

EXHIBIT 2

**COMPANIES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING UTILIZED FORCED OR POW LABOR IN
“FIRMS WITH SWISS CAPITAL AND FORCED LABOR IN GERMANY,” (Roderick von
Kauffungen, National Swiss Press Agency, August 24, 2000).¹**

<u>NAME OF COMPANY</u>	<u>SWISS CONNECTION</u>	<u>NATURE OF FACILITY</u>	<u>NATURE OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION</u>	<u>SLAVE LABORERS IDENTIFIED</u>
Stotz-Apparatebau	Subsidiary of Brown Boveri & Cie	Armaments manufacture	Company used forced labor in Buchenwald	Up to 2,008 forced laborers are reported in Federal Military Archive in Freiburg as working for Brown Boveri. Breakdown by company is unspecified.
Stotz-Kontakt	Subsidiary of Brown Boveri & Cie	Armaments Manufacture.	Unspecified	See Stotz Apparatebau, above.
Isolation AG	Subsidiary of Brown Boveri & Cie	Armaments manufacture.	Unspecified	See Stotz Apparatebau, above.
Erst Deutsche Ramie Gesellschaft	Majority-owned by two Swiss investors	Textile and airplane parts manufacture.	Emmendingen municipal archive contains names of 2,016 forced laborers in Emmendingen; “a large percentage of	800 forced laborers estimated, including 350-400 Russian civilian prisoners and French prisoners of war.

¹ This table does not discuss companies mentioned in the National Swiss Press Agency report as entities for which no evidence of forced labor use exists, or those not specifically identified as Swiss-owned.

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			these persons worked for Ramie.” Municipal archivist estimates approximately 800.	
Burger-und Sohne	Purchased in Aryanization by two Swiss investors	Cigar manufacture.	Municipal archivist Hans-Jorg Jenne reports forced labor used.	“Files indicate that there were only 3 forced laborers.”.
Lonza-Werke Elektrochem. Fabriken GmbH	Swiss-owned	Chemical production	Municipal archive of Weil contains indications that “workers from the East” were employed in Lonza’s factory.	Unspecified.
Lonza-Werke Waldshut	Swiss-owned	Calcium and limestone quarry and gravel pit.	Files in the Federal Military Archive in Freiburg and the General State Archive in Karlsruhe indicate that the company used forced and POW labor.	“Historians assume there were up to 800 forced laborers.” The City Archives of Waldshut contains a list of 410 POWs and 95 civilian workers..
Tschudin & Co.	“It had Swiss capital.”	Clock factory.	Weil archives indicate that “the factory employed workers from the East.”	Unspecified.
Fahr GmbH	Owned by a Swiss national	Precision screw factory.	“The manager and Swiss capital owner Bruno Fahr assumes that forced labor was used in the	Unspecified.

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			enterprise when it was led by his grandfather."	
Vesal GmbH	Swiss capital	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments.	Bruno Richard Rabus, city archivist of Weil, Germany, states that Vesal "employed workers from the East."	Unspecified.
Gaba-Wybert	Company partially owned by Swiss investors	Lozenge manufacture.	Company and regional archives show no evidence of forced labor use; "The city archive [of Lorrach], nonetheless contains proof of forced labor.	Unspecified
Weberei Grossmann	Company partially owned by Feer family of Basel	Textile production.	Brombach town chronicle and city archive of Lorrach show forced labor use.	Unspecified.
Mechanische Seidenstoffweberei Maeder	Company partially owned by Swiss investors	Textile production.	City archivist of Lorrach Danuta Thiel-Melerski states that Maeder employed forced laborers.	Unspecified.
J.R. Geigy	Branch of Swiss firm.	Chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture.	Novartis archives show forced labor use in Grenzach.	33 forced laborers.
F. Hoffman La Roche	Branch of Swiss firm.	Chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture.	Roche archives show forced labor.	40-60 forced laborers, mainly French and Dutch.

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Aluminium Rheinfelden	Indirectly 100% Swiss-Owned	Aluminum mill.	Rheinfelden archives show that company employed forced laborers and POWs.	2,879 forced laborers, including 1,718 POWs are recorded in municipal archives. They include 858 Russian POWs, 614 French POWs, 246 French civilians, 11 Russian civilians, 322 Italian civilians and 171 Belgian civilians.
Gempp & Unold	Company partially owned by Swiss investors	Tin ware manufacture.	A book by Wolfgang Bocks, "The Camps of the Foreign Workers and the Prisoners of War in Rheinfelden" discusses forced labor use by this company.	16 forced laborers, 10 of them Russian.
Lonzona AG	Swiss-owned. Part of Lonza Group.	Textile processing.	Peter Muller, archivist of Bad Sackingen, states that "due to the structure of the firm, it must be presumed that forced labor was used. This has been confirmed by regional historians."	Unspecified.

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Holzstoff AG	Unspecified	Paper factory.	“According to eyewitnesses, the paper factory Albruck.... during the war years called Holzstoff AG, employed forced laborers.”	Unspecified.
Seidenweberei Gessner & Co. GmbH	Subsidiary of Swiss company.	Textile processing.	“Eyewitnesses report about forced labor. Evidence of forced labor has not yet been found in the files from the city archive which have thus far been evaluated.”	Unspecified.
Bucher Klettgau	100% Swiss owned	Agricultural machinery manufacture	Firm research indicates use of forced labor	10 French POWs and 10 Russian workers
Landmaschinenfabrik Fahr AG	21% Swiss capital	Agricultural machinery manufacture	Historian Albert Georg Frei states forced labor used.	Russian POWs and Russian women and children.
Maggi GmbH	90% Swiss-owned	Food manufacture.	Historian Wilhelm Weibel states that foreign workers and POWs were employed in Singen.	184 foreign workers and 164 POWs.
Georg Fischer	100% Swiss-owned	Iron and steel works Pipe joiner parts and castings for hand-grenades were manufactured.	Weibel states that foreign workers and POWs were employed in Singen.	Computerized data base contains names of 1,707 foreign workers. Weibel states that 1,536 foreign forced workers and 68 POWs were

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				used.
Aluminium Walzwerke	Over 95% Swiss-owned.	Aluminum production.	Weibel sates that foreign workers and POWs were employed in Singen.	Weibel states that 792 foreign workers and 413 POWs were used.
Vereinigte Aluminium Giessereien Villingen	100% Swiss-owned.	Aluminium works	Villingen historian Hermann Riedel states that foreign workers and POWs were utilized in Villingen.	According to Reidel, 192 foreign workers, 38 French POWs and 19 POWs from the East were used. other archives report 118 foreign workers as of April 1943.
Tonerdewerk Martinswerk	Swiss-owned	Aluminum oxide factory.	Research conducted by the firm shows use of forced and POW labor.	Company research shows 431 POWs and 240 foreign civilians performed forced labor in 1944; in December 1943, records show 395 POWs and 222 civilian workers.
Calorienwerk Gautschi & Brand	Swiss-owned	Unspecified	Weibel reports this firm employed foreign workers in Singen	13 forced laborers are reported to have worked for this company.
August Meier	Swiss-owned	Bicycle parts manufacture.	Weibel reports this firm employed foreign workers in Singen.	6 forced laborers are reported.

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Radolfwerke	Indirectly Swiss-owned	Food manufacture.	Achim Fenner, City Archivist of Radolfzell, confirms that firm employed forced laborers.	25 forced laborers are reported.
Schiesser Trikotfabrik	100% Swiss-owned	Clothing manufacture.	Former Schiesser employee Paul Wiggerhauser reports firm employed forced workers in Radolfzell. Fenner agrees.	Fenner reports that company registration card catalogue lists 39 Ukrainian female forced workers; Wiggerhauser reports 120 female Russian forced laborers.
Reiter-Werke	65% Swiss-owned	Unspecified	Regional historian Arnulf Moser confirms that firm used POW laborers in Konstanz.	51 POW laborers are reported.
Escher-Wyss	Swiss-Owned	Gun parts and ice spur manufacture.	Lindau City Archivist Heiner Stauder states that in company's Lindau facility, forced laborers were used. Ravensburg historian Andreas Schmuder states that company's Ravensburg facility employed forced laborers and POWs.	43 forced laborers (38 men and 5 women) are reported in Lindau. They are mainly French, Italians and Ukrainians. In Ravensburg, between 198 and 203 forced laborers are reported.

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Sandoz AG	Swiss-Owned	Chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture	Nuremberg City Archive records show forced labor usage.	Unspecified, but reference is made to 5 forced laborers mentioned by name in a document.
Nestle Milchwerk Kappeln	Swiss-Owned (Nestle)	Food manufacture.	Records show forced labor use in Kappeln facility.	Unspecified, but Claus Siemen, Chairman of the Museumsverein Kappeln reports that Polish women and French POWs performed forced labor at this facility. Russian forced laborers are also reported.
Sarotti A.G.	Swiss-Owned (Nestle)	Chocolate manufacture	Berlin historian Rainer Kubatzki reports that company employed forced laborers in Berlin.	Unspecified number of Russian and Ukrainian forced laborers are reported.
Portland Zementwerke Golleschau	Partially Swiss-Owned	Cement manufacture.	Documents in Berlin show forced labor use	400 forced laborers are reported.