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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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INTELLIGENCE REPORTS & MAPS
NOV. 1942 - JULY 1943

120PP

7886.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

1A	None	19 Nov 42.	From: Foreign Research 7 Pers Service.
2A	---	1 Nov 43	From: Dept of State.
3A	141F/108/3(P)	14 Mar	From: DGS.
4A	141F/268/ENG	16 Apr	From: Eng. Section
5A	Serial 10/12/12	1 May	From: CS DIC.
6A	None	None	Excluded from Station Newspaper
7A	B 319-231/201(3)	15 MAY 43	Receipt for A-11.
8A	---	15 May 43	Copy
9A	---	---	Captain J. O. Army Section
10A	141F/108/3(P)	21 May	From: DGS (I)
11A	141F/1400/16(15)	19 May	From: C. I (b).
12A	141F/1400/16(16)	22 May	From: C. I (b).
13	---	15 "	From: Psychological Section, AFHQ.
14	---	20 "	Radio Broadcast, 29 July 44
15	---	20 "	Official War Communique No 1028
16	S 6/111	31 May 43	From AFHQ
17	S 6/111	10 Jun 43	(S 6/111)
18	7886	14 "	To: AMCOR Liaison.
19	AL/203	14 "	From: AMCOR Liaison.
20.	141F/1421/16(16)	15 "	From: C(Ib), 141 Force.
21	---	21 "	Broadcast
22	8719	19 "	4th Force 343
23.	Q-700.	19 June 43.	From: HQ Force 343.
24	141F/424/16(16)	2 Jul.	" G(Ib) 141 Force.
25	141F/424/16(16)	9 "	" G(Ib) 141 Force.

575

1783

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SUBJECT: Intelligence.

C.O.A.M.

Send to 100
HEADQUARTERS
Date 14 July 54
N 7886
FORCE 141

SECRET

W.F. 1424/G(15)

9 JUL 54

The attached reports contain information which may be of interest to you, and which was collected by one of our agents who returned from SICILY during this past week. The agent is reliable.

*See memo to
Col Gaffney
Major below
Col Biddle
W. J. Gibson*

W. J. Gibson, Lt. Col

Lt. Colonel,
G.S.I.(b).
M.I. Force.

571

10 Sec 1

FINANCE

CIV S.O.P

Pub. SAFETY

Aug 15 VII

Aug 16/1

Aug 20/7

1786

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(COPY)

No. 102

Tunis, 7th July, 1943.

Report from Agent V. (Reliable)

SYNOPSIS

ECONOMIC.

Date of Information. (End of June 1943)

Legal Tender. Special currency, ranging from notes of Lit. 100 to Lit. 10,000. Had been issued in Sicily some months ago. This has now all been withdrawn, and normal Banca d'Italia notes, with no supercharge, are current.

Electric current. All N.W. of the island (Alcamo, Castellammare, Trapani, Marsala) is supplied by overhead cable. 3,000 volts from PALERMO.

Current in Castellammare is distributed at 220 volts. Still working on 6th. July.

Copies to : HQ Force
I.S.L.D. Algiers.

No. 103

(COPY)

From Agent V.

Date of information (end of June 1943)

Tunis, 8th July, 1943.

SICILY.

Circulation and Mobilisation.

Many Italians who have been mobilised have not been provided with uniforms. They wear generally, but not always, a brassard with an indication of their unit, e.g. Fanteria No. or Artiglieria No. They sometimes wear mixed civilian military clothes.

All these men have their military pay-book.

This also applies to the Regia Marina, which has more men than ships. Men mobilised for the Navy are still walking around in civilian clothes, with no brassards. A thousand such men are at present in barracks at ALICIA.

There are many civilian refugees in the smaller towns such as Castellavetro, Alcamo, Castellana. The presence of strangers is therefore not usually noticed, either by the population or the police.

The police, however, have the Milice Stradali which patrols all the main roads. This force checks up on travellers, both military and civilian. The guards at bridges are also liable to make checks of papers.

Curfew in all the Western part of SICILY is from 2200 to 0400, but this is waived during alerts.

Fishing boats and coastal traffic is allowed in the Gulf of Castellana from 0400 to 2200 daily. Small motor boats pass along coast from PALERMO to VITELLO, Castellana and towards the Cape San Vito. From Castellana they occasionally go round to TRIPOLI.

Sails are not, in theory, allowed, but fishermen frequently

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There are many civilian refugees in the smaller towns such as Castelvetrano, Alcamo, Castellars. The presence of strangers is therefore not unduly noticed, either by the population or the police.

The police, however, have the Milice Stradales which patrol all the main roads. This force checks up on travellers, both military and civilian. The guards at bridges are also liable to make checks of papers.

Curfew in all the Western part of SICILY is from 2300 to 0400, but this is waived during alerts.

Fishing boats and coastal traffic is allowed in the Gulf of Castellars from 0400 to 2200 daily. Small motor boats pass along coast from Palermo to VIGILIA, Castellars and towards the Cape San Vito. From Castellars they occasionally go round to TRAPANI.

Sails are not, in theory, allowed, but fishermen frequently use them when over 2 miles from shore.

Copies to : 141 Force

I.S.D.B. Algiers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SUBJECT: Italian Intelligence, Counter-Intelligence and
Political Police Agencies

Now in MS
SPARES

Copied No 71 retained
Ack for copies 62-71

24

7886
MOST SECRET

141F/1424/1/G(1b)

2 July 43

Herewith ~~copy~~ copies (No 62-71) of Notes on Italian Intelligence,
Counter-Intelligence and Political Police Agencies.

The information contained in these notes is believed to be
reliable and is issued in amplification of that already forwarded
on the same subject.

It is thought that these notes may provide valuable background
material for intelligence Staffs and Security personnel, and sufficient
copies are enclosed for distribution to Divisions and F.S./C.I.C.
Sections, if desired.

Please acknowledge receipt.

H.Q. 141 Force,
B.N.A.F.

W.D. Gibson M.C. 571
Major General,
Chief of General Staff,
141 Force.

DISTRIBUTION:

Twelfth Army
Force 343
Naval Staff
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Air Staff
2 S.I.(b) Unit
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(1 - 30)
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COPIES 63 to 70
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RETAINED ADV

TO SEE
D.C.C.A.O.

LT Col PARKER
Capt Graham
P.A.O.

79.M.S.
115

SECRETTHE AGENCIES OF ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCEINTRODUCTORY:

By reason of the essentially hidden nature of their operations, the structure of the enemy intelligence systems is seldom likely to be known completely or accurately. Their structures, too, are liable to sudden change, invalidating much of our previously acquired knowledge and confusing the picture which arises following their reorganisation. Yet such knowledge as is available can be useful, is indeed essential, in the field of counterespionage, and can serve, subject always to correction and increase, in the destruction of the enemy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

It is not always possible, in considering the Italian intelligence forces, to distinguish absolutely between their units of intelligence and counterintelligence. A typical example of an organisation active in both fields is the notorious O.V.R.A., or ORGANIZZAZIONE VOLONTARIA PER LA REPRESSIONE DELL'ANTI-FASCISMO. In general, however, it may be said that the intelligence agencies, conventionally known as the SIS system, are under the respective direction of the Italian Ministries of Air, War and Navy. The counterintelligence agencies, including the O.V.R.A., fall under the direction of the Ministry of Interior. There are, however, exceptions to this convenient rule.

At the present time, there is some probability that any Italian agency will be subject to a considerable degree of German direction and infiltration. This is particularly likely to be true in the case of the O.V.R.A., the primary function of which is the suppression of Italian discontent with the existing regime.

The scope of our contact with the Italian intelligence systems is constantly increasing. At present, Allied counterintelligence must combat, not only the Fascist agents and informers planted abroad prior to Italy's entrance into the war, but must also reckon with the emergency systems, the existence of which is known, remaining in formerly Italian possessions. In the former Italian colonies of East Africa alone, there are said to be 50,000 Italian nationals, and in this number a considerable proportion may be expected to remain friendly to the Fascist Government.

THE ITALIAN SECRET POLICE (O.V.R.A.)

1. Background. - - Early in the history of the Fascist regime, Mussolini found it necessary to create an espionage organisation for the suppression of liberal thought in Italy. Like the Gestapo, an organisation to which it has been aptly compared, its methods were brutal and persistent, even to the extent of pursuing its victims into foreign countries for observation and, at times, assassination.

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As a result, the organization soon assumed the functions not only of counterintelligence, but also those of espionage, particularly in the field of political intelligence. It received the name ORGANIZZAZIONE VOLONTARIA PER LA REPRESSIONE DELL'ANTI-FASCISMO, which for short is more commonly referred to as the O.V.R.A. It was headed by Senator ARTHUR BOCCHINI. Under his leadership, it grew rapidly in personnel and geographical proportions, although it is doubtful that it ever attained to the efficiency of the Gestapo.

2. Leadership - - Upon the death of Senator BOCCHINI in 1933, leadership of the O.V.R.A. devolved upon Dr. CARLINO SENICE, who succeeded to the position by reason of seniority. There is reason to believe that the services of SENICE were unsatisfactory to the Fascist regime, particularly to its more

.... / extreme faction 5

extreme faction, which accused SENISE of too great a leniency toward anti-Fascists and the Jews. Furthermore, SENISE does not come from the Fascist Party ranks, but belongs entirely to an administrative career.

As early as the autumn of 1942, there were rumors current that SENISE was to be replaced by a more energetic officer. On April 16, 1943, in connection with a large scale prefectural shake-up in the Italian Government, it was announced by the Rome radio station that SENISE had been replaced by RENZO CHERICI and that the former Vice Chief of Police, SALVATOR ROSAI, had been demoted to an inspectorship, his position falling to FRANCESCO SEPE, prefect of Taranto.

Though at this date, the identification of CHERICI is uncertain, there is some probability that he may be identical with an official of this name, prefect of Pola, who in 1942 was appointed as Commandant of the Italian Forest Militia.

It is reported that the chief of the O.V.R.A. in the United States, prior to his departure from that country on July 15, 1941, was Dr. UMBERTO CARADOSSI (alias UMBERTO CARCOSI), former Italian Vice Consul in New York City.

The O.V.R.A. operates under the general supervision of the Ministry of Interior, in which most of the police functions of Italy are included.

3. Functions. -- There are definite indications that the O.V.R.A. is the most important, and probably the best-organized of the espionage agencies of the Italian Government. As previously indicated, its primary function is the seeking of information relative to Italian anti-Fascist movements both inside and outside of Italy. It also serves, however, as an intelligence agency and operates in close liaison with the S.I.M. (Italian Military Intelligence).

Its agents are reported to seek positions whereby contact may be maintained directly with military personnel, with a minimum of suspicion and effort, for the purpose of acquiring and transmitting military information. They are also instructed, where possible, to carry out acts of sabotage.

4. Size. -- In as much as the O.V.R.A. operates in a highly secret fashion, estimates concerning its size are only approximate. In 1930, its strength was said to be about 9,000. At that time, the O.V.R.A. headquarters was reported to receive on the average of 800 reports daily, and to have a file listing over 200,000 names. In 1941, the O.V.R.A. was reported to have a fixed personnel of about 35,000 individuals, of whom a proportion were women, paid regular salaries according to their grade of work. In addition, there was an indefinite number of informers who were paid in proportion to the importance of their information. At that time, 15,000 agents were said to be assigned to the colonial and military section.

The O.V.R.A. recently has been reported active in North Africa and more particularly in the Middle East, in such localities as Alexandria, Cairo, Suez and Khartoum. In Eritrea, many of the former Italian soldiers who are now members of the Eritrean Police Force are suspected of O.V.R.A. membership.

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5. Connection with the Gestapo. -- There are persistent reports, of some degree of probability, that the Gestapo presently exercises a considerable degree of control over the operations of the O.V.R.A. It is reliably reported that the Gestapo and its related German police services, in the spring of 1942, had increased its strength within Italy by 50 per cent and that it had over 10,000 operatives in this territory. Early in 1941, it was reported that agents of the O.V.R.A. were being trained by the Gestapo for service abroad, and that a joint arrangement existed for the exchange of from 100 to 200 student agents between the two services. In the autumn of 1941, Prince ROMENIOWSKI was reported to be the chief of the Gestapo in Italy, the probability being indicated that he would soon be recalled to Germany. In the spring

..... of 1942

of 1942, this was confirmed by an unofficial, but probably correct indication that a Herr DOLLMAN had assumed this position.

In the Middle East, the O.V.R.A. is reported to maintain contact with the Gestapo organisations in Egypt, the Levant States, Turkey, Italy and Germany.

6. Organisation. - - Early in 1941, it was reported that, as the result of cooperation with German authorities, the O.V.R.A. had been reorganised the scheme of organisation being as follows :

a. Internal Political, with separate branches responsible for supervising:

- (1) Activities of anti-Fascists;
- (2) Employees of the Government and municipal administrations;
- (3) Fascist Party Leaders;
- (4) Fascist Party organisations;
- (5) General Intelligence.

b. Internal Military, with separate branches for supervising:

- (1) Officers;
- (2) Other ranks.

c. Financial, with separate branches for supervising:

- (1) Banking operations;
- (2) Control of currency exchange;
- (3) Flight of capital abroad.

d. Foreign Political (Director, General PIERO PARINI), with separate branches for each foreign country, responsible for:

- (1) Watching anti-Fascist activities abroad (including supervision of personnel of Italian Embassies, etc.,)
- (2) Political Intelligence;
- (3) Commercial Intelligence;
- (4) Military Intelligence;
- (5) Organisation of opposition to Governments of democratic countries hostile to Italian and German Governments.

e. Colonial and Military (Directors - Generals de BONO, PARINI, and ATTILIO TERUZZI). - - This section, besides making use of regular O.V.R.A. agents, has a special personnel of its own abroad, paid from special funds. The section works in close liaison with Army Intelligence, and Counterespionage. General BERGONZOLI, presently a prisoner-of-war, was formerly a director.

A recent report from a colony formerly in Italian possession, indicates that in one region at

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A recent report from a colony formerly in Italian possession, but captured by the Allies, indicates that in one region at least, the Colonial section of the O.V.R.A. has assumed direction of the Italian Military Intelligence (SIM) organisation remaining in that colony.

f Mixed Section for Exchange of Information. -- This is a new section formed as a result of recent collaboration with the Gestapo. It is directed by two officials, one German and one Italian, who are responsible for arranging liaison between Italian and German agents operating abroad. The expenses of this section are paid jointly by the Italian and German Governments..

The internal organisation of the O.V.R.A. is as follows :-

..... A secret

A secret office of the O.V.R.A., entirely independent of the ordinary police services, operates in each province, town, and municipality of Italy, the identity of this office being known only to the O.V.R.A. authorities, who meet their agents out-of-doors and in cafes.

The local agents are required to establish a system of informers and to place sub-agents in offices and factories, both public and private. These sub-agents submit daily reports, either by post or by hand. Heads of the local offices in turn submit a daily report to Rome. Regular agents are paid monthly by means of checks on the Bank of Italy, transmitted by post.

A staff of travelling inspectors supervise the activities in Italy of O.V.R.A. agents of all grades. There are about 100 of these inspectors, who travel on a special pass issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

Female agents form an autonomous section, with female directors.

7. Methods of Operating. -- Prior to the entry of Italy into the present war, there can be little doubt that the Italian Embassy and Consulates were used as focal points of O.V.R.A. activities abroad, the chief of the O.V.R.A. in various countries being usually a functionary of the Italian Consulate therein. Used in a similar capacity, though to a lesser degree, were such organizations as the COMITATO ITALIANO DI TORINO, the FIDELI NAZIONALI DI TURISMO, ITALICASE, the BANK OF SICILY, and the BANK OF N. P.L.S. It is reported, though without confirmation, that all secretaries of the Fascio abroad were members of the O.V.R.A., as were generally the secretaries of such Fascist organizations as the DOPOLUOMO, GIOVENTU DEL LAVORO, SOCIETA DI MUOVERE SOCCORSO, the SMOORSO, the DAVIT ALIQUOTI, and Italian sports and educational associations.

Agents abroad are reported to divide into categories according to their duties under the branches of the Foreign Intelligence Section of the O.V.R.A. and are instructed to identify themselves and informants in the country where they are stationed. To escape detection they are frequently moved, either locally, or by reassignment to another country.

The O.V.R.A. also reportedly employs a staff of foreign travelling inspectors, who sometimes have adopted the appearance of the country under their own or assumed names. Some of these inspectors are reported to be under some special training frequently in the form of foreign universities. In cases where establish temporary headquarters, they are reported to have been given the mission of information to Italy.

Agents of the O.V.R.A. are reported to be bound by a code of secrecy, and as a rule are unaware of the names of their superiors, with the exception of the immediate superior. The work countries and individuals.

From known instances, O.V.R.A. agents are reported to be active in the guise of priests, Italian businessmen, travelling businessmen, tourists, touring athletes, and so on.

O.V.R.A. agents of all ranks. There are about 150 of these inspectors, who travel on a special pass issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

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Agents abroad are reportedly divided into categories according to their duties under the branches of the Foreign Political Section of the O.V.R.A. and are instructed to recruit, supervise and informants in the country where they are stationed. To escape detection they are frequently moved, either locally, or by reassignment to another country.

The O.V.R.A. also reportedly employs a staff of foreign travelling inspectors, who sometimes have diplomatic passports and who may travel under their own or assumed names. Some of them travel as tourists or businessmen, and are enrolled frequently as students of foreign universities. In cases where some special campaign of action is contemplated, inspectors sometimes establish temporary headquarters; others are used as contacts for the transmission of information to Italy.

Agents of the O.V.R.A. are under the conditions of great secrecy, and as a rule are unaware of any of the other agents, and in execution of the immediate superior. They work secretly and individually.

From known instances, O.V.R.A. agents are reported to be active in the guise of priests, Italian businessmen, travelling businessmen, tourists, touring athletes, and employees in various branches, including the police, and military projects in the Middle East and African theatres of operations.

There is, furthermore, a recently Italian publication which states that the O.V.R.A. is planning to enlist the aid of the Italian Government in the selling of arms, Portugal, for the United States, the German buying ship upon their arrival there.

The personnel of the O.V.R.A. is reportedly not to be made up of employees of the Italian Government and former members of the Italian Army. Even in Italy, they operate without uniforms, and they frequently hold positions high in the Italian Government. They are usually well paid, but are reportedly liable to corruption if they can be identified.

.....The Colonial ...

The Colonial and Military Section of the O.V.R.A. is said to be recruited chiefly from young fascists who have received a special six months' course at the school of languages in Rome. These courses, which teach all languages, are attended on the average by over a thousand persons. Pupils on leaving are graded with the rank of lieutenant, sergeant, etc., according to their ability.

In this connection, it should be observed that the O.V.R.A., by one report, is organized on a military basis, with ranks corresponding to the Army. Many of the former Italian soldiers, remaining in territory captured by the Allies from Italy, are believed to be O.V.R.A. agents. There is a confirmed probability that the O.V.R.A. works in close cooperation with the SIM and passes on to it such foreign military information as may be obtained.

Agents of the O.V.R.A. in Italy reportedly operate in trains, streetcars, and buses, as well as in hotels, cafes, bars, theatres, places of amusement and street-corner crowds. Abroad, it is recently reported that they are likely to be located in all hotels, camps, projects, and institutions operated by the Allies, both for the collection of information and the commission, where possible, of acts of sabotage.

It is believed that the Italian espionage organization, particularly in Egypt and in Eritrea, makes great use of female agents, who frequent cabarets and bars for association with military personnel.

Discipline within the O.V.R.A. is severe. Its methods are ruthless, and agents found guilty of treachery are punished with death, sentences being passed by the O.V.R.A. tribunal. An O.V.R.A. unit, reportedly headed by General BROGGIOLA, conducts counterespionage within the O.V.R.A. itself. A special personnel exists for carrying out sentences against O.V.R.A. agents both in Italy and abroad.

THE ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (S.I.S.)

The Italian S.I.S. is divided according to function, corresponding to the three services of the Italian military forces. Its divisions are: SIA (Air Force), SIM (Army), and SIN (Navy). In neutral countries and in those allied with Italy, the SIS may be assumed to be especially active, employing as its medium the Italian consular organizations therein.

In North Africa, prior to November 8, 1942, the SIS appears to have operated in liaison, rather in collaboration with the German intelligence. Following the arrival of the American forces, the SIS is believed to be disorganized, the Technical methods and equipment at its disposal now being very poor. Furthermore, many of the Italian nationals who acted as minor informants have been interned. It is believed that at present the North African element of the SIS has been unable to recover from the invasion sufficiently to resume any real activity.

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Agents of the O.V.R.A. in Italy reportedly operate in trains, streetcars, and buses, as well as in hotels, cafes, bars, theatres, places of amusement and street-corner crowds. Abroad, it is recently reported that they are likely to be located in all hotels, camps, projects, and institutions operated by the Allies, both for the collection of information and the commission, where possible, of acts of sabotage.

It is believed that the Italian espionage organization, particularly in Egypt and in Eritrea, makes great use of female agents, who frequent cabarets and bars for association with military personnel.

Discipline within the O.V.R.A. is severe. Its methods are ruthless, and agents found guilty of treachery are punished with death, sentences being passed by the O.V.R.A. tribunal. An O.V.R.A. unit, reportedly headed by General BROMBOLLA, conducts counterespionage within the O.V.R.A. itself. A special personnel exists for carrying out sentences against O.V.R.A. agents both in Italy and abroad.

THE ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (S.I.S.)

The Italian S.I.S. is divided according to function, corresponding to the three services of the Italian military forces. Its divisions are: SIA (Air Force), SIM (Army), and SIN (Navy). In neutral countries and in those allied with Italy, the SIS may be assumed to be especially active, employing as its medium the Italian consular organizations therein.

In North Africa, prior to November 8, 1942, the SIS appears to have operated in liaison, rather in collaboration with the German intelligence. Following the arrival of the American forces, the SIS is believed to be disorganized, the Technical methods and equipment at its disposal now being very poor. Furthermore, many of the Italian nationals who acted as minor informants have been interned. It is believed that at present the North African element of the SIS has been unable to recover from the invasion sufficiently to resume any real activity.

In East Africa, there are confirmed indications that the SIS, in collaboration with, and possibly under the direction of, the O.V.R.A., remains in activity.

It is indicated that SIS officers work in such conditions of secrecy that the commanding officers of military units to which such agents are attached have no knowledge of the true status of their attached officers. In French North Africa, much of the work of the SIS appears to have been accomplished through agents planted in the sub-delegation of the Italian Armistice Commission (Commissione Italiana per l'Armistizio colla Francia), conventionally designated as the CIAF. These agents operated not only as functionaries of the CIAF but also carried out special secret assignments for their own agencies.

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In addition, it should be observed that the personnel of the CIAF generally were under orders to "keep their eyes and ears open" for information of economic, military or political significance to Italy.

After the American invasion of North Africa, some members of the CIAF managed to escape to Tunisia and others to Spanish Morocco, but a considerable number were arrested.

The principal services of the SIS have been indicated to be as follows:

1. SIA (Servizio Informazioni Aeronautica). -- This service is of comparatively recent origin, having been introduced only since the outbreak of the war (January 1941, and as such is still deficient in personnel and efficiency. It operates both inside and outside of Italy. Its head is General SCAGLIOTTI, formerly Commandant of the Air School at Lonato Pozzuoli. Chief of the organization within the United States was Colonel GAEIA.

A Headquarters. -- Stato Maggiore della R.A., Superaero, Rome, Italy. (First floor, Air Ministry Building).

b. Organization. -- The SIA consists of four sections, A, B, C, and D.

(1) SIA, Section A.

(a) Headquarters - Superaero SIA Sez. A, Rome, Italy

(b) Chief - Lieutenant Colonel VESPALE P. P. P. P.

(c) Organization - It is believed that there are three offices within Section A. No. 1. Office, under the direct control of Lieutenant Colonel P. P. P. P. in collaboration with the CCRP Personal Section (Carabinieri Reali, Sezione Personale) and acts to preserve the secrecy of important Air Force activities within Italy itself. Specific functions of offices 2 and 3 are not known.

(d) Suborganization - Section A is divided geographically into 17 regional subsections, corresponding to regions of Italy, each subsection having an SIA section and a CCRP section attached to it. These "Sezioni Regionali" are subdivided further into 4 or 5 provincial groups (Gruppi Provinciali), which have direct supervision of security measures in all aircraft factories. Trusted Fascist agents operate in each factory. The headquarters of the Regional and Provincial Groups are located in their respective "County towns".

(e) Functions - Section A has a rather extensive field of activity, including the security of airports.

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(a) Headquarters - Superaero SIA Sez.A, Rome, Italy

(b) Chief - Lieutenant Colonel VESPAIO, P. ROBERTI.

(c) Organization - It is believed that there are three offices within Section A. No.1. Offices, under the direct control of Lieutenant Colonel ROBERTI, No.2 in collaboration with the CCRP Personnel Section (Carabinieri Reali, Sezione Personale) and acts to preserve the secrecy of important Air Force activities within Italy itself. Specific functions of offices 2 and 3 are not known.

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(e) Functions - Section A has a rather extensive field of activity, including the security of airports, training schools, Air Force depots and aircraft construction and assembly plants. It has charge of counterespionage measures, such as the prevention of anti-Fascist propaganda and subversive tendencies among the workers, the execution of this function being entrusted to the CCRP (Carabinieri Reali). It also keeps a register of all personnel in the Italian Air Force and in factories working for them, and maintains a check on the control system of personnel.

(f) Personnel - The following individuals are believed to be assigned to Section A:

..... Lieutenant Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel VESPASIANO PAOLETTI
Captain SCHEITINI
Lieutenant GIOVINELLI

(2) SIA, Section B

(a) Chief - Lieutenant Colonel DOREA

(b) Organisation - Section B consists of three officers and one attached section, as follows:

1. Bulletin Office (Ufficio Bollettino), with a captain in charge.
2. Biographical Office (Ufficio Monografia)
2. Air Attache's Office (Ufficio degli Ufficiali Azzetti), with a captain in charge.
4. Observer Section (Sezione Osservatori).

(c) Functions - The bulletin Office publishes a monthly bulletin of Italian aircraft achievements, including the number of planes shot down, raids on enemy territory, and personality sketches of the officers.

The Biographical Office compiles short biographies of outstanding pilots and narratives of distinguished air actions.

The Air Attache's Office acts as an information centre which transmits and collates the information to and from Air Attaches in foreign countries. It employs a staff of linguists for this purpose.

(d) Personnel - Air Attaches known to be assigned to Section B are:

Colonel TRIMBOLI (in Istanbul)
Colonel POPPI (in Madrid)
Lieutenant Colonel BIANCHI
The Flag Officer of Ecc. FOUGIER, Italian
Air Minister (now an Air Attache in Berne).

(3) SIA, Section C

(a) Chief - Lieutenant Colonel GERINI

(b) Organisation - Section C consists of:

1. A Technical Department for the examination of war materials.
2. The Interrogation Section, under Major SOLDANI who acts as interpreter. Prisoners of war

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2. The Interrogation Section, under Major SOLDANI who acts as interpreter. Prisoners of war interviewed are almost exclusively officers. There is another major in this Department, and several captains, including Captain SAVOREMAN.
3. A Radio Subsection, which collects and collates meteorological data, information on the types of enemy opposition, and radio intercepts. One of its radio intercept stations is situated at Monte Mario, near Porta Salaria, on the outskirts of Rome.
4. A Cipher Subsection, under the direction of Major SALARIS, which produces codes for use by the Air Force and also functions in the breaking of enemy codes and ciphers.

..... (c) Personnel 56

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(c) Personnel - Officers believed to be assigned
Section C are :

Lieutenant Colonel GERINI
Major SOLDANI
Major SALLARIS
Captain SAVORCANAN

(4) SIA, Section D

(a) Function. - This is the Secretariat for the whole of SIA. Captain CUPIONE is in charge of administration and files.

c SIA Air Photo and Film Sections. - Air Photographs are furnished by the Gabinetto Fotografia and the Sezione Cinematografica, both of these being integral parts of the General Staff of the Air Ministry.

d SIA Liaison with the German Military Mission in Rome. - The German Military Mission in Rome frequently sends liaison officers to Lieutenant Colonel PAOLETTI.

e SIA Representatives in Turin. - The SIA maintained the following representatives at the General CIAF (Commissione Italiana Armistizio colla Francia) :

Colonel DARIO
Lieutenant Colonel The Marquis della ROCCA
Major SCHIAPACCASSE

f SIA Communications - All reports to the SIA are sent in weekly to Rome by the LATI Courier Service. In urgent cases, reports are transmitted by the Naval Radio Station at Tunis.

g SIA "I" Training. - Intelligence training for "I" officers with air formations is given at the Tivoli School. Members of the SIA are not believed to be given any specialised training.

h SIA Operations through the Italian Armistice Commission - The CIAF (Commissione Italiana Armistizio colla Francia), in addition to the collection and collation of political, economic, and military information for dispatch to Rome, was also infiltrated by various agents of the Italian Air Intelligence for the collection of specialized information

2. SIM (Servizio Informazioni Militare). - The SIM, or Italian Military Intelligence, is reported to be a well-financed and efficient organization, which operates both inside and outside of Italy. Prior to 1939, its foreign operations are reported to have been of limited character, but it is said that in the course of the present war, the SIM has been developed to include secret radio operations, the interrogation of prisoners, censorship (in conjunction with the C.C.R.R.), and political intelligence. It is a branch of the SIA.

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The SIM is reported to consist of between 20,000 and 30,000 individuals. It is headed by General ROATTA. In August, 1942, the chief of the SIM in Tunisia is said to have been N.F. SALVETTI.

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a Headquarters: War Ministry, Rome, Italy.

b Peacetime Organisation: In time of peace, the SIM was split into branches as follows:

- (1) Section A. Military Security. The head of this section was Major ZAMMUTO, with Major VILLANI and Cav FRATTINI as subordinates
- (2) Section B. Personnel. The head of this section was Colonel MORELLI or MORANI. Under him were five non-commissioned officers.
- (3) Section C. Communications.
- (4) Coastal Section. Lieutenant Colonel GIULIO PAOLETTI was in charge of this section. It worked in close liaison with SIM.
- (5) Foreign Department. This department dealt with documents from abroad and developed photographs taken in foreign countries.
- (6) Cipher Department. This was under divided control of the Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito and the SIM. General BOLLEA was in charge. Under him were Colonel PELLINSANTI and Lieutenant Colonel FURLO, a member of the GCR directly attached to the SIM.
- (7) Pigeon Section. Colonel GRAVINA, from NAPLES, was in charge of this section.
- (8) Archives Section. MARSOLIO MESSARA, a Sicilian, was in charge of reports and files on "untoward incidents and personalities".

c Wartime Organisation. So far as is known, the wartime organisation is altered considerably from its former composition, although apparently Section A remains identical in function. The wartime organisation is indicated to be as follows:

- (1) Section A. Military Security. In general, the functions of this section correspond to those of Section A of the SIM: security control in ordnance depots, factories, supply dumps, food stores, unit stations, and fortifications. Action against sabotage is directed by the SIM and carried out by the Carabinieri and by security workers in the factories.
- (2) Section B. Politico-Military Espionage

Both of these sections are known to have sub-organisations, and to

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(2) Section B. Politico-Military Espionage

Both of these sections are known to have sub-organisations, and to work in close cooperation with Operations. SIM Officers are attached to all formations down to regiments. Sergeants and Sergeants-Major are also attached to formations for security purposes. Cipher officers in formations are all members of the SIM. There are confirmed reports that SIM officers operate in some cases secretly and unknown to their superior officers outside the SIM organisation.

d. Function. - The SIM, which operates under the direct supervision of a divisional or a brigade general, is reported to devote itself, not only to espionage and counterespionage, but also to press relations, press revisions, summations, announcements, and means of propaganda. It is reported that initial interrogation of air force pilots show down on land or sea are ordinarily conducted by the SIM, only the more detailed and technical interrogations b6b7
.....administered.....

by the SIA.

a Personnel. - Officers believed to be presently assigned to SIM are:

Colonel SOGMO (former C.O., 10th Eng.Regt.), now in the SIM at Rome.

Lieutenant NEGRI di SAN FRONTE, who served as liaison officer to the Germans at Casablanca and was previously interpreter (German) to the Contruello Industrie Belliche (Control Delegation for War Industries in France) in Algiers.

Lieutenant VALENTI.

f SIM "I" Training. - "I" training for members of the SIM is conducted at the Civitavecchia School. The more specialized training is carried out in conditions of secrecy before the candidates go through their regular "I" Course.

3. SIN (Servizio Informazioni Navale). - - This is a comparatively small organization, composed mostly of naval officers, and operating both inside and outside of Italy. The names of its members are usually known to those in the higher Italian circles. It is reportedly headed by an admiral, designated as the chief of the Information Department. It is concerned with Italian naval attaches, intelligence in foreign countries, and activities of naval officers, civilians, and women loosely connected with attaches performing missions for naval intelligence.

a Headquarters. - Ministero della Marina, Rome, Italy, with detached sections at La Spezia, Genoa-Pegli, Brindisi, Naples, Milan, Pola, Ancona, Trieste, Palermo and Cagliari.

b Personnel. - SIN is believed to have no fixed personnel as naval officers are continuously being attached to it for short periods. The Naval Attache IAGINO is believed to be a member of the SIN.

THE CARABINIERI (CCRR)

1. Background - - The Carabinieri Reali, which corresponds to a certain degree to the French gendarmerie, is an admirable organization, traditionally responsible directly to the King of Italy. It antedates by far the Fascist regime, and is a picked group of men, chosen for exceptional intelligence, loyalty, integrity and physique.

2. Leadership. - - The present leader of the CCRR is reported to be General AZZALINO HAZON (or HUDZON). At Algiers, the officer in charge of the CCRR detachment was Captain CARDINALI believed to have been formerly attached to the Italian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

3. Functions. - - The Carabinieri Reali are said to be responsible for the execution of security measures, and, to a certain extent, for counter-espionage work in Italy and her colonies. In wartime it forms a part of the

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4. Size. - - The peacetime strength of the Carabinieri was estimated at approximately 25,000 individuals. Its present strength is unknown.

..... 5 Organization

5. Organisation. - - The CCRR is organised on a military basis. In Italy it supervises two major police areas, each in charge of a Division Commander. Each divisional area is divided into three sub-areas, each under direct charge of a brigade commander. In addition, units of the CCRR are detailed to service abroad with the Italian Army.

The Carabinieri are under the Ministry of War in respect to their organisation, administration, recruiting, the appointment of officers, discipline and equipment. With respect to their public security functions, they are also under the direction of the Ministry of Interior.

6. Methods of Operation. - - The Carabinieri, as a rule, are a uniformed and thoroughly military organisation. Certain units, however, detailed to special investigations, are believed to operate in plain clothes. Security detachments in military areas operate under direction of the SIS (Italian Intelligence System). The Carabinieri are known as a highly efficient and trustworthy organisation, with a high degree of morale and esprit de corps. They are both esteemed and liked by the Italian populace.

THE OFFICE OF POLITICAL INVESTIGATION (Ufficio Politico Investigativo)

The U.P.I. organisation is reported to be the investigative section of the Fascist Party in Italy, the duty of this office being primarily the investigation of personnel for political reasons. It also functions abroad as an intelligence channel, reporting to a central bureau in Rome any information which might be of interest to the Italian Government, but more particularly any information on anti-fascist activities on the part of supposedly loyal Italians.

The organisation is said to depend on individual informants, rather than on an organised intelligence system. It is believed that the informants, said to consist of about 500 individuals who are officers of the Fascist Militia, receive no compensation.

The head of the U.P.I. in Italy is said to be General SALVATORE FONTANA, whose address, prior to the entry of the United States into the war, was Via Bruxelles, Rome, Italy.

It has been indicated that the Ufficio Politico Investigativo functions in cooperation with the SIM and C.V.R.A.

THE COUNTERESPIONAGE ORGANISATION (CONTRO SPIONAGGIO)

The Italian Contro Spionaggio (known conventionally as the CS) is designed to counteract Allied intelligence, and operates both inside and outside Italy. It functions in close collaboration with the SIS organisation. It is said to be an efficient system, well financed, and consisting of intelligent personnel, almost all of whom are said to be officers of the Carabinieri.

The chief of the CS is said to be Colonel EMANUELLI.

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In North Africa, the Contro Spionaggio directed its efforts against the activities of British and American agents, the Jews, and the Gaullists, displaying a distrust of the French population and of the French Deuxieme Bureau. It is stated that the CS is active on the European continent, where it is well organized. It is not believed to have a very extensive organization in the United States.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT (Servizi Speciali).

Comparatively little recent information is available concerning the functions of the Italian Special Service (S.S.) organization, although there are

.....indications
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indications that it operates in a counterintelligence and disciplinary capacity. In the Middle East, it is reported to employ agents to bait anti-Fascists through discussion and otherwise.

THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL (Tribunale Speciale per la Difesa dello Stato)

The Tribunale Speciale has been reliably reported to be Mussolini's own organization of super-police investigators, appointed directly by him and responsible to him only. Introduced in 1926 as a temporary measure for five years, it has been continued since then by extensions. Even in times of peace, it possessed all the functions of a military tribunal, being empowered to judge offences, political and otherwise, against the security of the state and the Fascist regime. It handles cases of espionage, treason, subversive activities and attempts against members of the royal family and the head of the government.

A person denounced by the Special Tribunal is immediately put under arrest. The examining magistrate, who does not have to be a jurist, is designated by Mussolini.

THE AMERICAN CENTRE OF OPERATIONS (Centro Americano di Operazioni)

The American Centre of Operations (CAO) was reportedly organized in Rome, Italy, in December 1940, for the purpose of sabotage, espionage and propaganda activities in the Western Hemisphere, more particularly the countries of South and Central America.

The CAO was allegedly reorganized on May 1, 1941, with ROBERT SUSTER of the Stefani Agency as its head, and placed on a conspiratorial basis in anticipation of impending hostilities with the United States. Its objectives included the fomenting of labour troubles in the United States, the organization of sabotage in factories and shipping industries, and the creation of agitation and unrest in the United States Army and Navy. Agents for this purpose were allegedly selected from members of the Italian Federation of World War Veterans in the United States and distributed to strategic points in that country.

The CAO, as planned, was to be the executive branch of an organization directed from Berlin, Germany, and to work under immediate supervision of agents from this headquarters. Information further disclosed that the CAO had established liaison agents in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and New York, and in the countries of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. The organization is believed to have had little contact with the SIS (Italian Intelligence System). There is little to indicate that the CAO has been put into operation, the reasons for this inactivity being unknown.

ITALIAN DOMESTIC POLICE AGENCIES

In addition to the major agencies previously mentioned, the Fascist Militia maintains various special branches with specific functions, which are mentioned here as being of incidental interest, though their activities are mostly domestic.

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1. Railroad Militia
2. Highway Militia
3. Post Militia
4. Frontier Guards
5. Finance Guards
6. Security Police.

There exists also, a police of the Ministry for Foreigners, in Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece, commanded by Carabinieri General PISCHKE.

La Tributaria (Polizia Civile) is assigned to the investigation of smuggling, crimes and the black market. Its members wear civilian clothes and concealed badges of office. They are said to be poorly paid, and almost without exception capable of being corrupted. The total estimated number of 300,000 is subject to confirmation.

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No.

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INTERIOR MINISTRY

Servizi Speciali (SS)

Organizzazione Volontaria per la
Repressione del 'Anti-Fascismo.
(O.V.R.A.)

A B C D E F

Ufficio Politico
Investigativo
(UPI)

SIS

(DOTTED LINE
(BETWEEN CIVIL
(AND MILITARY
(INTELLIGENCE)

Servizio Informazioni
Aeronautica (SIA)

Servizio Informazioni
Militare (SIM)

Ser
No

a b c d

1 2

(SEE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR

505

18151

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

INTERIOR MINISTRY

Organizzazione Volontaria per la
Repressione del 'Anti-Fascismo.
(O.V.R.A.)

Carabinieri Reali (CCRR)

A B C D E F

Contro Spionaggio (CS)

SIS

(DOTTED LINE INDICATES LIAISON)
(BETWEEN CIVILIAN/PARTY?/)
(AND MILITARY POLICE AND)
(INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES)

Servizio Informazioni
Militare (SIM)

Servizio Informazioni
Navale (SIN)

1 2

(SEE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FUNCTIONS)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

Distribution By G.S.I. (b) :-
LSP/1402/0 (E) Dated 29 June 43

Special Ops. Copy No. 00002
F. S. O. " " 00003
/ ANKE " " 00004

23

Rev. 2000/01

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SECRET - BICOTHEADQUARTERS FORCE 343
A.P.O. 758

10482

Ref. No. Q-700

Copy No. 00004

: : : : :
 : SECRET :
 : Auth: CG, Force 343 :
 : Init: UB :
 : Date: 19 June 1943. :
 : : : : :

19 June 1943.

C-2 GENERAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #191. Location of Security Personnel.

For the information of those concerned, the following security personnel are located as listed below. These units may be of assistance to organic C.I.C. Section in assuring the security of movements, bivouacs, staging areas, and the like.

OUJDA	-	C.I.C. Detachment, Fifth Army
MASCARA	-	" "
DJIDJELLI	-	No. 313 Field Security Section (Hq at BOUGIE)
JEMAPPES	-	No. 96 Field Security Section at BONE and PHILIPPEVILLE.
GUELMA	-	No. 94 Field Security Section at SOUZ AFRAS.
ORAN	-	C.I.C. Detachment, M.B.S.
ALGIERS	-	No. 311 Field Security Section.
	-	No. 85 Port Security Section.
	-	C.I.C. Detachment, NATOUSA.
BIZERTE)	-	C.I.C. Detachment, E.B.S.
TUNIS)		
ZAIROUAN)	-	No. 62 Field Security Section (Hq. at SFAX).
SFAX)		
SOUSSE	-	No. 86 Port Security Section.
CONSTANTINE	-	No. 312 Field Security Section.

2. Security Passes and Seals.

Security passes and seals have been issued to divisions and higher units and instructions issued upon their use. The following information is given, amplifying these previously issued instructions:

- Both white and brown passes should be issued only to individuals and signed only by Counter-Intelligence officers, the former the better.
- For security reasons, issue should be limited and for good cause.

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ORAN	-	C.I.C. Detachment, M.B.S.
ALGERS	-	No. 311 Field Security Section.
	-	No. 85 Port Security Section.
	-	C.I.C. Detachment, NAVOUSA .
BIZERME)	-	C.I.C. Detachment, E.B.S.
TUNIS)		
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- For security reasons, issue should be limited and for good cause.
- There should always be duplicate photos (one for counterfoil), or the pass should be identified with another which does bear the photo of the individual.
- The seal should always be used, and in such a way as to cover part of the picture and part of the signature. Using seal twice is usually necessary.

- 1 -

SECRET - BIGOT

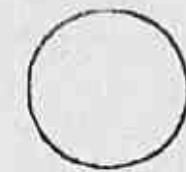
TO SEE
C50 (at COL KATLEY SAUT) 564

Public Safety Building 2/18

SECRET - BIGOT

o. Passes and seal should always be kept secure against unauthorized possession or use.

f. The date stamp sets (three different outline shapes to a set), are issued so that security control can be facilitated by frequent changes in the shape used. The issue of cards, passes, badges, etc., to labor and unskilled workers has never proved satisfactory. If the skin is too dark for an impression, some portion of the clothing may be stamped for the day of work.



DISTRIBUTION: "1".

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

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GIVEN BY AUTHORITY (Label) - FOR LABOR ACTION PLAN

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- 2 -

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OPEN by cutting label instead of tearing flaps

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10502

HEADQUARTERS FORCE 343
A-2.C. 758

Ref. No. Q 719

Copy No. 6

.....
: SECRET :
: Auth: CG, Force 343 :
: Init: :
: Date: 19 June 1943. :
:.....

19 June 1943

G-2 GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT #21

COUNTER-RECONSTRUCTION CORPS PLAN, OPERATIONAL

1. PLAN.

a. Division CIC sections will land with assault troops on D-Day and accomplish CI missions assigned by the C.G.'s of their respective divisions, based on a directive from this headquarters and supplemented by specific missions assigned by this headquarters.

b. Corps CIC sections will be coordinated with Division sections at the discretion and direction of the C.G. of the Corps and will relieve Division sections of static responsibility, thus freeing them for movement with their divisions.

c. Port Sections "A" and "B", Force 343, will land on D-Day with assault troops of LION at FIBULA and with assault troops of TIGER at FIBULA.

These Port Sections will:

- (1) Assume responsibility for Port Security. NOTE: This will include close cooperation with the 1st Engineer Special Brigade and will cover security of "over the beach" supply which is their responsibility.
- (2) Relieve LION, TIGER or other sections of Port Security responsibility.
- (3) Make and maintain close liaison with ONI or Navy personnel present, and AMBOL representatives.

d. Field Section, Force 343, will land on D-Day at FIBULA, reinforce the Port Section if necessary, assume responsibility for C.I. coverage in FIBULA, and support movement to west or north as required.

e. Port Security Special Detail (3 men) will land on D-Day at discretion and direction of C.G. and will assist in Port Security missions at LIDENCE.

f. Port Security Sections will be maintained on an extremely flexible basis in order to cover all ports which may be taken subsequent to D-Day. These sections remain under the direct supervision of Force 343.

2. OPERATION.

a. Information, papers, charts, etc., secured by CIC sections, will reach Headquarters Force 343 through regular G-2 channels. Information of tactical or strategic importance will clear through the unit G-2 and will be dispatched to Headquarters Force 343.

b. The Port sections landing at FIBULA and FIBULA will assume responsibility for Port Security at the earliest possible moment. Subsequent to organization of the port for security, each section will be organized into two separate sections. One of these will be alerted for immediate movement (if required) at any time after

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directive from this Headquarters and supplemented by specific missions assigned by this Headquarters.

b. Corps CIC sections will be coordinated with Division sections at the discretion and direction of the CIG, of the Corps and will relieve Division sections of static responsibility. This freeing them for movement with their divisions.

c. Port Section "A" and "B", Force 343, will land on D-Day with assault troops of LION at FIBULA and with assault troops of TIGER at FIBUL.

These Port Sections will:

- (1) Assume responsibility for Port Security. NOTE: This will include close cooperation with the 1st Engineer Special Brigade and will cover security of "over the beach" supply which is their responsibility.
- (2) Relieve LION, TIGER or KATIE sections of Port Security responsibility.
- (3) Make and maintain close liaison with CNI or Navy personnel present, and AMFOT representatives.

d. Field Section, Force 343, will land on D-Day at FIBUL, reinforce the Port Section if necessary; assume responsibility for C.I. coverage in FIBULA, and support movement to west or north as required.

e. Port Security Special Detail (3 men) will land on D-Day at discretion and direction of C.O. and will assist in Port Security missions at LADROME.

f. Port Security Sections will be maintained on an extremely flexible basis in order to cover all ports which may be taken subsequent to D-Day. These sections remain under the direct supervision of Force 343.

2. OPERATION.

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b. The Port sections landing at FIBULA and FEDERAL will assume responsibility for Port Security at the earliest possible moment. Subsequent to organization of the port for security, each section will be organized into two separate sections. One of these will be alerted for immediate movement (if required) at any time after D plus 3.

c. On D plus (dependent on progress), when attack on JAFROCKS is imminent, one-half of Port Section "A", at FIBULA, will move west and assume responsibility for Port Security upon occupation of JAFROCKS. This will relieve CI Section, LION, for movement. Additional personnel from Field Section - Force 343, will move west and support LION section in attack on FLOCHIE, which should develop at about

- 1 -

SECRET - BIGOT

DESTRUCTION BY G.S.I(b) :-

DATE/1004/G(M)

dated 28 Jun 43

I(n)	Off. No. 1.
G (ops)	2.
Spec (ops)	3
S.I.B.	4
F.3.O.	5
AMFOT	6

To Sec:
C.S.O. (Lt Col FARLEY SMITH)
PUBLIC SAFETY

SECRET - B190T

the same time. Personnel from Port Section "B", at FEDERAL, will move to FIBULA as replacement. NOTE: This is based on assumption that FIBULA develops into more important supply head than FEDERAL. If over the beach supply becomes of paramount importance, the two port sections will coordinate their efforts in collaboration with the security requirements of 1st Engineer Special Brigade, which is responsible for supply and which will form the foundation for the Base Section which will follow.

d. The same Port Section procedure, of placing additional personnel in support of attacks on ports, will be followed on D plus (dependent on progress) when attack develops (west of JARROUX) on EWINGHAM. This same procedure will be followed at a much later D plus date, when attacks develop on north coast of HERRING on ports in front of DIME and CENT forces.

3. GENERAL.

a. Counter Subversive, Counter Espionage, and Counter Sabotage.

See letter, Allied Force HQ, AF 371.203, GHI-AM, dated 10 June 1943.

b. Countersigns and Paroles.

A countersign and parole, with alternate, will be issued by this headquarters for use from 1600H, D-1, to 1600H, D-1. Thereafter, the use of countersigns and paroles will be as directed by sub-task commanders.

4. All CIC personnel should have access to Directive, 2 June 1943, MATOUSA, Subject: "Security in HERRING", Ref 1415/1424/G(6); in order that they may further familiarize themselves with the various agencies which may affect their operations (AMCOT, Civil Police, etc.).

DISTRIBUTION "M".

KOCH

LAC of S, G-2

a. Counter Subversive, Counter Espionage, and Counter Sabotage.

See letter, Allied Force HQ, AF 371-2-3, GDI-AMH, dated 10 June 1943.

b. Counterspies and Paroles.

A countersign and parole, with alternate, will be issued by this headquarters for use from 1800E, D-1, to 1800E, D-2. Thereafter, the use of countersigns and paroles will be as directed by sub-task commanders.

4. All CIC personnel should have access to Directive, 2 June 1943, MATOUSI, Subject: "Security in HORMERIE", Ref 141E/1804/C(6); in order that they may further familiarize themselves with the various agencies which may affect their operations (AMOT, Civil Police, etc.).

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Koch
AC of 3, G-2

DISTRIBUTION "M".

- 2 -

SECRET - HICOT

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Axis Press BroadcastsTransocean News Agency (Berlin) - - English Morse - - 14 30 - - 6/24German Communiqué - - Fuehrer's Headquarters :

The supreme command of the German armed forces announced Monday noon: "On the eastern front, the day passed quietly. Light German naval forces on the night to June 20th shelled the town and harbor of Yevsk on the sea of Azov. The Luftwaffe again attacked armament plants in the enemy interland. In the Caspian Sea, two big merchant vessels were set afire by bomb hits."

"Off the Algerian coast, one torpedo boat and eight big freighters of a convoy were seriously damaged in attacks during the night of June 20th that the destruction of several vessels can be reckoned with."

"Last night the harbor of Bizerte was attacked with big caliber bombs. Big bombers flew over occupied western territories into southwestern Germany dropping bombs on residential sections in several places. The population suffered casualties. Other enemy airplanes carried out disturbance flights over North Germany and dropped some bombs which caused only minor damage. Four enemy planes were shot down over the occupied western territories and the Reich."

"In the mountains of Montenegro, strong groups of insurgents were incited and annihilated by German, Italian Bulgarian and Croat troops in the course of fighting lasting several weeks. The mountainous nature of the country, unfavorable weather conditions and the desperate resistance of the insurgents delayed great efforts and privations on the part of the Axis formations. The Luftwaffe which intervenes indefatigably, contribute considerably to the success of the operations. The insurgents suffered very heavy losses in men. Large quantity of arms, vehicles and supplies were captured."

Transocean News Agency - - (Berlin) - - English Morse - - 15 00 - - 6/24Italian Communiqué - - No 1122 - -

ROME :- The Italian supreme command issued the following bulletin Monday :

In the course of attacks on a strongly protected conveyance of our submarines commanded by Lieutenant Archangelo Giliotti of Naples rank, in the Western Mediterranean, one steamer and obtained hits on another.

Further medium size merchant vessels may be reckoned with certainty to have been sunk in the neighborhood of the Algerian coast in consequence of attacks by one of our torpedo lines.

Axis airplanes effectively attacked ships at anchor in the port of Bizerte.

Enemy air forces flew over the neighborhood of Naples, Foggia, San Marco Province, Bari, Reggio Calabria, Villa San Giovanni, Castel Volturno, Porto Empedocle, Licata and Syracuse. All together 26 enemy machines were shot down;

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Transoceanic News Agency - - (Berlin) - - English - - 15 00 -- 6/21

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Enemy air forces flew over the neighborhood of Naples, Foggia, Spinazzola Province, Bari, Reggio Calabria, Villa San Giovanni, Castel Volturno, Porto Empedocle, Licata and Syracuse all together 26 enemy airplanes were shot down; ten by Italian German fighter planes and 16 by anti-aircraft fire, two of these over Naples, two over Reggio Calabria, eight over Castel Volturno, one over Enna and one over Porto Empedocle. The fall wing casualties among the civilian population have ascertained up to now:

In Reggio di Calabria 12 killed, 56 injured.

In Syracuse 5 killed and 22 injured.

All together, there were 2 killed and 23 injured in the Province of Naples and in other localities in Sicily.

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785015

BIGOT

SUBJECT:- Security Intelligence

BL:OT

MOST SECRET

20

HEADQUARTERS

Date 16 JUN 43 UJF/1421/G(Ib)

N 7886 15 Jun 43

FORCE 141

Twelfth Army.
Force 141.

Reference this headquarters letter UJF/1400/1/G(Ib) dated 14 June 43.

The following natives of GROSSEST were stated in December 1942 to be pro-British and somewhat Anti-Fascist. They are above Military age.

1. LUIGI BACCAROTT grape producer and owner of large estate at MAZZARA DEL VALLE.
2. GIUSEPPE CUDIA former secretary to Woodhouse and Coy now believed to be working for FLORIO Coy.
3. SACJO(?) VINCENZINO wine taster.

H.Q. UJ Force,
B.N.A.F.

Major General.
Chief of General Staff.
UJ Force.

Copy to:- C.C.A.O. ✓

TO SEE 19220
C. S. (ET C. L. PARKY) 561

Public Security

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

1828

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

MOST SECRET

AL/203.

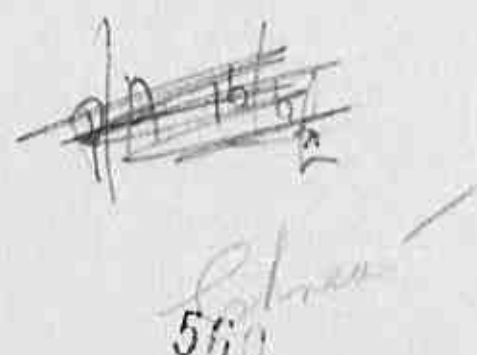
14 June 43.

To: C.G.S.

I have written a note which D.C. in C may care to see about possible political developments on the mainland, following on an unexpectedly sudden collapse of resistance in HOTTIHO.

ANGOT,
FORCE 141,
FIELD.
LR/ST.


Major General,
C.C.A.O.
ANGOT.


560

SECRET.

MOST SECRET.

The possibility of a collapse in Italy following rapidly on the occupation of Horrificed must be considered; a sequence of events which I will attempt to describe could produce such a collapse. Information available suggests that it was not the fall of Tunis so much as the rapidity of the capitulation which created dismay in Rome. Propaganda by Axis stations on the heroic resistance of the Axis troops in the face of overwhelming opposition announced decisions and to fight to the last. On the last inch of ground even in the Cape Bon peninsula aggravated the dismay felt at the sudden collapse of resistance which even Rome apparently thought could be continued for several weeks.

2. Pantelleria was ordered to continue resistance and then suddenly collapsed when the landing took place. Psychologically this was another mistake on the part of the Italian propaganda policy.

3. If after a landing in Horrificed the resistance in the whole area were to collapse more quickly than expected by the Italian general public or even Government and general staff in Rome, the effect might quite likely prove serious especially if propaganda, not only does not prepare the public for a sudden collapse but, continues to boast on the same lines as hitherto about the heroic resistance of troops with inadequate equipment in the defence of the mother land, etc. etc.

4. But with the occupation of any part of Horrificed another element enters into the picture. In proclamation No. 1 we announce the dissolution of the Fascist party. Public declaration by the Allied Governments leave no doubt that this will be done; the Fascist leaders like Mussolini have reacted to these statements and the recent purge in the Government and party looks very much as if there already had been evidence of a growing tepidity towards Fascism among certain prominent Fascists. Secret sources confirm this.

5. If any large section of Italian public opinion once gets the idea that Italy is being defeated and that the Fascist party will be broken up and that retribution for the leaders of the party will follow, I should expect to see a number of Fascist leaders go into hiding or try to escape to Switzerland and Germany. I should also expect many other Fascists who cannot get away to become more and more lukewarm and to begin to try to prove that they weren't really senior Fascists at all.

6. Now if this development were to take place the consequences would be very important. The "Rome Front" in Italy has never been maintained by public opinion generally but by the active local Fascists in each locality. The party machine and the OVRA are what make the

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8. Now if this development were to take place the consequences would be very important. The "Home Front" in Italy has never been maintained by public opinion generally but by the active local Fascists in each locality. The party machine and the OVRA are what make the home front. There is no other local leadership whether from the civil service or from a middle or upper class; trades union leadership as such does not, of course, exist at all.

9. Why the Italian Army disintegrated after Caporetto was that men just went home and there was no "Home Front" machinery or public opinion for some weeks to apprehend them as deserters or send them back to their units as "stragglers". The police and civil service machinery were impotent and pretty incompetent. These have not improved under the Fascist regime except in so far as they also have been kept in order and run by the party or reported on by the OVRA.

10. If therefore the Fascist party machine disintegrates there is nothing in Italy in my opinion, which will stop the Bank and File of the Army going home after a major and unexpected sudden collapse. The corps of officers will probably remain loyal to the Crown and some units with good leadership will of course remain coherent. But if once the fear of reprisals on the families of deserters is removed

and if local...

of local Fascist organizations begin to close their eyes to men in the army returning home or overstaying leave from their units. There is a distinct possibility of delinquency. I have dealt with the circumstances in which Fascists might find it convenient not to be too zealous.

8. To this must be added the strong survival in Southern Italy generally of the population being mentally "Agnin the government." The Mafia, and the *Camorra* to a lesser extent, were more attitudes of mind than true secret societies in recent years. That attitude of mind is and was that whatever a man does, he must never be given away to the police or to constituted authority. The existence of this frame of mind has been the principal obstacle to the acceptance of Fascism in Italy south of Naples. Remove the fear of the Fascist machine and OVRA and a despot in Southern Italy stands a very good chance of not being discovered.

9. If what I have described proves to be the sequence of events, there will be little value in discussing whether or not the Army will back the Crown or can be relied on as an element to back a government or a group of people, with which or whom we should be prepared to sign an armistice. With a decaying army and no competent civil service, with a Crown which will not have much more than a corps of officers and no other leaders or class on which it can count for support, and above all with no apparent future in the world, Italy without the Fascist party after twenty years of Mussolini's vile stands a fair chance of falling into chaos in which central government and power can easily break down.

10. I attach a brief picture of the sort of thing that has been in Germany after the summer of 1918. In Italy a foretaste of what may happen can be obtained from the period after Caporetto and in 1930 - 31 when the Central Government was rapidly becoming impotent.

11. There is in Italy even today a strong regional feeling. Historically, the inheritance of the many states of which Italy consisted up to 1870. That regionalism in the absence of a sufficiently strong central government can easily lead to producing areas to *refuse* to send food to towns. There is some evidence of this already. Certain towns still well supplied with or manufacturing a commodity may refuse to release such goods to the nation as a whole. I have seen in 1930 and 1939 Genoa with more meat than the population could eat refusing to let any go to Turin on account of uncertainty of future supplies.

12. With no efficient brake on regionalism by a Central Government, local politics are likely also to come to the fore. The latent communism of the industrial north, the clericalism of Romagna and the Marches, the factionalism of Naples are in such circumstances, quite likely to break out in acute form. How far this will disintegrate the central government still further and repeat the picture of Germany in 1918 - 19, it is of course impossible to say. But we have seen how far the regionalism of Spain took that country.

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13. This is not intended to be a forecast of what will happen, so much as a warning of what may happen. The outbreak of regionalism in acute form may have to be dealt with quickly and empirically if a break up in Italy is to be avoided. A break up which would lead to partition commitments of Allied troops in order to use Italy or Italian resources and facilities for the prosecution of the war, is an unpleasant prospect. Time and especially rapid decisions at the outset can save, and in Germany could have saved, years of trouble.

14/6/43

MOST SECRET.

I asked my brother, Lt. Col. F. Rodd, who is more familiar than I am with Germany after the armistice, to set down the main events which without any books of reference do not purport to be a chronological sequence of events or more than an indication of the sort of thing that happened there. His minute to me reads:-

"I have tried to recall the events in Germany during the months which followed the armistice and preceded the treaty. Without books of reference any attempt at sequence or chronological exactitude is impossible, but a picture of the chaos can be drawn.

Hindenburg, with what was most intransigent in the army was at Frankfurt where there was talk of resisting the peace terms which were beginning to take shape.

Generals Groener and Schleicher (later Chancellor) were attempting to conduct some sort of orderly retreat and did in fact succeed in getting large numbers demobilized at Aachen and elsewhere, equipping them with civilian clothes, a discharge sheet, a railway warrant and some small amount of cash.

In Munich a workmen's and soldiers' committee was established and organized the distribution of stocks in a somewhat reckless and haphazard way but settled down to a fairly orderly government. Meanwhile they were isolated by a kind of guerilla siege by bands of officers amongst whom the two Arcos were the chief leaders. It was, I think, Arco Della Valle who organized the final putsch and personally bumped off the members of the government.

These officer guerillas later quarreled, one half being monarchists (Wittenbach), the other half pro Weimar.

In Berlin there were two Soviets, one in the East End, Rosa Luxemburg's, which attempted a certain amount of administration, the other the Spartacist in the West End under Karl Liebknecht was more of a militant faction. The police, reinforced by some Landwehr and L of C troops kept some order in the neutral zones but, though carried on by ordinary bureaucratic inertia, the momentum of administration was slowing down and public utilities were collapsing. This of course also applied to other towns in Germany.

In Weimar the constituent was struggling with the obscurantism of a lot of well meaning people who could not possibly have had a clear idea of what was going on and most of them would have found it difficult to adjust themselves to the new perspectives if they had had.

In the occupied Rhineland, resistance was beginning to take shape organized by people mainly young ex-soldiers inspired by a kind of d'Annunzio "exaltation". This was the movement which was given a colossal impetus by the Schlageter sabotage executions, later on.

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What was left of the Prussian squires bolted to their estates and washed their hands of political responsibility, the responsibility which they had held since Frederick the Great. The only other class of people who were fit to take on any administrative responsibility or who had the necessary education and perspective, was commercial Jewry which, I might almost say, reluctantly took over the leadership of the nation and became the backbone of Weimar.

Hindenburg's army gradually melted away as the Weimar constitution took shape. The Prussian and Bavarian squires went back, the first to farming and the latter to putsching, while the great middle class of officers who had taken the place of the caste officers as casualties had wiped most of the latter out, thought that they would give Weimar a trial.

When, its labours almost concluded, the constituent assembly moved to Berlin, both Rosa Luxemburg and Liebknecht were still going strong, and the first session in the Reichstag was under siege from the Spartacists in the Tiergarten.

It was/.....

It was actually Schleicher who organized the scratch
battalion of ex-soldiers which raised the siege and it was not much
later that Luxemburg and Liebknecht, who were losing ground, were
kidnapped by some ex-officers and drowned in the Landwehr canal on
a dark night.

The subsequent history of all these factions is not really
very relevant to this note, which is only to draw attention to the
kind of thing that might follow a collapse of a centralized military
regime anywhere else."

1836

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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RIGOT

MOST SECRET
141F/7886/CA
14 June 43

18

SUBJECT: Maps

AMCOT Liaison

The AMCOT parties to go into Western Task Force are in urgent need of maps of HORRIFIED. Maps will be required on a basis of distribution to 50 persons. Unfortunately we have no indication here of what maps are available. The more detailed they are the better, and they should not be confined to the Western part of HORRIFIED. Please do your best to produce these maps by 18 June at latest.

2. Maps may be taken over in a sealed packet and will only be distributed as late as possible and under rigid security control.

3. Maps for parties with 12 Army have been provided from M.E.

AMCOT
141 Force
Field

T.B.
Lt. Col.
C.S.O.

AD 141

Ref: 39/3/1.

Recd 10 June 43
MOST SECRET

This report deals entirely with fire fighting facilities both in SICILY and the mainland.

I N D E X

- A. Preamble
- B. Type and construction of buildings.
- C. Fire fighting facilities existing prior (or subsequently) to outbreak of war.
- D. Stationary fire fighting equipment.
- E. Type of hydrants.
- F. Type and size of hose and couplings.
- G. Industrial fire fighting equipment.
- H. Military fire fighting facilities.
- I. Facilities to be found in the following townships :-

AVOLA
BUGGERI
CARLEMINI
FLORIDIA
LIPARI (island of)
PALERMO
TORO INFEDOCIE
RIPOSTO
S. CATALDO.

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A.S.H.C.

S.G.R. ROUD
Commander R.N.
O.C. CSDIC ME.

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LIPARI (Island of)
PALERMO
PORTO EMERODOLE
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C.S.D.I.C.
A.F.S.Q.
9 Jun 43.

G.C.R. ROBE
Commander R.N.
O.C. CSDIC Med.

ten 9/10/43

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MOST SECRETA. PRELIMINARY

Fire fighting facilities in SICILY are rather scarce and often very primitive. Due to the fact that lumber is very scarce, the great majority of the buildings are built of stone or of bricks. In addition the fact that the average Sicilian uses very little fire in his household and that industrial plants where serious fires could start easily are not many, results in very few fires. When it is considered that the fire-fighting facilities existing in SICILY are sometimes insufficient to cope even with such a small amount of "peacetime" fires, one can very well imagine the general picture.

The same holds true or less good for the Southern and Central part of the mainland, for the same reasons. In northern ITALY, the presence of several high buildings in every city, and the great number of industries susceptible to fires, added to the broader financial means of the communities make it so that fire fighting organizations and equipment are fairly good, and, in some instances, excellent.

It is to be observed, though, that even in Northern Italy fires are very few compared to the statistics from similar areas in other countries. To give an example, the city of MILAN, with more than a million inhabitants, had a permanent Fire Dept of not quite 400 men, with 50 or 60 vehicles.

The type of equipment used both in SICILY and the Mainland is very much standardized, therefore the following descriptions can be considered to hold good in practically all cases.

(NOTE: The text-book called "Manual dell'Ingegnere" by Prof. E. COLOMBO carries all needed information as to standard equipment and precautions against fires. It could probably be obtained locally, being a very well known text-book).

B. TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Throughout ITALY, and especially in SICILY wood is a rare building material. The great majority of houses are built of solid baked red bricks with cement or of cut stone with cement. Often the two materials are combined. Reinforced concrete and steel often appear in the larger structures.

In small buildings the walls are usually from 15 to 40 cm thick. This is due especially to the fact that houses in SICILY and the Southern part of the Mainland are built to withstand earthquakes which would entirely wreck similar size dwellings in other countries.

Buildings are low; usually consist of just the ground floor. There are seldom more than two stories. Roofs are generally tiled or shingled and the attic is the only place in the house where bare wood is visible, the roof-supporting structure being usually 55% of wood. The simplicity of the interior of the buildings, the lack of tapestries or wood paneling, the lack of gas pipes, the thickness and the nature of the walls and ceilings make it so that fires are very difficult to start and very easy to put out once started, thus

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In conclusion it can be said that the average Italian building, especially in SICILY, has one or two stories, four to ten rooms, is built of almost fire-proof material, and, contains very little combustibles, may be considered almost secure from fire, except in case of heavy incendiary bombardment.

It must be remembered that firewalls and firebreakers are found only in a few large modern buildings and that fire escapes as known in the U.S.A. or of any other type, are entirely non-existent, even in the most crowded cities, and are found only in a few new hospitals and theatres.

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C. FIRE FIGHTING FACILITIES EXISTING PRIOR TO (or subsequently to) OUTBREAK OF WAR.

No real change was brought about by the outbreak of war to the fire fighting equipment existing in Italy, and especially in SICILY, except as mentioned at the end of this paragraph.

Mobile fire fighting equipment

A well-established fire department is to be found only in the capital of Provinces. It is organized on a military basis and its members are considered public servants and are exempt from military service. The officers usually hold military ranks and they can go as high up as colonel.

A city will often have a certain amount of firemen on permanent duty, with a reserve of part-time firemen to be called upon in case of extreme emergency. In proportion to the size of a city, the Fire Dept might have from two to fifty fire engines, with a corresponding amount of firemen. Some towns which are not provincial capitals do have such an organization, but this is to be found only in Northern Italy.

Firemen and engines are usually located in a Fire Station, often very similar to the type found in the U.S.A. and in ENGLAND. The type of engine used is as follows:

It is a four-wheeled patrol or diesel oil engine truck, with a special body, carrying from six to twelve firemen with a driver and a chief. The firemen travel standing up on a platform, evenly divided on both sides of the truck, hanging onto a rail. The equipment of the trucks usually consists of: two pumps (connected with the engine), installed on the front and rear bumpers used to increase the pressure of the water when drawn from a water main, or to create pressure when water is drawn from a river or well. Two short grapple ladders, about 6 m long, carried in the centre of the truck. Several rolls of hose, with all necessary couplings and fittings. Two or four large fire extinguishers. Gas masks for all men aboard sometimes asbestos suits. A round canvas fireman's chute. A wicker or wire filter, shaped like a huge round basket, to be used at the end of the intake hose to keep foliage and debris from entering the pumps, when drawing water from rivers or wells. Picks, axes, ropes, hooks and all types of wrecking tools.

Hydrants and nozzles are also part of the engine's equipment - refer to para C.

Ladder trucks are also present. These will be sometimes found as four wheeled trailers. These ladder trucks have a hand or engine operated extension ladder up to 40 m high, and do not carry as much fire-fighting equipment as the actual fire-engine. They do have pumps attached to their motors, so that they too can be used to increase the water pressure.

In the large cities the Fire Dept often has tool trucks. They usually are trucks which carry no actual fire fighting equipment, but are similar to the American equipment.

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In the large cities the Fire Dept often has tool trucks. They usually are trucks which carry no actual fire fighting equipment, but a complete travelling workshop, similar to the American emergency squad trucks, with oxy-acetylene outfits, cranes, block and tackle, air compressors, diving suits, etc. Every piece of wheeled equipment has a warning high-pitched siren to signal its approach and a large revolving searchlight for night work. Practically all fire engines are supercharged, or have their standard transmission altered, so as to make them attain speeds up to 110 km per hour.

Pump trailers are often found hitched to regular fire engines, especially in districts where the water pressure is non-existent or low. As stated before, all this different equipment will be found only in large cities. Some smaller cities will have a single fire engine, or sometimes a pump trailer hitched to a private truck.

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The most common makes of fire engines are the following:

Large : FIAT 631, FIAT 634, IFA ROMEO 110, LADOLA RO 3, ISOTTA Fraschini.

Small : FIAT 621, FIAT 626, S.P.A.

These are the makes of the chassis. Bodies and fittings are usually made by concerns specialized in fire fighting equipment.

In case of a fire, in the majority of cases, due to the relatively small size of the Italian provinces, all the adjoining communities rely on the fire fighting equipment of the provincial capitals. Voluntary fire depts are often found, but their equipment seldom consists of more than a barrel, a few shiny helmets and a lot of buckets. The bucket brigade system is quite common and it is more than enough to extinguish the kind of fire that is to be found in the Italian countryside.

The alarm system is fairly standardized throughout ITALY and SICILY. In the large cities, call boxes are set up near street corners, as often as every 3 or 4 blocks, consisting of a small red round metal box of about face level. Beneath a small glass window in the centre of the box, in a large black button. When the firemen are needed the glass must be broken and the button pushed heavily, thus drawing to the spot, in a few minutes, a considerable amount of fire fighting vehicles (about 5 or 6 trucks). In the smaller cities church bells usually have a prearranged signal to sound the alarm for a fire which is visible from the church steeple.

The most common alarm is, naturally, when available, the telephone.

In quite a few cities, the Fire Depts have their own ambulance service, which they use for victims of fires or of drawings, to which they are always called.

D. STATIONARY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Fire extinguishers of the carbon tetrachloride type are quite common in ITALY. They are built in very characteristic way. (See sketch 1 Appendix "A").

They consist of conical metal container with a flat or round button. They are kept hanging in a special bracket on walls and pillars. When needed, the operating procedure is as follows:

Grab the extinguisher by its handles, lift it and slide it out of its bracket. Turn it upside down, bend the nozzle violently against the floor; this will operate a percussion valve which will set the extinguisher off immediately. Direct the foaming stream as with any other extinguisher.

These extinguishers are to be found in three sizes, small - medium - large, always of the same shape and always operated in the same way. They are always painted a bright red. They are to be found in all public buildings, hospitals, courthouses, stations, schools, theatres,

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They are always painted a bright red. They are to be found in all public buildings, hospitals, courthouses, stations, schools, theatres, cinemas, garages and sometimes hotels and restaurants.

They are also found in the platforms of railway carriages.

A few cylinder type extinguishers are in circulation in ITALY, and the extinguishers on lorries and cars are identical to the ones found in the U.S.A. or in ENGLAND.

A few very modern apartment houses and office buildings will have rolls of hose (about 6 cm in diameter) with nozzles and valve on stairways or in halls, usually kept in a large glass case which has to be broken before use.

With the outbreak of the war, an air-raid warden system was hastily organised and rooms were cleared in the cellars of practically every city building for use as air-raid shelters. Sand buckets and shovels were distributed to each floor in the houses and attics were cleared of junk and old furniture. These are more or less the only measures taken to prevent the spreading of fires started by enemy action.

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E. TYPE OF HYDRANTS

Hydrant connections found in ITALY are almost entirely built on a standard type (see sketch 2 - Appendix "A"). The stationary part of the hydrant does not consist of a vertical standpipe extending from the pavement, but it is simply a valve with a threaded collar, located on a water main, concealed under the surface of the pavement by a cast-iron manhole-cover of varying sizes. To connect the hose to the water main and obtain a stream, the procedure is as follows.

First the manhole cover with a special tool. Tightly screw on the threaded collar of the valve to the cast-iron hydrant which is, with the other tools necessary for this operation, a piece of standard equipment to be found on every Fire Dept. and Street and Scurry Dept. vehicle. Tightly connect the hose coupling with the threaded head of the hydrant; insert the long key (carried always with hydrant) on the square knot on the underground valve and turn to the left. Reverse the operation in order to shut water and remove hose.

F. TYPE AND SIZE OF HOSE COUPLINGS

Hose couplings are of the screw type. All hose couplings are of brass or copper and the rotating parts have two or four rings to help the tightening. Rubber or leather washers are inside these couplings. Three or four turns of the screw head, with a light hammer stroke at the end, will secure a good connection. Hose is usually white, made of fabric, and its diameter is of 8 - 10 cm.

Water mains are present in all large cities and the Fire Dept. draw water directly from them, usually with the use of pumps to boost the insufficient pressure.

In out-of-town fires, the water is drawn from the nearest source available, be it river, well, fountain or lake. Depth of wells cannot be established as an average, owing to the great variations due to the different geological strata found through ITALY. Water mains in the cities are practically always of cast-iron, although a few of concrete. They run about 1 m under the surface of the pavement and are easily accessible through several cast-iron manhole covers.

G. INDUSTRIAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

It is quite common in ITALY for a good sized industrial plant to have its own permanent mobile fire dept, besides the customary stationary fire precautions. This is due again to the fact that the cities' small fire dept would usually be unable to cope with fires of a chemical nature, or such.

Therefore, oil refineries have men and equipment especially prepared and trained to fight the type of fire more likely to occur in their line of work. And rubber factories like PIRELLA, in MILAN, had almost 200 of its own Street Dept. to handle the kind of rubber

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Therefore, oil refineries have men and equipment especially prepared and trained to fight the type of fire more likely to occur in their line of work. And rubber factories like FIAT, in MILAN, had almost 200 of its own firemen ready to handle the kind of rubber fire that the city's firemen were unprepared to meet.

The equipment used by these private fire companies is always interchangeable with the equipment of the fire depts, so as to allow the men to work together in very serious fires.

H. MILITARY FIRE FIGHTING FACILITIES

One of the branches of the Italian Genio (Engineers) is called "GENIO POMIERIA" (Engineer's Fireman) and they are supposed to be trained in all sorts of fire fighting activities. Prior to the outbreak of the war in several large Italian cities, the Engineers would send a company or so of trainees with full equipment to work for a few months with the city's fire dept, thus gaining precious experience.

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Then these boys were considered proficient, they were sent to different units, thus making room for a new group of trainees. The equipment of these Army firemen is almost entirely similar to the civilian equipment.

Until 1940, the Fire Dept vehicles were all painted bright red and the military vehicles gray-green. Shortly before Italy's entry into the war the civilian fire departments were ordered to paint their vehicles exactly in the same fashion as the military. Other measures were also adopted so as to make the equipment entirely interchangeable, thus enabling the two services to work smoothly together in case of a war emergency.

It must be kept in mind that the "MILITARY FIREMEN" only has few units and that they are found probably only with higher formations.

The Italian Air Force (Regia Aeronautica) has quite an array of fire fighting services and machines, somewhat specialized for the particular jobs they are supposed to do. There are several types of fire engines, crash trucks, foam sprayers, etc. There is also a type of pump trailer with several fire extinguishers attached to it which is towed by a standard military truck. It is to be found even on smaller airports.

The fire fighting equipment of the "Regia Aeronautica" is indeed more efficient and complete than the one in the hands of the "Genio Pignieri".

In thickly wooded areas, the Milizia Forestale keeps a system of lookouts and watchtowers purely for alarm purposes, relying on the local help or the troops to extinguish eventual forest fires.

1. TYPES OF HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN SICILY

1. MVOLE

- i) Buildings: Mostly 2 storeys high of stone or masonry with shingle roofs supported on wooden beams.
- ii) Equipment: Originally town had 2 water tanker lorries, however, one was diverted to SYRACUSE at the outbreak of the war. Fire hoses used had across 3/4" spalling about 5 1/2" 3 inches in diameter.
- iii) Hydrants: None. Water tanker lorries were filled from wells - the water is pumped electrically.
- iv) Water supply: There is a water main but owing to water shortage in the summer only wells can be relied upon.

2. BUCCHERI

- i) Buildings: They are mostly of black stone one or two storeys high. Roofs are of curved clay shingles. All houses and suburbs are of wood. Stairs are of stone or cement.
- ii) Equipment: No mechanical equipment exists.

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I. TYPES OF HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE IN CERTAIN ZONES IN SICILY

1. AVOLA

i) Buildings: Mostly 2 storeys high of stone or masonry with shingle roofs supported on wooden beams.

ii) Equipment: Originally there had 2 water tanker lorries, however, one was diverted to SIRACUSA at the outbreak of the war. Fire hose used had screw type coupling, about 3 inches in diameter. Town police are also the fire brigade.

iii) Hydrants: None. Water tanker lorries were filled from wells - the water is pumped electrically.

iv) Water supply: There is a water main but owing to water shortage in the summer only wells can be relied upon.

2. BUSCHETTI

i) Buildings: They are mostly of black stone one or two storeys high. Roofs are of curved clay shingle. All beams and supports are of wood. Stairs are of stone or cement.

ii) Equipment: No mechanical equipment exists.

iii) Water supply: Water for extinguishing fires is drawn from fountains by means of buckets.

3. CANTINELLI

i) Buildings: Most buildings are 2 storeys high and are of stone and cement. Walls are about 15-18 inches thick.

Roofing consists of beams covered by curved clay shingles. Stairs are of stone. Beams and supports are of wood.

ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing apparatus or personnel.

iii) Water supply: The only water available must be drawn from the various fountains in the town by means of buckets.

/ 4. MARELLA...

NOOT SECRETPage 54. FLORIDA

- i) Buildings: These, in general, are one or two storeys high, of stone and cement construction, with walls about 1 ft thick. Roofing consists of bamboo sticks with curved clay shingles. All stairs are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel. All fire fighting is done by the people themselves.
- iii) Water Supply: Water is drawn from wells in back yards by means of buckets. These wells have an average depth of about 8 m and a water depth about 4 m in the winter and 2 m in the summer. They are about 1.50 m in diameter.

5. LIPARI (Island of)

- i) Buildings: They are of stone and cement and on the average 2 storeys high. The walls are about 18 in thick. Some buildings are flat roofed, others have curved clay shingles.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Nearly every house has a well and water is drawn by means of wells.

5. PALERMO

- i) Buildings: The buildings are mostly 3 storeys high, some even with 4 storeys, built on the general principle prevailing in any town of fair size in Italy.
- ii) Equipment: Building is provided with a fire brigade commanded by a Col. It has about twenty fire engines. The fire station is situated behind PIAZZA MASIMO D'AZULIO. The equipment is standard.
- iii) Water is drawn from hydrants.

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6. PORTO MURROCCO

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and cement with walls about 8 - 12 inches thick. The roof is made of red clay curved shingles. Wooden beams and supports are used throughout. The majority of buildings are 2 - 3 storeys high with brick staircases.
- ii) Equipment: Ten to fifteen men, one two-wheeled cart in which hose is carried comprise the Fire Brigade. A small water pump near the sea pumps water to the various water mains.
- iii) Hydrants: Hydrants to which the hose is attached are below street surface.
- iv) The one and only hose has a screw-type coupling about 3 in. in diameter.
- v) Water supply: Water for fire extinguishing is pumped from the sea, the inhabitants, however, have their own water supply and neighbours help each other in putting out fires.

2 m in the summer. They are about 1.50 m in diameter.

5. LIPARI (Island of)

- i) Buildings: They are of stone and cement and on the average 2 or 2 storeys high. The walls are about 18 in thick. Some buildings are flat roofed, others have curved clay shingles.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Nearly every house has a well and water is drawn by means of pails.

5. PALERMO

- i) Buildings: The buildings are mostly 3 storeys high, some even with 4 storeys, built on the general principle prevailing in any town of their size in Italy.
- ii) Equipment: PALERMO is provided with a fire brigade commanded by a Col. It has about twenty fire engines. The fire station is situated behind PIAZZA MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO. The equipment is standard.
- iii) Water is drawn from hydrants.

548

6. PORTO EMPEDOCLE

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and cement with walls about 8 - 12 inches thick. The roof is made of red clay curved shingles. Wooden beams and supports are used throughout. The majority of buildings are 2 - 3 storeys high with brick staircases.
- ii) Equipment: Ten to fifteen men, one two-wheeled cart on which hose is carried comprise the Fire Brigade. A small water pump near the sea pumps water to the various water mains.
- iii) Hydrants: Hydrants to which the hose is attached are below street surface.
- iv) The one and only hose has a screw-type coupling about 3 in. in diameter.
- v) Water supply: Water for fire extinguishing is pumped from the sea, the inhabitants, however, have their own water supply and neighbours help each other in putting out fires.

7. RIPOSTO

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and concrete, only 2 storeys high with 18 inches thick walls. Some have flat roofs with brick tiles, others have curved clay shingles. All beams and supports are of wood. Stairs are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing apparatus or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Only water available for fire fighting is running water in the houses. Neighbours always lend a hand.

/ 8. 3. CARIDO.

MOST SECRET

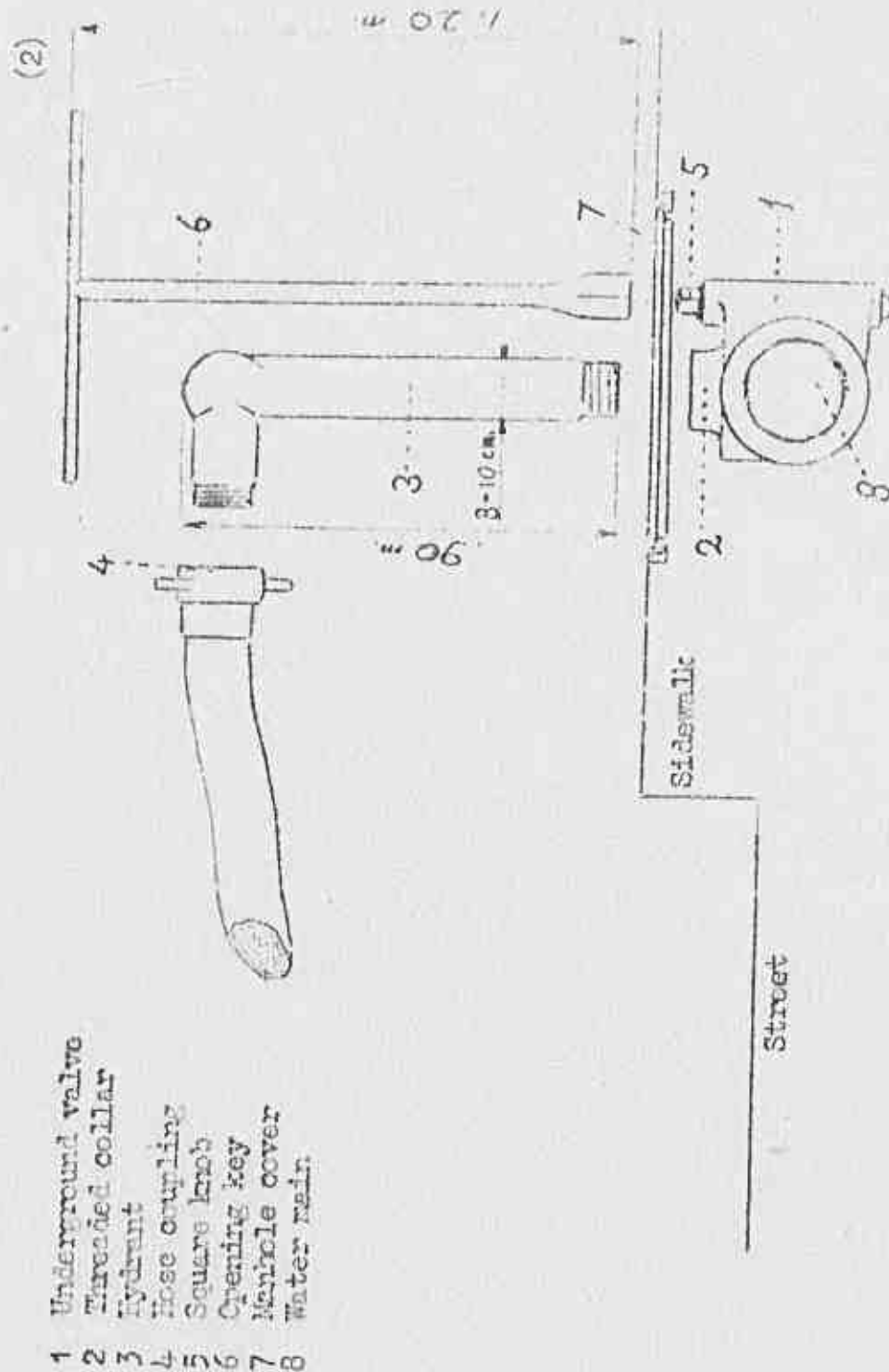
Page 7

8. S. CATALDO (Prov. CALTANISSETTA)

- i) Buildings: Buildings are mostly of stone and cement, nearly all being 2 storeys high. Roofs are covered by curved clay shingles. Wooden beams and supports in all houses. Walls on the average are about 12 inches thick. All staircases are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment except 3 or 4 hoses about 25 m long and 5 m in diameter which are placed one near each fountain. In case of fire, hose is attached to fountain. No pumps.
- iii) Hydrants: None.
- iv) Hose has a screw-type coupling which fits on the fountain.
- v) Water supply: Houses away from the fountains use whatever water they and the neighbours have at hand.

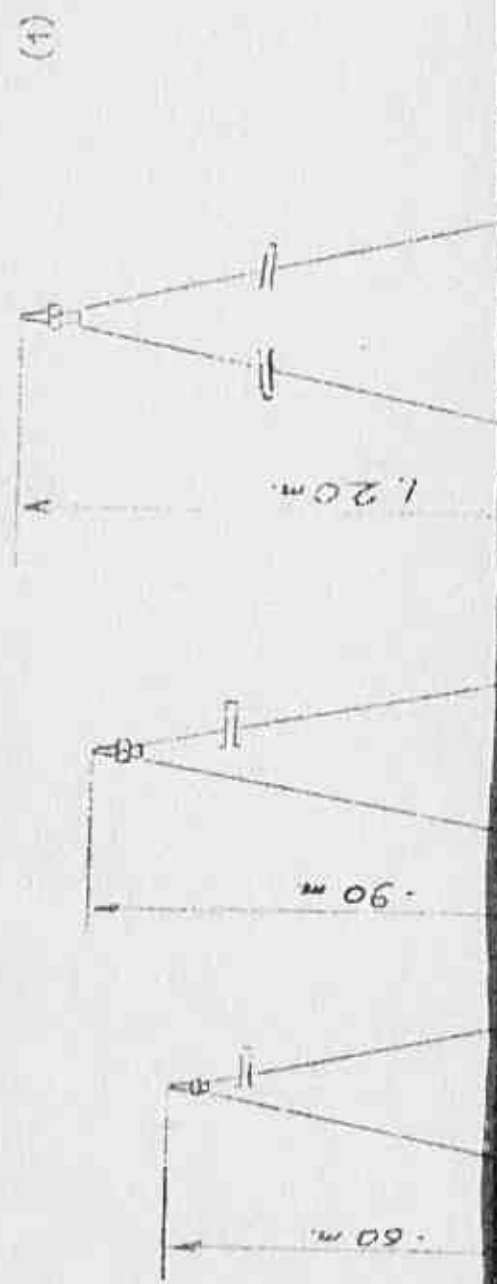
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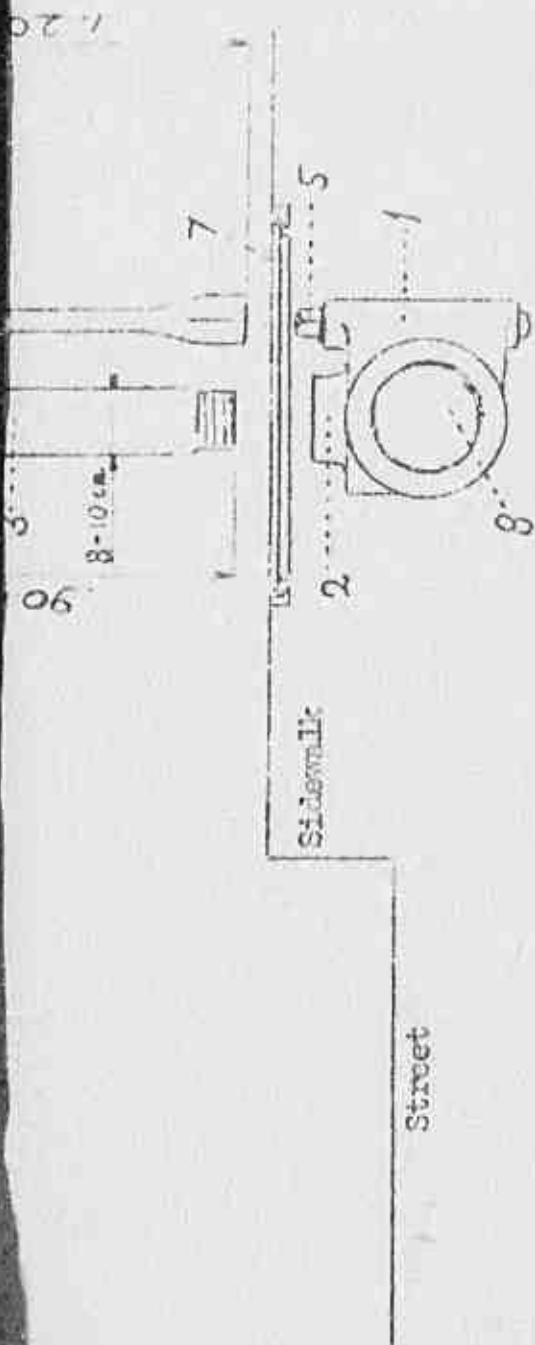


Standard Italian Fire Hydrant
(approx. dimensions)

540



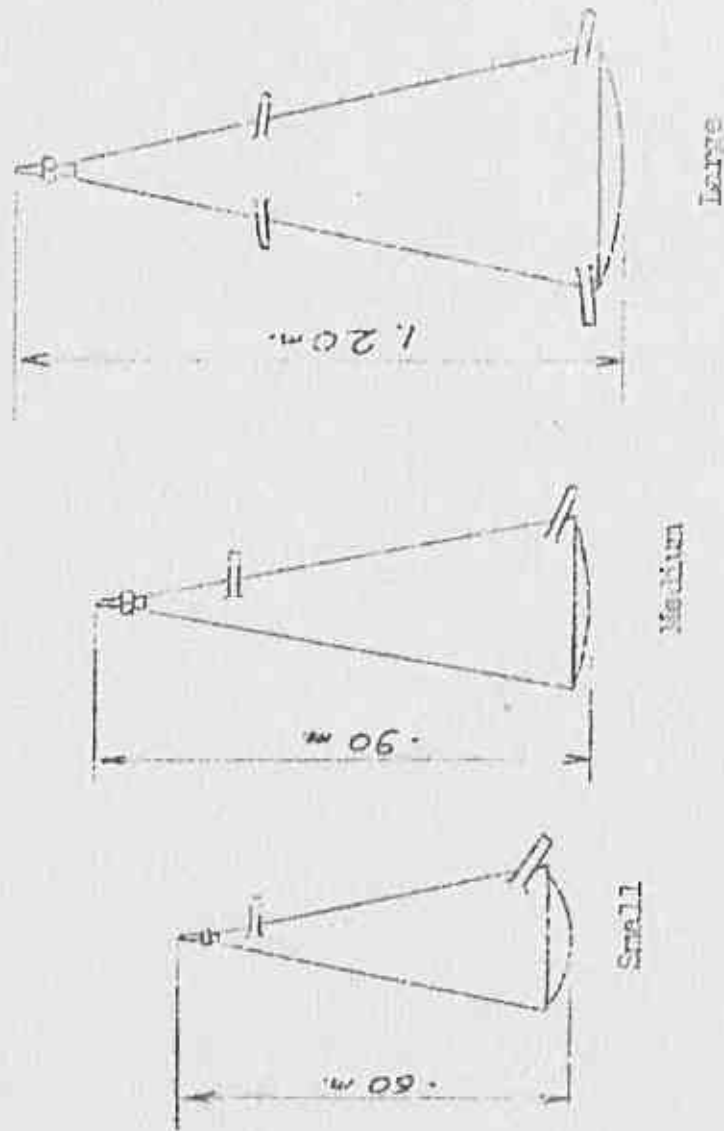
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Standard Italian Fire Hydrant
(approx. dimensions)

540

(1)



Standard Italian Fire Extinguisher
(approx. dimensions)

APPENDIX: A

16
MOST SECRET - OFFICERS ONLY

HEADQUARTERS

3 June 43

7886

FORM 141

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100-330121

These reports contain information on the following places, and subjects:-

- 1 CALTANISSETTA (PROV. CATANIA)
- 2 CATANIA
- 3 MONTENAPOLI (PROV. AGRIGENTO)
- 4 PATI (PROV. MESSINA)
- 5 SYRACUSE
- 6 ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS
- 7 PERSONALITIES
- 8 APPENDIX A -- MONTENAPOLI, CATANIA AND BRIDGES
- 9 APPENDIX B -- SYRACUSE
- 10 APPENDIX C -- SYRACUSE BRIDGES

1177
G.C. R. RDB
Commander R.N.
G.C. G.S.D.I.O. Mod.

544

785015

MOST SECRET

CALTAGIRONE (Prov. CATANIA)SOURCE

ILLIANNINO, Nicolo, Called to service 15/2/42. Last in CALTAGIRONE for 2 weeks May 42. Cooperative but not very informal.

A. COMM.i) WATER

The town is supplied by an underground pipe line and most houses have running water.

ii) ELECTRICITY

Yes. Comes from CATANIA. The wires being strung on poles.

iii) GAS

None.

iv) POSTAL SERVICES

Both telegraph and telephones

v) PRISON

Capacity 400 to 500

vi) HOSPITALS

A fairly large one.

vii) HOTELS

Two first rates ones 3 to 4 story high. One the THURMONT. There are also 3 or 4 smaller ones.

viii) SEWERAGE

The town has sewer pipes but P/A does not know of sewerage disposal.

C. WATERWORKS

The few small streams within a 15 Km radius are intermittent.

E. COMMUNICATIONSa) ROADSi) CALTAGIRONE - CATANIA

This is a 2 way asphalt road. It has a small drainage ditch on each side, about 10" deep. Road is in good condition with the countryside, without many sharp curves, for a 15 Km. 543

E. of CALTAGIRONE it is quite steep in places.

ii) CALTAGIRONE - CRESCHIANO

A narrow, 2 way, earth road in poor condition.

b) RAILWAYSCALTAGIRONE - CATANIA RLY

It is a single track normal gauge line. There are several sidings at the CALTAGIRONE Station.

F. COUNTRYSIDE

The countryside is agricultural. District police officer Smith, but also

have running water.

ii) ELECTRICITY

Yes. Comes from CATANIA. The wires being strung on poles.

iii) GAS

None.

iv) POSTAL SERVICES

Both telegraph and telephone

v) PRISON

Capacity 400 to 500

vi) HOSPITALS

A fairly large one.

vii) HOTELS

Two first class ones 3 to 4 story high. One the TRINACCHI. There are also 3 or 4 smaller ones.

viii) SEWERAGE

The town has sewer pipes but I/I them not know of sewerage disposed.

C WATERCOURSES

The few small streams within a 15 Km radius are intermittent.

D COMMUNICATIONS

a) ROADS

i) CALTAGIRONE - CATANIA

This is a 2 way asphalt road. It has a small drainage ditch on each side, about 10" deep. Road is in some places with the country side, without many sharp curves, for a 1.5 Km. E. of CALTAGIRONE it is quite steep in places.

ii) CALTAGIRONE - CRESOINARO

A narrow, 2 way, dirt road in poor condition.

b) RAILWAYS

CALTAGIRONE - CATANIA RY

It is a single track normal gauge line. There are several sidings at the CALTAGIRONE Station.

E COUNTRYSIDE

This is an agricultural district raising chiefly fruit, but also sufficient vegetables for local consumption. The chief fruit are oranges but tangerines, lemons, almonds, figs and olives are also to be found in abundance. There are no woods, and in general the fruit trees are widely spaced, permitting the cultivation of vegetables among them.

There are no stone walls or hedges. Fields are being divided by markers such as stones or low earth walls. In some few instances barbed wire fences are to be found.

Vegetation is very limited.

Most many crops are raised in this area. The vines are generally arranged in rows 12 m. apart, and growing to a height of about 50 in. supported by upright sticks or tied with heavy cord.

F MILITARY

I/I could not remember any military units in the town or vicinity.

MOST SECRET

C A T A N I AA SOURCES

MANISCALDO, Giuseppe, called up from CATANIA May 42, but returned on ten day leave in Aug. 42, and would appear fairly reliable.

FRATANIA, Girolamo, was called up at the same time as above, also a native of CATANIA. Although he has little education, his reliability is fair; his knowledge, however somewhat limited.

CARABINO, Domenico, last in CATANIA for 40 days in Apr. 42, very frank and truthful.

B TOWNi) POPULATION

About 2/300,000.

ii) WATER

This is laid on in all dwellings. Quantity being unrestricted.

iii) ELECTRICITY

Most houses are provided with electric light. Principal streets are lit by electricity.

iv) GAS

Although available it is not generally used, except as street lighting.

v) POSTAL SERVICES

Telephone and telegraph services are installed but few houses have telephones laid on.

vi) SEWERAGE

Underground system which empties into the sea at an unknown point to P/W.

vii) PRISON

Situated in VIALE XX SETTEMBRE, between VIA ETNA and PIAZZA S. M. di GESU. Capacity unknown (This might possibly be a Police Station.)

viii) HOSPITALS

a) OSPEDALE CARIBAUDI, PIAZZA S.M. di GESU. This hospital was bombed in August 41.

b) OSPEDALE S. MARIA, VIA S. GIULIANO

c) OSPEDALE VITTORIO EMANUELE - ?. The capacity of these hospitals is unknown to P/W.

ix) HOTELS

a) CANTINALE-SORONA, located in VIA ETNA, slightly south of VIA ISABELLO. This hotel is about five story high and was last occupied by both civilians and Italian and German officers.

It has the best bar in town.

b) HOTEL WHISTEL, located on VIA ETNA N. of PIAZZA STESICHO. It is a three or four story high.

c) OTHER HOTELS. There are quite a number but quite small.

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CARABINO, Domenico, last in CATANIA for 40 days in Apr. 42, very frank and truthful.

B TOWN

i) POPULATION
About 2/200,000.

ii) WATER

This is laid on in all dwellings. Quantity being unrestricted.

iii) ELECTRICITY

Most houses are provided with electric light. Principal streets are lit by electricity.

iv) GAS

Although available it is not generally used, except as street lighting.

v) POSTAL SERVICES

Telephones and telegraph services are installed but few houses have telephones laid on.

vi) SEWERAGE

Indoorground system which empties into the sea at an unknown point to P/M.

vii) PRISON

Situated in VIALE AL SETTEMBRE, between VIA ETNA and PIAZZA S. M. di GESU. Capacity unknown (This might possibly be a Police Station.)

viii) HOSPITALS

a) OSPEDALE GARIBOLDI, PIAZZA S.M. di GESU. This hospital was bombed in August 41.

b) OSPEDALE S. VITA, VIA S. GIULIANO

c) OSPEDALE VITTORIO EMANUELE - ? The capacity of these hospitals is unknown to P/M.

ix) HOTELS

a) CENTRALE-CORONA, located in VIA ETNA, slightly south of VIA GIULIANO. This hotel is about five story high and was last occupied by both civilians and Italians and German officers. It has the best bar in town.

b) RAVIL BRISTOL, located on VIA ETNA N. of PIAZZA STESICORO. It is a three or four story high.

c) OTHER HOTELS. There are quite a number but quite small.

C INDUSTRIES

All small. P/M who was employed in a carpenter shop employing about 40 men, claimed this to be one of the largest in town. The other P/M mentioned GULFHEIM HINES, but could give no details. The main trade is export of fruits and vegetables.

D PORT (see sketch below)

i) ENTRANCE

Vessels enter port through a dredged channel and require a pilot. There is danger of running aground if the channel is not carefully followed.

ii) PORTO VECCHIO (1)

This part of the port is suitable for 10,000 T. vessels who can anchor anywhere as far as point marked (2) at the base of MONTE CRISTOFORO.

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MOST SECRET

CATANIA (cont. 2)

iii) Molo Orientale

The mole is constructed from stone blocks topped by a cement path about 4 ft wide which extend throughout its entire length. The top of the mole is 8-10 m. above sea level. In May 42 a bomb hit was registered at point (3) causing some damage.

iv) REPAIR FACILITIES

At point marked (4) there is a small repair yard (CANTIERE RIPIRICO) capable of dealing with crafts up to about 400 T.



v) BEACHES

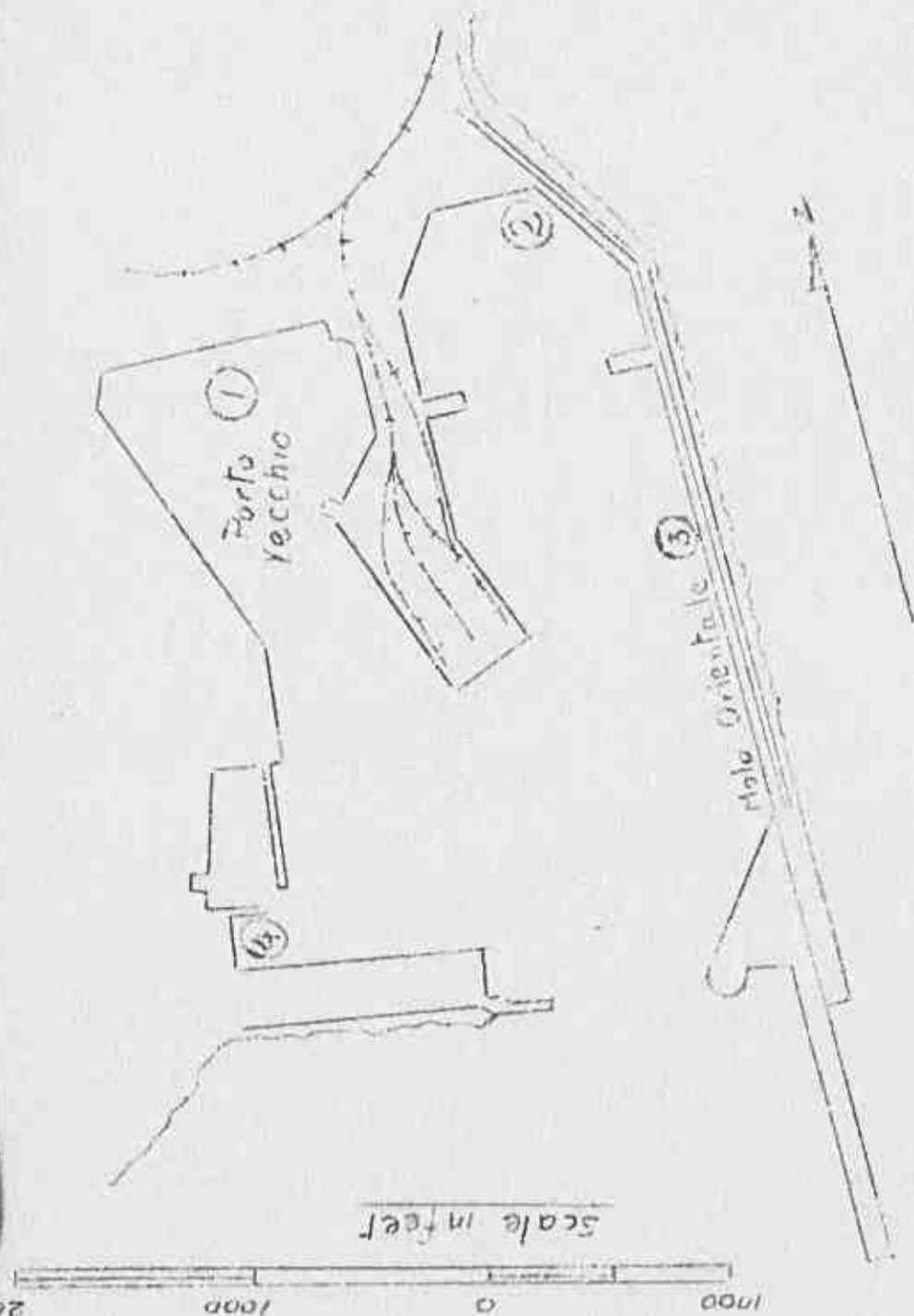
1) E. of CATANIA

The coast line at least as far as CANIZZANO is rocky and the shore is strewn with boulders.

ii) CATANIA to PORTO ROSA

This stretch of beach, about 2 km. long and 500 m. wide, is composed of soft white sand, rather too soft to allow passage of M.T. The sea is about 1 to 2 m. deep 300 m. offshore, where it

541



541

BEACHESi) N. of CATANIA

The coast line at least as far as CANIZZARO is rocky and the shore is strewn with boulders.

ii) CATANIA to PONTANA RUSSI

This stretch of beach, about 2 km. long and 500 m. wide, is composed of soft white sand, rather too soft to allow passage of M.T. The sea is about 1 to 2 m. deep 300 m. offshore, where it becomes shallow once more owing to an artificial beach about 100m. wide. Once this is passed the water continues to be of a depth of between 1 and 2 m. for another 4/500 m. when it gradually gets deeper and deeper.

According to T.M. this is the only false beach in the area, shipping normally remains at least 5 miles off shore and follows a definite cleared channel in order to enter the port.

The beach rises gently as far as the BEACH RD (see ROAD (1)) and is devoid of rocks.

COMMUNICATIONSa) ROADSi) BEACH RD S. of CATANIA

Parallel with the beach S. of CATANIA, about 50-60 m. inland a gravel and tar covered road built in 1941. The width is

MOST SECRET

sufficient for two way traffic. The road is slightly higher than the beach and can be seen from the water. In hot weather the tar melts and surface becomes very sticky.

ii) CATANIA to PONTANA ROSSA

This road runs parallel with road (1) but further inland. It is has a good metalled surface and allows two way traffic. It is flanked with shallow drainage ditches and clear of obstruction on either side. At PONTANA ROSSA it splits there is a children's health colony. The area is covered by several large clusters of pines.

iii) CATANIA to AGI CASTELLO

The road N. of CATANIA to AGI CASTELLO is a good metalled road free of sharp turns. From CATANIA to CANTINARO, there is however, a fairly steep slope, cyclists dismounting on this stretch.

S. of CATANIA the RLY crosses the road by means of a level crossing with a pair of hand operated sliding iron gates.

iv) CATANIA to MISTREBIANO

A good metalled road suitable for two way traffic flanked by shallow drainage ditches. There are houses along the road as far as MESINA after which they thin out. From MESINA the road to MESINA SUPERIORE, a stretch of about 1 1/2 km, there is a steep climb causing cyclists to dismount. Thence to MISTREBIANO, it levels out again. Throughout there are only one or two sharp turns.

The country in the immediate neighbourhood is planted with vegetables and occasional olive trees. No walls flank the road nor do such obstacles separate the fields of various owners. Barbed wire strands are, however, used to mark the boundaries and protect crops.

Vines are not cultivated in this area except near MISTREBIANO.

v) CATANIA to STAZIONE SAN MARINO

This road is known to P/W for 5 km. N.W. of CATANIA. It branches off to the right from the National Highway at VIA LIGA, and from that point, it is a one way earth-surfaced road with no drainage. It becomes flooded in several places in the wet season. This road is level and free of turns. There are no obstacles on either side and the surrounding country consists of open fields, cultivated with vegetables and low growing plants. There are a few scattered fruit trees. The adjoining land is not separated by stone walls or wire fences. In the fields however there are very shallow drainage ditches, which flow into streams, most of which dry up in the summer.

At the point Mar. Ref. 1907 748 CATANIA-shoot 270, (immediately S. of the farm MISTREBIANO) the road crosses a small bridge over

of vines.

141) CATANIA to AGI CASTELLO

The road E. of CATANIA to AGI CASTELLO is a good metalled road free of sharp turns. From GEMMA to CAMMINO, there is however, a fairly steep slope, cyclist dismounting on this stretch.

S. of GEMMA, the fly crosses the road by means of a level crossing with a pair of hand operated sliding iron gates.

iv) CATANIA to MISTIBIANCO

A good metalled road suitable for two way traffic flanked by shallow drainage ditches. There are houses along the road as far as MISTIBIANCO after which they thin out. From MISTIBIANCO to MISTIBIANCO, a stretch of about 1 1/2 km, there is a steep climb causing cyclists to dismount. Thence to MISTIBIANCO, it levels out again. Throughout there are only one or two sharp turns.

The country in the immediate neighbourhood is planted with vegetables and occasional olive trees. No walls flank the road nor do such obstacles separate the fields of various owners. Barbed wire strands are, however, used to mark the boundaries and protect crops.

Vines are not cultivated in this area except near MISTIBIANCO.

142) CATANIA to STAZIONE SAN MARTINO

This road is known to P/W for 5 km. N.W. of CATANIA. It branches off to the right from the National Highway at ELA LIA, and from that point, it is a one way earth-surfaced road with no drainage. It becomes flooded in several places in the wet season. This road is level and free of turns. There are no obstacles on either side and the surrounding country consists of open fields, cultivated with vegetables and low growing plants. There are a few scattered fruit trees. The adjoining land is not separated by stone walls or wire fences. In the fields however there are many shallow drainage ditches, which flow into streams, most of which dry up in the summer.

At the point Mar. Ref. 1907 748 CATANIA-sheet 279, (immediately S. of the farm PATRINO) the road crosses a small bridge over the stream BOTTICHO. The bridge is 4 m. wide and 6 m. long. It is made of wooden planks supported by steel rails. The bed of the stream though narrow is almost 6 to 8 m. below the surface of the adjoining land with very steep banks. It would in fact make an effective A/Tk obstacle.

The above road is flanked by electric power cables. 510

b) RAILWAY

Apart from the main fly there is a secondary narrow gauge line starting from the STAZIONE CINCISSENTA in the Northern part of the town. The line runs completely round the Mount ELA.

c) MILITARY

1) GAF

According to one P/W there are about 2/3000 German air force personnel at the CATANIA aerodrome.

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CATANIA (cont. L.)

ii) APPY .

P/W saw a TP of German Artillery with very heavy caliber guns (340mm) pass through CAMMIN in Aug. 42. The barrel - platform and cradle were separated loads each pulled by large lorries.

(ii) FACTORS.

P/W saw no patrols along the coast or naval patrols offshore in May '42.

II AIRCRAFT DAMAGE

In Aug. At the electric power station was damaged by bombs. Many civilians were injured, including R/V who lived 1 km away.

WITHSTANDING

Many restrictions and a strict licensing system is in force. Fishing boats with special permits may ply in certain specified areas only during hours of daylight.

F/W saw no patrols along the coast or naval patrols offshore in May 42.

I AIRRAID DAMAGE

In Aug. 41 the electric power station was damaged by bombs. Many civilians were injured, including F/W who lived 1 Km away.

J FISHING

Many restrictions and a strict licensing system is in force. Fishing boats with special permits may ply in certain specified areas only during hours of daylight.

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WIDE SPREADMONTEVAGO (Prov. Amizento)A - SOURCE

P/W BAVETA, DALLAND - born in MONTEVAGO, called Sept. 42, but returned for one day in Jan. 43. He seems to be co-operative and observant.

B - TOWN

Population - about 3,000.

Electricity - in all homes. Up to two years ago there existed a plant for the output of electrical current. Since then it is being brought in from S. MACHUQUITA. The Central, however, is in SALAPARUTA 7 km. N. of S. MACHUQUITA, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ km. E. of MONTEVAGO.

Water - There are many wells from which water is drawn in buckets. The water level of some wells drops during the summer months but not enough to cause a shortage.

Gas - There is none. All cooking and heating is done by wood or charcoal.

Telephone and Telegraph - P/W does not know of telephone lines but there is a telegraph service.

Prison - The headquarters of the CO. M. is used as a temporary jail.

Hospital - none.

Hotels - none.

Sovereign - none.

C - INDUSTRIES

None. All the people live from the products of the land. There are 4 or 5 wineries.

D - RIVERS

RIVER BRIDGE - The river RUILO runs about 2 to 3 km. W. of MONTEVAGO exactly on the border of the Prov. of AGUAYTIC and TRAPAL. This river is on the average 15 to 20 metres wide and has water throughout the year. In the winter it sometimes overflows and causes damage. Debris during the summer is about 1 m. but in places it can be forded without using the knes. The banks are very steep and about 3 metres high. Fishing is done from the banks with lines or nets. P/W has never seen any fishermen in the river. P/W recalls that the upstream to bridge have been damaged by floods but have been repaired.

E - COMMUNICATIONS

a - Roads

i.

MONTEVAGO - S. MACHUQUITA Road - has a gravel surface permit-
ting two-way traffic. There is a drainage ditch on either side
which is cleaned regularly by the road men (Guerrilla Stradales).
Midway between S. MACHUQUITA and MONTEVAGO is a rock wall about
30 metres long and 10 metres high on either side of the road.
About 1 km. from MONTEVAGO there is a stone wall on the south
of the road about 1 km. long and 1 to 1 1/2 metres high. The

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- iii. Water - There are many wells from which water is drawn in buckets. The water level of some wells drops during the summer months but not enough to cause a shortage.
- iv. Gas - There is none. All cooking and heating is done by wood or charcoal.
- v. Telephone and Telegraph - P/W does not know of telephone lines but there is a telegraph service.
- vi. Police - The headquarters of the CC. III. is used as a temporary post.
- vii. Hospital - none.
- viii. Hotels - none.
- ix. Government - none.

C - INDUSTRIES

- None. All the people live from the products of the land. There are 4 or 5 windmills.

D - RIVERS

RIVER BELICE - The River BELICE runs about 2 to 3 km. N. of MONTENEGRO exactly on the border of the Prov. of BELIZE and CAMBODIA. This river is on the average 15 to 20 metres wide and has water throughout the year. In the winter it sometimes overflows and causes damage. Depth during the summer is about 1 m. but in places it can be 10 to 15 metres deep. The banks are very steep and about 3 metres high. Fishing is done from the bank with lines or nets. P/W has never seen any crocodiles in the river. P/W recalls that the hippopotamuses to bridge have been damaged by floods but have been repaired.

E - COMMUNICATIONS

- i. Roads
- 1.

MONTENEGRO - S. MICHIGAN Road - has a gravel surface permitting two-way traffic. There is a drainage ditch on either side which is cleaned regularly by the road owner (Guadalupe Stenale). Midway between S. MICHIGAN and MONTENEGRO is a rock wall about 30 metres long and 10 metres high on either side of the road. About 1 km. from MONTENEGRO there is a stone wall on the south of the road about 1 km. long and 1 to 1.5 metres high. The terrain along this road is fairly level with olive and almond trees. The ground is firm and would permit the passage of vehicles. Six large culverts are on this road.

- ii.

MONTENEGRO - PANGLOSS Road - same as Road (i). There too are large culverts but P/W could not say how many. The road has many curves and is all downhill up to the River BELICE, 53 km. it rises again. This bridge (see sketch map, appendix A) has arches and is made of concrete. It has no railing but spaced cement safety posts on each side approximately 3 metres apart. This bridge permits two-way traffic and the passage of all loads. MONTENEGRO - S. MICHIGAN Road - same as Road (i) and (ii) but it ends 5 km. south of MONTENEGRO. The remaining distance to S. MICHIGAN was still in project.

- iii.

f. - Railroads

None. Nearest station below at PANGLOSS 15 km. to the N., Standard Gauge.

TOP SECRET

MONTENEGRO - Cont. (page 2)

F - COUNTRYSIDE

The land around MONTENEGRO is very fertile and abundant olive, almond and other fruit trees are grown. In places the trees are planted close to the roads. Vineyards are also scattered in the neighborhood. Stone walls, wire fences and unlimited strips of land are used to separate fields of different owners. Pasture fields are found in the lower ground especially near the River BELICE.

G - MILITARY

There are a great many troops stationed in MONTENEGRO in fact there appeared to be more troops than civilians. Supplies are brought then along the S. MARSHALLA - MONTENEGRO - ZATENSKA - CASTELVERDINO Road.

When last there Jan. 43 he noticed both Inf. and Arty. personnel, but cannot indicate units. He saw the arrival of more than twelve heavy guns, tractor drawn.

The above three (?) tys. were additional to the Arty. which had been stationed there since Sept. 42 namely two tys. of 149 mm. guns.

Stone walls, wire fences and uncultivated strips of land are used to separate fields of different owners. Barbed fields are found in the lower ground especially near the River Delta.

C - MILITARY

There are a great many troops stationed in MONTIVARO in fact there appeared to be more troops than civilians. Supplies are brought there along the S. MARQUELITA - MONTEVARO - PANTANA - CASTELVERDINO Road.

When last there Jan. 43 he noticed both Inf. and Arty. personnel, but cannot indicate units. He saw the arrival of more than twelve heavy guns, tractor drawn.

The above three (?) tys. were additional to the Arty. which had been stationed there since Sept. 42 nearly two tys. of 149 mm. guns.

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MOST SECRET

PART I (Prov. Message)A. SOURCE

CHINESE, NINGXIA, from PATTI. from home Aug. 42 for 10 days. He is slightly security minded, but well informed but seems fairly reliable.

B. TOWNi) WATER

Running water in most houses.

ii) ELECTRICITY

It is available in PATTI and MALINGA in PATTI.

iii) PRISON

A fairly large one.

iv) HOSPITALS

A large villa was converted a few years ago into a hospital. The wing is 100 m. long.

v) GAS

None.

vi) HOTELS

Several.

vii) POSTAL SERVICES

Both telephone and telegraph are available.

viii) SWIMMING

Swimming is collected in cisterns. Under waste water is contained underneath in large cisterns pipes to the street next of the town.

C. P. A. C. H. E. S.

The beach at MALINGA DI PATTI extends for about 2 km. Some houses are built within 50 m. of the water. Calm and built all along the beach on piles not more than 1 m. from the water's edge. The population of these buildings is about 100 families. 50 to 60 m. from the water's edge begins the unpopulated ground. Several plots are generally divided by low walls or stumps, barbed wire fences.

This beach is used exclusively as a summer resort and contains practically its own and bathing facilities for visitors.

From water's edge inland, the ground is on a gentle slope to the bay and beyond. The beach itself is all sand, of a very fine texture but it is broken up by bulky boulders extending into the sea, which would tend to make lateral communication difficult. The following observations have been noted.

The sea is moderate in depth. At some few points it is fairly shallow for some distance, but in most places the water is about 5 ft deep, only 2 m. offshore. The bottom is generally in the shape of a series of discontinuous dunes. There are no piers or jetties extending

It is available in PATTI and MAINGA di PATTI.

iii) PRISON

A fairly large one.

iv) HOSPITALS

A large villa was converted a few years ago into a hospital. The area is 100 m. long.

v) GAS

None.

vi) HOTELS

Several.

vii) POSTAL SERVICES

Both telephone and telegraph are available.

viii) SWIMMING

Swimming is collected in cesspools. Other waste water is connected underground in some cases pipes to the street, most of the town.

C BEACHES

The beach at MAINGA di PATTI extends for about 2 km. Some houses are built within 100 m. of the water. Cabins are built all along the beach on piles not more than 1 m. from the water's edge. The water population of these buildings is about 100 families. The water of the water's edge being the cultivated ground. Several plots are generally divided by low walls or fences, bordered with fences.

This beach is used exclusively as a summer resort and doctors prescribe its sands and bathing facilities for ailments.

From water's edge inland, the ground is on a gentle slope to the right and beyond. The beach itself is all sand, of a very fine texture but it is broken up by rocky outcrops extending into the sea, which would tend to make bathing a navigation difficult. No barbed wire entanglements have been noticed.

The sea is variable in depth. In some few points it is fairly shallow for some distance, but in most places the water is about 5 ft deep, only 3 m. offshore. The bottom is generally in the shape of a series of ascending steps. There are no piers or jetties extending out to sea.

Fishing boats 10 m. long, use this beach regularly and when not in use they are drawn up on to the sand and stacked down.

D RIVER LIRETO

There is an abundance of water in this area in the summer months. Good fishing grounds.

The river LIRETO, E. of PATTI is perennial but not navigable even to small fishing boats. This stream is dammed at several places. In the summer the water is let out to irrigate the plantations by means of small ditches.

The small stream W. of PATTI flows up in summer. It has some dykes about 1 m. high and 10 m. wide to contain the heavy water flow in winter.

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MOST SECRET

PATTI (cont. 2)

E COMMUNICATIONSa) ROADS1) MESUMA - PATTI

It is a wide highway, asphalt, two way road, with a stone drainage ditch on each side, about 12" at its greatest depth.

2) PATTI MAHINA - PATTI

A two way, gravel surface road, not very wide as two vehicles pass with difficulty. There is a shallow turn-off ditch at the side. The road runs generally to PATTI with a fairly number of bends. This road lies W. of the main road and parallel to it.

b) RAILROADS

The MESUMA - PATTI line is single track narrow gauge steam ply. There are 4 sidings at PATTI Station.

F COUNTRY SIDE

The town is surrounded by fruit and olive trees generally fairly well spaced, but seldom in alignment. There is incidental cultivation of vegetables chiefly for home consumption. It is a rich agricultural region.

There are some vineyards, the vines being planted in rows 1 1/2 m. apart and growing to a height of 1 m. They are supported by wooden poles sunk vertically into the ground, and tied to them with wire.

All properties keep sheep and cows.

G FISHING

Off MAHINA PATTI, a great many fishermen exercise their trade in small sailing or rowing boats. Maximum length of about 10 m. Large nets are used by fishing vessels and dredged before complete with catch, with the smaller vessels not the catch is gathered in at sea.

Fishing has now being restricted and is only permitted between 06.00 hrs. to 1200 hrs.

vehicles pass with difficulty. There is a shallow terra cotta ditch at the side. The road rises gradually to PATTI with a fair number of blinds. This road lies W. of the main road and is parallel to it.

b) RAILROADS

The ASSAM - PALMIR line is single track normal gauge steam RR. There are 4 sidings at PATTI Station.

F COUNTRY SIDE

The town is surrounded by fruit and olive trees generally fairly well spaced, but seldom in alignment. There is incidental cultivation of vegetables chiefly for home consumption. It is a rich agricultural region.

There are some vineyards, the vines being planted in rows 14 m. apart and growing to a height of 1 m. They are supported by wooden poles sunk vertically into the ground, and tied to them with wire.

All peasants keep sheep and cows.

G FISHING

Off PATTI, a great many fishermen exercise their trade in small sailing or rowing boats. Maximum length of about 10 m. Large nets are used by fishing vessels and dragged ashore complete with catch, with the smaller type of net the catch is gathered in at sea.

Fishing has now being restricted and is only permitted between 06.00 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

SECRET

SYNOPSIS
(See sketch map Appendix "B")

A. SOURCE

PUBLIC, Vincenzo, who is fairly intelligent and knows city and surroundings well.
RIZZI, Giovanni, not very observant or intelligent, who was last in SYRACUSE in Nov 42.
P.W. SEPRA - QUADELMI and TUBEROSA - three illiterate but co-operative fellows.

B. TOWN

- i) inhabitants total about 70,000, but P.W. heard that they were being evacuated.
- ii) Water
Transported by pipeline from BELVIERE (?). The water is good and sufficient. However, a shortage occurs during the summer months.
- iii) Sewerage
Disposed by standard sewerage means and the outlet is on the north east side of the city, outside of the breakwater in PORTO PICCOLO.
- iv) Hotels
The largest hotel in town is the GRAND HOTEL in VIL. POCO MARINELLE.
- v) Prison
Situating in VIL. GILONE.
- vi) Industries
No industries of special importance are in SYRACUSE. The majority of the population lives from the products of the land and from fishing.

C. PORT1)Harbours

There are two harbours, PORTO GRANDE, (1) and PORTO PICCOLO (2). The first is two miles long and one mile wide. The water depth is sufficient for anchoring capital ships. The Italian "Conte di Cavour" and the "Dulio" have anchored there.
On MOLA S. ANTONIO (3) besides other smaller ones are two 5 ton cranes and it is served by three fly lines. Vessels with a draft of about 25 ft can be accommodated.
The PORTO PICCOLO has not sufficient water depth for large vessels but is used mainly for fishing boats.

12) PORTO PICCOLO

P.W. QUADELMI has lived all his life near this port. He states that the bottom of it is in the form of a saucer, at the edges the water is so shallow that P.W. used to look for shell fish by wading with his trousers just pulled up to his knees - the water was about 18" deep at those points and 1 - 2 ft deep in the centre. It is used only for very small fishing boats which are grounded when not in use.

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- B TOWN
- i) Inhabitants total about 70,000, but F.W. heard that they were being evacuated.
 - ii) Water
Transported by pipeline from HELLANDER (?). The water is good and sufficient. However, a shortage occurs during the summer months.
 - iii) Sewerage
Disposed by standard sewerage means and the outlet is on the north east side of the city, outside of the breakwater in PORTO PICCOLO.
 - iv) Hotels
The largest hotel in town is the GRAND HOTEL in VIA FORO EMANUELE.
 - v) Prison
Situated in VIA BELONI.
 - vi) Industries
No industries of special importance are in SYRACUSE. The majority of the population lives from the products of the land and from fishing.

C PORT

i) Harbour

There are two harbours, PORTO GRANDE, (1) and PORTO PICCOLO (2). The first is two miles long and one mile wide. The water depth is sufficient for anchoring capital ships. The Italian "Centa di Cavour" and the "Dulio" have anchored there. On MOLA S. ANTONIO (3) besides other smaller ones are two 5 ton cranes and it is served by three Rly lines. Vessels with a draft of about 26 ft can be accommodated. The PORTO PICCOLO has not sufficient water depth for large vessels but is used mainly for fishing boats.

ii) PORTO PICCOLO

F.W. WHITFIELD has lived all his life near this port. He states that the bottom of it is in the form of a saucer, at the edges the water is so shallow that F.W. used to look for shell fish by wading with his trousers just pulled up to his knees - the water was about 18" deep at these points and 1 - 2 m deep in the centre. It is used only for very small fishing boats which are grounded when not in use. At its northern end near the breakwater the shore is rocky, but a quay extends from about 100 m from the breakwater along the N.W. banks. The quay is about 14 m high from ground level with a number of wooden ladders leading down.

iii) Seaplane Base

(6) Located on N.E. side of PORTO GRANDE. It is used by the I.A.F. and the G.A.F. There are three hangars. The entire base is guarded by Italian Air Ground Force personnel.

D COAST

Syracuse is built on a rocky promontory with the exception of the harbour and the PORTO PICCOLO the shoreline is very rocky especially the shore to the N.E. of the city, where the rocks rise abruptly out of the sea. The coast along PORTO GRANDE is not so rocky but rises steeply from the sea. (4).

/ E COMMUNICATIONS.

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SYRACUSE (cont) - page 2

MOET SECTERE COMMUNICATIONSa) ROADSi) SYRACUSE to FLORIDIA

Metalled road - two way traffic - drainage ditches on both sides of road. One bridge 4 miles West of SYRACUSE crosses the river ANARO. It is made of concrete and steel and permits the passage of all loads. On the same road there is a level crossing three-quarters of a mile West of the above mentioned bridge.

ii) SYRACUSE to AUGUSTA

Metalled road - two way traffic. Drainage ditches on both sides of road. On this road there is a series of small bridges having one arch made of stone and cement permitting the passage of all loads. These bridges cross the stream which are nearly always dry in the summer months.

iii) SYRACUSE to AVOLA

Metalled road - two way traffic - drainage ditches on both sides of road.

iv) SYRACUSE to BELVEDERE

From the point where this secondary road branches off the main SYRACUSE - CARIENTINI Road it becomes rather narrow and in places does not permit two way traffic. The surface is stone and gravel and there are no drainage ditches. 2 - 3 km from BELVEDERE there is a fairly steep incline. The surrounding country is open consisting mostly of vegetable plots with a few olive and almond trees.

b) RAILROAD STATIONi) Station

Seven or eight sidings each 700 to 800 m in length.

ii) SYRACUSE to CATANIA

Direction North. Single track; standard gauge wooden sleepers.

iii) SYRACUSE to AVOLA

Direction S.W. Single track, standard gauge - wooden sleepers.

iv) SYRACUSE - FLORIDIA - VIZZINI

Single track, narrow gauge, wooden sleepers.

F RIVERS

The river ANARO is about 10 - 15 m wide and is not fordable at any time of the year, it is 2 - 2 1/2 m deep. Row-boats are used for fishing in this stretch of the river. Near its mouth it divides into two branches separated by a long island. Banks sloping gently to water's edge. Surrounding terrain is cultivated to the very edge.

Metalled road - two way traffic. Drainage ditches on both sides of road. On this road there is a series of small bridges having one arch made of stone and cement permitting the passage of all loads. These bridges cross the streams which are nearly always dry in the summer months.

iii) SYRACUSE to AVOLA

Metalled road - two way traffic - drainage ditches on both sides of road.

iv) SYRACUSE to BELVIDERE

From the point where this secondary road branches off the main SYRACUSE - CLARENTINI Road it becomes rather narrow and in places does not permit two way traffic. The surface is stone and gravel and there are no drainage ditches. 2 - 3 km from BELVIDERE there is a fairly steep incline. The surrounding country is open consisting mostly of vegetable plots with a few olive and almond trees.

b) RAIROLO STATION

i) Station

Seven or eight sidings each 700 to 800 m in length.

ii) SYRACUSE to CATANIA

Direction North. Single track; standard gauge wooden sleepers.

iii) SYRACUSE to AVOLA

Direction S.W. Single track, standard gauge - wooden sleepers.

iv) SYRACUSE - FLORIDIA - VIZZINI

Single track, narrow gauge, wooden sleepers.

F RIVERS

The river MAEO is about 10 - 15 m wide and is not fordable at any time of the year, it is 2 - 2.5 m deep. Row-boats are used for fishing in this stretch of the river. Near its mouth it divides into two branches separated by a long island. Banks sloping gently to water's edge. Surrounding terrain is cultivated to the very edge.

G COUNTRYSIDE

To the North, N.W. and West of the city, the terrain rises gradually and is very fertile.

H BRIDGES (See sketch map of SYRACUSE Appendix "B" and "C")

i) No. 7

Crosses river MAEO. It consists of two bridge of the type described and shown in diagram; each spans one branch of the river and both are connected by a short stretch of road on the island itself.

ii) No. 8, 9 and 10

These are the type of stone culvert set out in Appendix "C" about 4 - 5 m in length and measuring about 2.5 metres inside the arch. They all cross canals carrying about 50 cm of water - canal at No. 9.

/ dries up in

SYRACUSE (cont) - page 2

MOST SECRET

dries up in the summer, but the bottom remains soft and muddy. The banks of the canals are about 4 ft deep, but are on a gentle incline. Canal No. 10 has its banks reinforced by a stone wall about halfway up from the bottom. The banks of canals No. 8 and 9 are not reinforced.

iii) No. 11

This is a three arched stone bridge uniting the mainland with Island of SYRACUSE VECCHIA (for dimension see diagram "C").

I. MILITARY

i) Identifications

Elements of 73 Inf Regt.

A.A. Troops

Signal personnel

Some German personnel apparently part of S.A.F.

ii) A Tp of unknown calibre guns is located at FORTA MADDALENA. P.M. heard them firing when ever any air raid was in progress.

iii) Alarms

Air raid warning is given by short blast of the siren whilst the All Clear is indicated by one continuous blast.

J. FISHING

Fishing is only allowed by permit between dawn and dusk.

I. MILITARY

i) Identifications

Elements of 75 Inf Regt.
A.D. Troops
Signal personnel
Some German personnel apparently part of G.A.F.

ii) A Tp of unknown calibre guns is located at FONIA MADDIENA.
P.W. heard them firing when-over any air raid was in progress.

iii) Alarms

Air raid warning is given by short blast of the siren whilst the
All Clear is indicated by one continuous blast.

j) FIRING

Firing is only allowed by permit between dawn and dusk.

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ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Food ration allowances in SICILY: are reported as follows, for certain important items:

Conditions in individual localities are indicated by the following surarries:

The food ration is generally considered insufficient and is supplemented by many people through purchases in the black market. One P.W. stated, however, that prices in the black market in August, 1942 were so high that only the middle and upper classes could afford to buy there. Fruit and vegetables were plentiful, however, and not rationed. Prices in August 1942 were reported as follows in Lima by a former fruit-vendor of that city:

The controlled price of bread in the same month was reported to be 2.30 lire per kg, but the price on the black market was said to be as high as 5 lire. The controlled price of macaroni was reported at 2.30 lire per kg and of meat at 11 lire per kg. A company tailor reported the recent price of cloth for officers' uniforms at 100 to 150 lire per meter, depending on quality. The price of ersatz shoes for civilians was reported to be 80 lire per pair recently.

Local materials available for building purposes are said to include marble, lava and another type so hard that it cannot be penetrated even by bombs. Lumber near at hand includes walnut and chestnut, which are used

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Food ration allowances in SICILY are reported as follows, for certain important items:

Bread (manual labourers)	500 grams daily
Bread (other men)	400 "
Bread (women and children)	300 "
Olive oil (manual labourers)	400 " bi-weekly
Olive oil (women and children)	300 "
Macaroni (manual labourers)	4 kg monthly
Macaroni (women and children)	3 "
Meat	125 grams daily

Conditions in individual localities are indicated by the following summaries:

a) CATANIA

The food ration is generally considered insufficient and is supplemented by many people through purchases in the black market. One P.W. stated, however, that prices in the black market in August, 1942 were so high that only the middle and upper classes could afford to buy there. Fruit and vegetables were plentiful, however, and not rationed. Prices in August 1942 were reported as follows in lire by a former fruit-vendor of that city:

	Lire
Oranges, per kg	1.20
Apples "	1.20
Pears "	1.60
Plums "	0.90
Nuts "	2.30
Peaches, per kg	1.80
Tomatoes "	1.00
Strawberries, per basket	5.00
Lemons - each	3.10

The controlled price of bread in the same month was reported to be 2.30 lire per kg, but the price on the black market was said to be as high as 5 lire. The controlled price of macaroni was reported at 2.30 lire per kg and of meat at 11 lire per kg. A company tailor reported the recent price of cloth for officers' uniforms at 100 to 150 lire per meter, depending on quality. The price of crests shoes for civilians was reported to be 80 lire per pair recently.

Local materials available for building purposes are said to include marble, lava and another type so hard that it cannot be penetrated even by bombs. Lumber near at hand includes walnut and chestnut, which are used for furniture. Beech, fir, pine, carob tree and others are imported from CHILERIA.

In CATANIA women in industry are the exception rather than the rule.

b) PATERNÒ

PATERNO is located in a fruit-growing area, where oranges are the principal crop, but where figs, pears, peaches, Indian figs and almonds are raised in large quantities. Very little grain is grown in the vicinity of the town. Soldiers are often given leave at harvest and fruit-picking times to assist the home workers to bring the crops in. Because of the agricultural nature of this immediate area, food supplies are plentiful, and the farmers are preparing free sales through the black market, where retail prices run to 3 or 4 times controlled prices.

Controlled food prices in PATERNÒ were reported as follows in lire as of November 1942:

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/ Oranges

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS (page 2)MOST SECRET

	Price
Oranges - per kg	3.00
Tangerines " "	2.00
Grapes " "	1.60
Pears " "	2.00 to 5.00
Indian figs, each	0.02
Red wine, per litre	2.50
White " "	3.50
Bread - per kg	1.30
Olive oil, per litre	7.50
Cheese (Pecorino) per kg	20.00
Cheese (Cavallio) " "	24.00
Macaroni (Semola) " "	2.10
Macaroni (Second grade) per kg	1.80
Whole wheat flour, per kg	2.50
Soap, per kg	4.00 to 5.00

— i.e. Cactus
or prickly pear
fruit!!

There are numerous stone quarries in the countryside near PATRINO which supply crushed rock for roads and stone for buildings.

c) PATTI (Prov. Messina)

PATTI is located in an agricultural section, whose principal products is fruit, rather than grain. Olive oil is plentiful, but ration allowances of other foods are said to be insufficient, so there is an extensive black market. Since prices in the black market are reported about triple the controlled prices, the poorer people cannot very well afford to supplement their rations in this way. Penalties are severe for those apprehended purchasing in the black market.

d) MONTEVAGO (Prov. Agrigento)

Prices of certain commodities in this town were reported as follows by a P.W. who left there to join the army in September, 1942, and revisited his home in January 1943 for a single day:

	Controlled Price	Black Market Price
Spaghetti - per kg	1.70	10.00 to 15.00 (?)
Bread - " "	2.10	26.00 (?)
Shoes, per pair (not good quality)	160.00	800.00
Olive oil - per litre	10.00	20.00 to 25.00
Goat milk - " "	2.00	

e) CALTAGIRONE

Food supplies are said to be adequate in this agricultural community.

P.O.L.

The P.W. from PATRINO stated that all internal combustion engine transport is under government control. Lorries are available to transport food and supplies, but private cars are either laid up or requisitioned by the govern-

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Macaroni (Second grade) per kg 2.10
 Whole wheat flour, per kg 1.80
 Soap, per kg 2.50
 4.00 to 5.00

There are numerous stone quarries in the countryside near PATRINO which supply crushed rock for roads and stone for buildings.

c) PATRI (Prov. Messina)

PATRI is located in an agricultural section, whose principal products is fruit, rather than grain. Olive oil is plentiful, but ration allowances of other foods are said to be insufficient, so there is an extensive black market. Since prices in the black market are reported about triple the controlled prices, the poorer people cannot very well afford to supplement their rations in this way. Penalties are severe for those apprehended purchasing in the black market.

d) MONTEVAGO (Prov. Agrigento)

Prices of certain commodities in this town were reported as follows by a P.W. who left there to join the army in September, 1942, and revisited his home in January 1943 for a single day:

		Prices in lire	
		Controlled Price	Black Market Price
Spaghetti	- per kg		1.70
Bread	- " "		2.10
Shoes, per pair (not good quality)		160.00	
Olive oil	- per litre	10.00	
Goat milk	- " "	2.00	
			10.00 to 15.00 (?)
			20.00 (?)
			300.00
			20.00 to 25.00

e) CALTAGIRONE

Food supplies are said to be adequate in this agricultural community.

P.O.I.

The P.W. from PATRINO stated that all internal combustion engine transport is under government control. Lorries are available to transport food and supplies, but private cars are either laid up or requisitioned by the government. Diesel oil is used.

A P.W. from CALTAGIRONE stated that although petrol was rationed there in August 1942 private cars were still in use (sic). Private trucks and trailers of all types were available for industry. They included Fiats, Sias, Lancias, Alfa-Romeos, Citroens and diesel trucks.

In CALTAGIRONE all private cars have been requisitioned by the government and the owners compensated for them. No petrol is available for private use.

II. POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Every P.W. in this group who expressed an opinion on the subject, stated that the King and Crown Prince were very popular with the people. The attitude towards MUSSOLINI and Fascism was reported variously ranging from "intense hatred" of MUSSOLINI by all Sicilians to a generally favorable attitude to Il Duce and his regime. One of the P.W. from CALTAGIRONE said that

/a follow

a fellow worker of his, a World War I veteran, belongs to an informal, unorganized group of fifty to sixty middle-aged men of from 45 to 50 years of age, who met during the day or at night on walks outside the city and talked against the fascist government. There was no indication, however, that this group is one of action nor that it is connected with any larger anti-fascist movement. The name of the man who is a member of this group is ROSALIA PIERO. Anti-war sentiment in C.F.N.L. is said to be very strong among soldiers, especially among those with considerable service.

Relations with the Germans in SICILY are said to be bad, mainly on account of the German attitude toward Sicilian women. There are said to be frequent brawls with fists, clubs and knives. In CATANIA more than 50 Nazis are reported to have been killed by their fathers and brothers of girls who have been attacked by Germans. Italian soldiers frequently clash with the Nazis in public in CATANIA, where regular Italian infantrymen killed 12 Nazis in a clash at the railway station in the summer of 1941. The German soldiers are said to be arrogant and bullying.

III. PERSONALITIES

CATANIA:

Duke CARACI, a man of about 75, is not interested in politics and is a wealthy non-fascist. He ordered CARACI CARACI for the poor and contributed food and clothing for students.

CALTAGIRONE:

GRAVINO is the richest man in town and has extensive lands in the surrounding countryside. His sentiment in Caltagirone is unknown.

MONTEVAGO:

The Mayor is LUIGI CALZOLERO, an olive oil plant in this town is owned by BAMBOLINO.

SIRACUSA:

Relations with the Germans in Sicily are said to be bad, mainly on account of the German attitude toward Sicilian women. There are said to be frequent brawls with fists, clubs and knives. In Catania more than 50 Nazis are reported to have been killed by irate partisans and brothers of girls who have been attacked by Germans. Italian soldiers frequently clash with the Nazis in public in Catania, where regular Italian infantrymen killed 12 Nazis in a clash at the railway station in the summer of 1941. The German soldiers are said to be arrogant and humiliating.

III. PERSONALITIES

CATANIA:

Duke CARACI, 60 years of age, is not interested in politics and is a wealthy non-fascist. He organized CARACI COLLEGE for the poor and contributed food and clothing for students.

CALABRONE:

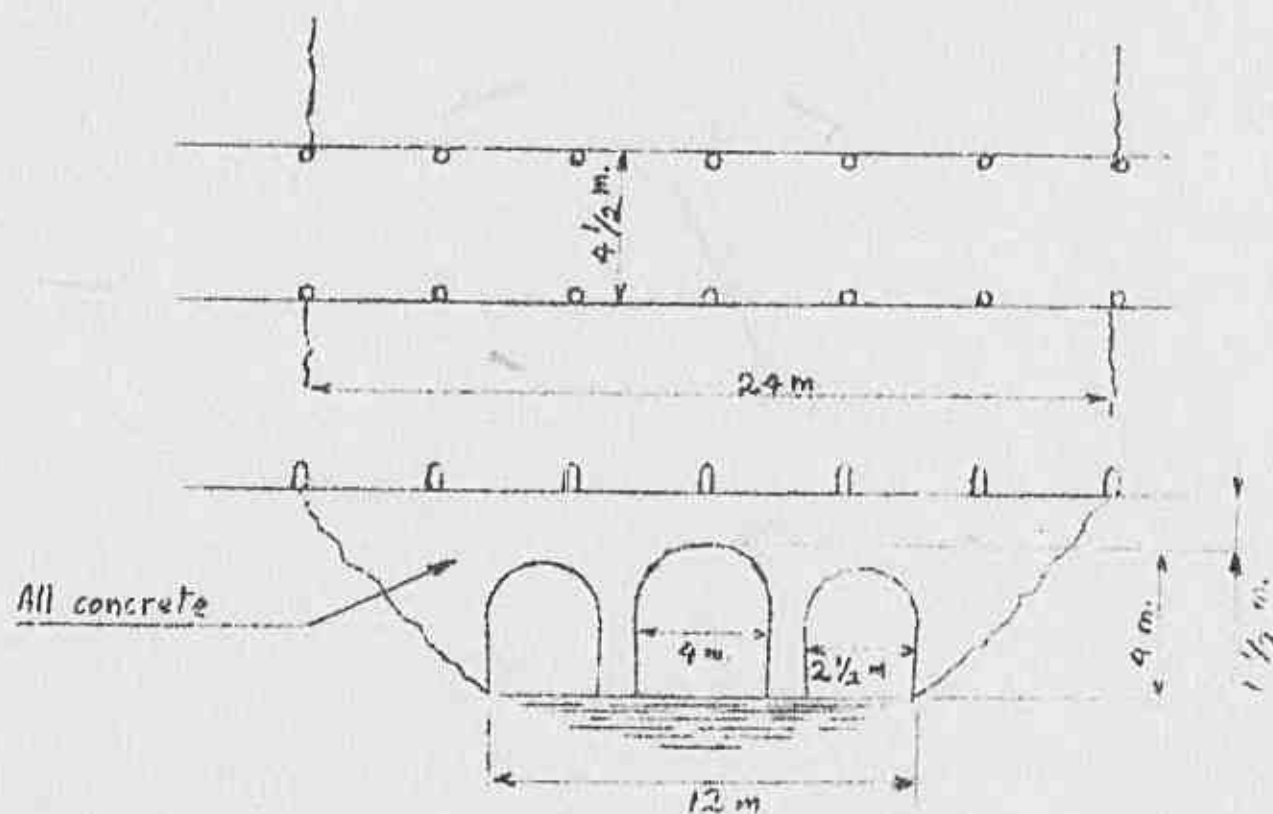
GRIVATI is the richest man in town and has extensive lands in the surrounding countryside. His sentiment on fascism is unknown.

MONTENAPOLI:

The Mayor is LINGUILLI CALABRONE.

SYRACUSE:

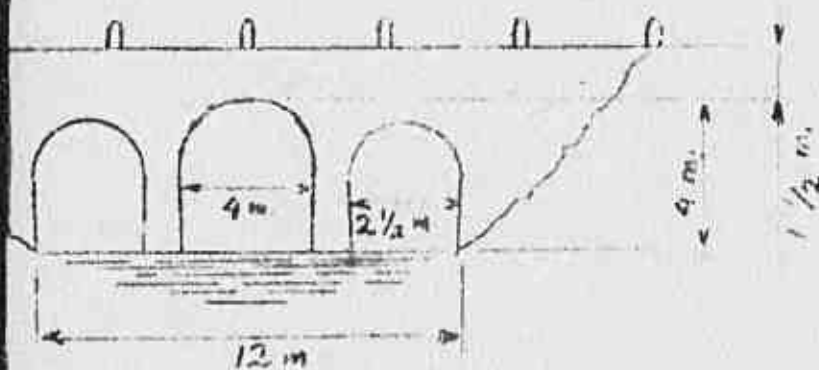
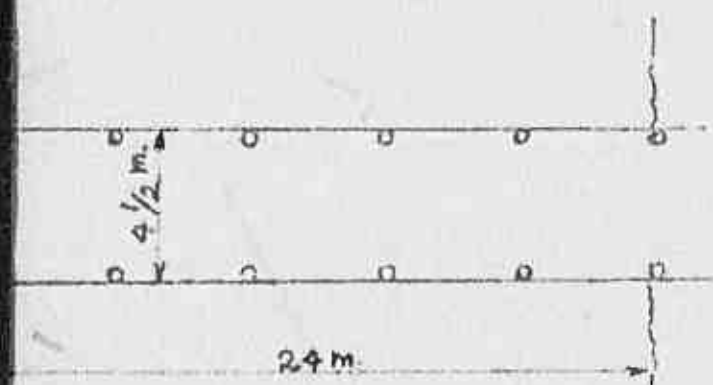
An olive oil plant in this town is owned by BAMBENELLO.



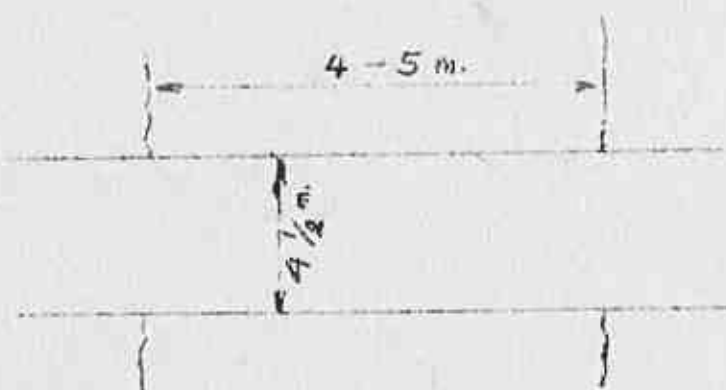
① Monterago-Partanna Bridge
over river Belice

Stone and masonry

② Average culvert on road



anna Bridge
e



② Average culvert on roads

Porto di Siracusa

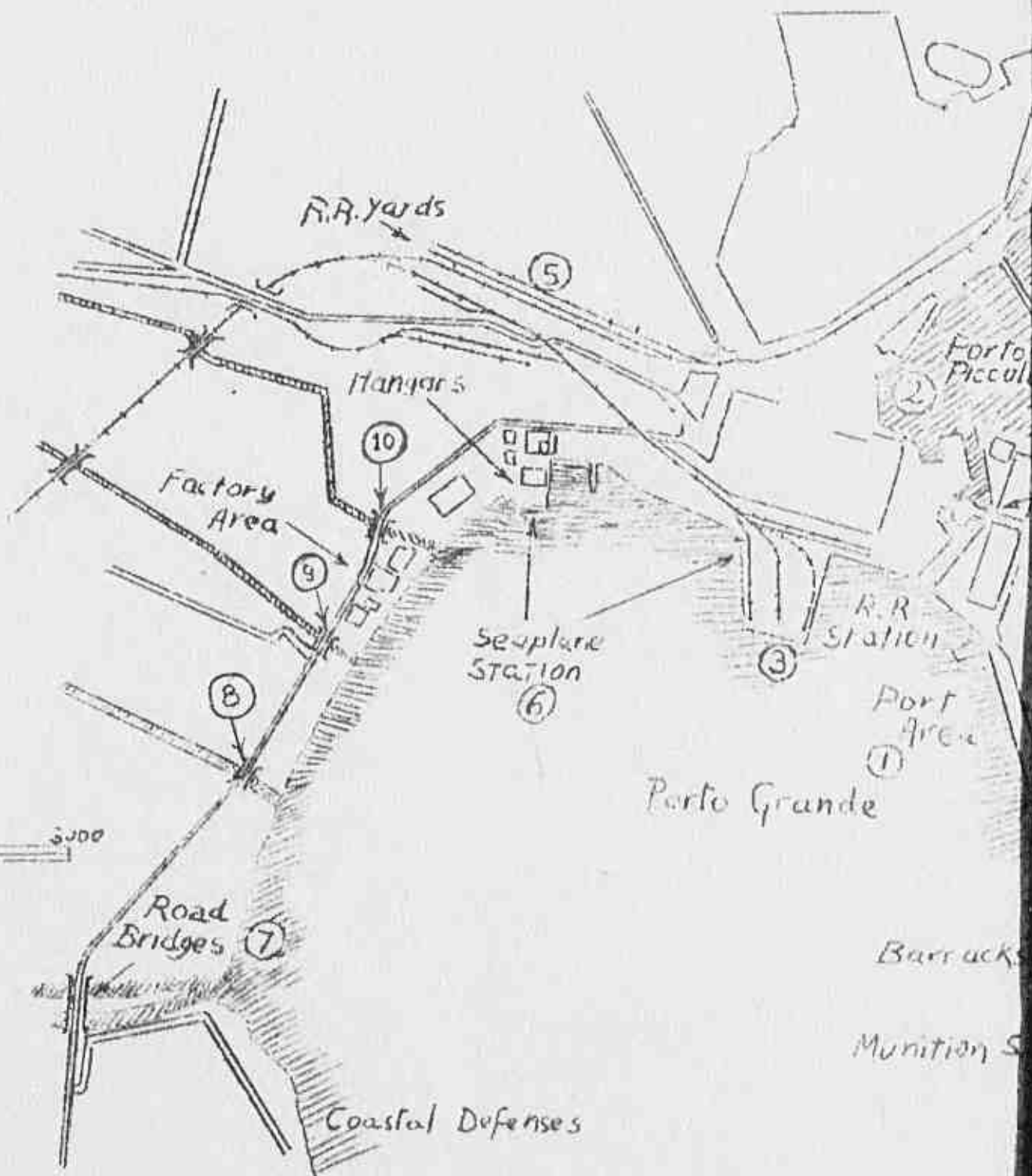
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Appendix B

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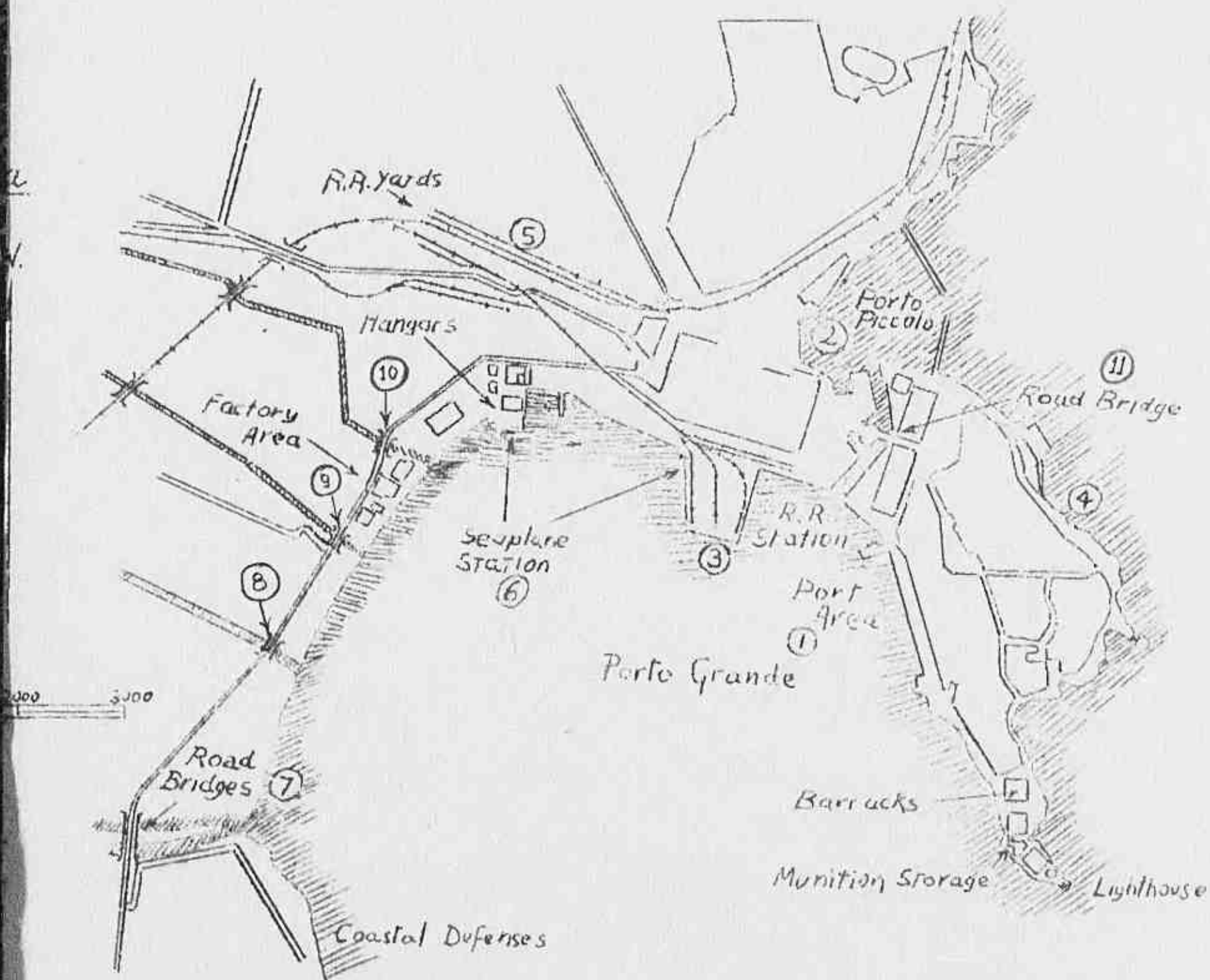
Scale in Feet

527



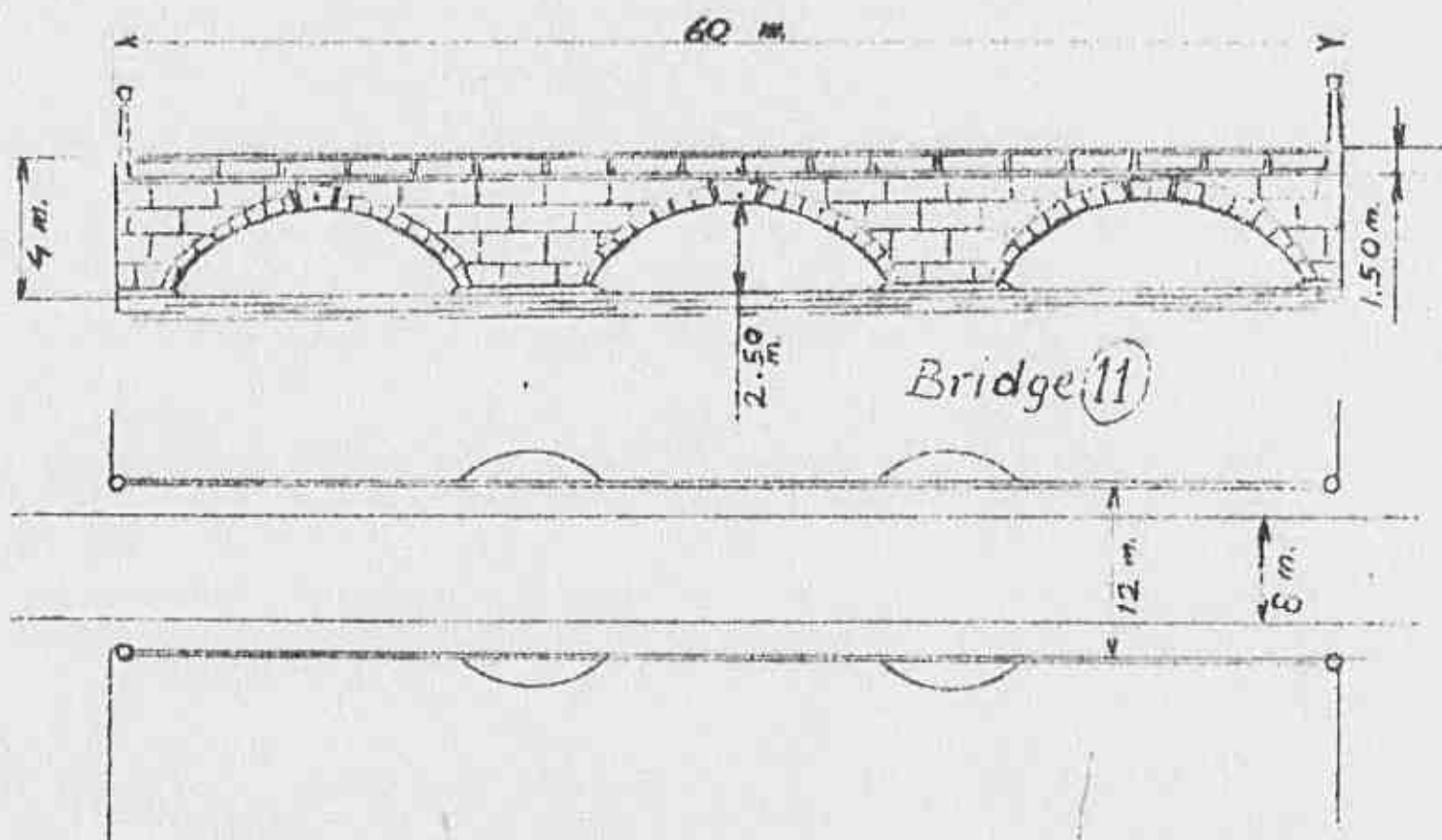
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015



1892

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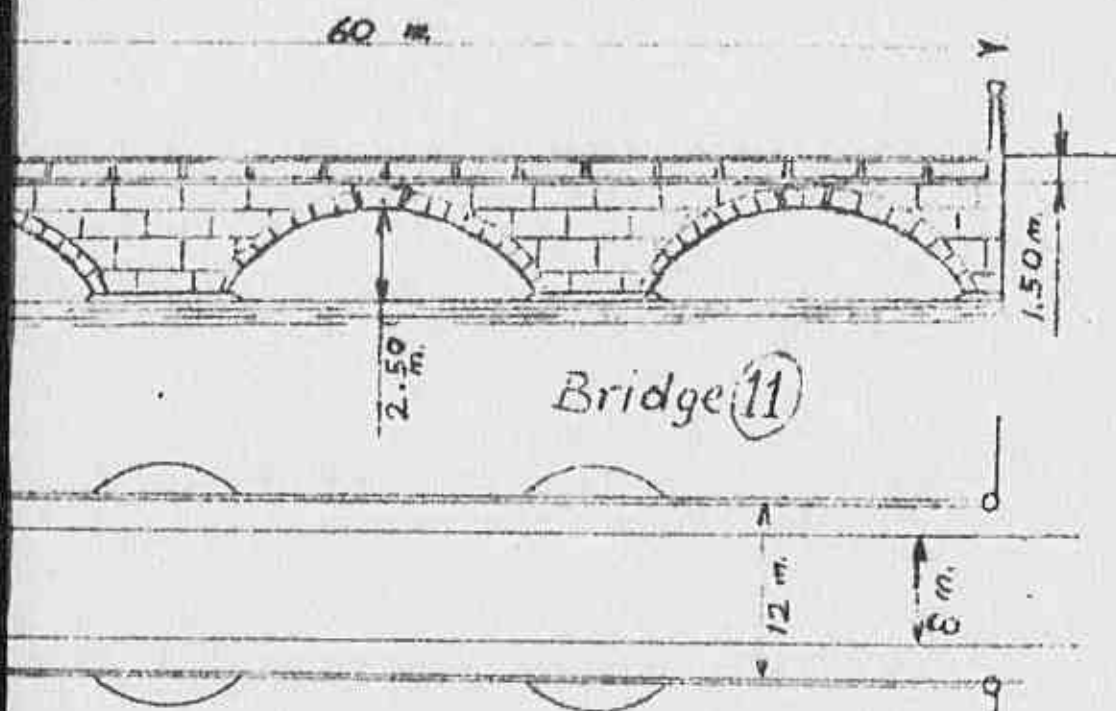


Appendix C

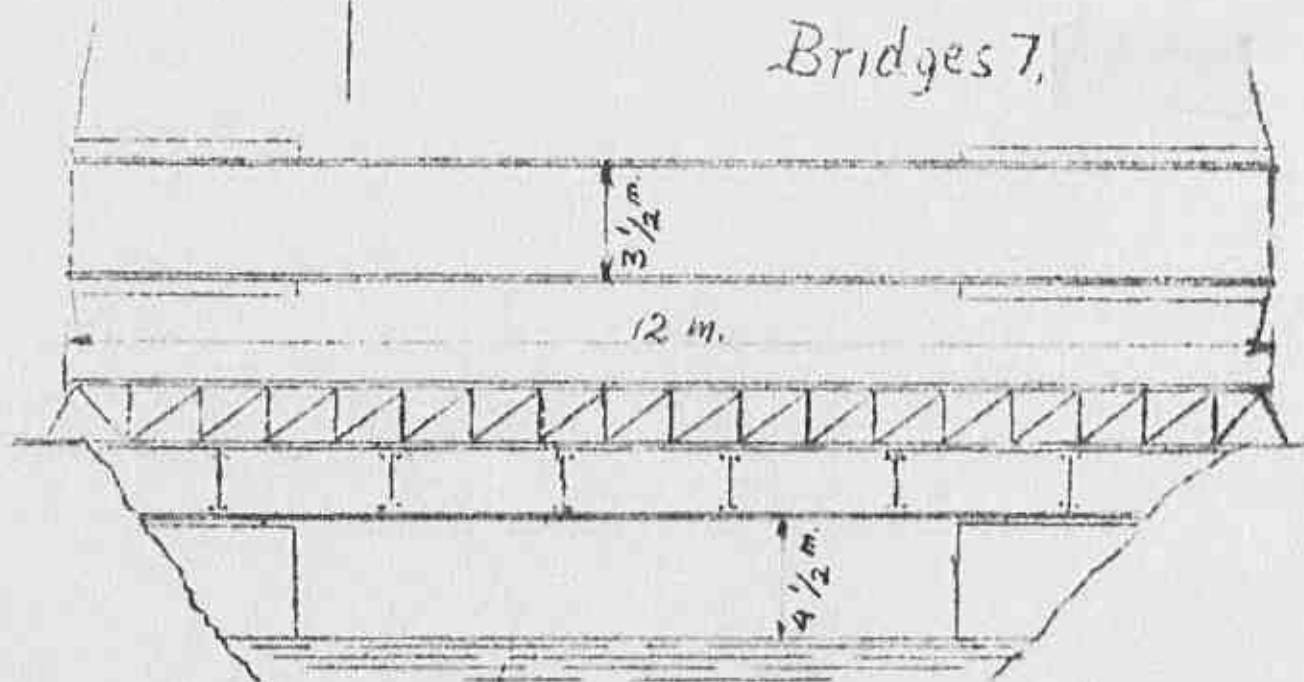
520

1893

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015



Ref to Sketch:
Porto di Siracusa



25 MAY 1943

HEADQUARTERS

Date

25 MAY 1943

7886

FORCE 141

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH (INC)
Radio Monitoring Service
(Tel. Bouzarsah 04)

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: RADIO MONITORING SUMMARY

RESTRICTED

May 15, 1943

SUMMARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS. No. 123

This radio monitoring summary outlines the reactions of the Axis and Neutral radios in their broadcasts during the period from 06:00 yesterday to 06:00 today. The views summarized here are the salient points of the enemy's propaganda and must be therefore be regarded with the utmost caution.

Detailed summaries and texts of the broadcasts referred to may be found in the monitoring section.

Due to faults in the power lines the past two nights, it was impossible to produce the regular summary of Axis broadcasts as reception of enemy broadcasts was limited in scope. Today's reports cover the main trends of Axis propaganda for the past three days.

GERMAN BROADCASTS:

The German radio carried Tokyo reports of a large scale American landing on the island of Attu, in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska, on Wednesday, May 12. The first German report early in the morning stated that "strong units" had landed and fighting was proceeding. A second report carried in a bulletin, appeared to be preparing public opinion to accept the loss of the island. "The greatly inferior Japanese forces stationed on the island it explained, engaged the Americans in fierce fighting which is still going on." The Allies were reported to be remaining silent on the matter.

Despite this report the Axis maintained as one of its principal justifications for the six month North African campaign that it had given time to the Japanese to consolidate her positions and to prepare a major campaign against the Allied Pacific positions. The former Italian Minister of Propaganda Favolini was quoted from Il Messaggero as listing among the benefits of the campaign that "Japan was able to consolidate her conquests, which permitted her to become presumably even more of a decisive factor within the ambit of this war."

Similar attempts to give Europe hope that the North African campaign had drained Allied strength and left the Allies open to a major Pacific offensive was contained in references to the present Washington confer-

enemy's propaganda and must be therefore be regarded with the utmost caution.

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Similar attempts to give Europe hope that the North African campaign had drained Allied strength and left the Allies open to a major Pacific offensive was contained in references to the present Washington conferences and to the Japanese campaign against Changsha and Ichang in Central China. Dr. Everett of Australia and Dr. Soong of China were reported to have prolonged their stay in Washington because on this occasion they hope to find a little material and assistance for their countries in distress. "While the conference was really doing nothing for them it was announced that in order to silence these admissions, Roosevelt and Churchill will also discuss Far East strategy as well as imminent invasion against Japan." The presence of high ranking Allied officers from the Far East theatre of operations was not reported.

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The German radio reported the communique of the Fuehrer's GMA to C. in O. von Arnim just prior to his capture, which served as a summary of the achievements attributed to the Axis troops who had fought the

North African campaign. "For more than two years," it boasted, "they were faced by the greater part of the military forces of the British Empire, and destroyed enemy plans for a second front in the past and made them questionable for the future." Japan was reminded that she also had a debt to pay her European Axis powers, for "by virtue of the fact that the American forces were tied down in North Africa and the available enemy shipping had to be used to supply the European theatre of operations, Japan was able to have freedom of operations in the Pacific."

The speech of the Japanese Minister of Information was quoted at length to show that Japan was ready to pay this debt. (See Berlin 12:45.)

The German radio also praised General Messe, commander of the Italian First Army, and said that his raise to the rank of Marshal just prior to his capture was a tribute to his devotion and to duty and the hard assignment of delaying the enemy to the last possible moment. The Italian people had taken the cause of the surrender in Tunisia with calm. "The news was expected," said one German correspondent, and "the faces of the people in hearing the news was solemn, but at the same time one could read in their faces that they were free at being present at an important moment in the history of the Italian Nation." They were also proud because "it was not the enemy's offer to surrender, but the Duce's order, which put an end to their resistance. Despite everything, Italy had left the African War for two with dignity." (See Transocean Press 18:00.)

The usual Axis arguments for explaining the defeat and the "defensive victory" scored in Tunisia were trotted out in every broadcast, but the volume devoted to them was considerably reduced. One new argument was introduced by the Italian spokesman, Pavolini, "vitality," he said, "could solve the problem of her security in the Balkans, could complete her national unity with Dalmatia and could extend European dominion to Corfu and Nice." Because of the six-month stand. (See Transocean Press 12:00)

Flowing descriptions of the power of the defenses of "Fortress Europe" became the dominant theme in all German broadcasts. It was announced that a large group of Axis radio speakers had just completed a tour of the Atlantic Wall and other defensive fortifications, which would indicate that a state of such reports had only begun to crowd the ether.

Admiral Heinrich Doenitz, Germany's "military collaborator" set down the scope and role of these identifications, as conceived by high German military authorities. Rome revealed that the German line, the Albert Canal, Canal and Dyle defense lines, the northern Yugoslav and the Greek Pyrene lines had not only been maintained intact by the German command, but that "the fighting value of all these fortifications was in the meantime being greatly increased since they have been reinforced and renewed according to the latest German experience." However,

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The Pope was reported to have received the Bishop of Grosseto, who informed him of the damage caused by American aviators. The Pope was said to have transmitted his official benediction to the suffering population.

The American War Department was reported to have admitted that American losses in the Tunisian campaign were heavy, while the British First Army was also hard hit, according to War Office admissions.

On the basis of a Zurich report, the German radio claimed that "the Soviet Union is demanding that the so-called Czech government in exile should come to Moscow." Berlin issued a Red Radio broadcast warning to the Czechs, that if they "really were to go to Moscow, they would soon suffer the same fate as the Poles at Moscow."

ITALIAN BRO. DOCSIS

The American attack on Attu was briefly reported.

After Thursday's major attention devoted to the Tunisian surrender, few references were made today to that sad event.

Instead, the work of the Italian Airforce against Allied shipping and ports was played up grossly. The Radio announcement, Rome explained, "has ended the tactical cycle of providing protection for our troops, to assume and develop a new active strategic cycle. This can be clearly seen from the recent night attacks on ports in Tunisia and Algeria.... Our Airforce succeeds in policing the enemy's movements and making effective bombing raids on concentrations of men and material and harbor installations."

Effective raids on Bone, Bougie and Sfax were claimed.

A German naval unit was mentioned in the Italian communiqué, but not in any German broadcasts as having sunk an "enemy" submarine in the Tyrrhenian Sea, taking prisoners of part of the crew.

An alleged Reuters report from Algeria admitted that 300,000 tons of Allied shipping had been sunk or damaged since the North African landing was said to be under discussion. The Reuters article repeated its statistical estimates of how much shipping was required to equip American forces abroad, similar to its resampling reports to the leading people early in the Tunisian campaign.

Carlo Scarpa, Party Secretary, took disciplinary action against a number of high-ranking fascists for "using positions of trust to influence the awarding of important undertakings to their own personal interests." Luigi Bossi-Filii, Senator, was accused "of abuse, as president of an important cultural institution, he publicly expressed

(see page 17:00)

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The Ministry of National Education set the following theme for a school prize essay contest: "Two nations, two armies, one victory."

Indicating much public concern for the whereabouts and welfare of Italian prisoners, Rome announced that beginning May 18, in its 08:30 daily program, it will broadcast lists of prisoners as put out by the English, French and Russian forces. The first broadcast will carry prisoners taken in Russia. No American captured lists were mentioned.

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swingboard from which the Supreme Command may secure the most opportune date and time for its offensive operations. "After a blood-curdling description of the trials into which our invading army would fall in trying to pierce these defenses, Rose concluded his article with the positive note that 'this armor of concrete and steel permits the Axis to start its strategic moves from any point on the continent. The largest scale harassing attacks can be checked from these fortifications by the employment of a comparatively small part of the armed forces so that the development of any other operations will not be impeded by such harassing action.' (See Transocean Horse 17:21)

An important new indication of the seriousness with which the Germans regard an Allied threat from the south, and the danger of leaving their Russian rear exposed, is the importance attached in the description of Europe's defenses to "the fortifications in western Poland....the Serev line, the construction of which was begun in the autumn of 1939." This was the first time in Second front discussion that any mention has been made to the need for a major defensive line on the Russian front, to prevent the full exploitation of any major landing on the European coast.

The Bulgarian Minister of War has reported to have visited fortifications in the Strza Valley in Greece.

On the wheel-propaganda side Dr. Goebbels in his weekly propaganda direction from Das Reich showed the major German concern of throwing up intense anti-Russian feeling among both Axis and occupied peoples. "If we vilify Bolshevism as the greatest international danger", he explained, "unmoved and unconcerned by the hysterical shouting of Judaism, it is for the purpose of preventing the whole Continent and its peoples from finally ending up like the 12,000 Polish officers as a result of their short-sightedness.... We do not recoil from the reproach that we are repeating ourselves if we succeed thereby in making our people immune from such a temptation." To the German people themselves, he compared their present sacrifices with that they would face if they lost. From this point of view, what they were now undergoing would appear light as a feather. "But not he said, 'we do not have the choice between war and peace, but only between war and extinction.'" (See Berlin 19:45)

The Eastern front was reported to be relatively quiet, with intense activity only in the air as both the Germans and Russians tried to disrupt their opponent's forward communications. In intense artillery barrages on Lenin road, lively patrol activity on the Polish front, and intense land fighting, without decision, in the Luban was described. A Russian air raid on Warsaw was reported, intended as revenge for the Polish reaction to the Machine Gunner story.

A total of 53 Allied bombers were claimed to have been shot down off the Atlantic coast and over Germany and occupied territory in the past two nights of intense bombing. A German military spokesman described the raids as "armed reconnaissance over the whole territory of the Reich" and pointed out that aerial warfare had again come into the foreground following the cessation of Axis resistance in Tunisia and the comparative lull on the Eastern front.

German broadcast, playing up Allied bomber losses, used the opportunity to claim that their night fighter defense had reached the stage of a vital defense weapon. One young night ace claimed his 57th night fighter victory. While the most

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German broadcasts, playing up Allied bomber losses, used the opportunity to claim that their night fighter defense had reached the stage of a vital defense weapon. One young night ace claimed his 27th night fighter victory, while the most successful German night pilot was said to have destroyed his 58th plane. However, it was admitted that the British had hit their major objective at Bordeaux in the Ruhr and the official exclamation even said that "British planes penetrated the territory of the Reich on a broad front."

A 6,000 ton freighter was said to have been sunk in a Thursday night raid on Algiers harbor.

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PRO-DG-373 IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

Radio Paris spoke fun at Allied intentions of breaking through the Atlantic Wall. Describing the visit of radio speakers to these fortifications Paris added that the German soldiers in line "are full of ardor and are getting ready to give the attackers a warm welcome." The German soldiers declared to those who visited them that the young and inexperienced Americans who are to make the attack on this fortress aroused their pity and they would prefer to shoot at those Jews who remain behind and by whom these young Americans are being led to the slaughter." (See Paris 23:00)

In a fantastic account of the skill of Rommel and the Axis forces in the last stages of the Tunisian campaign, Paris asserted that "it was British material that enabled the Axis to hold for six months on a 650 kilometer front, the size of the Franco-German front in the last world war.....Then ammunition ran out, an attack was made. More skillful than powerful, to bring back the precious booty with which to go on fighting. With the trucks brought back from the battles of Sidi Bou Zid and Messerine, General Von Arnim mechanized a whole regiment, with tanks taken in the same battles, he formed new armored formations." (See Paris 21:00)

Mr. Laval received a number of notable visitors, including Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador, Titul, Japanese Ambassador and General Bridoux, Secretary for Defense. Laval's elder, Le Tonitru, at the same time claimed that "there are signs of a new state of mind in the United States. American morale is not that of wartime. The people refuse to accept necessary sacrifices.....They are still lacking interest in the war against Europe. Today some Americans are beginning to perceive capitalistic aims hidden in this so-called ideological conflict." (See France Fidele - 14:00)

Vichy added another charge of American imperialistic designs at France's expense. Roosevelt, it said, was asking for extended powers, "so that he may convert the dollar and thus give the Lend-Lease law full effect. American could then bring into play her full export capacity. Mainly in North Africa, by selling her products at an acceptable exchange."

The clandestine Brazzaville II station reported the third resolution taken at the alleged secret National Liberation Front meeting in Algiers: "This congress qualifies as criminal any maneuver that tends to separate from continental France those territories that have been entered by the blood and sweat of several generations of French colonists and soldiers....The National Liberation Front, which is jealous of French interests above all, will use every means in its resolute opposition to maneuvers against the unity and integrity of the French Empire, one and indivisible." (See Brazzaville II - 14:49)

Vichy meanwhile announced that it would float a loan for 10 billion francs at 3 1/2 percent interest and 30 years amortization.

Paris planted the story that Admiral Leahy would shortly leave for Russia in special mission.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

HEADQUARTERS
22 MAY 1943
No. 7886
F 141

SECRET

HIGOT

141F/1400/G(Ib)

22 May 43

SUBJECT: Maps of Cover Objectives

TO : Force 343
Force 545

Reference 141F/1400/G(Ib), dated 19 May, para. 7

In order to minimise the security danger inherent in the issue of maps of HORRIFIED, application for and issue of planning maps at all levels will include maps of the appropriate cover objective. These will be put up in any office containing maps of the real objective.

This instruction refers only to planning maps: there will be no bulk issue of cover maps.

H.Q. 141 Force
B.N.A.P.

H. D. Gibson 14-64 GS
Major General
Chief of General Staff
141 Force

Copy to: G-2, AMHQ
Adv. H.Q. 'A' Force
Survey

C. 20.

From 10 522

Internal Distribution: List 'B'

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H.M.
21/5

If anyone applies for
any maps for speak.
B.N.A.P.
P.M. 25/5

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BIGOTFORCE 343
FORCE 545

MOST SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

DATE 19 MAY 1943

NO. 785015

FORCE 141

BIGOT

DIP/2408/2(Ed)

19 May 1943

11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SUBJECT: Security of Operation HUSKY (Mounting)

1. Introduction

As operation HUSKY is now developing from the planning to the mounting stage, the following instructions are issued to supplement the "Security Instructions for Planning Staff" published by AFHQ on 14 March 43, under reference B-389,536, as amended.

These instructions are not intended to cover in detail all aspects of the security problem and all precautions required, but are designed to set out the policy in general terms regarding certain major security measures to which it is desired to draw particular attention. It is assumed that ordinary routine security precautions, which are essential to the maintenance of secrecy, will be rigidly observed as a matter of course by all formations concerned.

2. General

(a) It is neither possible nor necessary to conceal from the enemy the fact that combined operations against Southern Europe are to be undertaken by the Allies this summer. Our security aim must, therefore, be to conceal the vital details of operation HUSKY rather than the mere fact that an operation is being mounted. The four most vital details which can and must be concealed are: (i) The objective, (ii) The date, (iii) The strength and order of battle of our forces, (iv) The tactical methods to be employed.

(b) To achieve this aim, all preparations for the mounting of the operation must, as far as possible, be planned and implemented in such a way that these four vital details are not revealed to, and cannot be deduced by, either the enemy, the civil population or our own forces apart from those whose duties require such knowledge. These preparations should conform, where possible, to the cover plan, or at least they should be made to appear consistent with explanations other than the real one. Where this is not possible, the matter should be referred to the Security Staff before action is taken, (as laid down in Planning Instruction No. 14 issued by this Headquarters on 15 April 43), in order that special measures may be devised to counter or minimize the danger involved. Any such preparations of a major nature, whose compromising effects cannot be countered locally, should be referred to this Headquarters. As a general principle all such compromising preparations should be delayed until

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2. General

(a) It is neither possible nor necessary to conceal from the enemy the fact that combined operations against South-East Europe are to be undertaken by the Allies this summer. Our security aim must, therefore, be to conceal the vital details of operation HUSKY rather than the mere fact that an operation is being mounted. The four most vital details which can and must be concealed are: (i) The objective, (ii) The date, (iii) The strength and order of battle of our forces, (iv) The tactical methods to be employed.

(b) To achieve this aim, all preparations for the mounting of the operation must, as far as possible, be planned and implemented in such a way that these four vital details are not revealed to, and cannot be deduced by, either the enemy, the civil population or our own forces apart from those whose duties require such knowledge. These preparations should conform, where possible, to the cover plan, or at least they should be made to appear consistent with operations other than the real one. Where this is not possible, the matter should be referred to the Security Staff before action is taken, (as laid down in Planning Instruction No. 14 issued by this Headquarters on 15 April 43), in order that special measures may be devised to counter or minimise the danger involved. Any such preparations of a major nature, whose compromising effects cannot be countered locally, should be referred to this Headquarters. As a general principle all such compromising preparations should be delayed until the latest possible moment.

3. Training Period

It is neither necessary nor practicable to conceal the fact that large scale training in combined operations is being carried out in this theatre. It is, however, important to conceal as far as possible which formations are involved and the detailed methods of training, as well as to avoid indicating any vital details of the operation for which training is designed. As the training becomes more and more specific, so the danger increases and the security aspect requires greater consideration. Attention is drawn in particular to the following points:

MOST SECRET - HICOM

- (a) The word 'Rehearsal' should be avoided and 'Exercise' used instead.
- (b) Although the nature of the final exercise must necessarily reveal to the troops taking part the type of terrain to be attacked and the tactical methods to be employed, the need for realism does not justify the actual objective or dates being generally disclosed to the troops at this stage: these two vital details will not be revealed for training purposes.
- (c) Where necessary, steps should be taken in conjunction with local civil police authorities to restrict the access of unauthorised civilians to the immediate vicinity of the exercise areas. Adequate powers already exist for this purpose.
- (d) If considered urgently necessary, application can be made to this H.Q. for increased censorship of civil mail and telegrams in the vicinity.
- (e) Consideration should be given to the gradual restriction of passes for troops as regards number and distance.
- (f) All precautions should be unobtrusive as possible in order not to focus attention on the fact that something of unusual interest is occurring.

1. Move to Assembly Area

Moves of formations from concentration to assembly areas must be carried out with the highest possible degree of secrecy. Previous knowledge of the moves should be confined to the minimum, and the moves themselves must be so organised that they will be effected as unobtrusively as possible: moves by night, in small parties, and by several routes should be among the means considered to achieve this end.

2. Assembly Areas

On the arrival of forces in their assembly areas, these areas must be isolated in such a way that there is no further contact between personnel of these forces and the civil population or neighbouring troops not involved in the operation.

This 'sealing-up' of Assembly Areas must be treated as one of the most vital security safeguards, and every effort must be made to ensure its effective implementation. In this case, formations will arrange for a security reconnaissance of their Assembly Area to be carried out before the arrival of the troops, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to put the above into effect at the appropriate time without delay.

In addition, the principles set out in paras. 3(e), (d), and (f) above regarding co-operation with the civil police, requests for increased censorship and the need for unobtrusive precautions, apply to Assembly Areas as well as to Exercise Areas.

for increased censorship of civil mail and telephones in the vicinity.

(c) Consideration should be given to the gradual restriction of passes for troops as regards number and distance.

(f) All precautions should be as unobtrusive as possible in order not to focus attention on the fact that something of unusual interest is occurring.

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In addition, the principles set out in paras. 3(c), (d), and (f) above regarding co-operation with the civil police, requests for increased censorship and the need for unobtrusive precautions, apply to Assembly Areas as well as to Exercise Areas.

6. Briefing

All briefing will conform to the basic security principle which has been followed throughout the early planning phases, namely that information regarding the operational plan must be divulged only to those who require such knowledge for the proper performance of their duties, and then only in such detail and at such time as may be necessary for this purpose.

It follows, therefore, that general briefing must be carried out at such level as late as possible consistent with the operational requirements. The detailed briefing (i.e. disclosure of objective and capture data) of the troops as a whole should be delayed until after their arrival in assembly areas in the case of shore to shore forces, or until after embarkation in the case of ship to shore forces.

MOST SECRET - BIGOT

7. Issue of Maps

The bulk issue of maps of HORMIRIES should conform to the policy governing the briefing of formations and units. They should be distributed down to each level at equivalent stages and with thorough security precautions.

Attention is drawn to the message issued on this subject by JEM on 5 May under reference No. 9633, which laid down the following principles: Planning maps may be issued at any time down to brigade or regimental staffs, but the scale of issue must be as low as possible. The general issue of operational maps must be made as late as possible and only to personnel in an area under rigid security control (i.e. sealed) or to personnel embarked in a ship from which no debarkation will take place except in a similarly controlled area. Sealed rolls of maps may be distributed to formations and units before briefing, but these rolls must not be opened or rearranged until briefing is about to take place.

8. Interpreters

Interpreters should not be attached to their headquarters or unit before absolutely necessary: if possible their attachment should be delayed until the appropriate time for the briefing of the H.Q. or unit concerned, unless their presence would fit the cover plan. As an additional precaution, they should be warned both before posting and on arrival at their H.Q. or unit not to disclose to unauthorized persons the language for which they are required.

9. Signal Security

(a) It must be constantly borne in mind that every message transmitted by W/T or R/T may be intercepted by the enemy, whatever the power of the set. Before D Day, therefore, no reference to the operation must be made in R/T conversations or clear W/T messages.

(b) The telephone is a frequent source of leakage of information. Matters connected with the operation will not be discussed over the telephone.

(c) Formations will arrange for the periodical monitoring of wireless nets and military telephone exchanges.

(d) For the purpose of transmitting messages connected with HURRY all means of signal transmission will be regarded as liable to interception and all HICOT-HURRY messages will be enciphered before transmission.

(e) Detailed instructions on signal security are being issued by C.S.D., R.C. IAL Force.

10. Documents

No documents relating to the operation must be taken ashore in HORMIRIES except those which are absolutely essential to the efficient conduct of the operation.

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9. Signal Security

(a) It must be constantly borne in mind that every message transmitted by W/T or P/F may be intercepted by the enemy, whatever the power of the set. Before D-Day, therefore, no reference to the operation must be made in W/T conversations or clear W/T messages.

(b) The telephone is a frequent source of leakage of information. Matters connected with the operation will not be discussed over the telephone.

(c) Formations will arrange for the periodical monitoring of wireless sets and military telegraph exchanges.

(d) For the purpose of transmitting messages connected with H.Q. all means of signal transmission will be regarded as liable to interception and all AIRPORT-HQ messages will be enciphered before transmission.

(e) Detailed instructions on signal security are being issued by C.S.O., H.Q. 1st Force.

10. Documents

No documents relating to the operation must be taken ashore in ~~unauthorized~~ except those which are absolutely essential to the efficient conduct of the operation. Arrangements will be made for the destruction of all non-essential documents either before embarkation or on board the ships and craft. It is of the utmost importance that any documents liable to capture by the enemy are reduced to the minimum both as regards number, size and weight, and all possible steps must be taken to this end.

HOST SECRET - EICOT

11. Embarkation

All the embarkation ports are covered by Port Security Sections which are responsible for supervising and advising on local security measures in connection with the embarkations. Port Security Sections should visit the appropriate Port Security Officer before the date of embarkation and discuss with him security requirements.

12. Special Personnel

It is emphasized that the necessity for proper security precautions is not confined to fighting formations. Security arrangements for Headquarters Staffs, specialist units, attached personnel and non-military organizations (such as War Correspondents and Red Cross) must receive the same consideration and must be as thorough and rigid as in the case of combat troops. Experience has shown that leakages are particularly liable to occur through such channels, and special care must be exercised in this direction.

13. Reports of possible leakages

Any reports received of possible leakages regarding the vital details of the operation, especially the objective or date, will be forwarded urgently to H.Q. L.I. Forces in order that the C-in-C may be kept informed of the likelihood of surprise being achieved.

W.D. 1.5.41 11.6.41

Major General
Chief of General Staff
L.I. Force

Copy to G-1, ARHQ
List 'E', H.Q. L.I. Force

785015

BIGOT

Civil Affairs
IOABIGOTSUBJECT :- ISIS Report on HORRIFIEDMOST SECRET141F/1058/1/GSI(a)

21 May 43

All BranchesDistribution "B"

HEADQUARTERS

DATE : 22 MAY 1943

N: 7886

FORCE 141

1. Copies of ISIS Report on HORRIFIED are now available for issue by G(1) to all individuals and branches of this HQ desiring them for present or future reference. A total of 340 of the 360 copies received by this HQ have been distributed, and it is understood that additional copies are not readily available in LONDON.

2. With reference to a query this branch cabled to LONDON, asking what additional material is being prepared for ISIS CB 4096H and the dates it may be expected, the following is a paraphrase of the reply received :-

"Expect to have everything of immediate interest to Force here ready by June 1. Oxford preparing following. (1) Revised defence fascicle in three parts. First part in defences from FIBULA to MUSTIAN and expected to be despatched the first week in June. (2) Additional resources material. (3) About fifteen inland towns. Oxford has been given closing date for all other important material to be despatched end of first week in June"

519

Chua. JH. 12/5.
GSI(a)
HQ 141 Force
Field

P
To see above

GB 23/5

W. S. H. H. H.
Lieut-Colonel, G.S.
for B.G.S.(1)

Extract from Army Serial NO. 19

SECRET

Detailed interrogation of prisoner of war
2/MT SITA, Ciro Caporale Tunis 8 May 43.

Italy is tired of the war and is ready to revolt against the Fascist Regime and the Germans, but lacks a leader. If an invasion is made with the necessary force, there will be little active opposition on the part of the civil population.

P.W. is of opinion that if conditions in the country become serious, Mussolini will be deposed by the Germans, and Farinacci will be put at the head of a puppet government.

As possible leaders of an anti-fascist movement, P.W. mentions the Crown Prince, Graziani, Grandi and possibly also Badoglio.

Italians cannot understand why Rome has not been bombed. Since the raids on Italy started, the population of Rome has doubled. People with money have come into Rome and reside permanently in the hotels there. As a result they have no worries regarding food, fuel and other war-time restrictions. Cinemas, theatres, restaurants are open, some even up to midnight. Dancing in public is forbidden and P.W. heard that horse-racing had also been stopped.

Anyone in the Armed services with any influence soon finds a job in Rome. P.W. mentioned that at the Chemical School at Port Aurelia there were some 7-8 Cols., one of whom did nothing but look after the messing.

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(R.N. BRIDGE)

Captain, I.O. 511
Army Section
C.S.D.I.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

13 May 43. Received from Captain Farrer copy No. 224 -
C.B. 4096 H (E) (a) I.S.I.S. Report, Part V (A) (cont)
Coast

C. S. [signature]

51

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

Received from Captain Parter "ALCOT", Copy No. 171 of B 589.231/2 01(3)
dated May 43 "NOTES ON TONS IN SIGHT"

15 May 43.

7A

1917

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

File 7802

BA

Après l'armée, le gouvernement
et le parti

M. MUSSOLINI épure les corporations

Berne. — Pourraient-ils reconnaître des cadres de la nation italienne, M. Mussolini vient de proposer toute les dirigeants des Corporations, organes essentiels de la vie économique. Peut-être se hâterait-il, de tous ceux opérés jusqu'ici, le plus important car il marque l'élimination d'éléments tenant une place considérable dans l'économie du pays, au bénéfice d'extrémistes du social fasciste, nombreux acquiescents pour la plupart.

C'est ainsi que le comte Giuseppe Volpi est remplacé à la présidence de la Confédération nationale des industriels par le professeur Giovanni Bassoli, qui représentait jusqu'ici le parti dans la Corporation. M. Parnesi, ex-vice-secrétaire du parti, succède à M. Pasetti à la tête de la Confédération des commerçants. M. Gualardi à M. Giuseppe Landi à la direction des travailleurs de l'industrie. M. Alessandro Melchiorri devient président des travailleurs du crédit et de l'assurance. Enfin M. Giovanni Rocchini est nommé sous-secrétaire au Ministère des Corporations dont M. Tello Giannetti est, lui-même le titulaire de fraîche date, puisqu'il vient d'y accéder à la suite de l'abandon du M. Mario Timog.

La décision prise à l'endroit d'une personnalité comme le comte Volpi, dont les entreprises représentaient la part la plus active de l'électricité et des assurances, aura un profond retentissement dans les milieux industriels, commerciaux et bancaires. Visiblement M. Mussolini veut rendre la puissance du régime à la dévotion et à l'insurrection en consacrant le fascisme.

Industrie
516

EXTRACT

SECRET

REPORT ON CONVERSATION AT P.O.W. CAMP 203, 29 APR 43, WITH THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN (CAPTAIN C. C. C.), ITALIAN 4 ARMY IN RUSSIA, CAPTURED BY THE GERMAN AT PONT DU PAS ON 27 APR 43.

12.

The civil population of Italy is tired of the war and are resigned to Italy's defeat. Their one wish is for the end, although they anticipate their condition will be even worse than at present. Food is very scarce, especially in the industrial towns, and there have been many demonstrations. Anything can be had on the Black Market, and it is the local Fascists who have charge of supplies and their issue who gain from these dealings.

There is a class in Italy which, even today, remains indifferent to the war. They have money and the necessary influence to obtain what they need.

Fascism has lost all meaning in Italy. Today the mass of the people regard the Fascist Party as consisting of the small clique which is not suffering from the war;

- i) the people directly employed by the party;
- ii) those who have had the necessary influence to be conscripted into the local militia and thus remain at home;
- iii) those who have been 'overlooked' when their class was called up.

Between the 'Fascists' and 'Non-Fascists' there is intense hatred and Captain Neri fears that, when the collapse occurs, many private feuds will be settled. He is convinced that there will be a revolution in the country and that Mussolini will not withdraw of his free will. It was hoped when Tripoli fell that Mussolini could take the opportunity to hand over the Army to the Generals, but an 'outside' influence prevented this.

Prince Umberto is looked upon as the future leader of Italy. He is honest and has the welfare of the people at heart, and has always avoided any contact with the party. Capt. Neri thinks that when the collapse comes Umberto will take over with a Military Government, and he hopes that the respect and admiration for the Prince will prevent unnecessary bloodshed. The danger will be when the troops who have served abroad for 3-4 years return to the country.

The Pope will give Umberto his full support, and it is hoped that the church will also be able to assist the civil authorities in keeping order.

Badoglio is still a popular name with the military, and at the time he was removed from his command there were many demonstrations in his favour. At one time it was thought that Badoglio at the head of the Army and the Prince Umberto at the head of the people would be strong enough to depose Mussolini. Capt. Neri is now of the opinion that Badoglio will never come out of retirement. The petty insults he has suffered from the party, particularly on the death of his son on active service last year and his wife a few months ago have broken his spirit.

Capt. Neri advises the Pope's attitude in remaining neutral, and in this respect referred to speeches and letters in which the Pope denounced the Nazi

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Between the 'Fascists' and 'Non-Fascists' there is intense hatred and Captain Mami fears that, when the collapse occurs, many private feuds will be settled. He is convinced that there will be a revolution in the country and that Mussolini will not withdraw of his free will. It was hoped when Trippioli fell that Mussolini could take the opportunity to hand over the army to the Generals, but an 'outside' influence prevented this.

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51
Capt. Mami realises the Pope's attitude in remaining neutral, and in this respect referred to speeches and letters in which the Pope denounced the Nazi and Fascist doctrines. In Mami's opinion, the Pope is a man of high intelligence and great experience in international politics, and he considers that the Pope's cooperation will do much to assist post-war settlements.

In general, Capt. Mami gave the impression that Italy has still much to suffer and that it must work out its own salvation. He does not see an Allied invasion as a solution of Italy's troubles, and hopes that, if and when such an invasion takes place, the Allies will show mercy to a misled people.

H.J.

(Sgd.) A.E. DOWEN,

Major, I.O.,
Army Section,
C.S.D.I.C.

C.S.D.I.C.
A.E.D.S.
H.S.A.S.
1 May 1943.

20 m. 5 p.m.
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SECRET

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

SECRET

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

1. SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Special Report, Strategic Engineering, Study No. 50, prepared by U.S. Geological Survey and issued by Intelligence Branch Office, Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army January 1943. Copies of sheets No. 3 (Physical) No. 4 (Water supply) and No. 5 (Aqueducts) with explanatory notes of the Special Report are attached and further reference should be made to them for detail and reliability ratings. Reference has also been made to ISIB Report (S.E. 4096 H and new proof).

2. EVALUATION.

All water used from local resources should be considered to require purifying.

3. CALIFORNIA PLAIN.

Existing Supplies:- Water supply sources are plentiful from wells and the perennial river in the drainage basin of the SLACKS (minimum discharge 89 cu. ft. a sec.) BITHUN and GORNALPANA rivers, also by three aqueducts from many abundant springs at the base of MOUNT ETNA, 8 to 10 miles north and northwest from CALIFORNIA.

Local Wells in the CALIFORNIA plain are thought to be dispersed and not sufficient to supply a concentration of troops. Wells near the coast give brackish water.

Deductions:- Water from wells may give 10,000 gallons a day to a deployed force in the plain area. Water may be obtained from the SLACKS river. The CALIFORNIA Aqueducts (total discharge about 7,500,000 gallons a day) are vulnerable to demolition, but an abundant supply should be available from the springs which feed the aqueduct.

The demolition or sabotage of the aqueducts would present a difficulty in providing essential Naval and Military needs in CALIFORNIA town area and harbour, as well as cutting off the main sources of supply to the civil population.

AVAIL TO AUGUST.

Existing Supplies:- Springs in KARU, KALAZOLA, SORONG, and MALLILI areas. SORONG is supplied by an aqueduct 14 miles long bringing about 1,250,000 gallons a day from SORONG Springs; there are springs, wells and ground suitable for new wells (6-10 ft. deep) in the SORONG area. SORONG and vicinity is not well supplied; sources are poor except for small aqueduct and springs at WILLIAMSDOWN and KARU.

Up to 100,000 gallons a day may be expected from the area without greatly restricting the normal civilian supplies.

Deductions:- In all except the SORONG area (where wells may yield a worthwhile supply) a short term development of water supplies is best achieved by air-

3. CATANIA PLAIN.

Existing Supplies: Water supply sources are plentiful from wells and the perennial river in the drainage basin of the SIMETO (minimum discharge 89 cu. ft. a sec.) RIFRANO and GOMMALE rivers, also by three aqueducts from many abundant springs at the base of MOUNT Etna. 6 to 10 miles north and northwest from Catania.

Local wells in the Catania plain are thought to be dispersed and not sufficient to supply a concentration of troops. Wells near the coast give brackish water.

Deductions: Water from wells may give 40,000 gallons a day to a deployed force in the plain area. Water may be obtained from the SIMETO river. The Catania Aqueducts (total discharge about 7,500,000 gallons a day) are vulnerable to demolition, but an abundant supply should be available from the springs which feed the aqueduct.

The demolition or sabotage of the aqueducts would present a difficulty in providing essential naval and military needs in Catania town area and harbour, as well as cutting off the main source of supply to the civil population.

AVUL. TO AUGUST.

Existing Supplies: Springs in M. ETO, PALAZZOLO, SORTINO, and MELILLI areas. SYRACUSE is supplied by an aqueduct 14 miles long bringing about 1,250,000 gallons a day from SORTINO Springs; there are springs, wells and ground suitable for new wells (5 - 10 ft. deep) in the SYRACUSE area. AVUL. and vicinity is not well supplied; sources are poor except for small aqueduct and springs at VILLASUENO and MELILLI.

Up to 100,000 gallons a day may be expected from the area without greatly restricting the normal civilian supplies.

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Deductions: In all except the SYRACUSE area (where wells may yield a worthwhile supply) a short term development of water supplies is best achieved by improving existing facilities.

Aqueducts are susceptible to sabotage, and only the spring sources can be considered reliable.

If the area about 5 miles northwest and north from M. ETO is occupied some 60,000 gallons a day should be available for military use from the springs in the area. One day after occupation, should be allowed to adapt and clean the springs if necessary.

Troops proceeding via M. ETO, PALAZZOLO, SORTINO and MELILLI to SYRACUSE or AVUL. will have abundant supply of spring water about one day behind forward troops. E

Troops proceeding via the coast may obtain water transported from the springs north and northwest of M. ETO till AVUL. is taken. After the taking of SYRACUSE, water may be available from the 14 mile aqueduct supplying the town from the springs at SORTINO. Some well and spring water will be available at SYRACUSE. The supply may be augmented by drilling wells.

BLANT - RUSSEL.

SECRET

Equally Dangerous Most Serious

MOST SECRET.

The demolition or sabotage of the SIRAQUE Aqueduct would present a difficulty in supplying Naval and Military needs in this sub-area, as well as cutting off main source water supply to the civil population (about 50,000) of the town.

For routes between AVOLA and SIRAQUE other than the above, water will have to be transported.

Proceeding along the coast from SIRAQUE to AUGUSTA, water will have to be transported, but some water may be available from a large spring at FATA.

For the AUGUSTA area water can be transported from SORIANO and SIRAQUE until local supplies are re-established and springs improved in the area of VILLASANO.

PACHINO PENINSULA.

Existing Supplies: - a spring and short aqueduct supplies PACHINO. Plentiful springs at SPACCAFORTE and NOTO.

Deductions: - No water from local resources until the position is sufficiently cleared for water to be transported back from SPACCAFORTE or NOTO.

C. SCARAFIA to CAIAPO and MANTINEAST.

Existing Supplies: - Good quality water is available from springs in the area C. SCARAFIA to C. CAIAPO. Some water supply from wells (water found at about sea level) may be obtained in the coastal area to the east of C. SCARAFIA and inland to CAIAPO. Water is available from springs in the valleys of the river IBERICO and T. di MANTINEAST also in the C. CAIAPO and PISTONICA areas. There is a large spring between CAIAPO and VITULO. There are springs at PISTONICA.

Deductions: - Sufficient water from springs will be available for Military use after the initial assault. Some water may be obtained from wells in the coastal area, but there is a danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping. Local supplies may be augmented by improving springs. There is one perennial stream in the area.

GELA to RIVIERA D'ADRI

Existing Supplies: - Water is supplied to GELA by two aqueducts from springs about 8 miles north of GELA. The GELA river minimum discharge is about 150,000 gallons a day. Springs within 15 miles northwest and southeast of GELA are expected to give about 450,000 gallons a day of which about 150,000 gallons a day may be available for military use. Water may be obtained from wells (15 - 100 feet deep) in the plain at the mouth of the GELA river.

Deductions: - No local water supply can be relied on until the springs 8 miles north of GELA are reached and then only about 50,000 gallons a day may be available for military use. Wells drilled at GELA by the unit may be expected to produce an extra 10,000 gallons a day every 7 days. Water will be available from the GELA river. 150,000 gallons a day in the GELA RIVER area may be increased by improvement of springs.

BI - HUSK.

HOST SECRET.

SOLLOCA TO CASTELVERANO.

Equus ENGLISH HOST SECRET

Existing Supplies: SOLLOCA has two reservoirs served by aqueducts from springs about 8 miles to the north. Wells (15 - 30 ft. deep) give small yields in the area of the coastal plain of SOLLOCA and to the west. SOLLOCA is on the route of the FALFA di BURGIO aqueduct (1,190 gals a minute) which is open to sabotage or demolition. The river VERDUL is recorded as having a minimum flow of 45 cu. ft. a second. MENTII and SELINUNIA are on the route of this aqueduct. The FELICE river is expected to have some flow and CASTELVERANO and PATTINIA have reservoirs and are on the route of the WEST MONTESCURO aqueduct. There is a large spring west of CASTELVERANO and many springs with large yields southeast of PATTINIA. Some of this latter area supply is salt or sulphurous.

Conductions: Initially, in the crest east of SOLLOCA, water will be available from the VERDUL river. West of SOLLOCA in the coastal area some water will be available from well sources. When the spring heads 8 miles north of SOLLOCA are reached, sufficient water for the force can be developed to be transported along the line of advance. Near CASTELVERANO and PATTINIA sufficient water exists to maintain the force in the area.

O.S. VITO TO CASTELLARE.

Existing Supplies: There are no natural supplies recorded at O.S. VITO or between O.S. VITO and CASTELLARE except a small spring at SCORRELLA VILLAGE. Wells 16 to 250 feet deep are in the coastal belt east of CASTELLARE. The TRAPANI aqueduct runs from east to west about 10 miles south of CASTELLARE. There are springs with good yields about 5 miles south of CASTELLARE. A small spring giving about 100,000 gallons a day is at CALATINI. VITA and SALINI have reservoirs served by the WEST MONTESCURO aqueduct, but cannot be relied on to give any supply for an attacking force. Some of the supply is salty or warm.

Conductions: Initially near the coast east of CASTELLARE only small supplies will be available from wells. Salt water will encroachment in wells if pumped excessively. Water supply sufficient for transporting to troops will be available when the springs 5 miles south of CASTELLARE are controlled and developed.

TRAPANI TO PATTINIA.

Existing Supplies: Small yields from wells (16 - 250 feet deep) in the GULF of CASTELLARE plain. Many springs with good yields exist in the TRAPANI - PATTINIA area and near the direct line TRAPANI to PATTINIA. 65% of the water is good quality, the remainder is salty or warm.

Conductions: After a 5 mile radius area from TRAPANI is consolidated water will be available from springs.

TRAPANI R.R. & C. GIARDINO TO PATTINIA.

Existing Supplies: Springs at CALINI and large supply from springs, wells (16 - 250 ft. deep) and surface reservoirs in PATTINIA area. The most of the water for PATTINIA (population about 500,000) is from a reservoir at SAN GIARDINO supplied by the SOLLOCA aqueduct 24 miles long.

Conclusions:-- Initially, in the area east of SOLLOCA, water will be available from the VERDUGO River. West of SOLLOCA in the coastal area some water will be available from well sources. When the spring heads 8 miles north of SOLLOCA are reached, sufficient water for the force can be developed to be transported along the line of advance. Near C. STELLER and PALERMO, sufficient water exists to maintain the force in the area.

C. S. VITO TO C. STELLER.

Existing Supplies:-- There are no natural supplies recorded at C. S. VITO or between C. S. VITO and C. STELLER except a small spring at SCOPPIO VILLAGE. Wells 15 to 250 feet deep are in the coastal belt east of C. STELLER. The TELPANI Aqueduct runs from east to west about 10 miles south of C. STELLER. There are springs with good yields about 5 miles south of C. STELLER. A small spring giving about 100,000 gallons a day is at C. STELLER. VITO and PALERMO have reservoirs served by the MONTESORO Aqueduct, but cannot be relied on to give any supply for an attacking force. Some of the supply is salty or warm.

Conclusions:-- Initially near the coast east of C. STELLER only small supplies will be available from wells. Salt water will overflow in wells if pumped excessively. Water supply sufficient for transporting to troops will be available when the springs 5 miles south of C. STELLER are controlled and developed.

TRAPETO TO PALERMO.

Existing Supplies:-- Small yields from wells (16 - 250 feet deep) in the GULF of C. STELLER. Many springs with good yields exist in the TRAPETO - PALERMO area and near the direct line TRAPETO to PALERMO. 55% of the water is good quality, the remainder is salty or warm.

Conclusions:-- After a 5 mile radius area from TRAPETO is consolidated with 51 will be available from springs.

CARINI RM & C. G. LIO TO PALERMO.

Existing Supplies:-- Springs at CARINI and large supply from springs, wells (16 - 230 ft. deep) and surface reservoirs in PALERMO area. The most of the water for PALERMO (population about 250,000) is from a reservoir at SAN CILIO supplied by the SCILLATO Aqueduct 34 miles long.

Conclusions:-- No supplies available till PALERMO is reached or CARINI is taken and the springs developed. Water may be obtained from springs and wells in the PALERMO district. The demolition or sabotage of the SCILLATO Aqueduct supply would present a difficulty in providing essential food and military needs in PALERMO town and harbor as well as cutting off the main source of supply to the civilian population.

MOST SECRET

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SECRET - RUSKY

GENERAL NOTE:-

The above appreciation of water supply in SICILY covers only the availability of water in certain districts with indications of the best method of augmenting supplies for short term military use. It is considered important that existing facilities be protected from damage. Engineers with water supply plant experience should survey all plant and sources as early as possible with the object of establishing immediate water point storage and supply, and normal supply as soon as possible where it can be achieved with worth while effort.

Any water supply to meet civil needs that is determined to be a military commitment by any future declaration of policy is not covered in the appreciation.

ENGINEER ADVISER.
H.Q. FORCE 144
FIELD.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SUBJECT: - Maps.

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141F/108/G(P).

14 Mar 43.

TRADE - 1/100,000 Series G.S.G.S. 4164.

1. The second edition is now becoming available. This has a complete road revision up to 1938 - 39 (first editions date between 1923 and 1937). A new approved road classification has been used. Air photo revision has also been carried out in the areas covered by photographs up to the end of 1942. The areas so revised are shown by a cover diagram in the margin.

2. The second edition is appreciably different from the first edition. It is NOT IDENTICAL that second editions should be taken into use forthwith, and that first editions should be handed in to the map store for disposal.

3. Fourteen sheets are available for issue at the map store from 0900 hours on 14th March, 1943. The remaining sheets will become available within the next week.

4. To avoid the possibility of confusion, all branches will detail an officer to see that these first editions in their possession (including those in files on walls) are exchanged for second editions.

5. G (Plans) has detailed Major Garity to check that this exchange does take place, and to report progress.

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W. Garity
14 Mar 43
Col G.S.G.S.

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March 1, 1943

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ITALY

Italian local government may be divided roughly into provincial and communal (municipal) administration. All traces of the largely democratic local self-government which flourished in the provinces and communes in pre-Fascist days have been obliterated by a series of Fascist "reforms". Local administration is now authoritarian and subject to central control.

For administrative purposes Italy is divided into 95 provinces, including Sicily and Sardinia and the recently annexed province of Lubiana on the northeast but excluding the three provinces in Libya. The principal officer in the province is a prefect. He is appointed by royal decree and is responsible to the Minister of the Interior. Prefects and the personnel of the prefectures are on the civil service rolls of the Ministry of the Interior. Through the prefects the Fascist hierarchy dominates every aspect of local administration, coordinates the activities of various local governments both among themselves and with those of the national government and insures the political safety of every Italian community. In the fulfillment of his duties the prefect is assisted by a Prefectoral Council and Inspection Service and a provincial administrative "Giunta" which, dominated by the Fascist Party, establishes the formal legality of all acts of local authorities and serves as a tribunal of first instance in the system of administrative courts. 509

Each commune or municipality, of which there are 7,307 in Italy, has a "podestà" or mayor. The podestà is appointed by royal decree and is responsible to the prefect of his province. His term is nominally four years. In addition to embodying the normal authority and responsibilities of local government, he serves as a local officer of the national government with respect to security, the armed forces, and other matters. Other

offices

SECRET

offices of the local administration are the Municipal Secretary and Municipal Council, particularly in the larger communes. The Municipal Secretary is chosen by the Ministry of the Interior and, while he is on the municipal payroll, he is considered an employee of the central government. The Municipal Council is found only in towns with a population over 10,000. It is made up of representatives of the local employer and employee associations. These councils are shorn of their power and are little more than remnants of their pre-Fascist democratic counterparts.

The national, as distinguished from provincial or local, police are known as the Royal "Carabinieri". They are actually a military organization under the Ministry of War but attached to the Ministry of the Interior for police work in Italy proper. During war they may function as military police in the Army and may thus be sent to the front. The commanding officer is an Army officer appointed by the King and the entire organization holds itself responsible to the King. The total peacetime strength was between 20 and 30 thousand distributed in 22 Italian provinces, but neither the total enrollment nor the number now functioning as police in Italy is known at present. They are usually equipped with motorcycles and horses. Penalties for blunders or misconduct are very severe. No other official body in Italy enjoys the reputation of incorruptibility, both individually and as an organization, which the Carabinieri possess. They have a tradition of patriotism and loyalty to the King which makes them least amenable to foreign influence. Their organization is further strengthened by a family tradition of service with sons succeeding fathers. They are highly reliable and would probably be little moved by political considerations. They could be expected to take orders only from a recognized legitimate authority. 502

The public security of the country is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and administered within the Directorate General of Public Security of that Ministry. The provincial authorities which exercise the functions of public security are the prefect and the "questore". The questore, as the representative of the Directorate General of Public Security, is stationed in each provincial capital and attached to the prefect. He is the provincial "chief of police". In other towns throughout the provinces there are Offices of Public Security headed by an official of the Directorate General

of

of Public Security. In those towns where there are no Offices of Public Security established, the podesta acts in that capacity under the direction of the prefect and the questore. The heads of the various Offices of Public Security throughout the country have at their disposition not only the police who go to make up the public security corps but also the Carabinieri and the Fascist Militia. In the towns the local police force, as distinguished from the national police or Carabinieri, are commonly referred to as "metropolitani".

Another branch of the Italian police force is a detective force in civilian clothes. They are known as the "polizia civile" or "la Tributaria". They are very poorly paid, wear concealed badges, and are considered corruptible almost without exception. There are about 300,000 of these plain clothes men who are engaged principally in investigation of crimes, smuggling and black market activities. They are part of the force of the Directorate General of Public Security (Pubblica Sicurezza) of the Ministry of the Interior.

The political police are known as the "Ovra" (Opera Vigilante Rippressione Antifascista). It is the Italian counterpart of the German Gestapo and the Russian OGPU. The Ovra is specifically a Fascist organization to protect the regime and carry out espionage and counter-espionage activities. Members of this organization naturally wear no uniform and operate individually in strictest secrecy. They are reportedly unknown even to each other. A secret office of the Ovra entirely independent of the police services can be found in each commune or municipality. The identity of the office is known only to the Ovra authorities, its agent being contacted out of doors, in cafes, or other public places. The personnel is chosen, if possible, from among Government employees and ex-Army men and often hold high governmental positions. While they are well paid, it is believed that if they can be identified, they can, with few exceptions, be corrupted. Their methods are ruthless and their victims have practically no chance of acquittal before the Special Court for Defense of the State which tries political crimes. Recent reports indicate that the Ovra is cooperating closely with members of the German Gestapo stationed in Italy. 507

1A

Political History

Handwritten

SOME NOTES ON SICILY

Also by P. F. ...

A. History

1. Sicily's history has been exceedingly varied, and the island has been successively subjected to the influences of Europe and of Africa, of the East and of the West. This history has corresponded with the central position which the island occupies in the Mediterranean basin. The modern Sicilians are the product of successive series of invasions, and their racial origin is extremely mixed. A short glimpse at this early history helps to make this clear.

2. The first recorded inhabitants of the island, the Sicani and Siculi, may have been of African origin and of Libico-Inchian stock. Greek colonization drove them inland and subsequently resulted in the hellenization of the whole island. Sicily was a scene of the struggle between Rome and Carthage; and then at first a flourishing and later an impoverished part of the Roman Empire. With the break up of the Empire came the Vandals and the Ostrogoths. In 535 the island was united to the Eastern Empire, and this union lasted more than 300 years. In the ninth century the island came under Saracen or Arab domination, which, in its turn, lasted for two hundred years.

3. In the eleventh century the Saracens were driven out by the Normans and Sicily once again became a part of Western Europe, and was administered in Norman feudal fashion. At the end of the twelfth century the crown passed to Frederick II Barbarossa, the Sicilian Emperor. Under his rule Palermo, the capital, became a centre of poetry and art which had an immense influence on the subsequent development of Italian culture. The Sicilians were succeeded by the French Angevins who in their turn were driven out by the famous revolt of the people in Palermo known as the Sicilian Vespers (1282). The Parliament of Palermo gave the crown to the King of Aragon. The Aragonese were succeeded by the Castilians, and from 1400 until 1713 the island was ruled by a series of Spanish viceroys. Spanish rule was not happy; it helped to foster the spirit of disorder, corruption and revolt which became a characteristic of the island.

4. With the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Sicily was passed to Victor Amadeo of Savoy who was crowned in Palermo, but in 1718 the Spaniards made war against him and the island became part of the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - that is, of Naples and of Sicily. This kingdom of ill repute lasted until the union of Italy.

5. The most notable characteristics of Bourbon rule were an extreme clericalism and the exploitation of the impoverished masses of the island by a corrupt and irresponsible aristocracy. During

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5. The most notable characteristics of Bourbon rule were an extreme clericalism and the exploitation of the impoverished mass of the people by a wealthy and irresponsible aristocracy. During the French Revolution the Court was twice driven out of Naples and took refuge in Palermo. In 1806, the Court and the island came under British protection, which lasted for nine years. During this period a constitution was given to the island which worked well. It was however revoked in the general reaction which followed the fall of Napoleon.

6. From 1815 to 1860 Sicily suffered the fate of the Bourbon kingdom as a whole; that of extreme maladministration which became something of a byword in Europe and which was described in Gladstone's well-known phrase as "the negation of God erected into a system of Government". The system of semi-feudal latifondi (large estates) impoverished the landworkers, and in both towns and country poverty, squalor and disease were the lot of a large section of the population. The Government combined fear of the people with cruel repression. The population was

never completely cowed but law and order remained in disrepute. persecutions, revolts, a general epidemic of cholera in 1837 and the tenacious work of the Carbonari, - a secret revolutionary political movement - helped to bring about a successful rising in 1848. A provisional government offered the crown to the Saverio Duke of Genoa who refused it. In 1849 the Bourbon troops managed to retake the island after some fighting. A further repression followed this revolt.

7. In 1860 Garibaldi with his Thousand landed at Marsala and rapidly conquered the island. Sicily was attached to the Kingdom of Italy by plebiscite.

8. Union with Italy by no means terminated Sicily's problems. Economically and socially the south of Italy belongs to a different world from the north. Economic union resulted in exploitation of the south. The policies of United Italy were directed in the interests of the rising industries of Piedmont and Lombardy. The great landowners showed little sense of obligation to their labourers. Malaria remained a chronic affliction. The south was overburdened with taxation and needed loans which it could not obtain. Sicily, as Sardinia and the whole of the peninsula south of Rome, retained the 'problem' of the new Kingdom. Economic discontent brought about the formation of the workers' movement known as the Fasci dei Lavoratori - not to be confused with Fascism - in 1890. These were co-operative organisations for mutual benefit. They were suppressed in 1894 when there was fear of revolution. The secret organisation known as the Mafia, subsequently suppressed by Fascism, retained considerable influence. The extent to which age-long misgovernment had influenced the island may be suggested by the fact that in 1914 the murder-rate in Sicily was about seven times as high as that of Lombardy.

9. During the early part of the present century until 1914 emigration was the best single solution of Sicily's difficulties. In 1906 - a peak year - some 127,000 Sicilians left for the New World. Many of the Sicilian emigrants went to the United States and their remittances to their families were an important if not vital factor in the economic life of those who stayed behind. The United States Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924, and the subsequent Fascist ban on emigration were a grave blow. Fascist propaganda has made much play with plans for the breaking-up of the big estates, the development of modern methods of agriculture, and the extension of industry especially through electrification. But Sicily's problems have by no means been solved.

B. Administration

1. Sicily is divided into nine provinces (province): Agrigento,

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B. Administration

1. Sicily is divided into nine provinces (provincie): Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani. The system of provincial administration is the same as that applying in peninsular Italy. It is extremely complicated owing to the grafting on to the regular pre-Fascist system of the Fascist party organisations. Generally speaking all officials who reach any eminence are men whose loyalty to the regime is thought to be assured. All important government appointments are made in Rome. The system of administration which has survived from pre-Fascist days, as well as the one which has been added on by Fascism, is extremely centralized.
2. The chief administrative authority in each province is the Prefetto (the prefect), who is appointed by the Central Government and who is directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior (an office held by Mussolini himself since 1926). The Prefect is therefore a civil servant drawn either from the ordinary class of civil servants or from that of the politicians. He is responsible for the liaison between national and local services in conformity with government

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instructions. He is responsible for public order in his province and can require the use of the armed forces of the crown in cases of emergency. He is responsible for the proper functioning of all public services in his province except those belonging to the departments of Justice, of the Armed Forces and of the Railways. The Prefects are seen by Mussolini from time to time and report to him on particular work being carried out in their Provinces as well as the development of their Provinces in general. In his circular to the Prefects in 1927 Mussolini laid down that each Prefect was the "highest authority" in his Province but in practice it has never been quite clear what his rank is in relationship to the Segretario Federale - (the Federal Secretary: see below) - the highest Fascist Party official in each province. The two authorities are expected to work in harmony on parallel lines.

3. There are two Provincial councils or Committees to aid the Prefect. These are: 1. The Consiglio di Prefettura (the Prefects' Council), an advisory body consisting, besides the Prefect, of two councillors who are subordinate to the Prefect, but like him, appointed by the Minister of the Interior. 2. The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa (Provincial Administrative Committee), an administrative body consisting of the Prefect, the Ispettore Provinciale (Provincial Inspector) and two councillors nominated annually by the Prefect; the chief accountant of the province; plus four other members and two substitutes nominated by the Secretary of the Fascist Party in Rome. 565

4. A further body of considerable importance is the Rettorato Provinciale (Provincial Directorate), consisting of a Preside (or President) and a varying number of councillors who may be as many as eight in a Province of more than 600,000 inhabitants. Members of the Rettorato Provinciale are unpaid. They are appointed for a four years period of office by the Minister of the Interior. The Rettorato Provinciale is mainly concerned with Public Health, Public Works, Public Assistance and the maintenance of Lunatic Asylums. Part of the finance needed to carry on such work is raised by taxes on land and buildings but the Provinces rely mainly on large grants from the State, to which they are heavily indebted.

5. Municipal Government is based on the Comune (the "Commune" or "Borough"). In Sicily there are 352 communes, varying in size from the great cities to the smallest villages, for every square mile of the island is part of some commune. The Province of Messina has 69 communes, that of Palermo 76, that of Catania 53, that of Agrigento 41, that of Caltanissetta 22, while the remaining Provinces have twenty or less (see Appendix B).

6. The chief official of the commune is the Podestà (or Mayor).

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6. The chief official of the commune is the Podestà (or Mayor). His position varies immensely in importance according to the size and population of his commune. The Podestà is appointed by Royal Decree for a four years term of office, on the nomination of the Minister of the Interior. He is generally unpaid and is generally a personage of some local standing. One Podestà may be appointed for more than one but for not more than three small communes. In each commune there is also a Consulta, an advisory council. Its members, who vary in numbers according to the size of the communes, are appointed by the Prefect for four years, being chosen from names sent in by the employers and workers' syndicates. The importance of the Consulta is slight as the Podestà can carry on without its assistance. More important than the Consulta is the Segretario Comunale (or Communal Secretary), who is the official assistant to the Podestà. The Segretario Comunale has considerable influence. His appointment is at least semi-permanent, he is not appointed by the municipality but belongs to a regular service and he is generally not a local man.

7. Certain communal or municipal functions are compulsory and uniform; others are optional. All communes are responsible for the following services: local police (see below: Police) public health, public lighting, fire precautions, public works and roads. Other public utility services such as the distribution of drinking water, the provision of public baths, markets and transport are optional. Financial responsibility for such undertakings lie largely in the communes, though grants may be made to them by the State. Communal finance is based on local taxes on various commodities and possessions, varying from those on buildings and land which may amount to five times the State tax, cattle, industries, trades, ferdsstuffs, electric light or servants.

8. The Central Government in Rome exercises strict control over the local authorities not only through the Podestà but also through the Provincial officials. The bulk of the Podestà's decisions are subject to the approval of the Prefect before execution, and important decisions are laid before the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. Only financial decisions relating to compulsory expenditure in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants are exempt from the control of the Prefect and the Giunta: in cities of such size the Podestà himself is a personage of weight and importance.

The Police

9. The police system in Sicily as in the rest of Italy is complicated by the number of police organizations. Apart from the special Fascist organizations there are three different types of police.

10. These are:-

(i) The Corpo di Polizia (or Police Corps). These are plain clothes men who are called in to deal with ordinary crimes. They carry out most ordinary police duties. Their provincial head is known as the Questore, who has offices in the provincial capital which are known as the Questura. In smaller centres there are officers subordinated to the Questore. The Questore is himself subordinated to the Direzione Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza (General Directorate of Public Security) in Rome, which works under the Ministry of the Interior.

(ii) The local police, formally known as Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza (agents of public security), who are popularly known by varying names, one of the most often used being "Poliziotti". The local police are under the control of the Podestà and their activity is confined to small local jobs, e.g. street policing and, in centres where it is necessary to make arrests, they call in the Carabinieri (military police) to do so. The Agenti are

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10. These are:-

(i) The Corpo di Polizia (or Police Corps). These are plain clothes men who are called in to deal with ordinary crimes. They carry out most ordinary police duties. Their provincial head is known as the Questore, who has offices in the provincial capital which are known as the Questura. In smaller centres there are officers subordinated to the Questore. The Questore is himself subordinated to the Direzione Generale di Pubblica Sicurezza (General Directory of Public Security) in Rome, which works under the Ministry of the Interior.

(ii) The local police, formally known as Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza (agents of public security), who are popularly known by varying names, one of the most often used being "Poliziotti". The local police are under the control of the Podestà and their activity is confined to small local jobs, e.g. street policing and, in centres where it is necessary to make arrests, they call in the Carabinieri (military police) to do so. The Agenti are generally held in low repute; they are not a select body of men.

(iii) The Carabinieri Reali or military police are men of a much higher reputation than the simple Agenti. They are established on a military basis, have barracks of their own, and as well as serving to establish public order, they may, in war-time, take part in military operations with other troops. They are subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior as regards their police duties, which they carry out all over Italy. They are a familiar sight throughout the Kingdom. They usually patrol the streets in pairs and are armed with rifles and revolvers. Their recruitment, organization and equipment is the business of the Ministry of War.

Fascist Organisation

11. All the officials of any importance mentioned above, or nearly all, are members of the Fascist Party - as membership of the party is a kind of sine qua non for receiving posts.

But quite apart from this civil system of organization there is a vital influence on local as well as general discipline in Sicily.

12. The Fascist party is composed of local Fasci di Combattimento (Fascio, plural Fasci, means a bundle or group) which are grouped together geographically province by province. Each province in Sicily, therefore, has a Federazione di Fasci, which is commanded by a Segretario Federale (or Federal Secretary), commonly known simply as a Federale. The Federale is a member of the Consiglio nazionale del Partito Nazionale Fascista (National Council of the National Fascist Party) which is a constituent group of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations in Rome. He is directly appointed by the Duce. His headquarters is the Casa del Littorio (House of the Lictor) which is situated in the capital of the province for which he is Federale. He is not only in charge of all the Fasci in his province but also of the youth movement to which all young Italians must belong - the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (the Italian Youth of the Lictor, commonly known as the G.I.I.).

13. Corresponding to the Casa del Littorio in each provincial capital is the local headquarters of the Fascist Party, to be found in every centre of any size - the Casa del Fascio (House of the Fascio). Many centres also have a youth headquarters: the Casa del G.I.I. The Fascio in each centre is under the charge of a Segretario del Fascio (Secretary of the Fascio) who is appointed by the Federale and carries out his orders. The Federale is assisted by a federal council known as the Direttorio Federale. Another provincial officer of some importance is the Ispettore Federale, who is appointed by the Federale and whose business it is to make local inspections on behalf of his superior. A large proportion of the rank and file of the town population in Sicily is connected in one way or another with the Fascist Party. Membership brings privileges. It does not in practice mean ardent belief in or knowledge of the doctrines of Fascism.

14. A clear distinction must be made between ordinary members of the Fascist Party and members of the Milizia (the Fascist Militia) - officially known as the Milizia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale (Voluntary Militia for National Security). This latter organization is based on military principles, composed of men chosen for their loyalty to Fascism; and it is the main force on which the regime depends for its security. Perhaps the best way of describing the Fascist Militia would be to call it a "political Home Guard". The overwhelming majority of its members are unpaid; they serve after working hours and during week-ends and holidays. They are given military instruction, and the institutes of Fascist culture instruct them politically. They are armed and grouped in military formations. Their task is to keep on the watch for revolutionary activities and to co-operate with the ordinary police forces in suppressing every public sign of hostility to the regime. In war-time they fight

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15. There are certain special groups of the Militia which are on a different footing from the mass of the organization described above. These special groups are P.I.A. and are attached to certain state services which need particularly safeguard. There is a Railway Militia, a Militia of the Ports, a Forest Militia, a Militia for Posts and Telegraphs and a Frontier Militia. Mussolini is the head of the whole Militia, and, under his instructions, it is commanded by military officers. As a body the Militia is more loyal to Fascism and Mussolini than any other organization, and indeed it is on the Militia that the Government finally counts for holding down the population in times of emergency.

16. Mention should also be made of the O.V.R.A., the Fascist secret police which corresponds to the German Gestapo. The title

O.V.R.A. is generally taken to stand for Opera Volontaria Repressione - or Renzione-Antifascista. All the activities of the O.V.R.A. are carried out in secret. Members of it may act as spies on the general population or as agents provocateurs. Individuals of many different classes of society are supposed to be secretly on its payroll, and it is widely feared.

C. Statistics and General Information

1. Sicily has an area of some 25,700 square kilometres and in 1936 had a population of just under four million (3,929,444) - about one eleventh of the whole population of the kingdom. The island is densely populated, having some 156 inhabitants per square kilometre. The population is irregularly distributed. About one third of the total lives in the coastal towns, mainly on the Tyrrhenian and Ionian coasts. There is no big town on the African side of the island. The greatest density of population is to be found in the coastal region round Palermo (the ancient capital of the island), between Termini and Castellamare, round Trapani and Marsala, round Messina, Milazzo and Taormina, and in a large area east and south of Etha. In the interior the density is greatest at medium altitudes, i.e. at about 300 metres above sea level (roughly 1000 feet).
2. The great mass of the population lives either in the big cities, or in villages which are large enough to deserve the name of towns. Only a tenth of the population lives scattered in the country, though an attempt has been made to encourage landworkers to live on the land by the construction of Casa Coloniche (Rural dwellings). Life on the land is feared owing to the prevalence of malaria - the scourge of the island.
3. The Sicilian dialect is peculiar, and differs so much from Tuscan or the dialects of the North that Italians from these areas find it very difficult to understand. It is divided into four main types, to be found respectively in the west, in the east, in the south-east, and in the interior. Even place-names are pronounced almost unrecognizably e.g. Mongibello becomes Muncibellu; Piana (dei Greci) becomes Chiana; Ventimiglia becomes Calimigna. The vowels i and u generally take the place of the e and o in Tuscan. Albanian (locally known as "Greek") is spoken at Piana dei Greci, Mezzojuso, Centessa Eutellina, and Palazzo Adriano in the province of Palermo. There is a curious survival of a Lombard romance dialect in a number of places, whose inhabitants seem to be descendants of West Lombard and Alpine origin who migrated in the twelfth century or earlier: notably at S. Pratallo, Trancaville, Novara, Nicosia, Spertlinga, Piazza Armerina and Aidone. The Sicilian speech contains large numbers of words introduced by invaders or through close contacts with non-Italians: these mostly derive from Greek, Arabic and Spanish. There are some Anglicisms in Sicilian nautical terms.

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4. Constant invasions, as already noticed, have given the island a population of mixed origins which can be traced in the great variety of types still to be seen there. Sicily has been described as less than a nation, but as more than a mere region of Italy. The Sicilians have been described as temperamental and hot-headed but inclined to lack single-heartedness and constancy for a cause. The large mass of the population is politically apathetic, partly owing to poverty. His locality usually means more to the poor Sicilian than Italy. Some of the features of the Sicilian character and of Sicilian customs are traceable to the island's peculiar history and the difficulties of life. Life is harsh. The great majority of the inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and except in a few favoured spots like the Conca d'Oro (the local hinterland of Palermo) their life is a constant struggle for existence. Big estates, absentee landlords, malaria and the great shortage of

water in a country where there is no rain from May to October have kept the standard of living very low. The Sicilian peasant commonly lives in a small town perched on a hill often approached by a track so steep and rough that even the Sicilian carts cannot mount it. The isolation of this kind of life has helped the survival of many old customs and habits of thought. The position of women, for instance - partly as a result of Saracen and Spanish influences - is much less free than in Northern Italy. The sexes are commonly segregated in daily life, and girls of marriageable age are strictly supervised. Marriage is primarily viewed in the light of alliances between families. Children are numerous; the birth rate in 1938 was 27.00 per thousand; and the birth of boys is considered far more important than that of girls. The infant mortality rate is also exceedingly high: in 1937 it was 138 per thousand born. The standard of education and literacy is exceedingly low: some forty per cent of the population can neither read nor write. Literacy is greater amongst the younger than amongst the older age groups.

5. Sicily has a very high average of agricultural land. In 1938 there were some 775,000 hectares (approximately 2 million acres) sown with wheat, but the level of productivity for the area sown is low, though it is improving. In 1938 the average yield was 15.8 quintals per hectare. This low yield is to be explained partly by climatic and soil conditions, and partly by backward agricultural methods. Nevertheless the yield is about one eighth of the total Italian yield in wheat. Sicily grows about a third of Italy's barley. Vine production is high compared with most of the mainland areas. Four million quintals were produced in 1938. The most celebrated Sicilian wine exported is Marsala. Olives and citrus fruits are also extensively cultivated. In 1938 Sicily produced 148,000 quintals of olive oil, 34 to 4 million quintals of lemons and over two million quintals of oranges. Other products include almonds - the island yields two thirds of Italy's total output - certain kinds of vegetables, especially artichokes and tomatoes, linen and cotton. Sicily has no remarkable livestock capital, save in mules and goats; asses are plentiful, horses less so. Fishing is a widespread occupation along the coasts. Sicily is supposed to have over ten thousand small fishing boats - a quarter of these in the whole of Italy. As in other Mediterranean areas, however, fishing is relatively unprofitable.

6. Sicily's principal industry is sulphur mining. There are 145 mines on the island, though 58% of the whole production comes from 15 of them. Sicily produces about 70% of Italy's total production of this commodity. The island has almost a world monopoly in the nineteenth century, until U.S. competition set in. Production has fluctuated considerably in the last hundred years and has shown no extension. The average for the years 1910-1938 was 250,000 tons. The provinces leading in

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7. Shipbuilding normally provides occupation for considerable numbers of workers in the coastal towns. Syracuse has 26 dockyards, Messina 11, Palermo 9, Catania 8 and Porto Empedocle 6. Messina has a drydock and a floating dock, and Palermo has a drydock. Palermo is the principal mercantile port; next in importance come Messina, Catania and Syracuse. The most important goods handled at Palermo and Catania in 1937 were oil, phosphates, cereals and wool.

19th November, 1942

Foreign Research & Press Service,
Balliol College,
Oxford.

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APPENDIX A: ROADS AND RAILWAYS

1. Roads

Main or "State" roads (Strade Statali) with an excellent surface now run all round the coast of Sicily, and also across the island connecting all the more important centres. According to the Annuario Statistico, 1939, there were 2,051 km. (approx. 1,282 miles) of these roads on 31 December, 1939. On the coastal roads and on great tracts of the inland roads, cars can average 30 miles an hour in comfort, though the mountainous nature of the country inevitably reduces speed in many places. Travelling on these roads has been made pleasant by the Government's order to landowners to pull down the high orchard walls between which many of the roads used to run. The walls have been replaced in many cases with hedges of agave and cactus.

The great improvement in the condition of the roads has encouraged the growth of bus services between the more important towns, and some of the most inaccessible places have been connected by bus with town on railway lines. But the roads to many of the small hill towns are still very rough and so steep that they are impossible even for Sicilian carts.

In the small towns and villages the roads are still very rough and paved with cobbles. These are the Strade comunali (roads belonging to the communes), and to go through these small towns in a bus is a bumpy and perilous adventure, as the roads are often so narrow that the bus and the local inhabitants are both in danger of destruction.

State Roads in Sicily

Road No.

- Castel 113 Messina - Palermo - Alcamo - Trapani
Roads 114 Messina - Catania - Siracusa
115 Siracusa - Ragusa - Gela - Agrigento - Sciacca - Castelvetro -
Marsala - Trapani
- 119 Alcamo - Castelvetro
118 Agrigento - Corleone - Belogrotte (also on 121)
121 Palermo - Belogrotte - Enna - Aderno - Catania
122 Agrigento - Caltanissetta - joins 117 S. of Enna
122 bis, Caltanissetta north to join 121 just east of S. Caterina
Villamosa
- 117 S. Stefano (on 113 north coast) south to Nicosia - Leonforte -
just east of Enna to Piazza Armerina and south to Gela
- 120 Leaves 113 east of Termini runs south-east to Nicosia -
Geronzi - Termini - Randazzo - Piumazzo 114 (east coast)
- 116 Capo d'Orlando (113) north coast to Randazzo
joins 117 about 8 miles south of

many cases with bridges of stone and cactus.

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State Roads in Sicily

Road No.

- Coastal Roads (113) Messina - Palermo - Alcamo - Trapani
114 Messina - Catania - Siracusa
115 Siracusa - Ragusa - Gela - Marigento - Sciacca - Castelvetro -
Marsala - Trapani
119 Alcamo - Castelvetro
118 Marigento - Corleone - Bologneta (also on 121)
121 Palermo - Bologneta - Enna - Aderno - Catania
122 Marigento - Caltanissetta - joins 117 S. of Enna
122 bis. Caltanissetta north to join 121 just east of S. Caterina Villanosa
117 S. Stefano (on 113 north coast) south to Nicosia - Leonforte -
Just east of Enna to Piazza Armerina and south to Gela
120 Leaves 113 east of Termini runs south-east to Nicosia -
Cassini - Groppo - Randazzo - Piumafreddo 114 (east coast)
116 Capo d'Orlando (113) north coast to Randazzo
124 Siracusa - Caltagirone - joins 117 about 8 miles south of
Piazza Armerina
123 Licata (115) south coast to Canicatti on 122

2. Railway

At the end of 1928 there were 1,936.6 kms. (about 1,010 miles) of railway track in Sicily. 1,373.4 kms. were normal gauge, 563.2 narrow gauge. There is now a normal gauge railway all round the island, except for the run from Licata to Castelvetro via Mazzarolo and Sciacca. For the most part the line hugs the coast closely keeping to the very narrow strip of land between the hills and the sea. This coastal line connects most of the chief towns, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Siracusa, Marigento, Marsala and Trapani, and serves the greater part of the population, which lives within six miles of the sea.

Normal gauge lines also run right across the centre of the

island. From Catania one line goes by Enna and Roccapalumba Alia to join the Messina - Palermo line at Fiume Torto on the north coast, while another branches off at S. Caterina Kirbi west of Enna to 50 via Caltanissetta, Canicatti and Aragona to Agrigento. From Agrigento a line runs north to Palermo joining the line from Enna at Roccapalumba Alia. Palermo is also connected with Castelvetro on the south coast by a line via Alcamo Junction on the Palermo - Trapani line.

The narrow gauge coastal line from Licata to Castelvetro goes on eventually to Palermo via S. Ninfa and S. Carlo. From Mazzeo on the coastal line a narrow gauge track runs via Filaga to Lercara on the Agrigento-Roccapalumba line.

In the eastern part of the island a narrow gauge line runs from Siracusa to Bivio Giarratana where one track goes south to Ragusa and one north to Vizzini. The normal gauge line from Valsavoia south of Catania to Vizzini goes on to Caltagirone from where a narrow gauge line runs north to Dittaino (branch to Leonforte) on the Catania - Enna line. Finally from Caltagirone south to Lercara runs the celebrated circum - Etna narrow gauge line which rejoins the coast at Catania.

The engines used on the narrow gauge lines have very limited power; they are described as being of the "coffee-grinder type" and tend to pant at even slight gradients. But apart from lack of engine-power the curves and gradients of the narrow gauge tracks make travel at a speed greater than 20 miles an hour dangerous. The journey of 87 miles from Castelvetro to Agrigento takes about 8 hours, including one hour's stop at Sciacca. The journey of 22 miles from Piazza Armerina to Caltagirone takes two hours.

19th November, 1942.

Foreign Research and Press Service,
Balliol College,
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APPENDIX B: SOME STATISTICAL TABLES FOR SICILY

Table I

Provinces	No. of Communes	Superficial Area in sq. km.		Population	Density per sq. km.
		Total	Agriculture & Forest		
Agrigento	41	3,036	2,933	407,759	
Caltanissetta	22	2,106	2,031	250,258	
Catania	53	3,568	3,173	701,443	
Enna	20	2,562	2,472	213,185	
Messina	89	3,246	2,998	612,118	
Palermo	76	4,977	4,780	882,659	
Ragusa	12	1,508	1,455	217,088	
Siracusa	19	2,199	2,113	276,452	
Trapani	20	2,507	2,373	368,482	
Total	9	352	25,709	24,328	3,929,444

Census

Table II
Agriculture

Type of Ownership	No. of Properties	Size in Hectares							
		0.50	0.50-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-50	50-100
Freehold (Proprietà)	308,410	97,697	61,537	90,015	25,957	19,201	7,976	3,752	
Leasehold (In affitto)	32,316	5,648	4,407	9,126	1,006	3,956	2,342	1,637	
Land Settlement (A colonia)	50,664	6,396	7,893	17,501	7,701	7,162	2,896	851	
Mixed (Mista)	61,029	2,841	4,915	18,370	12,098	14,179	6,092	1,792	
Total	452,419	112,582	78,752	135,012	49,762	44,498	19,306	8,022	

General

- n -

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19	2,199	2,113	276,452	126
20	2,507	2,373	368,482	150
352	25,709	24,328	3,929,444	156

Census, April 21, 1936.

Table II
Agriculture

of Properties	Size in Hectares									
	0.50	0.50-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	20-50	50-100	100-500	Over 500
8,410	97,697	61,537	90,015	25,957	19,201	7,976	3,756	1,188	925	158
2,316	5,648	4,407	9,126	4,006	3,956	2,342	1,635	641	515	40
8,664	6,396	7,893	17,501	7,701	7,162	2,896	857	196	58	4
1,029	2,841	4,915	18,370	12,098	14,179	6,092	1,799	401	308	286
2,419	112,582	78,752	135,012	49,762	44,498	19,306	8,047	2,426	1,806	228

General Census of Agriculture,

March 19, 1930.

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Table III

Various cultures according to Land Survey of 1929

<u>Total Area</u>	<u>Agriculture and Forest</u>	<u>Unproductive</u>	<u>Sown</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Fruit Trees including Olives</u>
2,571,000	2,433,000	85,000	1,483,000	709,000	484,000
Percentage of whole	94.6	5.4	57.7	12	13.8

[Note: These figures differ slightly from those given in the list of the various Provinces corrected by 1936]

Table IV - Livestock

<u>Horses</u>	<u>Asses</u>	<u>Mules</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Young bullocks heifers, cows</u>	<u>Draught and beef oxen</u>
79,000	177,000	202,000	55,000	87,000	13,000
<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>			
66,000	727,000	309,000			
					<u>Cattle</u>

Table V - Employment

<u>Percentage of Persons Aged 10 years & over in work in Sicily</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Transport and Communications</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Credit and Insurance</u>	<u>Liberal Arts</u>
43.7	51.4	24.1	5.4	8.8	0.4	1.4
In Italy as a whole						
54.4	48.2	29.3	3.8	8.2	0.6	1.5

[Note: The number of women workers in Sicily is small]

Consu

- b -
Table III

Various cultures according to Land Survey of 1929

<u>Unproductive</u>	<u>Sown</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Fruit Trees including Olives</u>	<u>Forest Trees</u>	<u>Uncultivated but Productive</u>
85,000	1,483,000	709,000	484,000	87,000	70,000
5.4	57.7	12	13.8	3.4	2.7

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Table IV - Livestock

<u>Mules</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Young bullocks heifers, cows</u>	<u>Draught and beef oxen</u>	<u>Bulls</u>	<u>Total of Cattle</u>
202,000	55,000	87,000	13,000	13,000	168,000

Goats

309,000

Cattle Census, March 19, 1930.

Table V - Employment

<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Transport and Communications</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Credit and Insurance</u>	<u>Liberal Arts</u>	<u>Public Admin.</u>	<u>Private Admin.</u>	<u>Domestic Work</u>
51.4	24.1	5.4	8.8	0.4	1.4	4.0	0.4	3.3
48.2	29.3	3.8	8.2	0.6	1.5	4.4	0.4	3.6

men workers in Sicily is small

Census, April 21, 1936.

- 0 -

Table VI: Housing

No. of Persons	No. of Houses	No. of Rooms	Average No. of Rooms per House	Average No. of Persons per Room
Sicily	3,843,825	951,007	2.4	1.7
Italy as a whole	40,626,629	9,113,400	29,779,722	3.3

Census A.P. 21, 1931

Table VII: Registration of Motor Vehicles Dec., 31, 1938

	Cars	Buses	Agricultural Tractors	Street Tractors
Sicily	18,238	644	650	53
Italy	345,098	9,960	18,419	1,017

Table VIII: Electricity

Production in thousands of KWH

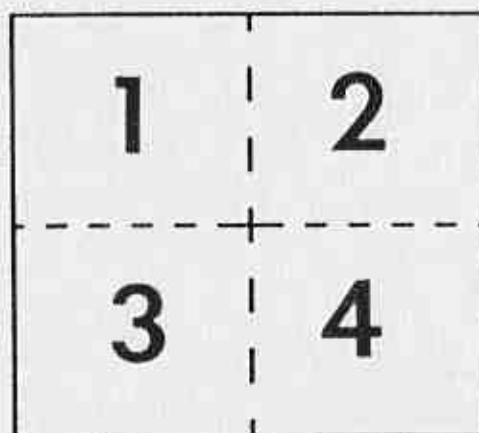
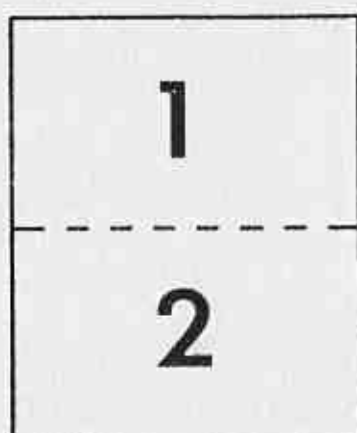
	1937	1938
Sicily	186,550	205,318
Italy	14,960,529	15,108,162

19th November, 1942.

Foreign Research & Press Service,
Balliol College,
Oxford.

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



CENTRAL
AUTHORITY

MINISTER OF INTERIOR ----- MUSSOLINI

CONSIGLIO DI PREFETTURA
(Prefecture
Council)

Prefect ✕
and 2 Councillors ✕
ADVISORY

PREFETTO (Prefect) ✕
responsible for public order and public
services, excluding (1) Armed Forces,
(2) Railways and (3) Justice, though he
has influence in proceedings against
political offenders.

Close liaison

PROVINCIAL
ADMINISTRATION

REMIORATO PROVINCIALE
(Provincial Committee)

Preside ✕
And up to 8 Councillors ✕
Public Public Public
Health Works Assistance

QUESTORE
(Chief of
all Police
Corps)

GIUNTA PROVINCIALE AMMINISTRATIVA
(Provincial Administrative Board)

Prefect
Ispettore Provinciale 4 members
(Provincial Inspector) and 2
substitutes
2 Councillors
Chief Accountant
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Liaison by

Consiglio Prov
di Sanità
(Prov. Health
Council)

Medico Prov
(Prov Doctor)

COMMISSARIO DI
PUBBLICA SICUREZZA
(Commissioner of
Public Security)

ION

PORESTA (Mayor) ✕
responsible for local police,
public works and roads, lighting.

1957

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MUSSOLINI

PRESIDENT OF

FASCIST

GRAND COUNCIL

NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF
NATIONAL FASCIST
PARTY

SEGRETARIO FEDERALE
(Federal Secretary)
responsible for all
Fascist organization
within the Province

DIRETTORIO FEDERALE
(Federal Committee)

ISPIETTORE
FEDERALE
(Federal
Inspector)

SEGRETARIO DEL
FASCIO
(Secretary of
local Fascio)

LEGEND.

Administrative
Organization

Fascist Organization
and Representation

Appointees of Minister
of the Interior

NOTE: THIS DIAGRAM IS NOT
NECESSARILY COMPLETE
AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO
AMENDMENT.

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Giorgio Lazzari

Admitted by

EDIALE AMMINISTRATIVA
(Administrative Board)

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inspector) and 2
substitutes

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1958

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

PROVINCIAL
ADMINISTRATION

(Provincial Committee)
Preside
And up to 5 Councillors
Public Public Public
Health Works Assistance

QUESTORE
(Chief of
all Police
Corps)

(Provincial Administrative Board)
Prefect
Ispettore Provinciale 4 members
(Provincial Inspector) and 2
substitutes
2 Councillors
Chief Accountant
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Consiglio Prov
di Sanita
(Prov. Health
Council)

Medico Prov
(Prov Doctor)

COMMISSARIO DI
PUBBLICA SICUREZZA
(Commissioner of
Public Security)

MUNICIPAL
ADMINISTRATION

PODESTA (Mayor)
responsible for local police,
public works and roads, lighting,
fire precautions, health (may
also supervise other public
services).

Vice-Podesta

SEGRETARIO COMUNALE
(Communal Secretary)

Consulta

Consulta

CONSULETTO
(Advisory
Council)

1959

NECESSARILY COMPLETED
AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO
AMENDMENT.

ISPETTORE
FEDERALE
(Federal
Inspector)

SEGRETARIO DEL
FASCIO
(Secretary of
local Fascio)

49

al Administrative Board)
Prefect
Provinciale 4 members)
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substitution)
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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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police,
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SEGRETARIO COMUNALE
(Communal Secretary)

sulta

CONSULTA
(Advisory
Council)

1960

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

Political Administration - House

(113)

Dr.

49

1963

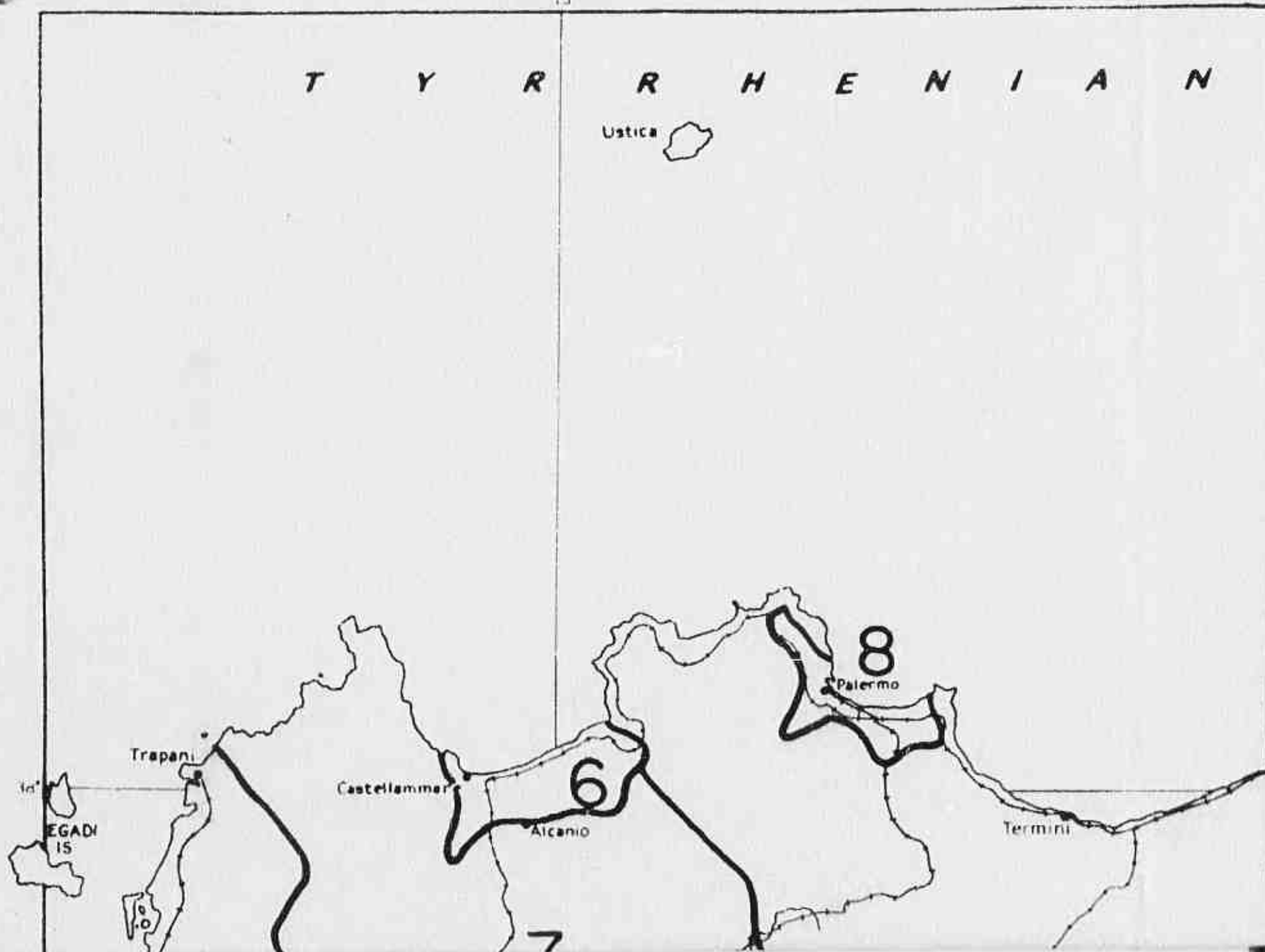
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785015

SECRET

SHEET 3. PHYSICAL FEATURES

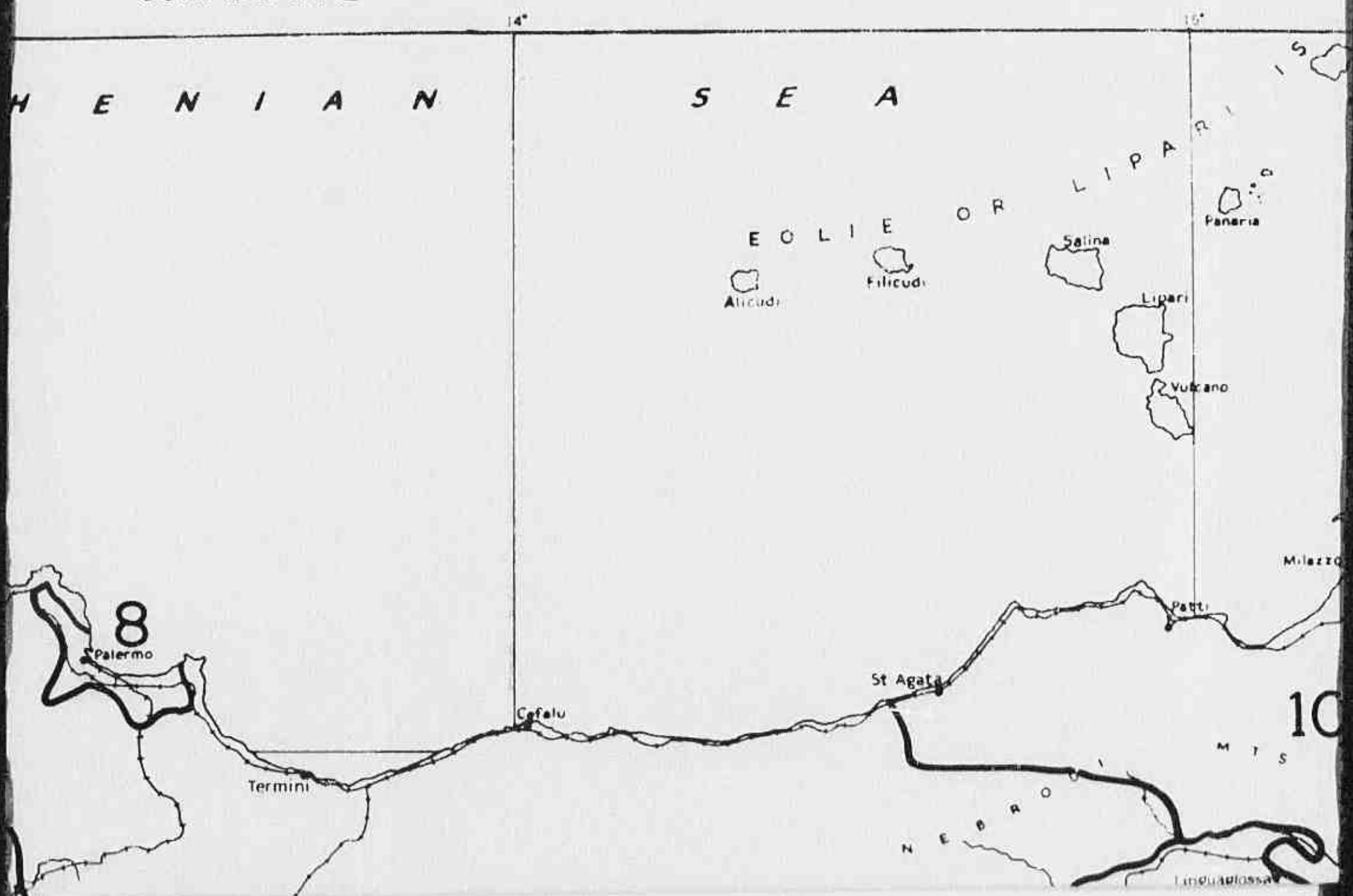
CONFIDENTIAL



1962

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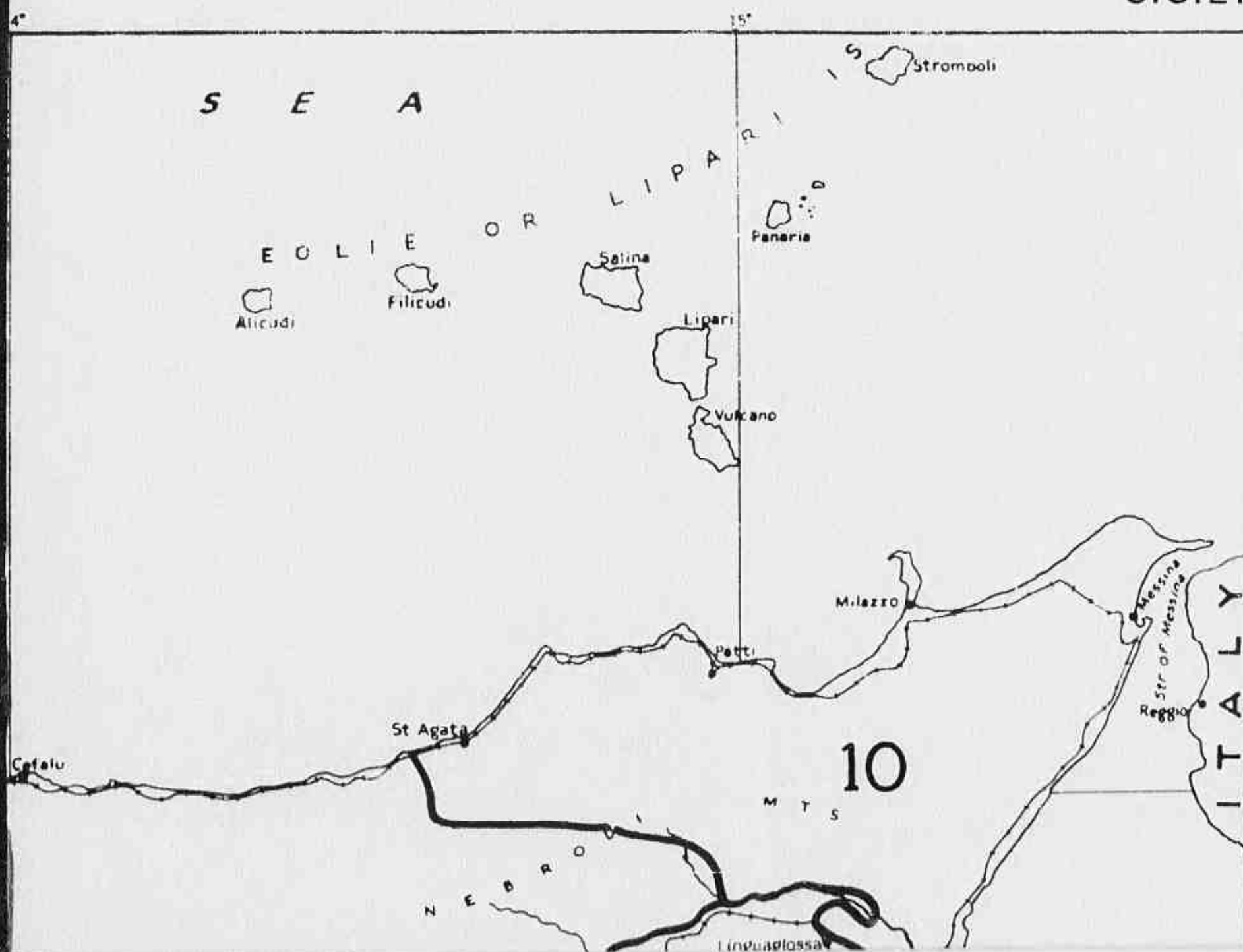
1963

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No.

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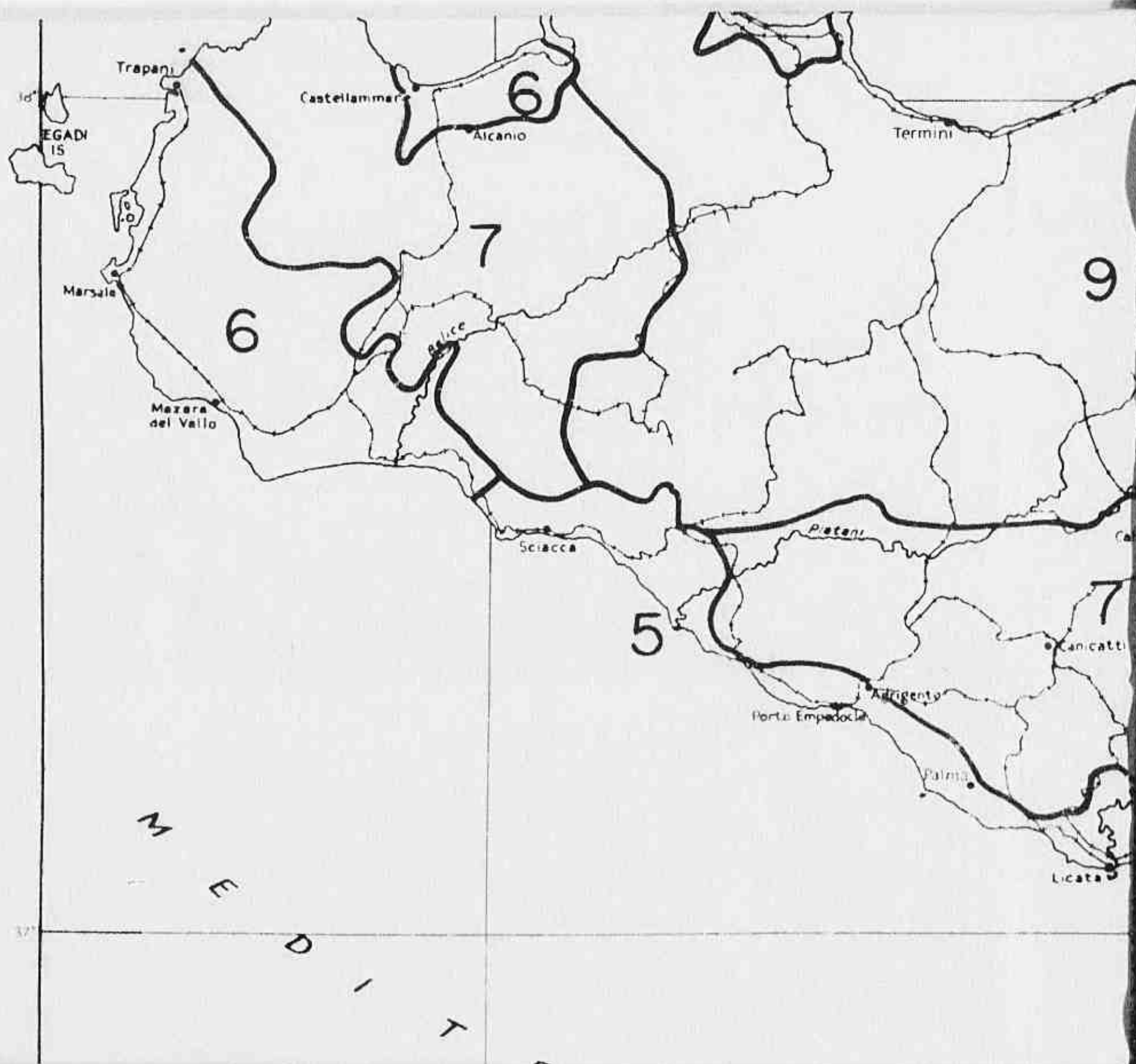
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1964

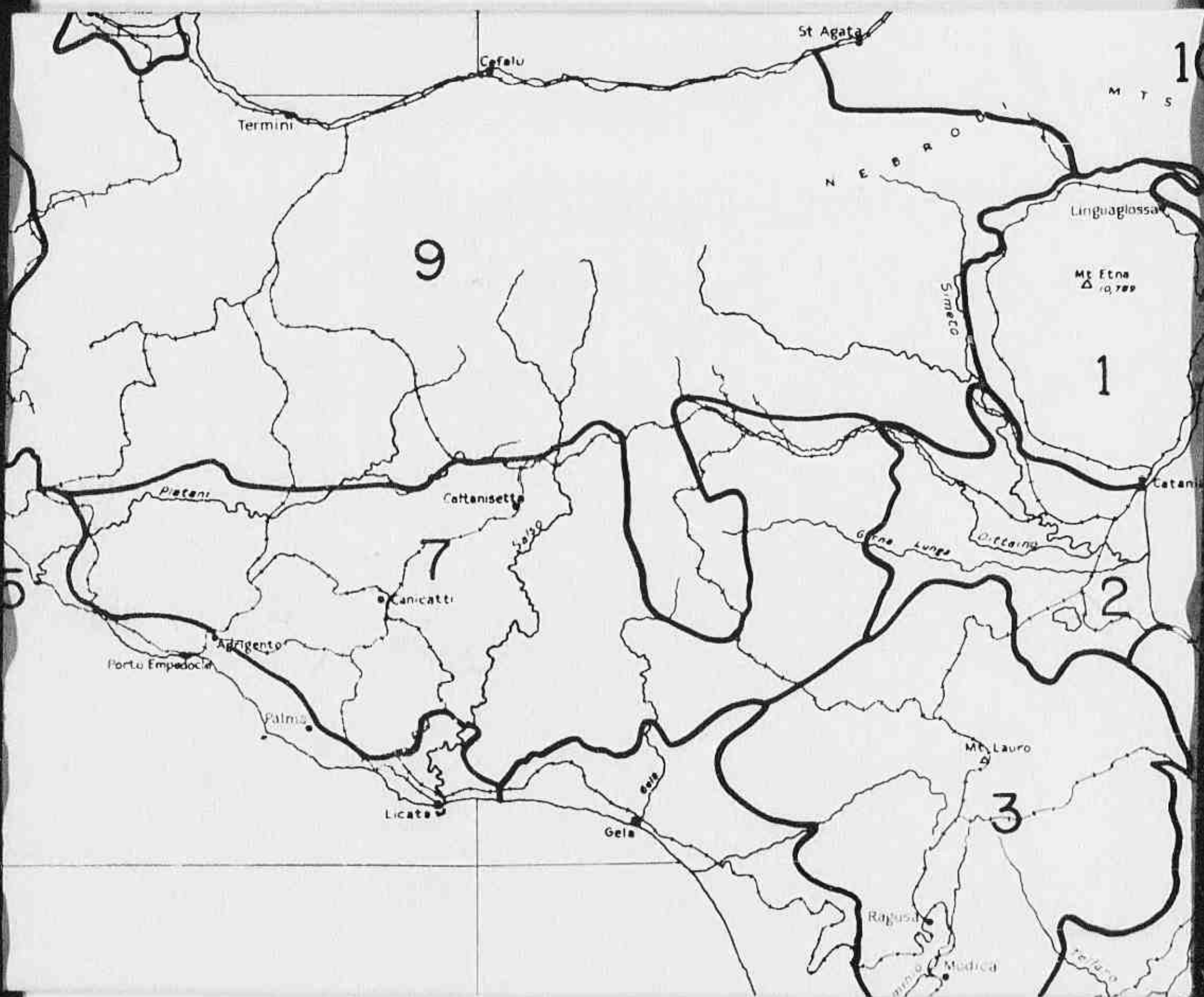
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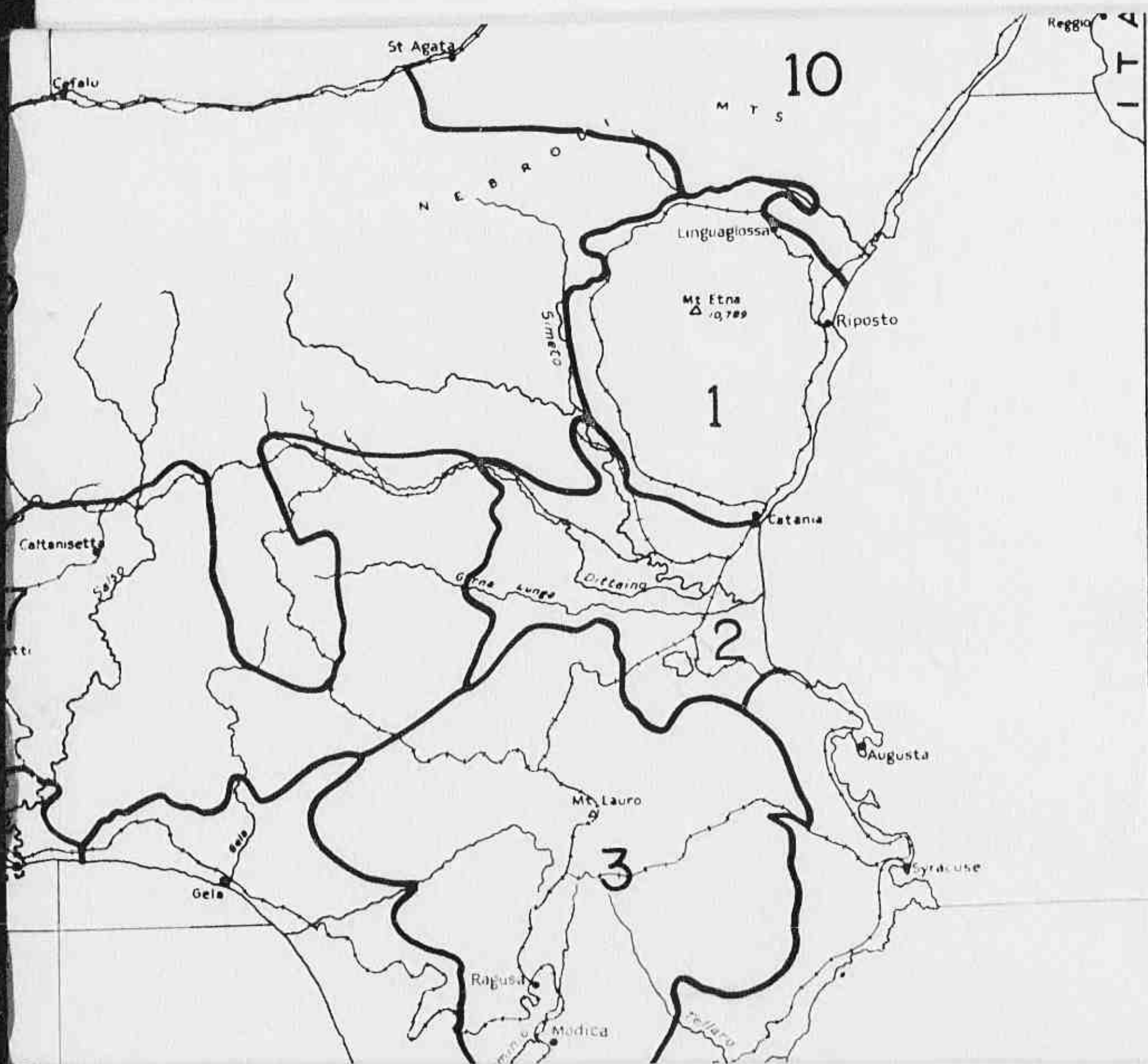
1965

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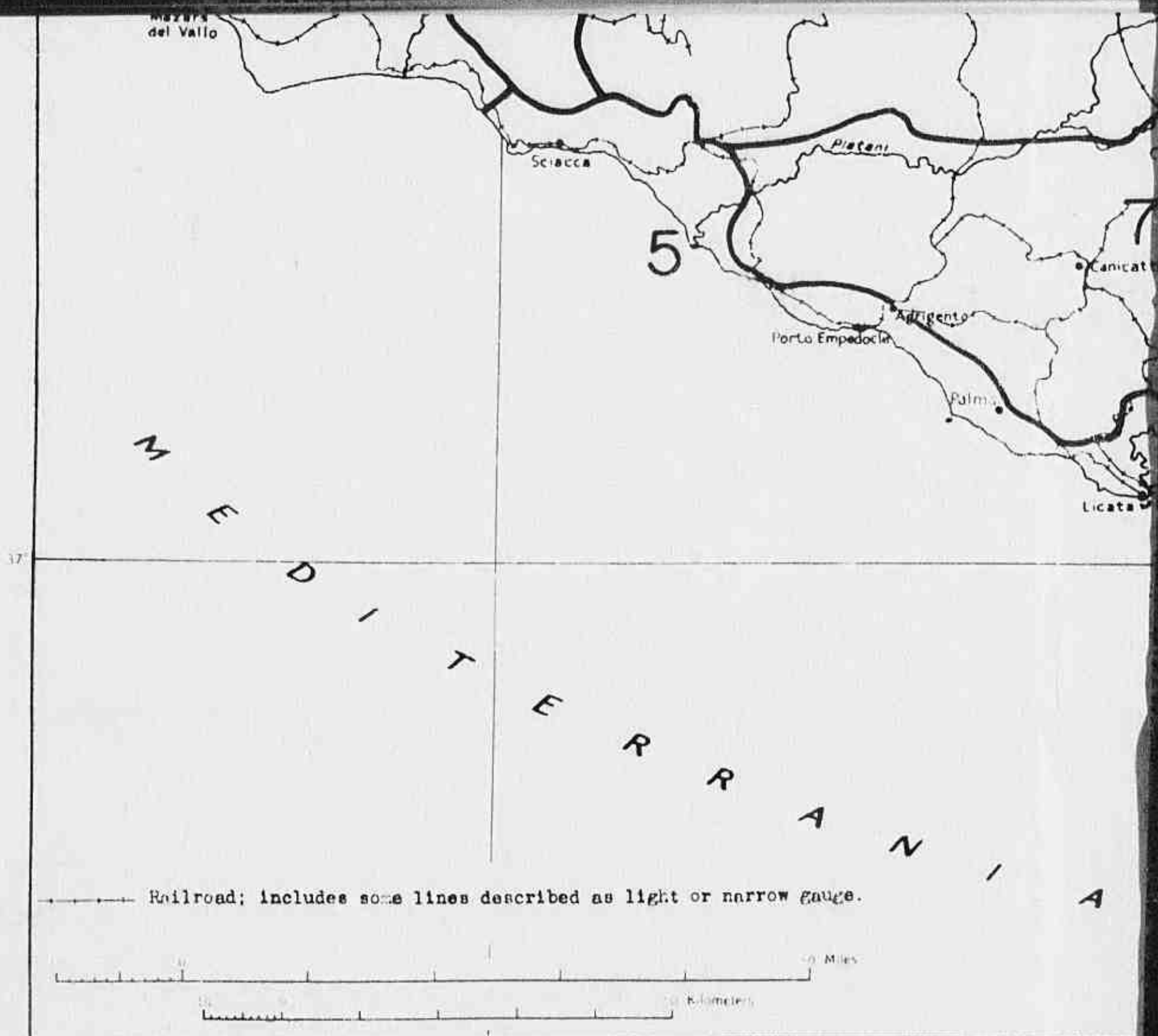
1966

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1967

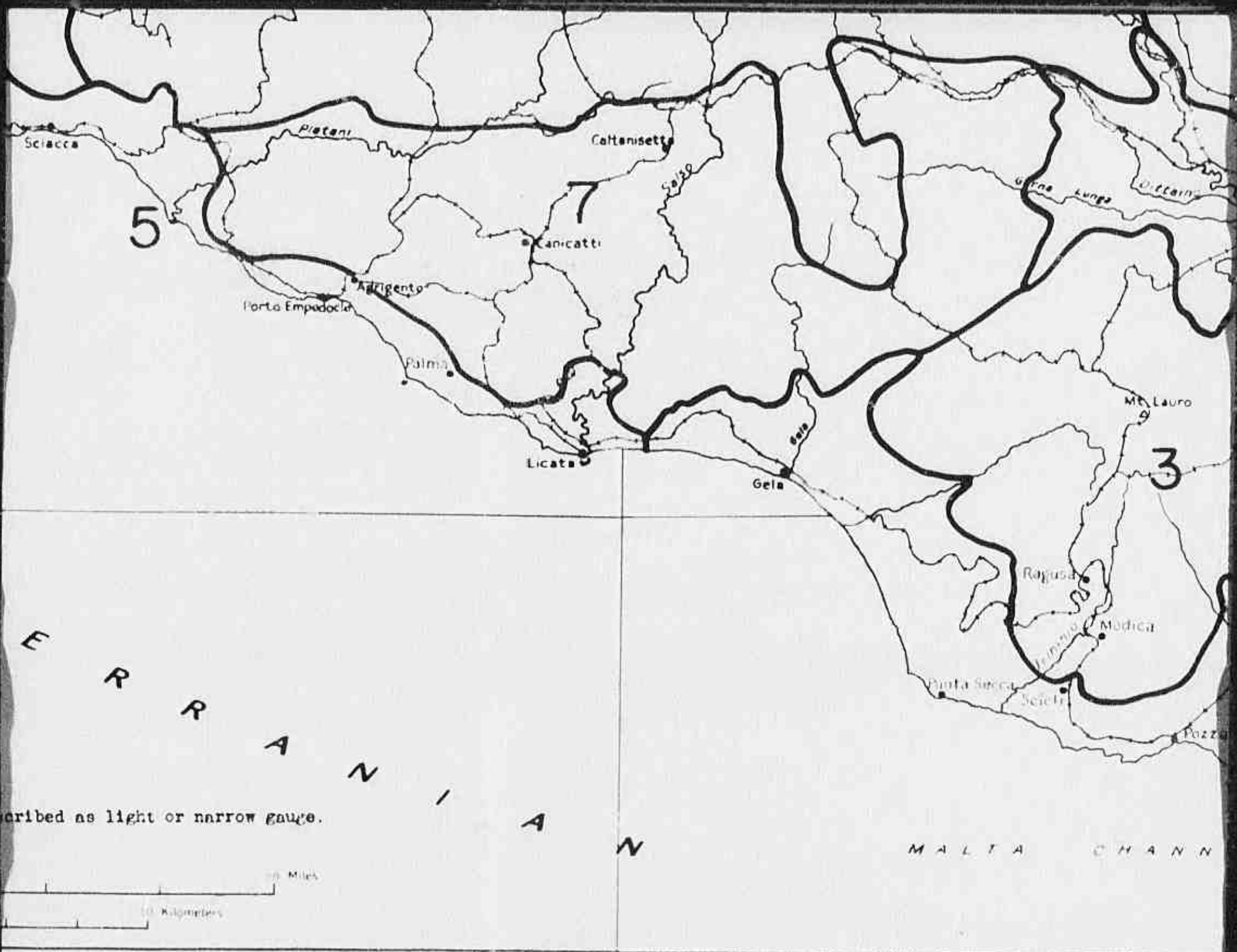
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CONFIDENTIAL

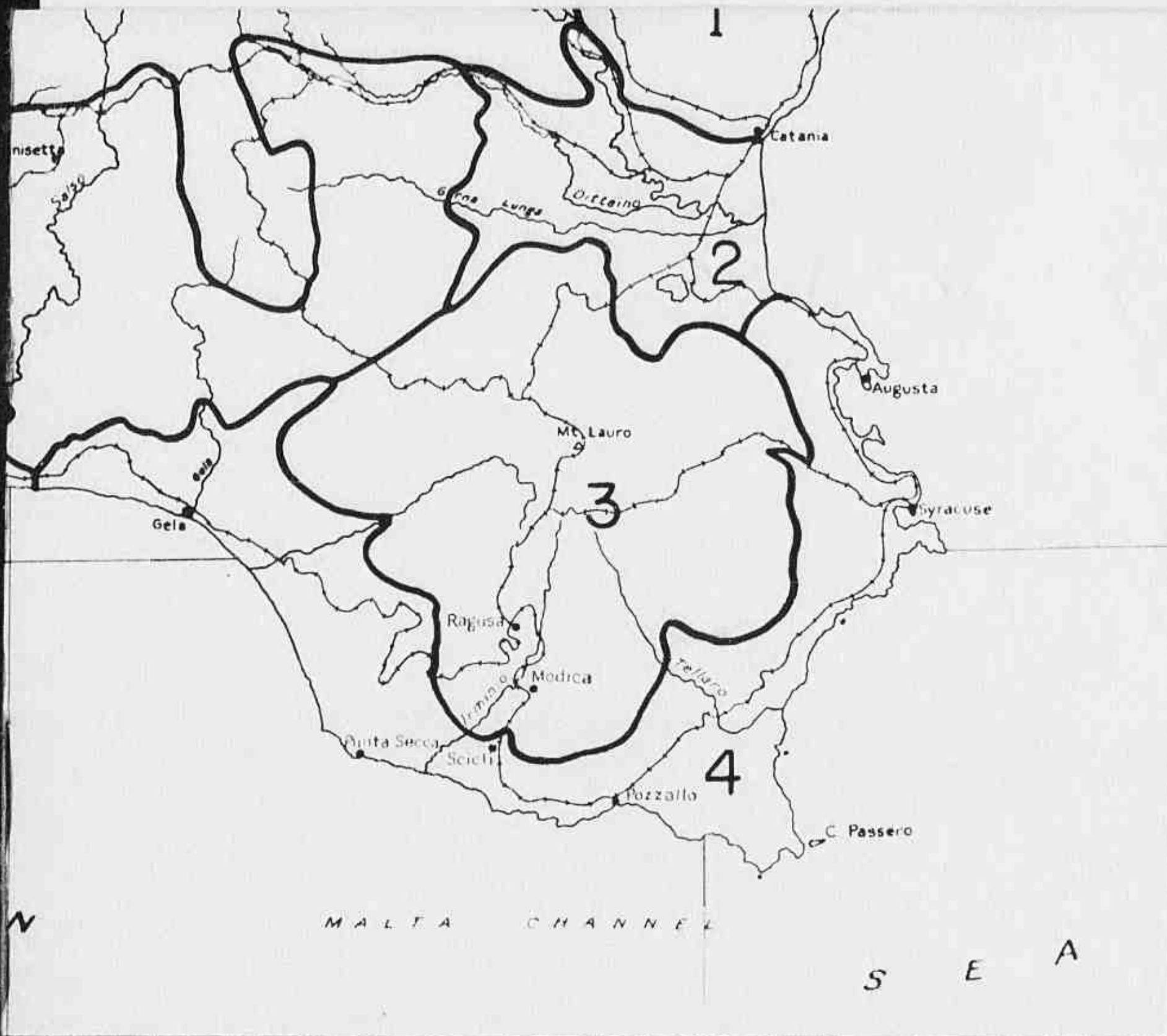
1968

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CONFIDENTIAL

1969



Compiled by U. S. Geological Survey
Reliability rating: Map Reconnaissance

REPRODUCED BY BATHYGRAPH, INC. FOR THE U.S. ARMY

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1970

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SHEET 3, B

Map Symbol	Topography	Climate and Vegetation	Towns	Roads
1	Great volcano, Mt. Etna, rises as perfect cone to 10,769 feet at east end of island. Lower, more gentle, portion of cone consists of weathered lavas, here and there crossed by rough-surfaced recent lava flows. Between 500 and 1,900 meters (1,600 to 5,200 feet) altitude is a belt 6 to 8 miles wide with numerous secondary cinder cones rising above the lava flows. Between 1,900 meters and the summit, Mt. Etna is a steep barren waste of lava, ash, and scoria.	Climate of lower belt is semitropical passing upward to arctic climate on summit, where snow is perennial. Precipitation increases from 15 inches at base to more than 60 inches at summit. The gently-sloping lower zone, 2 to 11 miles wide, is extremely fertile and extensively cultivated in grain, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits. The zone between 500 and 1,900 meters is pasture land interspersed with forests of oak, beech, pine, poplar, cork, and hawthorn. Cinder cone above 1,900 meters is absolutely barren of vegetation.	Catania (pop. 235,000) is one of the most important towns in Sicily. Five other towns on the south and east flanks of Etna have population exceeding 50,000.	Standard-gauge main line of Ferrovia Siciliana runs along the coast from Catania to Messina. A main road runs around the foot of Etna and over a shoulder 2,600 meters (8,600 feet) high on the side of Mount Etna (10,400 feet). The railroad provides shelter in the mountains.
2	Low fertile alluvial plain at confluence of Simeto, Dittaino, and Gornalunga Rivers. Much of plain swampy during rainy season. Crossed by many distributaries and canals. Along the coast are sand dunes. Near coast are brackish swamps.	Plain has hot, dry climate in summer; warm and moist in winter. Most of plain is treeless. Extensively cultivated for grain. Much pasturage in interior. Close to sea the sand dunes are covered by native vines and cactus. Swamps have dense thickets of brush wood and reeds.	A number of important towns are situated at edge of plain, but none on plain itself.	Important station extending as branches four western line island, has the Simeto River coastal rail plain as
3	Hilly to mountainous area. Many vertical cliffs of resistant massive limestone. Upland deeply dissected with narrow ravines.	Higher parts of area receive about 45 inches of precipitation, much of it snow; lower parts warmer and drier. Much of area too rocky and steep for cultivation. On more gentle slopes and narrow flood plains grain, grapes, and olives are grown. Slopes have scattered cover of oak, chestnut, myrtle, and oleander. Upper portions of hills are barren in spite of heavy rainfall.	Modica (pop. over 50,000) is largest and most important city; situated at bottom of deep narrow gorge. Ragusa, the next most important town, is situated on steep ridge between deep ravines.	Standard-gauge tunnels connect with Syracuse. Roads are not steep and with topography.
4	Low sandy coastal plain, with ridges of sand dunes extending far inland; in places broken by rocky hills extending	Much of coastal plain is barren sand waste with only desert plants. Some portions near mouths of Gela, Imlino,	Syracuse, largest and most important town, has population of 52,000. Its harbor,	Standard-gauge traversing this area

1974

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785015

SHEET 3. PHYSICAL FEATURES

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	Towns	Roads and Railroads	Suitability for Temporary Roads	Suitability for Airfields	Inaccessibility
ical on Preci- e at umit. to 11 and grapes, some feature Peak, withorn. n abed-	Catania (pop. 232,054) is one of the most important towns in Sicily. Five other towns on the south and east flanks of Etna have population exceeding 50,000.	Standard-gauge railroad along east coast of Sicily passes base of Etna. Lighter narrow-gauge railroad from Catania encircles south, west, and north flanks of Etna, connecting with coastal railroad at Riposto. A main road parallels the railroad around the peak; another connects Catania and Linguaglossa, passing over a shoulder of Mt. Etna 800 meters (2,600 feet) high. A eight-rodler road ascends south side of mountain to 1,950 meters (6,400 feet). Tunnels common on the railroads; usable for bomb proof shelters for troop concentrations.	Lower, gently-sloping flanks of Etna are suitable for construction of temporary roads, except possibly some recent lava flows. Cultivated south flanks have numerous secondary roads.	Forested slope many airfields could be constructed north and northwest of Catania; other areas far more suitable.	Lower slopes passable with difficulty; upper slopes impassable to motor-driven vehicles.
muner; of plain ated for or. covered amps have roads.	A number of important towns are situated at edge of plain, but none on plain itself.	Important standard-gauge railroad extending south from Catania branches four miles from town. The western line, which crosses the island, has a branch extending up the Sirato River valley. Main coastal railroad crosses lower plain and continues to Syracuse.	During winter months the lower parts of plain are flooded. Temporary roads, passable at least 9 months of the year, could readily be constructed in any part of plain.	Many suitable sites available. Lower areas, subject to winter flooding, should be avoided.	Easily passable anywhere during 9 months of the year. During winter months swamps are virtually impassable. Bridges few in number; some necessary during wet season when streams cannot be forded.
out 45 f it snow; Much of tivation. a flood are over of ader. ren in	Medina (pop. over 50,000) is largest and most important city, situated at bottom of deep narrow gorge. Ragusa, the next most important town, is situated on steep ridge between deep ravines.	Standard-gauge railroads with many tunnels connect main towns of area with Syracuse, Gela, and Iozzallo. Roads are numerous but probably steep and winding due to rough topography.	Principal towns are now connected by roads. Country difficult for construction of temporary roads. Considerable grading and rock excavation necessary.	Few suitable for airfields are few due to roughness of terrain.	Passage through this area very difficult except along existing routes.
and Some minio,	Syracuse, largest and most important town, has population of 58,000. Its harbor.	Standard-gauge coastal railroad, traversing entire area, connects this area with island towns of	Everywhere except in loose shifting sands temporary roads can easily be con-	Many suitable sites available; hinder for run-	Easily passable by motor on existing roads.

1972

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785015

1. FEATURES

CONFIDENTIAL

SICILY

Roads	Suitability for Temporary Roads	Suitability for Airfields	Passability	Present Water Supply	Streams
road along east base of Mt. Etna, connecting with railroad from south, west, and east, connecting with at Pistoia. This is the railroad which connects Catania, passing Mt. Etna 800 ft. high. A road ascends south to 1,500 meters above sea level for both troop concen-	Lower, gently-sloping flanks of Etna are suitable for construction of temporary roads, except possibly where recent lava flows. Cultivated south flanks have numerous secondary roads.	Possibly single runway airfields could be constructed north and northwest of Catania; other areas far more suitable.	Lower slopes passable with difficulty; lower slopes impassable to motor-driven vehicles.	Copious and numerous springs furnish abundant water to lower flanks and base of Mt. Etna. Water sinks into cinder cones and fissures on lower slopes as springs through breaks in the surface flows.	Lower flanks of Mt. Etna drained by rapid streams in shallow valleys, at times formed by fresh lava flows. Streams spring-fed, but few have perennial flow.
gauge railroad from Catania to town. The road crosses the valley extending up valley. Main road crosses lower to Syracuse.	During winter months the lower parts of plain are flooded. Temporary roads, possible at least 9 months of the year, could readily be constructed in any part of plain.	Many suitable sites available. Lower areas, subject to winter flooding, should be avoided.	Easily passable anywhere during 9 months of the year. During winter months swamps are virtually impassable. Bridges few in number; more necessary during wet season when streams cannot be forded.	Abundant water supply from shallow wells in alluvium. Stream flow subject to great seasonal variation.	Large perennial streams with low gradients wander across alluvial plain in swampy beds. Low, muddy banks do not command wide views.
Roads with many in towns of area, and Pozzallo. but probably due to rough	Principal towns are now connected by roads. Country difficult for construction of temporary roads. Considerable grading and rock excavation necessary.	Sites suitable for airfields are few due to roughness of terrain.	Passage through this area very difficult except along existing routes.	Numerous copious springs. During winter streams are torrents but in summer they are dry.	Streams flow in deep narrow channels; many are spring-fed and therefore have perennial flow. All are torrential during rainy winter months.
atal railroad, area, connects and towns of	Everywhere except in loam shifting sands temporary roads can easily be con-	Many suitable sites available; hinder for run-	Easily passable by motor on existing roads.	Water scarce in much of area. Copious springs at Syracuse,	Streams from inland cross this area flowing in more or less

1973

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785015

3	Hilly to mountainous area. Many vertical cliffs of resistant massive limestone. Upland deeply dissected with narrow ravines.	Higher parts of area receive about 45 inches of precipitation, much of it snow; lower parts warmer and drier. Much of area too rocky and steep for cultivation. On more gentle slopes and narrow flood plains grain, grapes, and olives are grown. Slopes have scattered cover of oak, chestnut, myrtle, and oleander. Upper portions of hills are barren in spite of heavy rainfall.	Modica (pop. over 30,000) is largest and most important city; situated at bottom of deep narrow gorge. Ragusa, the next most important town, is situated on steep ridge between deep ravines.	Standard-gauge tunnels connect with Syracuse. Roads are numerous steep and windy topography.
4	Low sandy coastal plain, with ridges of sand dunes extending far inland; in places broken by rocky hills extending southward from highlands. Land sandy or stony. Beach is low and water is shallow; salt lakes toward west. Coastal plain is narrow north and south from Syracuse.	Much of coastal plain is barren sand waste with only desert plants. Some portions near mouths of Gela, Irsinia, and Tellaro Rivers are fertile and grow cotton, grain, and fruits. Maximum rainfall of area 30 inches near Syracuse and near Santa Teresa; decreases to 15 inches near Gela, near Masarò, and at north end of area.	Syracuse, largest and most important town, has population of 52,000. Its harbor, one of the finest in Sicily, is largely landlocked and protected from the west winds. Augusta also has excellent harbor and is one of principal Italian naval ports. Gela and Scicli, both fairly large towns.	Standard-gauge traverses entire area with Modica and Ragusa; all parts of area are 5 to 10 miles from coast.
5	South coastal area of broken hilly plain between rugged highlands of the interior and the high cliff that everywhere faces the sea. In places a very narrow beach of shingle lies at base of cliff. Near Licata upland is broken and approaches sea level. Much of area barren and cut by deep valleys. No harbors or sheltered anchorages along this area.	Rainfall less than 25 inches; falls during winter. Summer is hot and dry. Much of area too dry for cultivation and covered with scrub and vines. Better watered, fertile tracts near Licata and Palma produce cotton, olives, grain, and fruits.	Principal towns are Agrigento, Licata, Selaccia, and Palma, the first 3 with populations exceeding 15,000.	Most important standard-gauge line extending across part of area; some more populous
6	Both areas are low gently undulating plains increasingly hilly and broken near highlands. Beach low; slopes gradually to deeper water. In some localities close to the sea bold hills rise 100 feet above plain, providing good observation points. Streams in interior part of area follow deep rocky channels.	Rainfall of 18 to 25 inches comes during winter months. Temperatures are warm, snow seldom falling except in higher parts. Much of area is grass covered; cultivation of grain, olives, fruit, sugar etc. in better watered areas.	Trepani, principal town (pop. 57,000), is an important port. Mazara del Vallo and Castellammare are also fairly important.	Important standard-gauge roads parallel main secondary smaller towns
7	Both areas have wild mountainous terrain of bare rounded forms. Southern portions relatively low and characterized by rolling downs. Inland these grade into the high craggy peaks of main mountain ranges of Sicily. Erosion of resistant marl and limestone underlain by blue clay produces steep cliffs throughout much of area; frequent rock slides maintain steep slopes. Sulphur mines pit hillsides of central Sicily. Main streams flow through rocky gorges which in places open into grassy plains.	Rainfall ranges from 30 inches in higher regions to 20 inches in lower region. Marked seasonal variation. In winter higher peaks snow-covered. Summers warm and dry. Sulphur mining has destroyed all vegetation in large areas. No trees except cultivated olive, fruit, and nut trees in valleys. In south, terraced slopes and valley bottoms produce grain, grapes, and fruit.	Caltanissetta (40,000) and Marsicotti (31,000) are largest and most important towns in these areas.	The two main roads connect main connections numerous tunnels main highway Roads have been built on hillsides
8	Small plain of Palermo enclosed by rugged mountains. Undulating plain slopes gently seaward from foot of mountains. Along sea low sandy beach.	Mean temperature hottest month (August) 77° F.; coldest month (February) 52° F. Rainfall on plain 25 inches; chiefly in winter months. All of plain is tropical garden covered with fruit trees, palms, olives, and sugar.	Palermo (pop. 411,000) is capital of Sicily; has artificial mole built out to form harbor.	Standard-gauge coast connects Messina to the west. A line goes from Palermo to the west of highways

1974

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48 know; of ntion. lood re of in	Modica (pop. over 50,000) is largest and most important city; situated at bottom of deep narrow gorge. Ragusa, the next most important town, is situated on steep ridge between deep ravines.	Standard-gauge railroads with many tunnels connect main towns of area with Syracuse, Gela, and Pozzallo. Roads are numerous but probably steep and winding due to rough topography.	Principal towns are now connected by roads. Country difficult for construction of temporary roads. Considerable grading and rock excavation necessary.	Sites suitable for airfields are few due to roughness of terrain.	Passage through this area very difficult except along existing routes.	Name Dur are sum
ad ne hic, grow n Syracuse 15 at	Syracuse, largest and most important town, has population of 50,000. Its harbor, one of the finest in Sicily, is largely landlocked and protected from the west winds. Augusta also has excellent harbor and is one of principal Italian naval ports. Gela and Scicli, both fairly large towns.	Standard-gauge coastal railroad, traversing entire area, connects this area with inland towns of Modica and Ragusa. Roads cross all parts of this area, but in places are 5 to 6 miles back from coast.	Everywhere except in loose shifting sands temporary roads can easily be constructed. Bridges are few in number but are needed during the rainy winter months when streams are in flood.	Many suitable sites available; binder for runways necessary in most places.	Easily passable by motor on existing roads.	Notes of agry Scic north Sect def and Well sup Gela
is dry. on and for a and n, and	Principal towns are Agrigento, Licata, Sciacca, and Palmy, the first 3 with populations exceeding 25,000.	Most important railroad is the standard-gauge line passing through Licata. A light or narrow-gauge line extending west from Agrigento crosses part of area. Several tunnels present, some quite long. A main road extends through this area; some connecting roads in more populous parts.	Hilly nature of area necessitates considerable grading for roads.	Some suitable sites near Licata.	Travel easy along existing roads and railroads; cross-country travel difficult. Streams require bridging during winter months.	Lim now used sup be ing 20- of
during arm, her red; it.	Trapani, principal town (pop. 57,000), is an important port. Mazara del Vallo and Castellammare are also fairly important.	Important standard-gauge railroad passes through these areas. Main roads parallel the railroad with many secondary roads connecting the smaller towns.	Temporary roads readily constructed in lower parts of area. In rugged, hilly inland country construction of temporary roads would necessitate cut and fill.	Between the mouth of the Belice River and Trapani numerous sites suitable for airfields are available within 10 miles of the coast.	Some difficulty in travel off existing roads in the hilly inland portion of area. Travel easy in lower rolling areas. Streams, dry in summer, would have to be bridged for winter crossings.	Lim now util wat dri und man
higher on. ter s were oyed trees d nut ced grain.	Caltanissetta (40,000) and Comiso (31,000) are largest and most important towns in these areas.	The two main standard-gauge railroads connecting north and south coasts cross these areas; rail connections also with east coast; numerous tunnels. Good network of main highways and secondary roads. Roads have loops and switchbacks on hillsides.	Very difficult country for construction of temporary roads. Much grading and excavating necessary; clay widespread and very slippery when wet. Much rock ballast essential for all-weather roads. Streams are raging torrents during wet winter months, necessitating bridges.	Suitable airfield sites probably lacking.	Difficult country to traverse except on established routes. During winter months virtually impassable off routes.	Lim now at tid pro fre of
guat) 20 F. ly in tropical climate,	Palermo (pop. 411,000) is capital of Sicily; has artificial mole built out to form harbor.	Standard-gauge railroad follows the coast connecting Palermo with Messina to east and Castellammare to west. A light or narrow-gauge line goes south across the island from Palermo. Excellent network of highways lead out from the area.	Temporary roads easily constructed; present network probably adequate.	Excellent sites available for airfields. Some clearing of orchards etc. probably needed.	Easily passable on existing roads and railroads. The mountains which surround the area in south and west may be crossed only on existing roads.	Adv not opt sur lat is dur

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Feature.			Barred.		
with many of area Pozzallo. Probably rough	Principal towns are now con- nected by roads. Country difficult for construction of temporary roads. Con- siderable grading and rock excavation necessary.	Sites suitable for airfields are few due to roughness of terrain.	Passage through this area very difficult except along existing routes.	Numerous copious springs. During winter streams are torrents but in summer they are dry.	Streams flow in deep narrow channels; many are spring-fed and therefore have peren- nial flow. All are torrential during rainy winter months.
road, connects the of circles out in back from	Everywhere except in loose shifting sands temporary roads can easily be con- structed. Bridges are few in number but are needed during the rainy winter months when streams are in flood.	Many suitable sites available; binder for run- ways necessary in most places.	Easily passable by motor on existing roads.	Water scarce in much of area. Copious springs at Syracuse, Scicli, and on coast northwest of Iunta Secca; the water is derived from Miocene and Pliocene rocks. Wells produce limited supply of water at Gela and Scicli.	Streams from inland cross this area flow- ing in more or less open valleys as much as 100 feet deep. Many streams dry in summer, but all are torrents during rainy winter months.
in the ing through low-gauge Agrigento several its long. ugh this ada in	Hilly nature of area neces- itates considerable grading for roads.	Some suitable sites near Licata.	Travel easy along existing roads and railroads; cross- country travel difficult. Streams require bridging during winter months.	Limited water supply now available is fully used. Additional supplies can probably be developed by drill- ing wells, except in 20-mile stretch west of Agrigento.	Only five perennial streams cross this area, all in deep, more or less steep- sided narrow valleys. Torrential flow in rainy winter months.
railroad e. Main ed with ecting the	Temporary roads readily con- structed in lower parts of area. In rugged, hilly inland country construction of temporary roads would necessitate cut and fill.	Between the mouth of the Belice River and Trapani numerous sites suitable for airfields are available within 10 miles of the coast.	Some difficulty in travel off existing roads in the hilly inland portion of area. Travel easy in lower rolling areas. Streams, dry in summer, would have to be bridged for winter crossings.	Limited water supply now available is fully utilized. Additional water obtainable by drilling wells into unconsolidated sedi- ments.	Headwaters of streams flow in deep narrow channels; seaward they open out to broad shallow valleys. Few streams are perennial.
age rail- ed north rail at coast; network of ry roads. backbone	Very difficult country for construction of temporary roads. Much grading and excavating necessary; clay widespread and very slippery when wet. Much rock ballast essential for all-weather roads. Streams are raging torrents during wet winter months, necessitating bridges.	Suitable airfield sites probably lacking.	Difficult country to traverse except on established routes. During winter months virtually impassable off routes.	Limited water supply now available is fully utilized. Some addi- tional supplies can probably be developed from wells, with use of storage reservoirs.	Streams flow in deep rocky gorges which in places open into grassy plains. Few streams are perennial; all have torrential flow during rainy winter months.
follows the with diameters low-gauge le inland network the area.	Temporary roads easily con- structed; present network probably adequate.	Excellent sites available for airfields. Some clearing of orchards etc. probably needed.	Easily passable on existing roads and railroads. The mountains which surround the area in south and west may be crossed only on existing roads.	Abundant supply of water available from springs, wells, and surface reservoirs. Water for irrigation is brought by aque- ducts many miles.	Single small stream flows through area in broad open valley. All its water is used for irrigation.

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7	Both areas have wild mountainous terrain or bare rounded forms. Southern portions relatively low and characterized by rolling downs. Inland these grade into the high craggy peaks of main mountain ranges of Sicily. Erosion of resistant marl and limestone underlain by blue clay produces steep cliffs throughout much of area; frequent rock slides maintain steep slopes. Sulphur mines pit hillsides of central Sicily. Main streams flow through rocky gorges which in places open into grassy plains.	Rainfall ranges from 30 inches in higher regions to 20 inches in lower region. Marked seasonal variation. In winter higher peaks snow-covered. Summers warm and dry. Sulphur mining has destroyed all vegetation in large areas. No trees except cultivated olive, fruit, and nut trees in valleys. In south, terraced slopes and valley bottoms produce grain, grapes, and fruit.	Catania (40,000) and Giarretti (31,000) are largest and most important towns in these areas.	The two main roads connect coastal cross connections numerous to main highways. Roads have to on hillsides.
8	Small plain of Palermo enclosed by rugged mountains. Undulating plain slopes gently seaward from foot of mountains. Along sea low sandy beach.	Mean temperature hottest month (August) 77° F.; coldest month (February) 52° F. Rainfall on plain 15 inches; chiefly in winter months. All of plain is tropical garden covered with fruit trees, palms, olives, and sumac.	Palermo (pop. 411,000) is capital of Sicily; has artificial mole built out to form harbor.	Standard-gauge coast owned Messina to to west. A line goes from Palermo of highways.
9	Wild mountainous area; numerous ranges, more or less lofty and abrupt; many snow covered in winter. Streams follow rocky beds in narrow steep-sided valleys. Calcareous rocks form high precipitous honeycombed with caves.	Precipitation varies with elevation from 60 to 25 inches; heaviest southwest of Palermo and north of St. Agata. Area has few trees except olive groves and fruit orchards in valleys. Lower mountains rolling and grassy; provide sheep grazing. Eastern portion has extensive woods, containing oak, pine, and hawthorn.	No large cities. Termini and Cefalù are small towns with some poor harbor facilities.	Important along coast Messina, for extend south town. The the coastal road roads mainly from connecting roads.
10	Extremely rugged mountain area; foothills rise from narrow coastal plain on north shore; on plain or foothills on east shore. Mountains composed of resistant crystalline rocks and ancient limestones; many sharp peaks, snow-covered in winter. Streams flow in deep narrow channels.	Rainfall varies with elevation, from 30 to 50 inches. Temperature varies widely. North coastal plain and foothills extensively cultivated in wheat, fruit, olives, and mulberries (for silk industry). Higher mountains barren; lower slopes have scattered forests of oak, pine, and hawthorn.	Messina (pop. 177,000) is one of the most important cities and ports of Sicily. Excellent natural harbor. City destroyed by earthquake in 1908 has been entirely rebuilt, with concrete used for all buildings.	Important a Messina of along hills follows coast boundary some cross

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Rainfall ranges from 30 inches in higher regions to 20 inches in lower region. Marked seasonal variation. In winter higher peaks snow-covered. Summers warm and dry. Sulphur mining has destroyed all vegetation in large areas. No trees except cultivated olive, fruit, and nut trees in valleys. In south, terraced slopes and valley bottoms produce grain, grapes, and fruit.	Caltanissetta (46,000) and Canicatti (31,000) are largest and most important towns in these areas.	The two main standard-gauge railroads connecting north and south coasts cross these areas; rail connections also with east coast; numerous tunnels. Good network of main highways and secondary roads. Roads have loops and switchbacks on hillsides.	Very difficult country for construction of temporary roads. Much grading and excavating necessary; clay widespread and very slippery when wet. Much rock ballast essential for all-weather roads. Streams are rushing torrents during wet winter months, necessitating bridges.	Suitable airfield sites probably lacking.
Mean temperature hottest month (August) 77° F.; coldest month (February) 52° F. Rainfall on plain 25 inches; chiefly in winter months. All of plain is tropical garden covered with fruit trees, palms, olives, and sumac.	Palermo (pop. 411,000) is capital of Sicily; has artificial mole built out to form harbor.	Standard-gauge railroad follows the coast connecting Palermo with Messina to east and Castellammare to west. A light or narrow-gauge line goes south across the island from Palermo. Excellent network of highways lead out from the area.	Temporary roads easily constructed; present network probably adequate.	Excellent sites available for airfields. Some clearing of orchards etc. probably needed.
Precipitation varies with elevation from 60 to 25 inches; heaviest southwest of Palermo and south of St. Agata. Area has few trees except olive groves and fruit orchards in valleys. Lower mountains rolling and grassy; provide sheep grazing. Eastern portion has extensive woods, containing oak, pine, and hawthorn.	No large cities. Termini and Cefalu are small towns with some poor harbor facilities.	Important standard-gauge railroad along coast connecting Palermo and Messina; from it, branch lines extend south to various interior towns. The main highway parallels the coastal railroad. Several good roads pass through area, mainly from north to south, with a connecting network of secondary roads.	Construction of temporary roads extremely difficult.	Possibly a few sites available for airfields with single runways. In general the topography is too rough.
Rainfall varies with elevation, from 30 to 50 inches. Temperature varies widely. North coastal plain and foothills extensively cultivated in wheat, fruit, olives, and mulberries (for silk industry). Higher mountains barren; lower slopes have scattered forests of oak, pine, and hawthorn.	Messina (pop. 177,000) is one of the most important cities and ports of Sicily. Excellent natural harbor. City destroyed by earthquake in 1908 has been entirely rebuilt, with concrete used for all buildings.	Important standard-gauge railroad parallels coast; numerous tunnels along railroad. Main highway follows course of railroad. Some secondary roads extend inland but none cross area.	Not suited for temporary roads except along coast, where there are already roads and railroads.	Suitable sites available on north coastal plain. Rest of area not suitable due to rough terrain.

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Standard-gauge rail- road north and south of area; rail road with east coast; Good network of secondary roads. and switchbacks	Very difficult country for construction of temporary roads. Much grading and excavating necessary; clay widespread and very slippery when wet. Much rock ballast essential for all-weather roads. Streams are raging torrents during wet winter months, necessitating bridges.	Suitable airfield sites probably lacking.	Difficult country to traverse except on established routes. During winter months virtually impassable off routes.	Limited water supply now available is fully utilized. Some addi- tional supplies can probably be developed from wells, with use of storage reservoirs.	Streams flow in deep rocky gorges which in places open into grassy plains. Few streams are perennial; all have torrential flow during rainy winter months.
Railroad follows the Palermo with and Castellammare for narrow-gauge across the island excellent network out from the area.	Temporary roads easily con- structed; present network probably adequate.	Excellent sites available for airfields. Some clearing of orchards etc. probably needed.	Easily passable on existing roads and railroads. The mountains which surround the area in south and west may be crossed only on existing roads.	Abundant supply of water available from springs, wells, and surface reservoirs. Water for irrigation is brought by aqued- ucts many miles.	Single small stream flows through area in broad open valley. All its water is used for irrigation.
Standard-gauge railroad between Palermo and branch lines various interior highway parallels road. Several through area, to south, with a network of secondary	Construction of temporary roads extremely difficult.	Possibly a few sites available for airfields with single run- ways. In general the topography is too rough.	Extremely difficult to tra- verse except on existing roads and railroads.	Abundant supply of water available in mountains west of Palermo and south of Cefalu. Rest of area mainly poorly watered. Some additional supply perhaps obtainable by well drilling or use of surface reservoirs.	Streams flow through deep rocky canyons. Few perennial streams; all are torrents dur- ing rainy winter months
Standard-gauge railroad numerous tunnels Main highway railroad. Some extend inland but	Not suited for temporary roads except along coast, where there are already roads and railroads.	Suitable sites available on north coastal plain. Rest of area not suit- able due to rough terrain.	Virtually impassable except along present roads and rail- road.	Abundant water is supplied by numerous copious springs.	Streams flow in deep narrow canyons. All have very steep gradients. A few have perennial flow; all are torrents dur- ing rainy winter months.

Reliability rating: Class B.
Compiled by U. S. Geological Survey.

REPRODUCED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SECRET

1979

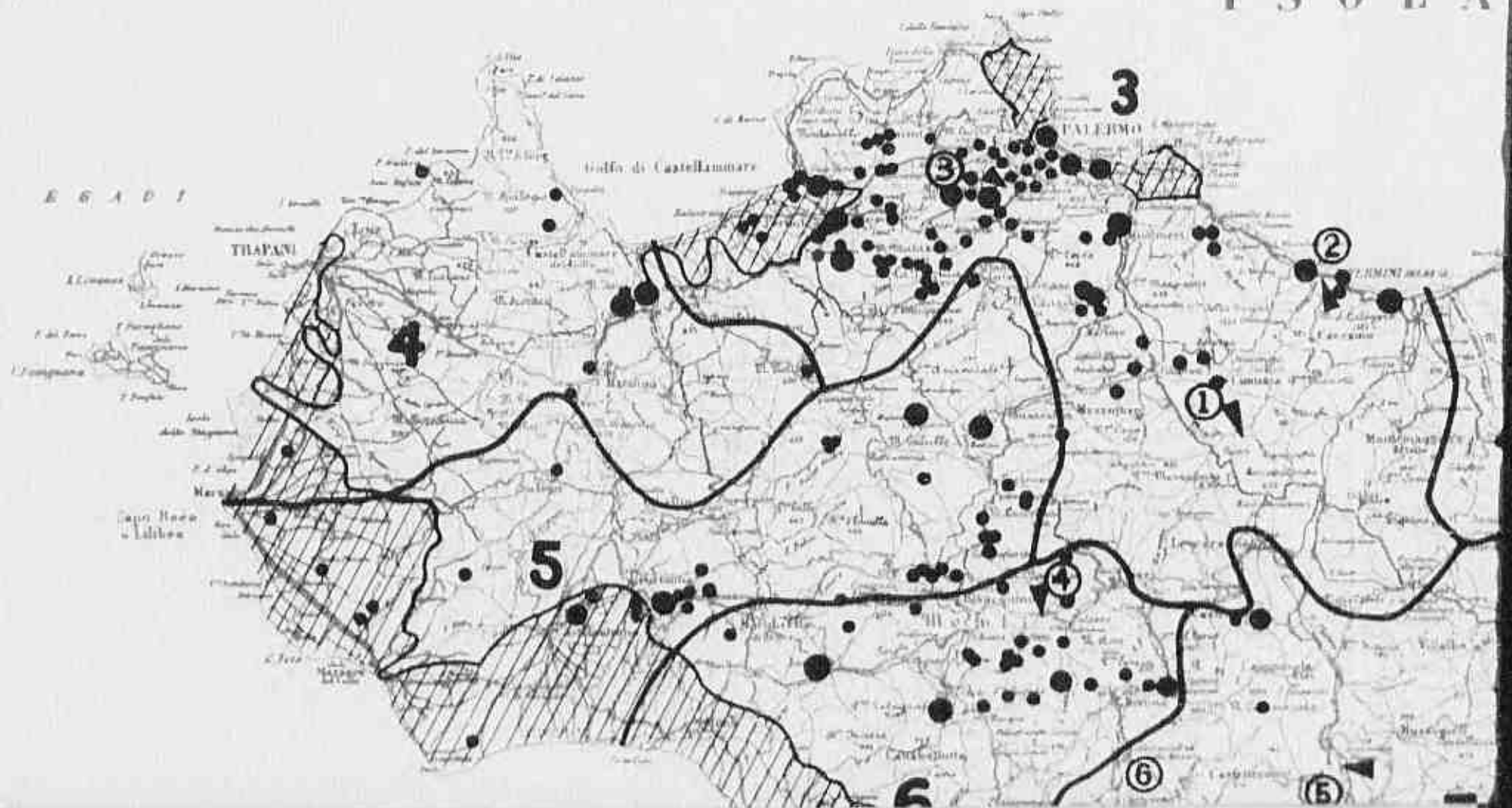
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SHEET 4. WATER SUPPLY

CONF

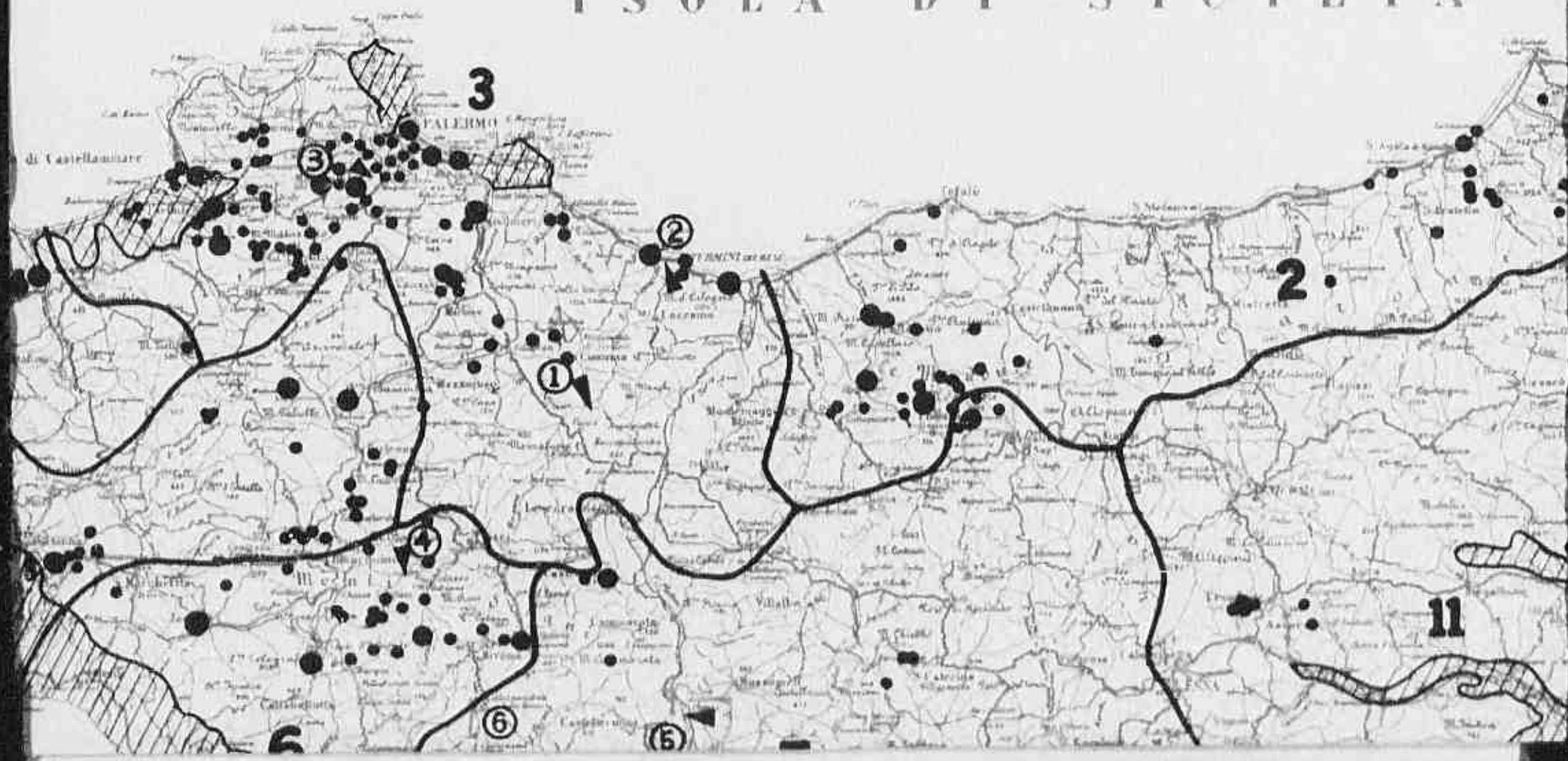
ISOLA



1980

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ISOLA DI SICILIA

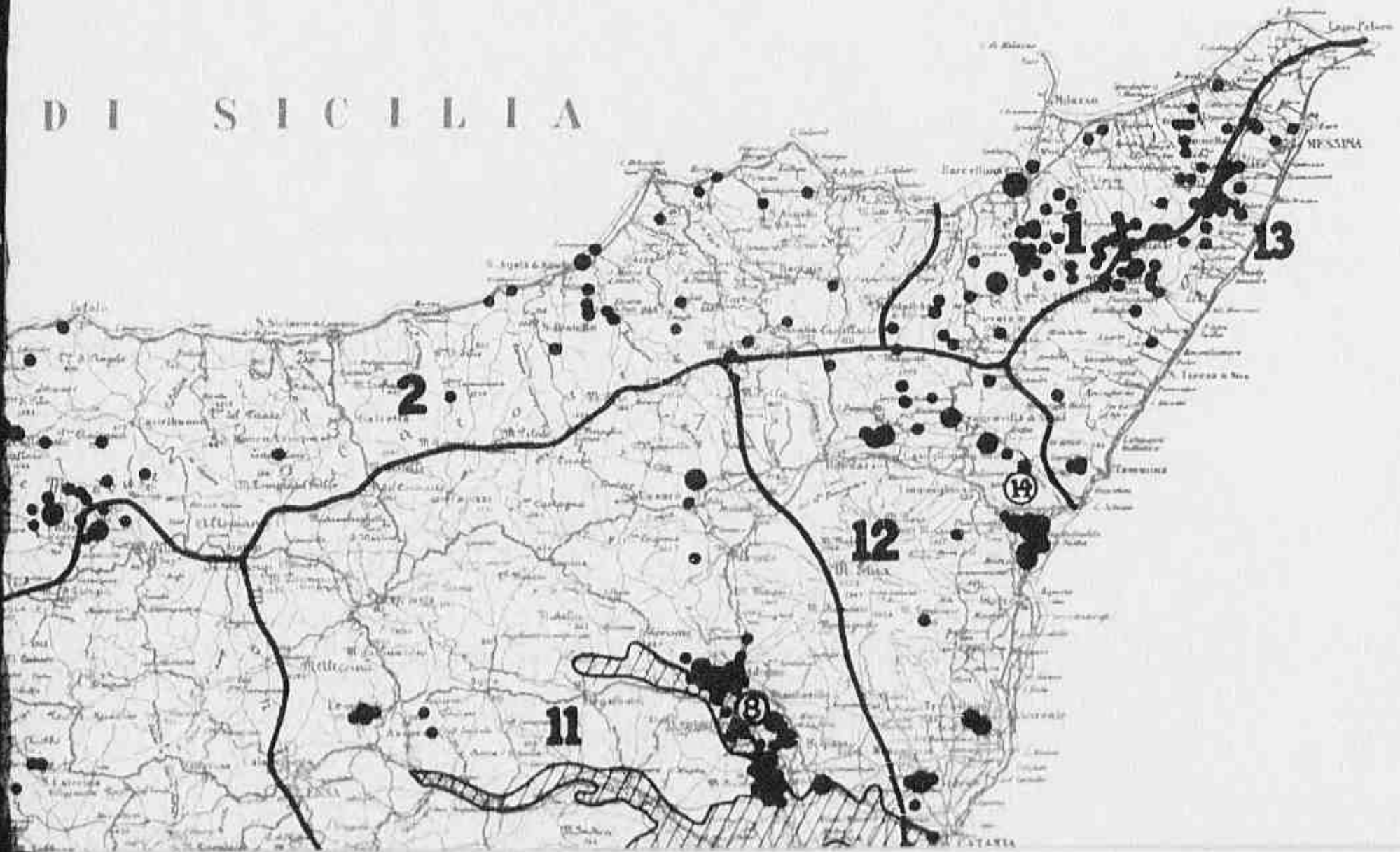


1981

ENTIAL

SICILY

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1-9821

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785015



LEGEND

4



4



Areas discussed on chart

Areas of wells

River gauging station

Springs discharging
5 to 50 l/s (79 to 790 g/m)

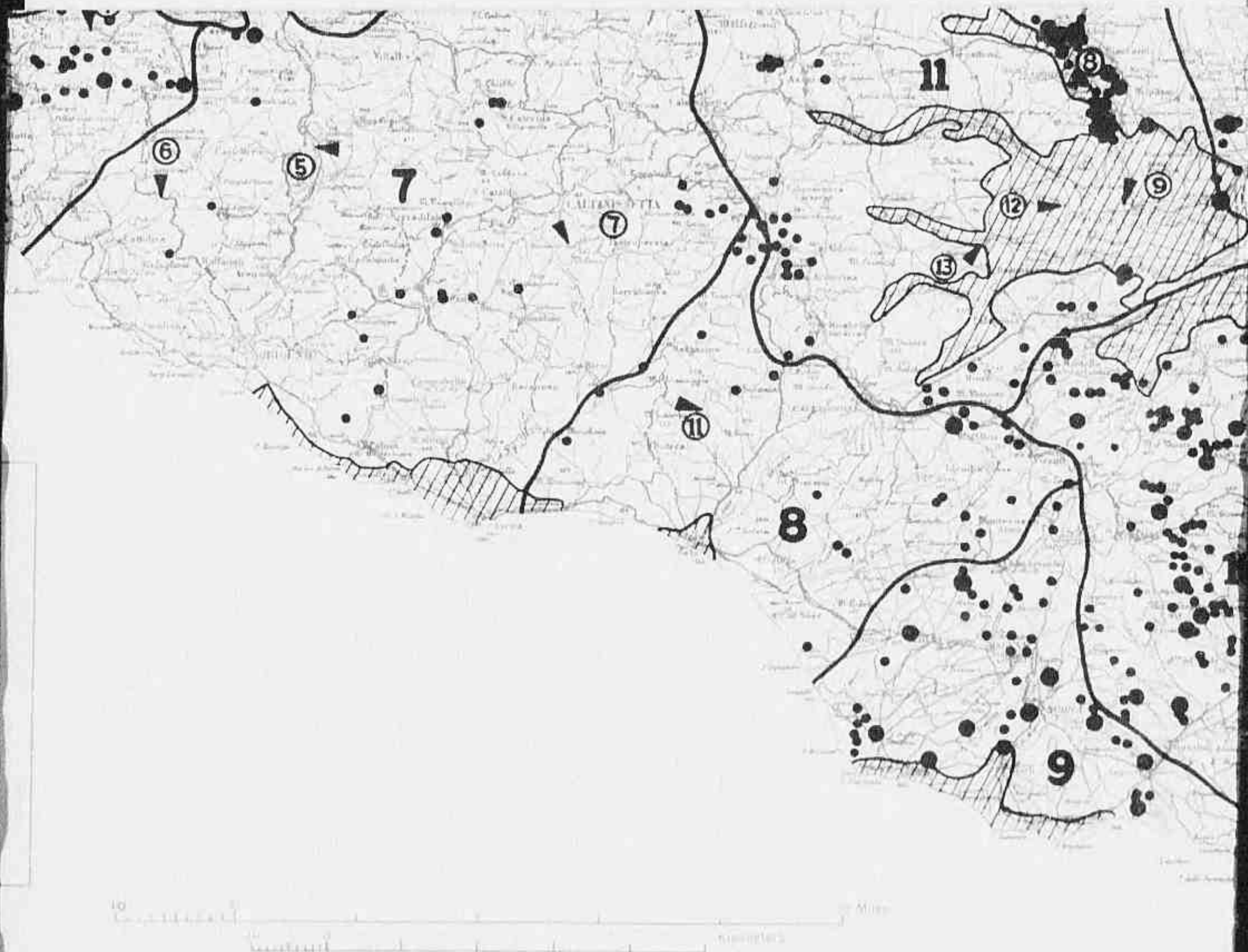
Springs discharging +50 l/s

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1983

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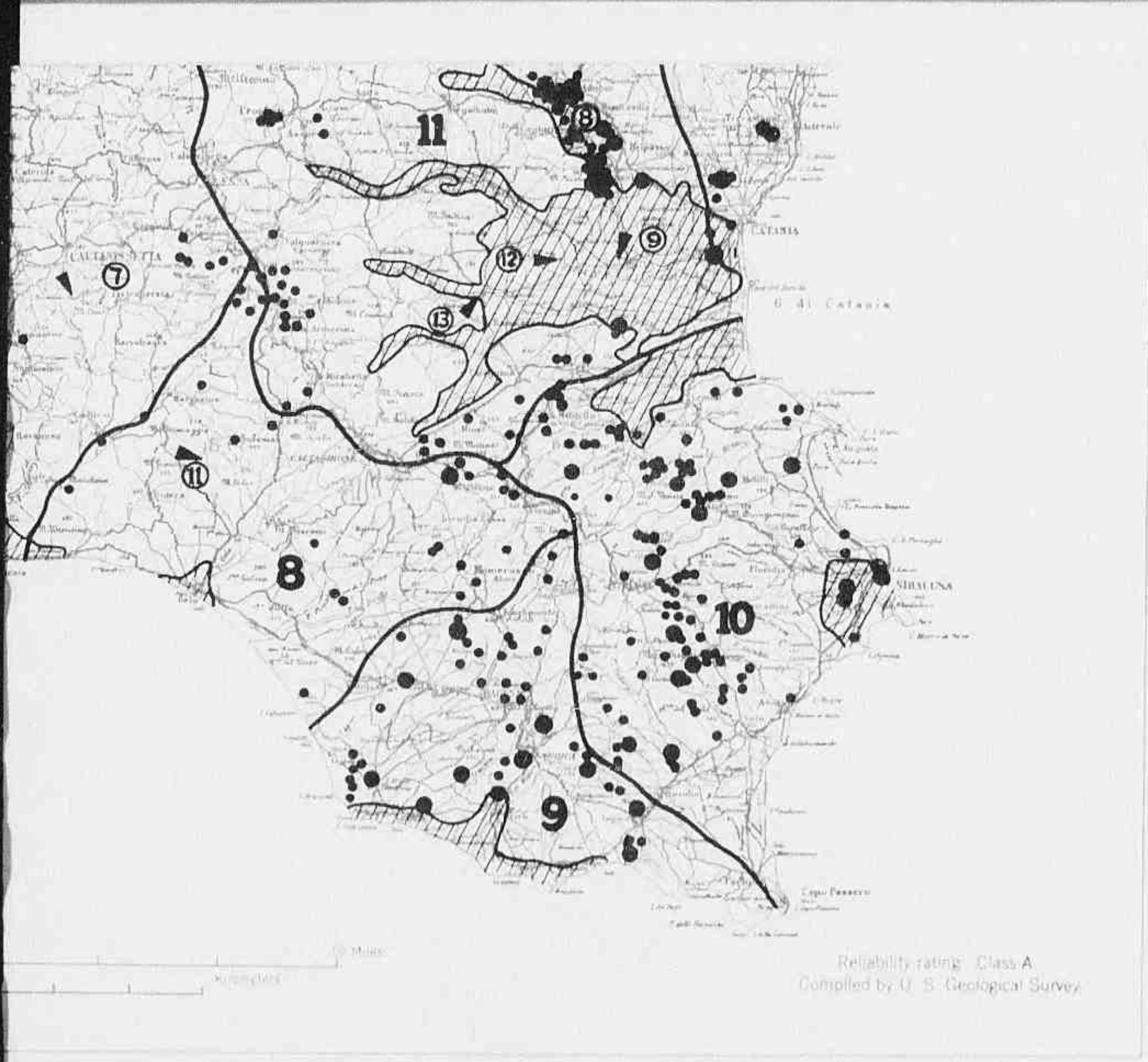
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1984

No.

785015



Reliability rating: Class A
Compiled by U. S. Geological Survey

1983

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785015

LEGEND

4

Areas discussed on chart



Areas of wells



River gauging station



Springs discharging
5 to 50 l/s (79 to 790 g/m)



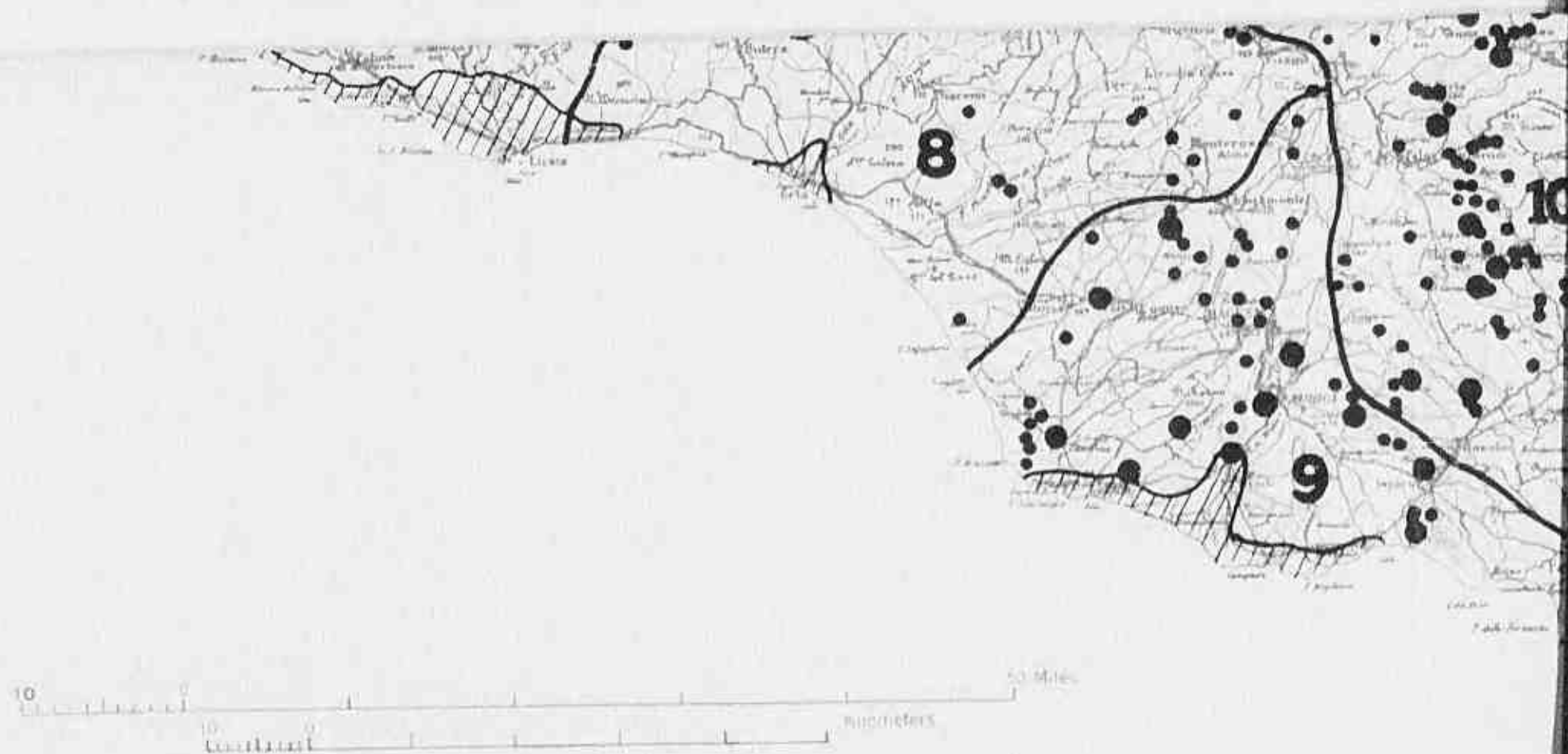
Springs discharging +50 l/s

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1986

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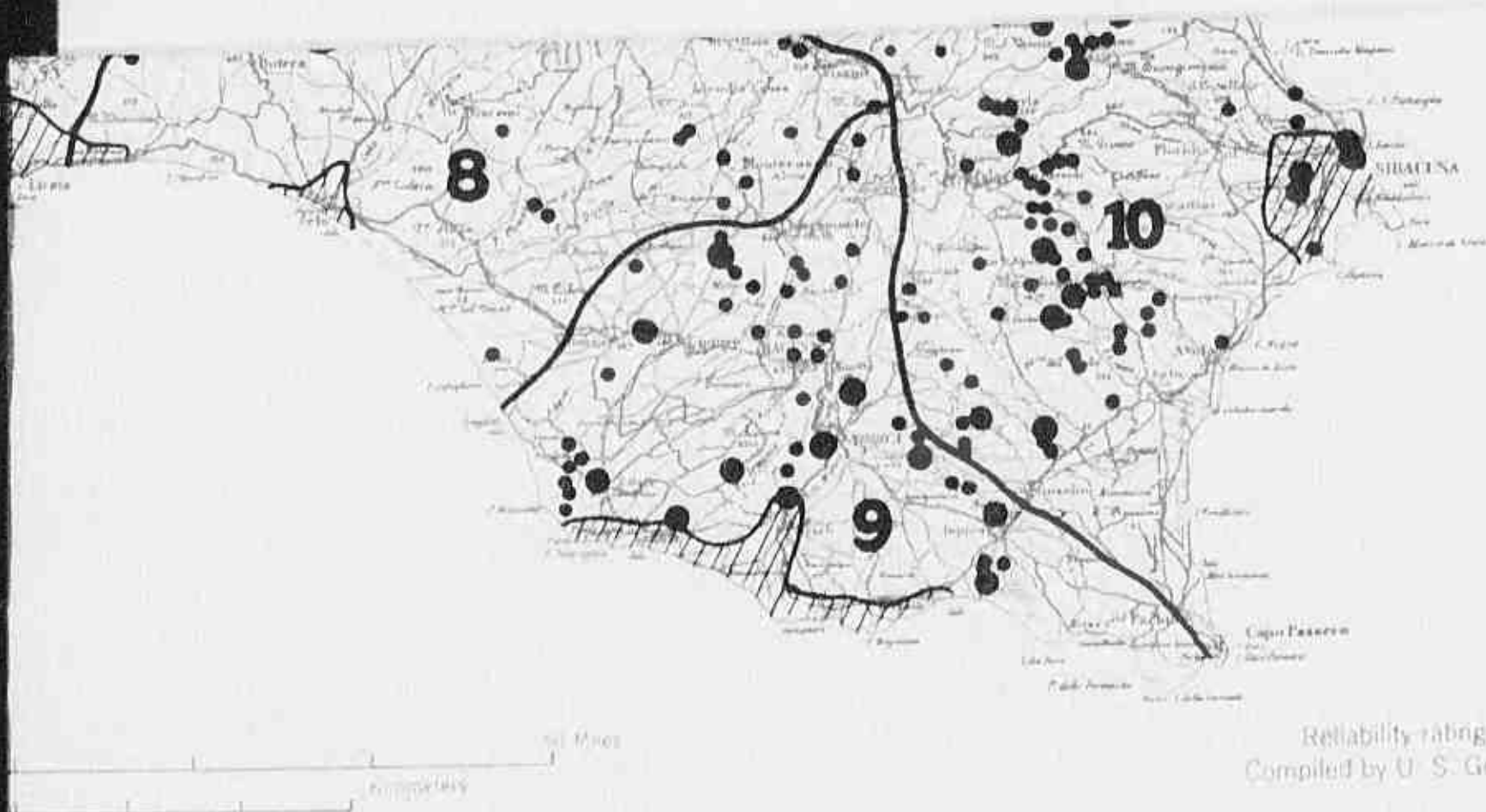


1987

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REPRODUCED FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP 1-50000-10000

SECRET

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

1988

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SECRET

Equivalent British MOST SECRET

SHEET

Map Symbol	Topography and Kind of Material	Precipitation	Surface Water	Quantity ^{n/} Quantity	Springs quality	Amount
1	Northwest slope of extremely rugged mountain range made up largely of ancient igneous rocks and more or less metamorphosed limestone. In most of these rocks water occurs in fissures or caverns.	Higher parts of area receive about 50 inches, lower parts about 30 inches.	All streams are short, with steep gradients. Torrential flow in winter, dry in summer. Many reservoir sites available.	228 springs in this area, (larger ones shown on map); have total discharge of 1,010 l/s. (16,000 g/m.). 22 springs have discharge of more than 10 l/s. (158 g/m.) each.	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of very good quality.	Total not more than 1 for 1
2	Steep north slope of rugged mountain range largely made up of semi-pervious to impervious early Tertiary shale and marl. Moderately pervious older rocks crop out in small areas in eastern and western parts.	Precipitation is about 60 inches in higher, eastern part, decreases to 30 inches near sea level.	Streams are short, and rapid; torrential in winter; frequently dry in summer. Many reservoir sites are available.	480 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s. each; total discharge is 2,295 l/s. (36,400 g/m.). 6 springs discharge more than 50 l/s (786 g/m.) and 29 more than 10 l/s. (158 g/m.).	30,300 g/m. is of good quality; much of the remainder is salty.	516 l/s. of this g/m.)
3	Extremely rugged mountains rising steeply from the sea or from narrow fertile coastal plain of Palermo. Mountains formed chiefly of massive Mesozoic limestone and dolomite. Water occurs in fractures and caverns in limestone and dolomite in mountains and in poorly consolidated sand, gravel, and shell limestone in Palermo plain. 45% of area is underlain by pervious beds.	About 45 inches of rainfall in higher range SW. of Palermo. 20 inches in area S. of Termini.	Streams are short; torrential in winter. Most streams are dry during summer. Many reservoir sites available.	473 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s. each; total discharge 4,717 l/s (66,775 g/m.). 16 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s (786 g/m.) and 84 have flows ranging from 10 to 50 l/s. (158 to 786 g/m.).	65,000 g/m. is of good quality; remainder is salty or warm.	60 l/s. until this About spring
4	North and east parts of area are rounded mountains; southwestern part is undulating plain with low shoreline south of Trapani. 37% of area is underlain by pervious	Precipitation ranges from 15 inches near sea to 30 inches in high-	All streams are torrents in winter but dry in summer with exception of two perennial	81 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s. each; total discharge 363 l/s (5,800 g/m.). 2 springs have flow of	About 75% of the water is of good quality; remainder is warm and salty or sulphur bearing.	25 l/s. flow of t not clear

1989

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SHEET 4. WATER SUPPLY

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Location	Surface Water	Quantity $\frac{g}{m}$	Spring Quality	Amount Not Utilized $\frac{g}{m}$	Depth	Wells $\frac{g}{m}$ Quantity
Parts of five in- ver but .	All streams are short, with steep gradients. Torrential flow in winter, dry in summer. Many reservoir sites available.	228 springs in this area, (larger ones shown on map); have total discharge of 1,010 l/s. (16,000 g/m.). 22 springs have discharge of more than 10 l/s. (158 g/m.) each.	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of very good quality.	Total amount of spring water not used amounts to 675 g/m. More than half of the utilized spring water is used for irrigation.	Wells about 30 meters (98 feet) deep in the narrow strips of alluvium along the coasts and in the alluvial fans at base of mountains. Water is reached at levels slightly above sea level.	Considerable quantities of water are obtained from wells in the alluvium. The water table declines during the dry summers.
ation 60 east- de- to 30 ear .	Streams are short, and rapid; torrential in winter; frequently dry in summer. Many reservoir sites are available.	480 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s. each; total discharge 2,295 l/s. (36,400 g/m.). 6 springs discharge more than 50 l/s (786 g/m.) and 29 more than 10 l/s. (158 g/m.).	30,300 g/m. is of good quality; much of the remainder is salty.	516 l/s. (8,220 g/m.) of spring flow is not used; of this amount 370 l/s. (5,800 g/m.) is salty.	Few wells in this area. A number of shallow wells obtain water from alluvium in narrow coastal plain east of S. Agata.	Small yields.
in- rain- high- SW. so. in of	Streams are short; torrential in winter. Most streams are dry during summer. Many reservoir sites available.	473 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 4,217 l/s (66,775 g/m.). 16 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s (786 g/m) and 84 have flows ranging from 10 to 50 l/s. (158 to 786 g/m).	65,000 g/m is of good quality; remainder is salty or warm.	60 l/s (960 g/m) is not utilized, probably much of this is salty. About half the water from springs is used for irrigation; remainder for city supplies.	Only wells in area are on coastal plain near Palermo, and along Gulf of Castellana. Wells of Palermo penetrate 5 to 70 meters (16 to 230 feet) to base of shell limestone of Quaternary age.	In 1940 there were wells whose yield totaled 5,000 l/s (80,000 g/m). Steam powered pumps were used. Average yield 130 g/m. Yields of wells at Castellana are much smaller.
ation om 15 ar in- ch-	All streams are torrents in winter but dry in summer with exception of two perennial	81 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 363 l/s (5,800 g/m). 2 springs have flow of	About 75% of the water is of good quality; remainder is warm and salty or sulphur bearing.	25 l/s (400 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Much of this water is probably not usable because of sulphur or salt content.	Numerous wells 5 to 10 meters (16 to 33 feet) deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quaternary age.	Yields moderate to small.

1990

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WATER SUPPLY

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SICILY

Not Utilized ^{a/}	Depth	Wells ^{a/} Quantity	Quality	Potential Water Supply	Equipment Needed
ount of spring water amounts to 675 g/m. n half of the util- ing water is used gation.	Wells about 30 meters (95 feet) deep in the narrow strine of alluvium along the coasts and in the alluvial fans at base of mountains. Water is reached at levels slightly above sea level.	Considerable quanti- ties of water are ob- tained from wells in the alluvium. The water table declines during the dry sum- mers.	Water is of good qual- ity but salt water may be drawn into the wells if they are pumped too heavily.	Best additional supply obtainable by improv- ing springs and res- ervoirs. Wells are pumped to capacity and increases in permeage from existing wells or from new wells are not recommended because of the danger of salt water contamination.	Hand tools for spring improvement. Pull- dozers and power shov- els needed for res- ervoir construction.
(8,320 g/m.) of low is not used; of out 370 l/s. (5,800 salty.	Few wells in this area. A number of shallow wells ob- tain water from alluvium in narrow coastal plain east of S. Agata.	Small yields.	Most wells yield sat- isfactory water but excessive pumping causes salt water en- croachment.	Best additional supply obtainable by construc- ting reservoirs and improving springs. Wells not recommended.	Bulldozers and power shovels needed for constructing reser- voirs. Hand tools for improving springs.
960 g/m) is not probably much of salty. If the water from is used for irriga- mainder for city	Only wells in area are on coastal plain near Palermo, and along Gulf of Castell- mare. Wells of Palermo penetrate 5 to 70 meters (16 to 230 feet) to base of shell limestone of Quater- nary age.	In 1940 there were 612 wells whose yield totaled 5,000 l/s (80,000 g/m). Steam powered pumps were in use. Average yield 130 g/m. Yields of wells at Castellammare are much smaller.	Water is of good qual- ity. Some danger of salt water encroach- ment with excessive pumping, especially in Castellammare area.	Some additional water could be obtained by drilling wells. Res- ervoirs have been built in most favor- able sites but a few additional satisfact- ory sites are avail- able.	Rotary or churn (cer- cussion) drill rigs. Casing necessary. Lift pumps needed.
00 g/m) of spring not utilized. Much water is probably because of sal-	Numerous wells 5 to 10 met- ers (16 to 33 feet) deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quat-	Yields moderate to small.	Water is of good qual- ity but excessive pumping may cause salt water encroachment in	Best additional supply could be obtained by drilling wells on coastal plain south of	Rotary or churn drill; casing; lift pumps.

1991

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3	Extremely rugged mountains rising steeply from the sea or from narrow fertile coastal plain of Palermo. Mountains formed chiefly of massive Mesozoic limestone and dolomite. Water occurs in fractures and caverns in limestone and dolomite in mountains and in poorly consolidated sand, gravel, and shell limestone in Palermo plain. 45% of area is underlain by pervious beds.	About 45 inches of rainfall in higher range SW. of Palermo. 20 inches in area S. of Termini.	Streams are short; torrential in winter. Most streams are dry during summer. Many reservoir sites available.	473 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 4,217 l/s (66,775 g/m). 16 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s (786 g/m) and 84 have flows ranging from 10 to 50 l/s. (158 to 786 g/m).	65,000 g/m is of good quality; remainder is salty or warm.	60 l/s utilized; this is about 1/3 of this spring's production; remainder is used for irrigation.
4	North and east parts of area are rounded mountains; southwestern part is undulating plain with low shoreline south of Trapani. 37% of area is underlain by pervious beds, mainly poorly consolidated Quaternary and Pliocene sand, gravel, shell limestone, and calcareous tufa.	Precipitation ranges from 15 inches near sea to 30 inches in highlands to the east.	All streams are torrents in winter but dry in summer with exception of two perennial streams.	51 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 363 l/s (5,800 g/m). 2 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 3 springs have between 10 and 50 l/s.	About 75% of the water is of good quality; remainder is warm and salty or sulphur bearing.	25 l/s flow is of this spring; not used for irrigation or other purposes.
5	Northeast part is rough, rounded mountainous country; southern is low undulating coastal plain. 52% of area is underlain by pervious Quaternary sand, gravel, shell limestone, and calcareous tufa and upper Pliocene limestone, and tufa.	Rainfall 40 inches in extreme NE, but decreases to 15 inches in south.	Belice River is the only large stream. Two others have perennial flow. All are torrents during winter.	226 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 215 l/s (34,500 g/m). 1 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 13 between 10 and 50 l/s.	800 l/s (12,200 g/m) is of good quality. Much of remainder is salty or sulphurous.	173 l/s of this spring is used for irrigation.
6	Northeastern portion is extremely rugged; in central part are gently rolling down transitional into undulating coastal plain. 65% of area is underlain by pervious Quaternary and Pliocene limestone, sand, and gravel.	Rainfall varies from 20 inches at coast to 30 inches in high interior.	One perennial stream. All streams are torrents in winter.	194 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,481 l/s (23,500 g/m). 5 have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 15, between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the water is of good quality.	400 l/s flow is for irrigation; Springs principally for aqueduct supply.
7	Basins of Saleo and Platani Rivers. Northeast part of area extremely rugged; as sea is approached mountains are lower and more rounded. Coast line formed by sea cliff 100 to 300 ft. high. Only 29% of area is underlain by pervious beds; mainly fissured Pliocene limestone.	Rainfall ranges between 15 inches at coast to 30 inches in higher parts inland.	Four perennial streams enter the sea. Flow is torrential in winter. During summer stream stages are low and water is somewhat salty.	643 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,213 l/s (19,200 g/m). 3 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 20 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	13% of spring water is salty or sulphurous. Remainder is of good quality.	220 l/s of this spring is used for irrigation; much of it is used for sulphur.
8	Interior consists of steep and rugged mountains; coastal plain low, sandy, but broken by rocky hills extending south from more rugged mountains. 85% of area underlain by pervious beds; mainly Pliocene limestone.	Rainfall ranges from 15 inches at coast to 35 inches in highlands on east edge of area.	Two perennial streams reach the coast. All streams are torrents during the winter.	261 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 588 l/s (9,300 g/m); one has a flow of 52 l/s, and 9 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	95% of the spring water is of good quality; the remainder is sulphurous or salty.	68 l/s flow is of this spring; this is salty.
9	Northern part is mountainous with limestone cliffs; remainder of area is high upland deeply dissected by narrow ravines descending to low sandy coastal plain.	Much of area receives over 30 inches of rain. Higher portions re-	One perennial stream in this area. All streams have torrential flows in winter.	118 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 3,593 l/s (57,000 g/m). 16 springs average 150	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of good quality.	360 l/s of this spring is used for irrigation; much of it is used for sulphur.

473 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 4,217 l/s (66,775 g/m). 16 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s (786 g/m) and 84 have flows ranging from 10 to 50 l/s. (158 to 786 g/m).	65,000 g/m is of good quality; remainder is salty or warm.	60 l/s (960 g/m) is not utilized, probably much of this is salty. About half the water from springs is used for irrigation; remainder for city supplies.	Only wells in area are on coastal plain near Palermo, and along Gulf of Castellammare. Wells of Palermo penetrate 5 to 70 meters (16 to 230 feet) to base of shell limestone of Quaternary age.	In 1940 there were 610 wells whose yield totaled 5,000 l/s (80,000 g/m). Steam powered pumps were in use. Average yield 130 g/m. Yields of wells at Castellammare are much smaller.	Water is of good quality. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping, especially in Castellammare area.
81 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 363 l/s (5,800 g/m). 2 springs have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 3 springs have between 10 and 50 l/s.	About 75% of the water is of good quality; remainder is warm and salty or sulphur bearing.	25 l/s (400 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Much of this water is probably not usable because of sulphur or salt content.	Numerous wells 5 to 10 meters (16 to 33 feet) deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quaternary age on the coastal plain south of Trapani.	Yields moderate to small.	Water is of good quality but excessive pumping may cause salt water encroachment in areas near sea.
226 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 915 l/s (14,500 g/m). 4 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 13 between 10 and 50 l/s.	800 l/s (12,200 g/m) is of good quality. Much of remainder is salty or sulphurous.	113 l/s (2,750 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized, of this about 1/3 is salty. More than 50% of total flow is used for irrigation.	Numerous wells 5 to 10 meters deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quaternary age along coastal plain.	Moderate to small yields of water are obtained. Larger yields obtained on flood plains of the 3 principal streams.	Water is of good quality. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping in areas near sea.
194 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 1,481 l/s (23,500 g/m). 5 have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 16, between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the water is of good quality.	400 l/s (6,300 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Springs in this area are principal source of water for aqueducts. (See aqueduct sheet).	Scattered wells 5 to 10 meters deep on coastal plain west of Sciacca obtain water from Quaternary and Pliocene beds.	Small to moderate yields.	Water is of good quality.
643 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 1,213 l/s (19,200 g/m). 5 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 20 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	13% of spring water is salty or sulphurous. Remainder is of good quality.	220 l/s (3,480 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized; much of this is salty or sulphurous.	A number of wells in area between Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Licata. Depths range from 5 to 30 meters (16 to 98 feet).	Very limited quantity of water available.	Water is generally gypseous, salty, or sulphurous.
261 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 588 l/s (9,300 g/m); one has a flow of 52 l/s, and 9 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	95% of the spring water is of good quality; the remainder is sulphurous or salty.	68 l/s (1,080 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized; of this 35% is sulphurous or salty.	A few wells in alluvial and Pliocene deposits near the mouth of the Gela River. Water is obtained at depths of 5 to 30 meters.	Somewhat limited supplies of water are available.	Quality of water is good. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.
118 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 3,593 l/s (57,000 g/m). 10 springs average 150	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of good quality.	360 l/s (5,700 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Much of the water from springs is used for irrigation.	Few wells. Wells east of Scicli get water at about sea level.	Yield of 12 wells ranges from 20 to 100 l/s.	Quality is good. Danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.

1993

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g/m) is not probably much of ty. the water from used for irriga- under for city	Only wells in area are on coastal plain near Palermo, and along Gulf of Castellammare. Wells of Palermo penetrate 5 to 70 meters (16 to 230 feet) to base of shell limestone of Quaternary age.	In 1960 there were 612 wells whose yield totaled 5,000 l/s (80,000 g/m). Steam powered pumps were in use. Average yield 130 g/m. Yields of wells at Castellammare are much smaller.	Water is of good quality. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping, especially in Castellammare area.	Some additional water could be obtained by drilling wells. Reservoirs have been built in most favorable sites but a few additional satisfactory sites are available.	Rotary or churn (percussion) drill rigs. Casing necessary. Lift pumps needed.
g/m) of spring utilized. Much or is probably because of salt content.	Numerous wells 5 to 10 meters (16 to 33 feet) deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quaternary age on the coastal plain south of Trapani.	Yields moderate to small.	Water is of good quality but excessive pumping may cause salt water encroachment in areas near sea.	Best additional supply could be obtained by drilling wells on coastal plain south of Trapani.	Rotary or churn drill rigs; casing; lift pumps.
750 g/m) of is not utilized, but 1/3 is salty. 40% of total flow irrigation.	Numerous wells 5 to 10 meters deep obtain water from calcareous tufa of Pliocene and Quaternary age along coastal plain.	Moderate to small yields of water are obtained. Larger yields obtained on flood plains of the 3 principal streams.	Water is of good quality. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping in areas near sea.	Additional water may be obtained by improving springs and by drilling wells.	Hand tools for improving springs. Rotary or churn drill rigs for drilling wells. Casing needed; lift or suction pumps.
300 g/m) of spring utilized. this area are source of water etc. (See aque-	Scattered wells 5 to 10 meters deep on coastal plain west of Sciacca obtain water from Quaternary and Pliocene beds.	Small to moderate yields.	Water is of good quality.	Limited amounts of additional water may be obtained by drilling wells along coast.	Rotary or churn drill rigs; casing needed; lift or suction pumps.
480 g/m) of is not utilized; is salty or	A number of wells in area between Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Licata. Depths range from 5 to 30 meters (16 to 98 feet).	Very limited quantity of water available.	Water is generally gypsumous, salty, or sulphurous.	Chances are poor for development of any large additional water supplies. Small supplies may be obtained from wells or surface reservoirs although surface waters are slightly salty during low-water stages.	
80 g/m) of spring utilized; of sulphureous or	A few wells in alluvial and Pliocene deposits near the mouth of the Gela River. Water is obtained at depths of 5 to 30 meters.	Somewhat limited supplies of water are available.	Quality of water is good. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.	Additional supplies obtainable by drilling wells to base of Pliocene in eastern part of area.	Rotary or churn drills. Casing necessary; lift pumps.
700 g/m) of is not utilized. water from used for irriga-	Few wells. Wells east of Scicli get water at about sea level.	Yield of 12 wells ranges from 20 to 100 l/s.	Quality is good. Danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.	Improving springs and piping of water from unutilized springs appears best additional water supply.	Hand tools, pipe lines, etc.

1994

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6	Topography is extremely rugged; in central part are gently rolling downs transitional into undulating coastal plain. 65% of area is underlain by pervious Quaternary and Pliocene limestone, sand, and gravel.	Rainfall varies from 20 inches at coast to 30 inches in high interior.	One perennial stream. All streams are torrents in winter.	194 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,481 l/s (23,500 g/m). 5 have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 16, between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the water is of good quality.	400 flow Spring prim for duct
7	Basins of Salso and Platani Rivers. Northeast part of area extremely rugged; as sea is approached mountains are lower and more rounded. Coast line formed by sea cliff 100 to 300 ft. high. Only 29% of area is underlain by pervious beds; mainly fissured Pliocene limestone.	Rainfall ranges between 15 inches at coast to 30 inches in higher parts inland.	Four perennial streams enter the sea. Flow is torrential in winter. During summer stream stages are low and water is somewhat salty.	643 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,213 l/s (19,200 g/m). 3 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 20 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	13% of spring water is salty or sulphurous. Remainder is of good quality.	220 spring much sulph
8	Interior consists of steep and rugged mountains; coastal plain low, sandy, but broken by rocky hills extending south from more rugged mountains. 85% of area underlain by pervious beds; mainly Pliocene limestone.	Rainfall ranges from 15 inches at coast to 35 inches in highlands on east edge of area.	Two perennial streams reach the coast. All streams are torrents during the winter.	261 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 588 l/s (9,300 g/m); one has a flow of 52 l/s, and 9 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	95% of the spring water is of good quality; the remainder is sulphurous or salty.	68 flow this salt
9	Northern part is mountainous with limestone cliffs; remainder of area is high upland deeply dissected by narrow ravines descending to low sandy coastal plain. About 97% of this area is underlain by pervious Miocene and Pliocene jointed and cavernous limestone.	Much of area receives over 30 inches of rain. Higher portions receive 40 inches.	One perennial stream in this area. All streams have torrential flows in winter.	118 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 3,593 l/s (57,000 g/m). 16 springs average 150 l/s; 39 have a discharge between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of good quality.	360 spring much spring flow
10	High hilly to mountainous country with narrow rolling coastal plain. About 95% of this area is underlain with pervious Miocene and Pliocene fissured limestone.	Precipitation ranges from 20 inches on coast to 50 inches inland.	Perennial streams more numerous here than elsewhere in Sicily. Torrential flow during winter.	401 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 6,030 l/s (95,000 g/m). 21 springs have average flow of 140 l/s; 69 between 10 and 50 l/s.	97% of spring flow is of good quality; remainder is salty.	2,1 spring much flow

1995

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11 ver- om 20 at const inches inter-	One perennial stream. All streams are tor- rents in winter.	194 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,481 l/s (23,500 g/m). 5 have flow of more than 50 l/s; and 16, between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the water is of good qual- ity.	400 l/s (6,300 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Springs in this area are principal source of water for aqueducts. (See aque- duct sheet).	Scattered wells 5 to 10 met- ers deep on coastal plain west of Sciacca obtain water from Quaternary and Pliocene beds.	Small to moderate yields.
11 between ches at to 30 in parts	Four perennial streams enter the sea. Flow is torrential in win- ter. During sum- mer stream stages are low and water is somewhat salty.	643 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 1,213 l/s (19,200 g/m). 3 have flow of more than 50 l/s and 20 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	13% of spring water is salty or sulphurous. Remainder is of good quality.	220 l/s (3,420 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized; much of this is salty or sulphurous.	A number of wells in area between Agrigento, Caltania- etta, and Licata. Depths range from 5 to 30 meters (16 to 98 feet).	Very limited quan- of water availabl
all from 15 at to 35 in high- on east of area.	Two perennial streams reach the coast. All streams are torrents dur- ing the winter.	261 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 588 l/s (9,300 g/m); one has a flow of 52 l/s, and 9 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	95% of the spring water is of good qual- ity; the remainder is sulphurous or salty.	68 l/s (1,080 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized; of this 35% is sulphurous or salty.	A few wells in alluvial and Pliocene deposits near the mouth of the Gela River. Water is obtained at depths of 5 to 30 meters.	Somewhat limited supplies of water available.
of area ves over ches of Higher one re- 40 in-	One perennial stream in this area. All streams have torrential flows in winter.	118 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 3,593 l/s (57,000 g/m). 16 springs average 150 l/s; 39 have a dis- charge between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all of the spring water in this area is of good qual- ity.	360 l/s (5,700 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Much of the water from springs is used for irriga- tion.	Few wells. Wells east of Sciacca get water at about sea level.	Yield of 12 wells ranges from 20 to l/s.
ipitation s from ches on to 50 s inland.	Perennial streams more numerous here than elsewhere in Sicily. Torren- tial flow during winter.	401 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge, 6,030 l/s (95,000 g/m). 21 springs have aver- age flow of 180 l/s; 69 between 10 and 50 l/s.	97% of spring flow is of good quality; re- mainder is salty.	2,162 l/s (34,000 g/m) of spring flow is not utilized. Much of water used is for irrigation.	Some wells in vicinity of Syracuse. Water obtained at depths 2 to 50 meters (6 to 164 feet).	Much water avail- Because spring is abundant few have been drilled

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of spring are water aque-	Scattered wells 5 to 10 meters deep on coastal plain west of Sciacca obtain water from Quaternary and Pliocene beds.	Small to moderate yields.	Water is of good quality.	Limited amounts of additional water may be obtained by drilling wells along coast.	Rotary or churn drill rigs; casing needed; lift or suction pumps.
of utilized; y or	A number of wells in area between Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Licata. Depths range from 5 to 30 meters (16 to 98 feet).	Very limited quantity of water available.	Water is generally gypseous, salty, or sulphurous.	Chances are poor for development of any large additional water supplies. Small supplies may be obtained from wells or surface reservoirs although surface waters are slightly salty during low-water stages.	
of spring ; of ous or	A few wells in alluvial and Pliocene deposits near the mouth of the Gela River. Water is obtained at depths of 5 to 30 meters.	Somewhat limited supplies of water are available.	Quality of water is good. Some danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.	Additional supplies obtainable by drilling wells to base of Pliocene in eastern part of area.	Rotary or churn drills. Casing necessary; lift pumps.
of utilized. rom irriga-	Few wells. Wells east of Sciacca get water at about sea level.	Yield of 12 wells ranges from 20 to 100 l/s.	Quality is good. Danger of salt water encroachment with excessive pumping.	Improving springs and piping of water from unutilized springs appears best additional water supply.	Hand tools, pipe lines, etc.
(m) of utilized. in for	Some wells in vicinity of Syracuse. Water obtained at depths 2 to 50 meters (6 to 164 feet).	Much water available. Because spring water is abundant few wells have been drilled.	Quality of water is good.	Springs have large supply not utilized and additional water probably not needed. Wells along east coast may be expected to supply additional water.	Hand tools for improving springs. Rotary or churn drill rigs for drilling wells; casing; lift pumps.

(Cont.)

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SECRET
EYES ONLY NO SECRET

1997

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SECRET

Equivalent to MOST SECRET

SHEET 4, WA

Map Symbol	Topography and Kind of Material	Precipitation	Surface Water	Quantity ^{a/}	Spring Quality	Amount
11	Drainage basin of Simeto, Dittaino, and Gorna Lunga Rivers. Low flat alluvial Plain of Catania forms southeast part; rugged mountains, increasing in height northward, surround the plain; western half of Mt. Etna lies within area. 40% of area is underlain by pervious Quaternary and Tertiary sand, mud, and limestone, also the volcanics of Etna.	Precipitation ranges from 70 inches on upper slopes of Mt. Etna to 20 inches in parts of coastal plain.	Streams of this area are largest and most permanent in Sicily.	524 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each. Total discharge, 4,095 l/s (65,000 g/m). 16 springs have average flow of more than 100 l/s; 68 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s each.	95% of total spring flow is of good quality; about 20 springs (140 l/s) are thermal.	358 l/s utilized total spring irrigated
12	East flank of Mt. Etna and mountainous area north of it. 78% of area underlain by pervious beds, largely volcanic ash, tuff, and cinders.	Precipitation ranges from 30 inches at shore to over 70 inches on upper slopes of Mt. Etna.	One large perennial stream flowing at north base of Mt. Etna.	188 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 6,238 l/s (100,000 g/m). 22 springs have an average flow of 250 l/s; 18 have flow between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all the spring water is of good quality; some thermal or ferruginous.	2,232 l/s spring A large flow is
13	Southeast flank of extremely rugged mountain range composed largely of ancient crystalline and calcareous rocks. 59% of area is underlain with pervious rocks; largely cavernous and fissured limestone.	Precipitation ranges from 25 inches at lower levels to 45 inches at higher elevations.	No streams with perennial flow. All streams are torrential during rainy winter.	272 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 855 l/s (13,500 g/m). One spring has a flow of 56 l/s; 19 have flows between 10 and 50 l/s.	Practically all the spring water is of good quality.	All but spring

1998

SHEET 4, WATER SUPPLY (2 CONT.)

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Springs Quality	Amount Not Utilized ^{n/}	Depth	Wells ^{n/} Quantity	Quality	Potential Water Supply
95% of total spring flow is of good quality, about 20 springs (140 l/s) are thermal.	358 l/s (5,700 g/m) is not utilized. Almost 3/4 of total spring flow is used for irrigation.	Numerous wells as much as 25 meters (82 feet) deep on Plain of Catania draw water from the alluvium.	Large quantities of water are available. Wells are extensively used for irrigation.	Water of good quality is obtained except close to the coast, where water is brackish.	Large additional lies may be obtained by wells drilled plain.
Practically all the spring water is of good quality; some thermal or ferruginous.	2,232 l/s (35,000 g/m) of spring water is not utilized. A large proportion of total flow is used for irrigation.	No record of wells located in this area. Abundance of spring water accounts for lack of wells.	Would be large.	Would be good.	Large part of flow not utilized. Necessary supply be obtained from springs.
Practically all the spring water is of good quality.	All but 12 l/s (190 g/m) of spring water is utilized.	In narrow coastal plain north and south of Messina wells 5 to 30 meters deep draw water from alluvial fans.	Large quantities of water are obtained but during dry summers the water level declines nearly to sea level.	Salt water encroachment is likely to be caused by excessive pumping.	It is probable drilling into the cen and older underlying the consolidated sediments coastal plain near Messina will give additional water. Rocks are covered and yields cannot be predicted, but under favorable conditions.

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	Depth	Wells n/ Quantity	Quality	Potential Water Supply	Equipment Needed
t for	Numerous wells as much as 25 meters (82 feet) deep on Plain of Catania draw water from the alluvium.	Large quantities of water are available. Wells are extensively used for irrigation.	Water of good quality is obtained except close to the coast, where water is brackish.	Large additional supplies may be obtained by wells drilled in plain.	Rotary drilling rigs preferable; churn drills may be used. Casing is necessary. Lift pumps needed.
red. al on.	No record of wells located in this area. Abundance of spring water accounts for lack of wells.	Would be large.	Would be good.	Large part of spring flow not utilized. Necessary supplies can be obtained from springs.	Hard tools for improving springs.
of	In narrow coastal plain north and south of Messina wells 5 to 30 meters deep draw water from alluvial fans.	Large quantities of water are obtained but during dry summers the water level declines nearly to sea level.	Salt water encroachment is likely to be caused by excessive pumping.	It is probable that drilling into the Miocene and older rocks underlying the unconsolidated sediments of coastal plain near Messina will give additional water supplies. Rocks are cavernous and yields cannot be predicted, but may be large under favorable conditions.	Rotary drilling rigs preferable; churn drills may be used. Casing through unconsolidated sediments (120 feet) necessary. Lift pumps probably required.

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13

Southeast flank of extremely rugged mountain range composed largely of ancient crystalline and calcareous rocks. 59% of area is underlain with pervious rocks; largely cavernous and fissured limestone.

Precipitation ranges from 25 inches at lower levels to 45 inches at higher elevations.

No streams with perennial flow. All streams are torrential during rainy winter.

tween 10 and 50 l/s.

272 springs discharge more than 0.5 l/s each; total discharge 855 l/s (13,500 g/m). One spring has a flow of 56 l/s; 19 have flows between 10 and 50 l/s.

Practically all the spring water is of good quality.

All but spring w

Maximum, minimum and average discharge at gaging sta

Gaging Station

Maximum discharge

Cubic meters per second

Cubic feet per second

Cubic meter

1	358	12,640	0
2	1,057	37,300	0
3	248	8,770	0
4	85.8	3,030	0
5	178	6,280	0
6	1,997	70,600	0
7	525	18,520	0
8	1,467	51,800	0
9	2,259	79,600	1
10	157	5,500	0
11	201	7,100	0
12	414	14,600	0
13	332	11,700	0
14	1,160	41,000	0

Palermo: Supplied with water by 40 aqueducts. Only large one is from springs near Scill at San Ciro has capacity of 35,000 cubic meters (9,240,000 gals.). Two pipes of water for use in city could be diverted from irrigation projects surrounding ci

Messina: Supplied with water by aqueduct leading from springs 15 miles southwest of ci

2001

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between 10 and 50 l/s.

272 springs discharge
All more than 0.5 l/s
each; total discharge
855 l/s (13,500 g/m).
One spring has a flow
of 56 l/s; 19 have
flows between 10 and
50 l/s.

Practically all the
spring water is of good
quality.

All but 12 l/s (190 g/m) of
spring water is utilized.

In narrow coastal plain
north and south of Messina
wells 5 to 30 meters deep
draw water from alluvial
fans.

Large quantities of
water are obtained but
during dry summers the
water level declines
nearly to sea level.

Salt water encroachment
is likely to be caused
by excessive pumping.

Maximum, minimum and average discharge at gaging stations shown on map. (1923 to 1936 inclusive).

Maximum discharge

Minimum discharge

Average discharge

meters per second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic meters per second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic meters per second	Cubic feet per second
358	12,540	0.0	0.0	2.0	70.
1,057	37,300	0.01	0.35	4.16	143.2
248	8,770	0.07	2.47	1.5	52.5
85.8	3,030	0.22	7.70	1.5	52.5
178	6,280	0.02	0.70	2.34	82.6
1,997	70,600	0.02	0.70	7.86	278.0
525	18,520	0.00	0.0	3.81	135.0
1,467	51,800	0.35	12.35	9.41	332.0
2,259	79,600	1.10	39.0	18.80	669.0
157	5,500	1.21	43.0	5.09	180.0
201	7,100	0.01	0.35	0.78	27.6
414	14,600	0.00	0.0	2.26	80.0
332	11,700	0.00	0.0	1.04	37.0
1,160	41,000	2.62	92.5	12.50	442.0

City Water Supplies

er by 40 aqueducts. Only large one is from springs near Scillato, about 34 miles ESE.; discharge 650 l/s (10,320 g/m). City reservoir in bedrock on Mt. Grifo
capacity of 35,000 cubic meters (9,240,000 gals.). Two pipes carry water from reservoir to city. Per capita consumption 150 liters (40 gals.) a day. Addition
city could be diverted from irrigation projects surrounding city.

er by aqueduct leading from springs 34 miles southeast of city.

2002

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(190 g/m) of utilized.	In narrow coastal plain north and south of Messina wells 5 to 30 meters deep draw water from alluvial fans.	Large quantities of water are obtained but during dry summers the water level declines nearly to sea level.	Salt water encroachment is likely to be caused by excessive pumping.	It is probable that drilling into the Miocene and older rocks underlying the unconsolidated sediments of coastal plain near Messina will give additional water supplies. Rocks are cavernous and yields cannot be predicted, but may be large under favorable conditions.	Rotary drilling rig preferable; churn drills may be used. Casing through unconsolidated sediments (120 feet) necessary. Lift pumps probably required.
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shown on map. (1923 to 1936 inclusive).

Minimum discharge

Average discharge

second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic meters per second	Cubic feet per second
	0.0	2.0	70.
	0.35	4.16	143.2
	2.47	1.5	52.5
	7.70	1.5	52.5
	0.70	2.34	82.6
	0.70	7.86	278.0
	0.0	3.81	135.0
	12.35	9.41	332.0
	39.0	18.80	665.0
	43.0	5.09	180.0
	0.35	0.78	27.6
	0.0	2.26	80.0
	0.0	1.04	37.0
	92.3	12.50	442.0

City Water Supplies

at 34 miles ESE.; discharge 650 l/s (10,320 g/m). City reservoir in bedrock on Mt. Grifone
 er from reservoir to city. Per capita consumption 150 liters (40 gals.) a day. Additional

2003

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5	178	6,280	0.0
6	1,997	70,600	0.0
7	525	18,520	0.0
8	1,467	51,800	0.3
9	2,259	79,600	1.1
10	157	5,500	1.2
11	201	7,100	0.0
12	414	14,600	0.0
13	332	11,700	0.0
14	1,160	41,000	2.6

Palermo: Supplied with water by 40 aqueducts. Only large one is from springs near Scillato at San Ciro has capacity of 35,000 cubic meters (9,240,000 gals.). Two pipes carry water for use in city could be diverted from irrigation projects surrounding city.

Messina: Supplied with water by aqueduct leading from springs 15 miles southwest of city.

Catania: Supplied with water by three aqueducts leading from springs at base of Mt. Etna.

Trapani: Supplied with water by two aqueducts. Largest supply derived from springs near S. section of this aqueduct is underground. Second aqueduct brings water from spring.

Caltanissetta: Supplied with water brought by aqueduct from springs 15 miles east of city.

Syracuse: Supplied with water by aqueduct, 15 miles long, down valley of Anapo River. Add

Many small towns in western Sicily supplied by a system of aqueducts shown on Aqueduct

2004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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78	6,280	0.02	0.70	2.34	82.6
97	70,600	0.02	0.70	7.86	278.0
25	18,520	0.00	0.0	3.81	135.0
57	51,800	0.35	12.35	9.41	332.0
59	79,600	1.10	39.0	18.80	669.0
57	5,500	1.21	43.0	5.09	180.0
01	7,100	0.01	0.35	0.78	27.6
14	14,600	0.00	0.0	2.26	80.0
32	11,700	0.00	0.0	1.04	37.0
60	41,000	2.62	92.3	12.50	442.0

City Water Supplies

40 aqueducts. Only large one is from springs near Scillato, about 34 miles ESE.; discharge 650 l/s (10,320 g/m). City reservoir in bedrock on Mt. Grifone of 35,000 cubic meters (9,240,000 gals.). Two pipes carry water from reservoir to city. Per capita consumption 190 liters (40 gals.) a day. Additional could be diverted from irrigation projects surrounding city.

aqueduct leading from springs 15 miles southwest of city. No additional supply readily available.

three aqueducts leading from springs at base of Mt. Etna, 8 to 10 miles from city. New supply obtainable from wells in plain to south of city.

two aqueducts. Largest supply derived from springs near S. Guiseppe, 40 miles east of city; discharge 5,000 cubic meters (1,320,000 gals.) per day; long is underground. Second aqueduct brings water from springs, about 8 miles ENE. of city. Additional water not readily available.

r brought by aqueduct from springs 15 miles east of city.

aqueduct, 15 miles long, down valley of Awape River. Additional supply readily obtainable.

Sicily supplied by a system of aqueducts shown on Aqueducts sheet.

re per second; g/m for gallow per minute.

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0.70	2.34	82.6
0.70	7.86	278.0
0.0	3.81	135.0
12.35	9.41	332.0
39.0	18.80	665.0
43.0	5.09	180.0
0.35	0.78	27.6
0.0	2.26	80.0
0.0	1.04	37.0
92.3	12.50	442.0

City Water Supplies

about 3 1/4 miles ESE.; discharge 650 l/s (10,320 g/m). City reservoir in bedrock on Mt. Grifone
water from reservoir to city. Per capita consumption 150 liters (40 gals.) a day. Additional

additional supply readily available.

10 miles from city. New supply obtainable from wells in plain to south of city.

discharge, 40 miles east of city; discharge 5,000 cubic meters (1,320,000 gals.) per day; long
about 8 miles ENE. of city. Additional water not readily available.

and supply readily obtainable.

est.

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Reliability rating: Class A.
Compiled by U. S. Geological Survey

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SHEET 5, AQUEDUCTS

SICILY

Most municipal water supplies of Sicily are derived from springs. The water is carried to the cities by means of aqueducts ranging in length from a few miles to more than 80 miles. The longest and most intricate system of aqueducts is in west Sicily, where in recent years three aqueduct systems have been constructed to furnish water to groups of small towns.

The Scillato aqueduct, 54 km. (34 miles) long, supplies most of the water used by Palermo (population about 360,000). This great aqueduct carries 550 liters a second (10,320 gallons a minute) from a series of large springs near Scillato. About 40 other aqueducts serve Palermo. At San Ciro, southeast of Palermo, the city reservoir (situated on the bedrock of Mt. Grifone) has a capacity of 35,000 cubic meters (9,240,000 gallons). Two pipelines carry water from the reservoir to the city, where the per capita consumption of water is 150 liters (40 gallons) a day.

Trapani (population about 60,000) is supplied with water by two aqueducts; the longer, 30 km. (50 miles) in length, carries water from a series of springs near San Giuseppe. The discharge is about 58 liters a second (916 gallons a minute). A considerable section of this aqueduct is underground. A shorter and less important aqueduct derives water from springs about 8 miles east-northeast of Trapani.

The East Montescuro aqueduct, 90 km. (56 miles) long, supplies water to towns in north-central Sicily with combined population of

voir to the city, where the per capita consumption of water is 150 liters (40 gallons) a day.

Trepani (population about 60,000) is supplied with water by two aqueducts: the longer, 80 km. (50 miles) in length, carries water from a series of springs near San Giuseppe. The discharge is about 58 liters a second (916 gallons a minute). A considerable section of this aqueduct is underground. A shorter and less important aqueduct derives water from springs about 3 miles east-northeast of Trepani.

The East Monteseuro aqueduct, 90 km. (56 miles) long, supplies water to towns in north-central Sicily with combined population of 55,000. The discharge of this aqueduct, 45 liters a second (714 gallons a minute), is derived from three springs along its upper course.

The West Monteseuro aqueduct, 130 km. (81 miles) long, supplies water to 14 towns of west Sicily with combined population of 135,000. The total water discharged, 114 liters a second (1,809 gallons a minute), is derived from a single large spring at the east end of the aqueduct.

The Pavara di Burgio aqueduct, 70 km. (44 miles) long, was built to serve 14 southwestern coastal towns with combined population of 70,000. The total discharge is 75 liters a second (1,190 gallons a minute). The source of water is a spring flowing 355 liters a second; of this volume, 280 liters a second are used to generate power for pumping the remainder; i.e., 4,400 gallons a minute are used for power.

Catania (population about 250,000) is supplied with water by three aqueducts. The largest supply comes from the south base of Mt. Etna via a 10-mile aqueduct. Two smaller aqueducts derive water from springs about 8 miles north of the city also on the flank of Etna. Total discharge of all three aqueducts is about 7,500,000 gallons a day.

Messina (population about 200,000) is supplied with water by a single aqueduct leading from springs about 15 miles south-southwest of the city. Total discharge of this aqueduct is about 6,000,000 gallons a day.

Syracuse (population about 50,000) is supplied with water by a 15-mile aqueduct, leading from springs near Sortino. Discharge of this aqueduct is about 1,250,000 gallons a day.

Additional aqueducts serve other towns in Sicily. Many are shown on the accompanying map, but no detailed information about them is available.

Reliability Rating: Class A, but incomplete.
Compiled by U. S. Geological Survey.

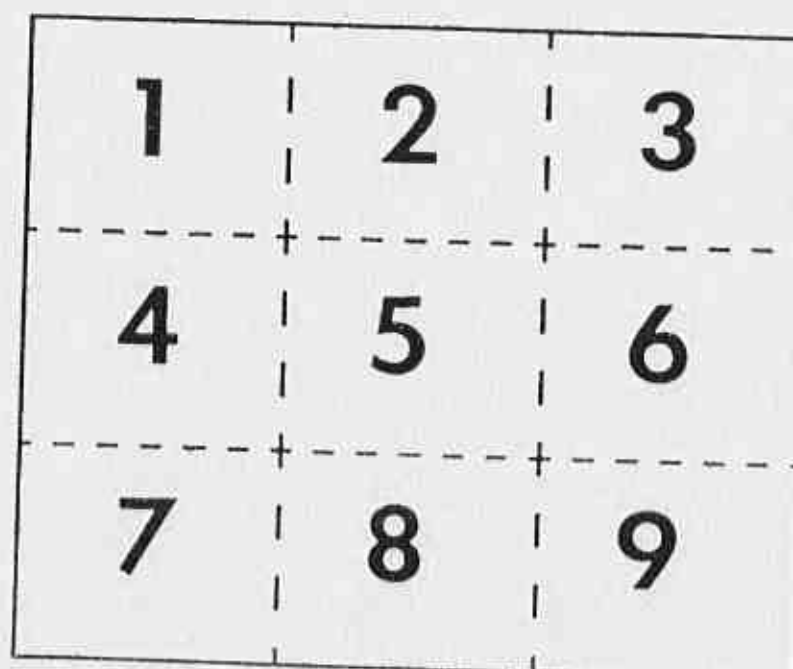
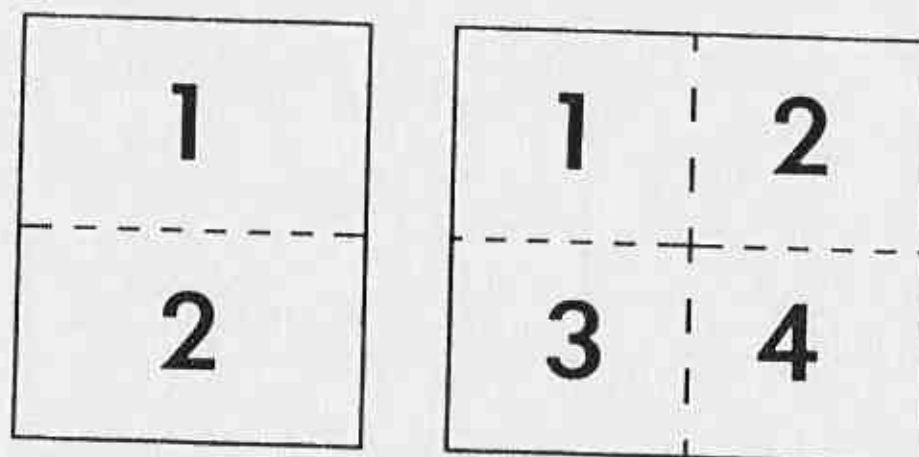
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*** 1000

REPRODUCED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



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SHEET 5. AQUEDUCTS

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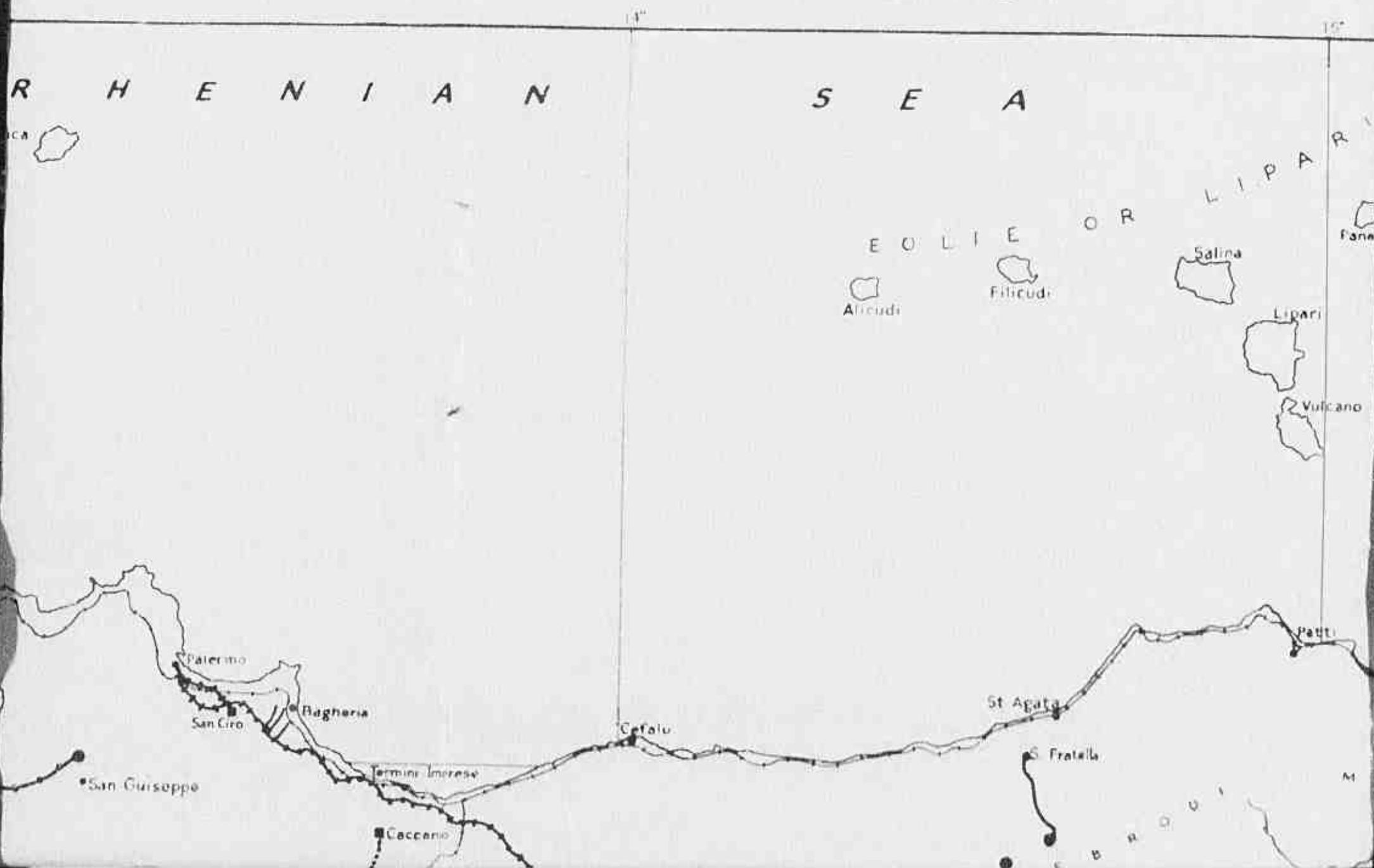
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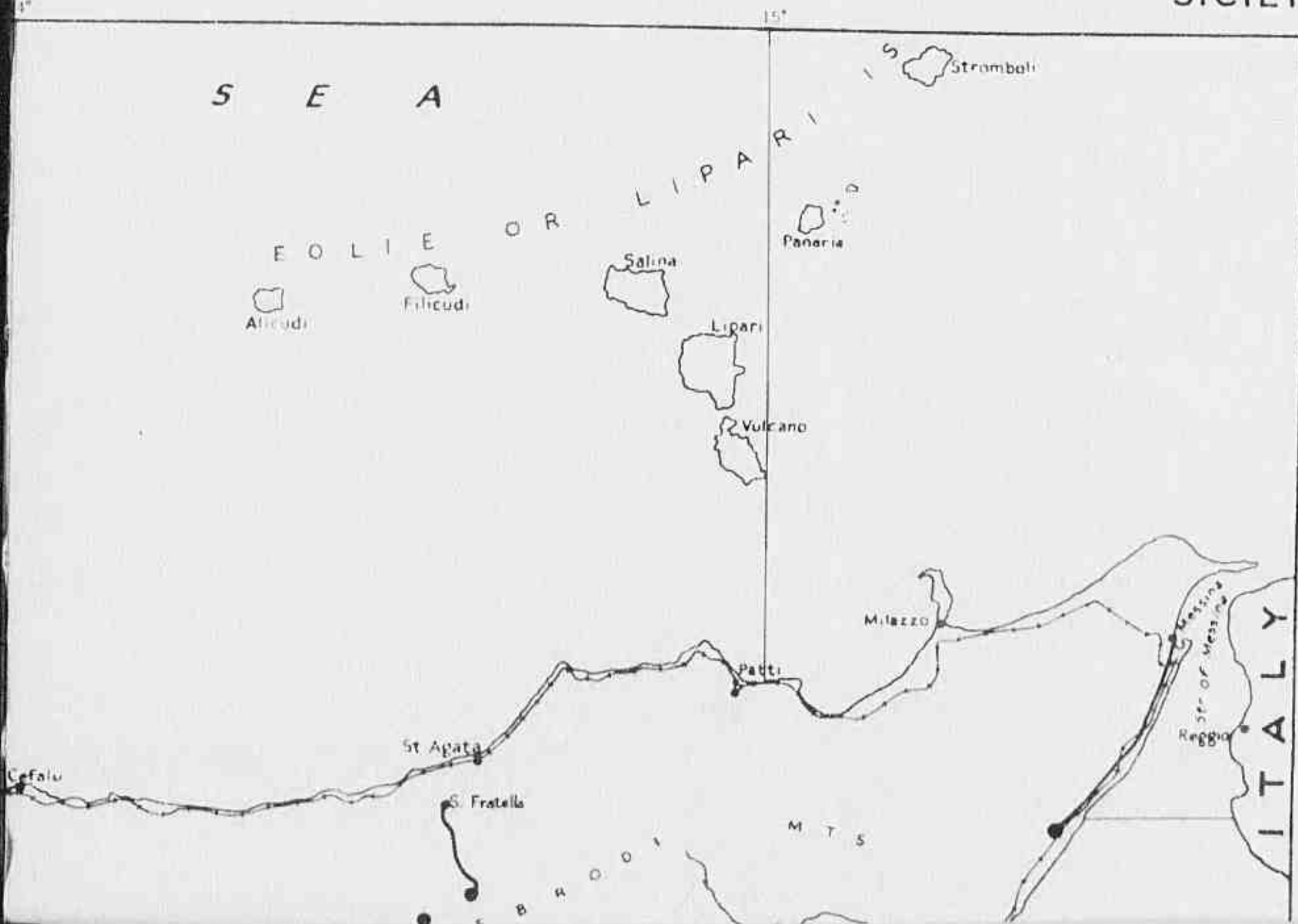


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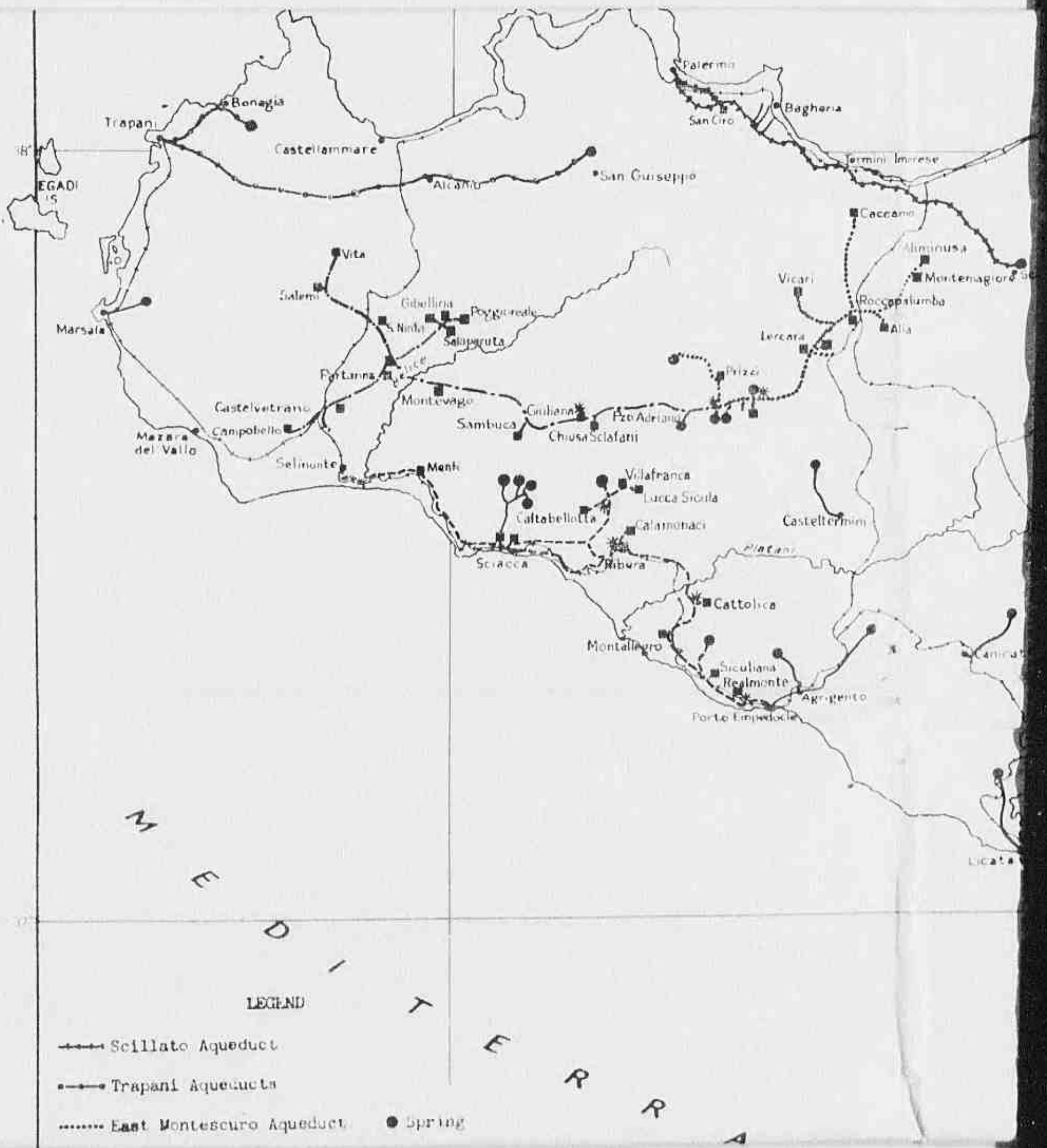
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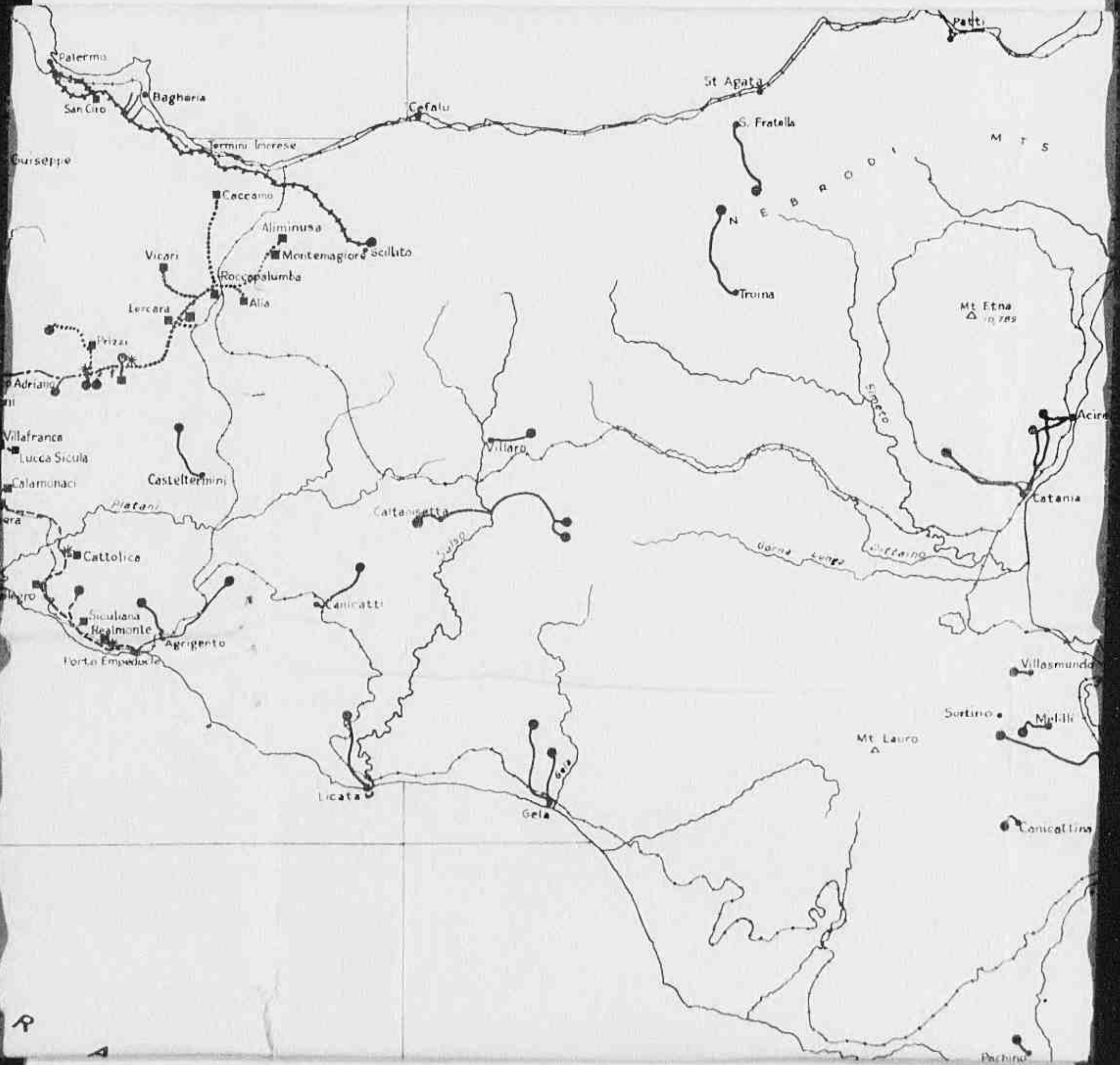
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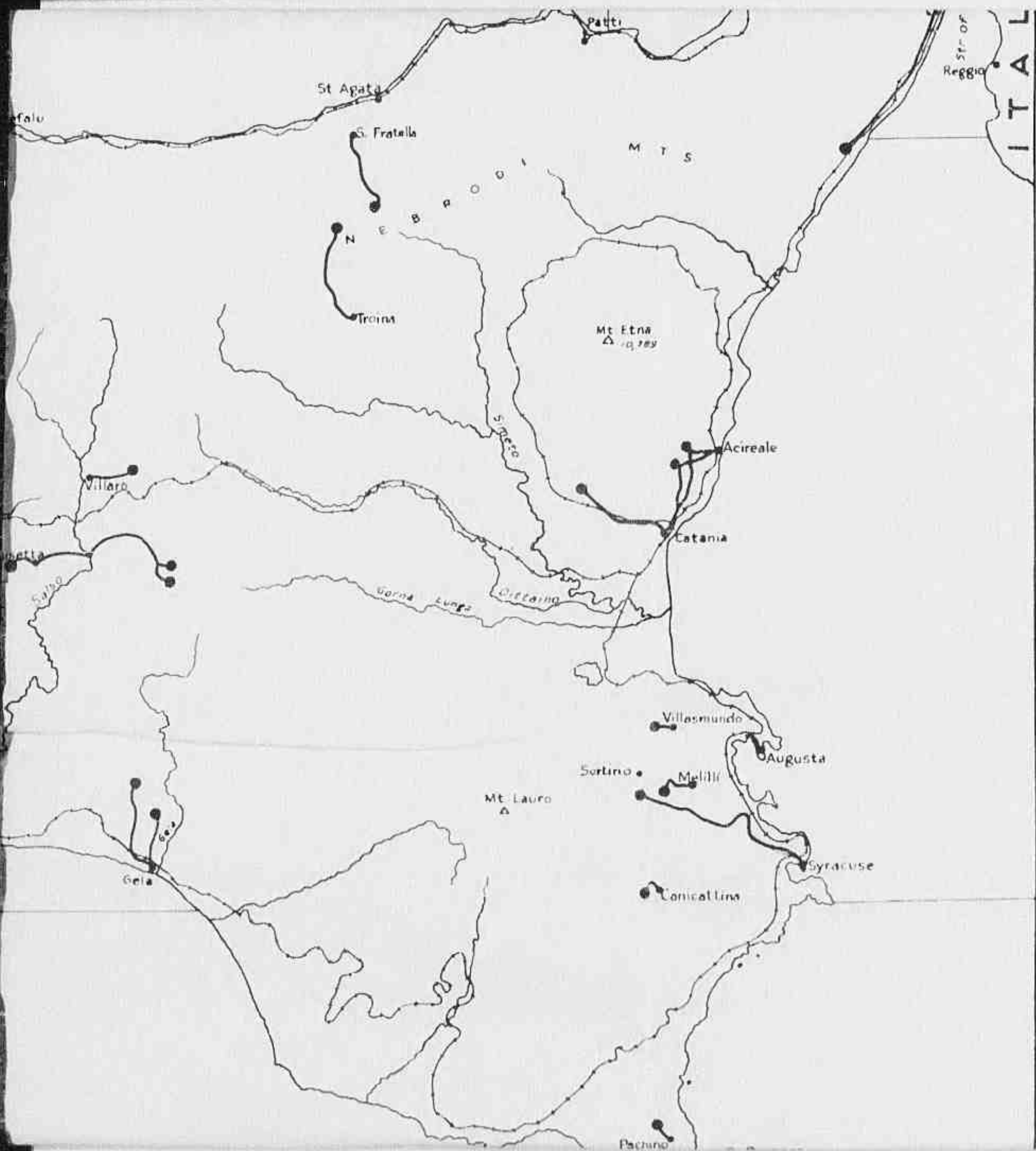
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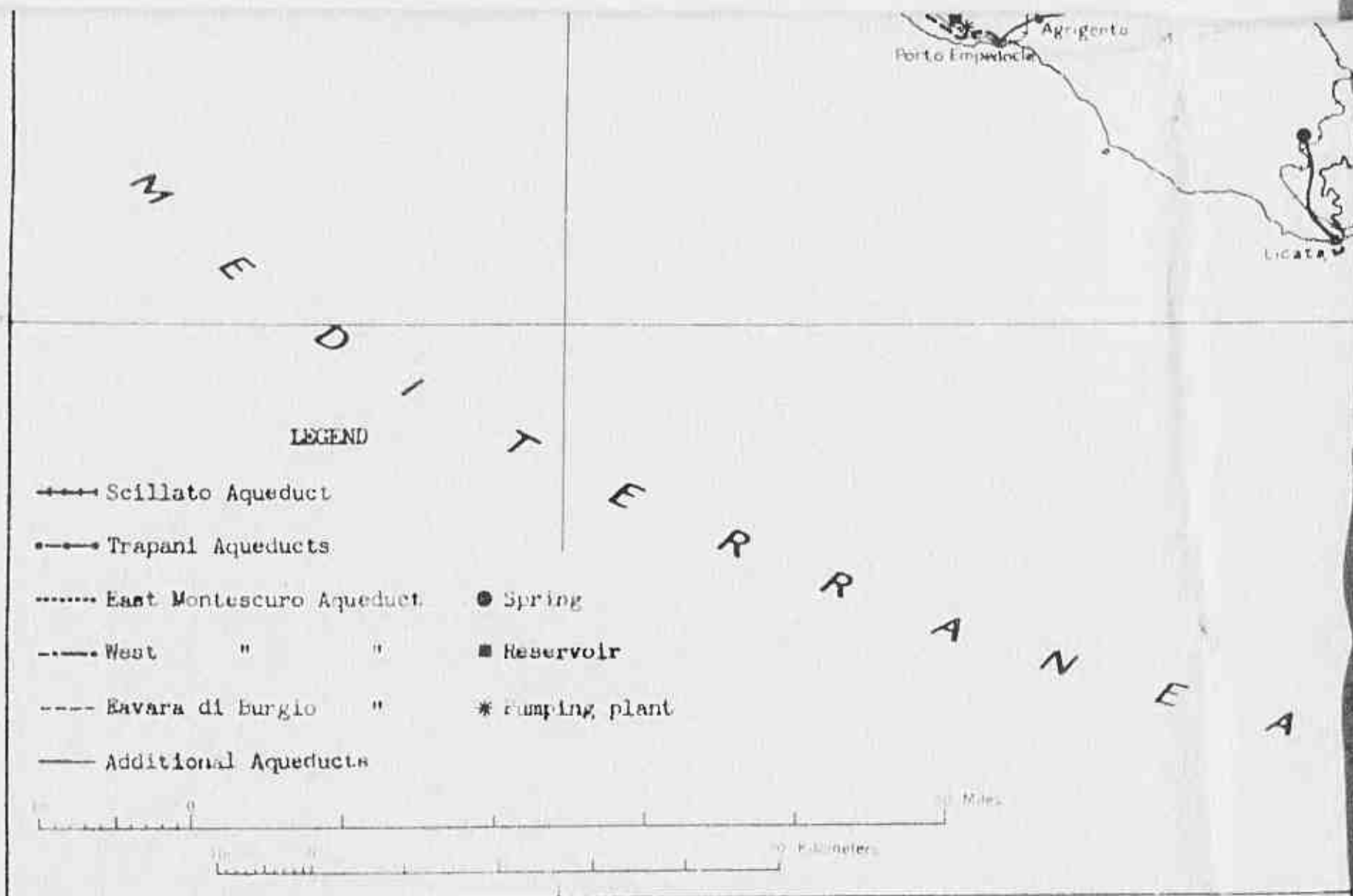


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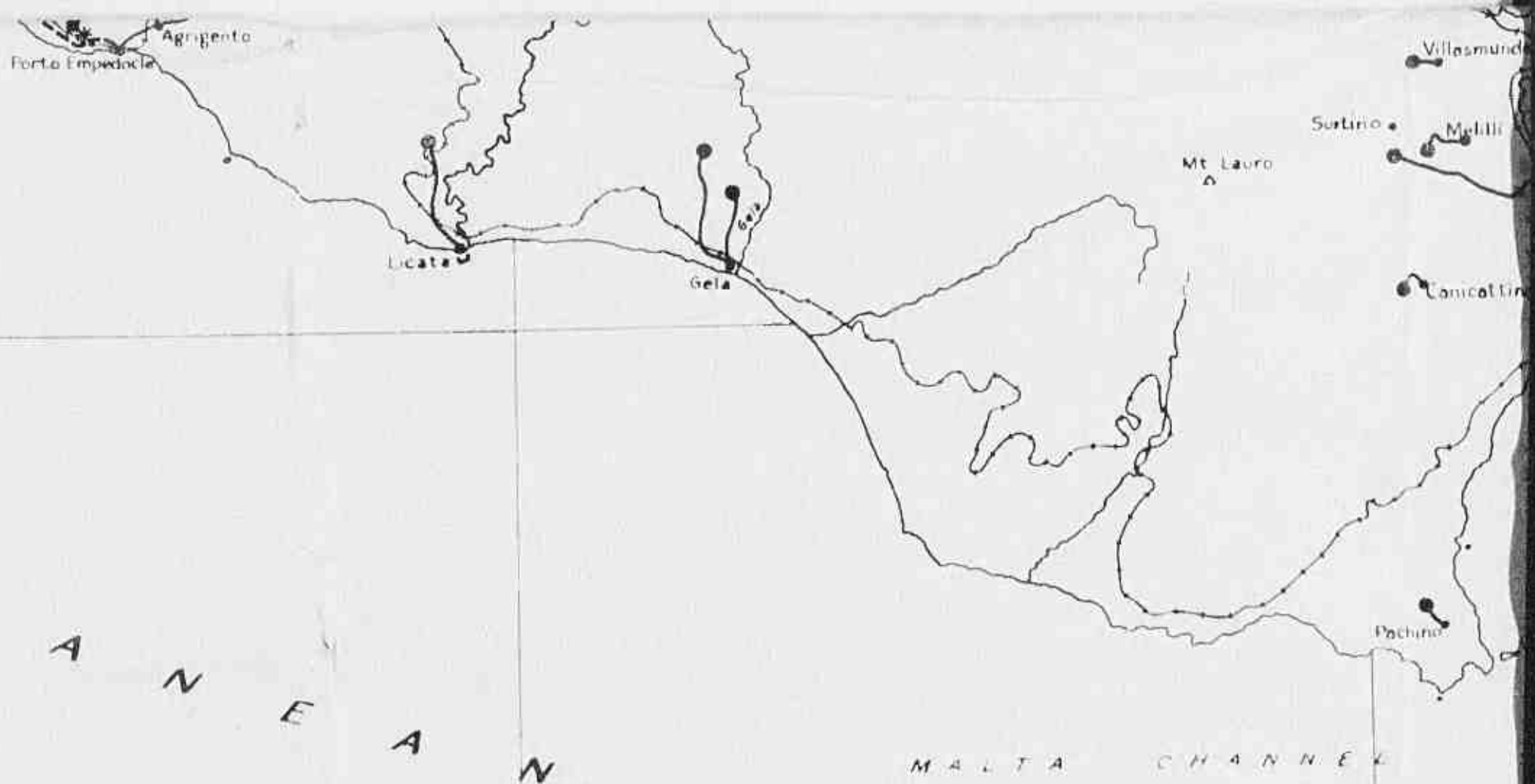
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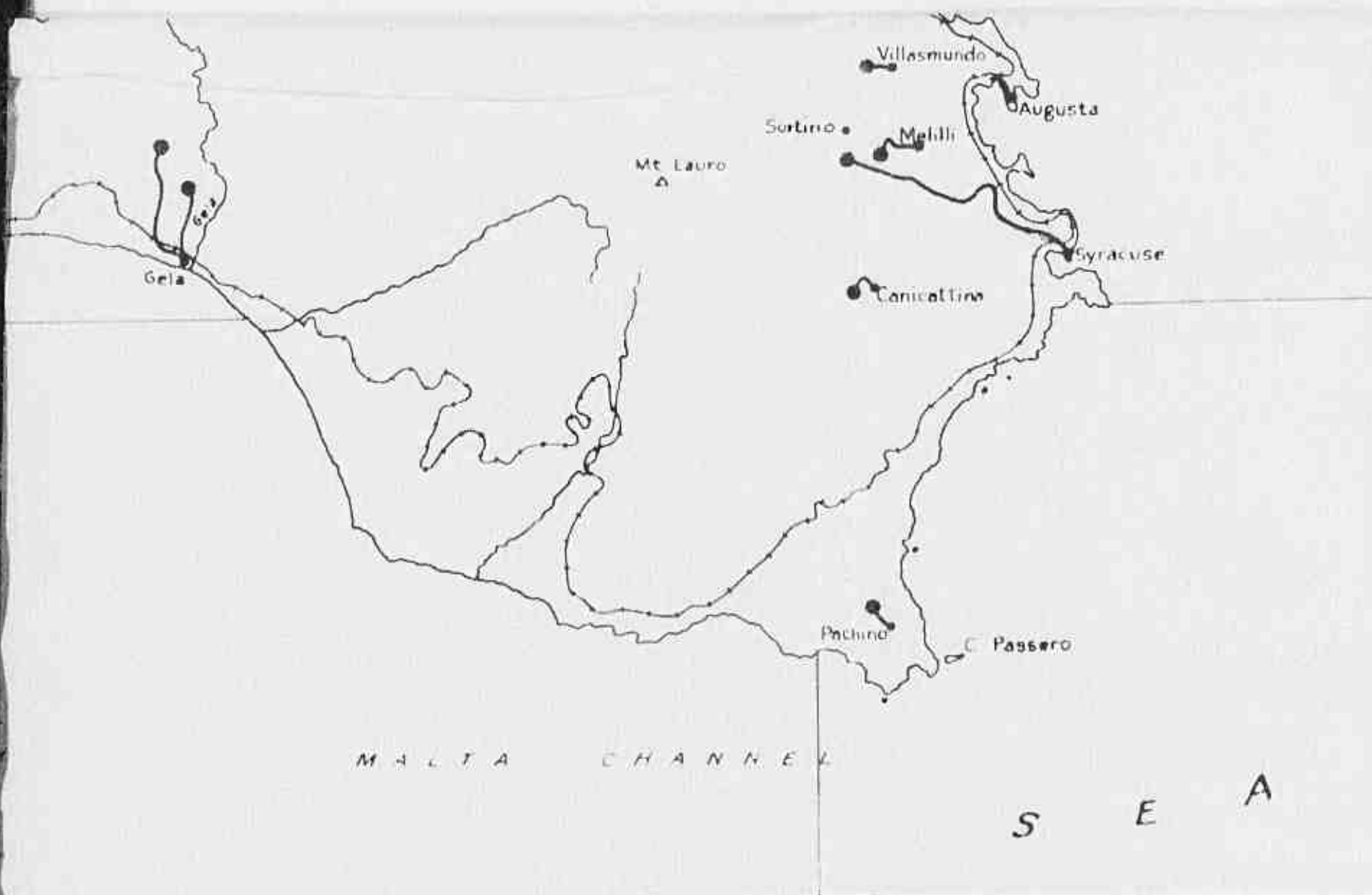
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2017

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Reliability rating: Reconnaissance map
REPRODUCED BY 68TH SIGINT FOR CO, U.S. ARMY, 1963

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2018

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2019