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6 July 1937, "Berliner Bersen-Seitung," NO. 309

Skoda and Tatra-Ringheffer are both working on armaments orders for Rumania, said to include mainly materiel and anti-aircraft weapons and heavy artillery, also tractors, military field vehicles, etc.

Sweden has given the Bohemia-Moravia Piston-Dansk Corporation (Csakha0 Moravaka Kolben-Danek) an order for 46 small tanks.

4 November 1938, "Der Deuteshe Welkwirt," Berlin, No. 5

The Skoda plant in Pilson is undoubtedly the largest armament industry. It has a capital of 220 million Kc and employed 26,500 persons in 1937 (later reports put the figure as high as 39,000). It has eight factories; the plant in Pilson has 434,000 square meters of built-up area, the remaining plants 318,000 square meters. Subsidiary plants are in Doudlevice, N-----K (Tw: illegible---page is torn), Prague, Jungbunslau Mlada Boleslav, Nemiggrats Hradec kralove. The Komarno factory is in Hungary. In the Sudeten area there are brown-coal mines and limestone quarries.

The Czech Armaments Plant, Inc. in Brno has a capital of 70 million Kc and employs over 10,000 persons. It produces hand weapons, machine guns, aircraft engines, precision instruments, etc. The plant in Povazska Bvetrica produces artillery shells and ammunition for pistols and revolvers. The Czech Ammunition and Metal Plants, Inc., in Bratislava, merged with the Armaments Plant in 1933.

The Bohemian Armaments Factory, Inc. in Prague, with production plants in Strakonice, has a capital of five million Kc and employs up to 2,500 persons. Among other items it produces Machine guns, automatic pistols, army pistols, and motorcycles.

The Shell and Metal-Goods Factory, Inc. has a capital of five million Kc and about 350 employees. It has a factory in Rokycany, which produces excellent military material.

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The Ammunition Factories, formerly Sellier and Bellet, located in Prague, with factories in Vlasim, Bohesla, have a capital of 18 million Kc. They produce military and aircraft ammunition of all sorts, as well as artillery detonators, fuses, etc. The plant in Vlasim was built in 1935/36; 2,300 workers are employed in it. The stock held by the Aetrian Steyr Plant, inc. was obtained by the Bohemian Industrial Bank in 1925.

The "Explosil" firm, the Czech Explosive Materials Corporation, has a monopoly on the production of explosives. The company was founded by the Zivnostenska Bank and has capital of 60 million Kc. The factories in Semtin, near Pardubice, built in 1928, produce all explosives needed by industry and the army. The number of employees is given as 1,200.

The Dynamit-Nobel Corporation, with a capital of 26.4 million Kc and over 400 employees, has factories in Bratislava.

The Synthesia Chemical Plant, Inc. has a capital of 30 million Kc and plants in Semtin, near Pardubice. It was founded by Explosia.

Relationships within the "Union for Chemical and Metallurgical Production" in Usti nad Labem and Prague are extraordinarily complicated. Vstnad Labem itself is at present in the German Reich, but the new sulfuric acid plant, (Zilina) is within the new borders of Czechoslovakia.

Aircraft plants are centered in and around Prague. They include: the "Aero" Aircraft Plant in Prague Vysocany, founded in 1919; the Avia Corporation in Letnany, near Cakovice, in Bohemia, which has a capital of six million Kc, 90 percent of which is owned by Skoda; Benes and Mraz in Chocen; the Military Aircraft Factory in Prague Letnany; the Ceskemoravka Kolber-Danek Corporation, with a capital of 37.5 million Kc, which supports the engine plant in Prague-Liben; Zlineka Letecka in Zlin, with a capital of one million Kc; the most important aircraft engine factory, ----(Tw: word missing --- page term on original) Walter Automobile and Aircraft Engine Factory in Prague-Jinomice, with a capital of

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16.8 million Kc.

The Ringhoffer-Tatra Plant, Inc. has a capital of 48 million Kc. Its railroad car factory in Prague-Smichov remains in Czechoslovakia. The automobile, aircraft engine, etc. factories in Koprivnice will probably be lost to Germany.

There are several gas-mask factories in Prague: W. Horak, with 450 employees; Ing. F. Jensek; Metador; Salus; Techna. There are others in Brno (Viktoria), in Bratislava (Stahlhaus, Inc.), and in smaller towns in Bohemia and Moravia.

28 January 1939, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 4

The Skoda Plant, the Czech Armaments Plant, Inc., in Brno, and Explosia, Czech Explosive Materials Corporation, in Prague, have formed a trust.

4 February 1939, "Die Chemische Industrie," No. 5

The French firm of Schneider & Cie, Creunot, has given up its 46-percent ownership of Skoda shares. The shares will go to the English-Czech Bank and the Prague Credit Bank, which will distribute them. Final disposition of the shares is not known.

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