

FINAL REPORT NO. 122

ITEM NO. 30

**WIRTSCHAFTLICHE FORSCHUNGSGESELLSCHAFT
m.b.H.**

**INTERROGATION OF HERR HELMUT PLOTE
OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT**

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**BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES
SUB-COMMITTEE**

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE
32 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

BIOS FINAL REPORT NO. 122

entitled

"WIRTSCHAFTLICHE FORSCHUNGSGESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.

INTERROGATION OF HERR HELMUT FLOFE

OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT".

A D D E N D U M

The documents mentioned on page 12 of the report have now been lodged with :-

The Board of Trade,
German Division (Documents Unit)
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W.1.

Telephone : Grosvenor 4060
Ext. 2923

The BIOS reference number C.B.I. 4489A to G should be quoted on all applications for permission to view the documents.

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WIRTSCHAFTLICHE FORSCHUNGSGESELLSCHAFT

m. b. H.

Interrogation of Herr Helmut Plote
of the Construction Department
(Evacuated to Hitzacker).

July 8th - 11th, 1945

Reported by:-

Mr. H. L. Nest
British Ministry of
Fuel & Power

BIOS Target No. C 30/1.19(c)

British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee
32, Bryanston Square,
London, W.1.

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Personnel of Team

Lt. Col. H. F. Jones	British War Office
Major L. Rosenfeld	British Ministry of Fuel & Power
Mr. H. L. West	British Ministry of Fuel & Power

SUMMARY

1. Due to the bombing of Berlin the various departments of the WIFO Headquarters had evacuated to separate locations, that chosen by the Construction Department being the WIFO, Hitzacker. Herr Plote was located during an investigation of this target and interrogated on the organisation of WIFO.
2. Herr Plote appeared an intelligent man and appeared to have a good, if somewhat limited, knowledge of the organisation and supplied quite a wealth of information on the whole concern.
3. Information was obtained on some of the WIFO activities outside Germany proper, their work taking them to locations in most, if not all, of the occupied countries.
4. Amongst the other activities of importance are included the various pipe lines, including five across the Rhine, the Tanksholzanlager and the relationship of the Construction Department with the Geilenberg programme.
5. Seven bags of documents and drawings were evacuated dealing with the topics given above and also giving drawings of some of the installations in which WIFO were interested.

INTRODUCTION

It was already known from the CAFT Assessment Report that the Construction Dept. of the WIFO Headquarters, Berlin, had been evacuated to Hitzacker and that Herr Plote, in charge of this department, was also resident in the town. The opportunity was therefore taken, as part of the investigation of the WIFO, Hitzacker, of interrogating this man on the subject of the organisation of WIFO.

The following information was obtained during this interrogation and by a cursory examination of the considerable collection of files and records of this department.

INTERROGATION OF HERR PLOTE

Aged 37 and trained as a mechanical engineer, Plote had been employed on rail, loco and rolling stock construction for the Reichsbahn until WIFO was founded in 1934, when he was transferred by direction of Berlin to the latter organisation. Allegedly forced to join the S.S. in 1933, Plote admitted that he was a member of the Nazi party, but stated that he had only been a

member of the S.S. for a short while.. (This was subsequently found to be untrue, as some correspondence was found addressed to him as S.S.Unterleiter and dated 1945).. Plote spoke very good English but appeared to be a nasty but knowledgeable character, and although seemingly co-operative, it was felt that he did not disclose any more information than he thought was necessary to keep him out of trouble. Replying to the question as to why he had not destroyed his records (see later section on documents), he stated that "he had seen what happened to the French and people in other occupied countries who had destroyed their documents". Certain documents bearing on the party relationship of both Herrn Plote and Levsen were found and handed in at G(T) C.W. branch, 21 Army Grp. BAD OEYNERHAUSEN for forwarding to the proper authority.

ORGANISATION OF WIFO

The Wirtschaftliche Forschungsgesellschaft m.b.H. was founded in 1934 with a capital of Rm. 100,000, the capital being jointly subscribed by the I.G.Farben one part and the Government four parts. The original object was to store petroleum products and to manufacture nitric acid. Later in 1934 the capital was increased to Rm.100,000,000, all held by the Government, the object then being to store all military and economic reserves, particularly petroleum products, both for the Wehrmacht and industry, and to manufacture certain chemicals (apparently these were the main chemicals required for explosives).

ADMINISTRATION

The management of the concern was directed by a board of directors and five main departments. The General Director was Franz Wehling, deputy General Director Friedrich Frey with Hans Attig, Albert Henne and Prankel to complete the board. The main departments were Administration, Mineral Oil, Transport, Construction and Factories. The information obtained concerning these departments was limited by two factors, namely; the main interest of the investigating team was in the Mineral Oil Department, and the fact that Plote was himself in charge of the Construction Department and this was naturally his chief interest. Below is given the constitution of the board of directors and the Mineral Oil and Construction Departments showing the inter-relation between the board and the Departments.

GENERAL DIRECTOR

Dipl. Ing. Franz Wehling
Reg. Baurat Ret.

Dr. Friedrich Frey - Deputy General Director
Dipl. Ing. Hans Atzig - Director
Albert Henne - Director

Dipl. Ing. Prankel
Reg. Baumstr. a.d. - Director

→ Main Administration

→ Mineral Oil

Transport

→ Construction

→ Factories

* Ke

Prokurists
Norbert Hartung
Bergass, ret.

* Ko

Prokurists
Dipl. Ing. Helmut
Plote

* Vo

* Ba

Gembalski

Reg. Baumstr. a.d. * Di

* Sa

Dipl. Ing. Jogun

Dipl. Ing.
Friedrich Levsen

Dr. Ing. Kiemstedt.

General Administration
Personnel
Property
Forest
Auditing

Stock Supervision
Buying and Selling
Techn. Works Spvrs
Chem. Quality Spvrs.

Machine constr. } For SO₂ HNO₃
Electrotechnio } Oleum, S
Pipe-Line Constr. } Cement etc.
Building Under- }
ground }
Building Above- }
ground }
Stations

LARGE DEPOTS

← OUTSIDE INSTALLATIONS

ARMY DEPOTS

FACTORIES

* The names of these individuals were not sought but are probably well-known.

The functions of WIFO and the sub-division of the Departments are given in Appendix A. This shows the wide field of interest of the WIFO organisation.

Because of the bombing of Berlin the various departments evacuated as follows:

Mineral Oil Dept.	to Derben (or if that was in danger to Stassfurt)
Transport Dept.,	to Neuberg on the Danube
Construction Dept.,	to Hitzacker
Chemical Manufacturing Dept.	to Melbeck-Embsen (I.G. Farben plant) (Frankel, with others of this department, was apprehended at Bienenbüttel which is close by. See CAFT report).

ACTIVITIES OF THE MINERAL OIL DEPARTMENT

As stated above the main interest of the investigating team was in the Mineral Oil Department. Information in regard to the Construction, Transport and Chemical Factories Departments was not sought and such as was obtained was more by accident than design.

The working of the department was in the hands of four prokurists (executive chief clerks) the duties being sub-divided as follows:

Norbert Hartung	-	Stock Supervision
Gembalski	-	Buying and Selling
Dip. Ing. Jogun	-	Techn. Works Supervisor
Dr. Ing. Kiemstedt	-	Chemical Quality Supervisor.

The Mineral Oil Department operated largely as a commercial undertaking, buying raw materials and products from the refineries and synthetic manufacturers and also from foreign countries, re-selling finished, blended products to the Air Force, Army, Navy and to industry.

The connection between the sub-divisions of this department and the respective Ministries and the personnel involved is given in the following table.

LIST OF THE CHIEF EMPLOYEES OF WIFO AND THE
MINISTRIES WHICH CO-OPERATED ON MINERAL OIL
PROBLEMS

<u>a. AIR FORCE</u> <u>Fuels & Lubricants</u>	<u>WIFO</u>	<u>MINISTRY</u>
1. Quantities and disposition	HARTUNG	AHRENS
2. Frontline supply and recalls	HARTUNG	BAUM
3. Quality control	Dr. Kiemstedt	Dr. Beyer
4. New Construction and Extensions of plants	Plote and Levsen	Dr. Nocker, Griebel, Frigate Capt. (OKW)
 <u>b. ARMY</u> <u>Fuels and Lubricants</u>		
1. Quantities and disposition	HARTUNG)	HEYNOLD until beginning '44
2. Frontline supply and recalls	HARTUNG)	NORKUS from beginning 1944.
3. Quality control	Dr. Kiemstedt	Dr. Hagemann Dr. K.O. Müller
4. New Construction and Extensions of Plants.	Plote and Levsen	HEYNOLD until beginning '44 NORKUS from beginning 1944

Before the war WIFO was concerned mainly in buying aviation, army and industrial products for reserve storage. For example, in 1935 to 1936 WIFO bought aviation products direct from U.S.A. (from the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in which transactions the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft were intimately connected) and from Mexico. These products were transferred from tankers to barges on the Weser and Elbe and shipped to the WIFO depots. Later they bought direct from Roumania via Astra, Romano Americana and Creditul Minier. Subsequently, as other countries were over-run WIFO (in Paris 1940) purchased stocks and products from French Companies, undertook constructional repairs to refineries and arranged manufacture: the French WIFO organisation was practically independent of the WIFO L.Q. Berlin. Much the same type of organisation existed in other occupied countries. Evidence was found of Plote himself having lost personal effects due to bombing at Bucharest and of purchasing articles at the German Army shop in Paris. Also in the Eastern countries trusts were formed to purchase Roumanian and Russian products.

Inside Germany WIFO purchased from the Z.B. (Zentral Büro für Mineralöl, comprising all German oil firms - Shell, Standard, Olax etc.) which handled all motor fuels and lubricants for German industry. As the war progressed WIFO tended to by-pass the Z.B. and purchase direct from the refineries, producers of synthetic products and coal tar manufacturers.

It has been noted that large stocks of odd chemicals have been found at WIFO installations and it appears that these were dispersal or transit stocks held at least partly for the chemical branch of the undertaking.

Plote alleged that all Ethyl Fluid plants were constructed and owned by WIFO.

AUSSENSTELLE

The oil storage and blending installations were divided into four classes, namely, "Grosslager" or "Hauptlager" - large installations dealing mainly with products for the Luftwaffe and to a smaller extent with Army supplies; "Heereslager" or "Heerestanklager" - being, as the name suggests, depots concerned solely with Army products; "Luft-tanklager" - depots concerned only with Air Force products (they had facilities for T.E.L. blending); and "Marinelager" - depots concerned only with stocks for the Navy.

Some confusion appears to have existed as to the meaning of the terms "Umschlaglager" and "Nachschublager" applied to both the Grosslager and Heereslager. It would seem that these terms, if taken in their strict literal translation, viz. "transfer or turn round depot" and "reserve storage depot" might be applied to either or both with equal aptitude. It is known also that the Army and Air Force had smaller storage depots, the Army for packed products and the Air Force at aerodromes.

Below is given a list of the WIFO oil storage and blending depots. Before the war most of these depots had camouflage names which were used in an endeavour to retain some secrecy as to their exact location. As far as they are known these names are included in the list below. During the war the use of these names has been almost discontinued. It will be noted that all the camouflage names for the Grosslager end in "berg", those for the Heereslager end in "au" whilst those of the Lufttanklager end in "al".

(a) Grosstanklager

DEPOT	CAMOUFLAGE NAME	TOTAL FUEL TANK CAPACITY IN 1000 cu.metres.	DATE OF CONSTRUC- TION.
Derben	Löwenberg	160	1934
Drueghnen	Hegeberg	?	End of 1934
Farge	Wasserberg	220	1936
Hitzacker	Hellberg	100	End of 1935
München	Münchberg	100	1934-1935
Neuburg	Buchenberg	100	1935-1936
Nienburg	Kuhberg	100	End of 1934
Paudnitz	-	60	1940
Stassfurt	Bela	220	1934
Vienna	-	140	1940

(b) Heerestanklager

Amstetten	Ammenau	7.2	-
Ebrach	Eberau	7.2	-
Eickeloh	Rodenau	7.2	-
Heiligenstadt	Heiligau	7.2	1937-1938
Mährisch-Schönberg	-	5.2	-
Münchenbernsdorf	Sonnenau	7.2	-
Neuenheerse	Bekenau	7.2	-
Rüthen	Steinau	7.2	-
Vorderheide	Heidenau	?	-
Zarrentin	Ludwigsau	7.2	-

(c) Lufttanklager

Annaburg	Elbtal	-	-
Bad Berka	Erftal	-	-
Dülmen	Westtal	-	-
Ebenhausen	Kirchtal	-	-
Ehmen	Elendstal	-	-
Lahgenseibold	Burgtal	-	-
Löwenhagen	Osttal	-	-
Niederullersdorf	Ullertal	-	-
Weissenhorn	Horntal	-	-

Later the Luftwaffe built the following:

Kloster Loccum	-	-	-
Oldendorf	-	-	-
Buchholz	-	-	-

(d) Marinelager

Achim	-	-	-
Bleckede	-	-	-

(d) Marinelager (continued)

Einswarden	-	-	-
Farge	-	-	-
Flemhude	-	-	-
Monkeberg	-	-	-
Nordholz	-	-	-
Sande	-	-	-
Schafstedt	-	-	-
Wilhelmshafen	-	-	-

From examination of the Grosslager and Heereslager and a study of the layout of the remaining depots it would appear that the construction of both of these types of depot follow a standard layout with minor variations due to topography and in the ultimate storage space used. In general it can be said that if a depot of each of these types has been visited, little fresh will be learned by visiting other depots of the same type. This is not so, however, with the Stassfurt depot - now in Russian hands - which was from its very inception regarded as a special depot.

The management of these outlying depots was in the hands of three senior officials known as the Mechanical Engineer Manager, the Commercial Manager and the Chemical and Technical Manager. These men were directly responsible to the General Director and not to any subordinate official. The director would appoint any one of these three to be "Deputy Works Leader", this post would usually fall to the one who was the most reliable party member. The duties of the individual managers are given in Appendix "B" which is an abbreviated translation of a Headquarters circular.

DISTRIBUTION

Herr Plote was not very well informed on distribution but it is known that the WIFO installations had to inform Berlin of their stock position daily and it can be assumed that stocks were kept at a reasonable level. Orders would be sent from H.Q. Berlin for supplies for the Luftwaffe or the Army and the depot would prepare the necessary quantity, notifying Berlin when ready for despatch. According to the district in which the depot was situated the central distribution office (Hamburg for Hitzacker) - which was usually associated with the Reichsbahn - would call forward a train and/or other transport which would be loaded and despatched. The only indication of the destination of the products would be the train reference number: the personnel of the installation never knew where the products were going. It is known, also, that the Army could order supplies direct from the Heereslager.

Although the Luftwaffe drew the bulk of their supplies of fuels and lubricants through WIFO, the army only obtained about 30 to 40% from this source, the remainder being obtained direct from the distributing companies e.g. Rhénania, Ossag, Vacuum, D.A.P.G., Olex etc. The Army did give the WIFO certain special tasks i.e. glycerol (and substitutes ?) and greases. As transport difficulties increased both the Luftwaffe and the Army tended to draw stocks from the most convenient source, a practice which resulted in an increasing use being made of the distributing companies. It is known that the Army used quick coupling piping (the "Perrot" system) for pumping supplies to forward areas.

During the war the Luftwaffe took over the Lufttanklager and operated them independently of WIFO and even constructed some additional installations. The Navy was, as might be expected, very independent, managing their own depots without reference to WIFO.

As the war progressed and other countries were over-run WIFO set up installations to serve the advancing Armies, making use of existing storage installations in the occupied countries and where necessary, even building new storage capacity. It is difficult to say exactly where all these installations were located but the Table below gives those in occupied France. These were all called Heereslager and were operated by the French under German supervision.

WIFO IN FRANCE

Places in which in 1940 Heereslager were set
up in France

1. Paris .
Paris - Genevilliers
- Soc. Maritimes
Paris - St. Ouen
Soc. Carburants.
2. Honfleur
3. Rouen
4. Cherbourg
5. Rennes
6. Nantes-Donges
7. La Rochelle
8. Raum Bordeaux (zu Beginn etwa 8 Anlagen)
9. Sens
10. St. Florentin

In the beginning of 1944 new erections were set in the following places for safety from bomb attack.

Sens
Bazancourt bei Reims
Lyon
Le Mans

The names of those places used in other occupied countries were not obtained but it is known that Oslo was used in Norway. In Appendix C a list of names of places is given where it is known that WIFO had an interest; these may not refer to petroleum storage only, but may also be for the chemical department.

Tankholzanlager

As is well known the Germans relied to a considerable extent on the use of producer gas generators for operation of internal road transport. Whereas civilian transport had to make do with coal, coke, anthracite etc., producers, those used for the armed forces operated exclusively on wood. This was due no doubt to the fact that it was found that less trouble was experienced with producers operating on this fuel. It apparently fell to WIFO to arrange for supplies of chipped wood for this purpose. Evidence was found, in searching through the documents, of storage depots for wood which included machinery for sawing up the logs and reducing these to chips. This type of storage went under the name of "Tankholzanlager". It is believed that most of these were situated in the eastern occupied countries.

Pipe Lines

It is probably already known that pipe lines were used by the Germans for transportation of their petroleum supplies. The information given here will, therefore, either confirm or supplement that already known. The pipe lines constructed did not necessarily relate entirely to petroleum as some were laid to feed chemical works with natural gas for such purposes as synthetic rubber manufacture. The following petroleum pipe-lines are known to have been laid or to have been under construction or consideration.

Oil Pipe Lines

Ploesti to Giurgiu
Raudnitz (Roudnici) to Vienna. (300 mm diam. 1940)
Neusiedl to Vienna
Stassfurt to Güssen
Parge to Osterholz
Five pipe lines across the Rhine.

Natural Gas Lines

Bentheim to Huls
Langensalza
Rumanian gas lines

Of the above projects probably the most interesting is the five pipe lines across the Rhine, as it would appear that this is the first intimation that has been obtained of their existence. It is known that three of these were completed, but it is not possible to give more exact information without consulting the documents. These were no doubt intended to maintain supplies to forward areas if road or rail transport should fail due to destruction of bridges.

Other activities

The Construction Department of WIFO had many diverse and wide-spread activities. Considerable evidence exists of constructional work having been carried out at chemical manufacturing plants, particularly those belonging to the I.G. Farbenindustrie. This is perhaps explained, somewhat, by the statement mentioned earlier of the financial interest of the I.G. in the founding of WIFO. Two places of particular interest are the Melbeck/Embsen plant, to which, it will be remembered, the Chemical Department evacuated and the Niedersachswerfen location. Ruhrbenzin and Ruhrchemie at Oberhausen/Holtien also had a close relationship with WIFO.

Another activity for which no explanation has yet been given is the erection of "Eoko" plants. Evidence was obtained of such plants being erected at Heidebreck, Oberhausen, Döberitz, Embsen and Neuenkirchen. The extension at Embsen was being carried out with plant removed from France.

It was learned from the documents that orders were issued that the various rocket fuels, components etc., were not to be known by their usual names, e.g. T. Stoff etc., but were all to be called Sonderstoff. Many storage plants for these materials, particularly T.Stoff, were being erected, the locations named being Parey, Ebrach, Krumnussbaum, Mitteldeutschland and Diedringen. In addition it is most likely that the existing Grosslager were also being enlarged to include Sonderstoff storage

One rather unusual undertaking was known as "Operation Philipp"... This was the proposed engine test laboratory being built for the RLM and DVL at or near the Neuberg on the Danube, WIFO installation. This has been located and was not completed,

but the leader of the section of the DVL who apparently gave his name to the operation - Dr. A. von Philippovich - has been located in this area.

Bomb Damage to Oil Installations

From documentary evidence it is known that several of the Grosslager and Heereslager were damaged by bombing. For example, the depots at Dugehnen and Vordedeide were out of use on the 1st February, 1945. Similarly it is known that on the 18th December, 1944, repair work was in hand at the Vienna and Nienburg depots, to make good damage due to air attack. From the report on the Heiligenstadt depot it is known that four tanks were damaged on Good Friday 1945, whilst at Hitzacker the extension to the site was damaged, one set of five tanks receiving a direct hit and the railway siding being damaged. Most of the bombs however, fell well outside the target area.

Geilenberg Programme

It would appear that in the later years of the war, and, presumably, after the initiation of the Geilenberg programme, most of the WIFO constructional work was co-ordinated in this programme. Thus the pipe lines under the Rhine and some of the other lines previously mentioned were being carried out as part of this programme; so also were extensions and improvements at the following depots - Dugehnen, Hitzacker, Vienna, Raudnitz, Munich, Neuberg, Farge, Derben, Nienburg and Stassfurt. Naturally bomb damage repair came under this heading as also did much of the Sonderstoff storage and the "Operation Philipp".

On or about 18th December, 1944 some endeavour was being made to increase storage of residual oils suitable for fuel oil. This may have been due to the accumulation of stock not being used due to the curtailed activity of the Navy. In addition to work at Marinelager mentioned earlier, a special measure in the Geilenberg programme in contract to the Reichminister for Armaments and War Production, Raw Materials Dept., was being undertaken for the storage of petroleum residues and coal tars. This consisted in the use of clay pits at OTTENSEN, LAA I and LAA II and NEU WEIDENBACH.

Documents

The large mass of files and drawings belonging to the H.Q. Construction Department were sorted and seven bags of material

of possible use were evacuated. The contents are as below:

<u>BAG NO. 4489A</u>	Rohrleitungen über den Rhein (Pipe lines across the Rhine) Aussenstelle, WIFO, Germany Official Instructions and Circulars Assorted Micro Films.
<u>BAG NO. 4489B</u>	Technical Drawings and Calculations of WIFO plant installations
<u>BAG NO. 4489C</u>	Technical Drawings and Calculations of WIFO plant installations. Organisation and Scope of WIFO A.R.P. and Bomb Damage at WIFO installations Technical Papers (including information on Petroleum Industry USSR).
<u>BAG NO. 4489D</u>	Oil and Gas Pipe Lines Sundry Papers Geilenberg Program.
<u>BAG NO. 4489E</u>	WIFO activities outside Germany. WIFO building programme Evacuation Measures DVL Test Laboratory (Operation "Philip") TEL Blending Tankholz Anlagen
<u>BAG NO. 4489F</u>	Sonderstoff Sundry Films Maps and Drawings
<u>BAG NO. 4489G</u>	Miscellaneous Drawings, Plans and Maps.

The documents relating to the pipe lines across the Rhine include detailed drawings showing the location of these projects, explaining their use and constructional difficulties.

From the Technical papers relating to the USSR Petroleum Industry it would appear that this subject was being carefully studied so as to make the best use of the facilities when, and if, they should be available.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The WIFO organisation appears to have been one of the most important of the State organisations connected with the prosecution of the war. Not only were its connections with the petroleum producing and distribution concerns of importance but its obvious connections with the chemical producers would appear to merit further investigation. The fact that it would appear that only trusted Nazi party members were allowed to hold executive office indicates that its activities may not be above suspicion.

The relation between WIFO and the armed forces as regards supplies of petroleum products is not yet clear and its exact functions, difficulties encountered, success or failure would appear to warrant further attention; particularly is this so with supplies to forward areas. There is no doubt that the outlying depots were well, almost elaborately, equipped and it would be surprising if such an elaborate organisation should not return dividends in efficiency or ease of operation. It is noteworthy too that few of these depots have been materially damaged by air attack.

To further clarify the picture of quality control and demands for petroleum products by the various sub-divisions of the armed forces, it would appear to be worth while interrogating the members of the various ministries mentioned in this report and also some of the service chiefs concerned with the supply of petroleum products.

The relationship between the I.G. Farbenindustrie and WIFO appears to have been very intimate and might merit further investigation.

Further information concerning many of the subjects mentioned in the body of the report can be obtained by a study of the documents mentioned above.

APPENDIX "A"

FUNCTIONS OF WIFO

LIST OF CODES FOR THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES USED FROM THE
1st APRIL, 1943 ONWARDS

G. MANAGEMENT

G-GDW	Management	-	General Directorate	Wehling
G-DFR	"	-	Directorate	Frey
G-DAT	"	-	"	Attig
G-DHE	"	-	"	Henne
G-DPR	"	-	"	Prankel

relating Management Groups.

GDW	General directorate group	Wehling	(General Secretariat)
DFR	"	"	Frey
DAT	"	"	Attig
DHE	"	"	Henne
DPR	"	"	Prankel

G. DEPARTMENTS IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE MANAGEMENT

GBU	Work Organisation
GRA	Auditing and Contract Supervising
GCL	Chemistry and Laboratory
GWT	Scientific and Technical Development.

H. MAIN ADMINISTRATION

HZB	Central Accounting
HPV	Main Personnel Office
HEM	Central Buying and Stores Management
HAV	General Administration
HRV	Contract and Legal Department
HGF	Ground, Forest, Agriculture

M. MINERAL OIL CHIEF DEPT

	Departments.
MBK	Buying
MVK	Sales
MLV	Stores Administration
MBB	Works Accountancy
MTB	Technical Works Supervision
MWL	Works Guard and A.R.P.

APPENDIX "A" continued

F. CHIEF DEPARTMENT FACTORIES

FBV Works Administration
FRP Accounting and Price Control
FBE Works and Constructions Book-Keeping
FBS Works Supervision and Construction of Nitric Acid Plant.
FBT " " " " Toluol and Sulphur Plant
FET Electrotechnics

B. CHIEF DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTION

Departments

BVP	Survey and Planning	}	Constructional Engineering
BKS	Constructions and Statics		
BET	" Underground		
BBH	" above Ground Level		
BBF	" of Factories		

BSP Spray Plant
BMR Machinery and Pipe Line Construction
BET Electrotechnics
BRB Accounting and Price Control Constructional Engineering
BRL " " " Machines and Electrotechnics
BRA Book-keeping and Accountancy
BPV Personnel and General Administration

T. CHIEF DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT

Departments

TTB Technical Supervision and Quality
TKV R.T.W. and Vehicle Administration
TTD Transport Disposition
TFT Freights and Tariffs
TBA Book-keeping and Accountancy
TPV Personnel and General Administration.

Seen and Agreed
by Management

Berlin, 22.3.43.

(sgd) Wehling, Franz;

APPENDIX "B"

Abbreviated Translation

CIRCULAR NO. 596

TO ALL AUSSENSTELLEN

Ref: Scope and Responsibility of principal employees
(Mineral Oil Storage).

We send you enclosed the new instructions for our branch (Aussenstelle) Managers which will be valid as from 1.4.43.

This cancels circulars No. 7 and 53.

Berlin 23.3.43.

WIFO (sgd) Wehling(?).

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A). Competence and Responsibility

I. Branch Management

As a rule there are three managers in a mineral oil store (subsequently called AUSSENSTELLE), i.e.

- 1. mechanical engineer manager (A)
- 1 Commercial manager (B)
- 1 chemical & Technical Manager (C)

They are immediately subordinated to the managing direction to which they are also responsible.

When absent or otherwise prevented the managers are represented as follows - if a special representative has not been delegated by the chief administration.

- (A) by the plant engineer nominated by the managing direction.
- (B) by the commercial employee designated by the managing direction.
- (C) by the chemist designated by the managing direction.

II. Works Manager

The General Director as works leader of WIFO designates

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one of the managers to be "Deputy Works Leader" in compliance with the law on the regulation of national labour at the branch. He is called "Works Manager" or by special nomination "Works Director". He is chiefly responsible for the complete management of the branch, for the continuous and complete readiness for operation of the plant and for its safety. He represents the whole plant outwards.

III. Scope of the Mechanical-Technical Branch Managers

Foremost responsible for the operation and readiness of the plant and for the safety within his province. He is responsible for:

- 1) The care of technical personnel, i.e. engineers and technicians; plant inspectors and foremen; works office-typists; machinists, stokers, drivers; communication, telephone, teleprinter personnel; helpers, auxiliary personnel.
- 2) Contact and negotiations with authorities, officials and private firms on general technical matters and subsequently named subjects.
- 3) Disposition for storage, mixing and despatch of fuel, oil etc.
- 4) Control and supervision of quantities moved and mixed.
- 5) Cleansing of containers, maintenance and repair
- 6) Tank car cleaning, maintenance (minor) repair.
- 7) Maintenance of all works equipment (buildings, machinery, apparatus containers, pipes).
- 8) Machine Shops etc., etc.

IV. Scope of Commercial Branch Manager

- 1) Care of commercial personnel, treatment of matters concerning personnel of whole branch, in conjunction with mechanical-technical and chemical-technical manager for their staff.
- 2) Cash accounts.
- 3) Wages
- 4) Orders and Bills
- 5) Freights etc., etc.

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V. Scope of Chemical-Technical Branch Manager

Complete and sole responsibility in all questions relating to fuel and oil quality. In charge of laboratory. Responsible for all operational measures effecting quality. Sole responsibility for supply of fuel and oil to the armed forces true to specification.

- 1) Care of laboratory personnel i.e. chemists, chemo-technicians, chemist's assistants, auxiliary personnel, office staff.
- 2) Instruction of new staff for laboratory and test bench.
- 3) Course of instruction and current co-operative testing within WIFO, ordnance and official institutions, and industry etc., etc.

B. INSTRUCTIONS

General instructions on competence and co-operation between managers. Daily discussion of mail. Signing of letters. Mail of the "defence deputy" (ABWEHRSEKRETAR) is subject to special treatment.

etc., etc.

WIFO

(sgd) Wehling (?)

Berlin 1.4.43.

<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>	<u>BULGARIA</u>	<u>HUNGARY</u>
Döberitz	Vienna	Krasnik	Albesti	Pleskov	Varna	Bucharest
Dulmen	Raudnitz	Warsaw		Dombroviza		
Ebenhausen	Iglau	Kattowitz		(Dombrowa)		
Embsen	Krummussbaum	Auschwitz		Rostov		
Erfurt	Pinavarth			Dunaburg		
Hameln						
Herbern						
Heydebreck						
Kelheim						
Kölin		<u>LATVIA</u>	<u>ESTONIA</u>	<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>		
Kölin-Niehl		Riga	Reval	Prague		
Langelsheim						
Lindenbrück		<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>BELGIUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND</u>		
Linz						
Lotzen		Paris	Brussels	Rotterdam		
Lowenberg		Paris eto.				
Melbeck		<u>NORWAY</u>	<u>SERBIA</u>	<u>CORSICA</u>		
Neusiedl						
Norkitten						
Oberau		Oslo				
Recklinghausen		<u>SARDINIA</u>	<u>GREECE</u>	<u>UNABLE TO TRACE</u>		
Rudgershagen						
Sonderhausen						
Sorau			Salonika	Persenkofka		
Waldenburg				Piesteritz		
Weissenhorn						
Wolfen						

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