

I. G. FARBEN LINKED TO U. S. COMPANIES

Senate Committee Is Informed
of Synthetic Rubber Delay by
Standard Oil of New Jersey

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The I. G. Farbenindustrie, world-embracing cartel and Germany's biggest single war industry, was indivisible from the Nazi Government and its general staff, witnesses told a Senate Committee today. It was able to gain support of the German war machine from American corporations with which it was linked, it was charged.

I. G. Farben's influence and war potential was so great, it was asserted, that it often guided the Nazi government's plans for world conquest. As an example of how it overstepped the bounds of a private corporation as well as of humanity, it was said that it developed "the deadliest poison gas in the world" and slaughtered human beings in concentration camps to test it.

The witnesses were Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, director of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division, and Col. Bernard Bernstein, General Eisenhower's wartime fiscal adviser, now director of the division of investigation of cartels and external assets of the American Military Government in Germany. They presented their testimony to Senator Harley M. Kilgore, chairman of the subcommittee on war mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Colonel Bernstein declared that Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, determined to maintain a monopoly on synthetic rubber production under an I. G. Farben cartel agreement, dissuaded American industry by deception from carrying on essential research. Thus, he added, I. G. Farben accomplished its purpose of delaying the development of buna rubber here until at least 1940.

A 1943 magazine article by R. T. Haslam of Standard Oil, asserting the relationship with I. G. Farben had won "mighty weapons against Germany," was disputed by Colonel Bernstein, who quoted an answer to the article by I. G. Farben scientists.

"The I. G. answer," Colonel Bernstein said, "describes the 'many valuable contributions' which were received 'as a consequence of our contracts with the Americans. * * * above and beyond the agreement * * * which just



Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, American Third Army commander, sets off explosion that reduced factory at Kaufbeuren to ruins.

now during the war are useful to us'; namely iso-octane, toluol, opanol, buna, tetraethyl lead, polymerization, dewaxing and asphaltization of lubricating oils, and paraflow, and finally assistance in purchasing a large reserve stock of aviation gasoline and aviation lubricating oil, which I. G. obtained 'on the basis of its friendly relations with Standard Oil' but acting in fact as 'trustee to the German Government.'"

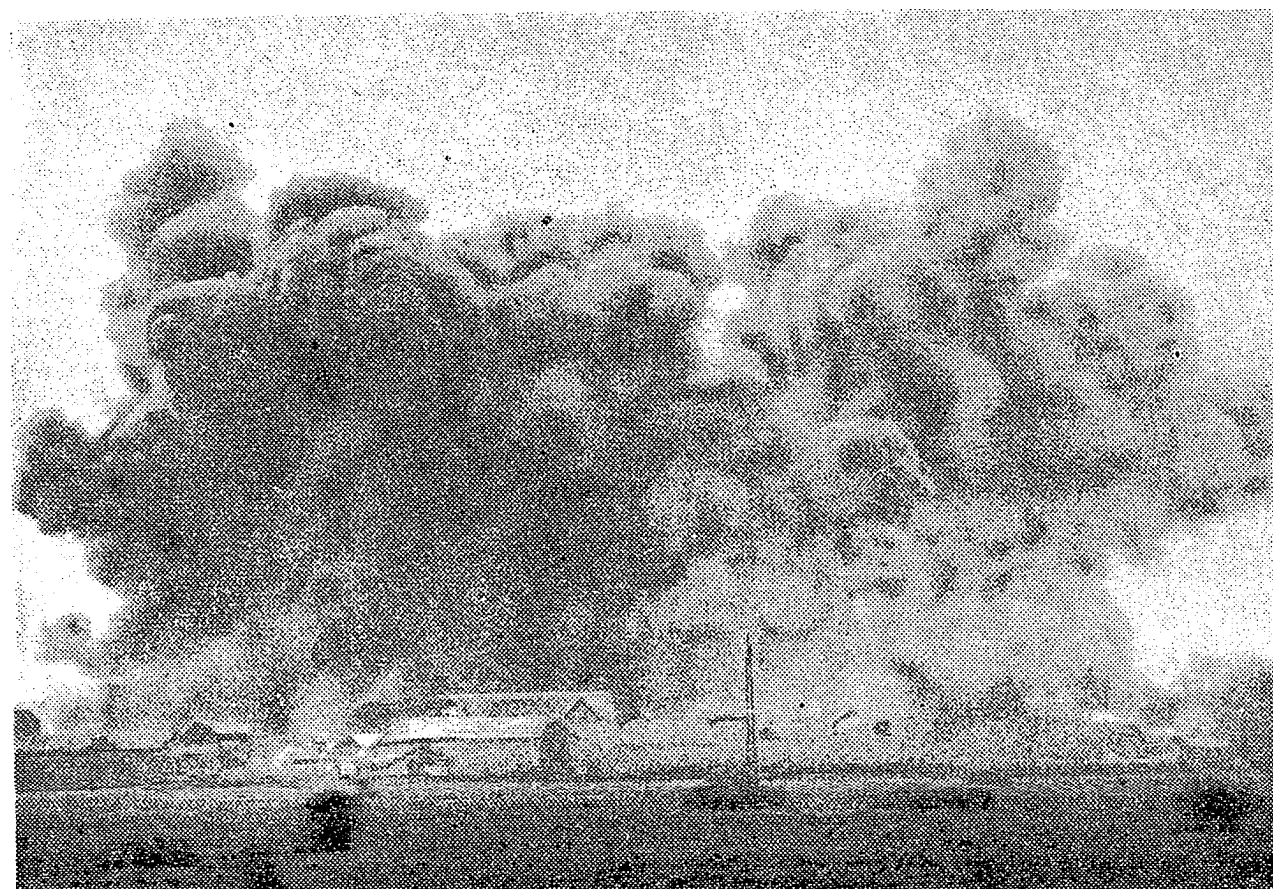
Cartel Deals Listed

I. G. Farben also exploited its cartel connection to obtain from Standard Oil, at the request of Dr. Hjalmar H. G. Schacht, Minister of Economics, and Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, War Minister, a contract for \$20,000,000 worth of high-grade aviation gasoline, of which only \$14,000,000 worth was delivered and stored in Germany. Colonel Bernstein also

said I. G. Farben, through Swiss subsidiaries, arranged to borrow 500 tons of lead from the Ethyl Export Corporation in 1938. At a time when Germany had not yet begun to produce tetraethyl-lead, an essential for aviation gasoline. The lead was never returned but I. G. Farben "willingly forfeited" the \$1,000,000 security it had put up.

Colonel Bernstein named, in response to a question by Senator Kilgore, American concerns and individuals who, he asserted, had helped Germany combat the Anglo-French navicert control blockade after the outbreak of war "by arranging to have American firms make direct deliveries to Farben's South American firms." Those named were Ernest K. Halbach, president of General Dyestuffs; Advanced Solvents and Chemical Corporation of New York and Hugh Williamson, an attorney, di-

WITH THE PUSH OF A PLUNGER A MUNITIONS PLANT DISAPPEARS IN GERMANY



The powder plant goes up in a cloud of smoke and dust. The installation was destroyed as part of our program to wipe out Germany's war potential.

The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps)

rector and officer of General Anilene and Film.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company was named by Colonel Bernstein as being one of a number of British, American and French corporations that I. G. Farben officials said owned 6 per cent of its common stock. He added that the du Pont company had said it had sold its I. G. Farben interests but had not yet reported on the terms and conditions of the sale, to whom the shares were sold, and for what reason.

The Swiss Government and banks have been unwilling, the colonel said, to give American authorities files of I. G. Farben interests in Switzerland, thus impeding the search for camouflaged foreign assets of the huge cartel system.