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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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10000/109/467

REPORT ON MISSION TO
APR. - JUNE 1945

0184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

10000/109/467

REPORT ON MISSION TO SWITZERLAND, COL L.A. JENNY, C.E.
APR. - JUNE 1945

0185

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

33

C.S.O. Please see files 31 & 32 in reply to your letter of June 30.

See

CDW 9/4/55

778

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785017

27.

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Executive Commissioner.

Colonel Jenny has been anxious to hand the report of his mission to the Italian Government. I have recommended to Brigadier-General McKinley that, as there are certain references in the discussion of the credit which should not be made known to the Italian Government, pages 1 to 7 of the report should be excised. In their place a simple statement might be made that certain Swiss banking interests have indicated their willingness to extend commercial credit to Italy on a limited basis; and that the Allied Commission considers that negotiations for such credit should be undertaken immediately by the Italian Government, with no intervention from the Allied Commission. It may fairly be stated that if the Swiss decision to grant a credit to Italy is withdrawn owing to the removal of Colonel Jenny from his previous post, the offer of the credit was worth very little indeed. Swiss bankers have a well-deserved reputation for shrewdness and I cannot believe that the terms of a long-term commercial credit could be seriously affected by the temporary sojourn in Italy of an elderly American officer.

16 May 1945.

A. J. Gravestock with
Brig.
Dir. S/c.

(28)

PA/

Please send to Mr. Aulic
775

personally in his return & ask for
his views. 18/17/5

To Exe Com 29

Report and copy of above being sent
to Commerce S/c for a proper statement to Italian
govt - which will be cleared thru your office
M. For VP/ES 100 envelope lot 24/5-

Executive Commissioner:

22

Reference attached report on Colonel Jenny's mission to Switzerland.

There are no particular highlights in this report that can be readily or intelligently summarized.

In brief, Switzerland, according to Colonel Jenny, has indicated a general willingness to extend commercial credit to Italy on a limited basis, to an extent that would at least enable the initiation of a reasonable flow of heavy industrial goods across the Swiss border.

4 May 45

23.

*It's a good report. I think
marked the new interesting
pages.*

St. S/S

24.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Chief Commissioner.

1. Colonel Jenny spoke to me. He said that when in Switzerland he had arranged, contrary to all diplomatic expectations in that country, for the Swiss to provide a credit for Italy. You will read of it in Pages 16-20 of the attached report.
2. He wanted to make it clear to me that the Swiss had indicated to him that assurance of the credit had been obtained largely on the assumption that he, Colonel Jenny, would be in charge of that part of the rehabilitation of Italy which is covered by the Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission. He was therefore shocked, when he returned to find that he was no longer the Director of the Sub-Commission and had been relegated to less important post. He feared that this might affect the good will of the Swiss and certainly made him lose face with them. He asked that he should be given some appointment where he could use his experience and qualifications in coordination of industry.
3. I have discussed the financial side of this with Brigadier Graffey-Smith who agrees it is perfectly possible that the Swiss decision might be affected by the removal, after his return, of Colonel Jenny from his previous post. At the same time both of us realize that Colonel Jenny, quite unwillingly, may have exaggerated the importance of this factor.
4. I think we should consider Colonel Jenny's employment in some connection with the Industrial Planning Advisory Board (when that body is set up). If you agree I will obtain the reactions of the Economic Section.

MS/12/15.

12 May 45.

13- No direction, but The IPAB may never

785017

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St. 5/5

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4. I think we should consider Colonel Jenny's employment in some connection with the Industrial Planning Advisory Board when that body is set up. If you agree I will obtain the reactions of the Economic Section.

12 May 45.

13

No objection, but The IPAB may never
be set up

MS/12/18.

GWS

ab

C.F.A. For information

MS/14/15.

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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ECONOMIC SECTION

19.05/ES

6 June 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Mission to Switzerland

TO : Executive Commissioner

1. Reference your 834/30/EC of 5 June.

2. Below appear paragraphs from pages 3, 5 and 6 of the original of subject report in which changes were made. The excised words and sentences are underlined. New words, or words replacing excised words, are shown in capital letters. These changes were made to conform with the recommendation of the Finance Sub-Commission in its letter 13064/F of 16 May.

"After having contacted many Swiss Officials, industrialists, financial institutions and talked with other interested parties, I can state that the opinion expressed, officially and privately, is that the Swiss always had good commercial relations with Italy and that they were anxious to renew these relations. It must be stated, however, that there exists a little fear in the minds of many Swiss regarding the type of Government that might be set up in Italy after the industrial North has been liberated. Financially the Swiss have always been very conservative and, to state the question frankly, they say that they have already given Italy a credit of nearly 400 million Swiss francs and do not like to extend an even greater credit unless there is some assurance that a stable Government can be established which can be depended upon to carry out its part of such a postwar program and see to it that Italy will repay Switzerland in the kind of merchandise or raw materials needed very badly by the Swiss."

"The question of a credit from Switzerland had, in the meantime, been discussed on several occasions with the interested officials, but without much success. I also discussed this with Mr. Bario, Charge d'Affaires, the Italian Legation in Berne, so as to learn what had been done on the Italian side. He stated that he had discussed that question with Mr. Hotz and others on several occasions, but without obtaining any result and that he hoped I would have better success, coming there in my official capacity and in the interest of trying to obtain exports from Switzerland."

"There was considerable discussion on the question of a credit. Mr. Hotz stated that they realized that a long term credit was needed and at a low rate of interest, but that Switzerland could not possibly consider a rate of 3%, as I had suggested; that many questions of investment, insurance companies, etc., were involved and that they could not make any loan at a rate below that which they themselves would have to pay. When asked what he thought the rate might have to be he stated that that question was hard to answer but he thought it would probably have to be nearer 6% than 3%."

CONFIDENTIAL

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"Regarding the establishment of any credit, Switzerland is desirous of obtaining certain safeguards and the amount of credit which may ultimately be given will depend upon these safeguards. As these were matters which I could not discuss, and which will depend upon future developments, I asked that they make available some kind of a credit now, so that I could go back with the assurance that, if ITALY needed exports from Switzerland as soon as North Italy is liberated, IT would have no difficulty in obtaining these. Mr. Hotz then gave me the assurance that Switzerland would establish such a credit FOR ITALY sufficient to cover ITS early rehabilitation needs from Switzerland after the liberation of North Italy."


A.G. ANTOLINI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

772

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

30

Ref: 834/30/EG.

Tel: 289

5 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Report on Mission to SWITZERLAND.

TO : Economic Section (for P.W. & U. Sub-Commission)

1. On 2 June 45 the above report was recalled by P.W. & U. Sub-Commission for amendment.
2. On return thereof no indication was given as to the details of the amendment(s) which had been effected. Please furnish this information.
3. To amend a document in this way is most unsatisfactory.

E. Talbot

✓
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

771

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Noted
JAA

5/6

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

834

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ALLIED COMMISSION

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

TO Vice President
Economic Section

REPORT ON MISSION TO SWITZERLAND

28 March to 22 April 1945

by

L. A. JENNY
Colonel, C.E.,
Director.

April 30, 1945

770

C. W. J. J. J.

0193

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

TO Vice President
Economic Section

REPORT ON MISSION TO SWITZERLAND

28 March to 22 April 1945

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770

April 30, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

see M22-25

(Machinist)

COMPLIMENTINDEX TO CONTENTS

	Page
A. Credit from Switzerland	1
B. Importation of Electricity	3
C. Exportation of Electrical Generating Plant.	10
D. Fertilizer Production and Food Situation in No. Italy	12
1. Export of Fertilizers Switzerland to Italy	12
2. Transit of Fertilizers Italy - Germany	12
3. Extent of Fertilization in No. Italy, Recently	12
4. Availability of Elec. Power to make Fertilizers (date of interest to other Sub-Commissions)	13
5. Past years Crops and Present Reserves	14
6. Renewal of Crops to Germany	15
7. Importation of food from Germany	15
8. Live Stock Census	15
E. Textile Machinery (also bulbs for Minors Lamps)	16
F. Transit through Switzerland (also Material for Rolling Stock)	17
G. Miscellaneous Data	19
1. Trucks	19
2. Medical Aid and Food	19
3. Other Items collected	19
a. Flour Mills	20
b. Telephones	20
c. Diesel & Gas Motors (Stat. & Marine)	20
d. Pumps	20
e. Medical apparatus	20
f. Agricultural Machinery	20
g. Heating Installations	20
h. Batches	20
i. Chemicals	20
H. Use of the Port of Genoa by the Swiss	20
I. Exports from Italy desired by the Swiss.	21

763

APPENDIX "A" List of Exports from Italy desired by Swiss
 APPENDIX "B" Summary of available plant, machinery and equipment.

See next folders .. to F inclusive with a large amount of

B. Exportation of Electricity	8
C. Exportation of Electrical Generating Plant.	10
D. Fertilizer Production and Food Situation in No. Italy	12
1. Export of Fertilizers Switzerland to Italy	12
2. Transit of Fertilizers Italy - Germany	12
3. Extent of Fertilization in No. Italy, Recently	13
4. Availability of Elec. Power to make Fertilizers (dates of interest to other Sub-Commissions)	13
5. Last Years Crops and Present Reserves	14
6. Removal of Crops to Germany	15
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769

4 5

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Separate Folders .. to F inclusive with a large amount of detail data, cut logs, etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

785017

0193

19

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON MISSION TO SWITZERLAND

28 March to 22 April, 1945

By.

L.A. JENNY, Col. C.E.

PURPOSE OF MISSION

The main purpose of the Mission to Switzerland was to endeavor to have electricity exported from Switzerland to North Italy upon its liberation and to find out what electrical generating equipment would be available in Switzerland, or could be had in a few months; also to see what credit Switzerland would be willing to grant Italy to pay for these exports.

The secondary purpose of the Mission was to try to obtain other information of value to the Allied Commission and to Italy.

A. SWISS CREDIT FOR ITALY

The question of how exports from Switzerland to Italy could be financed had been the subject of several discussions between the Public Works and Utilities and Finance Sub-Commissions of A.C. and the Ministers of Public Works and Finance in the Italian Government. It was agreed that such exports could be made only if Switzerland would grant Italy a credit which would be repaid with exports from Italy. In order to allow as much consideration as possible of this question by the Swiss Authorities this was placed as the number 1. problem on my schedule.

Arriving in Bern contact was made immediately with the Swiss Authorities interested in the question of commerce

By: L.A. JENNY, Col. C.E.

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A. SWISS CREDIT FOR ITALY

The question of new exports from Switzerland to Italy could be financed had been the subject of several discussions between the Public Works and Utilities and Finance Sub-Commissions of A.C. and the Ministers of Public Works and Finance in the Italian Government. It was agreed that such exports could be made only if Switzerland would grant Italy a credit which would be repaid with exports from Italy. In order to allow as much consideration as possible of this question by the Swiss Authorities this was placed as the number 1. problem on my schedule.

Arriving in Berne contact was made immediately with the Swiss Authorities interested in the question of commerce between Switzerland and Italy and in the question of extending a long term credit to Italy so as to enable Italy to obtain

CONFIDENTIAL

785017

0197

CONFIDENTIAL

immediate relief upon the liberation of the North and to repay in merchandise or raw materials as soon as these are no longer needed by the Allied Armed Forces, or in the immediate civil rehabilitation program.

A conference was called on 5 April by Dr. J. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Department, which was attended by the following :-

Dr. Jean Hotz

Dr. H. Hemberger, Director of the
Manufacturers Assoc. (Verort)

Dr. F. Kappeler, Legation Counsel,
Foreign Dept. A.G.

Dr. Hess, Foreign Dept.

Mr. J. Völlenweider, of the Commerce Dept.

Dr. Rob. Sulzer, of the Swiss Legation in Rome

Col. L.A. Jenny, of the A.C., Rome.

It was made plain at the outset that Swiss exports would not be financed by the Allies, but would have to be based upon a credit which Switzerland would have to extend to Italy. They stated that they had hoped that, at least in the beginning, the Allies would pay for these exports similar to the practice now followed where SHAEF pays for exports to France. My answer was that materials now needed by SHAEF were for military purposes, whereas the exports needed by Italy, after the liberation of the industrial North, were for civil rehabilitation and, consequently, would have to be treated from an entirely different angle.

After considerable discussion Director Hotz stated that they realized what the situation was and that he would take the matter up with proper authorities to see just what Switzerland could do in this respect.

The purpose of my visit was explained and it was agreed

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could do in this respect.

The purpose of my visit was explained and it was agreed
that my program be communicated to the Swiss Association of
Manufacturers which would contact all interested plants and

CONFIDENTIAL

785017

0199

CONFIDENTIAL

arrange for a visit by me of such plants as my limited time would permit. Dr. Robert Sulzer, attaché of the Swiss Legation in Rome, who was on a visit to Switzerland, was permitted to remain in Switzerland to assist me and to make all contacts for me. This arrangement was of the utmost benefit to me.

After this conference Dr. W. C. Stucki, Minister of the Foreign Dept., expressed a desire to see me and I had a conference with him lasting approximately one hour.

While in Berne I visited the American, British and Italian Ministers there and at Zurich and Geneva, I visited the American Consuls.

After having contacted many Swiss Officials, industrialists, financial institutions and talked with other interested parties, I can state that the opinion expressed, officially and privately, is that the Swiss always had good commercial relations with Italy and that they were anxious to renew these relations.

Financially the Swiss have always been very conservative and, they say that they have already given Italy a credit of nearly 400 million Swiss francs and do not like to extend any even greater credit unless there is some assurance that Italy will repay Switzerland in the kind of merchandise or raw materials needed very badly by the Swiss.

My answer to such statements has been that since Switzerland had given Italy a credit of nearly 400 million francs for war purposes it would seem reasonable to assume that it could offer a similar credit for peace and for the reestablishment of essential facilities in northern Italy so

785017

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In answer to such statements has been that since Switzerland had given Italy a credit of nearly 400 million francs for war purposes it would seem reasonable to assume that it could offer a similar credit for peace and for the reestablishment of essential facilities in northern Italy so as to permit Italy to rebuild its wrecked industries which were essential to the reactivation of commerce between the two

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

countries. Furthermore, if such help were not furnished the industrial North might easily become a ripe field for uprisings and that Switzerland could not afford to have a sick neighbor in the South which might affect Switzerland itself and its industrial tranquility in particular.

A large number of conferences were held in the various cities I had visited. These conferences were with representatives of important industries, or of important finance institutions vitally interested in learning something about their investments in Italian Utilities and future possibilities. The largest of these conferences was held in Berne on 17 April 1945, which lasted from 5 Pm till midnight. This was attended by the following :-

148

Officials: Minister P. Vieli, Dir.Gen.of the Swiss Credit Institute.
R. Kohli, Chief, Div. Legal & Financial Interests, Foreign Dept.
J. Hotz, Dir.of the Commerce Dept.
H. Hess, of the Foreign Dept.
H. Homberger, Dir.of the Manufacturers Assoc.
R. Sulzer, Swiss Legation in Rome.

Members of Associations:

Bank for Electric Enterprises:	Director H. Korrodi
	" M. Villars
	" A. Winiger
Motor Columbus (Elec.Financing)	Director F. Funk
	" M. Fiesz
	" V. Cottier
Finance Assoc. Italo-Suisse:	Pres. G. Kentsch
(Controls the Meridionale	Director A. Caflish (*)
at Naples)	" A. Steinmann
Société Generale pour	Director M. d'Espine
l'Industrie Electrique:	" F. Erlens
Swiss Elect.& Commerce Assoc.	Director W. Krasting
	" B. Jobin
Swiss Assoc.of Elect.Industries	Director E. Pavot

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123

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Finance Assoc. Italo-Suisse:	Pres. G. Hentsch
(Controls the Meridionale at Naples)	Director A. Caflish (°)
	" A. Steinmann
Société Generale pour l'Industrie Electrique:	Director M. d'Espine
Vice	" F. Belens
Swiss Elect.& Commerce Assoc.	Director W. Krasting
Vice	" B. Jobin
Swiss Assoc.of Elect.Industries	Director E. Payot
	" A. Jobin

(°) Mr. Caflish is also Gen.Secretary of the Swiss Bankers Association.

CONFIDENTIAL

785017

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785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

CONFIDENTIAL

17

I was asked to give an outline of the condition of the electrical plants in Italy and of the general condition, destruction, etc. After my outline, dinner was served and thereafter followed a general discussion leading inevitably to the question of financing and credits.

There had apparently been an expectation that all old investments would be honored as well as new ones to be made in the reconstruction and that rate charges to consumers would be sufficiently high to cover all investments. To a direct question on this subject I stated that in the United States, under similar conditions, all war losses would have to be written off as Utility rates are allowed only on the actual value of the property and not on the investments made, and that I felt that Italy would probably follow a similar procedure.

To a question on the desired terms of a credit from Switzerland I stated that it should be a long term credit of say 30 to 50 years and that the interest rate should be very low, preferably not over 3%. In that manner Italy would be given a good opportunity of sound recovery.

The question of a credit from Switzerland had, in the meantime, been discussed on several occasions with the interested officials, but without much success. I also discussed this with Mr. Berio, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation in Berne, so as to learn what had been done on the Italian side.

A final meeting was called by Mr. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Dept. on 18th April 1945 at his office. It was attended by the same persons who were there on 5th April, and who are listed above.

768

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A final meeting was called by Mr. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Dept. on 18th April 1945 at his office. It was attended by the same persons who were there on 5th April, and who are listed above.

The problem of imports and exports was discussed in considerable detail. At my request the Swiss had prepared a

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statement showing what imports and what quantities they desired from Italy and that statement was furnished. (See Appendix "A").

There was considerable discussion on the question of a credit. Mr. Hotz stated that they realized that a long term credit was needed but that Switzerland could not possibly consider a rate of 3%, as I had suggested; that many questions of investment, insurance companies, etc., were involved and that they could not make any loan at a rate below that which they themselves would have to pay.

Regarding the establishment of any credit, Switzerland is desirous of obtaining certain safeguards and the amount of credit which may ultimately be given will depend upon these safeguards.

As these were matters which I could not discuss, I asked that they make available some kind of a credit now, so that if Italy needed exports from Switzerland as soon as North Italy is liberated, it would have no difficulty in obtaining these. Mr. Hotz then gave me the assurance that Switzerland would establish such a credit for Italy sufficient to cover its early rehabilitation needs from Switzerland after the liberation of North Italy.

He expressed the hope that such a fund would be used as a revolving fund and that Italian exports to Switzerland would begin at an early date.

I then repeated his statement and asked if I had understood this correctly, so that I could make a report accordingly, and I was advised that my understanding was correct and that I could so report. Mr. Hotz added that there were certain details which would have to be approved first by the

credit was needed but that Switzerland could not possibly consider a rate of 3%, as I had suggested; that many questions of investment, insurance companies, etc., were involved and that they could not make any loan at a rate below that which they themselves would have to pay.

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I then repeated his statement and asked if I had understood this correctly, so that I could make a report accordingly, and I was advised that my understanding was correct and that I could so report. Mr. Hotz added that there were certain details which would have to be approved first by the Swiss Federal Council, such as conditions, interest rate, etc., but that such a credit would be established.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

(16)

CONFIDENTIAL

As I had discussed this matter with the American and British Ministers and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Berne, I advised them accordingly.

While the question of a credit was under consideration I proceeded to look into the question of obtaining electricity for exportation to Italy and electrical generating equipment.

765

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. _____

785017

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765

CONFIDENTIAL

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B. EXPORTATION OF ELECTRICITY.

This matter was first discussed with Mr. F. Lueser, Director of the Swiss Federal Department of Electricity. Contacts were then made with the managements of the two companies which could export electricity to Italy, namely, 1. Kraftwerke Brusio, A.C. at Poschiavo, north of Tirano in Italy and, 2. Aare-Tessin A.C. at Olten, known as "ATEL", with plants in the vicinity of Lugano, north of Varese in Italy, as well as in other places in Switzerland.

At the present time electricity is actually exported into Italy from the Brusio plants and returned to Switzerland via the Aare-Tessin system for use in the center of the country. However, it has been agreed that, as near as can be determined at this time, we could have the following:

Brusio Plants

Summer : 40,000 K.W. A.C. 600,000 KWH per day
Winter : 40,000 K.W. A.C. 150,000 KWH per day

Summer period - April to September inclusive
Winter period - October to March inclusive

Within Switzerland the following lines are available:

1. Pole line, with 2 - 3 phase lines (6 wires) A.C.
140 KV. 50 cycles each
1. Pole line, with 2 - 3 phase lines (6 wires) A.C.
50 KV. 50 cycles each
1. Pole line, with 1 - 3 phase line, A.C.
70 KV. 50 or 42 cycles.

764

The receiving company in Italy would be the Societa Lombarda per Distribuzione di Energie Elettrica, Milano.

Aare - Tessin Plants (ATEL)

Summer : 15,000 K.W. A.C. 360,000 KWH (24 hr) per day
Winter : 12,000 K.W. A.C. 100,000 KWH per day

Within Switzerland the following line is available:

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

contracts were then made with the managements of the two companies which could export electricity to Italy, namely, 1. Kraftwerke Brusio, A.G. at Poschiavo, north of Tirano in Italy and, 2. Aare-Tessin A.G. at Olten, known as "ATEL", with plants in the vicinity of Lugano, north of Varese in Italy, as well as in other places in Switzerland.

At the present time electricity is actually exported into Italy from the Brusio plants and returned to Switzerland via the Aare-Tessin system for use in the center of the country. However, it has been agreed that, as near as can be determined at this time, we could have the following:

Brusio Plants

Summer : 40,000 K.W. A.C. 600,000 KWH per day
Winter : 40,000 K.W. A.C. 150,000 KWH per day

Summer period - April to September inclusive
Winter period - October to March inclusive

Within Switzerland the following lines are available:

- 1. Pole line, with 2 - 3 phase lines (6 wires) A.C. 140 KV. 50 cycles each
- 1. Pole line, with 2 - 3 phase lines (5 wires) A.C. 50 KV. 50 cycles each
- 1. Pole line, with 1 - 3 phase line, A.C. 70 KV. 50 or 42 cycles.

764

The receiving company in Italy would be the Societa Lombarda per Distribuzione di Energie Elettriche, Milano.

Aare - Tessin Plants (ATEL)

Summer : 15,000 K.W. A.C. 360,000 KWH (24 hr) per day
Winter : 12,000 K.W. A.C. 100,000 KWH per day

Within Switzerland the following line is available:

- 1 - 3 phase line A.C. 80 KV. 50 or 42 cycles.

The receiving company in Italy would be the Societa Idroelettrica Piemonte, Torino.

CONFIDENTIALCity of Lugano

Summer only : 2 lines, 2000 KW each. 24 hrs per day.
Each of the 2 lines is 3 phase A.C. 25 KV. 50 cycles

The receiving companies in Italy would be:

1. Società Presidiana di Elettificati, Varese
2. Società Idroelettrica Comacina, Como.

Summary

Available immediately:

Brusio, for Milano	40,000 KW 15 hrs per day
Aare-Tessin, for Milano or Torino	1,000 KW 24 " "
Total	41,000 KW

The Aare-Tessin (ATHI) group could furnish 40,000 KW during the summer if the 80 KV. line were rebuilt to permit the transmission of that energy. It would take about 4 months to rebuild the line and the company would require aluminum cable from us. The line is about 50 KM. long. A small quantity of the cable may be had in Switzerland.

When this question was raised in Switzerland I stated that, not knowing what the situation would be in North Italy, we could not make any agreement to help improve that line; that if the company wished to take a chance and rebuild what it can before we need the line, there could not possibly be any objection on our part. Until we knew what kind of lines would be available to us in Italy, or could be rebuilt by us, it would seem useless to try to furnish more energy through Switzerland than we could transmit in Italy. We would, therefore, have to take what their present line could offer and no work could be done on the line after we have topped it, as we would no doubt need all of the energy we could get 24 hours of the day and probably could not afford to have the line closed for certain periods for

1. Società Prealpina di Eletticità, Varese
2. Società Idroelettrica Comacina, Como.

Summary

Available immediately:

Brusio, for Milano	40,000 KW 15 hrs per day
Aero-Tessin, for Milano or Torino	1,000 KW 24 " "
Total	50,000 KW.

AC3

The Aero-Tessin (ATTI) group could furnish 40,000 KW during the summer if the 30 KV. line were rebuilt to permit the transmission of that energy. It would take about 4 months to rebuild the line and the company would require aluminum cable from us. The line is about 50 KM. long. A small quantity of the cable may be had in Switzerland.

When this question was raised in Switzerland I stated that, not knowing what the situation would be in North Italy, we could not make any agreement to help improve that line; that if the company wished to take a chance and rebuild what it can before we need the line, there could not possibly be any objection on our part. Until we knew what kind of lines would be available to us in Italy, or could be rebuilt by us, it would seem useless to try to furnish more energy through Switzerland than we could transmit in Italy. We would, therefore, have to take what their present line could offer and no work could be done on the line after we have tapped it, as we would no doubt need all of the energy we could get 24 hours of the day and probably could not afford to have the line closed for certain periods for reconstruction.

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C. EXPORTATION OF ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANTS.

As a preliminary to the study of this problem the following plants were visited:

Zurich	:	Escher Wyss & Co.
Cerlikon	:	Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon
Baden	:	Brown Boveri
Winterthur	:	Sulzer Bros.
Geneva	:	Chamillies
		Sodeco
		Sacheron
		Gerdy

The Swiss Association of Manufacturers was contacted and it sent copies of my list of requirements to many other firms which, it was thought, might be helpful to us.

At the visits to these plants, the President, Director or Manager was contacted and a trip arranged through the plant. In addition to knowing what these plants can produce and how extensive their operations are, I was also interested in seeing their reserve stocks of raw materials and their warehouses holding finished products. While I saw finished products for many countries in Europe and So. America, I saw none for Germany.

Many of these plants still possess a fair amount of raw materials.

There is a serious shortage of Dinamo Plates and

Aluminum. Their coal reserves are also very low. If we should need Generators, Motors or Transformers, outside of those in stock, it would be necessary to furnish the plates. Or if we need aluminum equipment we would have to furnish the aluminum. If we need equipment requiring coal in the manufacture we would, in most instances, have to furnish coal. Some small plants, making meters and such things, still have some reserve material, but their requirements are relatively small.

Oerlikon : Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon
 Baden : Brown Boveri
 Winterthur : Sulzer Bros.
 Geneva : Camille
 Sodeco
 Secheron
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Speaking German, French and Swiss, I was able to converse freely with foremen of sections of plants visited and thus obtain a better picture than would otherwise have been possible. It also enabled me to overhear their conversations and gather useful bits of information here and there.

• After a visit through a plant our requirements were discussed and lists of what they either have in stock or can furnish shortly with materials on hand were asked for. Some of these lists are very voluminous with a large amount of necessary detail technical data. A summary of all lists received is attached hereto as Appendix "B". For details it will be necessary to review the original lists which were furnished in English and Italian and placed in separate folders, but which are referenced in the list in Appendix "B".

It can be said that there is a very considerable amount of equipment available in Switzerland and, or which can be had in from 1 to 6 months; that delivery time is very much better than we could possibly hope to get from the U.S. or U.K. and, consequently, we may have to obtain considerable assistance from Switzerland in the early period after the liberation of North Italy, if the need for such equipment is urgent.

Other assistance from Switzerland.

Before leaving Rome I asked several Sub-Commissions if they desired any data from Switzerland and I received the following:

Agriculture: any information on fertilizer production and food situation in North Italy in recent period.

Industry: any information on textile machinery
1 spec. request re production of small
bulbs for Mine lamps.

1023

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Industry: Any information on textile machinery
1 spec. request re production of small bulbs for Minerva lamps.

Transportation: Any information on possibility of transports through Switzerland from France to No. Italy.

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CONFIDENTIALD. FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND FOOD SITUATION
NORTH ITALY

In my first discussion with Mr. E.J. Rogers, Counselor of the American Legation at Berne, he stated that he thought his office could assist me in connection with this problem and dig up whatever information might be available. I submitted a series of questions which I wished answered. A 19 page report was prepared by the Amer. Legation answering these questions in as much detail as was possible. While the report is not encouraging, it is well prepared and took considerable labor to compile. (This report is in Folder "S")

The following are some of the highlights of this report:-

1. Exports of Fertilizers from

<u>Switzerland to Italy:</u>	1938 - 5,952 tons
	1939 - 4,589 "
	1940 - 5,025 "
	1941 - 2,468 "
	1942 - 0 "
	1943 - 50 "
	1944 - 0 "

2. Transit of Fertilizers

<u>Germany to Italy:</u>	1944 - 360 tons
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Transit of Fertilizers

<u>Italy to Germany:</u>	1944 - 9,333 T. (Ital. source)
	775 T. (Swiss ")

3. Extent of Fertilization in N. Italy sinceAllied Invasion.

762

Fertilizer production in 1942 greater than in previous years and practically all demands for winter 1942-43 were met.

In January 1944 Italian Government in N. Italy prohibited the production of artificial fertilizers.

1944 Nitrogen fertilizer production appeared sufficient but was hindered by lack of transportation.

1943-44 less phosphate fertilizers available, but otherwise fertilizer position was same as in 1942.

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2. Trasit of Fertilizers Germany to Italy:

1944	-	260 tons
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In July 1944 it was reported that there was a shortage of mineral fertilizers.

A report of March 21, 1945 states that "The unsatisfactory condition of the broad grain crop in Upper Italy is due to the shortage of fertilizers".

A report of March 9, 1945 states "Despite the present difficulties, probably 93% of the intended area has been sown with grain, but the shortage of phosphate and nitrogenous fertilizers will entail a considerable decrease in the next harvest".

223

Montecatini plant was obliged to reduce production of nitrogenous fertilizers due to shortage of raw materials.

1945 grain crop will be very much smaller.

4. Availability of Electric Power in No. Italy to permit the Manufacture of Fertilizers.

(The answers given to this and other questions are important and of interest, not only to the Agriculture Subcommittee, but to the Industry and the P.M. & U. and the Food Sub-Commission as well.)

Briefly the report states that, while many companies had increased their production of electricity in 1943, war demands made it necessary to curtail the use of electricity to all other users and various systems of rationing were imposed.

Many war damage repairs could not be made to electrical plants because of shortage of electric plants.

Veneto area suffered because of lack of rain.

1944 production of electricity was considerably less in many areas in No. Italy, because of lack of rain, lack of raw materials for repairs, and lack of transportation.

In 1944 even industrial consumers were obliged to close

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Briefly the report states that, while many companies had increased their production of electricity in 1943, war demands made it necessary to curtail the use of electricity to all other users and various systems of rationing were imposed.

Many war damage repairs could not be made to electrical plants because of shortage of magnetic plates.

Venice area suffered because of lack of rain.

1944 production of electricity was considerably less in many areas in No. Italy, because of lack of rain, lack of raw materials for repairs, and lack of transportation.

In 1944 even industrial consumers were obliged to close their plants for several days at various times because of lack of electricity, yet many of these firms were obliged to continue to pay wages to their workers.

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In June 1944 due to shortage of electricity, plants were able to work only 5 days a week instead of 6 in Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia, Liguria, Emilia and Romagna.

Reports of destruction of power plants and transmission lines by partisans in 1944.

Reports of German intentions regarding removal of machinery to Germany, destruction of power plants to render these useless to allies, Italian intervention, and consequent modification of German intentions, with final summation of German intentions attributed to Minister von Rahn that: 35% of Italian industry was to remain intact, 10% partially destroyed, 5% radically destroyed and the electrical industry to be practically entirely destroyed.

(This last statement does not agree with reports I had received in Switzerland and that the Germans had made further concessions regarding elec. plant destruction: that many plants would be left practically intact, but that all transformers would be destroyed.)

5. Statement of last years crops and present reserves in No. Italy:

Statement requesting the planting of oil plants, sugar beets, vegetables, sunflowers, soybeans, etc.

Flax cultivation area in Milan district reduced 5000 **761** to 6000 hectares.

Area of potato cultivation 29% greater in 1944 than 1943; general reduction in cultivation of corn.

1944 grain crop better story in some areas.

Hay crop better in 1944 than in 1943.

1944 crop of wheat, rice, corn and oats plentiful.

Pulse crop better in 1944 than previously.

1944 sugar beet crop satisfactory, no short age expected.

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Hay crop better in 1944 than in 1943.

1944 crop of wheat, rice, corn and oats plentiful.

Pulse crop better in 1944 than previously.

1944 sugar beet crop satisfactory, no shortage expected.

Grape crop low but high quality.

1944 production of silk cocoons only 421,000 ounces and only 300,000 ounces sold.

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Food reserves difficult to estimate, because considerable stocks are believed hidden.

Stocks held by producers, wholesalers, millers, etc. throughout No. Italy are very small and can only last until next harvest if quality of bread is considerably reduced.

Food situation in Upper Italy not believed to be serious within coming months, except for Milan, which is overpopulated.

6. Removal of Crops from Italy to Germany.
Movements through Switzerland

Oct. to Dec. 1943 13,232 tons - Jan. to Dec. 1944 34,533 tons **220**
(See detail)

Movements direct, Italy to Germany

Various periods and products given, total for year 1944 probably 100,000 tons.

7. Importation of Food from Germany to No. Italy.

Various periods and products given, probably 110,000 tons in 1944.

Statement is made that hay stocks were removed by the Germans.

In October 1944 shipments of food to Germans delayed because of lack of transports. For some month it is stated that Germans removed daily 300 to 400 truck loads of Rice. Straw and wine being transported from Piedmont. Many carloads of rice going to Germany daily in spite of railroad transportation difficulties.

Feb. 1945 500 tons of flour from Ferrara was requisitioned by the Germans.

8. Live Stock Census of Northern Italy.

1942. 2.5. to 3.1. million hogs raised in Fascist

throughout No. Italy are very small and can only last until next harvest if quality of bread is considerably reduced. Food situation in Upper Italy not believed to be serious within coming months, except for Milan, which is overpopulated.

6. Removal of Crops from Italy to Germany.
Movements through Switzerland

Oct. to Dec. 1943 13,252 tons - Jan. to Dec. 1944 34,833 tons **380**
(See detail)

Movements direct, Italy to Germany

Various periods and products given, total for year 1944 probably 100,000 tons.

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8. Live Stock Census of Northern Italy.

Italy 1943. 2.5. to 3.1. million hogs raised in Fascist Italy
6 to 7 " cattle " " Italy
June 1944 number of sheep in No. Italy 9.5 million
Nov. 1944 exports to Germany from Veneto and Emilia included 5,000 cows

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Dec. 1944. Requisitioning of Cattle in Piedmont reported carried out on large scale.

Jan. 1945 large scale requisitioning of cattle in Emilia and Venetia. Estimated 35,000 head of cattle already driven to collecting center for trip over Brenner Pass.

Feb. 1945 Raising of live stock reported declined 25%. 80 to 100 head sold daily at Turin for occupying army. March 1945 Census taken of horses, mules and donkeys for requisitioning by Germans.

Under present conditions very difficult to give an accurate picture of present live stock situation.

E. TEXTILE MACHINERY

Interviews were had with representatives of two Textile Manufacturing concerns, Maschinenfabrik Ruti, Ruti in Zurich, probably one of the largest manufacturers of textile machinery on the continent, and Joh. Jacob Rieter & Co., Winterthur.

They have no stocks of completed machinery on hand but are prepared to furnish parts or whole plants in a relatively short period of time.

As an indication of the capacity and time, I had received a request, through the Ministry of Public Works, from a firm in Palermo, addressed to the Ruti plant, wanting a tentative proposal for a complete textile manufacturing plant of 6000 spindels, in accordance with a detail specification furnished. The delivery time quoted was 8 Months after receipt of an order. This data was given to the Minister of Public Works for transmittal to the Palermo firm. (See Folder "E" for data)

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(See Folder "I" for data)

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Bulbs for Minors Lamps

Sample given is a special bulb, not manufactured in Switzerland, therefore not now obtainable.

F. TRAFFIC THROUGH SWITZERLAND

This question was discussed with Mr. R. Hohl in charge of such matters for the Swiss Government and with Mr. Schneider, his assistant.

The information received is that Switzerland could handle from 15 to 20 trains, of 300 tons, daily.

On the question of whether Switzerland could furnish

railroad cars for this purpose I was advised that they were suffering themselves because of a car shortage for the reason that they were unable to obtain materials to repair many of their own cars.

Material for Rolling Stock

While at Geneva I learned that the Chemin de Fer plant at that city could furnish the following:

1. Triple air valves
2. Automatic Brake Adjusters
3. Adjusting Devices for braking
4. Miscellaneous compressed air brakes.

R. TRANSIT THROUGH SWITZERLAND

This question was discussed with Mr. R. Hohl in charge of such matters for the Swiss Government and with Mr. Schneider, his assistant.

The information received is that Switzerland could handle from 15 to 20 trains, of 800 tons, daily.

On the question of whether Switzerland could furnish railroad cars for this purpose I was advised that they were suffering themselves because of a car shortage for the reason that they were unable to obtain materials to repair many of their own cars.

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While at Geneva I learned that the Cheminées plant at that city could furnish the following:

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3. Adjusting Devices for Braking
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G. MISCELLANEOUS DATA

While in Switzerland I tried in my limited time to obtain any information or data in the way of plant, equipment or machinery that might be useful to any of our Sub-Commissions, or other data that might be in the mutual interest of Italy and Switzerland.

1. Trucks.

On various occasions I had seen Saurer Trucks used in Italy, so, while in Switzerland, I went to the Saurer plant at Arbon, near Romanshorn. I was disappointed as this is only a relatively small plant, manufacturing only a few hundred trucks a year. These are almost tailor made jobs and much perfect fitting is done by hand. Their full production is booked for nearly a year, much of it for the Swiss Army. They make mostly 6 to 8 ton trucks.

They could possibly furnish 20 trucks in December and about 80 in 1 year.

Their licensee in Italy, Officina Meccaniche in Brescia and Milano, has a higher productive capacity.

(See Folder " Q ")

2. Medical Aid and Food

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I had seen signs all over in Switzerland asking the Swiss to make contributions to the "DON SUISSE", a philanthropic enterprise to give assistance in medical supplies or special foods to devastated countries. I had also heard that the Swiss Red Cross was doing considerably along these lines. I asked the Italian Chargé d'affaires if he had any information regarding contributions to Italy and was advised that the Don Suisse had given 1 billion Swiss francs for supplies for Italy and that there were several committees

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Switzerland.

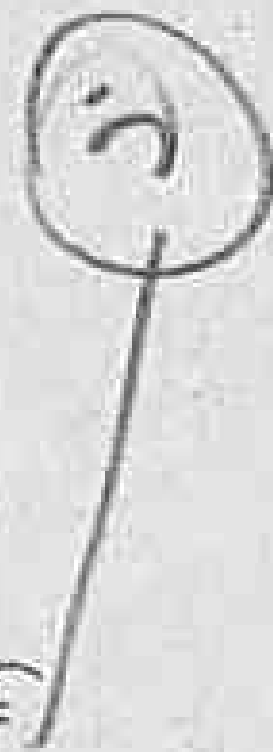
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759

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be necessary to use Allied or Italian transportation. I asked him to try to get me a statement of approximate kinds of supplies and quantities and weights that might be expected and for which we would have to furnish transportation. I received the following information:-

a) Centrale Italiana di Assistenza Sanitaria.

This organization is collecting medicines and sanitary articles purchased out of the 1 million francs Don Suisse donation. Was unable to obtain any data on quantities or weights.

b) Comitato Svizzero di Soccorso Overaio.

This committee is also collecting at Lugano various kinds of articles, primarily foods, also paid for by the above named Don Suisse fund. Was unable to obtain details except that the total is expected to amount to about 900 tons.

c) Comitato Svizzero per l'Aiuto ai Bambini Italiani.

Was unable to obtain any details, except that they were in course of preparing supplies needed by children and that the total was estimated to amount to about 400 tons.

d) Swiss Red Cross.

This organization has at the frontier ready for shipment into No. Italy as soon as it is liberated, 1,000 cases of canned milk and 5 tons of flour.

It is suggested that the Food Sub-Commission follow up this matter and arrange for possible transportation in Italy. The Italian Chargé d'Affairs will try to obtain more specific information.

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3. Other (See Appendix)

- a) Flour Mills (See Appendix "E" and Folder "F")
- b) Telephones (See "G" and "H")
- c) Diesel or Gas Motors, for Stationary and Marine purposes (See Appendix "I" and Folder "J")
- d) Pumps ("K" and "L")
- e) Medical Apparatus ("M" and "N")
- f) Agricultural Machinery ("O" and "P")
- g) Heating Installations ("Q" and "R")
- h) Lathes ("S" and "T")
- i) Chemicals ("U" and "V")
- j) Electric Drills ("W" and "X")
- k) Tooling Machines ("Y" and "Z")
- l) Locomotives ("AA" and "AB")

It has not been possible in the limited time available to do any more than scratch the surface and obtain a general picture of the availability of plant, machinery and equipment in Switzerland, other than electrical equipment. However, the data collected clearly indicates that there is a considerable quantity of material available and that Sub-Commissions in need of such material might advantageously contact Swiss sources of supply.

H. USE OF PORT FACILITIES BY THE 3 ISS

Some time ago, while discussing the reconstruction of Italian ports with Minister Luini, I recommended that, because of the need of practically complete reconstruction of some of their ports and adjacent upland facilities, the Italians might advantageously consider the question of creating Free Ports at Naples and Genoa, particularly the latter port. This question received favorable consideration. When the question of Swiss Credits was discussed I asked the Minister if Italy would be prepared to give Switzerland some special privileges in the port of Genoa and in the overland transportation from Genoa to the Swiss border and which might be used by the Italians as export credit in Switzerland. The Minister advised me that this matter was also receiving favorable consideration. When I went to Switzerland he stated that it would be of interest to them if I could sound out Swiss authorities on this subject.

758

g) Heating Installations	(" do " " ")
h) Lathes	(" " " " ")
i) Chemicals	(" " " " ")
j) Electric Drills	(" Misc. Mach. " " ")
k) Tooling Machines	(" " " " ")
l) Locomotives	(" Masch. Fabr. Gerlikon " " ")

It has not been possible in the limited time available to do any more than scratch the surface and obtain a general picture of the availability of plant, machinery and equipment in Switzerland, other than electrical equipment. However, the data collected clearly indicates that there is a considerable quantity of material available and that Sub-Commissions in need of such material might advantageously contact Swiss sources of supply.

K. USE OF PORT FACILITIES BY THE SWISS

Some time ago, while discussing the reconstruction of Italian ports with Minister Ruini, I recommended that, because of the need of practically complete reconstruction of some of their ports and adjacent upland facilities, the Italians might advantageously consider the question of creating Free Ports at Naples and Genoa, particularly the latter port. This question received favorable consideration. When the question of Swiss Credits was discussed I asked the Minister if Italy would be prepared to give Switzerland some special privileges in the port of Genoa and in the overland transportation from Genoa to the Swiss border and which might be used by the Italians as export credit in Switzerland. The Minister advised me that this matter was also receiving favorable consideration. When I went to Switzerland he stated that it would be of interest to them if I could sound out Swiss authorities on this subject.

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Consequently, at the first meeting I had with Mr. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Department, I raised this question and was advised they would give me a reply later.

In the meantime practically every major manufacturer with whom I talked asked when I thought it would be possible for them to use the port of Genoa, that they were very much interested in the reestablishment of this port and the railroad leading to Switzerland.

At the meeting held in the office of Mr. Hotz on 18 April 1945, I was advised that, while Switzerland had a deep interest in the port of Genoa and its short rail line to the Swiss border, the Swiss could not concentrate all of their transport activities in one port and had to make use of Rotterdam and Antwerp, from which ports cheap transportation over the Rhine is possible, and also the port of Marseilles. That was particularly so because some of these other ports had also offered special privileges and that the Swiss were always trying to be on good terms with all.

In view of the special advantages which the port of Genoa can offer to the Swiss, and in the interest of Italy, it would seem advisable to concentrate on the reconstruction of that port, after its liberation, and the railroad leading to the industrial heart of No. Italy and Switzerland, so as to be in a position to take early advantage of this vital port and an early resumption of traffic through that gateway.

I. EXPORTS FROM ITALY DURING BY THE SWISS.

When I left Rome I received a statement, prepared by the Italians, indicating exports previously sent to Switzerland and giving quantities which it was believed could now be exported as soon as the war is over. I presented that statement to Mr. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Dept. and asked him to

with whom I talked asked when I thought it would be possible for them to use the port of Genoa, that they were very much interested in the reestablishment of this port and the railroad leading to Switzerland.

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I. EXPORTS FROM ITALY DESIRED BY THE SWISS.

When I left Rome I received a statement, prepared by the Italians, indicating exports previously sent to Switzerland and giving quantities which it was believed could now be exported as soon as the war is over. I presented that statement to Mr. Hotz, Director of the Commerce Dept. and asked him to review this and to prepare a statement showing what the Swiss would like to have, as soon as the war is over, in the way of imports from Italy. Such a list was prepared and given me on

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10th of April. The Swiss show many more items on their list than was shown on the Italian list and they have changed several of the Italian quantities, mostly upwards. That list is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

The Swiss are very anxious that every possible effort be made in Italy to begin making these exports, first because they are in need of these products and second so as to establish Italian credits in Switzerland to be used to offset Swiss credits advanced to Italy and to permit that Swiss Credit to be used as a sort of revolving fund.

It would seem advisable that an early study be made jointly by Allied, Italian and Swiss representatives here with a view to establishing monthly quotas of the desired exports which might be available for exportation, so that both the Italian and Swiss authorities may know at an early date what the possibilities are along these lines and be guided accordingly.

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner ✓
Vice Pres. Civil Affairs Sect.
Agriculture S/C.
Commerce S/C
Communications S/C
Finance S/C
Food S/C
Industry S/C
Navy S/C
Public Health S/C
Public Works & Utilities S/C

L. J. J. J.
L. J. J. J.
Colonel, C.E.

757

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W. J. J. J.
L. A. J. J. J.
Colonel, C.E.

757

Distribution :

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Vice Pres. Civil Affairs Sect.
Agriculture S/C.
Commerce S/C
Communications S/C
Finance S/C
Food S/C
Industry S/C
Navy S/C
Public Health S/C
Public Works & Utilities S/C
Transportation S/C

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Appx. IX "A"

17.4.1945

LIST OF PRODUCTS WHICH SWITZERLAND DESIRES TO OBTAIN FROM
ITALY

(As prepared by the Swiss Department of Commerce)

I

List of Products available for Export into Switzerland
according to the Italian "notes on the import & export
program with Switzerland", of February, 26th 1945, but
giving quantities desired by Switzerland.

<u>Products</u>	<u>Quantity (metric quintals)</u>
Wines and Must	500'000
Lemons	80'000
Oranges	200'000
Citrus Fruit juices and bark	10'000
Lemon Pectina	1'000
Fruit pulp (only if sugared)	25'000
Preserved green vegetables (in barrels)	2'000
Seeds	see enclosed list
Mustard seeds	1'000
Essential oils	300
Green of tartar	1'000
Sunach	1'000
Liquorice Juice	1'200
Manna	50
Broom corn	1'000
Raw Tobacco	20'000
Cork (raw)	10'000
Silk (raw)	2'000
Sulphur raw and refined	100'000
Pyrites	600'000
Salt (?)	10'000
Bentonite	70'000
Mercury	2'000

758

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

List of Products available for Export into Switzerland according to the Italian "notes on the import & export program with Switzerland", of February, 26th 1945, but giving quantities desired by Switzerland.

Products	Quantity (metric quintals)
Wines and Must	500'000
Lemons	80'000
Oranges	200'000
Citrus Fruit juices and bark	10'000
Lemon Pectina	1'000
Fruit pulp (only if sugared)	25'000
Preserved green vegetables (in barrels)	2'000
Seeds	see enclosed list
Mustard seeds	1'000
Essential oils	300
Cream of tartar	1'000
Sunach	1'000
Liquorice Juice	1'200
Manna	50
Broom corn	1'000
Raw Tobacco	20'000
Cork (raw)	10'000
Silk (raw)	2'000
Sulphur raw and refined	100'000
Pyrites	600'000
Salt (?)	10'000
Bentonite	70'000
Mercury	2'000
Earthen coloring matters	300
Citric acid and tartaric acid	4'000
Alumina (calcined)	300'000

758

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LIST OF PRODUCTS WHICH SWITZERLAND DESIRES TO OBTAIN FROM

ITALYIIOther Italian products which Switzerland would desire to obtain from Italy

Products	Quantity (metric quintals)
Rice	150'000
Macaronies	20'000
Fresh Fruit other than citric fruit	pro memoria
Chestnuts	60'000
Figs	pro memoria
Almonds	pro memoria
Nuts and hazel-nuts	pro memoria
Fresh vegetables (including tomatoes)	pro memoria
Onions (Parma type)	50'000
Tomatce paste	30'000
Olive oils	pro memoria
Salami, Mortadella etc.	20'000
Cheese	5'000
Wormwood-wine	5'000
Hay	100'000
Straw	50'000
Chestnutwood for the manufacture of tanning extract	60'000
Bark for tanneries	5'000
Plywood	1'000
Rice-straw	2'000
Rice-roots	50
Reeds	900'000 m ²
Talcum (first class)	pro memoria
Asbestos	pro memoria
Hemp (raw)	25'000
Hempyarns	5'000
Starch fibre	20'000

122

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

Products Quantity (metric quintals)

122

Rice	150'000
Macaronies	20'000
Fresh Fruit other than citrus fruit	pro memoria
Chestnuts	60'000
Figs	pro memoria
Almonds	pro memoria
Nuts and hazel-nuts	pro memoria
Fresh vegetables (including tomatoes)	pro memoria
Onions (Parma type)	50'000
Tomatce paste	30'000
Olive oils	pro memoria
Salami, Mortadella etc.	20'000
Cheese	5'000
Wormwood-wine	5'000
Hay	100'000
Straw	50'000
Chestnutwood for the manufacture of tanning extract	60'000
Bark for tanneries	5'000
Plywood	1'000
Rice-straw	2'000
Rice-roots	50
Reeds	900'000 m ²
Talcum (first class)	pro memoria
Asbestos	pro memoria
Hemp (raw)	25'000
Hemp yarns . . .	5'000
Staple fibre	20'000
Rayon yarns and twists	10'000
Hat shapes	500

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785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

6

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Hats	60	
Carpets	pro memoria	
Hides and skins (raw)	6'000	
Rubber tires, threads etc.	pro memoria	
Steel sheets, tubes (steel tubes), tin plates, steel strips, structural steel, rolled wire, iron beams	pro memoria	
Extract of chestnutwood	2'000	
Borax	12'250	
Boric acid	3'200	
Bromine and bromine salts	500	
Medicinal herbs berries, excl. juniper-berries	3'000	
Juniper-berries	2'000	
Almond oil	100	
Lithopon-white	5'000	

List of Required Seeds:

species:	required quantity: qls.
----------	----------------------------

- 1) Field seeds
 - alfalfa 1'000
 - crimson 700
 - lotius villosus 500
 - white clover 200
 - sugar beets Cesena 100
- 2) Vegetable seeds
 - peas 300
 - cauliflower 10
 - head salad 10
 - lettuce 10
 - endives 5
 - chicory 20
 - chicory of Bruxelles 10
 - fennel 10

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

tin plates, steel strips, structural
steel, rolled wire, iron beams
Extract of chestnutwood
Borax
Boric acid
Bromine and bromine salts
Medicinal herbs berries, excl.
juniper-berries
Juniper-berries
Almond oil
Lithopon-white

List of Required Seeds

Species: Required quantity:
qls.

1) Field seeds

alfalfa 1,000
crimson 700
Lotus villosus 500
white clover 200
sugar beets Cesena 100

2) Vegetable seeds

peas 300
cauliflower 10
head salad 10
lettuce 10
endives 5
chicory 20
chicory of Bruxelles 10
fennel 10
white onions 50
tomatoes 1
cucumbers 4
squash 10

755

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SUMMARY OF

Appendix "E"

LIST OF MACHINERY, PLANT OR EQUIPMENT

OBTAINABLE IN SWITZERLAND

Note. Folders referred to contain detail technical data, and/or catalogs of the companies listed.

Folders are in possession of Electrical Division, E.A.A. U. Sub-Com.

TURBINES

Escher Wyss, Zurich (Available, ordered by others, but unable to deliver)

Water : 135 M. head, 22,500 H.P.
Steam : 28 atm. 6,250 KW.

Number
Available

3.
2.

Charmilles, Geneva (Available 3-4 months, ordered by others but unable to deliver)

Water : 610 M. head, 18,000 H.P.
(could be made to operate between 600 & 800 M. head)

1.

(For details see Folder "A")

GENERATORS & MOTORS

See : Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon (Page 9)
Brown Boveri & (Folder "T")
(Page 7)
Fabrique de Moteurs Electriques & (Folder "B")
(Folder "T")

TRANSFORMERS

See : Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon (Page 9)
Brown Boveri, Baden & (Folder "T")
(Page 7)
Emile Heafely & Co. Basel & (Folder "B")
(Folder "T")

Note. Folders referred to contain detail technical data, and/or catalogs of the companies listed.

Folders are in possession of Electrical Division, P.M. & U. Sub-Com.

TURBINES

Escher Wyss, Zurich (Available, ordered by others, but unable to deliver

Number
available

Water : 135 M. head, 22,500 H.P.
Steam : 28 atm. 5,250 KW.

3.
2.

Chermilles, Geneva (Available 3-4 months, ordered by others but unable to deliver)

Water : 610 M. head, 18,000 H.P.

1.

(could be made to operate between 600 & 800 M. head)

(For details see Folder "A")

GENERATORS & MOTORS

See : Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon

Brown Boveri

Fabricque de Moteurs Electriques

(Page 9)
& (Folder "T")
(Page 7)
& (Folder "B")
(Folder "T")

TRANSFORMERS

See : Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon

Brown Boveri, Baden

Emile Haefely & Co. Basel

(This firm lists what it can do but gives no delivery data.)

(Page 9)
& (Folder "T")
(Page 7)
& (Folder "B")
(Folder "T")

CONFIDENTIAL

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Transformer Bushings

Number
available

Micafil, Zurich

Ordered by S.M. GIORGIO, Genova
available in 3 to 4 months
(See Folder C)

14

Insulating Material

Micafil, Zurich

Ordered by Terni plant (about 80% complete)
cylinders & rings (sets)
(See Folder C)

49

Micafil is prepared to manufacture
insulating material.

CABLES

S.A. Cableries & Trefileries, Cessonay

(Folder "C")

Can make cables of all kinds
but needs raw materials.

SWITCHGEAR AND ALLIED APPARATUS

Note: Where 2 figures are given, the first
figure usually represents the quantity
deliverable within 6 months and the
second figure within 1 year.

Sprecher & Schuh Co., Geneva

Low Tension Switchgear

(Delivery 1 to 2 months)

Various types of apparatus,
as listed

(Folder "D") 210 - 260

High Tension Switchgear

(Delivery 3 to 6 months)

Various types of apparatus,
as listed.

(Folder "D") 415

Garday, Geneva

(Delivery on short notice)

Low Tension Switchgear

Various types of apparatus.

(Folder "D") 1,000 - 11,000

Insulating Material

Micafil, Zurich

Ordered by Termi plant (about 80% complete)
Cylinders & rings (sets)
(See Folder 6)

49

Micafil is prepared to manufacture
insulating material.

123

CABLES

S.A. Cableries & Trefileries, Cossigny (Folder "C")

Can make cables of all kinds
but needs raw materials.

SWITCHGEAR AND ALLIED APPARATUS

Note : Where 2 figures are given, the first
figure usually represents the quantity
deliverable within 6 months and the
second figure within 1 year.

Sprecher & Schuh Co., Aarau

Low Tension Switchgear

(Delivery 1 to 2 months)

Various types of apparatus,
as listed

(Folder "D") 210 - 260

High Tension Switchgear

(Delivery 3 to 6 months)

Various types of apparatus,
as listed.

(Folder "D") 415

Garday, Geneva

(Delivery on short notice)

Low Tension Switchgear

Various types of apparatus,
as listed

(Folder "D") 1,000 - 11,000

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785017

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4

COMPLEMENTALHigh Tension Switchgear

Various types of apparatus,
as listed

(Folder "E")

(Indoor fitting)
(Outdoor fitting)

140 - 1,900
50 - 700

Fr. Saxter, Basle

0

Time Switches

(Delivery within 3 months)
as listed (See Folder "D")

900

See Also:

Maschinenfabrik Cerlikon (Page 9) & (Folder "D")
Brown Boveri (Page 7) & (Folder "E")
Chr. Gfeller, Berno (Folder "D")
(gives no delivery data) (" " " ")
Ch. Maier & Co., Schaffhouse

RECTIFIERS

See : Maschinenfabrik Cerlikon (pg. 7)

also, Ferrer, Guzel & Co,
Luzern (no definite offer) (Folder "E")

ELECTRIC METERSLandis & Gyr, Zug.

Delivery about 3 months

3,000 - 4,000

Trub, Tauber & Co. Zurich

Manufacture all kinds of meters and
other electrical apparatus, no definite
proposals submitted (See Folder "F")

753

FLOUR MILLSBuhler Bros. Uzwil

Furnishes a large list of orders received from South Central
North Italy, (List A) which could be had in a few weeks,
(See Folder "G").

Furnishes also a list of parts which could be taken from stock
on hand (See Folder "G") (List B).

This firm also makes Silos, Brewery & Malting Plants, Paste
and the manufacture of Chocolate

Time Switches

(Delivery within 3 months)
as listed (See Folder "G")

900

See also:

Maschinenfabrik Gerlikon (Page 9) & (Folder "T")
Brown Boveri (Page 7) & (Folder "E")
Chr. Gfeller, Berno (Folder "T")
(Gives no delivery data) (" ")
Ch. Maier & Co., Schaffhouse (" ")

RECTIFIERS

See : Maschinenfabrik Gerlikon (pg.7)
also, Perrier, Gudel & Co.,
Luzern (no definite offer) (Folder "E")

ELECTRIC METERSDandis & Cyr, Zug.

Delivery about 3 months

3,000 - 4,000

Truh, Isenker & Co. Zurich

Manufacture all kinds of meters and
other electrical apparatus, no definite
proposals submitted (See Folder "G")

753

FLOUR MILLSBuhler Bros. Uzwil

Furnishes a large list of Orders received from South Central
North Italy, (List A) which could be had in a few weeks,
(See Folder "G").

Furnishes also a list of parts which could be taken from stock
on hand (See Folder "G") (List B).

This firm also makes Silos, Brewery & Malting Plants, Peato
Goods, Installations, Machinery for the Manufacture of Chocolate
Soap, Paint, Brick and Tile, Cement, Hyd. Presses, Powder, Gas
Works, Newsprint, Cast Articles.

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TELEPHONE RECORDING METERS

IMPULSE COUNTERS FOR PRODUCTION CONTROL

Number
Available

Sodeco, Geneva (See data in Folder "G")

DIESEL OR G.S. MOTORS

Sulzer Bros. Winterthur

Stationary Diesel Engines
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 13

Marine Diesel Engines
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 37

Stationary or Marine Purposes
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 77

Motomacchine, Geneva

No details furnished, gives catalog, can furnish in short time (Folder "H")

PUMPS

Sulzer Bros., Winterthur

Highlift Multi-Stage Pumps (In Stock)

3 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 860

Air Pumps (In stock)

8 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 135

House Water Pumps (In stock)
Multi-Stage

3 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 590

Sewerage Pumps (In stock)

1 type (see Folder "I" and "U") 19

at 100 and 1000 Stages

Stationary Diesel Engines
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 13

Marine Diesel Engines
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 37

Stationary or Marine Purposes
(Delivery 1 to 5 months)

See various capacities listed (Folder "H" and "U") 77

Matrascoche, Genova

No details furnished, gives catalog, can furnish in short time (Folder "H")

PUMPS

Sulzer Bros., Winterthur

Highlift Multi-Stage Pumps (In Stock)

3 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 860

Air Pumps (In stock)

8 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 135

House Water Pumps (In stock)
Multi-Stage

3 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 590

Sewerage Pumps (In stock)

1 type (see Folder "I" and "U") 10

Single and Two Stage-Medium Lift Pumps (In stock)

8 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 43

CONFIDENTIAL

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(Sulzer Bros., Winterthur -continued)

3

Number
Available

Two Stage Medium Lift Pumps
(In Stock)

4 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 12

Single Stage Low Lift Pumps
(In stock)

22 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 1002

Linax Pumps
(In stock)

6 types listed (See Folder "I" and "U") 39

Hot Water Circulating Pumps
(In stock)

3 types listed (See Folder "I" and "U") 47

MEDICAL APPARATUSScdcco, Geneva

(Folder "G")

Massage Apparatus "Vibrosar"

Manufactured by Dentists
(see data in Folder "G")
(can furnish quickly)

Solis Manufacturing Co., Zurich

(Folder "J")

Electrical Heating Pads
(can furnish quickly)

752

TELEPHONESAutophon, S.A., Soleure

(Delivery in 1 month)

(See Folder "K")

Table sets 450

Bells 50

Exchange type sets, 10 conn. 10

(Delivery in 3 months)

Microtelephones

1000-2000

22 types listed (see Folder "I" and "U") 1002

Linax Pumps (In stock)

6 types listed (See Folder "I" and "U") 39

Hot Water Circulating Pumps
(In stock)

3 types listed (See Folder "I" and "U") 47

MEDICAL APPARATUS

Sodeco, Geneva

(Folder "G")

Massage Apparatus "Vibroson"

Handpiece for dentists

(see data in Folder "G")

(can furnish quickly)

Solia Manufacturing Co., Zurich

(Folder "J")

Electrical Heating Pads

(can furnish quickly)

752

TELEPHONES

Autophon, S.A., Soleure

(Delivery in 1 month)

(See Folder "X")

Table sets 450

Reils 50

Exchange type sets, 10 conn. 10

(Delivery in 3 months)

Microtelephones 1000-2000

Complete telephone sets 1000

Reils 100

CONFIDENTIAL

785017

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(Autophon, S.A. Solothurn, continued)

	Number available
Exchange type sets, 28 conn.	7
Exchange type sets, 56 conn.	10
Signal horns	100

Swiss Cable and Rubber Works, Aiterf

(Immediate delivery)

(See Folder "K")

Complete telephone system for
100 house connections 1

Also Chr. Gfeller, Bern
(gives no delivery data)

(Folder "C")

TEXTILE MACHINES

Maschinenfabrik Ruti, Ruti Zurich

(Folder "I")

Contact was made for late with this firm to obtain any
data. However, it is one of the largest textile
machinery manufacturing concerns on the continent.

Rieter, Winterthur

(See Folder "I")

Colorants for Textile Industry Gesellschaft für Chemische
Industrie, Basel.

(See Brown Boveri for Loom Motors & Switches, Drives, etc.)

Sinar, Geneva.

(Folder "M")

Rotary Tillers

(can make quick delivery)

HEATING INSTALLATIONS

Swiss Cable and Rubber Works, Altorf

(Immediate delivery)

(See Folder "K")

Complete telephone system for
100 house connections 1

Also Chr. Gfeller, Pornc

(gives no delivery data)

(Folder "C")

TEXTILE MACHINES

Maschinenfabrik Ruti, Ruti Zurich

(Folder "I")

Contact was made too late with this firm to obtain any
data. However, it is one of the largest textile
machinery manufacturing concerns on the continent.

Rieter, Winterthur

(See Folder "I")

Colorants for Textile Industry Gesellschaft für Chemische
Industrie, Basel.

(See Brown Beaver for Loom Motors & Switches, Drives, etc.)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Singer, Geneva.

(Folder "M")

Rotary Tillers

(can make quick delivery)

HEATING INSTALLATIONS

Charnilles, Geneva

(Folder "N")

(can make quick delivery)

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785017

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LATHES

(Folder "C")

Charmilles, Geneva

(can make quick delivery)

TRIPPLE VALVES, BRAKES, ETC. FOR RAILROAD CARS

(Folder "P")

Charmilles, Geneva

(can make quick delivery)

AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS

(Folder "Q")

Saurer, Arbon

(See Section 3 of this report)

CHEMICALS

(Folder "R")

Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie, Basel.

Contacted too late to be able to get any data from this firm, but a statement will be forwarded me through the American Legation in Berne.

FERTILIZERS

(See Section 3 of this report). Data in Folder "S". This data is of interest to agriculture, industry, P.W. & U. and Food Sub-Commissions.

EROWN BOVERI & CO. (Folder "B")

1. 3 Pole Circuit Breakers (time 1 to 3 months, various capacities listed)

Number listed in detail

Number
available

149

West High Speed Circuit Breakers

751

0 2 5 9

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

751

TRIPLE WINES, BEAMS, ETC. FOR RAILROAD CARS

(Folder "P")

Charmilles, Geneva

(can make quick delivery)

AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS

(Folder "Q")

Seurer, Lb-n

(See Section C of this report)

CHEMICALS

(Folder "R")

Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie,

Basel.

• Contacted too late to be able to get any data from this firm, but a statement will be forwarded me through the American Legation in Bern.

FERTILIZERS

(See Section D of this report). Data in Folder "S". This data is of interest to agriculture, industry, P.W.& U. and Food Sub-Commissions.

BROWN HOVERI & CO. (Folder "B")

Number available

1. 3 Pole Circuit Breakers (time 1 to 3 months, various capacities listed)

Number listed in detail

149

2. Air Blast High Speed Circuit Breakers (time 1 1/2 to 3 months)

Number listed in detail

21

3. On-Load Disconnecting Switches (time 1 1/2 to 3 months)

Number listed in detail

30

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(Brown, Boveri & Co. continued)

	<u>Number Available</u>
4. <u>Disconnecting Switches</u>	
Single Pole (In stock, as listed)	120
Three Pole (In stock, as listed)	57
Three Pole (1 to 3 Mo. delivery, as listed)	159
5. <u>Current Transformers</u>	
various capacities, as listed (In stock)	12
6. <u>Over Voltage Protecting Gear</u>	
(In stock)	17
7. <u>Voltage Transformers</u>	
(In stock)	1
(1 to 6 months del.)	21
Power transformer (In stock)	1
8. <u>Alternators</u>	
(In stock)	3
4 to 5 mos.	1
7 to 2 "	1
9. <u>Automatic Voltage Regulators</u>	
(no quantities given. Time of Delivery from 1 to 3 months.)	1
10. <u>Motors (A.C.)</u>	
(2 weeks to 3 1/2 mos. delivery)	35
11. <u>3 Phase Squirrel-Cage Motors</u>	
various capacities listed, time of delivery required 2 weeks to 3 months	(no quantity given)
12. <u>3 Phase Shunt-Commutator Motor</u>	
(In stock - delivery 2 weeks)	1
13. <u>Loam Motors</u> (In stock)	50 - 100
14. <u>Loam Switches</u> (In stock)	50 - 100
15. <u>Spinning Machinery Drives</u>	
No details.	
16. <u>L.C. Motors</u> (time required 3 mos.)	(no quantity given)
17. <u>D.C. Welding Sets</u>	25

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12	various capacities, as listed (In stock)	
17		
1		
21		
1		
3		
1		
1		
35		
(no quantity given.)		
1		
50 - 100		
50 - 100		
(no quantity given)		
25		
47		

6. Over Voltage Protecting Gear
(In stock)

7. Voltage Transformers
(In stock)
(1 to 6 months del.)
Power transformer (In stock)

8. Alternators
(In stock)
4 to 5 mos.
7 to 8 "

9. Automatic Voltage Regulators
(no quantities given, Time of Delivery from 1 to 3 months.)

10. Motors (A.C.)
(2 weeks to 3½ mos. delivery)

11. 3 Phase Squirrel-Cage Motors
various capacities listed, time of delivery required 2 weeks to 3 months

12. 3 Phase Shunt-Commutator Motor
(In stock - delivery 2 weeks)

13. Loam Motors (In stock)

14. Loam Switches (In stock)

15. Spinning Machinery Drives
No details.

16. L.C. Motors (time required 3 mos.)

17. D.C. Welding Sets

18. Spot Welding Machines
(In stock)

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785017

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(Brown, Boveri & Co. continued)

Number
Available

19. Steam Turbines

Various capacities listed
(del. 6 weeks to 6 mos.)
(del. 6 to 10 months)

50
8

20. High Speed Alternators

(delivery 4 to 10 months depending upon type
and capacity)

17

21. Turbo Alternator Set

with steam turbine, reduction gear,
3 phase alternator and one condensing plant
(delivery 3 months)

1

22. Turbo-Blowers

(delivery 1 to 7 months depending upon type)

6

23. Turbo Compressors

(delivery 4 months)

1

MASCHINENFABRIK OERLIKON (Folder "T")

750

Ready for delivery to orig. purchaser
but unable to deliver.

1. Transformers (air or oil

24

2. Synchronous Motors

69

3. Motors

10

4. Synchronous generators

8

5. Generators

1

6. Rectifiers

2

7. Misc. apparatus:

89

such as circuit breakers,
air switches, disconnecting
switches, transformers, and
regulators.

8. Magnets

2

50
8

(del. 6 weeks to 6 mos.)
(del. 6 to 10 months)

- 20. High Speed Alternators
(delivery 4 to 10 months depending upon type and capacity) 17
- 21. Turbo Alternator Set
with steam turbine, reduction gear,
3 phase alternator and one condensing plant
(delivery 3 months) 1
- 22. Turbo-Blowers
(delivery 1 to 7 months depending upon type) 6
- 23. Turbo Compressors
(delivery 3 months) 1

MASCHINENFABRIK OERLIKON (Folder "T") 753

Ready for delivery to orig. purchaser but unable to deliver.

- 1. Transformers (air or oil) 24
- 2. Synchronous Motors 69
- 3. Motors 10
- 4. Synchronous generators 8
- 5. Generators 1
- 6. Rectifiers 2
- 7. Misc. apparatus:
such as circuit breakers,
air switches, disconnecting
switches, transformers, and
regulators. 89
- 8. Magnets 2
- 9. Converter Set 1
- 10. Oil circuit breakers 14
- 11. Compr. Air Elast Breaker 1
- 12. Quick Acting Switch 1

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785017

CONFIDENTIAL(Maschinenfabrik Gerlikon continued)

plus a statement of time required to make:

- a. transformers
- b. circuit breakers
- c. generators
- d. steam turbines
- e. switchboards.

SULZER BROS.

	<u>Number available</u>
1. Stationary Diesel Engines (Short Del.)	13
2. Marine Diesel Engines	37
3. Stationary or Marine Engines	77
4. High Lift Multi-Stage Pumps (In Stock)	860
5. Air Pumps	135
6. House Water Pumps	590
7. Sewage Pumps	10
8. Single & 2 Stage Medium Lift Pumps	43
9. Two Stage Medium Lift Pumps	12
10. Single Stage Low Lift Pumps	1002
11. Limax Pumps	39
12. Hot Water Circulating Pumps	47

1. Stationary Diesel Engines (Short Del.)
2. Marine Diesel Engines
3. Stationary or Marine Engines
4. High Lift Multi-Stage Pumps (In Stock)
5. Air Pumps
6. House Water Pumps
7. Sewage Pumps
8. Single & 2 Stage Medium Lift Pumps
9. Two Stage Medium Lift Pumps
10. Single Stage Low Lift Pumps
11. Limax Pumps
12. Hot Water Circulating Pumps

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

<u>SULZER ENCS.</u>		<u>Number available</u>
1. Stationary Diesel Engines (Short Del.)		13
2. Marine Diesel Engines	"	37
3. Stationary or Marine Engines	"	77
4. High Lift Multi-Stage Pumps (In Stock)		860
5. Air Pumps	"	135
6. House Water Pumps	"	590
7. Sewage Pumps	"	10
8. Single & 2 Stage Medium Lift Pumps	"	43
9. Two Stage Medium Lift Pumps	"	12
10. Single Stage Low Lift Pumps	"	1002
11. Linax Pumps	"	39
12. Hot Water Circulating Pumps	"	47

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