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I, Dr. Walter S i e m e r s, Attorney at Law in Hamburg,
at present Defense Counsel with the American Military
Tribunal in Nuernberg, herewith certify that attached copy
conforms word by word to the article:

"Prototyp^e Machines"

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(Dr. Siemers)

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Prototype-Machines

It is common knowledge, gained from many experiences, that the dismantling of German factory equipment for reparation purposes is also carried out from the point of view of strengthening the ability of foreign firms to compete on the export market by removing modern machinery which has been developed in Germany to a particularly high degree of efficiency. In the last number ("Wirtschafts Zeitung" No. 27) the production of combs in the British Zone was given by us as an illustration of how the policies on reparations are mixed up with the competition in the export trade. This case, which may well do for all the others, concerns the "Prototype-Machines" which are intended to be removed from Germany to further the technical progress of the same industry in Great Britain. To trace such prototype-machines in the British Zone, to seize them and to play them into the hands of British firms of the same industry seems to be one of the principal tasks of British "T"-Force units, the appearance of which in a German enterprise is regularly a source of apprehension. The systematic hunt for such special machines and certain manufacturing processes, which were in the main responsible for the efficiency of German industry, is evidently the outcome of an agreement concluded between the British and the Americans soon after the war. As result the London Ministry of Commerce sent numerous committees to Germany which were, firstly, charged with making investigations and submitting reports on industrial planning,

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factories, patents and manufacturing processes and, secondly, discovering special equipment and to cause their removal from Germany, particularly equipments used in research and development work, prototype-machines and examples of new production methods. These investigation committees, as we were able to learn from information reaching us from England were intentionally composed in such a manner as to include representatives of such English firms that had, as receivers, an immediate interest in hunting down such new machinery. In a statement, which may be looked upon as some sort of justification, issued by the German Affairs Office of Lord PAKENHAM, the following is expressed in this respect: "It is therefore only natural that in many instances the firms best qualified to receive and develop the prototype-machines were also the ones to put a responsible representation at the disposal of the investigation committee." It now appears that criticism on this manner of procedure is making itself felt even in England. And if we have been informed correctly it is now intended, in agreement with the Americans, to close this chapter of "investigation" German industry. However, the question now comes up as to how many prototype-machines were removed on the basis of former investigations and how much damage will be done to German export possibilities.

Initial: J.T.
