upon.

2. Nazis control Plexiglas.

To CLICK's investigator, a Rohm & Haas Co. official, S. C. Kelton, admitted that for every ounce of Plexiglas that goes into American military planes a royalty is paid to Rohm & Haas Aktiengesellschaft (or A. G.) of Germany, the parent corporation of Rohm & Haas Co. and the originators of Plexiglas. Like all German corporations, Rohm & Haas A. G.* must be pro-Nazi if it is to remain in business. And this firm is very much in business—Nazi business. This photo of a Plexiglas bridal crown was proudly released by official Nazi war propaganda bureaus in June, 1940, and then mailed to all of the leading papers in America.

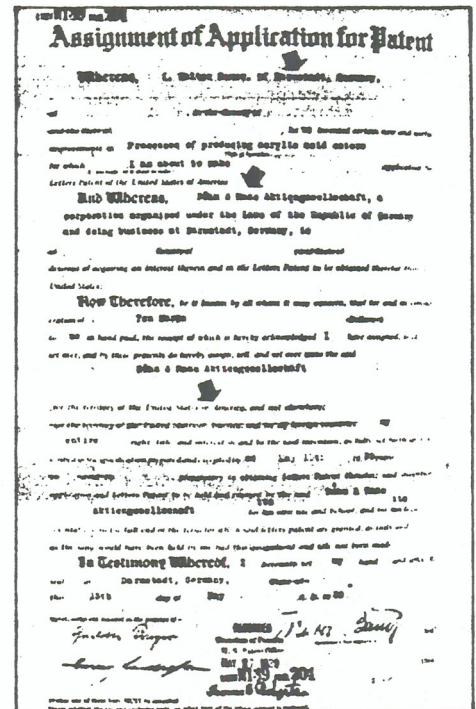


PROPAGANDA PHOTO



BACK OF PHOTO REVEALS ORIGIN

* In reading on from here, please note that Rohm & Haas A. G. is the German parent firm, while Rohm & Haas Co. is the American company.



3. The German origin of Plexiglas

is clearly evident in this official government document. Assigned by the German inventor to Rohm & Haas A. G. for 10 marks in 1929, the patent was subsequently reassigned to Rohm & Haas Co. of Philadelphia. The inventor assigned only the U. S. rights to Rohm & Haas A. G. in this paper, still the U. S. Rohm & Haas Co. sells Plexiglas to the entire Western Hemisphere. Investigators suspect that this may be the result of a secret licensing agreement.

the Link Between U. S. Defense and Hitler Offense

STATE OF DELAWARE
ANNUAL REPORT—DELAWARE CORPORATION 12118

This report properly executed must be filed with Secretary of State on or before January 4, 1938. For guidance in preparing this form see instructions.

NAME: RESINOUS PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CO. INC. 1938-37
 ADDRESS: 322 S. WASHINGTON ST., PHILA., PA. COMPANY, INC.
 REPORT ABOUT THE CORP. TRUST CO. 11-10-35

RECEIVED BY STATE DEPT. OF COMMERCE
 Do Not Use
 No. 30 1-17
 Charles L. Wray, Jr.
 Secretary of State

- Date of Incorporation: November 18, 1933
- State Nature of Corporation's Business: Manufacture of Chemicals
- If Company is Mutual Investment Company, has Commission of Internal Revenue Granted Status Under Section 48 E Revenue Act of 1936?
- State Name of Agent Upon Whom Service of Process May Be Made: Wilmington, Delaware
- State Location of Principal Office in Delaware: 100 West 10th Street
- State Principal Place of Business Outside of Delaware: 100 West 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- State Appointed Date of Next Annual Meeting of Stockholders to Elect Directors: April 25, 1938.

DIRECTORS

NAME	ADDRESS	TERM EXPIRES
Otto Haas	Villa Nova, Pa.	April 25, 1938
E. C. B. Kirsopp	Sadnor, Pa.	April 25, 1938
Dr. August Amann	Biebrich a/Rhein, Amshsburg, Germany	April 25, 1938
Hermann Glock	Biebrich a/Rhein, Amshsburg, Germany	April 25, 1938

U.S. Patent Office
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,211 issued August 26, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,212 issued August 27, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,213 issued August 28, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,214 issued August 29, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,215 issued August 30, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,216 issued August 31, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,217 issued September 1, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,218 issued September 2, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,219 issued September 3, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,220 issued September 4, 1937
 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,221 issued September 5, 1937
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 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,228 issued September 12, 1937
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 U.S. Patent No. 2,283,338 issued December 31, 1937

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- State Principal Place of Business Outside of Delaware: 100 West 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- State Appointed Date of Next Annual Meeting of Stockholders to Elect Directors: April 25, 1938.

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E. C. B. Kirsopp	Sadnor, Pa.	April 25, 1938
Dr. August Amann	Biebrich a/Rhein, Amshsburg, Germany	April 25, 1938
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H. Haller	Rotterdam, Holland	April 25, 1938

DIRECTORS

NAME	ADDRESS	TERM EXPIRES
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E. C. B. Kirsopp	Sadnor, Pa.	April 25, 1941
H. C. Kellton	St. Davids, Pa.	April 25, 1941
H. Haller	Rotterdam, Holland	April 25, 1941

4. Protection for Nazi patents against seizures like those of World War I may be the aim of these assignments. On July 7, 1935, in Germany, Rohm & Haas A. G. made out this legal form assigning a whole slew of its most valuable chemical patents to Rohm & Haas of Philadelphia. The first two patents listed are the basic Plexiglas patents. Rohm & Haas Co. took its time about filing this form with the U. S. Patent Office. In fact, it took five years and four months before it registered this assignment. But after Roosevelt's re-election in November, 1940, the war feeling against Hitler was rising here. As a German corporation, Rohm & Haas A. G. is more likely to have its patents seized in event of war than an American firm.

5. German directors always sat on the board of an interesting affiliate of Rohm & Haas Co., the Resinous Products and Chemical Co., a Delaware corporation. Originally some 30% of this firm's stock was owned by Chemische Fabriken Dr. Kurt Albert A. G. of Germany. In fact, Dr. August Amann served as a director of both Chemische Fabriken Albert and Resinous Products until 1938. In '39 Amann and Hermann Glock, the two German directors of Resinous Products, were replaced by two other German citizens, R. Haller and H. Ackerman. Nearly a year before Hitler invaded Holland, Haller registered as a resident of Rotterdam. During the first World War, German firms established Dutch offices to get around British and American restraints. Recently, Chemische Fabriken Albert assigned its holding to Chemie Holding A. G., a Luxembourg corporation. Forming Luxembourg corporations is the current German version of the Dutch legal address dodge of 1914.

United States Patent Office
 TRADE-MARK 294,124
 Registered July 26, 1933

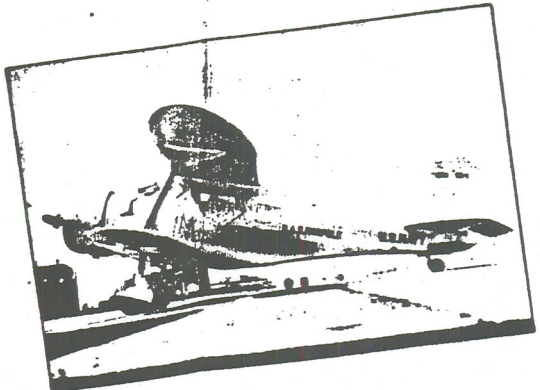
TEGO

STATEMENT

For the Consideration of Patents:
 Th. Goldschmidt A. G. of Germany, and its American affiliate, Resinous Products & Chemical Co. Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the assignment of the rights in the above described trade-mark to the undersigned, and that the undersigned is the owner of the said trade-mark in the United States of America.

Witness my hand and seal this 10th day of February, 1938.

By **MARTIN WEINSTEIN**
 WILLIAM BENT



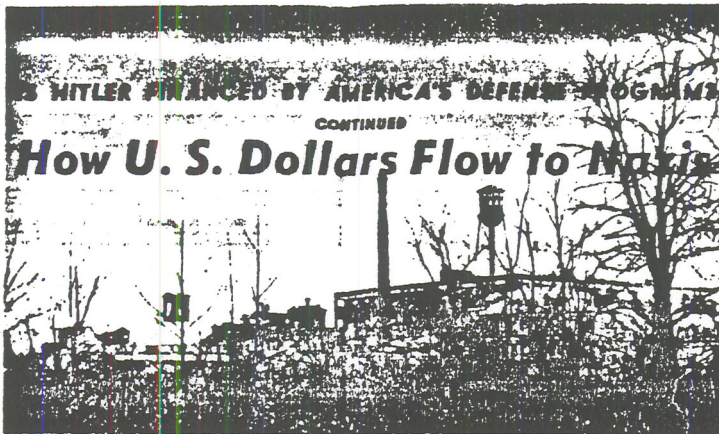
6. Hitler shares Tego profits, too. As the documents on the left show, Resinous Products bought the American rights to Tego from Th. Goldschmidt A. G. of Germany in 1934. Goldschmidt is one of the most important Nazi chemical corporations. The assignment was made through the American Consulate at Cologne. A cementing film which makes a tough, plywood bond, Tego is used to make plywood—like the plywood in the wings and the fuselage of the Navy plane above—stronger than steel of equal weight. This makes Tego valuable to the U. S. both in aviation and in the construction of homes for defense workers and military people. It also makes it a great source of revenue for the gold-hungry Nazis. The coming boom in mass-produced plastic planes may make Tego royal! ties the most important Nazi gold source in the U

CONTINUED ON NEXT

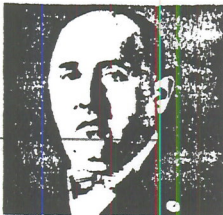
IS HITLER FINANCED BY AMERICA'S DEFENSE PROGRAMS?

CONTINUED

How U. S. Dollars Flow to Nazis



ROHM & HAAS CO. MAKES PLEXIGLAS BOMBER PARTS



WALTHER FUNK

Pudgy-faced Walther Funk was Hitler's economic adviser long before he became Nazi Germany's Economic Minister. When, on October 28, 1939—a month after the war began—Funk declared that economics would play as great a role as Stukas in the conflict, the statesmen of the non-Nazi world sat up and took notice. To many of them it was their first hint that Germany was prepared to fight democracy on the economic front, too.

One of Germany's most potent weapons on this front are the royalties her huge trusts collect from all over the world.

The Rohm & Haas companies in America control over 400 patents, most of them German. About 90% of these German patents were assigned to Rohm & Haas Co. and its subsidiaries after Hitler took power. Six years ago Rohm & Haas Co. made a deal with Rohm & Haas A.G. to "pool" their patents. Company Officer S. C. Kelton admits the Hitler government approved this deal.

These patent assignments and licensing agreements divide world territory with the German corporations. They usually limit Rohm & Haas Co. to the United States. Whether or not these arrangements are violating the U. S. anti-trust laws is something for the Department of Justice to decide. Through these secret licensing agreements more American money reaches the Nazis.

We tried very hard to see Otto Haas, head of Rohm & Haas in the United States. But Haas has always been a hard man to reach. Forty years ago, with the late Otto Rohm, Haas formed a chemical firm in Germany. They made tanning products. Soon Otto Haas arrived in Philadelphia to set up an American branch of the firm. Rohm remained in Germany.

Although Haas became an American citizen, the Government took over Rohm's half-interest in the firm during the first World War and later sold it for \$350,000. Within a few years, Haas bought it back for \$400,000.

Even before the Government stepped in during the World War, Rohm & Haas Co. was always a closed corporation. None of the standard industrial directories lists its officers. Otto Haas is mentioned in *Chemical Who's Who*, but a notation reads, "Could not be verified." A U. S. Government official says, "The company deserves a leather medal for secrecy."

German patents have been the backbone of their business from the earliest days of their activity. Within five years of the sale of Rohm's stock, another corporation was established by Otto Haas—the Resinous Products & Chemical Co. Nazi enterprises own 30% of the stock of this Rohm & Haas affiliate, which pays royalties to Hitler corporations.

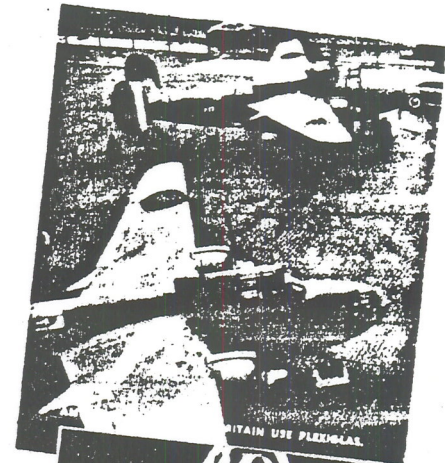
As we in America prepare our defense against Hitlerism, we should bear in mind what Nazi Economics Minister Walther Funk wrote in October, 1939: "Modern war is only partially won by weapons. Facing totalitarian attack, we have arranged totalitarian defense." Even if sent unwillingly, American dollars transmitted to Hitler are bulwarks of his "totalitarian defense."

CLICK feels that something must be done now about the American stream of contributions to Hitler's war machine. The Army and the manufacturers who supply it have no normal way of determining which of the companies that deal in military essentials share their defense profits with Hitler. Congress alone has the power to correct this dangerous situation.

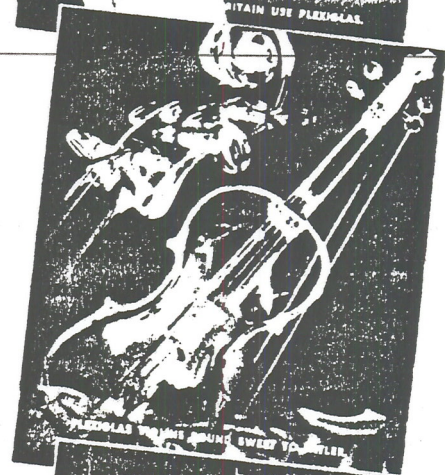
Exclusive CLICK photos by Otto Prinz



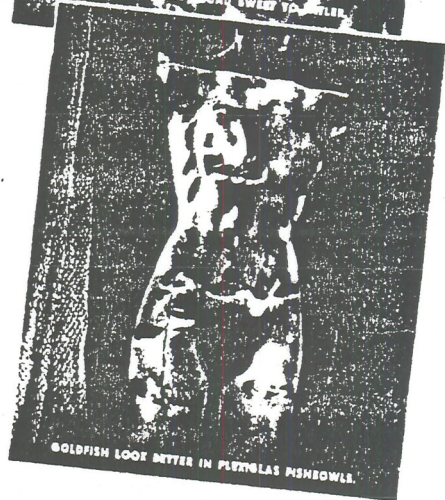
CLICK'S PHOTOGRAPHER HAD TO STAY ON THE GROUNDS OF U. S. ARMY AT FRANKFORD, PA., TO TAKE THIS PHOTO OF RESINOUS PRODUCTS FACTORY



WOMEN USE PLEXIGLAS



PLEXIGLAS VIOLIN SOUND SWEET TO EARS



GOLDFISH LOOK BETTER IN PLEXIGLAS FISHBOWL

WHETHER IN BOMBERS OR GLASS LADIES, Plexiglas is still one of the steadiest sources of revenue the Nazi war chest has in America. The American anxiousness to adopt any new commodity has opened many doors to this new transparent plastic. The thousands of World's Fair visitors who first became aware of Plexiglas when they stumbled across the startling Plexiglas lady, similar to the fishbowl (above), will be even more surprised to realize how much Plexiglas is already figuring in their daily lives. In one of a hundred different usages and forms, Plexiglas has been with them for several years. It might be in the dial of their auto radios, the frames of their new hairbrushes, in their new shatterproof eye-glasses, or in the unique new signs in their store windows. No matter where they see it, it is still piling up royalties for Nazi firms. Today, the great bulk of Plexiglas royalties comes from American defense orders.