

S E C R E T

EOC-74-1

Copy No. 5

REVALUATION  
of  
"UNKNOWN" SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS  
OF THE WESTERN AXIS

ENEMY OIL COMMITTEE  
WESTERN AXIS SUBCOMMITTEE

Washington, D. C.  
June 3, 1944.

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### INTRODUCTION

Since the issuance of Report No. 71, dated December 5, 1943, on "unknown" synthetic oil plants of the Western Axis, considerable information has been received in the form of reports of reconnaissance (C.I.U. Interpretation Report No. D.62(R) of April 7, 1944) other British comment, in particular a letter from O. F. Thompson of the Enemy Oil Intelligence Committee to S. Kilbey of the British Embassy in Washington, dated January 1, 1944, as well as numerous other reports, including some on plants hitherto unreported. It has been deemed advisable therefore to bring the report of December 5, 1943 up to date in the form of a comprehensive supplement. This is to be read in conjunction with the earlier report, as well as the supplement of January 8, 1944.

Information available on the synthetic oil plants reported has been reexamined in the light of new evidence received, and a new table of classifications set up, as shown on pages 5 - 7. A considerable number of plants have been removed from the "probable" and "possible" categories and placed in the "improbable" list, in the light of strong evidence that there is no foundation for reports of the plants which had formed the basis for their original classification. Whereas in the report of December 5, 1943, of a total of 97 plants reported, 17 (18%) were considered "probable", 39 (40%) "possible" and 41 (42%) "improbable", in this report of a total of 104 plants reported, only 5 (5%) are classified as "probable", 38 (36%) "possible", and 61 (59%) "improbable". In the earlier report 58% of the plants were put in the "probable" and "possible" classifications, whereas in this report this proportion has been decreased to 41%.

It should be noted that the following plants, which had been included in the earlier report, have been deleted: Altheide, Annaberg, Brieg, Buchenau, Freyburg, Hohenelbe, Kunzendorf, and Vatershausen. These plants are reported to produce methanol and should not, it is believed, be included in a list of synthetic oil plants.

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## SUMMARY OF "UNKNOWN" SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS REPORTED

<u>Total</u>	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Improbable</u>
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### TOTAL WESTERN AXIS

104 (100%)	5 (5%)	38 (36%)	61 (59%)
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### A. WESTERN GERMANY

13	1	0	12
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Ludwigshafen\*\*

Alsdorf\*  
 Dorsten\*\*  
 Friedberg  
 Griesheim  
 Heidelberg\*\*  
 Herne\*  
 Huels\*  
 Lintfort-Kemperbruch  
 Nieder Ingelheim  
 Uerdingen\*\*  
 Voelklingen\*\*  
 Witterschlick

### B. CENTRAL GERMANY

43	1	12	30
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Falkenau

Aussig  
 Forst  
 Freital\*\*  
 Granschuetz  
 Grottau\*  
 Halle  
 Kaaden  
 Schlackenwerth  
 Settenz  
 Strehla  
 Tetschen\*  
 Weibau

Altenburg  
 Annaburg\*\*  
 Betterfeld  
 Borna  
 Duetzen  
 Doberitz\*  
 Dux  
 Erkner\*  
 Espenhain\*  
 Fuerstenwalde\*  
 Halle-Nordhausen\*\*  
 Kassel district  
 Komotau  
 Lehrte  
 Leipzig  
 Maltzkuern  
 Mueckenberg\*\*  
 Offleben  
 Regis  
 Rimbeck  
 Rodleben\*\*  
 Rositz

\* Not previously classified

\*\* Classification changed

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SUMMARY OF "UNKNOWN" SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS REPORTED  
(Continued)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Improbable</u>
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B. CENTRAL GERMANY (Continued)

Saaz  
Seestadt  
Senftenberg  
Spandau\*  
Theissen bei Zeitz\*  
Velten\*  
Weissenfels  
Zwickau

C. NORTHERN GERMANY

2	0	0	2
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Kiel  
Stettin

D. SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

14	0	5	9
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Hart	Ehingen*
Neukirchen**	Floridsdorf
Ried im Innkreis**	Gendorf
Voecklabruck**	Hirschstetten**
Weilheim	Kaufering
	Koeflach*
	Linz**
	Moosbierbaum**
	Praterspitz

E. SILESIA

17	0	12	5
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Beuthen**	Chornow**
Czedhowice	Heydebreck**
Dyhernfurth**	Leschnitz
Gleiwitz	Oberludendorf*
Hirschberg**	Vatershausen*
Kieferstaedtel**	
Krappitz**	
Krickau	
Maehrisch Ostrau**	
Reigersfeld	
Ruda*	
Waldenburg**	

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SUMMARY OF "UNKNOWN" SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS REPORTED  
(Continued)

<u>Total</u>	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Possible</u>	<u>Improbable</u>
		<u>F. POLAND</u>	
3	1	2	0
	Oswiecim** (existing)	Mirow Tarnow	
		<u>G. FRANCE</u>	
7	1	4	2
	Mirepeisset	Fuveau L'Hopital* Marienau Toulon	Blendecques Marseilles
		<u>H. ITALY</u>	
3	0	2	1
		Arezzo Florence	San Giuseppe del Cairo
		<u>I. HUNGARY</u>	
1	1	0	0
	Petfurdo		
		<u>J. BULGARIA</u>	
1	0	1	0
		Burgas	



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WESTERN GERMANY

Alsdorf (12 Km. NNE of Aachen) - Improbable.

a) No. new information. See Supplement of January 8, 1944.

b) The Gesellschaft fuer Teerverwertung m.b.H. of Duisburg has a plant at Alsdorf for tar and oil distillation as well as the production of naphthalene and anthracene. It seems likely that this is the plant referred to.

Dorsten (25 km. N. of Essen on the Lippe River) - Improbable.

a) According to C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, the "large plant producing synthetic rubber and gasoline" east of Dorsten near the Lippe, mentioned in the original report, is evidently the Huels synthetic rubber plant. No synthetic oil plant is known to be present. Chlorine is used at this works. (This report is based on reconnaissance in February, 1944).

b) Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Friedberg, Oberhessen (25 km. N of Frankfurt, 30 km. SE of Wetzlar) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, (based on reconnaissance in February, 1944) cover of Friedberg and the surrounding country shows no works remotely resembling a synthetic oil plant.

b) Classification unchanged.

Griesheim (suburb W of Frankfurt am Main) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, (based on reconnaissance of April, 1943) the I.G. works at Griesheim includes no large gas plant, no gas purification equipment, no oil refinery and no storage facilities. It is certainly not engaged in synthetic oil production.

b) Classification unchanged.

Heidelberg - Improbable.

a) According to C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, cover of Heidelberg and of the surrounding area shows no suggestion

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of the presence or intended construction of a synthetic oil plant. The cover includes the whole of the river (near which a works would presumably be sited) to below Ladenburg. At the latter place a new plant under construction includes tanks, but there is no reason to suspect that it is intended for synthetic oil and it would not be called Heidelberg.

- b) Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Herne (between Wanne Eickel and Castrop-Rauxel) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/11 gave information from an X.O source concerning a factory just outside of Herne on the south bank of the Herne-Muenster canal. The factory has a frontage of about 2,000 metres, and works day and night. Coal tar is brought to it by tanker from the Goering works near Braunschweig, and also by rail in a greater quantity than by waterway. The plant is said to manufacture some liquid product of an unspecified nature.

E.O.I.C. comments that this could hardly represent confusion with the Wanne Eickel or Castrop-Rauxel plants, since these are both Fischer-Tropsch plants and therefore do not operate on coal tars. Moreover, while these are near Herne, neither is on the canal. Two synthetic ammonia plants are stated to be near the site named in the report, and although it is not known that tar would be required for either of these plants, they may include tar distilleries with surplus capacity.

b) CHEMISCHER INDUSTRIAL, 1940, lists three plants in Herne which produce tar distillates, including ammonia, benzol, motor methane, Ruhr-gasol and propane. It appears likely that the report of a synthetic oil plant at Herne may refer to one of these.

Huels (14 km. E of Dorsten, 7 km. NW of Recklinghausen) - Improbable.

a) In E.O.I.C. #44/2 a small synthetic oil plant at Huels, close to the synthetic rubber factory, employing 650 workers, was mentioned. This was to start operations in September. This information was obtained from a source who had "previously proved reliable". E.O.I.C. comments that air photographs of Huels show no sign of a synthetic oil plant. The synthetic rubber plant, however, was built up around some existing coke ovens which produced special solvents. A gas pipeline supplies Huels with hydrocarbon gases from Gelsenkirchen.

b) It appears likely that it is the rubber plant which is referred to.

Lintfort-Kamverbruch (15 km. NW of Duisberg) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of

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April 7, 1944 (based on reconnaissance in March, 1942), the Lintfort plant consists of a coal mine, coke ovens and by-products plant. No section of the plant can be interpreted as for synthetic oil production, and the report presumably refers to the benzine output.

b) Although these statements are based on 1942 reconnaissance report, we have had no reports of a plant here dated later than 1942, hence change classification from "possible" to "improbable".

Ludwigshafen (on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. 10 km. SE of Oppau) - Existing

a) According to C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, the Ludwigshafen works has a small synthetic oil plant, which would have an output of the order of 100,000 t.p.s. if worked continuously. There is also a pair of stalls in the Oppau section of the works, closely associated with the synthetic lubricating oil plant. E.O.I.C. #44/11 comments that it is considered that such production as may take place there is for the purpose of experiment and research.

b) It appears to be clearly established that the Ludwigshafen plant does have facilities for the production of synthetic oil. We believe that Ludwigshafen produces 100,000 tons/year of lubricants from cuts supplied by other synthetic plants. This production is therefore additive to German supplies only in a qualitative sense.

Nieder Ingelheim (on the Rhine, about 10 km. W of Mainz) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/10 states that in a list of plants (by an A-2 source) at which equipment for continuous distillation (by the firm of Borrmann of Essen) was installed, this Nieder Ingelheim plant of C. H. Boehringer and Son is described as a methyl alcohol distillery.

b) Classification unchanged.

Verdingen (about 5 km. from Krefeld, on the W bank of the Rhine) - Improbable.

a) According to information in Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944 (based on reconnaissance in February, 1944) cover of the whole of the town and surrounding area shows no synthetic oil plant. If a plant is outside the limits of cover, there seems no good reason for calling it Verdingen.

b) Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

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Voelklingen (20 km. W of Saarbruecken) - Improbable.

a) According to information in Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, (based on reconnaissance in July, 1942) the steelworks at Voelklingen includes coke ovens, which are most probably the basis of the report. There is no evidence of more than a normal by-products plant producing benzene, etc.

b) Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Witterschlick (5 miles SW of Bonn) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

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CENTRAL GERMANY

Altenburg (40 km. South of Leipzig) - Improbable.

a) Polish Intelligence on January 31, 1944, also reported a large concentration of factories in the Altenburg region, Thuringia.

b) We concur with the E.O.I.C. opinion that the presence of a number of L.T.C. plants in this vicinity may have given rise to these reports, hence make no change in classification.

Annaburg (near Torgau, Saxony, 20 km. north of Torgau, 70 km. northeast of Leipzig) - Improbable.

a) There is no evidence that this is anything but a gasoline blending plant.

b) Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Aussig (Sudetenland on Elbe River, 50 km. SW of Dresden, 30 km. NE of Brux) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/8 carries a report from an X-o source that the Aussiger Chemischer Verein, Aussig, has erected large buildings estimated to cover at least 10 hectares for the production of synthetic petrol. Production which is estimated to reach 100,000 t.p.n. will be considerably increased. Production began about six months ago.

E. O. I.C. comments that the multiplication of reports concerning plants in other places than Bruox, in this area, provide good grounds for believing that there may be other plants, and adds that the Aussiger Chemischer Verein would be in a good financial and technical position to undertake synthetic oil production.

b) In our opinion, the evidence is not sufficiently conclusive to warrant any raise in classification since confusion with Bruox remains a strong possibility. Thompson (in a letter of 1 January, 1944) also places Aussig in the "possible" category.

Bitterfeld (35 km. N of Leipzig) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #47 gives details of an I.G. Farben plant at Wolfen/Bitterfeld which produces, among other products, producer gas for the Luftwaffe, which is filled into containers and incorporated into cars, as well as producer-gas for the Luftwaffe used as ersatz gasoline, in 100 litre cans.

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E.O.I.C. comments that references to producer gas for the Luftwaffe may refer to propane-butane for G.A.F. ground vehicles, or an aviation booster gas, possibly nitrous oxide. A British C.I.U. Interpretation report of April 7, 1944, states that careful search has failed to show any evidence of a synthetic oil plant of significant size.

b) No change in classification.

Borna (25 km. S of Leipzig) - Improbable.

a) According to a C.I.U. Interpretation report of April 7, 1944, the reports of a synthetic oil plant at Borna almost certainly refer to the L.T. C. plant at Molbis/Espenhain a little to the north. This has an extensive tar treatment plant associated with it. It is much nearer to Borna than is Bohlen-Rotha.

b) No change in classification.

Dautzen (5 km. W of Borna) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Doeberitz (10 km. S of Rathenow) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/11 lists a plant at Doeberitz, reported by an X-o source, which had not been reported previously. It is stated that at Doeberitz, 15 km. from Rathenow, alongside the Berlin-Brandenburg railway there is a powder factory and a synthetic oil plant, both situated in the woods. The latter can be identified by the two large chimney stacks which belch out heavy yellow smoke.

E.O.I.C. comments that I.G. is known to have a tetraethyl lead plant at Gabel, near Doeberitz, which may also be used for blending, and the presence of tank cars of fuel which had arrived to be leaded might account for this report.

b) We concur with the E.O.I.C. belief that this is probably not a synthetic oil plant.

Dux (12 km. NE of Brux) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Erkner (25 km. SE of Berlin) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #45 and 44/2 carry reports of a synthetic oil plant at Erkner. One report states that it is near the S.K.F. factory at

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Erkner, and that it is a tar distillation and synthetic petrol plant. Numerous trains of tank wagons are said to serve this factory, which is about 3 km. long by 300 m. wide, and working at full capacity.

b) Ruetgerswerke A.G. have a tar distillation plant at Erkner. It is probable that the report refers to this plant.

Espenhain (20 km. from Leipzig) - Improbable.

a) E.C.I.C. #41, carried a report of a synthetic oil plant under construction not far from Espenhain. In November, 1941 1/3 of the plant was said to be functioning, in July, 1943 2/3 was working, and the plant was to be completed shortly. 2,000 workers were employed on construction. Synthetic fuel is extracted from lignite from an open cut mine near the plant and brought in trainloads of 700 tons. The crude product is sent to Boehlen which also operates the whole process. This and 3 or 4 other plants are model plants and the only ones of this type existing in Germany. The French Intelligence in February, 1944, also reported a large synthetic oil plant at Espenhain. In February, 1941 there was a large metal building with 12 ovens working, the coal being provided from an open mine. A large metal building with 18 ovens was said to be nearly completed in January, 1942.

b) On the basis of the information given by E.C.I.C., that the crude product is sent to Boehlen, it is concluded that the Espenhain plant is probably an L.T.C. plant.

Falkenau a/d Eger (Sudentenland, 15 km. SW Karlsbad) - Probable.

No new evidence. Thompson rates Falkenau as a "possible" plant but we still consider the evidence sufficiently strong to warrant a "probable" rating.

Forst (about 100 km. NE Dresden and 20 km. E Cottbus. In Lausitz region) - Possible.

a) E.C.I.C. #44/12 carried a report of a synthetic oil plant near Forst, very well camouflaged in the woods, which is working at full output. This may be from the same source as the earlier report.

E.C.I.C. comments that the fact that a pipeline in that locality had been previously reported and that this area was used largely for military training, suggested the possibility of considerable storage facilities here.

b) In our opinion the existence of a synthetic oil plant does not seem improbable, and we continue the previous classification of "possible".

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Freital (Dresden) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/2 carried a report from a source "previously proved reliable" that the plant at Freital began production in the second half of 1942 and was using hard brown coal. E.O.I.C. #44/10 again carried a report of a Fischer Tropsch plant at Freital, apparently derived from the same source.

b) In view of this evidence, classification raised to "possible".

Fuerstenwalde (40 km. SE of Berlin on the Spree River) - Improbable.

a) Polish Intelligence gave information dated July, 1943, of a synthetic oil factory, protected by a smoke screen during the night, which was in production in Fuerstenwalde.

b) There are two chemical plants in Fuerstenwalde producing inter alia alcohol preparations, chloroform, formaldehyde, methanol, and turpentine, and it appears likely that one of these may have given rise to the report of a synthetic oil plant. Classified "improbable".

Granschuetz (5 km. SE Weissenfels, 15 km. NNW Zeitz) - Possible.

No new information. Classification unchanged.

Grottau (near Zittau, Saxony, close to Czech-German frontier) - Possible.

a) O.S.S. on December 23, 1943, carried a report from a "reliable Czech" source of a synthetic oil plant at Grottau. The raw material used is surface coal. The capacity of the factory has not yet been established.

b) Grottau (in Czech, Hradec nad Nisou) is just inside of the Bohemian border. There is a small rubber factory as well as a small factory making special products for the textile, leather, paper and rubber industries, located here. Classified as "possible" pending the receipt of further evidence.

Halle (on the Saale River) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

Between Halle and Nordhausen - Improbable.

Since no new evidence has been received, and the information concerning location is so vague, this has been reclassified as improbable. This may represent a confusion with new construction at the Leutzkendorf plant.



Kaaden (Sudetenland, 40 km. NE of Karlsbad) - Possible.

a) According to a C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, reconnaissance flights made in April, 1943, revealed no synthetic oil plant in the area to the NE and W of Kaaden. Cover was not so extensive, however, that it can be stated that no plant is present in the district.

b) No change in classification.

20 km. from Kassel - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Komotau (20 km. SW of Bruex) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Lehrte (15 km. E of Hannover, just off the Mittelland Canal) - improbable.

a) C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, states that extensive cover of Lehrte and the adjoining areas shows no synthetic oil plant. Northeast of the town is the Nienhagen oilfield, with associated works and tankage accommodation.

b) This evidence corroborates our previous opinion that it is improbable that a synthetic oil plant is located here.

Leipzig - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

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Malthuern (Zaluzi) 5 km. NW of Bruex) - Improbable.

a) There have been additional reports of a large synthetic oil plant in Malthuern whose capacity is being increased. O.S.S. on March 11, 1944, carried a report from a Czech source that more than 30,000 men are working there, and that output had been increased by 100% in recent months. F.O.I.C. #44/9 carried a report from a Czech source that in November, 1943, production was at the rate of 1 1/2 million t.p.a.

b) The new reports mentioned referred to this as Zaluzi which is the Czech name for Malthuern, the name used in earlier reports. Since the Bruex plant is located immediately SE of Malthuern, 3 miles NW of Bruex, and the figures on the production of the Malthuern plant indicate a plant of very large size, it seems clear that it is the Bruex plant which is meant. No change in classification.

Mueckenberg (in the Lausitz region, 7 km. W of Ruhland and 100 km. E of Leipzig) - Improbable.

Since there has been no new information on this plant, and the possibility of confusion with an electro-chemical factory located there (see report EOC 74) seems very strong, classification has been changed from "possible" to "improbable."

Offleben (about 15 km. NW of Oschersleben and 40 km. W of Magdeburg) - Improbable.

a) C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, states that an important L.T.C. plant is situated at Offleben, and there is no synthetic oil plant in the vicinity.

b) No change in classification.

Reis (about 15 km. S of Leipzig, near Borna) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Rimbeck (40 km. NW of Kassel) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Rodleben (3 km. from Rosslau. Dessau-Rosslau are on either side of the Elbe) - Improbable.

a) C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, states that the Rodleben plant produces synthetic oil by hydrogenation, but this is omitted from lists of synthetic fuel plants because it is not used as automotive fuel.

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E.O.I.C. #44/15 states that there is a hydrogenation plant in Rodleben which does not, however, produce synthetic petrol.

b) We agree that production at Rodleben can not be classified as synthetic oil, under accepted definitions. Classification changed to "improbable."

Rositz (6 km. NW of Altenburg) - Improbable.

a) C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, stated that there is a large tar refinery known at Rositz, which includes solvent extraction plants. A reconnaissance flight made in December, 1943, had indicated that there are no stalls, and if hydrogenation is carried out at all, it must be on a small scale..

b) No change in classification.

Saaz (Sudetenland. About 20 km. S of Bruex) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Schlackenwerth (50 km. SW of Bruex) - Possible.

a) Thompson (in a letter of January 1, 1944) classifies Schlackenwerth as a possible plant.

b) Although no new information is available concerning this reported plant, this appears to be a logical location, and we concur that this may be classified as "possible."

Seestadt (7 km. SW of Bruex) - Improbable.

a) Thompson (in a letter of January 1, 1944) includes Seestadt in a list of "possible" plants, although with "rather less confidence."

A construction engineer who worked in Czechoslovakia from 1920-1938 states that in December, 1938, he was told in Prague that the Germans were starting a new plant for synthetic oil at the Fortuna mine. He gave the location as between Kommern and Ervenice (Seestadt) directly East of the Fortuna power plant and south of the highway. Production was given as 1,000,000 t.p.a. and it was to be the largest in Germany.

b) Unless further information is received, we shall hold the opinion that reports of a plant in or near Seestadt refer to Bruex. No change in classification.

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Senftenberg (in the Niederlausitz region. 45 km. north of Dresden and about 5 km. from Ruhland) - Improbable.

a) C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, comments that the Ruhland plant is situated between Ruhland and Senftenberg, and the latter name almost certainly refers to the known plant.

b) No change in classification.

Suttenz (1 km. E of Teplitz) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification. Thompson (in letter of January 1, 1944) also rates this as "possible" though with "rather less confidence" than others listed in this category.

Spandau (suburb of Berlin) - Improbable.

a) Attention was drawn to the possibility of a synthetic oil plant near Spandau by the presence of four decoys, some of which resemble a large synthetic oil plant in layout. C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, comments that cover of the whole of the relevant area shows no indication of such a works.

E.O.I.C. comments in regard to this that it may be Rhenania Ossag at Spandau which has given rise to some of the reports. This is well camouflaged, but can be seen to have 3 large, 4 medium sized and about 13 small tanks and may well be a blending plant.

b) We agree that this probably represents confusion with the Rhenania Ossag blending plant and classify it as "improbable".

Strehla (On the Elbe River, 5 km. N. of Riesa and about 50 km. E. of Leipzig) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

Tetschen (Decin) (20 km. NE of Aussig) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/8 carried a report of a factory for the production of synthetic petrol at Dixen about 20 km. from Aussig, the production of which probably does not exceed 50,000 t.p.m.

E.O.I.C. comments that this is believed to be Decin, near Teschen, which is about 20 km. from Aussig.

b) There is a Decin, which is the Czech equivalent for Tetschen itself, which is 20 km. NE of Aussig. The report probably refers to this place. In view of its location, the existence of a plant here does not seem improbable.

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Theissen (near Zeitz) - Improbable.

a) Polish Intelligence (January 31, 1944) reported that in December, 1943, unconfirmed information was obtained about the existence of a synthetic oil factory in Theissen bei Zeitz, situated east of the railway line from Zeitz to Weissenfels. E.O.I.C. comments that this report may well refer to the Zeitz-Brabag plant 3 miles NE of Zeitz.

b) The Zeitz Brabag plant referred to by E.O.I.C. is located on the SE side of the road from Zeitz to Groitzsch, about 3 mi. NE of Zeitz, whereas Theissen is about 3 mi. NW of Zeitz, about 3-4 miles W of the Zeitz-Brabag plant. Nevertheless, there appears to be a strong likelihood that it is the Zeitz-Brabag plant which is referred to, hence this is classified as "improbable".

Velten (25 km. N. of Berlin) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/6 carries a report of a plant at Velten turning out approximately 8-10 cars of synthetic oil daily. E.O.I.C. comments that it is known that some naphthenic acid has been sent to Velten from Rumania, and it may be that the presence of tank cars from Rumania at Velten has given rise to this report.

b) Classified as "improbable".

Wobau (7 km. SE of Weissenfels) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

Weissenfels (30 km. SW of Leipzig) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Zwickau (30 km. SW of Chemnitz and 75 km. S. of Leipzig) - Improbable.

No new information. No change in classification.

S E C R E T

NORTHERN GERMANY

Kiel-Holtenau (5 km. N. of Kiel on the Kiel canal) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944 (based on reconnaissance of March, 1943) there is no synthetic oil plant in or near Kiel. The report may have been started by the construction of buried oil storage tanks at Holtenau or may refer to the benzol production of the Holtenau gasworks. The former seems the more likely, as the tanks are in the position described.

b) Classification unchanged.

Stettin - Improbable.

a) French Intelligence on December 29, 1943, reported information from a C-3 source concerning a synthetic oil factory in Stettin recently constructed on old waste land adjacent to a large pile of coal. It is said to be perfectly camouflaged, as are the numerous gasoline reservoirs around it.

b) In spite of this additional report, the existence of a synthetic oil plant in Stettin is considered improbable. Stettin is considered an unlikely location, and the reports hitherto received are not sufficiently explicit to exclude the probability of confusion with plants producing other chemical products.

S E C R E T

SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Ehingen (near Ulm, Wuerttemberg) - Improbable.

a) The Polish Intelligence on January 31, 1944, reported information concerning the existence of a synthetic oil factory in Ehingen. Construction of the factory is alleged to have been completed. E.O.I.C. #44/11 comments on this report, which it probably received from the same source, that this seems an improbable location because of the lack of local supplies of raw material.

b) Classified as "improbable".

Floridsdorf (across the Danube from Vienna) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, (based on reconnaissance of July, 1943) the Shell Oil refinery, which does not include a synthetic oil plant, is the only oil plant at Floridsdorf.

b) Classification unchanged.

Gendorf (said to be in the Munich area) - Improbable.

a) Thompson (in a letter of January 1, 1944) states that this is believed to be a chemical plant.

b) Classification unchanged.

Hart (15 km. N. of Ried, in the Hausruck region) - Possible.

a) Cf. Thompson letter under Linz.

b) We agree with Thompson that there may be a plant, or possibly more, in Hart, Ried im Innkreis, Voecklabruck or Neukirchen. We have classified all of these locations as "possible", pending further information as to where this plant may be located.

Hirschstetten (across the Danube from Vienna, 5 km. SW of Floridsdorf) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944 (based on reconnaissance in November, 1943) complete cover of the Aspern-Kagrán-Hirschstetten area shows that the only oil plant is the small Vacuum Oil refinery at Kagrán.

b) It seems likely that the P/W report of a synthetic oil plant here actually referred to this refinery. Classification changed from "probable" to "improbable".

Kaufering (50 km. TSW of Munich) - Improbable.

a) No new information. No change in classification.

Koeftlach (27 km. W of Graz, Austria) - Improbable.

a) According to a report by a former native of Austria, interrogated by G-2, there is a synthetic gasoline plant at Koeftlach, Austria. This plant is said to be the first synthetic gasoline plant to be established in Europe, and distills gasoline from coal taken from the extensive field around Koeftlach. Possibly 10% of the present German synthetic gasoline production is obtained from this plant. The gasoline must travel from Koeftlach to Graz on a single track railroad, and thence by rail and river to Germany. This single track railroad from Koeftlach to Graz is highly vulnerable in many places.

b) It seems impossible that there should be a plant in Austria of any significant size of which no information has been hitherto received, the more so as it is alleged to be a plant of long standing. There are coal fields in that vicinity which could provide raw material, but it seems certain that it must be something else which is produced here.

Linz (on the Danube. Austria) - Improbable.

a) According to C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, the Hermann Goering works includes a large benzol plant which may be the basis of the reports of synthetic oil plants near Linz. It also includes a chemical works, in which nitrogen compounds are the principal products. No synthetic oil plant of significant size can be detected. In June, 1943, there remained the possibility that a works existed outside the main industrial area, but it can now be stated that there is no plant of the type within five miles of the town.

In his letter of January 1, 1944, Thompson writes: "Notwithstanding the fact that no synthetic oil plant has been revealed in what we understand to be fairly comprehensive photographic cover of the Linz area, we believe that there is likely to be one or more Fischer Tropesch plants somewhere in that district and that these plants may be at one or other of the following places: Hart, Ried im Innkreis, Voecklabruck, Neunkirchen. We know that benzol and toluol is produced at Linz, which undoubtedly gave rise to some of these reports, but in addition to this fact we feel that a plant exists in this neighborhood, and we put it at the top of our list of probables.... It remains, however, about an even chance as to whether the 'unknown' plant or plants in this area are in production; if there had been any appreciable output for some time I think we would almost certainly have had some report of it."

b) It seems clear from the above information that there is no plant in the immediate vicinity of Linz. The other towns referred to are over 50 km. from Linz. Classification changed from "probable" to "improbable"



Moosbierbaum (12 km. WSW of Tulln, 30 km. W of Vienna) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944 (based on reconnaissance of February, 1944) the two plants at Moosbierbaum produce a variety of chemical products and may also be concerned with oil blending or treatment. There is, however, no synthetic oil plant of any previously known type.

b) <sup>eq.</sup> Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Neukirchen (about 14 km. SE of Voocklabruck) - Possible.

a) Cf. Thompson letter under Linz. Thompson also stated "in the case of Neukirchen, which is SW of Vienna, we have had evidence of benzol shipments and here there may be coke ovens.

b) There apparently is some confusion as to which place is actually meant. The Neukirchen mentioned in our EOC #74 was specifically stated, by the P/V who reported it, to be about 8 km. from Voocklabruck. We have located a Neukirchen 14 km. SE of Voocklabruck, and believe that this is the one referred to. Thompson places the town in the Linz area, together with Hart, Ried im Innkreis and Voocklabruck, yet speaks of a Neukirchen SW of Vienna (which is about 200 km. from Linz) as the source of benzol shipments. We agree with Thompson that there may be a plant, or possibly more, in Hart, Ried im Innkreis, Voocklabruck or Neukirchen. We have classified all of these locations as "possible" pending more information as to where this plant may be located.

Praterspitz (near Vienna) - Improbable.

a) According to C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, there is no synthetic oil plant in the vicinity of Praterspitz. The report doubtless refers to the Lobau or Schwechat refineries or to the associated oil ports.

b) Classification unchanged.

Ried im Innkreis (25 km. N of Voocklabruck) - Possible.

a) Cf. Thompson letter under Linz.

b) We agree with Thompson that there may be a plant, or possibly more, in Hart, Ried im Innkreis, Voocklabruck or Neukirchen. We have classified all of these locations as "possible", pending further information as to where this plant may be located.

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Voecklabruck (70 km. SW of Linz) - Possible.

a) Cf. Thompson letter under Linz.

b) We agree with Thompson that there may be a plant, or possibly more, in Hart, Ried im Innkreis, Voecklabruck or Neukirchen. We have classified all of these locations as "possible", pending further information as to where this plant may be located.

Near Weilheim, Upper Bavaria (40 km. SSW of Munich, 22 km. NW of Ponzberg) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

## SILESIA

Bouthon (20 km. NE of Gleiwitz) - Possible.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, (based on reconnaissance in October, 1942) cover of Bouthon is available and no plant is seen, but this does not exclude the possibility of a plant in the surrounding area.

b) Classification changed from "probable" to "possible".

Euchonau (Upper Silesia, near Ratibor) - Possible.

a) Although earlier reports of this plant stated that it produced methanol under the Bergius hydrogenation system, E.O.I.C. #44/10 of March 6, 1944, listed it as a synthetic oil plant operating under the Fischer Tropsch system.

b) Classification changed to "possible". There is obviously some confusion here, but it is just possible that there may be a plant here which produces synthetic oil.

Chorzow (Polish Upper Silesia. Suburb NW of Koonigshutte) -  
Impossible.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, based on reconnaissance in October, 1942, no synthetic oil plant is present at Chorzow, but cover of the surrounding area is not quite complete. Thompson, in his letter of January 1, 1944, classifies Chorzow as "improbable" on the basis of a detailed report giving the anticipated output of various types of nitrogenous products for 1943.

b) It appears likely that the nitrogen plant at Chorzow has given rise to the report of a synthetic oil plant. Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Czechowice (Polish Upper Silesia, near Bielsko) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification. (cf. supplement of January 8, 1944).

Dyhornfurth/Oder (about 25 km. N of Breslau, on the river) - Possible.

a) There have been two more reports of a synthetic oil plant at Dyhornfurth, one from a P/V who stated that the large plant at Dyhornfurth

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was producing synthetic oil in early December, 1943, and the other from a Belgian who had served as interpreter at Auschwitz (cf. Auschwitz) who reported having heard of this plant.

- b) Classification changed from "improbable" to "possible".

Gleiwitz (Upper Silesia) - Possible.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, based on reconnaissance in October, 1942, there is no synthetic oil plant in Gleiwitz, nor in the district to the north and east. It is possible (but perhaps unlikely) that a plant is situated towards the SW or W, but most reports presumably refer to Blechhammer.

- b) Classification unchanged.

Heydebreck (5 km. E of Kosel and 5 km. W of Blechhammer) - Improbable.

a) According to information in C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, based on reconnaissance in August, 1943, Heydebreck lies between the two Blechhammer plants, and includes no synthetic oil or other large industrial plant. The products mentioned in reports of such a plant indicate Blechhammer South as the source of the report.

b) Some reports on the Blechhammer plants, speak of Blechhammer South as the Heydebreck South plant, indicating the strong possibility of confusion with the latter plant. Classification changed from "possible" to "improbable".

Hirschberg See p. 31

Kieferstaedtel (about 10 km. WSW of Gleiwitz) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/2 of February 10, 1944, carries a report from a source "previously proved reliable" that the works at Kieferstaedtel began production in the second half of 1942 and uses hard brown coal. E.O.I.C. #44/10 also mentioned a report of a Fischer-Tropsch plant in Kieferstaedtel. C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, comments that in the case of Kieferstaedtel as well as Gleiwitz (see above) most reports presumably refer to Blechhammer.

- b) Classification unchanged.

Krappitz (on the West bank of the Oder River between Kosel and Oppeln, about 25 km. from each) - Possible.

a) In the C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, it is

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stated that the fact that Krappitz is the nearest town to Deschowitz may have given rise to this report. Thompson in his letter of January 1 states that reports which have been received of a plant in Krappitz have been too loosely worded to justify putting it in a "probable" category.

b) While it is true that Krappitz is close to Deschowitz, it is on the other side of the Oder and there are several small towns between. Nevertheless, we agree that this should be placed in the "possible" category pending the receipt of more evidence.

Krickau (5 km. from Nanslau, which is 50 km. E of Breslau) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

Leschnitz (10 km. N. of Kosel, 5 km. W. of Deschowitz) - Improbable.

a) According to the C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, Leschnitz is only three miles from Deschowitz, which is in fact situated at Leschnitz station, so that there can be little doubt that the Deschowitz plant is referred to.

b) No change in classification.

Maehrisch Ostrau (on the Oder River, just S of the southernmost tip of Silesia) - Possible.

a) Thompson in his letter of January 1 states that reports of a plant in Maehrisch Ostrau have been too loosely worded to justify putting this in a "probable" category.

b) Although it is known that benzol, phenol, toluol, naphthalene and other coke derivatives are produced here, the evidence that synthetic oil is also produced is rather vague and from sources who might be expected to confuse the above products with synthetic oil. It is believed highly probable that it is these other products which are referred to as synthetic oil, nevertheless the possibility should not be ruled out that synthetic oil is also produced. Classification changed from "probable" to "possible".

Oberludendorf (20 km. NW of Breslau) - Improbable.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/16 of April 24, 1944, carries a report from a B-o source of a synthetic oil plant at Oberludendorf, 20 km. NW of Breslau, at which 40-50,000 men are employed, including 15,000 Frenchmen. The workers live in wooden huts about one kilometre from the plant. This plant covers an area of five or six square km., works night and

day and produces 6-7,000 tons of petrol per day. Trains of tank cars are continually arriving, being loaded and going away full. As the plant operates on lignite, quantities of by-products are produced in this plant which is one of the most important in Germany.

E.O.I.C. comments that the only other report of a synthetic oil plant in this locality is of one at Dyhernfurth (see above) and that the reported production which would amount to over 2 million t.p.a. must be exaggerated.

b) We have not been able to locate Oberludendorf on the map or in the German postal directory. In view of its reported proximity to Dyhernfurth, it seems likely that the same plant is referred to as in reports of a plant at Dyhernfurth. It seems highly improbable that there should be two plants of any substantial size in this vicinity.

Reigersfeld (9 km. S of Blechhammer, on the Birawka River near its juncture with the Oder) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/13 of March 27, 1944, carried another report by an X-3 source of a synthetic oil plant at Reigersfeld which was said to be in partial operation in May, 1943. Construction was being pressed forward at that time, but there was a shortage of building materials. Source at first only mentioned the manufacture of soap and margarine from coal and only mentioned oil production after some prompting. He then remembered that since May, 1943, one train of about 30 tank cars left the plant every day. These were said to contain crude synthetic oil for refining elsewhere. It was known that there was a close connection between Reigersfeld and Blechhammer; the latter was thought to be more important. E.O.I.C. comments that the source of this report, as well as the previous one, was more impressed by the production of chemicals than of oil. C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, commented that this may well represent a confusion with Blechhammer South, but it is just possible that it is another plant a short distance to the south.

b) It is highly probable that it is Blechhammer South which is referred to, but it is possible nevertheless that there is another plant.

Ruda (12 km. E of Gleiwitz, 6 km. SW of Beuthen, 6 km. NE of Kunzendorf) - Possible.

a) A P/W who worked at the Wolfgang Grube complex at Ruda, Silesia, stated that the coking-plant which lay in the Northern part of the area had been considerably extended to the South by the Germans. All the gas produced was used up in the coking plant for the manufacture of synthetic fuel. Some tar was despatched from the plant, but source had no knowledge about the remainder.

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The gas from the coke ovens was fed into two tall metal towers, described as "gasmeters" about 50 m. high, tapering toward the ground and with a diameter of 12 m. at the top, and 5 m. at the bottom. They were bound with iron bands and covered with asbestos. Gas pipes passed in at the bottom and out at the top; these led to a large building just to the north. At the base of these towers there was machinery, but source did not know what purpose it served, even when asked if it was used to compress the gas to a very high degree. He knew that no smoking was allowed near the towers and had been told that there would be a terrible explosion if they were bombed. The large building to the north of these two towers was described as a "Laboratorium", and although he could not tell what actually took place there, source stated that a large number of important technicians were employed.

To the north of this building, in the N.W. corner of the complex there are about a dozen cooling-towers. The tank-farm, for the storage of the finished synthetic petrol, lies in the southern part and was described as 500 m. square.

The petrol was mostly sent to the Eastern Front, but no idea of quantities could be obtained.

According to a report by the then Board of Economic Warfare of August 24, 1942, the Ballenstromische Verwaltung, Castellengo-Abwehr-Kohlenveredlung G.m.b.H. had a synthetic oil plant at Ruda, Silesia.

b) This location would seem ideal for a synthetic oil plant. It is possible, of course, that other tar distillates are produced here but, pending further information, this is classified as a "possible" plant.

Vatershausen (Upper Silesia, 9 km. S of Tost, 14 km. NW of Gleiwitz, 23 km. E of Hoydebreck and 16 km. E of Blochhammer) - Improbable.

a) A P/W report of October 20, 1943, mentioned a synthetic gasoline plant located along the Oder River at Vatershausen (formerly Tatischeau) which was said to have been completed in 1941.

b) This is the only report of this plant which has been received. The location seems plausible, but the chances are that it produces other coal by-products, since no other report of this plant has been received although it has been completed for over two years. Classified "improbable".

Waldenburg Region (Lower Silesia. About 65 km. SW of Breslau) - Probable

No new information. Thomson (in his letter of January 1, 1944) states that reports have been too loosely worded to justify putting this in the "probable" category but, pending reconnaissance which indicates no trace of such a plant, we consider this to be a "probable" location for a plant or plants. No change in classification.

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Hirschberg (Silesia, near the Czech border, SW of Breslau; there is also a Hirschberg on the Saale River, near Plauen, in Saxony) - Possible.

a) There have been previous reports of plants at Hirschberg, Silesia and Hirschberg, Saxony. French Intelligence (Jan. 12, 1944) reports a synthetic oil plant 10 km. E of Hirschberg (Silesia) which employs 3,500 workers.

b) There are two tar distillation plants in this vicinity, but they are extremely small. If the various reports received are actually independent ones, the existence of a plant here does not seem improbable. Classification changed to "possible".



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POLAND

Oswiecim (Auschwitz) - Existing.

a) A Belgian student who had been deported to serve as interpreter at Auschwitz in May, 1942, and escaped in May, 1943, was interrogated by the British Air Ministry in January, 1944. The information he gave, in summary, was as follows: The I.G. began the erection of a plant here in 1941. The plant is for the hydrogenation of hard coal and is for the production, inter alia, of synthetic oil (grades not stated) and buna, and also for methanol filtration. Erection is being carried out under the direction of technical personnel from Leuna and Oppau. When completed the plant will be very large, possibly larger than one of the Blechhammer plants. The plant was due for completion last August; work is, however, much behind schedule, and in May last the erection of stalls had not yet begun. It is consequently assumed that the plant will not be ready to begin operations before the latter part of 1944.

E.O.I.C. #44/17 carried a P/W report that the Auschwitz plant was built to the same specifications and makes the same products as Blechhammer and Reigersfeld (Blechhammer South). It was begun in June, 1940, and completed in August, 1943. M.E.W.'s "Notes of Economic Intelligence" of April 26, 1944, reported that air cover of Auschwitz synthetic oil and rubber plant obtained early in April shows that the synthetic oil plant bears a considerable resemblance to the installation at Blechhammer South. The output from the six stalls so far erected would be 180-200,000 t.p.a. assuming that they have similar capacities to those at Blechhammer South.

b) The above evidence would seem to banish all doubts as to whether synthetic oil is produced at Auschwitz, in addition to synthetic rubber. This plant should in the future be included in studies of "known plants".

Mirow (7 km. E of Ezestochowa on the Warta River) - Possible.

a) Thompson, in his letter of January 1, 1944, places Mirow on the possible list on the basis of a report that compressors had been supplied to this plant. He states that Mirow may possibly be the small ammonia and nitric acid plant that was operated by a German concern before the war at Wry. Oil is now likely to be of higher priority than nitrogen, so the possibility of the conversion of these plants to oil must be taken into consideration.

b) Classification unchanged.

Tarnow (Galicia, about 75 km. E of Krakow) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/12 carried a report from an X-o source that four

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turbo-generators of 50,000 kw combined capacity have been installed in the Tarnow district, probably at Roznow. E.O.I.C. comments that the extra power requirements in this district may be partly explained by the new nitrogen plant there. Thompson in his letter of January 1, 1944, puts Tarnow in the "possible" category. He states his belief that Tarnow is the Moscice plant which before the war was Poland's largest nitrogen plant and a State-owned concern. The Poles did some damage to the plant before the Germans took it, and it is reported that it has since been put in operation. Oil is now likely to be of higher priority than nitrogen, so the possibility of the conversion of these plants to oil must be taken into consideration.

b) Classification unchanged.

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FRANCE

Blendecques (Department of Pas de Calais, 5 km. S of St. Omer and 50 km. E of Boulogne) - Improbable.

a) According to the C.I.U. Interpretation Report of April 7, 1944, there is no synthetic oil plant in this district.

b) Classification unchanged.

Fuycau (Provence. Department of Bouches du Rhone, 20 km. NE of Marseilles and 12 km. SE of Aix) - Possible.

No new information. There seems to be little question but that a plant is actually planned here, although it hardly seems possible that production has started or will start for some time to come. Earlier reports mentioned 1945 as the proposed date of completion.

L'Hopital (Lorraine) - Possible.

a) E.O.I.C. #44/16 of April 24, 1944, carries a report of a plant called "Puit Six" because it is on the site of a flooded coal mine. It used to make ammonia and boot polish before the war. In 1940/1941 it was altered to produce synthetic benzine and enlarged. Production in February, 1943, was at the rate of 200,000 litres per day (50,000 t.p.a.). Several trains containing coal in 40 ton French wagons entered, and one train of 30-40 tank cars left the plant every day. E.O.I.C. comments that one train load of petrol per day leaving the plant would mean a production of more than 150,000 t.p.a. There is no other information concerning this plant. It may well be a coke oven or coal by-products plant.

b) From the above it is not clear whether this plant produces benzol or gasoline. The British apparently assume the latter. Classified as a "possible" plant.

No town of this name has been located in Lorraine; this may refer to L'Hopital du Grosbois in Doubs.

Lierru.

The report of a plant at Lierru, near Lens, which was included in EOC-74 of December 5, 1943, is clearly due to a misspelling of the known plant at Lievin near Lens.

Marienu (near Forbach, SW of Saarbruecken) - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

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Marseilles - Improbable

No new information. No change in classification.

Mirepeisset (Department of Aude, 14 km. NW of Narbonne) - Probable.

No new information. No change in classification.

Toulon - Possible.

No new information. No change in classification.

ITALY

Arezzo (60 km. SE of Florence) - Possible.  
No new information. No change in classification.

Florence - Possible.  
No new information. No change in classification.

San Giuseppe del Cairo (50 km. W of Genoa) - Improbable.  
No new information. No change in classification.

## HUNGARY

Petfurdo (slightly north of the East end of Lake Balaton) - Probable.

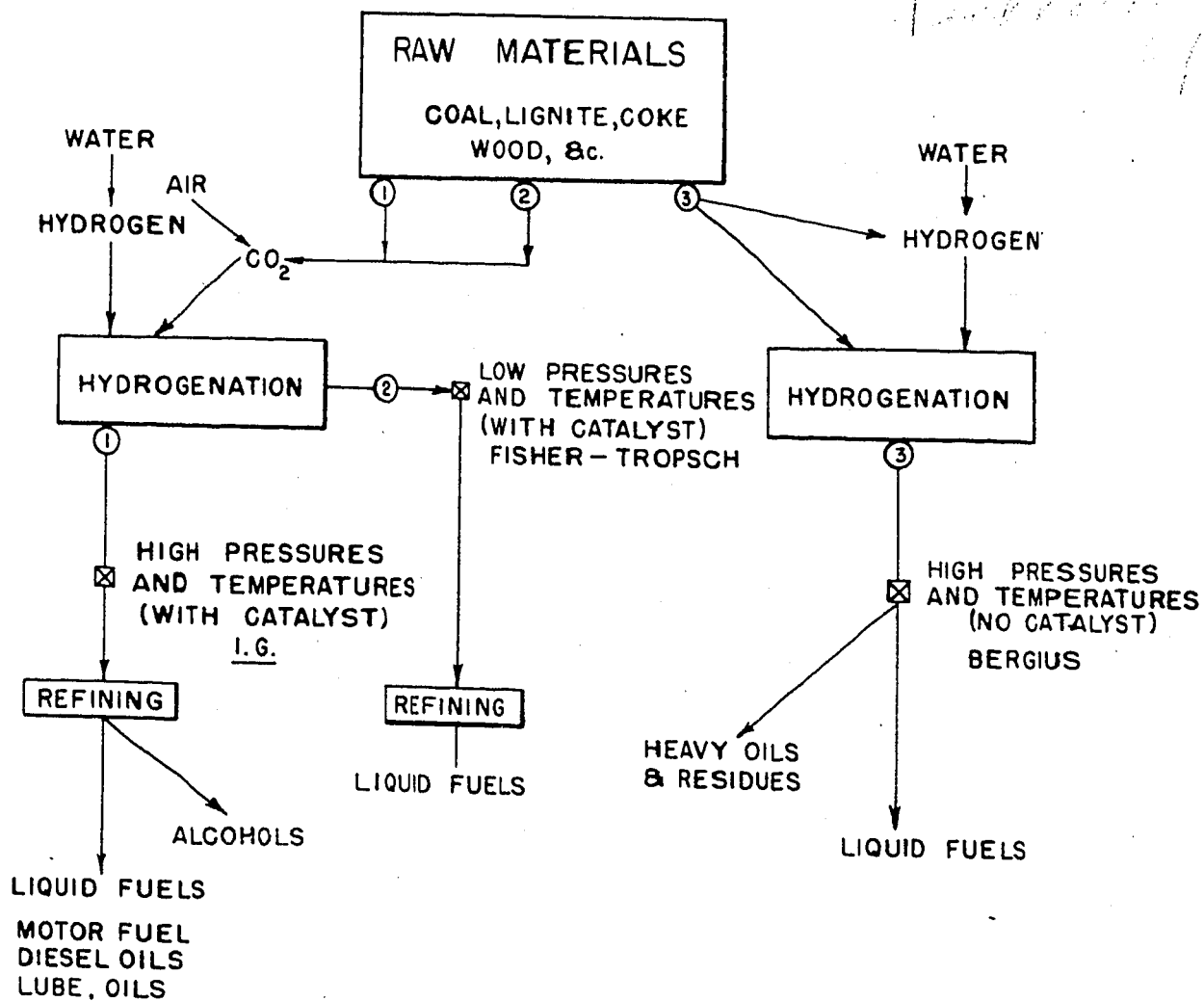
a) French Intelligence on May 3, 1944, reported that a small synthetic oil plant and an experimental plant have been set up at Warpalo, 20 km. South of Lake Balaton. It is a relatively small factory with a maximum productive capacity of 60,000 tons annually. It is intended after the first experiments have been completed, to produce 20,000 tons during 1944. This is the first synthetic oil plant in Hungary and, for the time being, it is not intended to construct others. The machines for this plant were constructed in Hungary itself.

b) No Warpalo South of Lake Balaton has been located on the map, but there is a Var-Palato 20 km. North of Lake Balaton, which cannot be far from Petfurdo (which has not been located in the map used). It should be recalled that Polish Intelligence reported that this plant was located 4 km. south of the Varpalota brown coal mine (cf. Report #71). There seems little doubt but that these reports refer to the same plant. Classification changed from "possible" to "probable".

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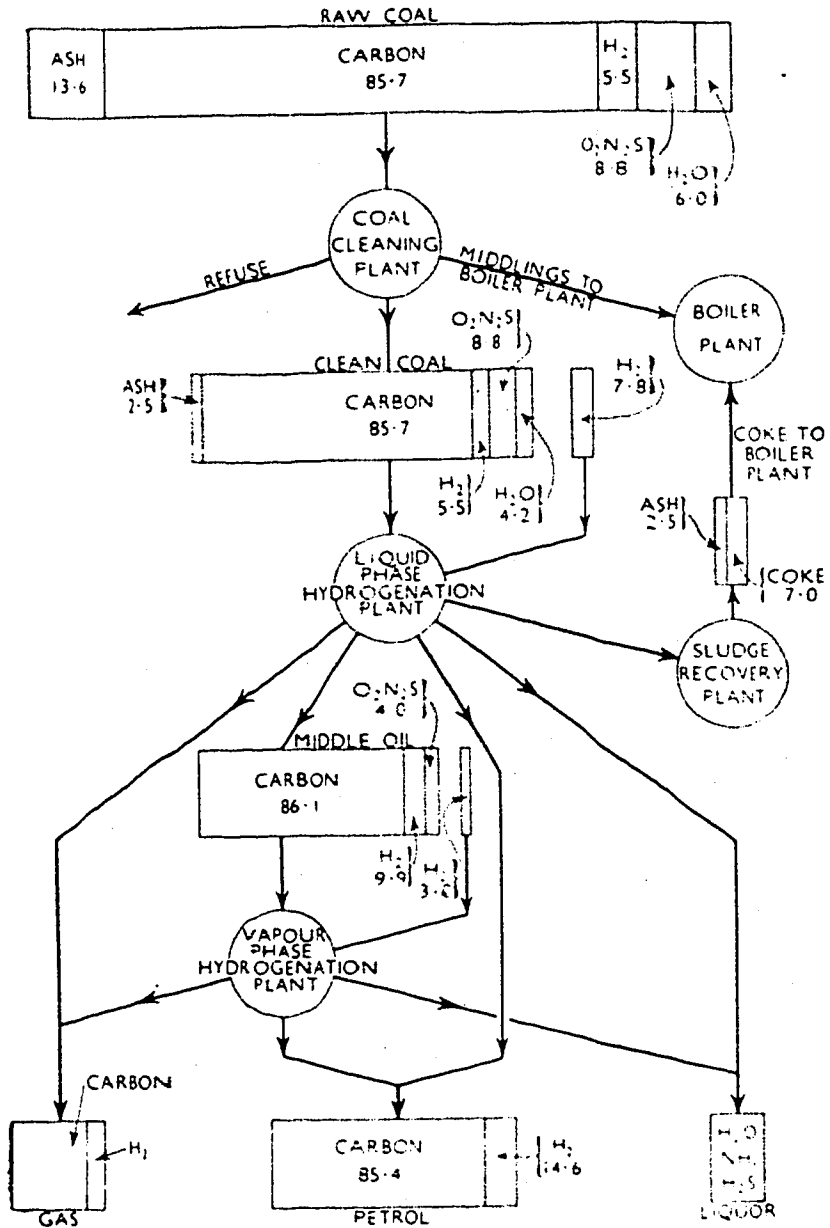
Near Burgas (Port on the Black Sea) - Possible.  
No new information. No change in classification.



## SYNTHETIC OIL PROCESSES



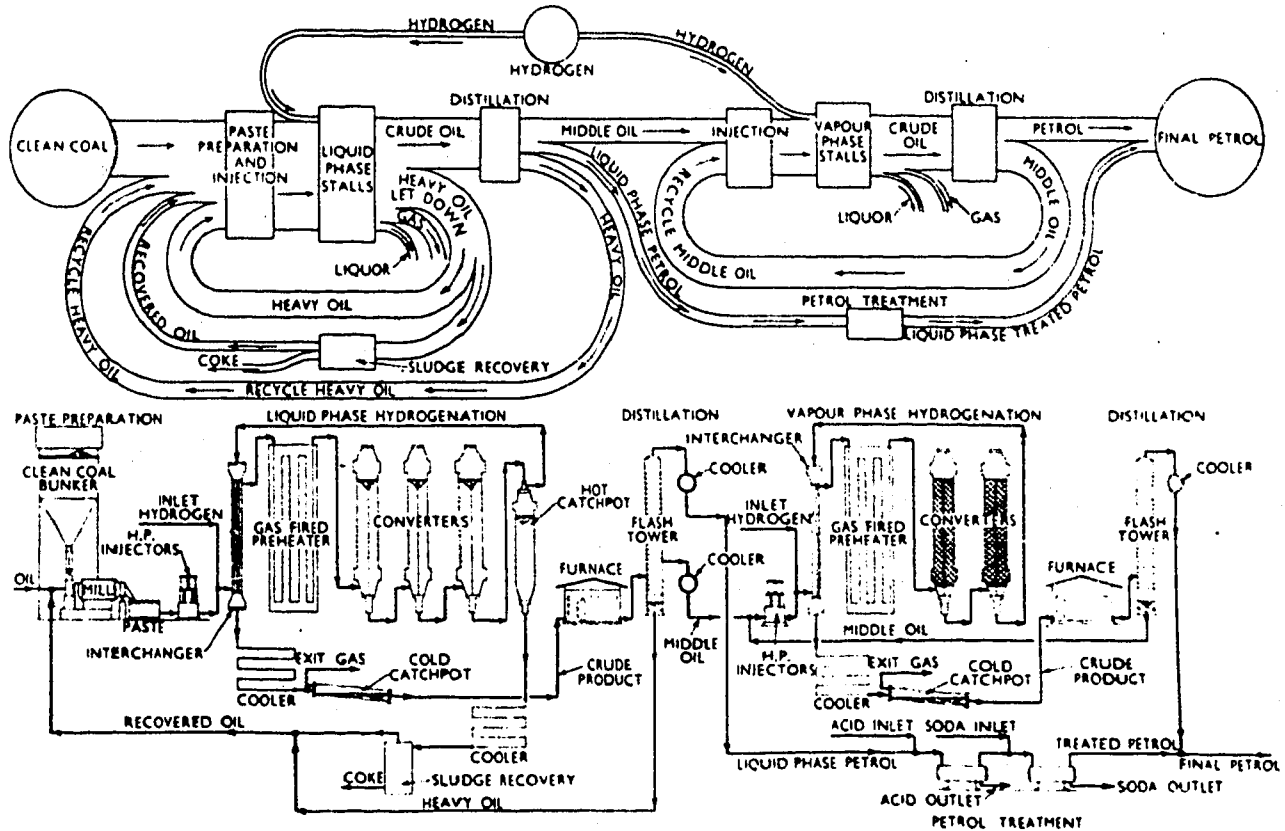
Diagram illustrating Hydrogenation of a Typical British Bituminous Coal.



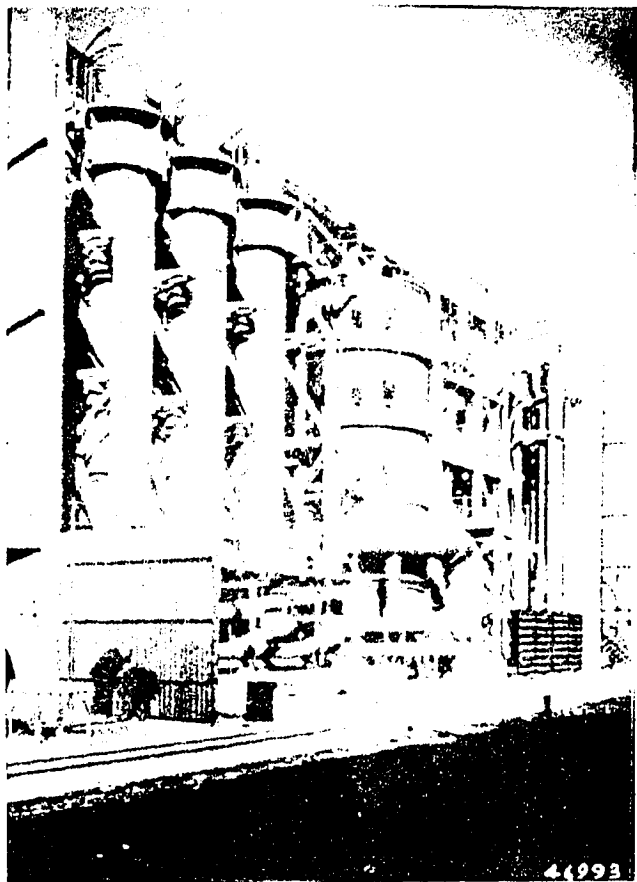
Bergius - I. G. Direct Hydrogenation of coal.

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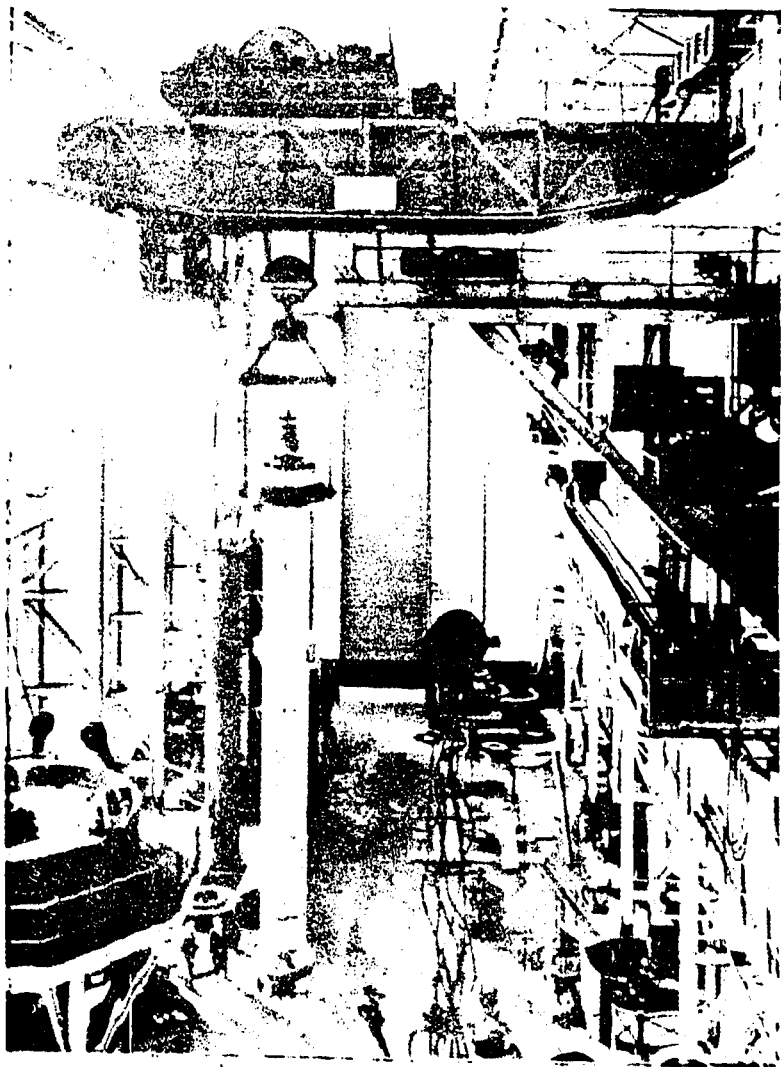
*Flow and Line Diagrams Illustrating the Liquid-Phase and Vapour-Phase Hydrogenation Systems.*



*Bergius - I. G. Direct Hydrogenation of Coal.*



Side-View Coal Hydrogenation Converter  
Bergius - I. G. Direct Hydrogenation of coal.



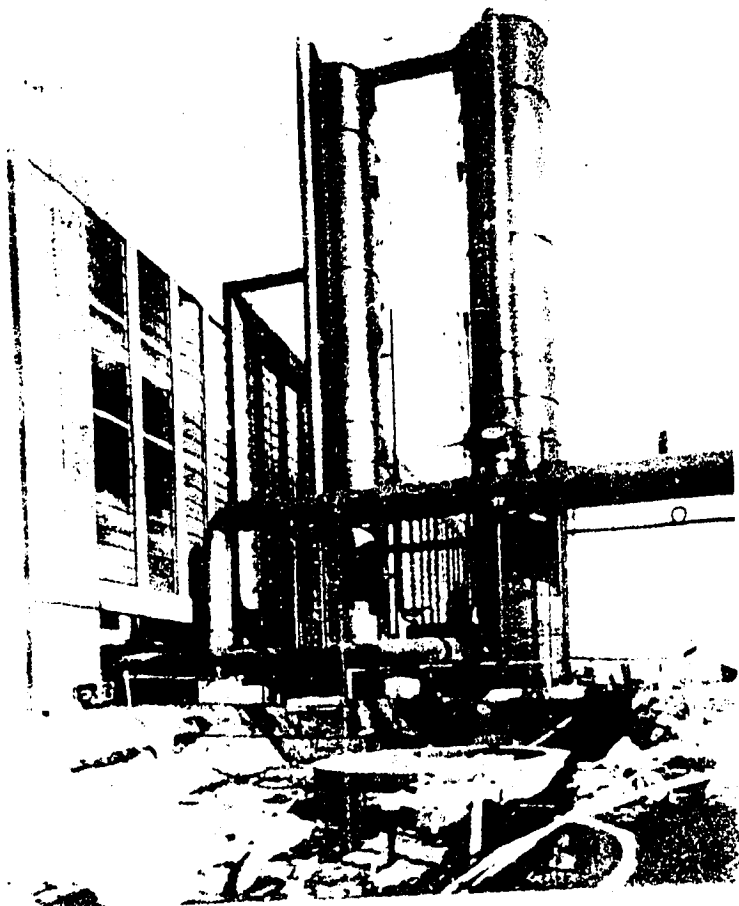
Industrial Lignite Coal Hydrogenation Process

Bergius - I.G. Direct Hydrogenation of Coal

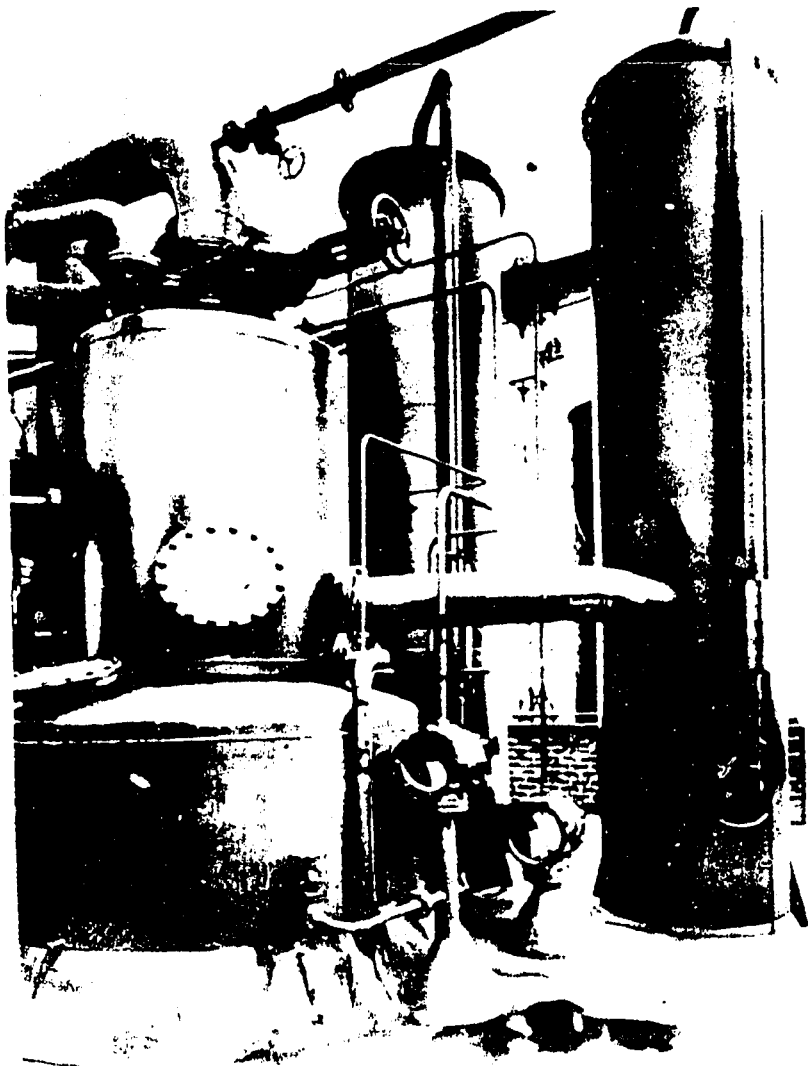


Conversion  
 Top View, Coal Hydrogenation, Plant.  
 Bergius - H<sub>2</sub> Direct Hydrogenation of Coal.  
~~Finest~~

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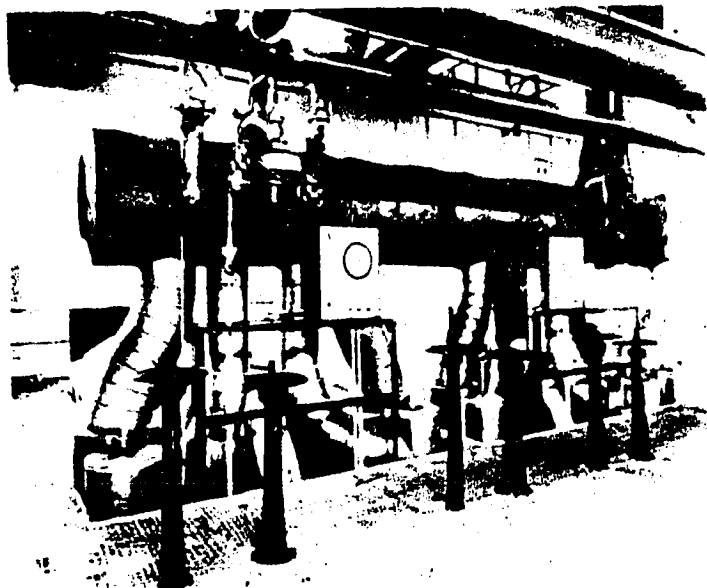
thin. water for Product Condensation. From  
 Troughs leading from water-gas process.



Active Charcoal Whorbers, Fischer-Tropsch  
The wine from Waterless Process

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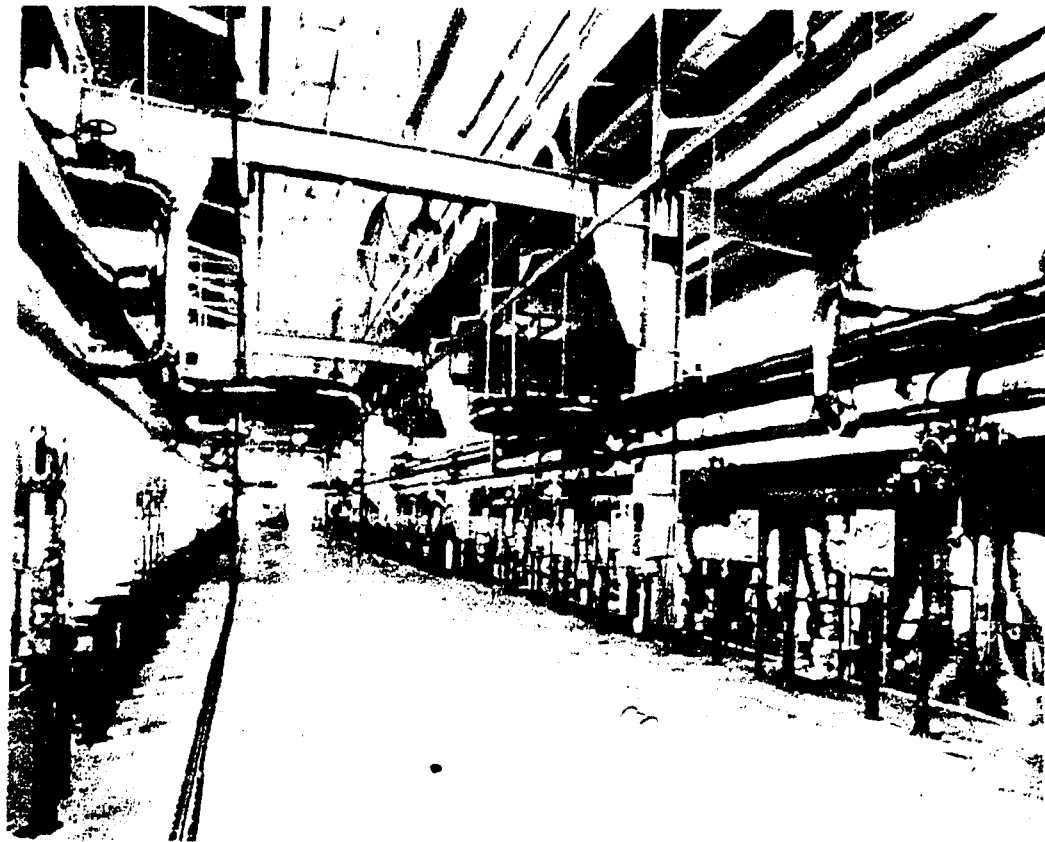
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Contact chambers, with liquid heaters and fittings  
Fischer-Tropsch involving your water-gas process.

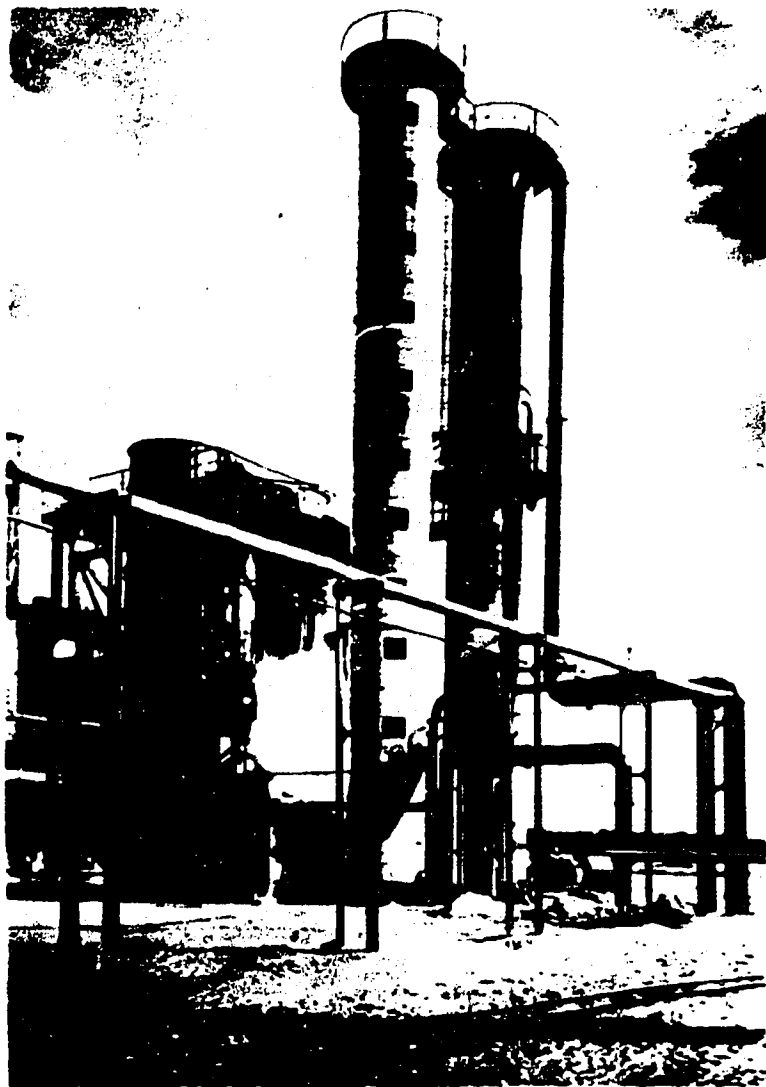


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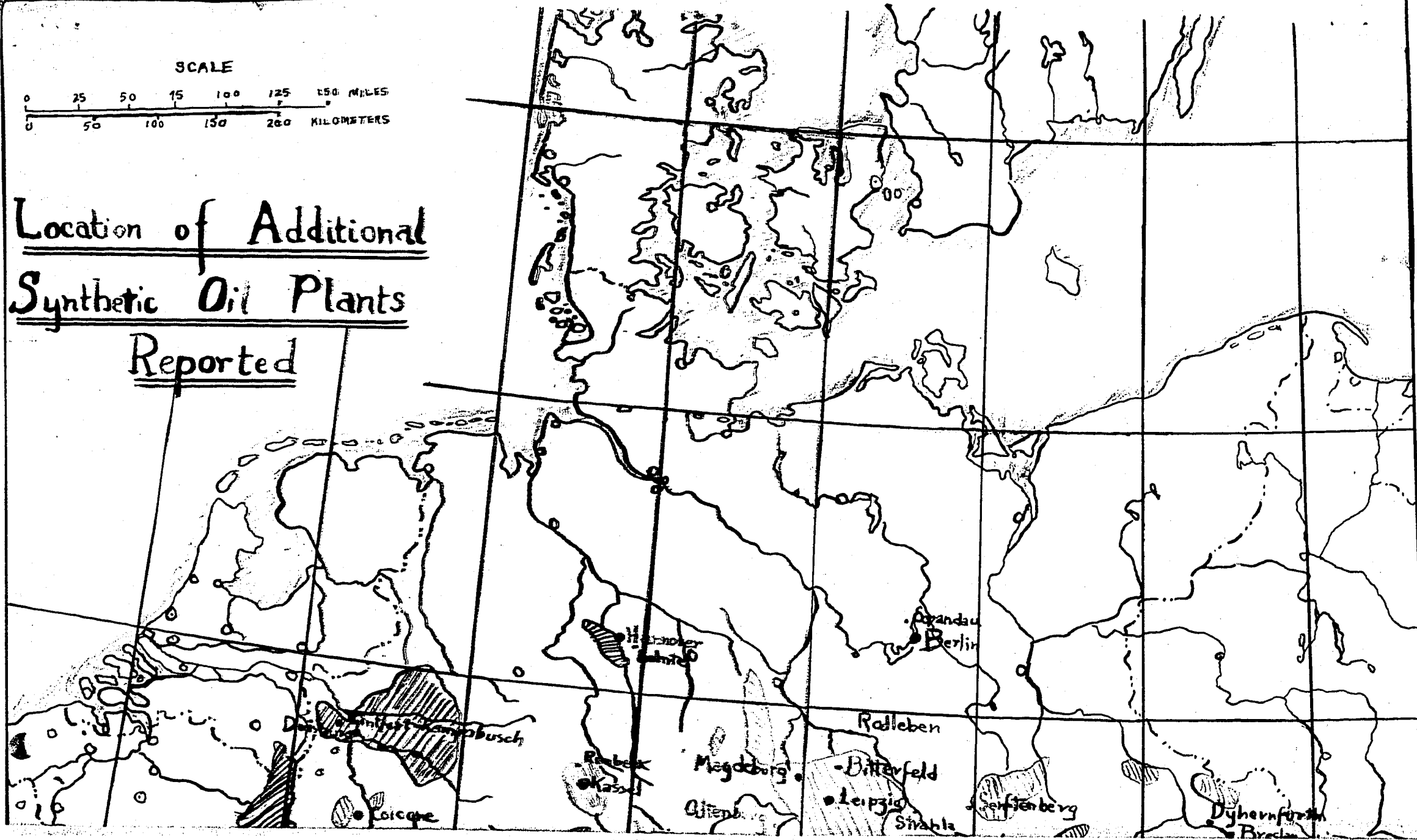
Figure 3 Contact Furnace house, Control operating space containing  
contact chambers and control instruments. Power-Tropack Shading from  
Water - for Process

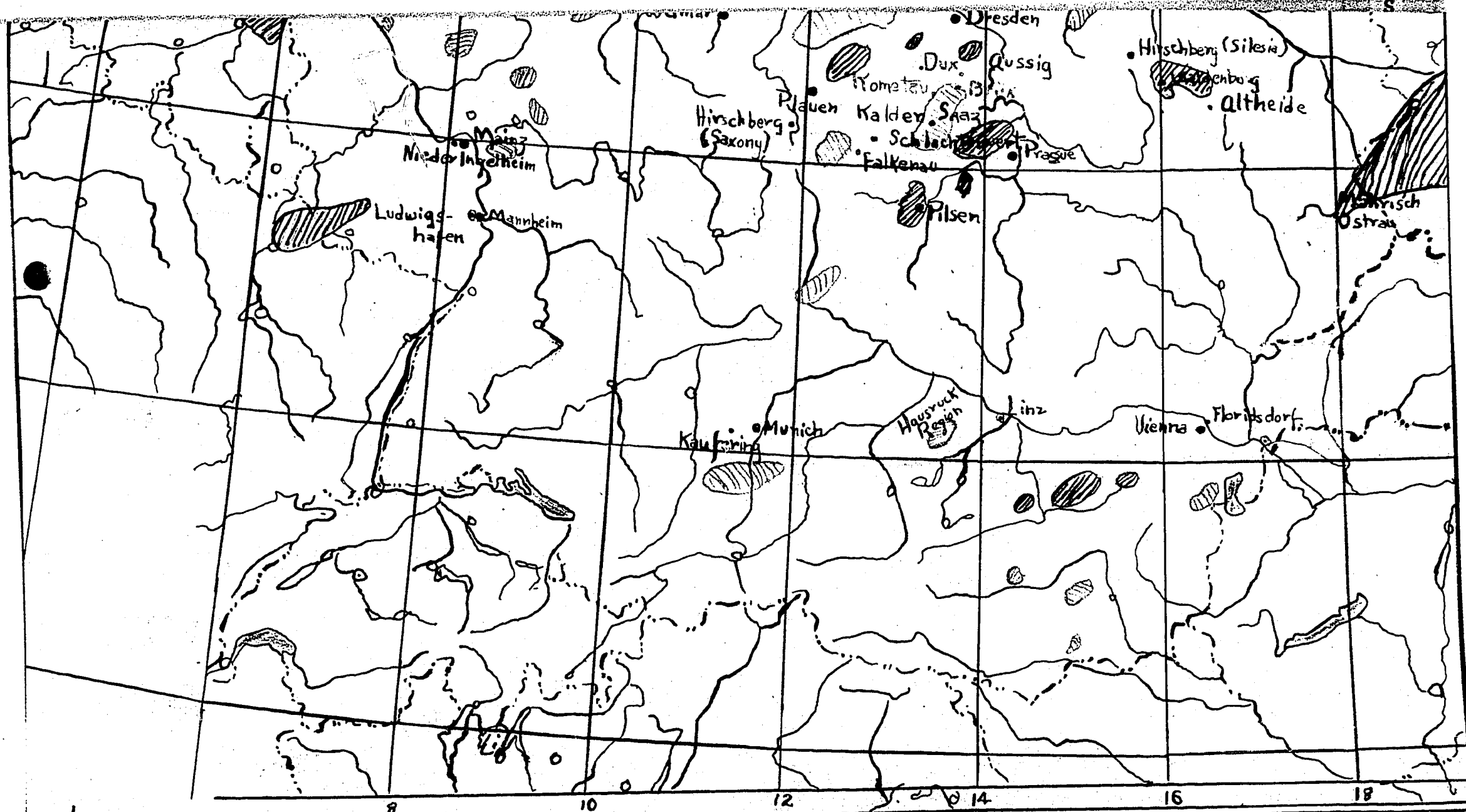


Shift  
 Water Gas, converted Plant  
 Fischer-Tropsch Gasoline  
 and Water Gas Process

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# Location of Additional Synthetic Oil Plants Reported





● = Coal  
 ◐ = Lignite

Towns where synthetic oil plants have been reported are written in blue ink.  
 Names of large cities are written in red ink, to aid in locating other places.

Source: MIS. Attached to memo to Dr. Carlson, 6/28/43, by Hilda T. Sizer, commenting on certain plants listed in Annex III of Report EOC-45-3, Enemy Oil Committee, Western Axis Sub-com., entitled ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC OILS IN AXIS EUROPE, 6/10/43.

June 28, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. CARLSON:

Subject: Comments on "Summary of Data on "Unknown" Synthetic Plants in Axis Europe", Annex III to the Enemy Oil Committee's Report "Estimated Production of Synthetic Oils in Axis Europe - 1943".

1. Information on all the plants listed in this annex has been received in this office. A great deal of it is from the same sources available to the Enemy Oil Committee, but some additional intelligence has also been received. Below are further comments on plants mentioned in Annex III, followed by a list of other synthetic oil plants that have been reported but not confirmed.

1. Linz. There have been reports of two synthetic oil factories in this region, one near Linz which is now coming into production, and the other in the Hausruck region, west of Linz. The Goeringwerke is said to own the latter. The few reports received, however, are extremely vague and provide no conclusive evidence. As this region is a coal importing area, it is not probable that many synthetic oil plants are being erected here.

4.-7. Aussig, Falkenau, Kaaden and Schlachtenwert. As all these towns are located on a main railway line in the heart of the Sudeten coal area far from Allied bombing bases, the existence of synthetic oil plants here seems very likely.

12. Nieder in Gelheim. The name of this town is Nieder Ingelheim. It is possible that the report of a synthetic oil plant located here may be confused with an underground storage plant just west of Mainz. The latter is reported by a former inhabitant of this region to have started in 1936 and completed in 1938.

14. Aptheide. The name of this Silesian town is Altheide.

17. Buchenau. Reported to be in Upper Silesia. We are also unable to locate this town on the map. There is a Buchenau in Bavaria, near the Czech border, and two of them in Hessen-Nassau, but it is unlikely that any of these is the place referred to.

29. Waldenburg. A sketch of the location of this plant has recently been received from Polish sources. There are three buildings with a large storage tank shown between the towns of Waldenburg and Fallhammer, Silesia.

II. The following plants, not mentioned in the Enemy Oil Committee's Summary, have been reported:

Altenburg. Additional synthetic gasoline plants were reported in February to have been built in Altenburg and Bitterfeld, near Leipzig. The same source states that the Leuna works have been enlarged. Whether these new plants produce tar for the manufacture of synthetic gasoline at Leuna or whether they make the finished product is not known. It is not specifically stated they are operated by I. G. Farben.

Bitterfeld. See remarks above.

Dyhernfurth/Oder (about 25 km. NW of Breslau). It was reported in the summer of 1942 that I. G. Farben was building a synthetic oil plant here. In April, 1943, it was learned from a former resident of this area that from 1938 to 1940 approximately 3,000 men were employed on the construction of new installations for I. G. Farben in Dyhernfurth. I. G. facilities in Ludwigshafen were moved here, where a considerable portion of the new plant was said to be located underground adjacent to the Oder River. This source gave no indication that synthetic oil was to be manufactured in this plant.

Floridsdorf, outside Vienna. It was stated last November that two factories for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic gasoline were located in Floridsdorf. It is possible, however, that the informant may have been confused with the Shell crude oil refinery in this city.

Hirschberg. Early in 1941 a synthetic oil plant was reported by a reliable source to be in Hirschberg, Silesia, near the Czech border. In the summer of 1942, another report of a synthetic oil plant was received, but this one referred to the small town of Hirschberg in Saxony, on the Saale river. Its capacity was given as approximately 30,000 tons.

Kassel district. Information was received from one source in January that a synthetic oil plant was located at Rimbeck, about 25 km. northwest of Kassel, and another 80 km. from Kassel. 45,000 workers, of which 32,000 were prisoners were said to be working at the latter factory.

Kaufering (40 - 50 km. WSW of Munich). It was reported from Munich in September, 1941, that a new synthetic oil plant was to be constructed at Kaufering. No further reports of this development have been received.

Komotau, Sudetenland. Synthetic oil refineries were reported at Komotau, Dux, and Saaz in August, 1942. These towns are all located on main railway lines in the Sudetenland, near Brüx. According to intelligence received last month, the Lurgi company of Frankfurt have recently

delivered equipment for making aviation spirit from lignite to factories which have been established at Brück and Dux. The factories will use 24,000 tons of lignite daily from which 3,000 tons of tar will be produced daily. It is possible that the plants at Komotau and Saaz like that at Dux, are also producing tar for the manufacture of synthetic gasoline at Brück.

Lehrte (about 15 km. East of Hannover). A business man returning from Germany mentioned in an interview the existence of a synthetic oil plant near Lehrte, on the branch of the railway which leads north and east of the town. Lehrte is about 10 km. from the Mittelland Canal.

Lintfort-Kammerbruch (15 km. NW of Duisburg). The president of a large oil company maintained early in 1942 that in all probability a synthetic oil plant does exist in this location, but that it probably treats the tars from the steel producing plants in the Saar area. It has no hydrogenation equipment comparable with those of the Bergius plants in Germany. He made a rough estimate from the probable sources of its raw materials that such a plant would produce at most about 20,000 tons, but added that there was a further possibility that it is a carbonization plant primarily and produces materials for hydrogenation for the major synthetic plants of Germany.

Ludwigshafen. Rumors of a synthetic oil plant in the I. G. Farben works here were confirmed by aerial reconnaissance early in January, 1942. The approximate capacity of 150,000 tons was given. The factory is believed to include catalyst plants. Like Leuna, it is situated in the middle of a large and important chemical works.

It was reported in April, 1943, that the synthetic oil laboratory was damaged by fire and high explosives in an air raid. A recent British estimate says that production from this plant is not included in total synthetic oil production figures since it is considered to be mainly engaged in experimental work.

Mährisch-Osttau. It was reported last November that a bituminous coal hydrogenation plant with the capacity of 6700 bbls. daily was producing motor fuel at Mährisch-Osttau, on the Oder river.

Rodleben, near Dessau-Rosslau on the Elbe, north of Leipzig. There have been many conflicting reports of a synthetic oil plant at this location. Its capacity is given as 25,000 and 100,000 tons per annum.

Senftenberg. From a recently received sketch of plant layout and from description of plant locations, it seems that a new synthetic oil plant reported to be located at Senftenberg is an extension of the Brabag Schwarzhilde plant and not a completely new installation.

Spandau, suburb northwest of Berlin. A Britisher, who was in Berlin until January, 1943, when he was repatriated by exchange, says



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there is a factory for converting coal to petrol in Spandau working full blast, manned largely by French workmen.

Strehla. A plant manufacturing benzine from coal was reported in June, 1943, by a former inhabitant of this region to be in Strehla, on the Oder river, near Riesa. The factory is located near the railway tracks and the coal yards, where Silesian coal is stored. Six gas tanks are between the plant and the railroad station.

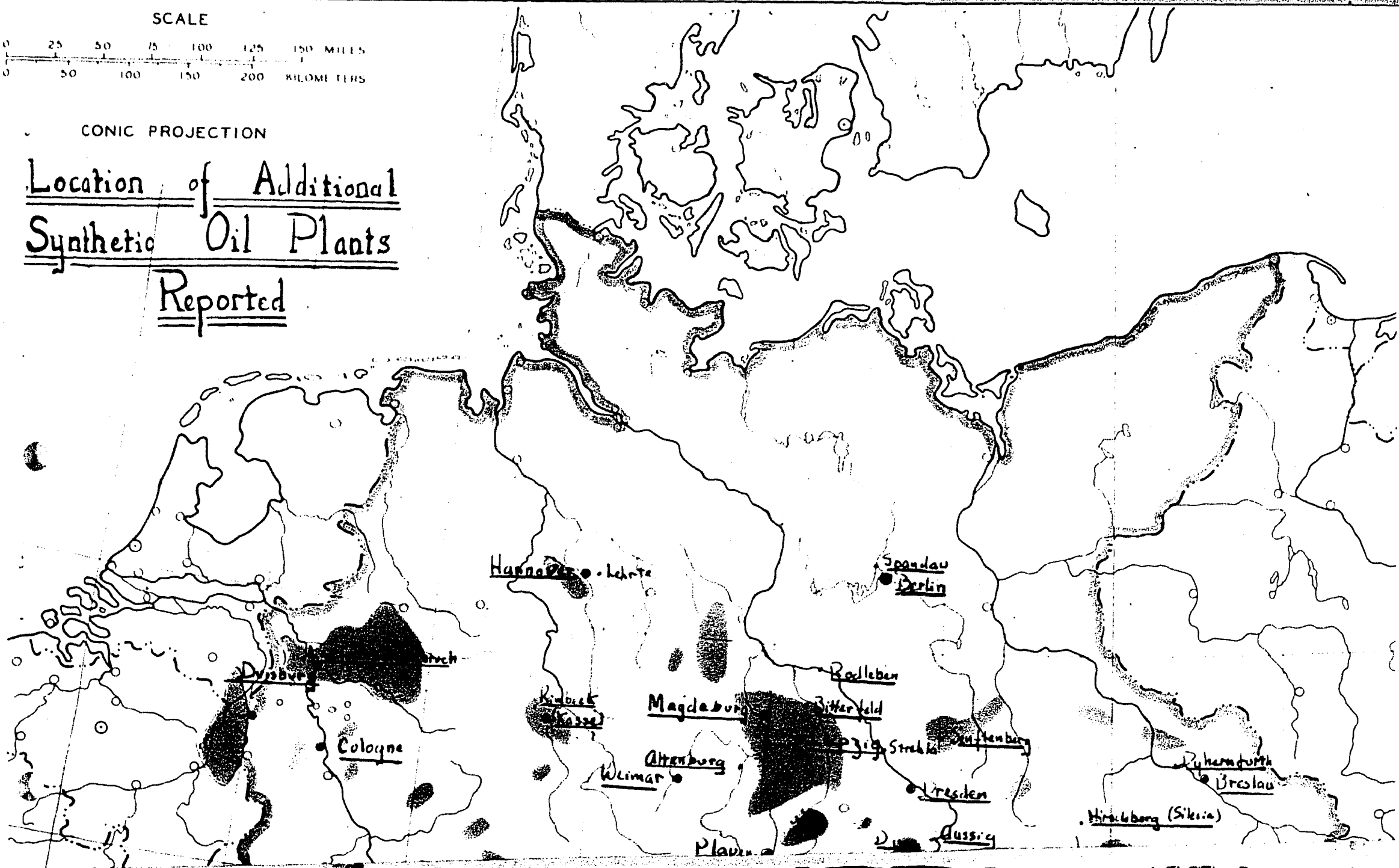
HILDA F. SIZER,  
Assistant Research Analyst.

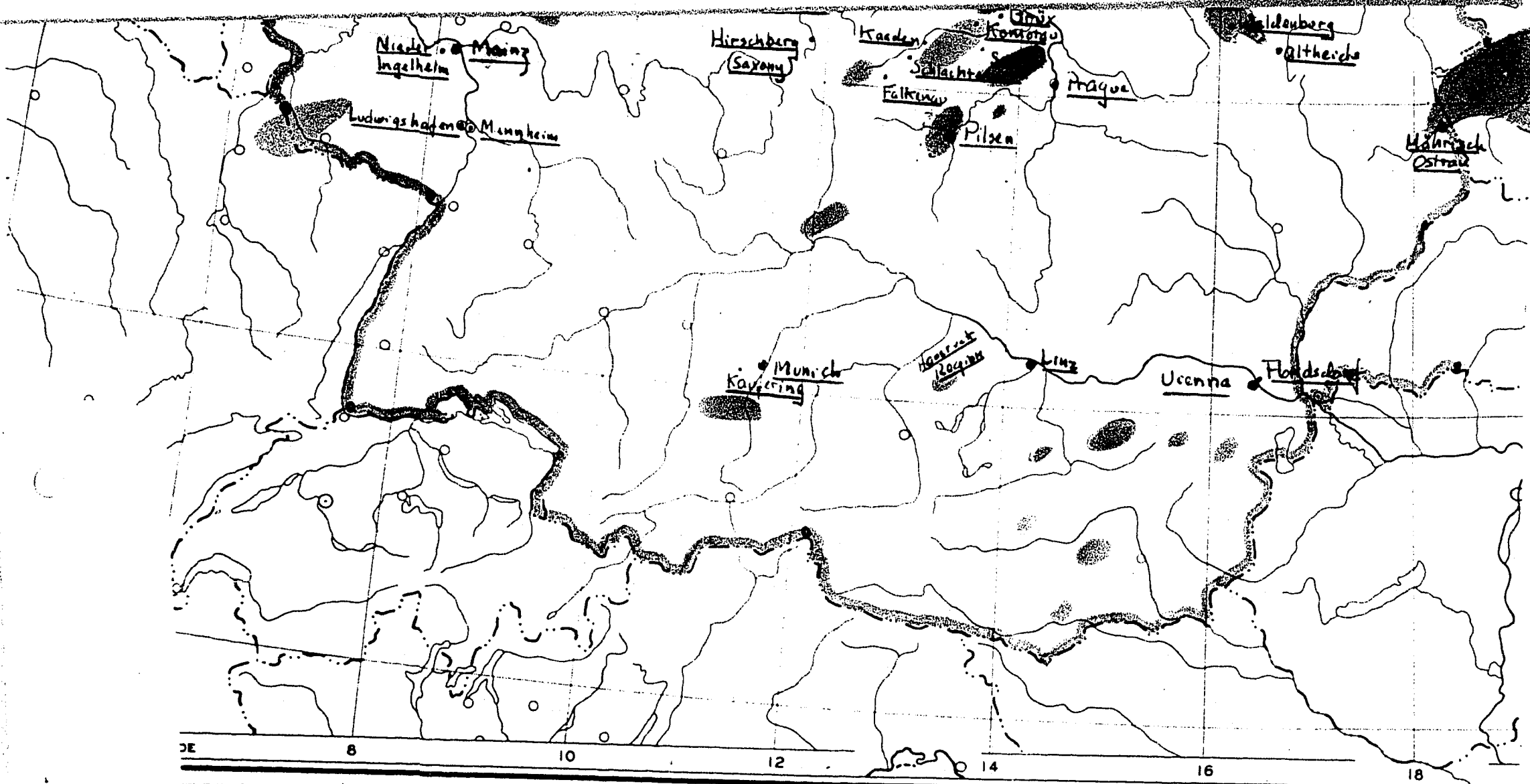
SCALE

0 25 50 75 100 125 150 MILES  
0 50 100 150 200 KILOMETERS

CONIC PROJECTION

Location of Additional  
Synthetic Oil Plants  
Reported





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