

DIGEST OF ASSIGNMENTS		DIGEST OF ASSIGNMENTS	
INVENTOR	ASSIGNEE	INVENTOR	ASSIGNEE
Edmund G. ...	Rohm & Haas Co.	Edmund G. ...	Rohm & Haas Co.
...

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

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

John F. Bergin

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.



PROPAGANDA PHOTO

2. Nazis control Plexiglas. To CLICK's investigator, a Rohm & Haas Co. official, S. C. Keiton, 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 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.

A BRIDAL CROWN OF CLEAR PLEXIGLAS was made in one of the plants of Rohm & Haas Aktiengesellschaft, Germany, June 11, 1940.

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BACK OF PHOTO REVEALS ORIGIN

Assignment of Application for Patent

Witnessed: I, Walter Weberer, of Philadelphia, Germany.

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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.

* 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.

se the Link Between U. S. Defense and Hitler Offense

STATE OF DELAWARE
ANNUAL REPORT—DELAWARE CORPORATION
 RECEIVED BY FILED
 APR 20 1941
 DEPT. OF STATE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 REGISTERED OFFICE
 220 N. BASTINCTION RD., CORFORD, DEL.
 NAME
 RESINOUS PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
 NUMBER AGENT THE CORP. TRUST CO.
 11-19-38

1. Date of Incorporation, November 19, 1938

2. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

3. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

4. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

5. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

6. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

7. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

8. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

9. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

10. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

11. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

12. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

13. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

14. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

15. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

16. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

17. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

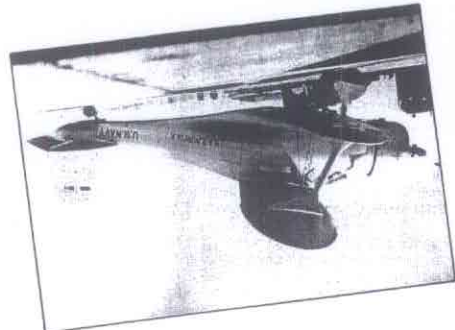
18. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

19. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

20. State Nature of Corporation's Business, Manufacturer of Chemicals

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 Fabrikten Dr. Kurt Albert A. G., and Hermann Glock, the two German directors of Resinous Products, and nearly a year before Hitler invaded Holland. Hitler, registered as a resident of Rotterdam. During the first World War, German firms established Dutch offices to get around British and American restrictions. Resinous Products, Chemische Fabrikten assigned its holding to Chemische Fabrikten A. G., a Luxembourg corporation. Forming Luxembourg corporations is the current German version of the Dutch legal address dodge of 1914.

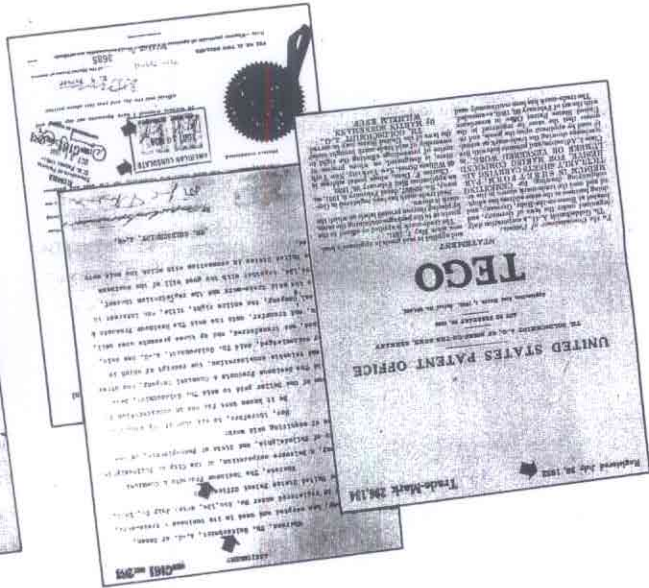


6. Hitler shares Tego profits, too. As the documents on the left show, Resinous Products bought the American rights to Tego from Th. Goldschmidt A. G. of Germany in 1934. Goldschmidt is one of the most important Nazi chemical corporations. The assignment was made through the American Consulate at Cologne. 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 the best of steel. 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-tes the most important Nazi gold source in the U. S.

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4. Protection for Nazi patents against

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 the time about filing this form with the U. S. Patent Office in fact, it took the years and four months before it registered the assignments. But after Roosevelt's re-election in November, 1940, the war feeling against Hitler was rising here as German corporations, Rohm & Haas A. G. is more likely to have its patents seized in event of war than an American firm.



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 23, 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.

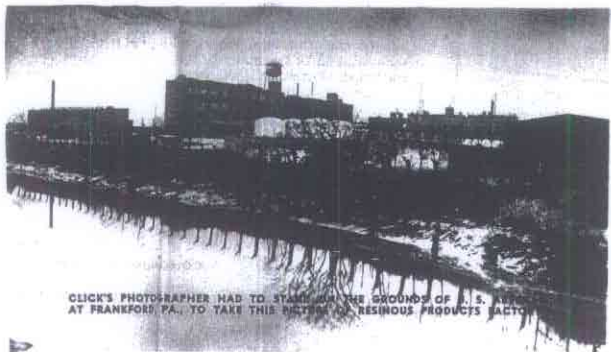
Even before the Government stepped in during the World War, Rohm & Haas Co. was always a closed corporation. None of the standard industrial directories lists its officers. Otto Haas is mentioned in *Chemical Who's Who*, but a notation reads, "Could not be verified." A U. S. Government official says,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

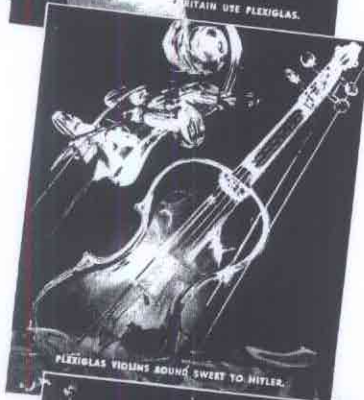
Exclusive CLICK photos by Otto Prinz



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



AMERICAN BOMBER MUST OBTAIN USE PLEXIGLAS.



PLEXIGLAS VIOLINS SOUND SWEET TO HITLER.



GOLDFISH LOOK BETTER IN PLEXIGLAS FISHBOWLS.

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.