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EVIDENCE

CAMERA

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EVIDENCE IN CAMERA

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SEE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF COVER.



INCENDIARY BOMBS AWAY

This impressive close-up of two containers of incendiary bombs, spreading as they leave a Fortress (B-17), was taken at the start of the bombing run over the target during a daylight attack on KIEL.



Very heavy damage was inflicted on industrial and other buildings at AACHEN and this enlargement of part of the area seen on the previous page shows the premises (A) of Wilhelm Küsters (boiler makers) still burning. Warehouses (B) of the Goods Depot are also on fire and there is damage to Neuman and Esser, manufacturers of large compressors (C).



AACHEN. The important optical works of N. Kinon (A) were mostly destroyed and are still burning. The factory of Flamor-Gesellschaft Veltrop (B), reported to be making machine guns for Junkers, and the adjacent factory (C), probably engaged in the textile industry, were seriously damaged. The boiler house of the Power Station (D) was damaged and the plant is considered out of action. Further factories (E) have sustained severe damage.



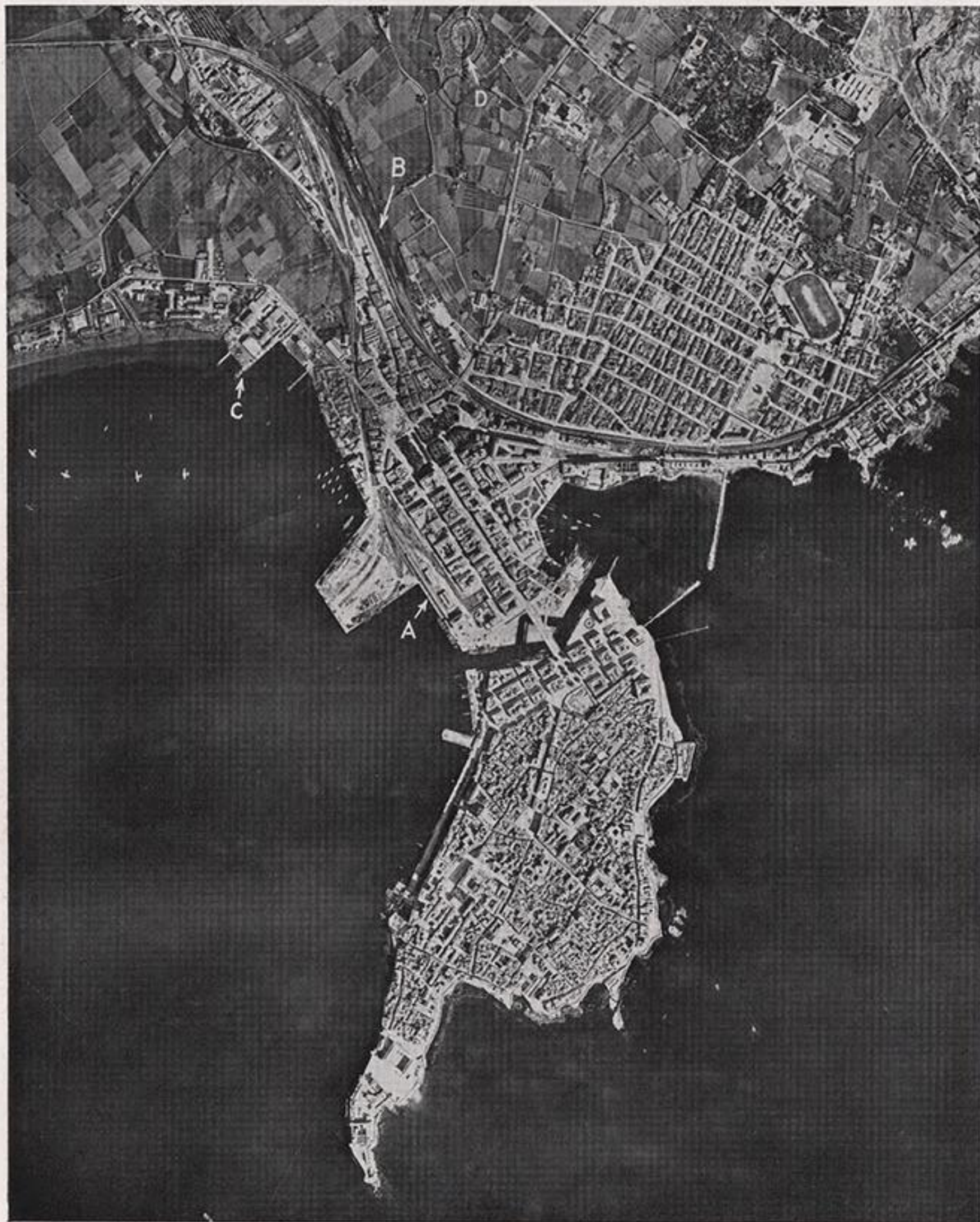
SOUTH-EAST SICILY

These oblique photographs of South-East Sicily show the type of terrain in the coastal regions in which Allied forces executed the most ambitious combined operations in history on 10.7.43 and subsequent days.

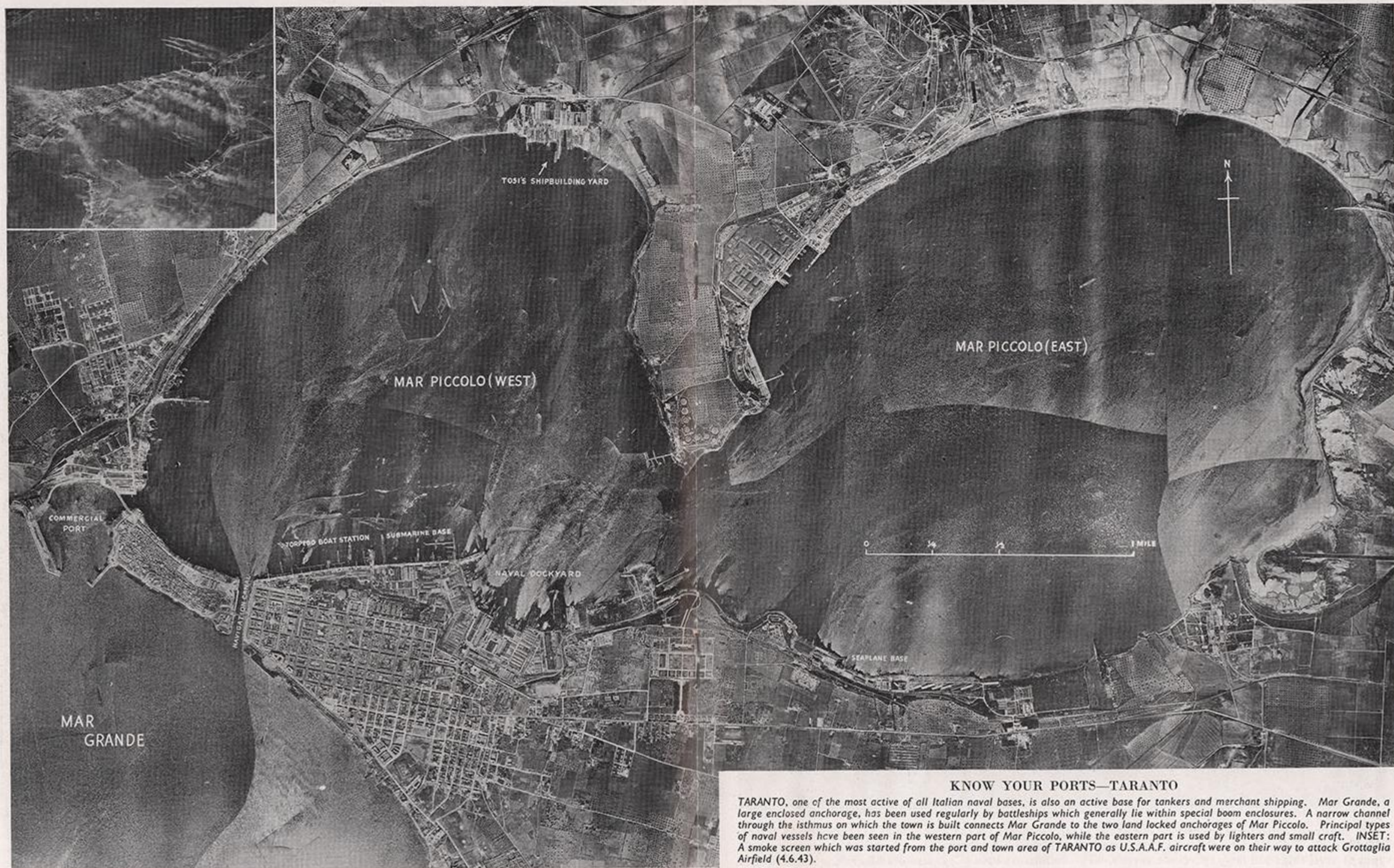
Above: PORTOPALO at the S.E. tip of Sicily and west of Capo Passero, one of the areas to be mentioned in official communiques of the early stages of the landing. In the foreground is the little village of PORTOPALO with its lighthouse and in the background an important tunny fishery.

Left: This typical stretch of the island near the south coast is N.E. of AVOLA. Citrus groves run up to the foot of barren limestone hills.

SYRACUSE IN ALLIED HANDS



SYRACUSE, a small port on the east coast of Sicily, was soon in Allied hands. The Harbour Station is seen at (A), the Main Station and Sidings at (B) and the Seaplane Station at (C). The Roman amphitheatre (D) was built in the time of Augustus.

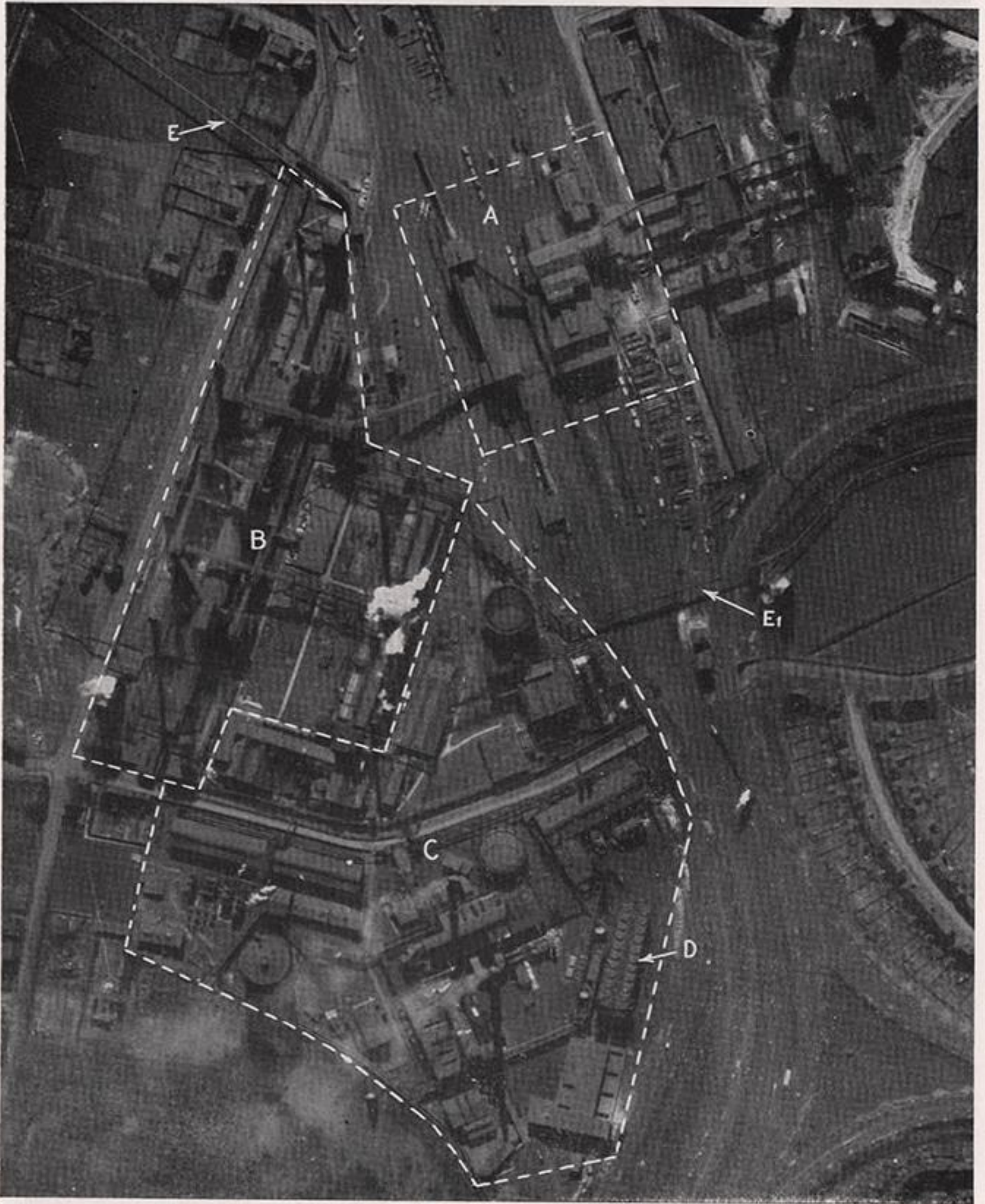


KNOW YOUR PORTS—TARANTO

TARANTO, one of the most active of all Italian naval bases, is also an active base for tankers and merchant shipping. Mar Grande, a large enclosed anchorage, has been used regularly by battleships which generally lie within special boom enclosures. A narrow channel through the isthmus on which the town is built connects Mar Grande to the two land locked anchorages of Mar Piccolo. Principal types of naval vessels have been seen in the western part of Mar Piccolo, while the eastern part is used by lighters and small craft. INSET: A smoke screen which was started from the port and town area of TARANTO as U.S.A.A.F. aircraft were on their way to attack Grottaglia Airfield (4.6.43).

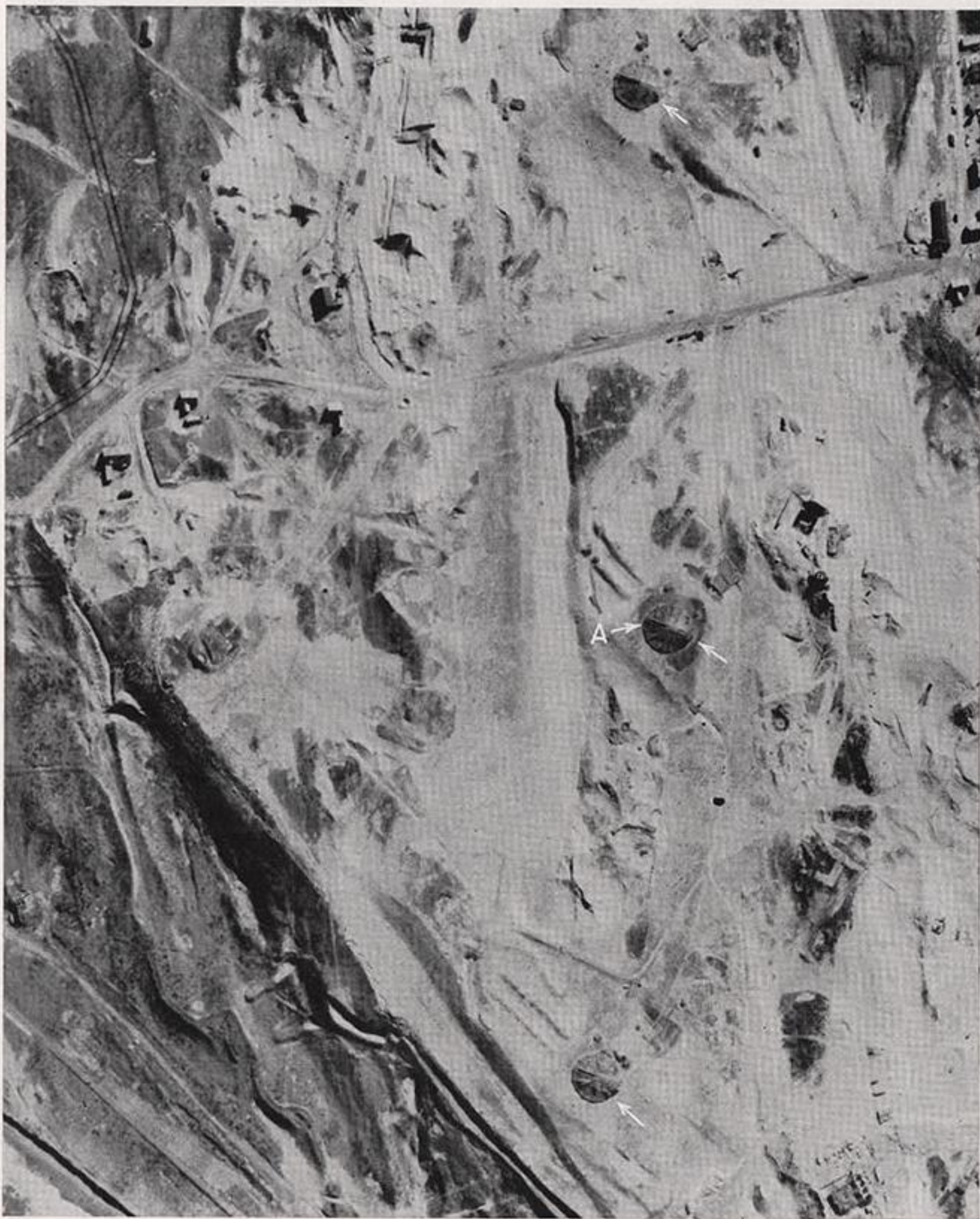


Minor repairs to naval units are carried out at the Naval Dockyard on the south shore of Mar Piccolo (West), TARANTO. The new Dry Dock (A) and Principe di Napoli Dry Dock (B) are used to accommodate all types of naval ships and large merchant vessels. The Submarine Base (C) is also used by major naval vessels. A tunnel is being cut from the Dockyard towards a large dry dock under construction in the Mar Grande (see next page). Excavations are seen in progress at two points (D).



The joint works of Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks, A.G.F. and Thyssen'sche Gas und Wasserwerke, HAMBORN-DUISBURG. Long distance gas is supplied to 29 places and two companies while the colliery has a coal output of 1,800,000 tons per annum. (A) Colliery-head gear. (B) 386 ovens producing coke for the neighbouring iron and steel works and industrial gas. (C) Gas works and by-products. (D) Gas production. (E and E₁) Gas supply lines.

CAMOUFLAGE OF DANISH COASTAL BATTERY



Three positions (arrows) of this four-gun coastal battery at HANSTHOLM, Denmark, have been camouflaged with caps of netting on framework. A long slit (A), through which the barrel of the gun can protrude, is visible in the side of each cap.



FIGHTER COMMAND
COMBAT FILM

These shots from a ciné-gun film were taken during a successful attack on a Ju 88 (27.6.43). The undercarriage of the aircraft is down and strikes can be seen on the fuselage.



MAIN MARSHALLING YARD, DORTMUND

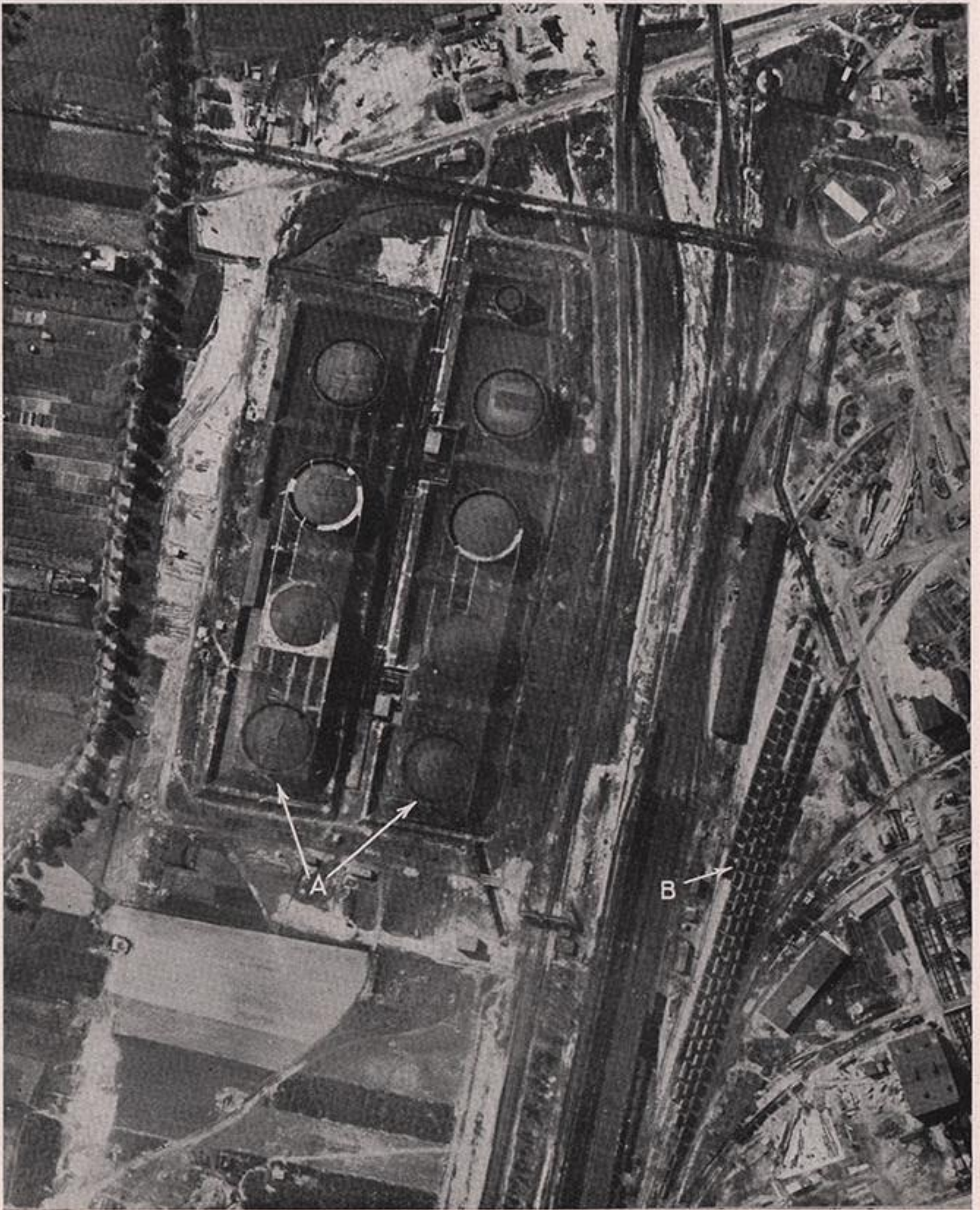


The northern end of the main marshalling yard at DORTMUND. (A) Dortmund-Ems Canal. (B) Main marshalling yard. (C) Through lines. (D) Wagon repair shops. INSET: An enlarged portion showing the road and rail nexus.



Five days after the attack on DORTMUND on 23/24.5.43 the eastern span (A) of the bridge carrying the Westfalla Strasse over the entrance to the main marshalling yard is seen collapsed as a result of a hit. It is obstructing all but three of the roads from the south into the yard (B) and would stop the working of traffic through the yard in a northerly direction. (C) Through lines. (D) Locomotive Depot. Inset: Damaged bridge being cleared away.

OIL STORAGE AT PÖLITZ



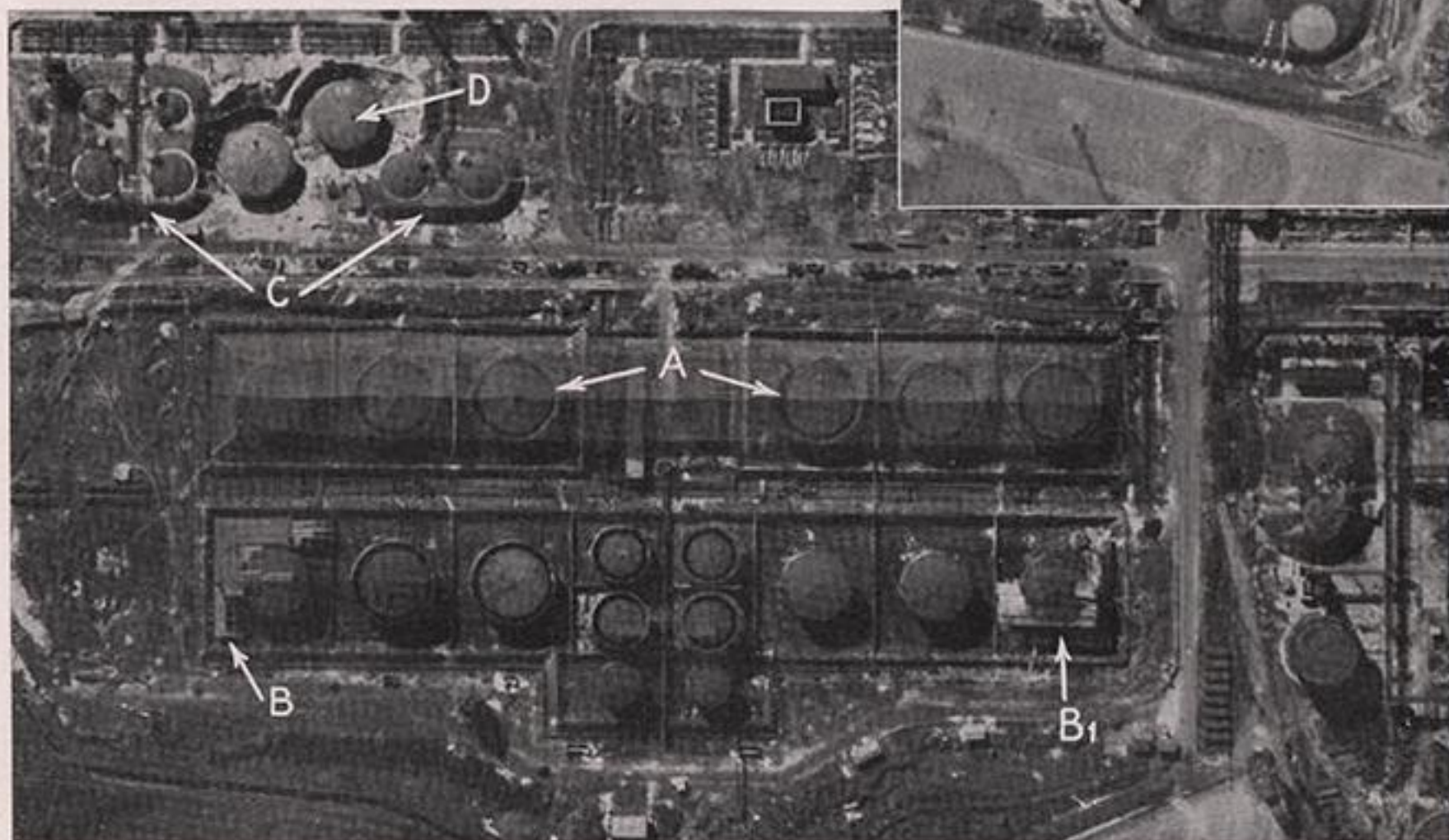
These tanks for feedstocks—pitch, oil residues, etc., made into useful products by hydrogenation—are at the great PÖLITZ synthetic oil plant. The tanks (A) are surrounded by blast walls and the outlines slightly blurred by camouflage netting supported on framework. Tank wagons are in the sidings (B).



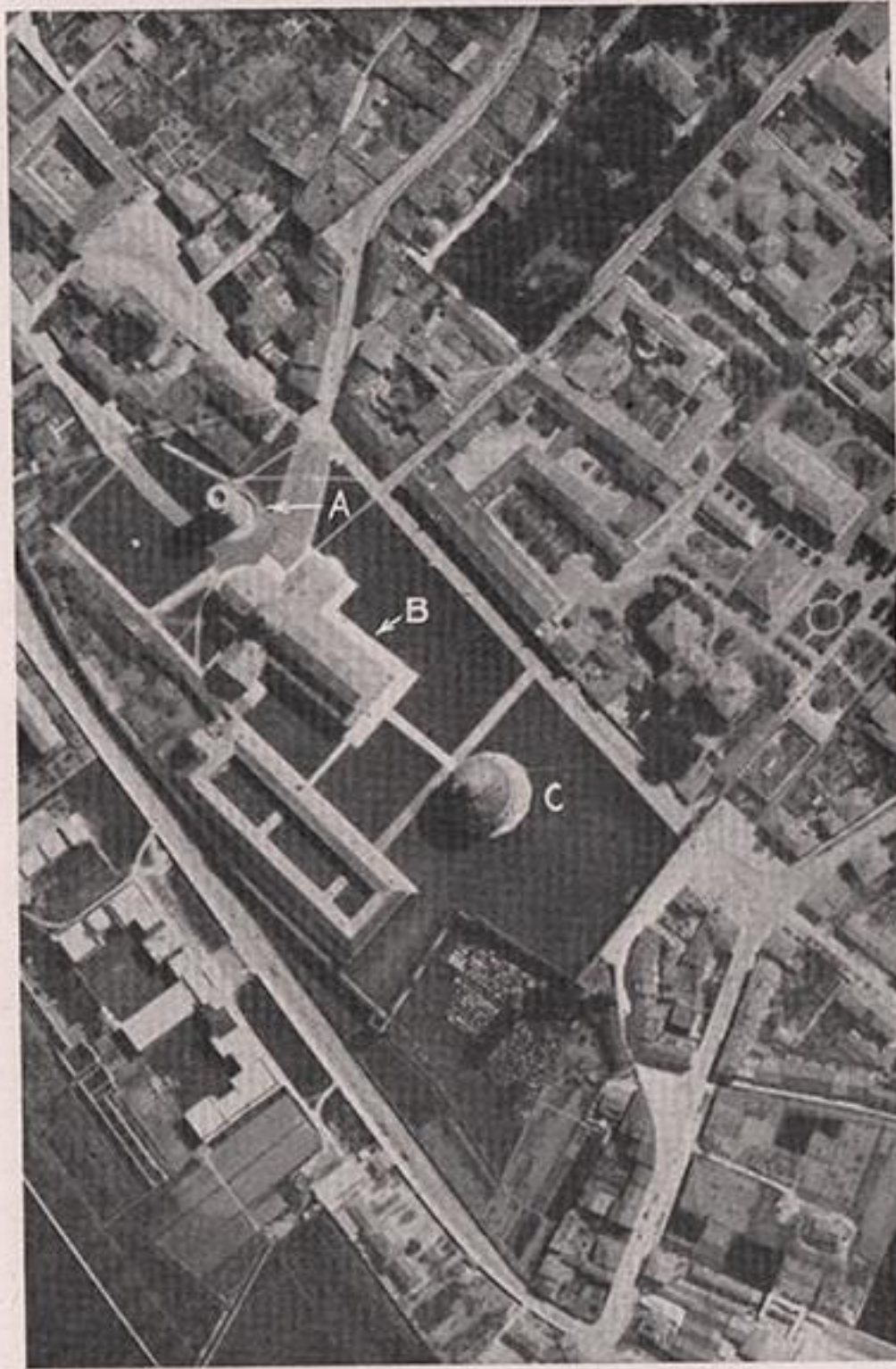
Above: Tanks for half finished products are protected by blast walls. Tanks (A) are earthed up while others (B) are covered with camouflage.

Below: Final products tanks. Six of these (A) are covered with a long rectangle of camouflage netting, while framework for more substantial camouflage is under construction at (B and B₁). Six tanks (C) have been surrounded with earth and two new tanks (D), to be protected in the same way, have just been completed.

Right: A group of tanks, protected by being earthed up, for iso-octane valuable for blending with aviation spirit.



PROBLEM PICTURE.



WHAT ARE THESE THREE BUILDINGS ?

Answer at Foot of Page.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM PICTURE ABOVE.

- (A) The round Campanile or Leaning Tower of Pisa, partly built in 1174, completed in 1350. It is 181 ft. high and its inclination from the vertical is approximately 15 ft. entirely with white marble.
- (B) The Cathedral was consecrated in 1118 and is faced almost entirely with white marble.
- (C) The Baptistery was completed in 1278 and the roof of the dome and Gothic additions date from the 14th Century. It is 100 ft. in diameter.

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