

ACC

10000/120/5304

4/8/2

DEMILITARISATION OF

Jan

10000/120/5304

c/s/2

DEMILITARISATION OF THE FORTRESS ISLANDS

PANTELLERIALAMPEDUSA + LINOSA

Jan. - Oct. 1946

(3990
4109)

COVER 2-3

To Cdn. Fish
1.7.19.
Air Forces Sub-Commission.

The recommendations of A.P.S.C. concerning the military air installations on Pantelleria and Lampedusa are as follows :-

(a) Though not specifically stated by the Italian Prime Minister it is considered that the all weather landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa should not be destroyed because it is understood that, if the Allies agree, the Italian Directorate of Civil Aviation now contemplates granting a civil aviation concession which includes a scheduled civil air service between the mainland of Italy and Pantelleria and possibly also to Lampedusa. Furthermore these landing strips are useful for emergency landings for International aviation. If the Italians decide not to run scheduled civil air services to Lampedusa it is recommended that it be turned back to agriculture. ~~and additionally become a military base~~

Demilitarisation

(b) If the retention of the above landing strips is approved, it is recommended that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria (P.10) be left. The other fuel installations might well be converted into water storage tanks provided ^{specialised} petrol fuel cocks and fittings are removed.

(c) The underground hangar on Pantelleria (P.11) could be used as accommodation for crews of landing aircraft and workshops for Civil Air Lines and for civilian uses as described by the Italian Prime Minister. In order to keep the Island's electrical power unit intact and to render the hangar unfit for aircraft, it is recommended that the Southern half of the hangar be converted to local civilian uses and that the two entrances be largely reduced in size, leaving an area next to the power unit to be used as a small workshops and accommodation for civil aviation personnel. The rail guides and overhead cranes in the hangar should be removed from the Island and thereby, in addition to reducing the size of the entrances, the ^{hangar} ~~hangar~~ would be demilitarised.

(d) The ammunition dump at the airfield on Pantelleria (P.7) should

be cleared and turned over to local civilian use.

Italy and Pantelleria and possibly also to Lampedusa. If the strips are useful for emergency landings for International aviation, Italians decide not to run scheduled civil air services to Lampedusa it is recommended that it be turned back to agriculture, and thereby become available for demilitarisation.

(b) If the retention of the above landing strips is approved, it is recommended that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria (P.10) be left. The other fuel installations might well be converted into water storage tanks provided ^{specialised} petrol fuel cocks and fittings are removed.

(c) The underground hangar on Pantelleria (P.11) could be used as accommodation for crews of landing aircraft and workshops for Civil Air Lines and for civilian uses as described by the Italian Prime Minister. In order to keep the Island's electrical power unit intact and to render the hangar unfit for aircraft, it is recommended that the Southern half of the hangar be converted to local civilian uses and that the two entrances be largely reduced in size, leaving an area next to the power unit to be used as a small workshops and accommodation for civil aviation personnel. The rail guides and overhead cranes in the hangar should be removed from the Island and thereby, in addition to reducing the size of the entrances, the ^{hangar} ~~hangar~~ would be demilitarised.

(d) The ammunition dump at the airfield on Pantelleria (P.7) should

4103

be cleared and turned over to local civilian use.

(e) The important Meteorological Station will be re-established at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data between Sicily and North Africa for International Aviation and Shipping.

[Signature]
I.E. BRODIE,
AIR VICE MARSHAL,
DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

FILE 6/8/2

DATE Reg/31/10

THE UNDERSTANDING OF STATE
TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

NOTE: 24 October 1945.

23.565/16844.36/19.11

3196 J. Neurosci., July 26, 2006 • 26(30):3191–3199

FILE# 98/2

DATE 31 Oct 46

Near-constant,

The commission for the demilitarization of the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa has prepared a plan which has already been explained to the members of the Allied Military Mission during the inspection made recently in Pantelleria.

24 months or more,

Jet Photo type

BGS	
$R \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$D \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (SD)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (N)	
$G \leq 0$ (I) (N)	

Admiral Millicent E. Beto
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

EC DIST - 26/10/46

ACTION - Land Forces S/c
INFO - CC
- EC
- Air Force S/c
- Navy S/c

1400
Date 28/10
48
1200
51/10

4103

MOTIA - 'G'	
FILE	6/8/2
DATE	Reg 21/10.

TRANSLATION

USE BY CIVILIANS OF ARMY INSTALLATIONS EXISTING AT
PANTALLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA.

BGS	
GSO 1 (SD)	
Dep G 10	
GSO (SD)	
G (C)	1
G (C)	1
GSO (C)	
G 11 (L)	

Ghirlanda Ammunition Depot - P.6

The 7 underground stores so far used to store ammo., are located in an area cultivated and subject to further agriculture and zootechnic increments.

Said stores, however, would be very suitable *as*:

- a) cellars for storing grapes and wine produced at Ghirlanda;
- b) oenological establishments for the preparation of grapes and wine;
- c) stables for animals of that area and ^{as} storage stores.

In order to ^{use said depot as alone} ~~use said depot as alone~~ particular important works of transformation are not necessary but only internal work in order to adapt them to oenological machines, i.e. millstone frames, wine-presses, barrels, pumps, filters; to repair the electrical installation and to install a refrigerator plant.

Water Depot at Villa Silvia - P.8

These ^{installed} ~~are~~ at a depth of 22-25 metres and are completely underground. They are all electrically welded and therefore difficult to remove. It would not be worth while to bring them above ground - in order to be used as water depots for civilian use - The pipes and plants of the anti-fire gas pumps are damaged and beyond repair.

Transformations in water depots can easily be carried out as a pipe still exists from the port to the tanks. All that is required is the repair of a few metres of the pipe-line and the repair of a few rollerblinds and arrange for the water tanks to be washed.

In order to draw the water a medium sized electric pump is required.

The wells of Pantalleria, which at present ⁴¹⁰⁷ serve 10.000 inhabitants of the island, give a maximum of 30.000 litres of semi-salt water per day. Therefore each inhabitant can have approximately 3 litres of water from the wells and 10 litres if rain water is considered, which is collected by each home.

If it is possible to use the two tanks of Villa

- 2 -

●Silvia (capacity 1.000.000 litres) replenished twice a month by naval tanks, the ration of water would be sensibly increased.

The water problem of Pantelleria has always been very serious inasmuch that the Italian State had decided, before the war, to construct adequate tanks which would be supplied by the sea, but owing to the events of the war, these plans were not realized.

Port petrol depot - P.3

This is situated in the Port area and consists of 4 tanks in small caves.

These can be used as stores and depots of any kind. One of the caves with a tank with the capacity of approx. 80 cm. could be left in its present state and be utilized as a petrol depot for the port services, motor-sailing boats and motor fishing boats which trade considerably with the island. -

The remaining caves could be transformed, with little cost and small alterations, into goods depots and stores of the port. Three of them are already being used by the Recovery Commission as stores depots.

The works to be carried out would consist of the removal of rubble from the area and the dismantling of the existing plants, with the exception of one.

Air Force Petrol Depots situated at the Air-port - P.10

These consist of 5 underground tanks and have the total capacity of approx. 300 cm. - If it is decided to leave an Air field for commercial or assistance reasons, all, or part of the said tanks can be left as they are.

The tanks that are classed as excess to the requirements of the air field could be used for the collecting of rain water with the possibility, due to the high position of the tanks, of easily being distributed to the numerous homes that are nearby.

Air port ammo. Depot - P.7

As it is situated in a cultivated area it could also be transformed into stores and wine cellars.

As previously stated, the essential problem of the life of the island is that of wine production and 4103 underground stores are in an area which is greatly cultivated their transformation into large and cool cellars would be of great use.

A simple plant for electrical illumination is all that is required for the transformation.

1) - COVERED HANGER AND ATTACHED WORKSHOPS - P.11

The covered hanger and attached workshops are more suitable to be rationally used for civilian purposes.

Regarding the demolition project drawn up by the Allied Authorities we would point out that:

a) - in the hanger itself, in a special room separated by a simple vertical partition, a power plant is installed, the only one on the island, which supplies the energy for all the inhabitants; it would be practically impossible to demolish the roof of the hanger without destroying the power plant.

b) - The hanger is situated in a central position in relation to the civilian houses and near it there are three roads which link the houses to each other and with the Port.

The local Authorities and groups of civilians have repeatedly approached the Government in order to obtain the concession of the hanger for the setting up of a "social centre" for the greater valuation of the island's wine and food deposits, as at the present moment most of these are imported. The question is a very important one and granting the request would solve the problem that for many years has remained unsolved, and would partly compensate the destruction of the depots during the war.

2) In order to comply the a/m necessities with the order of demilitarization of the island we would propose the following work to be carried out on the hanger:

a) - Greatly reduce the two entrances of the hanger by constructing wide concrete portals in such a way as to remove any possibility of aircraft, of any type, entering.

b) - Erect inside the hanger partitions, benches and shelves that would comply with the normal civilian activities and remove any possibility of using the hanger for military purposes.

c) - Remove all installations constructed exclusively for military purposes; among which are rail-guides and cranes for lifting aircraft.

Regarding the above, we would point out that, removing the cranes, the hanger would lose every military characteristic, because, being very narrow, the moving of aircraft would not be possible without said cranes and further to this the hanger would remain practically blocked by the sole use of the aircraft placed at its entrances.

- 4 -

BLACK HOUSES - P. 4, L. 4

There are many concrete black houses at Pantelleria and Lampedusa, nearly everyone of them of a little military value being very small and without any fittings.

Many of these, situated in the vicinity of civilian homes, are already being used by the civilians for sheep-pens, little stores and depots for fishing equipment.

If the demolition order be cancelled, they could almost all be used for civilian purposes either as already stated or adapting them into cisterns for collecting rain water.

In order to render them unsuitable for military purposes it could be ordered to enlarge the entrances and close the slits if they are to be used as depots, and close the slits and entrances if they are to be used as water cisterns.

ROMANO MONACO AMMO. DEPOT - L. 5

This is an emergency depot without protection against air attacks, situated in a cave of tuff. The ceiling of said depot is in many places of a width inferior to two metres and could not stand up to even the smallest calibre bombs. In one of the caves there exists a well of water which is of essential importance to the island, which is almost dry. A part of said caves has fallen-in, burying many tons of explosives, due to the explosion of bombs that fell in the vicinity.

As previously stated, the caves are scarcely suitable for military purposes and therefore it would be useless to destroy them as ordered in the demilitarization project compiled by Allied Commission; furthermore if their demolition was ordered, it would deprive the inhabitants of Lampedusa of the only stone-quarry and the only important well ~~that~~ exists on the island.

TO :- Director of Land Forces Sub Commission, Allied Commission,
(M.M.I.A.)

SUBJECT :- Progress report on Demilitarisation of Islands of
PANTELIERIA and LAMPEDUSA.

The following progress report on the demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTELIERIA and LAMPEDUSA covering the period 1st September to 1st October, 1946, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of AFHQ's letter AFHQ/131/2 dated 29th/6/46 and in continuation of the Demilitarisation Committee's initial report compiled in August, 1946. No progress report was submitted on 1st September, 1946, as no substantial progress had been made at that time.

2. On 3rd October, 1946, PANTELIERIA was revisited by the Committee's Chairman, Colonel Norman E. Fiske O.V. (L) together with Lieutenant H.A.V. Hall, R.N.V.R. (B) from the Navy Sub Commission and Captain D.H. Greenhalgh RE (B) from Allied Force Headquarters. The party returned to Rome the same day by air.

3. The process of demilitarising the islands has been carried out satisfactorily under the Command of Captain S. Arato, Italian Navy, observing the very limited means at his disposal. A total of approximately 1,500 tons of war-like stores mostly composed of guns and ammunition have been removed from both islands to-date. Details are as follows :-

Reference is made to the demilitarisation programme for PANTELIERIA and LAMPEDUSA outlined in paragraph 2 of the initial report.

(a) PANTELIERIA.

P-1 :- Approximately 360,000 Kg. of salvageable war-like stores as per following list have been shipped to the mainland :

10 90 and 75 mm. assemblies	35,000 kgs.
3 remains of torpedoes	4,500 "
15 torpedo war-heads	5,300 "
4 temporary mountings	8,000 "
10 base plates	5,000 "
Munitions	152,000 "
64 depth-charges	3,200 "
Empty shell cases	90,000 "
Small arms and spare parts	9,500 "
Dredging equipment	7,000 "
Armoured telephone cable	6,000 "
Steel cable	3,000 "
P.A. electric cable	1,300 "
Hemp cable	1,350 "
Anchor and chains	24,000 "
Various material	1,750 "

Total	360,400	Kgs.
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-2-

P-2 :- Non-salvageable ammunition from the Chirlanda depot is being collected and segregated prior to dumping in the sea in depths established by the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station and Allied Force Headquarters. This will be done as soon as a full ship load is collected. Approximately one fifth of the ammunition stored at Chirlanda has thus been removed.

P-3 :- All guns of batteries P-3 (g) and (h) have been removed and gun emplacement destroyed with the exception of one gun at (g) which has been destroyed and left in situ for collection by ARAR as scrap iron. Batteries at (i) and (j) are in the process of being dismantled and approximately one third of these guns have been transported to the port ready for shipment to Taranto.

(b) LAMPEDUSA.

While LAMPEDUSA was not actually visited on this trip, the following progress in demilitarising the island has been reported :

L-1 :- Approximately 1,100 tons of salvageable war-like stores, munitions and ordnance have been removed from the island to the mainland including twelve 90 mm. guns. On 20th September 4/5 of this work was completed and it is anticipated that it is now full completed.

L-2 :- Similarly, on 20th September, 4/5 of the non-salvageable ammunition had been dumped in the sea in a depth of 500 metres 37 miles from the port and it is anticipated that the remainder has already followed suite.

L-3 :- All guns of batteries L-3 (c) (d) and (f) have been removed and gun emplacement destroyed. The guns of battery (f) are still awaiting shipment at the port.

4. Captain Amato returned to Rome with the party in order to report to the Ministry of Marine and with a view to obtaining more suitable ships to remove material from the islands, and better transportation and equipment. It is understood that his requests have been successful and it is hoped that the work will now be expedited.

5. The next progress report will be rendered during the first part of November, 1946.

Distribution :-

Norman E. Fiske
Colonel Norman E. Fiske (A)

Chairman

Demilitarisation Committee.

P-3 :- All guns of batteries P-3 (g) and (h) have been removed and gun emplacement destroyed with the exception of one gun at (g) which has been destroyed and left in situ for collection by ARLR as scrap iron. Batteries at (i) and (j) are in the process of being dismantled and approximately one third of these guns have been transported to the port ready for shipment to Taranto.

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Distribution :-

Land Forces Sub Commission (M.M.I.A.)

Navy Sub Commission

Air Force Sub Commission

Chief Commissioner

Executive Commissioner

Allied Force Headquarters - G-3

Captain D.H. Greenhalgh RE, AFHQ

Spares

(4)
(4)
(4)
(1)
(1)
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(1)
(6)

Colonel Norman E. Fiske (A)
Chairman

Demilitarisation Committee.

Rome.
8th October, 1946.

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M N I A - 'G'
FILE <u>G/8/2.</u>
DATE <u>Ref/9/10/46</u>

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

RECEIVED 2962 9 - OCT 1946

Ref: 632/174/42

8 October 1946

SUBJECT: Residualization of Islands

TO : The French Representative,
H.Q. Allied Commission

41

I am writing to acknowledge on behalf of Admiral Stone,
your note no. 436 dated 1 October on the above subject.

Admiral Stone has noted the points that you have made and
will bear them in mind if this matter should be raised again.

FOR THE CHIEF OF COMMISSION:

RECEIVED 9 - OCT 1946

SS/KR

M. Carr / Brigadier

 Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

 Copy to: Chief Commissioner.
Land Forces S/C
Navy S/C
Air Forces S/C.

BGS	
GSO I (SD)	
Dep G I (SD)	
GSO II (SD)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO IV (SD)	
GSO V (SD)	
GSO VI (SD)	
GSO VII (SD)	
GSO VIII (SD)	
GSO IX (SD)	
GSO X (SD)	

4097

TRANSLATION

MMIA - 'G'
DATE <u>G/8/2</u>
DATE <u>8/7/10/46</u>

Rome, 1 October 1946.

ALLIED COMMISSION IN ITALY

The French Representative.

EGS	
GSD I (SD)	
Dep G III	
GSD II (SD)	
GSD III (C)	
GSD IV (SD)	
GSD V (SD)	
G VI (G)	

NOTE

To Rear Admiral Eliery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission.

E.C. DIST - 3/10/46
Action - E.C. (file 632/EC)
Info - C.C.
- Land For S/C
- Air For S/C
Navy S/C

- 1.- With your letter No. 632/164/EC of 20 September 1946, you kindly let me know that AFHQ considers that the question of demilitarization of the Maddalena ought to be negotiated through diplomatic channels.
- 2.- However, since the moment I had submitted to you the request which is the subject of this reply, the French Government has confirmed its view.

The work of the Paris Conference has led to include in the Peace Treaty the principle of dismantling within a year the installations threatening France and Admiral Barjot, Deputy Chief of Staff of National Defence, who has recently been in Rome, has instructed the Chief of the French Mission at AFHQ to obtain that with regard to La Maddalena the dismantling was carried out immediately.

- 3.- This request is based on the following arguments:

- this dismantling prescribed by the United Nations will be carried out better as the Allies still have in Italy serious means of control,
- appeasement of the populations of Corsica who have for such a long time been the object of Italian claims,
- similarity of Allied and French views, the one concerning the channel of Sicily (Pantelleria etc...), the other the Mouths of Bonifacio,
- identity of this request to that made by the British War Office who requested the Chief of Staff of National Defence and obtained the immediate dismantling of the coastal batteries of the Channel.

4. This letter does not mean to ask you to take steps at AFHQ which I pointed out above, has already been requested to reconsider this matter, but I considered it advisable to keep you informed of the new aspect of this question.

However, I shall be most grateful if - should AFHQ ask for your advice - you would in your turn support the arguments indicated above.

Le Capitaine de Vaisseau HERON de VILLEFOSSE
French representative at the A.C. in Italy

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
 Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Translation

27 September 46

Ref. : 81961/16664/16/19.11

Dear General,

I refer to your letter dated 12 August 46, ref. 632/EC.

By order of the President of the Council of Ministers, I submit to your kind examination, the following considerations proving the absolute necessity of leaving some of the military installations in the demolition programme in the islands of Lampedusa and Pantelleria, to the local population, for civilian use.

As you know, the economic resources of these islands, already modest in normal times, are now reduced by the serious destruction caused by the war.

As a matter of fact, the islanders were living by trading a few agricultural products, and by the periodical temporary emigration of several local inhabitants to the French colonies of North Africa.

At the present time the fishermen are without boats, fuel and other equipment. The agricultural cultivation is considerably diminished by the large destruction, and emigration has almost ceased due to the restrictions imposed by the French Authorities.

Such conditions, already poor, have been since aggravated by the critical situation of the water supply, as there are only two wells of saltish water with a limited and changeable quantity, because the projected construction of reservoirs for the rain water has been interrupted, and the few wells and other installations are destroyed.

The few food warehouses are also destroyed and therefore food must be imported from Sicily and from the peninsula, in order to give to the population a minimum of what they need.

The breeding of cattle is almost non-existent.

To avoid in some way the above serious deficiencies, it is necessary therefore, to leave those works and installations listed herewith, for the use of the local population.

That would therefore permit the conversion of the fuel storage installations into a civilian water supply system; the saving of the well of Lampedusa which probably will be destroyed if the projected demolition of an ammunition depot in a stone cavern takes place; the adoption of the caverns and underground depots as food warehouses and the renewed stimulation of

2752
 RECEIVED 7 OCT 1946

...2

- 2 -

the agricultural and fishing industries by building establishments and depot for the manufacture and preservation of the products, utilizing the cavers and depots built for military purposes.

In the confident hope that you will take into kind consideration the above mentioned needs I remain yours very truly,

/s/ Avv. Paolo Cappa

EC Dist - 30/9/46

ACTION: Land Forces S/C
INFO: C.C.
E.C. (file 632/EC)
Air Force S/C
Navy S/C

BCS	
G-1 (D)	
Dep. G. III	
GSO I (SD)	
GSO II (G)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (G)	
G II (G)	

4093

TRANSLATIONLIST OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DEMOLITION PROGRAMME OF CERTAIN INSTALLATIONS IN THE ISLANDS OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>Name and general characteristics of military works</u>	<u>Proposed civilian use of works</u>
<u>PANTELLERIA</u>		
a)	Ammunition depots of "Pisano della Ghirland" and of the airfield, consisting each one of seven galleries dug into the rock.	Suitable for food warehouses, wine cellars and air raid shelters.
b)	Underground hangar and workshops, consisting of a concrete structure and several underground galleries.	Suitable for stables or to build establishments for the preservation of industrial products.
c)	Fuel depot of "Villa Silvia" consisting of two underground storage tanks each of 400 tons capacity.	Suitable to be transformed into a drinking water supply system.
d)	Small aviation fuel tanks at the Port.	Suitable for fuel depots for fishing industry.
e)	Aviation fuel depot at the Airfield.	Being superelevated, they are suitable as gravity tanks for the distribution of water in the village.
f)	Several concrete blockhouses along the coast.	Suitable for the collection of rain water or for stables.
<u>LAMPEDUSA</u>		
a)	Ammunition depot of Poggio Monaco consisting of a large cavern (stone quarry) and containing the only well of drinking water existing in the island.	To remain as a stone quarry.
b)	Part of the caverns and of the buildings belonging to the Island Command.	Suitable for the preservation of food and to be transformed into water depots.
c)	Some blockhouses along the coast of the island.	Suitable for the transformation into reservoirs for rain water or for stables.

Land Forces S/C

Ref: 632/164/83

20 September 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of Islands.

TO : The French Representative A.C.

With reference to your letter No. 2951 dated 24 August 46, on this subject I have to advise you that:-

(a) The demilitarization of the "Fortress Islands" of DANIELLARIA, LA PIERRA and LINOSA is being carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff as one of the conditions under which they were restored to Italian jurisdiction on 31 Dec 45. The Mike Mission was set up with the sole object of giving effect to this instruction.

(b) No corresponding instructions were issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in respect of Sardinia when it, together with Sicily and other parts of Italy, was handed back to the control of the Italian Government on 11 Feb 44.

(c) No grounds appear to exist which would justify SACRED exercising his discretion under the Armistice at this stage. ⁴⁰⁹ However, The French Government wish to raise the question, it should do so through diplomatic channels.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

McA
Acting Executive Commissioner

MMIA - (G)
FILE 6/8/2
DATE 12/23/9/46

Copy to:

S.C.
Land Force S/C
Air Force S/C
Navy S/C

21 SEP 1946

2487

GGS	
GSO I (SD)	
Dep G II	
GSO II (SD)	
GSO II (I)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (URG)	
G II (L)	

SECRET

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of PANTELLERIA,
LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA.

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALCOM.

4 September 1946.

Reference: Your letter, file 632/EC, 12 August, to the
Italian Prime Minister.

1. Comments on the report of the demilitarization committee enclosed with the reference letter have now been received from Commander in Chief, Mediterranean and are quoted below:-

"(a) The Power Station located in southern end of the hangar.

Incomplete destruction of this hangar is not acceptable. The power station should, therefore, be removed to an above-ground site.

(b) The underground Naval fuel depot "Via Silvia" (p.8).

No objection is seen to the conversion of this installation to water storage for civilian use provided the tanks are removed from their present location and re-assembled on an above ground site.

(c) The all-weather airfields on Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Effective permanent demilitarization would appear to be impracticable. Blowing of small craters is recognised to be not worth the labour which would have to be expended. Use of these airfields in the future, however, cannot be permitted, and it is, therefore, desired that the next best alternative of putting the area out to cultivation should be employed."

2. It is desired that the necessary action be taken to amend your demands on the Italian government in accordance with these comments.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

4083

T.S. AIREY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

Hh/co'c.

9 SEP 1946
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EX-Comm

132

SEP 6 1946 38

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1332

13 SEP 1946

05361

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No objection is seen to the conversion of this installation to water storage for civilian use provided the tanks are removed from their present location and re-assembled on an above ground site.

(c) The all-weather airfields on Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Effective permanent demilitarization would appear to be impracticable. Blowing of small craters is recognised to be not worth the labour which would have to be expended. Use of these airfields in the future, however, cannot be permitted, and it is, therefore, desired that the next best alternative of putting the area out to cultivation should be employed."

2. It is desired that the necessary action be taken to amend your demands on the Italian government in accordance with these comments.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

4083

T.S. AIREY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

HH/co'ce

OFFICIAL:

Walsham

J.D.A. ANDERSON,
Brigadier G.S.,
AC of S, G-3.

Copy to:- MAAC, NLO, G-5.

2110
9 SEP 1966
RECEIVED

40 DIST - 7/9/66

air base - land forces s/c

info - cc

air base s/c
navy s/c

MINIA - 11
FILE 6/8/2
DATE 19/9/66

BGS	X	MIN
GSO (C-1)		
Dep G (C-1)	X	MIN
GSO (C-2)		
GSO (C-3)		
GSO (C-4)		
GSO (C-5)		
GSO (C-6)		

SECRET

40 (M.B.K) 091500

COPY 1

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

REF: G-3 AMW/131/2

1 September 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of
PANTHERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LILLOSA.

TO: Chief Commissioner, ALCAR.

Reference: Your letter, File 632/83, 12 August, to the Italian
Prime Minister.

1. Comments on the report of the demilitarization committee enclosed
with the reference letter have now been received from Commander in Chief,
Mediterranean and are quoted below:-

"(a) The Power Station located in southern end of the hangar.

Incomplete destruction of this hangar is not acceptable. The
power station should, therefore, be removed to an above-ground site.

"(b) The underground Naval fuel depot "Via Silvia" (P.S.).

No objection is seen to the conversion of this installation to
water storage for civilian use provided the tanks are removed from their
present location and re-assembled on an above ground site.

"(c) The all-weather airfields on Pantelleria and Lampedusa.
Effective permanent demilitarization would appear to be impracti-
cable. Blowing of small craters is recognised to be not worth the labour
which would have to be expended. Use of these airfields in the future, how-
ever, cannot be permitted, and it is, therefore, desired that the next best
alternative of putting the area out to cultivation should be employed."

2. It is desired that the necessary action be taken to send your de-
mands on the Italian Government in accordance with these comments.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORRIS:

HEI/co's.

OFFICIAL:

J.D.A. MURPHY,
Brigadier G.S.,
AC of S, G-3.

Copy to: HMC, HQ, G-5.

T.S. ALLEY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

4087

BE DIST: 7/9/46

Action - Land Forces S/c
Info: - G.C.
S.C.
Air Forces S/c
Navy S/c.

46/1352/8/2

DEMILITARIZATION COMMISSION, PANTOLLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA.

22nd August, 1946.

C-in-C, 0-3
Med. A.F.H.Q.
(Copies to:-
H.Q. ANMMD.
Director, Land Forces
Subcommission.
Director, Navy Sub
Commission.)

With reference to file 0-3. ANM/131/2 dated 29th June, 1946, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean is in general agreement with the report rendered (to Director Land Forces Sub Commission) by the Allied Representatives on the measures necessary to complete the demilitarization of the fortress islands of Pantolleria, Lampedusa and Linosa, subject to the following comments:

(a) The Power Station located in northern end of the harbor.

Incomplete destruction of this house is not acceptable. The power station should, therefore, be removed to an above-ground site.

(b) The underground Naval fuel depot "Vin Silvia" (U.S).

No objection is seen to the conversion of this installation to water storage for civilian use provided the tanks are removed from their present location and re-assembled on an above ground site.

(c) The all-weather airfields on Pantolleria and Lampedusa.

Effective permanent demilitarization would appear to be impracticable. Blowing of small craters is recognized to be not worth the labour which would have to be expended. Use of these airfields in the future, however, cannot be permitted, and it is, therefore, desired that the most best alternative of putting the area out to cultivation should be employed.

C-in-C,
Med.

G-3

A.F.H.Q.

(Copies to:-

WFO AMEMB.

Director, Land Forces

Subcommission.

Director, Navy Sub

Commission.)

26.

With reference to file G-3. AMB/131/2 dated 29th June, 1946, the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean is in general agreement with the report rendered (to Director Land Forces Sub Commission) by the Allied Representatives on the measures necessary to complete the demilitarization of the fortress islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa, subject to the following comments:

(a) The power station located in southern end of the harbor.

Incomplete destruction of this harbor is not acceptable. The power station should, therefore, be removed to an above-ground site.

(b) The underground naval fuel depot "via Siltia" (P.8).

No objection is seen to the conversion of this installation to water storage for civilian use provided the tanks are removed from their present location and re-assembled on an above ground site.

(c) The all-weather airfields on Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Effective permanent demilitarization would appear to be intractable. Blowing of small craters is recommended to be not worth the labour which would have to be expended. Use of these airfields in the future, however, cannot be permitted, and it is, therefore, desired that the most best alternative of putting the area out to cultivation should be employed.

4083

FOR ADMIRAL

EGS	X	WARR
GSO 1 (SD)		
Dep G H		
GSO 1 (SD)		
GSO 1 (C)		
GSO 1 (SD)		
GSO 1 (TRG)		
G H (C)		

M M I A - G	
FILE	6/8/2
DATE	8/29/8/46

For Fortson Islands

File
FOR COL. FISKE



*To: [unclear] 36
[unclear] S/C*

TRANSLATION

Rome, 21 August, 1946.

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.
77888/16644.16/19.11

Dear Admiral,

In reply to your letter No. 632/94/EC dated 8 July, 1946.

I inform you that the Italian officer who will be charged with the carrying out of the unmilitarization of the Lampedusa, Pantelleria, and Linosa isles, is Major Trombetta Biagio of the military engineers, at the disposal of the Ministry of Marine.

With best regards.

Yours truly,

(s) Cappa.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone.

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission,

Rome.

BCS	
GSO I (SD)	
Dep G HUX	
GSO II (SD)	
GSO II (I)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO III (I)	
GSO IV (SD)	
GSO IV (I)	

408

FILE	6/8/2
DATE	8/29/46

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

28 AUG 1946

Ref: 632/150/EE.

28 August 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of Islands.

TO: ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS.
Attention: G-5 Section.

1. The enclosed translation of a letter from the French Representative to the Allied Commission is forwarded for whatever action you may deem necessary.

2. You will note that the demilitarization of SARDINIA is covered in Article XLIII of the proposed Treaty of Peace with ITALY.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner
Land Forces S/C
Air Forces S/C
Navy S/C

PG	1
PG	1
PG	1
GSO I (SD)	
GSO II ()	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (TRG)	
G II ()	

M. S. LUSH	
FILE	6/8/2
DATE	8/29/8/46

4082

COPY.TRANSLATION.HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative

Rome, 24 August 1946

No. 2951

Lt. Col. G. G. French Representative,
P.I. to the Allied Commission, RMC.

1. By order of AMM a Commission has been formed to guarantee the entire demilitarization of the Islands of PANTHERIA, LAMPEDUSA, and LIGURIA.

2. This Commission is under the orders of COL. FISKE (USA) of the Allied Commission.

3. In its concern and referring to the Articles II of the Armistice Terms of 3 September 1943 and No. 34 of the Terms of 29 September of the same year, the Government of the French Republic desire to see the demilitarization of the Northern Zone of Sardinia and especially the destruction of artillery installations of MANTIERA.

In consequence he requests that the field of action of the FISKE Commission be extended to the above.

4. If you judge it necessary an officer of the French Mission to the Allied Commission could be attached to Colonel FISKE to control under his order the execution of the French wishes.

(sgd) FELIX GROS,
Lt. Colonel.

403

0344

SECRET

34

9/8/2

RECEIVED
1645

ENGINEER BRANCH
A.F.H.Q.
C. M. F.

Tel: FREEDOM 357

SD.

(2)

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Fortress
Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA
and LINOSA

ENG/730/11/Ops

TO : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission
for Chairman, Demilitarization Committee

24 AUG 46

1. Reference para 4 of letter C-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29 Jun 46 and further to the report (undated) submitted by the "Demilitarization" Committee.
2. Owing to the shortage of RE Officers, it is requested that this branch be notified well in advance of any physical inspections required to be carried out by a qualified Engineer Officer.

For the Chief Engineer:

P.C. Dukoff-Gordon
Major R.E.

L.C. DUKOFF-GORDON,
Major R.E.,
SO III (SD, Ops & Trg).

ECN	<i>[initials]</i>
GSO I (-D)	<i>[initials]</i>
Dep G II	<i>[initials]</i>
GSO II (-D)	<i>[initials]</i>
GSO III (-D)	
GSO IV (-D)	
GSO V (-D)	
G II (L)	

MAILED
FILE *6/8/2*
DATE *8/26/46*

4073

From:- Air Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, ROSS.

To :- Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, ROSS.
Copy to : Navy Sub-Commission, A.C.
Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. ✓

Date:- 9th August, 1946.

Ref :- AFSC/358/ONG.

DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ISLANDS OF LANTERNA AND PAVLIERIA.

Please see attached copies of letter C-3 AFH/131/2, dated 27th July, and 5th August, 1946, in reply to letter AFSC/358/ONG., dated 20th July, 1946 signed by the Chief Commissioner.

2. You will note that A.F.H.Q. refer the matter to C-in-C. Mediterranean but there is nothing in the replies to show the Air Forces view as distinct from the Navy point of view. I see no reason why the Navy should have the last word in this and you may think it worthwhile to refer the matter back to A.F.H.Q. inviting them to agree to the suggestions made in the Chief Commissioner's above quoted letter being referred to Combined Chiefs of Staff by SAC/MSD, if he agrees.

J. P. R. Smith
J. P. R. Smith,
AIR VICE MARSHAL,
DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

RECEIVED
FILE *G/8/2*
DATE *R/13/8/46*

BGS	<i>Wm</i>
GSO I (D)	<i>Aug 12</i>
GSO I (S)	<i>12</i>
GSO I (T)	<i>12</i>
GSO I (F)	<i>12</i>
GSO I (H)	<i>12</i>
GSO I (C)	<i>12</i>

4078

C O P Y .

SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION.

Office of the Chief Commissioner.

A.E.C. 794.

Ref : AEC/357/ORG.

20 July, 1946.

Subject: Demilitarisation of the Islands of
Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa.

To : G-3 Section,
A.F.H.Q.

1. With reference to your letter G-3 AEC/151/2 dated 29th June, 1946 paragraph 1, it is suggested that one of the members of the Demilitarisation Committee shall be a Senior Officer of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. If you agree it may not be necessary for a member to be detailed by Air Headquarters, Italy.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of your letter, it is requested that reconsideration may be given to the instruction ordering the destruction of :-

- (a) The "all-weather" landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa because it is known that the Italian Government wishes to run a scheduled Civil Air Service between the Mainland of Italy and Pantelleria, and possibly Lampedusa at a later date. In addition these landing strips should be useful as emergency landing grounds for International Aviation.
- (b) If the retention of the landing strips mentioned in (a) above is approved, it is suggested that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria should be left in so as to hold 10,000 gallons of petrol, in which event that amount of petrol need not be removed, salvaged or destroyed (your para 2 (b) 2 refers).

3. A request has been received from the Italian Air Ministry to reinstitute a Meteorological Station at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data for Sicily and the Mediterranean area; this is the subject of a separate letter but it is mentioned here in order that the Demilitarisation Committee may leave some accommodation available on Pantelleria. For ready reference a copy of a letter addressed to M.A.A.C. is attached.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Copies to :- Navy Sub-Commission.
Air Forces Sub-Commission.
Land Forces Sub-Commission.
M.A.A.C.

FILE	6/8/46
DATE	R/

C O P Y.

SECRET. 334ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION.

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

5 August, 1946.

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of PANTELIERIA,
LAMPEDUSA and LINDOSA.

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALCOM.

References: a. Your AFHQ/131/2, dated 20 July, 1946.
b. AFHQ G-3 AFHQ/131/2, dated 27 July, 1946.

1. Comment by Commander -in-Chief Mediterranean on the request contained in para 2 of reference a above have now been received.
2. He reiterates his previously expressed views that the landing strips and underground fuel installations should be destroyed.
3. In view of the above no change is contemplated in the demilitarization program as ordered.
4. With regard to para 3 of reference a above C-in-C Med interposes no objection to the reinstitution of the Meteorological Station provided civilian personnel only are employed and that only buildings having no value for military purposes will be retained for that use.
5. The matter of the Meteorological Station on PANTELIERIA has been made a matter for Mediterranean Allied Air Committee study. Official action will therefore originate with that body.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN.

T.S. ARNEY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

(SGD) J. D'A. ANDERSON,
Brigadier, G. S.
AC of S, G-3.

M M A - G/407	
FILE	c/8/2
DATE	18/

C O P YSECRETARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION.

FILE : G-3 AMH/131/2

SUBJECT: Demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTHERIA,
LAKEDUSA AND LEMOSA.

TO : Chief Commissioner, AIGM.

27 July 46.

Reference your AMH/358/002 dated 20 July 46.

1. As your letter was not received until 23 July 46, and the Demilitarisation Committee left on 22 July 46, it is too late to make any change in the air representative. However it is considered that any air matters will be adequately dealt with by the Air H.Q. representative.

2. Your request in para. 2 and the matter of the reinstitution of a Meteorological Station at PANTHERIA have been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. His views will be passed to you as soon as possible.

By COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN.

T.S. AIRNEY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

AMH/rf.

OFFICIAL:(SGD) J.D.A. ANDERSON
Brigadier, G.S.,
AG of S, G-3.

MMIA - (G)
FILE G/8/r.
DATE 10/

4072

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET

Ref: 632/94/90.

12 AUGUST 1946.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

With further reference to the Chief Commissioner's letter dated 8 July 1946, 632/94/90, and in accordance with instructions recently received from the Supreme Allied Commander, I transmit herewith a report of the Demilitarization Committee which visited the islands of PANTHERIA, LANTIERA and LAROSA. The report contains a programme for the demilitarization of these islands and specifically for the removal of ammunition, dismantling of batteries, and destruction of gun emplacements, block houses, fuel and ammunition storage depots, air fields, underground hanger and auxiliary command headquarters.

The Chief Commissioner has been directed by the Supreme Allied Commander to request the Italian Government to carry out the programme of demilitarization as prepared by the committee without delay. Salvage operations under the direction of the Ministry of Marine have already begun. I understand, however, that the Italian authorities intend to propose certain amendments to the demolition programme whereby certain of these installations will be converted to civilian use.

If this is the case I would ask that the proposals of the Italian Government be submitted at the earliest opportunity and that the remainder of the work of demolition be not delayed on that account.

Very truly yours,

*See File 157
154*

M. S. L. 138

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Mr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

)))

Copy to: G-3, AFHQ
G-5, AFHQ
Land Forces S/C
Navy S/C
Air Force S/C
Chief Commissioner

REG	NAV
GSO-1 (SD)	
G-3 (S)	22
G-5 (S)	
GSO-1 (S)	
GSO-1 (S)	407
G-3 (S)	

M. M. A. - 107	
FILE	6/8/2
DATE	8/13/46

SECRET

32A

Subject: Report of Inspections of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa.

To : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission (LITA), Headquarters, Allied Commission.

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in Letter, G-3 Section, AFHQ, Subject: Demilitarization of Fortress Islands, Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa, File: G-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29 July 1946, the Demilitarization Committee met in Rome on 22 July and proceeded to the Fortress Islands.

Present

Colonel NORMAN E. FISKE, 04741, Cav (A) Chairman

Squadron Leader H.K. MITCHELL, 42017, RAF (B) Representing Air Hdqrs.,

Captain M.L. RICHARDSON, Royal Marines, (B) Representing Commander in Chief, Mediterranean.

Captain J.B.S. HARRIS, 251048, RE (B) Representing Engineers, AFHQ.

The following additional officers accompanied the party:

ABSENT

Major E.D.S. SULLIVAN, 034202, AC (A) Land Forces Sub-Commission

Lieut. H.A.V. HALL, REVR, (B) Navy Sub-Commission

1st Lieut. PATT FAVANO, 0824448, AC (A) Air Forces Sub-Commission.

ITALIAN

Captain Saverio ARATO, Italian Navy, Chief of Salvage Commission for material.

Major Biagio TROBETTI, Italian Army Engineer attached to Navy.

Major Antonio GRIGNANO, Italian Army.

Captain Giulio REIMER, Italian Air Force.

The itinerary of the Committee was as follows:

Departed	Hour	Arrived	Hour	Date	Mode of Transport
Rome	1310	Palermo	1500	22 July	Air
Palermo	1600	Trapani	1900	22 July	Motor
Trapani	2345	Lampedusa	1240	23 July	Torpedo Boat

407

Ext 448

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in letter, C-3 Section, AFHQ, Linoza, File: C-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29 July 1946, the Demilitarization committee met in Rome on 22 July and proceeded to the Fortress Islands.

Present

Colonel NORMAN E. FISKE, 04741, Cav (A) Chairman
Squadron Leader H.K. MITCHELL, 42017, RAF (B) Representing Air Hdqrs.,
Captain H.L. RICHARDSON, Royal Marines, (B) Representing Commander in
Chief, Mediterranean.

Captain J.E.S. HARRIS, 251048, RE (B) Representing Engineers, AFHQ.

The following additional officers accompanied the party:

ADDED

Major E.D.S. SULLIVAN, 034202, AG (A) Land Forces Sub-Commission

Lieut. H.A.V. HALL, RNVR, (B) Navy Sub-Commission

1st Lieut. PATT TAVARO, 0824448, AG (A) Air Forces Sub-Commission.

ITALIAN

Captain Saverio AMATO, Italian Navy, Chief of Salvage Commission for
material.

Major Biagio TROBETTI, Italian Army Engineer attached to Navy.

Major Antonio GRIGNANO, Italian Army.

Captain Giulio REINER, Italian Air Force.

The itinerary of the Committee was as follows:

Departed	Hour	Arrived	Hour	Date	Mode of Transport
Rome	1310	Palermo	1500	22 July	Air
Palermo	1600	Trapani	1900	22 July	Motor
Trapani	2345	Lampedusa	1240	23 July	Torpedo Boat
Lampedusa	1010	Linoza	1215	24 July	"Animosa"
Linoza	1530	Pantelleria	2015	24 July	Torpedo Boat
Pantelleria	0010	Palermo	0700	27 July	"Animosa"
Palermo	1400	Rome	1550	27 July	Torpedo Boat
				27 July	"Animosa"
					Air

SECRET

2. A general report follows. Engineers Demolition Programme appears at Appendix A.

PANDELLERIA. The military store and installations on this the largest and most heavily fortified of the three islands, has remained without caretakers since the Allied evacuation in the fall of 1943. Weather and the local inhabitants have already effected a very considerable demilitarization. The batteries are almost useless without major arsenal overhaul.

The Committee decided upon the following projects to effect complete demilitarization:

P-1 Removal from the island of all salvageable war-like stores, munitions and ordnance. This work is presently being organized by the three Italian Service Ministries under the supervision of the Ministry of Marine.

P-2 Destruction of all non-salvageable munitions and ordnance by dumping into the sea or by demolition whichever is more practicable. While most of the guns are already unserviceable a small explosive charge in the breach of each gun will ensure complete demilitarization.

P-3 Demolition of the gun emplacements of all the batteries after salvage operations and/or demolition of the guns as follows:

- (a) Coastal Defence Battery "U. BELLIORE" 4 guns 152/45, 1 gun 120/50. Un-operational. Standing in position though badly rusted and exposed to sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911.
- (b) Coast Defence Battery "M. GLASSO" 4 guns 152/45. Un-operational mostly demilitarized by direct hits. Vickers, built 1911.
- (c) Coast Defence Battery "ROSSI" 4 guns, 152/45. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (d) Coast Defence Battery "CANTINI" 5 guns 120/50. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (e) Coast Defence Battery "R. RAFFINI" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1913. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (f) Coast Defence Battery "A. STACCIOL" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1909. Condition similar to (a).
- (g) Coast Defence Battery and AA dual purpose battery PT. 40 guns 90/53. Ansaldo 1912. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (h) Coast defence and AA battery "PT 299" 5 guns 76/40 and 6 guns 90/53. 76/40 were being replaced by 90/53. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (i) Coast defence and AA battery "PT 292" 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Un-operational.

P-1 Removal from the island of all salvageable war-like stores, munitions and ordnance. This work is presently being organized by the three Italian Service Ministries under the supervision of the Ministry of Marine.

P-2 Destruction of all non-salvageable munitions and ordnance by dumping into the sea or by demolition whichever is more practicable. While most of the guns are already unserviceable a small explosive charge in the breech of each gun will ensure complete demilitarization.

P-3 Demolition of the gun emplacements of all the batteries after salvage operations and/or demolition of the guns as follows:

- (a) Coastal Defence Battery "U. BELIOTTA" 4 guns 152/45, 1 gun 120/50. Un-operational. Standing in position though badly rusted and exposed to sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911.
- (b) Coast Defence Battery "N. GRASSO" 4 guns 152/45. Un-operational. Heavily demilitarized by direct hits. Vickers, built 1911.
- (c) Coast Defence Battery "ROSSI" 4 guns, 152/45. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (d) Coast Defence Battery "CANTINI" 5 guns 120/50. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (e) Coast Defence Battery "R. BARETTA" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1913. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (f) Coast Defence Battery, "A. SECSCIO" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1909. Condition similar to (a).
- (g) Coast Defence Battery and 4 dual purpose battery PT. 40 guns 90/53. Ansaldo 1942. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (h) Coast defence and AA battery "PT 299" 5 guns 76/40 and 6 guns 90/53. 76/40 were being replaced by 90/53. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (i) Coast defence and AA battery "PT 292" 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).
- (j) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 382" 4 guns 76/40. Damaged by bombardment. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a) plus bomb damage.
- (k) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 356" 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (l) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 129" 6 guns 76/40 plus one Oerlikon. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).

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- (m) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 106". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Heavily damaged by bombardment.
- (n) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 738". 5 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (m), heavily damaged by bombardment.
- (o) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 341". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (p) Coast defence and Battery "PT 174". 4 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (q) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 105". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (r) AA Battery "PT 471". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (s) AA Battery "PT 608". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (t) AA Battery "PT 637". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (u) AA Battery PT 859. 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a).

P-4 Demolition of all block houses.

P-5 Ammunition depot "SAN VITO". This depot consisted of two galleries. One blew up accidentally killing seventeen people, who were engaged in pilfering. The other was blown up by the Allied military Government to prevent a similar mishap. The depot is effectively destroyed.

P-6 Ammunition depot "GRIPLAND". This depot consists of seven galleries and is well stocked with all types of munitions employed on the island including hand grenades and small arms. After salvage is completed the galleries to be demolished.

P-7 Ammunition depot at airfield. This depot consists of seven galleries. There is still considerable stockage of ammunition. After salvaging the galleries to be demolished.

P-8 Naval fuel depot "VIA SILVIA". This depot consists of two underground storage tanks each of 400 tons capacity. A third tank installation was approximately 10% complete when work ceased. The control room suffered a direct bomb hit and is destroyed. A pipe line connects the depot to a mole in the harbor. Pressure feed is supplied by two pumping sets located underground and powered by either Diesel engines or electric motor. The whole storage installation was only supplied

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- (c) Coast defence and Battery "PT 171" 4 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (p) Coast defence and Battery "PT 105". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (q) Coast defence and Battery "PT 105". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (r) AA Battery "PT 171". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (s) AA Battery "PT 638". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (t) AA Battery "PT 637". 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (u) AA Battery PT 859. 6 guns 76/40. Armstrong
Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)

P-4 Demolition of all black houses.

P-5 Ammunition depot "SAN VITO". This depot consisted of two galleries. One blew up accidentally killing seventeen people, who were engaged in pilfering. The other was blown up by the Allied Military Government to prevent a similar mishap. The depot is effectively destroyed.

P-6 Ammunition depot "CHIRLANDA". This depot consists of seven galleries and is well stocked with all types of munitions employed on the island including hand grenades and small arms. After salvage is completed the galleries to be demolished.

P-7 Ammunition depot at airfield. This depot consists of seven galleries. There is still considerable stockage of ammunition. After salvage the galleries to be demolished.

P-8 Naval fuel depot "VIA SILENA". This depot consists of two underground storage tanks each of 100 tons capacity. A third tank installation was approximately 10% complete when work ceased. The installation room suffered a direct bomb hit and is destroyed. A pipe line connects the depot to a hole in the harbor. Pressure feed is supplied by two pumping sets located underground and powered by either diesel engine or electric motor. The whole storage installation was only superficially damaged by aerial bombardment and could be rehabilitated without much difficulty. After removal of all fuel (about 6 tons which will be used in salvage work) installation and equipment the depot to be demolished.

It is understood that the Italian Government has in mind converting this fuel storage installation into a civilian water supply system. Water is extremely short on this island and much of it must be transported from Sicily in tankers. A proposal to this effect may be forthcoming from the Italian Government.

P-9 Aviation fuel depot at the Port of Pantollaria. Reputedly never used as it was badly constructed and leaked. The Navy attempted to

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use it for fuel storage without success. No present stockage. To be demolished after removal of useful equipment. The Italian Navy proposes to use this depot as a warehouse for storage of salvage materials during the salvage operations. It should therefore not be demolished until salvage operations are completed.

P-10. Aviation fuel storage at airfield. This consists of five tanks of about sixty ton capacity each. No stockage at present; to be demolished after removal of useful equipment.

I-11. Underground hangers and workshops. This is a reinforced concrete of arched structure of about forty by three hundred yards situated at west side of airfield. It is covered to a depth of between 15' to 20' of rock as further protection and camouflage. There are two entrances wide enough for fighters and light bombers but not for transport planes. All tools have been removed except for overhead cranes. There is some POL stored here underground. All POL and useful equipment should be removed and the hangar then to be demolished.

P-12. Airfield (See sketch at Appendix D). It was constructed by leveling of a volcanic hill. It is therefore of volcanic base with a very thin top soil and is unusable in all weather. (Demolition of this field is impracticable). The most effective means of rendering it unserviceable would be for the Government to sell it in plots to private individuals for building and cultivation although the thin top soil makes it not very suitable for the latter.

Representations have been made to AFHQ by the Allied Commission for the retention of this field for commercial aviation including the fuel storage installation

LENGSA. No military installations of any kind remain on the island. There were two naval observation stations and at one time a garrison of one platoon. The stations have been dismantled and only the houses remain. The island is now completely demilitarized.

LEPUNISI. The visit to the island of Lampedusa indicated that the island is already largely demilitarized. The batteries are mostly of World War I and are in such condition from exposure, lack of care, and pillage by the local population as to be useless without a major overhaul in an arsenal.

The Committee determined upon the following projects to effect complete demilitarization:

I-1 Removal from the island of all salvageable war-like stores, munitions, and ordnance.

I-2 Destruction of all non-salvageable munitions and ordnance by dumping into the sea or by demolition whichever is more practicable. While most of the guns are already unserviceable a small explosive charge in the breech of each gun will ensure complete demilitarization.

I-3 Demolition of the gun emplacements of all the batteries after salvage operations and/or demolition of the guns as follows:

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vide enough for fighters and light bombers but not for transport planes. All tools have been removed except for overhead cranes. There is some POL stored here underground. All POL and useful equipment should be removed and the hangar then to be demolished.

P-12. Airfield (See sketch at Appendix D). It was constructed by leveling of a volcanic hill. It is therefore of volcanic base with a very thin top soil and is unsuitable in all weather. (Demolition of this field is impracticable). The most effective means of removing it unserviceable would be for the government to sell it in plots to private individuals for building and cultivation although the thin top soil makes it not very suitable for the latter.

Representations have been made to AFHQ by the Allied Commission for the retention of this field for commercial aviation including the fuel storage installation.

LEMOA. No military installations of any kind remain on the island. There were two naval observation stations and at one time a garrison of one platoon. The stations have been dismantled and only the houses remain. The island is now completely demilitarized.

LAPEYUSA. The visit to the island of Lapetusa indicated that the island is already largely demilitarized. The batteries are mostly of World War I and are in such condition from exposure, lack of care, and vulnerability by the local population as to be useless without a major overhaul in an arsenal.

The Committee determined upon the following projects to effect complete demilitarization:

L-1 Removal from the island of all salvageable war-like stores, munitions and ordnance.

L-2 Destruction of all non-salvageable munitions and ordnance by dumping into the sea or by demolition whichever is more practicable. While most of the guns are already unserviceable a small explosive charge in the breach of each gun will ensure complete demilitarization.

L-3 Demolition of the gun emplacements of all the batteries after salvage operations and/or demolition of the guns as follows:

- (a) Coast defense battery SP 2. 3 guns 152/45. Unoperational. Standing in position though severely rusted and exposed to the elements. Parts missing. Might possibly be operational after a major overhaul in an Arsenal, on the Italian mainland. Ansaldo built 1916.
- (b) Coast defense battery L.P. 1. 4 guns 149/53. Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Krupp built 1911.
- (c) Coast defense and M. dual purpose battery L.P. 511. 6 guns 90/ Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1911.
- (d) Coast defense and M. dual purpose battery L.P. 421. 4 guns 90/ Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1911.

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- (c) M battery L.P. 376. 4 guns 76/45. Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1917.
- (d) Coast Defense and AA dual purpose. L.P. 457. 4 guns 76/40. Unoperational. Armstrong-Pozzuoli built 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (e) Coast defense and AA dual purpose. L.P. 259. 4 guns 76/45. Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (h) Coast defense and AA dual purpose. L.P. 136. 4 guns 76/45. Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- I-4 Demolition of all block houses.

I-5 Ammunition depot "Toggio Monaco". This depot consists of a large quasi natural cavern of sandstone formed by local quarrying activities. There are two entrances and it contains a large stock of all types of munitions. After salvage is completed the cavern to be demolished.

I-6 Demolition of the underground re-inforced concrete portion of the Combined Head-quarters. Turn over to civilian use the building forming the remainder of the H.Q. and the M.A.A. system constructed by the DIA.

I-7 Airfield. This strip has a limestone base and is usable in all weather.

3) PROGRESS REPORTS : The Committee proposes to render the first progress report about 1 September and monthly thereafter.

Handwritten: Chairman Colonel NORMAN B. FRIED, (A) Chairman
Secretary Lt. Col. H.K. MITCHELL, RAF (B)
Members of the Demilitarization Committee
 Capt. J.B.S. HARRIS, R.F. (E)

Distribution:
 Land Forces Sub Commission (3)
 Each Member of Committee (2)
 Ministry of War (Italian) (4)
 Ministry of Navy (Italian) (4)
 Ministry of Air (Italian) (4)
 A.F.H.Q. (information G.3) (2)

- (c) Coast defense and all dual purpose. L.P. 259. 4 guns 76/15. Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- (h) Coast defense and all dual purpose L.P. 136. 4 guns 76/15. Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to (a).
- I-4 Demolition of all block houses.
- I-5 Ammunition depot "Fortio Monaco". This depot consists of a large quasi natural cavern of sandstone formed by local quarrying activities. There are two entrances and it contains a large stock of all types of munitions. After salvage is completed the cavern to be demolished.
- I-6 Demolition of the underground re-inforced concrete portion of the Combined Head-quarters. Turn over to 6 villages the building forming the remainder of the H.Q. and the power system constructed by the DIGAT.
- I-7 Airfield. This strip has a limestone base and is usable in all weather.

3) PROGRESS REPORTS : The Committee proposes to render the first progress report about 1 September and monthly thereafter.

Alfonso J. F. de
1944/2/28 *Tavano* *of* *S/Ldr.* *H.K. MITCHELL, RAF (E)*
1st Lt. 1st Lt. Capt. M.L. NICHOLSON, I.M. (E)
1st Lt. 1st Lt. Capt. J.B.S. HARRIS, R.N. (E)

Members of the Demilitarization Committee

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 Ministry of Air (Italian) (4)
 A.F.H.C. (information G.3) (2)
 Air Force Sub Commission (4)
 Navy Sub Commission (4)
 Chief Commissioner (1)
 Executive Commissioner (1)

Stores.

(6).

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ENGINEER DEMOLITION PROGRAMME.

Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Demolition.	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	
PANTELLERIA P. 3.	A.A. & C.D Battery Installations	<u>Guns.</u> (Calibres 4.5" - 6") Total 109. Load the gun with a shell, if no shell is available 2 ft of the bore should be tamped with earth. 14" of HE then packed close behind shell or earth tamping. Fill up remainder of the chamber with earth. Close the breech as far as possible and blow. <u>Emplacements.</u> Drill a 2" borehole into the concrete bed alongside at least 4 of the guns securing bolts to a depth of 30" charge with HE. Tamp top 6" and blow.	15 lbs per Gun 1,635lbs 16 lbs per Gun 1,743lbs	120 650	For n charg simul
P. 4.	Blockhouses	<u>R.C. Construction.</u> Hastily constructed of inferior materials. Not heavily reinforced. Varying types and sizes. Block all entrances after loading with (distributed) concussion charges. Calculate charge on formula $C = KT \sqrt{V}$ C = Charge T = Wall thickness in feet. K = 0.6 V = Internal volume in cubic feet.	Estimate 20,000lbs	1,800	

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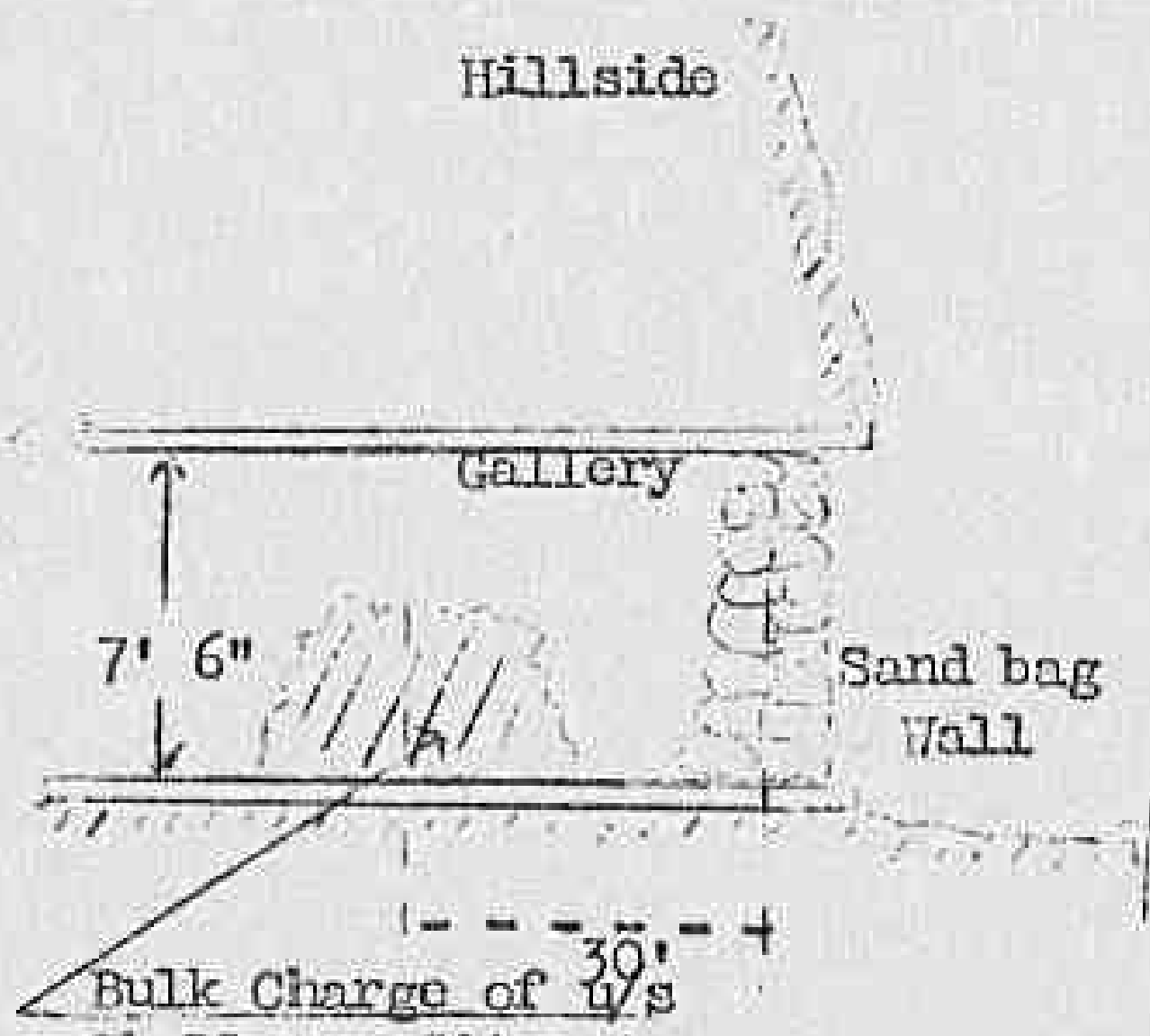
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ENGINEER DEMOLITION PROGRAMME.

Method of Demolition.	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
<u>Guns.</u> (Calibres 4.5" - 6") Total 109. Load the gun with a shell, if no shell is available 2 ft of the bore should be tamped with earth. 14" of HE then packed close behind shell or earth tamping. Fill up remainder of the chamber with earth. Close the breech as far as possible and blow. <u>Emplacements.</u> Drill a 2" borehole into the concrete bed alongside at least 4 of the guns securing bolts to a depth of 30" charge with HE. Tamp top 6" and blow.	15 lbs per Gun 1,635lbs 16 lbs per Gun 1,744lbs	120 650	For maximum effect the two charges should be blow simultaneously.
<u>R.C. Construction.</u> Hastily constructed of inferior materials. Not heavily reinforced. Varying types and sizes. Block all entrances after loading with (distributed) concussion charges. Calculate charge on formula $C = KT / \sqrt{V}$ C = Charge T = Wall thickness in feet. K = 0.6 V = Internal volume in cubic feet.	Estimate 20,000lbs	1,800	

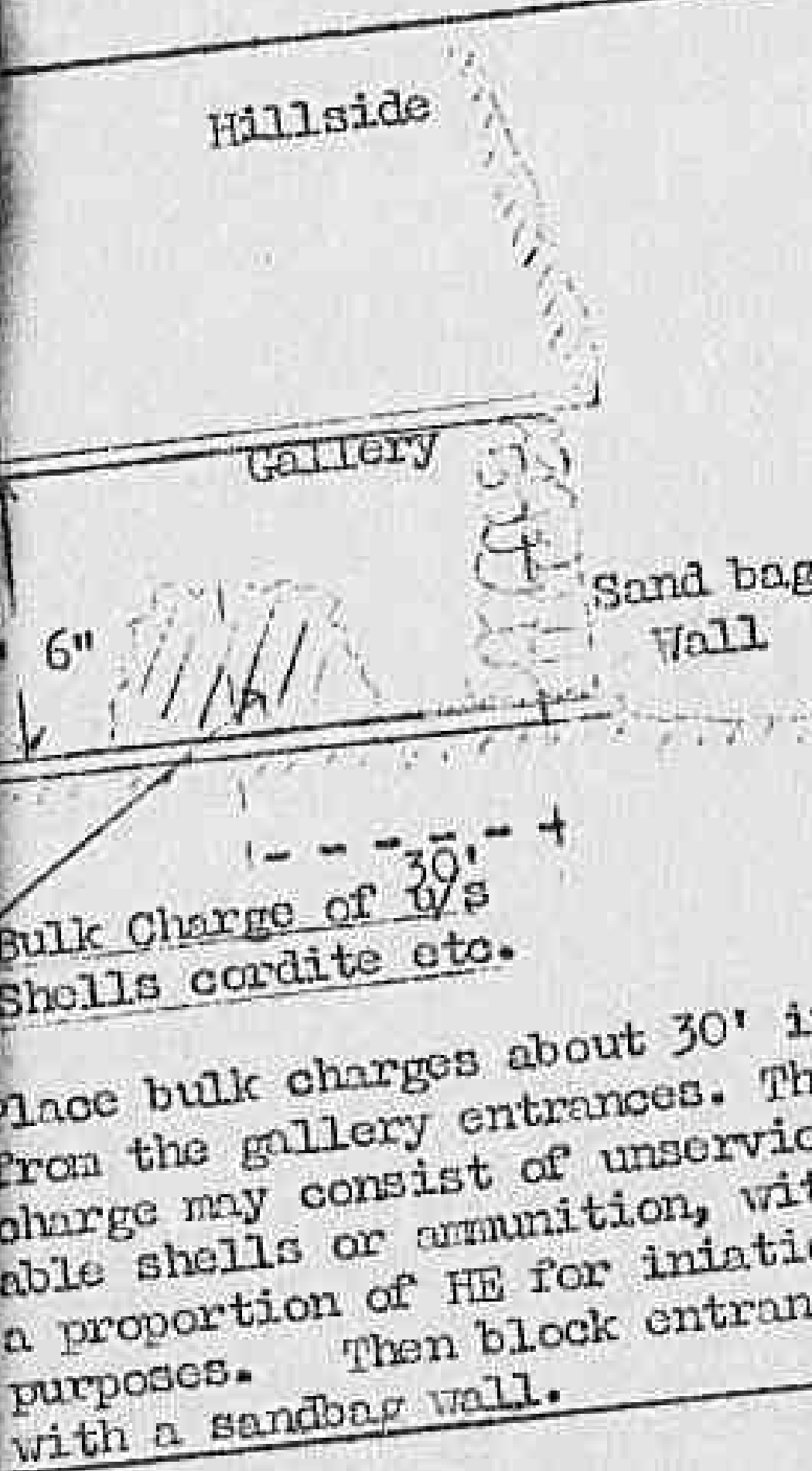
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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	
P. 6.	Ammunition Depot "GHIRLANDA"	 Bulk Charge of $\frac{30'}{4}$ Shells cordite etc. Place bulk charges about 30' in from the gallery entrances. The charge may consist of unserviceable shells or ammunition, with a proportion of HE for initiation purposes. Then block entrance with a sandbag wall.	Estimated 28,000lbs	1,000	Blow Use and remain
P. 7.	Ammunition Depot at Airfield	Use same method as in P. 6. Above.	Estimated 28,000lbs	1,000	

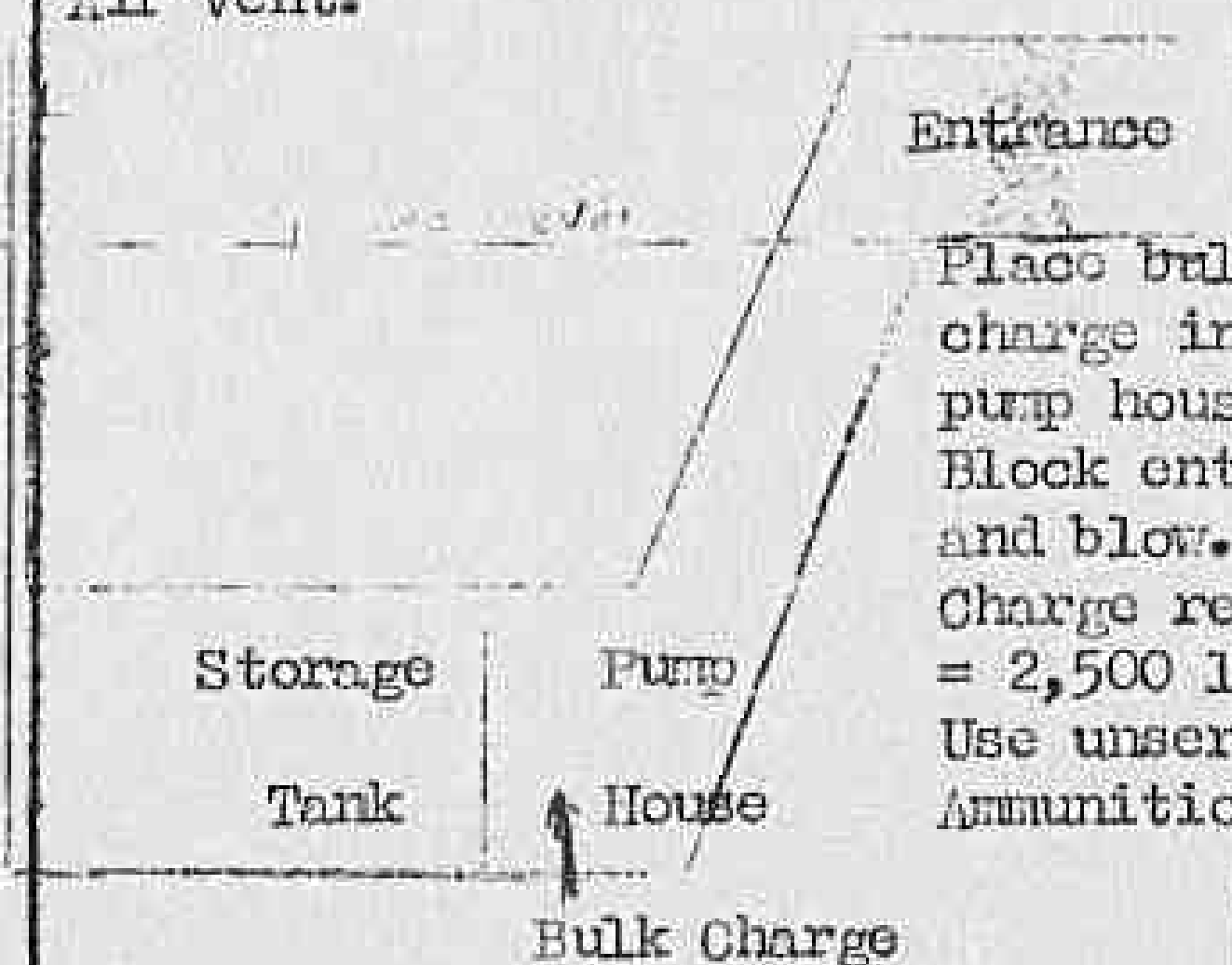
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Method of Demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
 Place bulk charges about 30' in from the gallery entrances. The charge may consist of unserviceable shells or ammunition, with a proportion of HE for initiation purposes. Then block entrance with a sandbag wall.	Estimated 28,000lbs	1,000	Blow the galleries singly. Use 3,000 lbs in first one and adjust charges in the remainder accordingly.
Use same method as in P. 6. Above.	Estimated 28,000lbs	1,000	

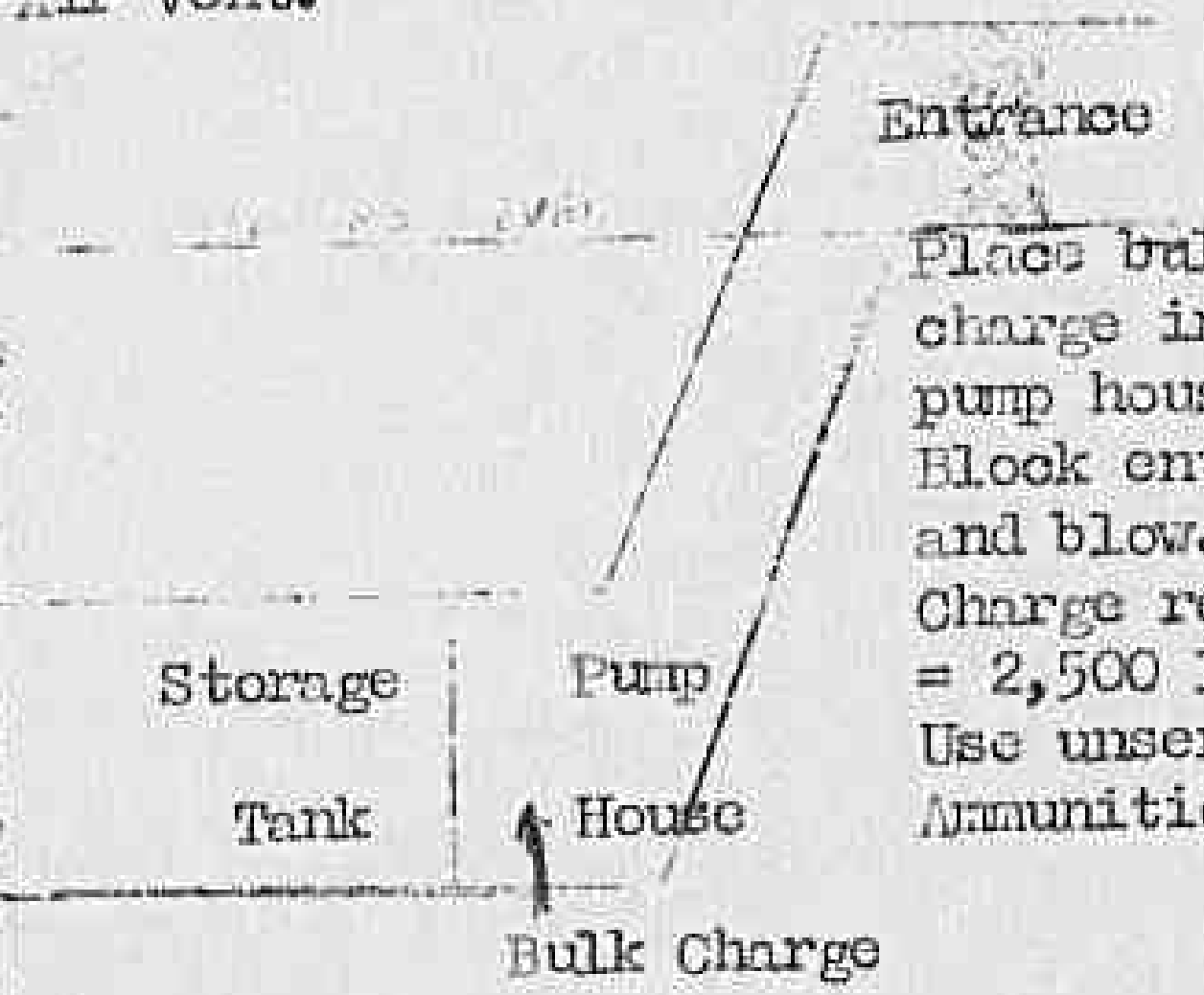
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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	RF
P. 8.	Naval Fuel Depot "Via Silvia"	Air Vent.  Entrance Place bulk charge in pump house. Estimated 5,000lbs Block entrance and blow. Charge required = 2,500 lbs Appx Use unserviceable Ammunition. Storage Tank Pump House Bulk Charge		500	
P. 9.	Aviation Fuel Depot.	The form of construction is similar to P. 6.. Use same for of demolition.	9,000lbs	500	To be (See g
P. 10.	Aviation Fuel Storage at Air-Field.	Block all entrances - doors, windows etc. Blow using concussion charge. Calculate charge, using formula $C=KT/\sqrt{VT}$ (see Note P. 4.) Assume $K = 0.4$.	800 lbs	60	

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	Method of demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
Fuel Air	Air Vent.  Entrance Place bulk charge in pump house. Estimated 5,000lbs Block entrance and blow. Charge required = 2,500 lbs Appx Use unserviceable Ammunition. Storage Tank Pump House Bulk Charge		500	
Fuel	The form of construction is similar to P. 6.. Use same for of demolition.	9,000lbs	500	To be deferred. (See general report)
Fuel Air	Block all entrances - doors, windows etc. Blow using concussion charge. Calculate charge, using formula $C=KT/\sqrt{VT}$ (see Note P. 4.) Assume $K = 0.4$.	800 lbs	60	

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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Destruction	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)
P. 11.	Underground Hangar and Workshops.	See separate detail attached. <i>at Appendix B.</i>	4,000lbs	19,200
P. 12.	Air Field.	Destroy surface by cratering at 100' centres. Approx area of Airfield is <u>216,000</u> sq yds. Therefore <u>1750</u> craters must be blown. <i>(See sketch at Appendixes B & C)</i> (In view of the fact that the topsoil is no more than 2' thick - the Air field having been hewn out of a mountain) the suggested method of demolition is somewhat impracticable; and even if carried out the airfield could be restored with the use of modern mechanised equipment in a few days.	<i>156000.</i>	<i>50000.</i>
LAMPEDUSA. L. 3.	A.A. & C.D. Batteries.	<u>Guns.</u> (4.5" - 6") Total No. 29. Destroy as in P. 3.	15 lb per gun. 435 lbs	30
L. 4.	Blockhouses	Destroy as in P. 4. Total No. <u>15</u> (Approx)	<i>12000 lbs.</i>	<i>1100</i>
L. 5.	"Poggio Monaco" Ammunition Depot	Reports indicate that the ammunition stored here is in a dangerous condition. It should be blown up in situ.		
L. 6.	Underground HQ.	Drill 2" boreholes along one side of the arch springing. Space at 12" centres. Depth of borehole 20". Fill to 2/3 capacity with remainder and blow. Total length of the concrete portion is 270 feet. Charge amount <i>510 lbs</i>	<i>510 lbs</i>	1,500

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to yed	Method of Destruction	H.E. Reqd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
and and s.	See separate detail attached. at Appendix B.	4,000lbs	19,200	
d.	Destroy surface by cratering at 100' centres. Approx area of Airfield is 216,000 sq yds. Therefore 1950 craters must be blown. (See sketch at Appendixes B & C) (In view of the fact that the topsoil is no more than 2' thick - the Air field having been hewn out of a mountain the suggested method of demolition is somewhat impracticable; and even if carried out the airfield could be restored with the use of modern mecha- nised equipment in a few days.	156,000	50,000	
D. s.	Guns. (4.5" - .6") Total No. 29. Destroy as in P. 3.	15 lb per gun. 435 lbs	30	
ases	Destro as in P. 4. Total No. 15 (Approx)	12,000 lbs	1,100	
Monaco" on Depot	Reports indicate that the ammunition stored here is in a dangerous condi- tion. It should be blown up in a situ.			
and HQ.	Drill 2" boreholes along one side of the arch springing. Space at 12" centres. Depth of borehole 20". Fill to 2/3 capacity and re- mainder and blow. Total length of the concrete portion is 270 feet. Charge approx 5 lbs.	520 lbs	1,500	

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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Destruction.	H.E. Req'd. (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	
L. 6. Continued.	Underground HQ.	(The above method has been chosen) (to reduce the amount of explosive) (to a minimum so as not to damage) (the Islands, water supply which) (is immediately in the vicinity.)			
L. 7.	Airfield.	Same remarks apply as in P.12.			

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to ed	Method of Destruction.	H.E. Req'd. (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
ed HQ.	(The above method has been chosen) (to reduce the amount of explosive) (to a minimum so as not to damage) (the islands, water supply which) (is immediately in the vicinity.)			
	Same remarks apply as in P.12.			

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Appendix B.

Underground Hangar and Workshops.

Method of Demolition.

1. Cut the main arch ring longitudinally at a point about 8' above ground level, and immediately below the line of subsidiary arched beams supporting the overhead workshops (See sketches at Appendix C.).

2. Cut the arch ring over the entrances at haunches (ie at 1/3 span, see sketch at Appendix C.).

1. Main arch ring. Thickness (Max) at point of cut - 6' 6".
Mass Concrete - No. reinforced.
Total length of cut - 1600 feet.

$$\text{Formula } W = 2L^3 \text{ ozs.}$$

In this case $L = 3' 3"$

$$\therefore \text{Wt of charge per borehole} = 2 \left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 = 69 \text{ ozs.} \\ = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$$

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced 1 foot apart.
 $\therefore$ No. of charges = $\frac{1600}{1} = 1600$

To ensure complete destruction double the charge on one side.
i.e. put in five rows of boreholes (4 feet apart).

$$\text{Now. Total No. of boreholes} = 740. \\ \text{Explosive reqd} = 740 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.} \\ = 3330 \text{ lbs.}$$

2. Entrance arch rings.

(2No.) thickness (Max) at point of cut - 6' reinforced concrete.
Total length of cut - 500'

$$\text{Formula } W = 2L^3 \text{ ozs.}$$

In this case $L = 3'$

$$\therefore \text{Wt. of charge per borehole} = 2(3)^3 = 54 \text{ ozs.} \\ = 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs (approx).}$$

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced 1 foot apart.
 $\therefore$ No. of charges = $\frac{500}{1} = 500$

$$\text{Explosive reqd} = 500 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs} \\ = 585 \text{ lbs.}$$

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sketch at Appendix C).

1. Main arch ring. Thickness (Max) at point of cut - 6' 6".
Mass Concrete - No. reinforced.
Total length of cut - 1600 feet.

$$\text{Formula } W = 2L^3 \text{ ozs.}$$

$$\text{In this case } L = 3' 3"$$

$$\therefore \text{Wt. of charge per borehole} = 2 (3\frac{1}{2})^3 = 69 \text{ ozs.} \\ = 4\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs.}$$

No. of charges.

$$\text{Charges are spaced } L \text{ feet apart.} \\ \therefore \text{No. of charges} = \frac{1600}{3\frac{1}{2}} = 493$$

To ensure complete destruction double the charge on one side.
i.e. put in five rows of boreholes (4 feet apart).

$$\text{Now. Total No. of boreholes} = 740. \\ \text{Explosive reqd} = 740 \times 4\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs.} \\ = 3330 \text{ lbs.}$$

2. Entrance arch rings.

(2No.) thickness (Max) at point of cut - 6' reinforced concrete.
Total length of cut - 500'

$$\text{Formula } W = 2L^3 \text{ ozs.}$$

$$\text{In this case } L = 3'$$

$$\therefore \text{Wt. of charge per borehole} = 2(3)^3 = 54 \text{ ozs.} \\ = 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs (approx).}$$

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced L feet apart.

$$\therefore \text{No. of charges} = \frac{500}{3} = 167$$

$$\text{Explosive reqd} = 167 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs} \\ = 585 \text{ lbs.}$$

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Total No. of boreholes required for complete demolition.

$$740 + 167 = 907.$$

Total amount of explosive required for complete demolition.

$$3330 + 585 = 3915 \\ \text{say } 4000 \text{ lbs.}$$

Owing to lack of information as to what equipment is likely to be made available for the task an accurate estimate of the time required is impossible. An approximate forecast would be 2 months with about 40 skilled men.

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NOTE

The southern end of the hangar house, the island's electric power generators. If the installation is to be saved from destruction it must be transferred to an alternative site. Or, in order to keep the installation in the present set-up the demolition of the hangar be restricted north of a line CC (see sketch). A course which would leave intact approx 1/3 of the hangar.

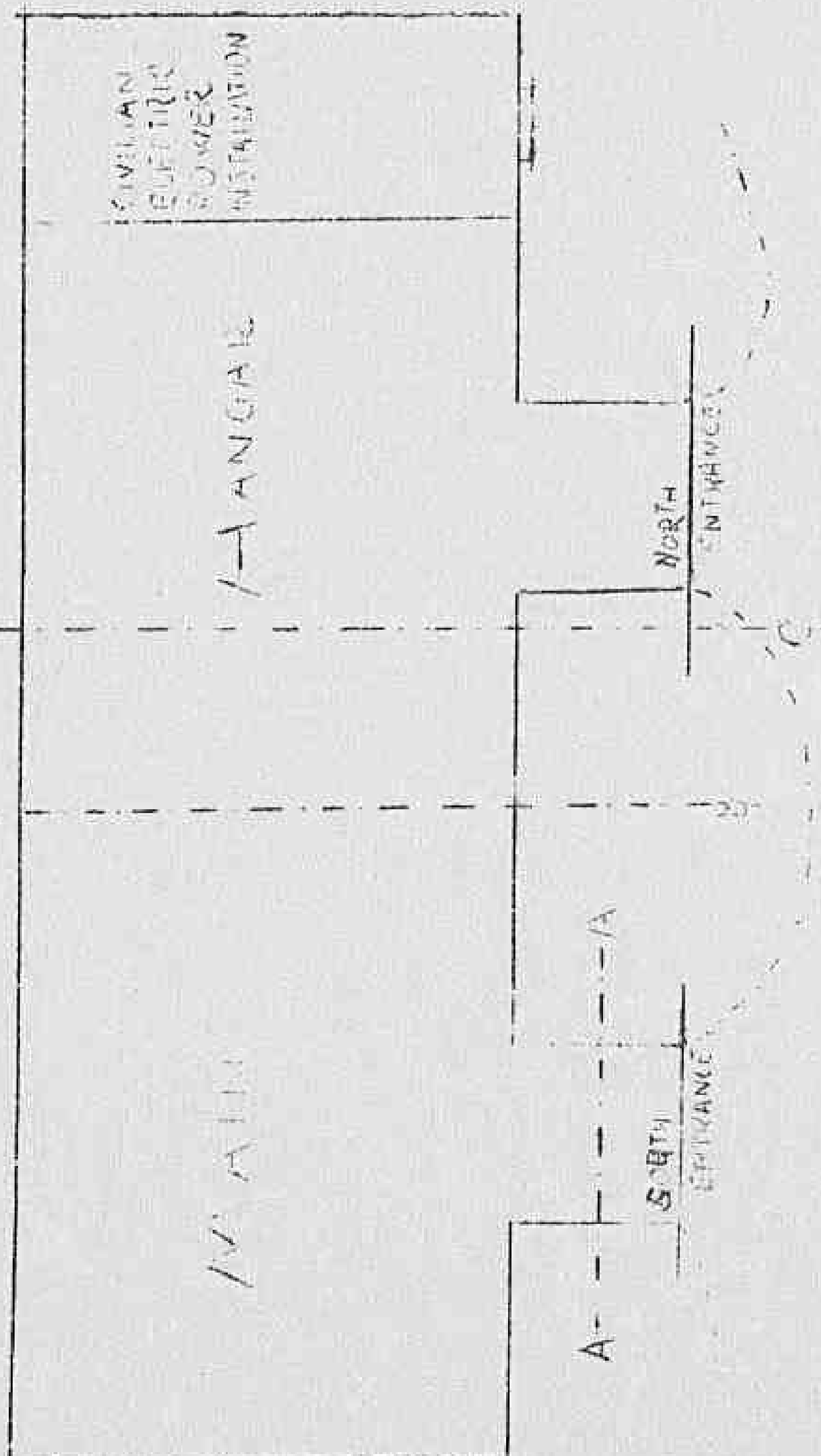
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APPENDIX C

MANAGUA ANTITERRA AIRFIELD

Sketch Plan, (not to scale)



PERIMETER FENCE

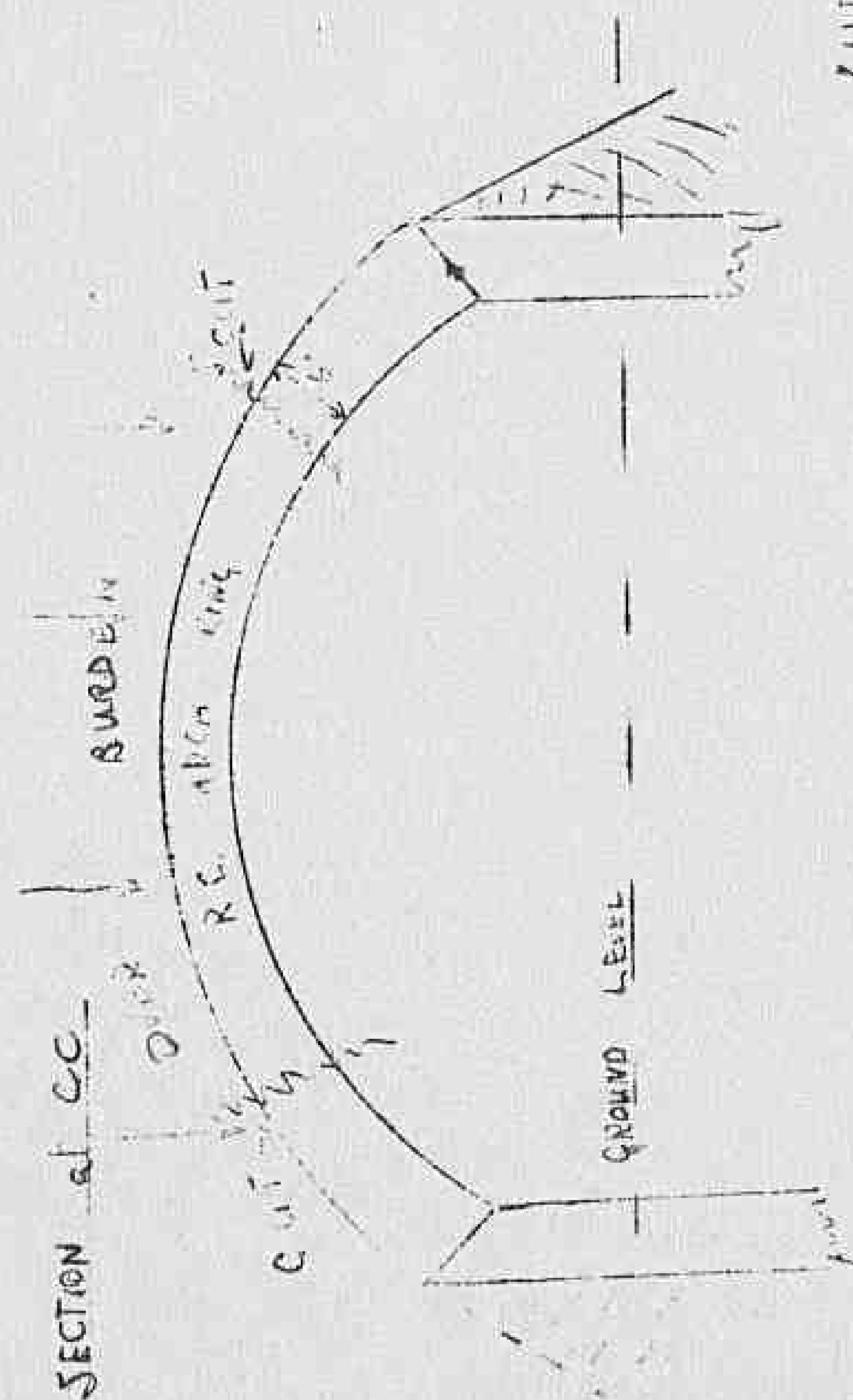
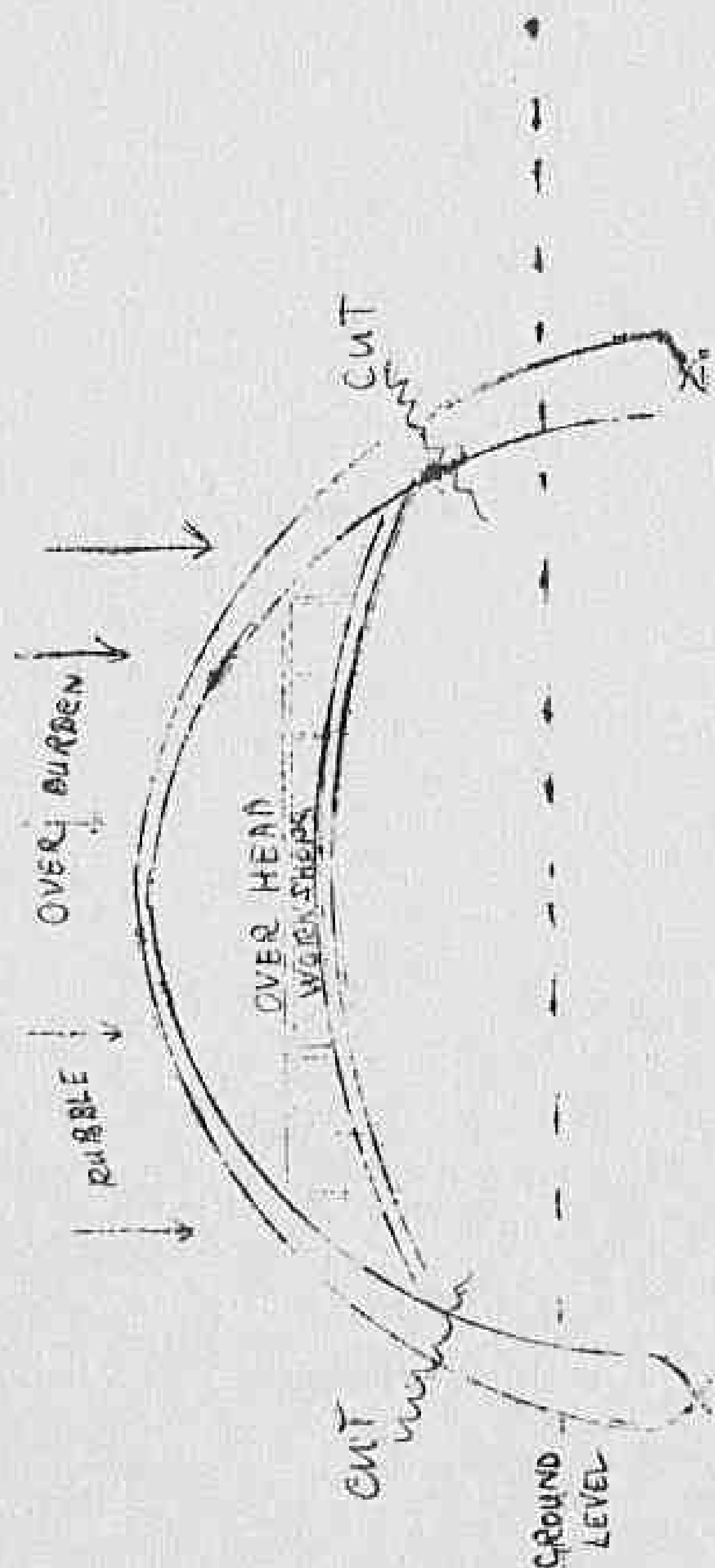
MANAGUA ANTITERRA AIRFIELD

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Appendix (left)

SECTION at BB



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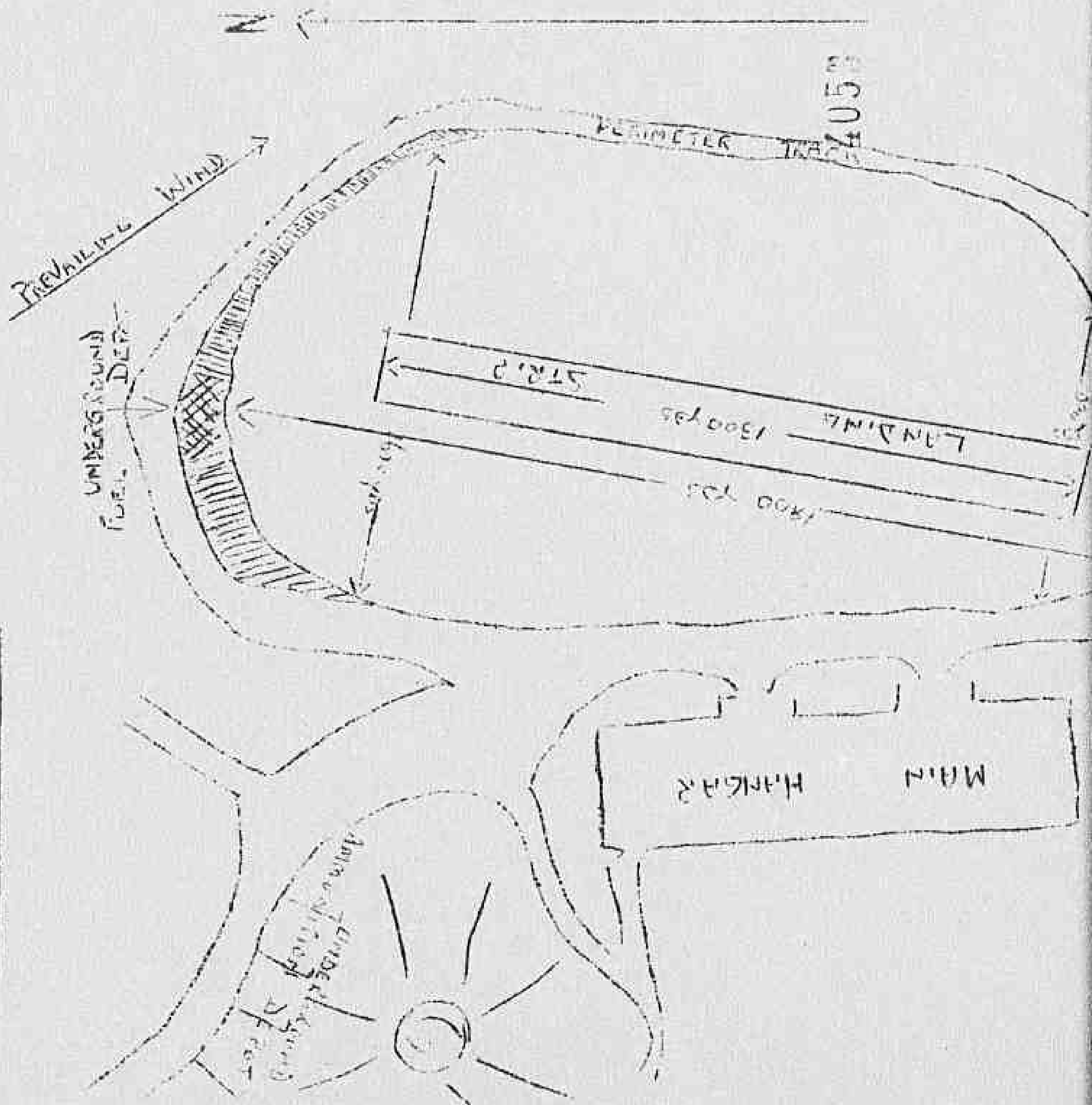
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Appendix - D

Sketch Plan of Airfield PASTELLARIA

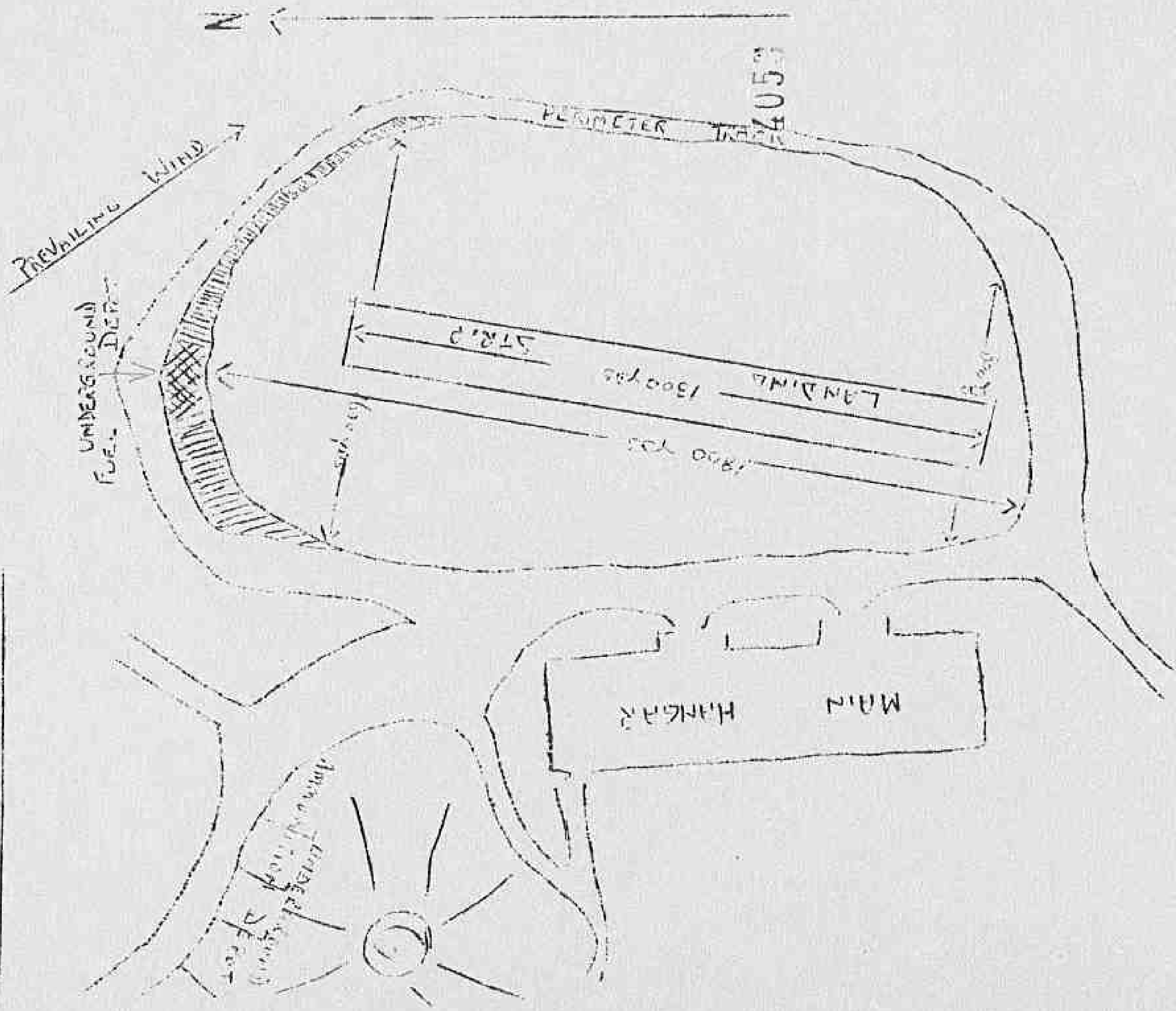
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Area 2160000 Sx Tm



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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

A P O 794

Ref. : AFM/358/58A

20 July 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarisation of the Islands of
Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa.TO : G-3 Section,
A.F.B.C.RECEIVED 22 JUL 1946
JCS

1. With reference to your letter G-3 AFM/151/2 dated 29th June 1946, paragraph 1, it is suggested that one of the members of the Demilitarisation Committee shall be a Senior Officer of the Air Forces Sub-commission. If you agree it may not be necessary for a member to be detailed by Air Headquarters, Italy.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of your letter, it is requested that reconsideration may be given to the instruction ordering the destruction of:

(a) The "all-weather" landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa because it is known that the Italian Government wishes to run a scheduled Civil Air Service between the Mainland of Italy and Pantelleria, and possibly to Lampedusa at a later date. In addition these landing strips should be useful as emergency landing grounds for international aviation.

(b) If the retention of the landing strips mentioned in (a) above is approved, it is suggested that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria should be left so as to hold 10,000 gallons of petrol, in which event that amount of petrol need not be removed, salvaged or destroyed (your para 2 (b) 2nd para).

3. A request has been received from the Italian Air Ministry to reinstitute a Meteorological Station at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data for Sicily and the Mediterranean Area; this is the subject of a separate letter but is mentioned here in order that the Demilitarisation Committee may leave some accommodation available on Pantelleria. For ready reference a copy of a letter addressed to M.A.A.C. is attached.

Copy to:- Navy Sub-Commission,
Air Forces Sub-Commission,
Land Forces Sub-Commission,
M.A.A.C.
C. Com.
G. Com.

BGS	WVW
GSO I (SD)	Amc
Dep G-III	
GSO II (SD)	QC
GSO II (C)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (TRG)	
G II (L)	

4057
JCS Ellery W. Stone
REAR ADMIRAL, USNR
Chief Commissioner
M.N.A. - (G)
FILE 8/8/2
DATE 8/23/7/46

TO: MEDITERRANEAN AIRCRAFT AND COMBATANT DEPARTMENT.

FROM: AIR FORCE IN-CONNECTION, AIRCRAFT DEPARTMENT.

DATE: 20 JUL 1946.

REF: 1157/22/57.

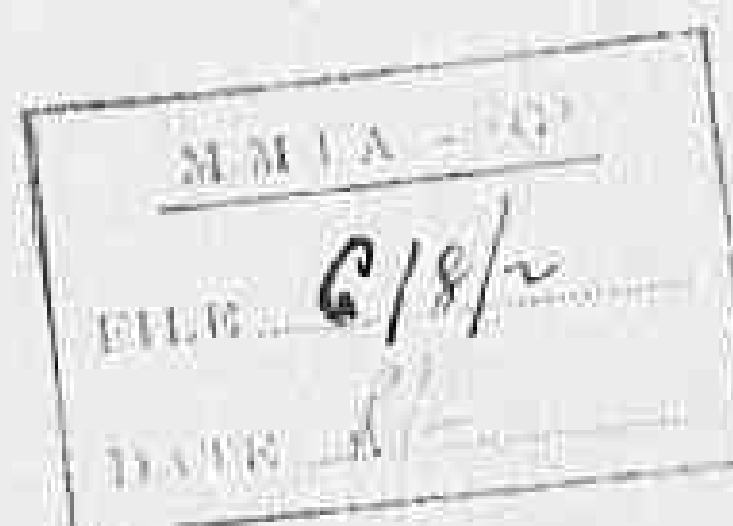
ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL STATION AT MANTALIA.

A request has been received from the Italian Air Ministry to establish the Meteorological Station at Mantalia for the purpose of compiling accurate weather data for Sicily and the Mediterranean Area. It is not known whether such station is already required by International Weather Authorities but it is safe to assume that it should be.

2. This request is supported by this Sub-Commission and your authority is therefore requested to permit the Italian Air Ministry to establish this weather station and to post about ten civilian (or) civilian personnel at Mantalia to repair and operate the meteorological station.

3. Information is also requested if there are any objections to the suggestion proposed in supplying station personnel with rations and equipment by periodic flight so long as the landing strip remains serviceable. If this method is not feasible or proves unworkable, it is planned to furnish meteorological operating personnel with subsistence and equipment by means of water transportation.

SGT FRANK E. HAYES,
Lt. Col., Air Corps,
Deputy Director.



4050

0582

COPY INCOMING SIGNAL

FROM : AFHQ SIGNED SACRED CITE PRCOT 15 1030 B
TO : ALCOMET UNCLASSIFIED
INFO : C IN C MED IMPORTANT
REF : C 53500

DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE IS SUBJECT (.) YOUR 4094 OF
9 JULY REFERS (.)

- ONE (.) MEMBERS AS FOLLOWS: COMMANDER IN CHIEF MEDITERRANEAN -
CAPT M.L. RICHARDSON, ROYAL MARINES (.) ENGINEERS
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS - CAPT J.B.S. HARRIS (.)
AIR HEADQUARTERS ITALY - SQUADRON LEADER H.K. MITCHELL (.)
- TWO (.) REQUEST YOU COMMUNICATE YOUR PLANS DIRECT TO THESE
INDIVIDUALS (.)
- THREE (.) ITALIAN NAVY DETACHMENT IS AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED TO
ISLANDS WITH UNDERSTANDING THEY LEAVE WHEN WORK COMPLETED

Handwritten: This info sent to 26, 27

'G' DISTRIBUTION:

G/8/2
Dep Comlr

16 Jul 46
jw

MMIA - 03	
FILE	G/8/2.
DATE	8/18/7.

A.C. DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION : MMIA
INFO : EX COMMISSIONER
AIR FORCE S/C
NAVY S/C
FLOAT 2
FILE

BGS	X
GSO 1 (SD)	X
Dep G 11	X
GSO 11 (SD)	X
GSO 11 ()	X
GSO 11 (-D)	X
GSO 1 (TRG)	X
G 11 (L)	X

29

COPY INCOMING SIGNAL

FROM : ALCOM CITE ACREG (CITE MMIA) 09 1505 B
 TO : COMMANDING GENERAL AFHQ (ATT G-3 Sec) UNCLASSIFIED
 REF : 4094 26 IMPORTANT

REFERENCE LETTER YOUR HQ SUBJECT DEMILITARIZATION OF THE
 FORTRESS ISLANDS, PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA, AND LINOSA FILE
 G/3-AFHQ/131/2 OF 29 JUNE (.) COLONEL NORMAN E. FISKE
 (A) DEPUTY COMMANDER LAND FORCES SUB COM, (MMIA) DESIGNATED
 CHAIRMAN OF DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE (.) PROPOSED
 TO PROCEED TO ISLANDS BY ITALIAN NAVY CRAFT ON OR ABOUT
 22 JULY (.) ITALIAN ENGINEERS REPRESENTING EACH SERVICE
 MINISTRY WILL ACCOMPANY COMMITTEE (.) REQUEST DESIGNATION
 OF MEMBERS BY C IN C MED, ENGINEERS A AND B, AFHQ AND AIR HQ
 ITALY (.) ITALIAN NAVY DESIRES TO TRANSPORT AT SAME TIME
 CERTAIN VEH, SUPPLIES AND PERSONNEL TOTALLING 54 WHICH
 WILL BE REQUIRED FOR SALVAGE AND DEMOLITION OPERATIONS (.)
 REQUEST PERMISSION BE GRANTED FOR THIS DETACHMENT TO
 PROCEED TO ISLANDS END

DISTRIBUTION: Chief Commissioner
 Executive Commission
 Land Forces Sub Commission
 Air Forces Sub Commission
 Navy Sub Commission

10 July 46
 jw

BGS	
GSO 1 (SD)	
Dep G 11	
GSO (SI)	
GSO 1 (1)	
GSO 1 (1)	
GSO 1 (1)	
GSO 1 (1)	

"G" DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION : G/3/2

28

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Office of the Chief Commissioner

SECRET

(7)

Ref: 632/24/22.

8 July 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In accordance with Article 11 of the Armistice Terms, a Committee is to be formed to establish a programme for the demilitarization of the Islands of PASCIANCA, LAMPEDUSA and LIPARI. This programme is to be carried out by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

It is desired to have as a member of the Committee the Italian Engineer Officer who will be charged with the actual carrying out of this programme.

I would therefore be grateful, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if you would consider the matter so that when the Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission calls for this Engineer, a suitable officer may be available.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E.

EGS	X
GSO 1 (SD)	X
Dep G 10	X
GSO 11 (SD)	X
GSO 11 ()	
GSO 11 (SD)	
GSO 11 (SD)	
G 11 ()	

Copy to: Director, Land Forces S/C.
" Navy S/C
" Air Forces S/C
(G-5 Section, AFHQ.)

M M I A - 'G'	
FILE	50/8/2
DATE	8/9/7

TO : G.O.C.

1. Please see attached.
2. I spoke YATES at AFHQ who informed me that the Chairman should be either Director Land Forces Sub Commission himself or an officer not below the rank of Colonel.
He agreed that, at the present moment, it would be inexpedient for the Director to have to go away on a trip. Col Pidsley is not particularly anxious to be nominated so the choice appears to be between Col Fiske and myself.

3. The main factors on either side appear to be:

(a) For Colonel Fiske as Chairman

I will probably have more to hand over and discuss with the new Director during the next few weeks and so can be less easily spared.

(b) For Self as Chairman

Mediterranean defence is rather more a matter of British interest than American.

4. Will you please select the Chairman.

5. YATES informed me that Chairman would deal direct with C in C Med and Air HQ Italy (at UDIB) about arrangements for the Committee, and I suggest we can do this most easily via Navy and Air Forces Sub Commissions.

6. Full report of previous inspections of the Islands (on which we were represented by Lt WARD, US Army), are held in File G/8/1.

1 July 46

*400
M. W. Fiske*

Brigadier,
GS.

3. The main factors on either side appear to be:

(a) For Colonel Fiske as Chairman

I will probably have more to hand over and discuss with the new Director during the next few weeks and so can be less easily spared.

(b) For Self as Chairman

Mediterranean defence is rather more a matter of British interest than American.

4. Will you please select the Chairman.

5. YATES informed me that Chairman would deal direct with C in C Med and Air HQ Italy (at UDINE) about arrangements for the Committee, and I suggest we can do this most easily via Navy and Air Forces Sub Commissions.

6. Full report of previous inspections of the Islands (on which we were represented by Lt WARD, US Army), are held in File G/8/2.

M.W. Hope
404

Brigadier,
CS.

1 July 46

*One note
Ward did not mention
that he had been elected
by the committee. It
must be pointing out
to the committee that
of the committee. The
same applies to the
Col. Ward. HQ
Army.*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

SECRET

Ref: G-5: 386.32

1 July 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of
PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINGOSA.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
APO 794

1. Reference is made to your file No. 632/EC, 14 March 46, subject
"Report of Inspections of Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA."

2. The reports submitted under this reference have been studied at
this headquarters and by Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

3. As a result of these studies the decision has been reached that
an effective programme must be established for the demilitarization of the
Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINGOSA. This programme to be im-
plemented by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

4. In order to determine the requirements of such a programme a
DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE is being established under the Chairmanship of
a representative of Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission (or his successor).
Representation on this Committee will be provided by the following :-

C in C MED
Engrs (A and B) AFHQ
Air HQ, ITALY

5. It would be most desirable to have as a member of this Committee
the Italian Engineer Officer who will be charged with the actual carrying
out of this programme.

6. It is requested that you inform the Italian Government of the
proposed action in this respect. By the terms of the directive shortly
to be issued, Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission will request partici-
pation by the Italian Army as described in para 5 above.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN.

or Navy?

A. L. HANBLEN

Colonel, GSC.

MMIA - '8'

FILE 6/8/2

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
APO 794

1. Reference is made to your file No. 632/EC, 14 March 46, subject "Report of Inspections of Islands of PANTELLERIA and LANPEDUSA."

2. The reports submitted under this reference have been studied at this headquarters and by Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

3. As a result of these studies the decision has been reached that an effective programme must be established for the demilitarization of the Islands of PANTELLERIA, LANPEDUSA and LINOSA. This programme to be implemented by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

4. In order to determine the requirements of such a programme a DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE is being established under the Chairmanship of a representative of Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission (or his successor). Representation on this Committee will be provided by the following :-

C in C MED
Engrs (A and B) AFHQ
Air HQ, ITALY

5. It would be most desirable to have as a member of this Committee the Italian Engineer Officer who will be charged with the actual carrying out of this programme.

6. It is requested that you inform the Italian Government of the proposed action in this respect. By the terms of the directive shortly to be issued, Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission will request participation by the Italian Army as described in para 5 above.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN.

A. L. HARBEN
Colonel, GSC.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Copy to :- Director, LFSC -
Engr (A and B) AFHQ
G-4 MTO
NLO
G-3 AFHQ
G-2

G-3 MTO
IC
BR POLAD
US POLAD
G (SD)
CAO

MMIA - '8'
FILE 6/8/2
DATE Reg 2/8.

BGS	
GSO I (SD)	X
Dep G III	X
GSO II (SD)	X
GSO II (I)	X
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (TRG)	
G II (L)	

RECEIVED 2 JUL-1946

041400

SECRET

8345

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

SECRET

G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

29 June 1946

SUBJECT : Demilitarization of the Fortress Islands, PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA.

TO : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission:

See file 26

1. There is hereby established a Committee to effect the demilitarization of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA. The Committee will be known as "DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE" with representatives provided by the following :-

Chairman - An officer to be designated by Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. (or his successor).

Members - Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. Engineers (A and B), AFHQ. Air HQ., ITALY.

By invitation - ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR. (This representative should be the Italian Engineer Officer to be charged with the actual carrying out of the demilitarization programme.)

2. This Committee, by direction of its Chairman, and as soon as practicable, will proceed to the Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA for the purpose of determining by physical inspection the requirements of a programme to effect complete demilitarization of the islands in question, specifically :-

(a) The destruction of :-

BGS	X
GSO 1 (SD)	X
Dep G 11	X
GSO 1 (A)	X
GSO 1 (B)	X
GSO 1 (C)	X
GSO 1 (D)	X
GSO 1 (E)	X
GSO 1 (F)	X
GSO 1 (G)	X
GSO 1 (H)	X
GSO 1 (I)	X
GSO 1 (J)	X
GSO 1 (K)	X
GSO 1 (L)	X
GSO 1 (M)	X
GSO 1 (N)	X
GSO 1 (O)	X
GSO 1 (P)	X
GSO 1 (Q)	X
GSO 1 (R)	X
GSO 1 (S)	X
GSO 1 (T)	X
GSO 1 (U)	X
GSO 1 (V)	X
GSO 1 (W)	X
GSO 1 (X)	X
GSO 1 (Y)	X
GSO 1 (Z)	X

1. The "all weather" landing strips on PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.

2. The underground hanger and workshops on PANTELLERIA.

3. The Naval and Air Force underground fuel installations on PANTELLERIA.

4. The underground ammunition depots on both islands.

5. The underground combined headquarters on LAMPEDUSA.

1. There is hereby established a Committee to effect the demilitarization of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA. The Committee will be known as "DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE" with representatives provided by the following :-

Chairman - An officer to be designated by Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. (or his successor).

Members - Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean. Engineers (A and B), AFHQ. Air HQ., ITALY.

By invitation - ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR. (This representative should be the Italian Engineer Officer to be charged with the actual carrying out of the demilitarization programme.)

2. This Committee, by direction of its Chairman, and as soon as practicable, will proceed to the Islands of PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA for the purpose of determining by physical inspection the requirements of a programme to effect complete demilitarization of the islands in question, specifically:-

(a) The destruction of:-

1. The "all weather" landing strips on PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.
2. The underground hanger and workshops PANTELLERIA.
3. The Naval and Air Force underground fuel installations on PANTELLERIA.
4. The underground ammunition depots on both islands.
5. The underground combined headquarters on LAMPEDUSA.
6. The undamaged block houses.
7. All gun emplacements.

(b) Removal, Salvage or Destruction of :-

1. All ammunition.
2. POL.
3. Armament.

BGS	X
GSO 1 (SD)	X
Dep G H	X
GSO 1 (S)	X
GSO 1 (C)	X
GSO 1 (SD)	X
GSO 1 (C)	X
G H (L)	X

MMIA - 'G'

FILE 6/8/1

DATE 29/1/7.

SECRET

9287 3. Upon completion

SECRET

3. Upon completion of this reconnaissance the findings of the Committee will be communicated to the Italian Ministry of War by Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission, together with a request that demilitarization as detailed be undertaken without delay.

4. The Chairman of the Committee will ensure, through periodic physical inspections by a qualified Engineer Officer, that demilitarization as ordered is being effectively and expeditiously carried out. Periodic progress reports on this work will be submitted to this Headquarters monthly.

BY COMMAND LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN.

D. Peel Yates
D. PEEL YATES,
Brigadier, G.S.,
A C of S, G-3.

HH/swa

DISTRIBUTION :

CINC MED
NLO, AFHQ
Chief Commissioner, ALCON (5 copies)
Director, Naval Forces Sub-Commission
Director, Air Forces Sub-Commission
Engineers (A and B), AFHQ
Air HQ., ITALY
CINC RAP MED/IE

BR POLAD
US POLAD
G-2
G-5
G-4 MTO
G-3 MTO
G-4 Air Adviser
'Q'
G(SD)

HSC/5081
27 May 1946.

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Hq. Allied Commission.
To : Ministry of Marine, Rome.

Subject: Material at PANTELLERIA.

References: (a) Ministry of Marine ltr. 22530 of 12 April 1946.
(b) Ministry of Marine ltr. SM/25160 of 9 May 1946.

1. The proposals contained in paragraph 4 of reference (a) and paragraph 2 in reference (b) are approved. It will be necessary, however, for the Navy Sub-Commission to approve the personnel of the commission to be sent to the Island.

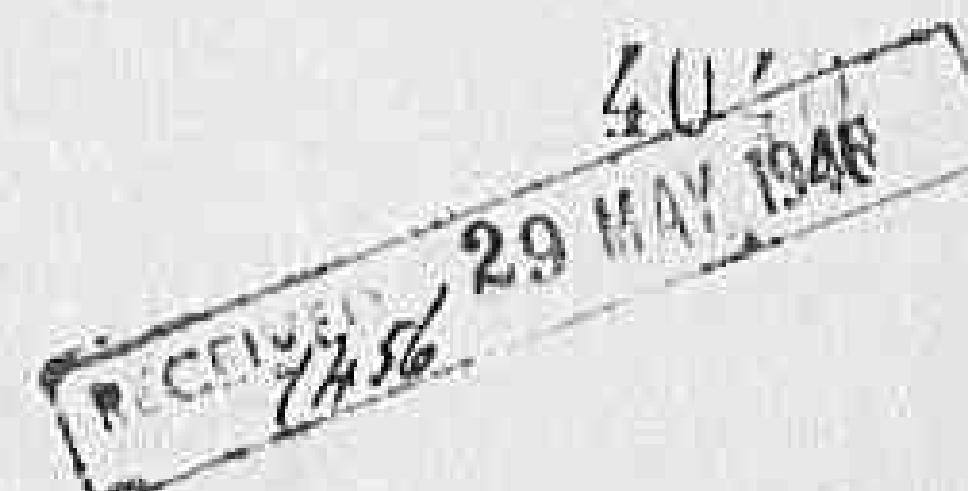
2. Prior to the dispatch of the party of technicians, it is therefore requested that a nominal role of the personnel involved be furnished this sub-commission.

H. W. ZIROLI,
COMMODORE, U. S. NAVY,
FOR REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

cc: Land Forces Sub-Commission
Air Force Sub-Commission

MMIA - 'G'	
FILE	C/8/1
DATE	R/29/5.

EGS	☒
GSO I (SD)	☒
Dep G II	☒
GSO II (SD)	☒
GSO III (F)	☒
GSO III (F)	☒
GSO IV (F)	☒
GSO V (F)	☒
G II (L)	☒



COPY

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : N.S.C.
Date: 12 April 1946.
Ref: 22530

Subject: Pantelleria and Lampedusa

Reference letter NSC/1278 dated 19th December 1945.

1. We are enclosing a list of materials belonging to the Italian Military Forces which the I.R.N. Commission, referred to in the above letter, has been able to trace on the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa. Besides these materials there is a small quantity of other materials, possessed more or less legally by civil Firms and private individuals, and which it has not been possible to classify.

2. As can be seen from the list, only a party of the materials traced, can be re-employed in their original use; the remainder can only be used as scrap.

3. The Commission has not been able to check the amount of munitions contained in cave dumps as the entrance were blocked with debris. It is, nevertheless, considered that the amounts are large and that practically all of it will have to be dumped into the sea, because of its present bad state.

4. With regard to the salvage or disposal of the materials in question, the following programme is proposed by this Chief of Staff:

- To send on the spot a Commission comprising the three Services, for the assembling of the materials in to an enclosed area;
- to hand over to the civilians of the islands the articles and materials which can be of help to the reconstruction and life on the islands;
- to dump out at sea damaged munitions, salvaging, if possible and convenient, the materials of metal which are considered of value;
- to transport to the mainland with I.R.N. craft, the materials which cannot be utilized on the spot, and which it is economical to salvage.

5. Your approval is requested for the programme referred to in the preceding paragraph.

CHIEF OF STAFF

4033

AAH/P.
29

See 23, 25

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : N.S.C.
Date: 9th May 1946
Ref.: EM/25160

Subject: Ammunition on the island of Lampedusa

Further to our Maristat 22530 of 22nd April 1946.

1. According to recent signals from the Naval Command in Sicily, the position with regard to ammunition in the island of Lampedusa constitutes, in some cases, a grave danger to the civil population.

2. In view of the above, and in anticipation of the Navy Sub Commission's decision on the proposals outlined in the above reference we should like to request the early approval of the Navy Sub Commission to the despatch of a party of Italian Navy technicians, to inspect the munitions in question and to take what action is necessary.

for CHIEF OF STAFF

JLR/P.
16

4035

See Feb 24, 1945

22

Ref: 632/49/EG

13 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports - LIMOSA.

TO : Naval SubCommission.

Ref your NSC/4857 of 4 April 1946 on the above subject.

I have been informed that AFHQ propose to report the results of the inspections of PANTELIERIA and LAMPEDUSA to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the War Office and the War Department, with a recommendation that LIMOSA be considered demilitarised, and that no inspection be carried out.

The matter will therefore be held in abeyance until AFHQ receive a reply from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

A. W. Knisely.

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Col GS	
GSO I (SD)	
Dep G3	
GSO II (SD)	
GSO II (I)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO I (Irg)	

RECEIVED
5407
15 APR 1946

Copy to: Land Forces S/C —
Air Forces S/C.

4035

MMIA - 'G'	
FILE:	200-181
DATE:	2/15/4

0596

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 632/10/EC.

SUBJECT: Reports - LUNOSA.

TO: Navy Sub-Commission.
Land Forces Sub-Commission. (MIA)
Air Forces Sub-Commission.RECEIVED 1 - APR 1946
3614

1. G-5 Section, AFHQ have in their letter G-5 902.24 of 25 March 46 requested a report on the Island of LUNOSA to be completed on the same lines as those of PANTHERIA and LALUDISA.

2. You are therefore requested to send an officer to visit LUNOSA in order that a report can be prepared.

3. It is requested that the Navy Sub-Commission make the necessary arrangements regarding transport etc., and that the Land Forces and Air Forces Sub-Commissions' representatives liaise with this Commission.

4. The report is required as soon as possible by AFHQ, and an early completion of this would be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Alfred Kirsch
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-5 Section, AFHQ.

MIA.
6/8/46
Ri/4.

Col. GS	X		X
GSO I (SD)	X	403	X
Dep. G3	X		X
GSO II (SD)	X		X
GSO II (I)			
GSO II (WE)			
GSO III (SD)			
GSO III (ORBAT)			
G (Reg)			

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

File No: 632/DC

14 March 1946

SUBJECT: Report of Inspections of Islands of PANTELLARIA and LAMPEDUSA.

TO : G-5, AFHQ.

1. In accordance with para 3, AFHQ signal F59503 of 26 January 1946, the following report of inspections of PANTELLARIA and LAMPEDUSA as carried out by representatives of Land Forces, Air Forces and Navy Sub-Commissions of the Allied Commission during the period 8-14 Feb 46 is hereby submitted:--

2. PANTELLARIA:

(a) Army - There is no Italian military personnel on the island other than fifteen Carabinieri and 7 Finance Guards. Carabinieri are armed with carbines cal. 6.5 mm and pistols cal. 9 mm. The detachment has 2 light machine guns cal. 6.5 mm and a quantity of Italian hand grenades. Finance Guards have only pistols cal 9 mm for armament.

(b) Navy - No Italian Naval personnel is at present on the island. Before the island's surrender, the manning of AA & CB defenses was a Naval responsibility. Attached as Appendix "A" is a map showing locations of all batteries and attached as Appendix "B" is a legend to the map, showing the calibre and types of the batteries. It is considered that all batteries are non-operational and could not be rendered operational without thorough Arsenal overhaul. The age and advanced deterioration of most guns would make such overhaul uneconomical.

(c) Air Force - No Italian Air Force personnel is at present on the island. The location of the island's airfield is shown on the map at Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface and is well drained in "all weather". The landing strip is 300 feet by 3,800 feet and is marked by white concrete strips imbedded in the ground. There is adequate space for parking 3 or 4 squadrons of planes on the field. A large hangar is located on the west side of the airfield built under a small hill and is approximately 100 feet by 800 feet in size, too narrow to accommodate other than fighter planes and light bombers.

(d) Ammunition Depots - There are two ammunition depots on the island in which large quantities of ammunition of all categories are stored. Ammunition may be regarded as dangerous due to bad storage and consequent deterioration. There are still concrete blockhouses at all important points on the island, especially inlets and beaches, and are for the most part undamaged. No armament is located in these blockhouses.

3. LAMPEDUSA:

CN

(a) Army - There is no Italian military personnel on the island other than fifteen Carabinieri and 7 Finance Guards. Carabinieri are armed with carbines cal. 6.5 mm and pistols cal. 9 mm. The detachment has 2 light machine guns cal. 6.5 mm and a quantity of Italian hand grenades. Finance Guards have only pistols cal 9 mm for armament.

(b) Navy - No Italian Naval personnel is at present on the island. Before the island's surrender, the manning of AA & CD defenses was a Naval responsibility. Attached as Appendix "A" is a map showing locations of all batteries and attached as Appendix "B" is a legend to the map, showing the calibre and types of the batteries. It is considered that all batteries are non-operational and could not be rendered operational without thorough Arsenal overhaul. The age and advanced deterioration of most guns would make such overhaul uneconomical.

(c) Air Force - No Italian Air Force personnel is at present on the island. The location of the island's airfield is shown on the map at Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface and is well drained in "all weather". The landing strip is 300 feet by 3,800 feet and is marked by white concrete strips imbedded in the ground. There is adequate space for parking 5 or 4 squadrons of planes on the field. A large hangar is located on the west side of the airfield built under a small hill and is approximately 100 feet by 300 feet in size, too narrow to accommodate other than fighter planes and light bombers.

(a) Ammunition Depots - There are two ammunition depots on the island in which large quantities of ammunition of all categories are stored. Ammunition may be regarded as dangerous due to bad storage and consequent deterioration. There are still concrete blockhouses at all important points on the island, especially inlets and beaches, and are for the most part undamaged. No armament is located in these blockhouses.

T.M.P. EDITORIAL

(a) Army - No Italian military personnel is at present on the island other than 9 carabinieri and 5 Finance Guards armed with carbines cal. 6.5 mm and pistols cal. 9 mm. One field Artillery battery of 4 pieces of 75/27 mm, made in 1914-1918, remains on the island but is non-operational, due to deterioration, loss of parts etc.

(b) REMI-A-C
FILE: C/41
DATE: 2/14/83

SECRET

Col. GS
GSO I (SD)
Dep. GS
GSO II (SD)
GSO II (I)
GSO II (N-5)
GSO III (SD)
GSO III (O-1,2,4,7)
e (Tig)

SECRET

-2-

3.

(b) Navy - No Italian Naval personnel is at present stationed on the island. Attached as Appendix "C" is a map giving the location of AA & CD batteries which were a Naval responsibility, and other military installations. Attached as Appendix "D" is a legend to the map giving details of the defenses. The condition of these defenses is similar to that of PATINIA.

(c) Air Force - No Italian Air Force personnel is at present stationed on the island. The location of the airfield is shown on Appendix "C". The field has a sod surface and is well drained and is "all weather". The landing strip is approximately 300 feet by 3,000 feet with a slight bend in the center and lies north-east and south-west. No buildings, fuel storage facilities or hangers exist on the island.

(d) Ammunition Depots - Only one ammunition depot exists and its condition may be considered dangerous due to bad storage and consequent deterioration. Quantities contained in this depot are negligible. Concrete blockhouses remain standing on the island but contain no armament.

4.

The reports referred to in para 1 are appended in amplification,

/s/ E. W. Stone

ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to:-

Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. { less Appendices
Navy Sub-Commission A.C., { "A" & "C"
Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. {

JJW/ar

403.

SECRET

Appendix B to Allied Commission letter
632/EC dated 14 March 1948

PANTELLERIA LEGEND.

Heavy. Medium. Light.

BATTERIES :-

Battery Denomination. Battery name or number. No. of guns composing battery. Gun calibre. Remarks.

1. Coast defence	U. BELLOTTI	4 plus 1	152/45 120/50	Unoperational. Standing in position. Though badly rusted and exposed to wind and sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911. Might possibly be made operational after major overhaul in an Arsenal in mainland (Italy).
2. "	N. GRASSO	4	152/45	Unoperational. Mostly destroyed. Position sustained direct hits. Vickers. Built 1911. Not worth salvaging.
3. "	ROSSI	4	152/45	Unoperational. Actual physical condition unknown though considered to be similar to 1 above. It was only sighted from seaward.
4. "	CAMINITA	5	120/50	Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. above.
5. "	R. RAMENTA	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1913. Condition similar to 1. above.
6. "	A. STROSCIO	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1909. Condition similar to 1. above.
7. Coast defence and 4/4 (dual purpose)	-	6	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1942. Condition similar to 1. above.
8. "	P. T. 299	5 plus 6	76/40 90/53	All guns unoperational and in the same condition as 1. above. It is obvious

1. Coast defence	U. BELLOTTI	4 plus 1	152/45 120/50	Unoperational. Standing in position. Though badly rusted and exposed to wind and sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911. Might possibly be made operational after major overhaul in an Arsenal in mainland (Italy).
2. "	N. GRASSO	4	152/45	Unoperational. Mostly destroyed. Position sustained direct hits. Vickers. Built 1911. Not worth salvaging.
3. "	ROSSI	4	152/45	Unoperational. Actual physical condition unknown though considered to be similar to 1 above. It was only sighted from seaward.
4. "	CAMINITA	5	120/50	Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. above.
5. "	R. RAMETTA	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1913. Condition similar to 1. above.
6. "	A. STROSCIO	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1909. Condition similar to 1. above. ⁴⁰³
7. Coast defence and 4/4 (dual purpose)	-	6	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1942. Condition similar to 1. above.
8. "	P.T.299	5 plus 6	76/40 90/53	All guns unoperational and in the same condition as 1. above. It is obvious that the 7"/40 guns were being replaced by the 90/53 when the island surrendered as some guns are still not in position.
9. "	P.T.292	6	76/40	Unoperational. Amstram Pozzuoli built 1917. Condition as in 1. above.

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Battery Denomination.	Battery name or number.	No. of guns composing battery.	Gun calibre.	Remarks.
10 Coast defence and A/A (dual purpose)	P.T.382	4	76/40	Unoperational. Position damaged by bombardments. Guns standing are in condition as 1. above. Others still in position are distorted and unsalvagable.
11.	"	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-Pozaoli built 1917
12.	"	6 plus 1	76/40 oerlikon	Similar condition to 1. above except for 13. and 14. which have been heavily bombed and whose condition is similar to 10.
13.	"	6	76/40	
14.	"	5	76/40	
15.	"	6	76/40	
16.	Coast defence	4	76/40	
17.	dual purpose	6	76/40	
18.	Anti-aircraft	6	76/40	
19.	"	6	76/40	
20.	"	6	76/40	
21.	"	6	76/40	
SEARCHLIGHTS :-				
22-31.	Searchlight position			Mostly destroyed. The few that remain standing only the shell exists, all glass and instruments are missing.
32.	S. VITO			Destroyed. Heavy landslide blocks the only 2 entrances.

4023

AMMUNITION REMOTS

10. Coast defence and A/4 (naval purpose)	P.T.382	4	76/40	Unoperational. Position damaged by bombardments. Guns standing are in condition as 1. above. Others still in position are distorted and unsalvageable.
11. "	P.T.356	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-Pozzuoli built 1917
12. "	P.T.129	6 plus 1	76/40 overlikon	Similar condition
13. "	P.T.106	6	76/40	to 1. above except
14. "	P.T.738	5	76/40	for 13. and 14. which
15. "	P.T.341	6	76/40	have been heavily
16. Coast defence	P.T.174	4	76/40	bombed and whose
17. dual purpose	P.T.185	6	76/40	condition is similar
18. Anti-aircraft	P.T.471	6	76/40	to 10.
19. "	P.T.688	6	76/40	
20. "	P.T.637	6	76/40	
21. "	P.T.859	6	76/40	
22-31. Searchlight position				Mostly destroyed. The few that remain standing only the shell exists, all glass and instruments are missing.
32. S. VITO				Destroyed. Heavy landslide blocks the only 2 entrances.
33. GHIFFLANDA				Condition fair. Contains large stock of ammo. and guns of all types.

4023

SEARCHLIGHTS :-



AMMUNITION PILOTS



SECRET

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Appendix "D" to Allied Commission letter
532/EC dated 14 March 1945.

LAMPEDUSA LEGEND.

Heavy Medium Light

BATTERIES :-

Battery denomination.	Battery name or number.	No. of guns composing battery.	Gun calibre.	Remarks.
1. Coast defence	S.P.2	3	152/45	Unoperational. Standing in position though severely rusted and exposed to the elements. Parts missing. Might possibly be made operational after a major overhaul in an Arsenal on the mainland (Italy). Ansaldo built 1916.
2. "	L.P.1	4	142/53	Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. Krupp built 1911.
3. Coast defence and A/A (dual purpose)	L.P.511	6	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1941. Condition similar to 1.
4. "	L.P.421	4	90/53	
5. A/A	L.P.376	4	76/45	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.
6. dual purpose	L.P.457	4	76/40	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.
7. "	L.P.259	4	76/45	
8. "	L.P.136	4	76/45	

HEADQUARTERS :- and POSTS :-

9. A/A Command and underground Armed Forces (Combined)
G.H.Q.

Building above ground and underground H.Q. which is built of concrete, have suffered little or no damage. Telephone, communication and electric lines have been ripped and some lengths are missing. Could easily be made operational with adequate supply of equipment from the mainland.

10-13. Observation and listening posts.

Unoperational, while only one or two old sites were visited,

1. Coastal defence S.P.2 3 152/45
 Unoperational. Standing in position though severely rusted and exposed to the elements. Parts missing. Might possibly be made operational after a major overhaul in an Arsenal on the mainland (Italy). Ansaldo built 1916.

2. " L.P.1 4 149/53
 Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. Krupp built 1911.

3. Coast defence and A/A (dual purpose) L.P.511 6 90/53 }
 4. " L.P.421 4 90/53 }

5. A/A L.F.376 4 76/45
 Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.

6. dual purpose L.P.457 4 76/40
 Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.

7. " L.P.259 4 76/45 }
 8. " L.P.130 4 76/45 }

HEADQUARTERS :-  and POSTS :- A

9. A/A Command and underground Armed Forces (Combined) G.P.Q.

Building above ground and underground H.Q. which is built of concrete, have suffered little or no damage. Telephones, communication and electric lines have been ripped and some lengths are missing. Could easily be made operational with adequate supply of equipment from the mainland.

Unoperational; while only one or two old sites were visited, none of them appear to exist any longer.

Unoperational; mostly destroyed and materials used by natives of the island. Waste one or two are standing only the empty shell case remains. All instruments, glass etc., have been taken away.

10-13. Observation and listening posts.

SEARCHLIGHTS :- A

14-18. Searchlight position

SECRET

- 2 -

RADAR :-

Remarks

19. RADAR POST.

Unoperational. No longer exists.
Instruments and equipment all missing.

AMMUNITION DEPOSITS :-

20. Portio Lonaco, Navy and Army
underground Ammunition depot.

Large underground cavern hewn from the
side of a hill with the 2 entrances
reinforced in concrete. Holds a
considerable quantity of ammunition
of all types.

21. Taccio Vecchia Region.

This is an ordinary house which was used
to store ammunition. It is at present in
a derelict state with no ammunition
inside. A few empty shell cases litter
the ground outside.

4025

Land Forces Sub Com AC (M.B.I.A.)

G/8/1

14 March 1946

Subject: Report on the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

To : Chief Commissioner A.C.

Attention Brigadier Lush. Ex. Com.

1. Inclosed herewith Report on the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa in accordance with instructions given in your letter 632/32/EC dated 11 March 1946.

Lester R. Albert
LESTER R. ALBERT

Lt. Col. Inf.

For Major General

M.B.I.A.

Incls: AC Letter 632/EC dated 14 March '46 with Appendices A, B, C and D thereto.

Note. Have retained M.B.I.A. copy with Appendices B and D.

4025

R. 10/1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

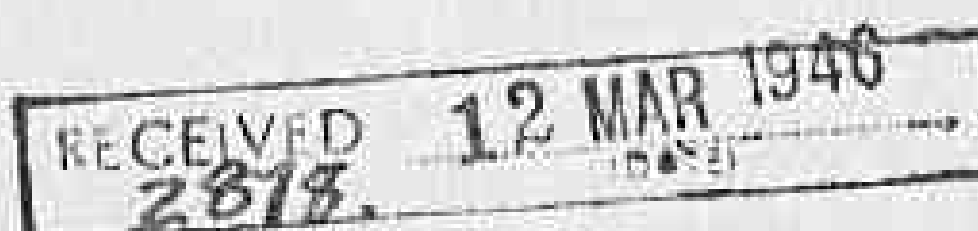
APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET.

Ref: 632/32/EC.

14 March 1946.



SUBJECT: Report on the Islands of
PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA

TO : G.O.C.,
Land Forces Sub-Commission
(M.M.I.A.)

1. Further to my letter No. 632/EC of 28 February 46, the report from the Navy Sub-Commission under reference NSC/4692 dated 7 March 46 has now been received, and a copy has been sent to you. I enclose for the coordinated report which you are preparing, plans of the Islands which were attached to the original copy of the report.

2. May the report please be prepared for the Chief Commissioner's signature.

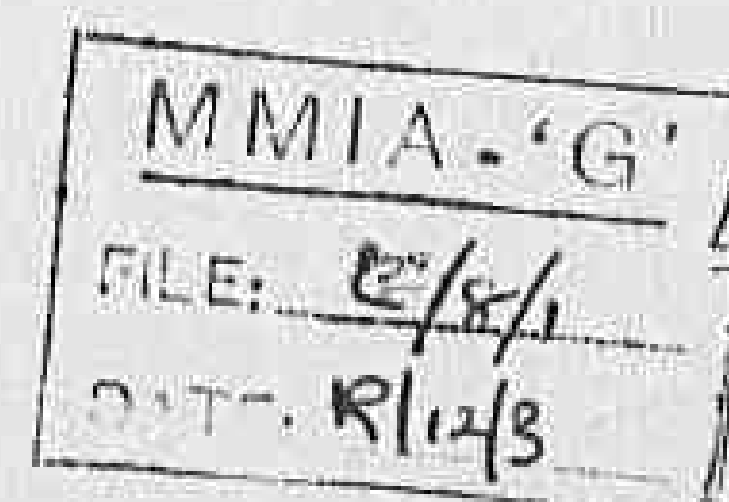
For the Chief Commissioner:

Col. GS
GSO I (D)
Dep. GS
GSO II (SD)
GSO II (I)
GSO II (WE)
GSO II (SD)
GSO II (ORB)
G (Trg)

Incl.

L. B. Hunt - Smith
for Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Navy Sub-Commission, AG.



4023

PANTELLERIA LEGEND.

Heavy. Medium. Light.

BATTERIES :-

Battery Denomination.	Battery name or number.	No. of guns composing battery.	Gun calibre.	Remarks.
1. Coast defence	U. BELLOTTI	4 plus 1	152/45 120/50	Unoperational. Standing in position. Though badly rusted and exposed to wind and sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911. Light possibly be made operational after major overhaul in an Arsenal in mainland (Italy)
2. "	N. GRASSO	4	152/45	Unoperational. Mostly destroyed. Position sustained direct hits. Vickers. Built 1911. Not worth salvaging.
3. "	ROSSI	4	152/45	Unoperational. Actual physical condition unknown though considered to be similar to 1 above. It was only sighted from seaward.
4. "	CAMINITA	5	120/50	Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. above.
5. "	R. RAMETTA	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1913. Condition similar to 1. above.
6. "	A. STROSCIO	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1909. Condition similar to 1. above.
7. Coast defence and 4/4 (dual purpose)	"	6	90/53	Unoperational. Vickers built 1912. Condition similar to 1. above.
8. "	P. T. 229	5 plus 6	76/40 90/53	All guns unoperational and in the same condition as 1. above. It is obvious

1. Coast defence	U. BELLOTTI	4 plus 1	152/45 120/50	Unoperational. Standing in position. Though badly rusted and exposed to wind and sea spray. Parts missing. Built 1911. Light possibly be made operational after major overhaul in an Arsenal in mainland (Italy).
2. "	N. GRASSO	4	152/45	Unoperational. Mostly destroyed. Position sustained direct hits. Vickers. Built 1911. Not worth salvaging.
3. "	ROSSI	4	152/45	Unoperational. Actual physical condition unknown though considered to be similar to 1 above. It was only sighted from seaward.
4. "	CAMINITA	5	120/50	Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. above.
5. "	R. RAMETTA	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1913. Condition similar to 1. above.
6. "	A. STROSCIO	4	120/50	Unoperational. Vickers-Terni built 1909. Condition similar to 1. above.
7. Coast defence and 1/4 (dual purpose)	-	6	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1942. Condition similar to 1. above.
8. "	P.T. 299	5 plus 6	76/40 90/53	All guns unoperational. All in the same condition as 1. above. It is obvious that the 7 1/2/40 guns were being replaced by the 90/53 when the island surrendered as some guns are still not in position.
9. "	P.T. 292	6	76/40	Unoperational. Armstrong-Pozzuoli built 1917. Condition as in 1. above.

.....

Battery Denomination.	Battery name or number.	No. of guns composing battery.	Gun calibre.	Remarks.
10 Coast defence and A/A (dual purpose)	P.T.382	4	76/40	Unoperational. Position damaged by bombardments. Guns standing are in condition as 1. above. Others still in position are distorted and unsalvageable.
11. "	P.T.556	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-Pozzuoli built 1917
12. "	P.T.129	6 plus 1	76/40 cerlikon	Similar condition
13. "	P.T.406	6	76/40	to 1. above except
14. "	P.T.738	5	76/40	for 13. and 14. which
15. "	P.T.341	6	76/40	have been heavily
16. Coast defence	P.T.174	4	76/40	bombed and whose
17. dual purpose	P.T.185	6	76/40	condition is similar
18. Anti-aircraft	P.T.471	6	76/40	to 10.
19. "	P.T.688	6	76/40	
20. "	P.T.637	6	76/40	
21. "	P.T.859	6	76/40	
SEARCHLIGHTS: Δ				
22-31. Searchlight position				Mostly destroyed. The few that remain standing only the shell exists, all glass and instruments are missing.
AMMUNITION BUNKERS				
32. S. VITO				Destroyed. Heavy landslide blocks the only 2 entrances.
33. GHIRLANDA				Condition fair. Contains large stock of ammo, and guns of all types.

0612

785020

SUBJECT: Report on the Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA

LAND FORCES SUB-COMM, AC. (MILIA)

6/8/4

Mar 46

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION

Ref your 632/EC 28 Feb 46.

The report of the Navy Sub-Commission has now been received, and preparation of a coordinated report is in hand. The result will be forwarded as soon as possible.

For info see 21 BA

R/8/3.

Antony

for Major General,
M. H. I. A.

*also
CS*

ARCS/sb

4023

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

RECEIVED 7 MAR 1946
2654.

NSC/4692.
7th March, 1946.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : The Executive Commissioner, Allied Commission. (6 copies)
(Copies to :- Flag Officer Liaison Italy.)
Land Forces Sub Commission, (Negative
Allied Commission (M.M.I.A.) / maps.
Air Force Sub Commission,)
Allied Commission.)

Subject : Pantelleria and Lampedusa Inspection Report.

The enclosed report, submitted by my Staff Officer (Supply), Lieutenant (S) H.A.V. Hall, R.N.V.R., as a result of his inspection of the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, is forwarded herewith for onward transmission to Allied Force Headquarters in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean's signal F59503 of 26th January 1946.

2. The remarks contained in paragraph 14 of the report are concurred in, and should it be deemed desirable, the Ministry of Marine will be requested to carry out the complete demilitarization of these islands as soon as approval is received from Allied Force Headquarters.

O. F. MENTZ.

Captain, U.S. Navy,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION, A.C.,
Acting.

MMIA - 'G'
FILE: *E/4/1*
DATE: *R/1/3*

Col. GS
GSO I (ED)
Dep. GS
GSO II (SD)
GSO II (ED)
GSO II (WD)
GSO III (SD)
GSO III (ED & WD)
G (19)

4013

NAVY SUB COMMISSION,
HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED COMMISSION.

26th February, 1946.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report of an inspection carried out in the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, during the period 8th February, 1946, to 14th February, 1946, in accordance with the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean's instructions contained in his signal F.59503 timed 261501 January, 1946.

2. PANTELLERIA :- Latitude 36° 47' N. Longitude 12° E. Approx.
110 Miles 292° from U.S. Dinitri Goro Isl. (Malta).

GENERAL :-

Background and state prior to surrender :-

In 1935 the Italian Royal Air Force decided to make Pantelleria a big air base. In 1936 however, this project was abandoned by the Air Force due to the account of work involved, and to the closeness of Sicilian air bases. In the meantime, an airport suitable for medium bombers and below, complete with fuel installations, workshops and hangars was completed and was subsequently used as a secondary air base. As a result, the Ministry of Marine decided to transform Pantelleria into a fortress island. It therefore became an Italian Naval responsibility with a Naval Commander-in-Chief. Air Force and Army units, while commanded and administered by their respective services were under the overall operational command of the Naval Commander-in-Chief. Work was then commenced in installing and building of gun batteries, searchlights, W/T station, fuel installations and depots etc. Owing to lack of funds and labour however, only part of the proposed fortifications were completed and in some cases old inferior guns were installed instead of more recent modern weapons. Except for work in hand i.e. the construction of a breakwater and anti landing devices, which remained uncompleted this was the fortification position of the island during the war. On the surrender of the island to the Allied Forces in June, 1943, most of these military installations were damaged by heavy sea and air bombardments.

Present State :-

3. The present general state of the island appears to ^{be} 40% very much the same condition as it was over two and a half years ago when it surrendered. Apart from one or two houses that have been rebuilt, little or no effort appears to have been made to clear the debris, especially in the port area giving the place a sense of desolation. While roads exist, none of them are good and rungo from a poor state of maintenance to a very bad one. Most of the harbour services, fuel and water supply, were damaged by the first bombardments. No repairs appear to have yet been effected. Numerous wrecks litter the harbour, which is dangerous to navigation without good local

I have the honour to submit the following report of an inspection carried out in the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, during the period 8th February, 1946, to 14th February, 1946, in accordance with the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean's instructions contained in his signal F.59503 dated 26/501 January, 1946.

2. PANTELLERIA :- Latitude 36° 47' N. Longitude 12° E. Approx. 110 miles 292° from G.S. Dimitri Gozo Isl. (Malta).

GENERAL :-

Background and state prior to surrender :-

In 1935 the Italian Royal Air Force decided to make Pantelleria a big air base. In 1936 however, this project was abandoned by the Air Force due to the amount of work involved, and to the absence of Sicilian air bases. In the meantime, an airport suitable for medium bombers and below, complete with fuel installations, workshops and hangars was completed and was subsequently used as a secondary air base. As a result, the Ministry of Marine decided to transform Pantelleria into a fortress island. It therefore became an Italian Naval responsibility with a Naval Commander-in-Chief. Air Force and Army units, while commanded and administered by their respective services were under the overall operational command of the Naval Commander-in-Chief. Work was then commenced in installing and building of gun batteries, searchlights, W/T station, fuel installations and depots etc. Owing to lack of funds and labour however, only part of the proposed fortifications were completed and in some cases old inferior guns were installed instead of more recent modern weapons. Except for work in hand i.e. the construction of a breakwater and anti landing devices, which remained uncompleted this was the fortification position of the island during the war. On the surrender of the island to the Allied Forces in June, 1943, most of these military installations were damaged by heavy sea and air bombardments.

Present State :-

3. The present general state of the island appears to ~~404~~ very much the same condition as it was over two and a half years ago when it surrendered. Apart from one or two houses that have been rebuilt, little or no effort appears to have been made to clear the debris, especially in the port area giving the place a sense of desolation. While roads exist, none of them are good and verge from a poor state of maintenance to a very bad one. Most of the harbour services, fuel and water mainly, were damaged by the first bombardments. No repairs appear to have yet been effected. Numerous wrecks litter the harbour, which is dangerous to navigation without good local knowledge or a pilot. The Naval underground fuel installation which can hold some 300 tons of fuel and 1,200 tons of gasoline or oil is in a bad condition with many parts and pumping apparatus either stolen by the local inhabitants or rendered unserviceable by lack of maintenance. The pipe line connections however leading from the tanks to the harbour appears to be in a fair state except for a length of approximately 15 metres which was destroyed by bombing.

..... over.

There is also an Italian Air Force gasoline underground tank installation, located near the harbour which does not appear to have sustained much damage. While these tanks are apparently in a fairly good state a certain amount of leakage is reported. The electric power in the island is very weak as the hydro-electric plant which is run on well water was destroyed by the bombing and an auxiliary generating plant was installed in lieu. This plant only functions when fuel, which is sent from Sicily is available. The supply of this fuel is most irregular, owing to the frequent bad weather at present prevailing, which interferes with sailing schedules. Observed by the small vessels which the island relies upon for the supply of food and fuel etc., and as a means of communication with the mainland. Wireless and cable communications are severed owing to the destruction of the W/T station situated south of S. Vito ammunition depot and a break in the cable to Sicily.

Island Defence - Present State:-

4. While the present defensive state of the island is NIL, there still exists on the island, in various stages of deterioration, 24 gun batteries, 3 ammunition depots, of which one is destroyed, several block-houses, and a number of skeleton searchlights.

Batteries:- Coast defence 3 of 152/45 calibre.

3 "	120/50 "
Coast defence 1 "	90/53 "
and A/A 14 "	76/40 "

The attached chart and legend shows the location and condition of these defensive installations and in particular the gun batteries. While I am not a gunnery officer, and therefore cannot give expert advice on the present condition of these guns, I consider that they are all unserviceable at present. It is observed from my remarks contained in the attached legend, referring to the batteries, that most of these guns "might" be made serviceable after a major overhaul in an arsenal. This may be so broadly speaking. But the age of these guns, except for one or two batteries and whether their salvaging and overhauling would serve a useful purpose, should be taken into consideration. All guns are severely rusted and have been exposed to the weather without maintenance ever since, I presume, June 1943. All batteries have been subjected to bombardments and local pilfering with disastrous results. Those guns that have not been damaged beyond repair by direct hits or near misses, have been trapped by any removable parts, including the breech-block in some instances, by the natives. All fire director apparatus which control each battery have been destroyed and parts stolen.

Conclusion and Recommendations:- My personal opinion is that these guns would be more useful as scrap-iron than reconditioned guns, and I therefore recommend that they be dismantled, destroyed, and that the remains be shipped to the mainland as scrap iron for Italian industries.

Ammunition Depots - Present State:-

5. (a) GIULIANOVA Main Ammunition Depot:-

This is a large underground ammunition depot cut in a hillside

and cable communications are severed owing to the destruction of the w/c station situated south of S. Vito ammunition depot and a break in the cable to Sicily.

Island Defence - Present State:-

4. While the present defensive state of the island is NIL, there still exists on the island, in various stages of deterioration, 24 gun batteries, 3 ammunition depots, of which one is destroyed, several block-houses, and a number of skeleton searchlights.

Batteries:- Coast defence 3 of 152/45 calibre.

3 " 420/50 "

1 " 90/53 "

14 " 76/40 "

and A/4

The attached chart and legend shows the location and condition of these defensive installations and in particular the gun batteries. While I am not a gunnery officer, and therefore cannot give expert advice on the present condition of these guns, I consider that they are all unoperational at present. It is observed from my remarks contained in the attached legend, referring to the batteries, that most of these guns "might" be made serviceable after a major overhaul in an arsenal. This may be so broadly speaking. But the age of these guns, except for one or two batteries and whether their salvaging and overhauling would serve a useful purpose, should be taken into consideration. All guns are severely rusted and have been exposed to the weather without maintenance even since, I presume, June 1943. All batteries have been subjected to bombardments and local pilfering with disastrous results. Those guns that have not been damaged beyond repair by direct hits or near misses, have been stripped of any removable parts, including the breech-block in some instances, by the natives. All fire director apparatus which control each battery have been destroyed and parts stolen.

Conclusion and Recommendations :- My personal opinion is that these guns would be more useful as scrap-iron than reconditioned guns, and I therefore recommend that they be dismantled, destroyed, and that the remains be shipped to the mainland as scrap iron for Italian industries.

Ammunition Depots - Present State :-

5. (a) GHIRLANDA Main Ammunition Depot:-

401

This is a large underground ammunition depot cut in a hillside composed of 7 independent tunnel like depots, each leading into a large pot or cave in the interior. Facing the entrances to these tunnels is a large open space with two "staging" huts, a large shed with overhead protection only and barrack accommodation for personnel. The whole area is fenced in with barbed wire. The following is a general description of the depot and area.

All figures given are approx.

Number 1 Depot. Contains large piles of light arms ammunition of 30 calibre in cases stamped in Greek. These are understood to be "war booty" captured from the Greeks during the Greek campaign in 1940/41. Quantity is estimated at several hundred thousand cartridges. The cases are well stocked, neat and orderly. Condition of the ammunition cleanliness and general appearance of the depot is fairly good.

.....OVER

- 3 -

Number 2 Depot. Contains several stacks of small motor bombs. 200 30mm motor bombs. Several cases containing 47mm motor bombs. 50 cases of primers for bombs. A pile of cases containing St. Etienne 8mm M.G. ammunition. 500 47mm motor bombs in cases stamped in Dutch. Stacking and condition of ammunition depot is similar to Number 1 Depot.

Number 3 Depot. Contains many cases of St. Etienne M.G. ammunition. 15,000 76/40 mm shells of various types - H.A., and surangel. 10 cases of igniters, 60 cases of fuses. 2 cases of primers. Stacking and condition of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 4 Depot.

Number 4 Depot. Contains 1,000 cases of 47 mm motor bombs reported to be German. 9,500 hand grenades. Many cases containing shells of 75/48 mm. More cases of St. Etienne M.G. ammunition. 150,000 8 mm cartridges, stamped in French. Piles of mixed ammunition of various calibres some of which are stamped in French and Dutch. Stacking, and the condition of the ammunition and depot is, in this case, rather worse than in the preceding depots.

Number 5 Depot. Contains 3,000 - 75/27 mm shells in cases. 12,000 76/40 mm shells of which many are fused. Several piles of cases containing fuses for 76/40 mm shells. Stacks of 65 and 75 mm shell cases. Condition of stacking of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 4 Depot.

Number 6 Depot. Containing 130 cases each containing 2 tracer projectiles of 120/40 mm. 20 drums containing cordite charges for heavy calibre guns. Stacks of loose white charges of same calibre. This depot is in a still worse condition than the preceding two. Bits of cordite litter the ground, stacking is disorderly and condition poor. While I cannot accurately judge the condition of this cordite, it could not possibly be good, and in view of the disorderly stacking and deterioration should be classed as dangerous.

Number 7 Depot. Contains 2,700 - 152/45 mm Armour Piercing shells. 1,400 125/50 mm A.R. ammunition and various other types. Cases of 13.2 mm M.C. ammunition. Stacks of heavy calibre cordite charges, in drums and cases. Condition is much the same as Number 6 Depot.

Shed Outside. Contains many cases of 81 mm motor bombs. Several cases of 6.5 calibre rifles. Cases of A.G. barrels of various types. 50,000 empty 76/40 mm cases. 3,000 76/40 shells. Many cases containing fuses. Numerous cases of A.R. and A.E. 65/47 mm ammunition. Cases of 20 mm A.S. M.C. ammunition. Cases of 45 mm motor bombs. Cases of 47 mm Dutch motor bombs. Cases of ballistic charges of 75/45 mm. Small bags of explosive powder. The contents of this store appear to be more deteriorated than the underground depot, observing that it is exposed to the weather and sun to a certain extent, as the shed has only a roof and no side walls. The general state of the store should also be considered dangerous.

Storage Discharge Huts. Contain 2,000 75/40 mm shells and cordite charges respectively. The ground and atmosphere in and around these huts is very damp and the condition of the hut's contents, especially the cordite, should be regarded as dangerous.

404

15,000 76/40 mm shells of various types - M.B., and shrapnel. 10 cases of igniters, 60 cases of fuses, 2 cases of primers. Stacking and condition of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 4 Depot.

Number 4 Depot. Contains 1,000 cases of 47 mm mortar bombs reported to be German. 9,500 hand grenades. Many cases containing shells of 75/40 mm. More cases of St. Etienne M.G. ammunition. 150,000 8 mm cartridges, stamped in French. Piles of mixed ammunition of various calibres some of which are swapped in French and Dutch. Stacking, and the condition of the ammunition and depot is, in this case, rather worse than in the preceding depots.

Number 5 Depot. Contains 3,000 - 75/27 mm shells in cases. 12,000 76/40 mm shells of which many are fused. Several piles of cases containing fuses for 76/40 mm shells. Stacks of 65 and 75 mm shell cases. Condition of stacking of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 4 Depot.

Number 6 Depot. Containing 130 cases each containing 2 tracer projectiles of 120/40 mm. 20 drums containing cordite charges for heavy calibre guns. Stacks of loose cordite charges of same calibre. This depot is in a still worse condition than the preceding two. Bits of cordite litter the ground, stacking is disorderly and condition poor. While I cannot accurately judge the condition of this cordite, it could not possibly be good, and in view of the disorderly stacking and deterioration should be classed as dangerous.

Number 7 Depot. Contains 2,700 - 152/45 mm Armour Piercing shells. 1,400 120/50 mm A.F. ammunition and various other types. Cases of 15.2 mm M.C. ammunition. Stacks of heavy calibre cordite charges, in drums and loose. Condition is much the same as Number 6 Depot.

Shed Outside. Contains many cases of 81 mm mortar bombs. Several cases of 6.5 calibre rifles. Cases of M.C. barrels of various types. 50,000 empty 76/40 shell cases. 5,000 76/40 shells. Many cases containing fuses. Numerous cases of A.P. and A.B. 65/17 mm ammunition. Cases of 20 mm A.B. 81 mm M.C. ammunition. Cases of 45 mm mortar bombs. Cases of 47 mm Dutch mortar bombs. Cases of belistite charges of 75/45 mm. Small bags of explosive powder. The contents of this shed appear to be more deteriorated than the underground depot. Observing that it is exposed to the weather and sun to a certain extent, as the shed has only a roof and no side walls. The general state of the store should also be considered dangerous.

Staging Discharge Huts. Contain 2,000 75/40 mm shells and cordite charges respectively. The ground and atmosphere in and around these huts is very damp and the condition of the huts contents, especially the cordite, should be regarded as dangerous.

Lying in the open outside, by 6 and 7 depots are the following shells in stacks: 3,000 A.F. 152 mm, 5,500 A.P. 120 mm. Also a lot of scrap iron composed of light arms, machine guns, and the remains of two light tanks.

Conclusion and Recommendation: In view of the dangerous general condition of this dump caused by the disorderly stacking, in some cases explosives stored near highly inflammable material, lack of maintenance and deterioration, which I consider constitutes a danger to public safety, I strongly recommend that action be taken to remove, destroy or dump in the sea all ammunition.

.....over

- 4 -

(b) S. VILO Ammunition Depot:-

This depot was blown up in July, 1943. It was composed of two tunnel like depots built from a hillside similar to those of Ghirlanda. It is understood that the construction of 3 to 5 more tunnels were projected but it was not undertaken in time. Both these depots held ammunition of various types and calibres. On 26th July, 1943 while 17 unauthorized were, it is said, pilfering the cordite, for use as torches due to the non-existence of electric light, in one of the depots, an explosion occurred which caused the roof to crumble, and a small landslide which sealed the entrance thus burying and killing the unfortunate trespassers. In order to prevent another disaster, the Allied Authorities blew up the second depot completely sealing the entrance.

Conclusion and Recommendation:- This depot is considered completely destroyed. It is most unlikely that any ammunition is worth salvaging, in any event, I do not anti depot that salvage will be attempted. No Further action in this connect. is therefore recommended.

(c) AIR FORCE Ammunition Depots:-

I have termed this store the "AIR FORCE" Depot since presumably, it was intended as a bomb-^{or} "air force", observing that it is located on the west side of the airfield built into a hill. It is composed of 7 independent tunnels on the same lines as those at Ghirlanda though smaller. While this depot was not so thoroughly visited as the main ammunition depot at Ghirlanda, the few tunnel stores that were inspected, revealed mostly Allied ammunition of various types including empty shell cases and some cordite, whose origin could possibly be Italian. It would appear that all loose ammunition and empty shell cases on the island were collected and dumped in this depot and to a certain extent at Ghirlanda, since all batteries have been cleared of empty shells and ammunition. The condition and general appearance of this depot is bad. Stocking is disorderly with loose cordite lying on the ground.

Conclusion and Recommendation:- Same as for Ghirlanda.

Blockhouses and searchlights.

6. Scattered in various vantage points on the island are several concrete blockhouses. They all appear to have sustained little or no damage, and most are in a serviceable condition. The searchlights however, are quite the reverse. Only the operating parts; the glass and the removal parts are missing, probably either destroyed by acts of ⁴⁰ or broken and stolen by the natives.

Recommendation:- It is recommended that the blockhouses be destroyed and that the searchlights remaining be salvaged for the metal if considered worth while.

various types and explosives. On 12th July, 1944, while 17 unarmoured tanks were, it is said, pilfering the cordite, for use as torches due to the non-existence of electric light, in one of the depots, an explosion occurred which caused the roof to crumble, and a small landslide which sealed the entrance thus burying and killing the unfortunate trespassers. In order to prevent another disaster, the Allied Authorities blew up the second depot completely sealing the entrance.

Conclusion and Recommendation :- This depot is considered completely destroyed. It is most unlikely that any ammunition is worth salvaging, in any event, I do not anticipate that salvage will be attempted. No further action in this connection is therefore recommended.

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Recommendation :- It is recommended that the blockhouses be destroyed and that the searchlights remains be salvaged for the metal if considered worth while.

Personnel.

7. There are no military personnel on the island except for a few Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza who are stationed there for policing purposes. The main barracks which accommodated the gun crews and other Naval personnel have been seriously damaged by bombing and are at present uninhabitable. The Allied Liaison Officer, it is reported, left Pantelleria on approximately 15th January, 1946 on order from the Liaison Officer at Palermo.

- 5 -

LAMPEDUSA :- Latitude 35° 30' N Longitude 12° 33' E approximately.
88 Miles 249' Kemuna Isl (Malta)

GENERAL :-8. Background and state prior to surrender :-

Unlike Pantelleria, Lampedusa has always been an Italian Navy Command and responsibility. Lampedusa island was also fortified by the Ministry of Marine but to a lesser extent than Pantelleria, owing to the smallness of the former as compared to the latter. In 1940 however the Navy called upon the Italian Air Force to build an airstrip for fighter aircraft in order to provide additional protection for convoys to Libya. This was completed in good time but without any workshops or hangars. Only one or two Box-type shelters were built for aircraft. Fortifications similar to those of Pantelleria were built and completed according to the programme except for a number of blockhouses. A workable boom was also installed across the entrance to the natural harbour on the south side of the island. This was the fortified position of the island during the war and unlike Pantelleria, on the surrender of the island to the Allied Forces in June 1943, none of these defensive installations appear to have suffered any damage.

Present State :-

9. The present state of this island as compared to Pantelleria appears to be fairly good. Except for one or two isolated cases there is no sign of any bomb damage. While it is reported that several houses have been rebuilt, it must be appreciated that Lampedusa was subjected to air and sea bombardments on a very much smaller scale than Pantelleria. Roads do not appear in very great numbers, where they exist, they are fairly good, otherwise they are just tracks on the rocky surface. Fuel and water installations of any importance do not, it is understood, exist. A few wrecks lie on the harbour bed making manœuvring dangerous without a pilot or good local knowledge. The boom has now been partly removed in order to allow free access to the port. While Lampedusa, previously had no hydro-electric plant, the electric power situation at present, is much the same as that prevailing at Pantelleria. Cable and wireless communications are at present severed owing to the loss of the W/T set and the break in the cable. The only means of communication at present available is by irregular surface mail.

Island Defence - Present State :-

10. While the defensive state of this island can now be considered NIL, there still exists 8 gun batteries, 1 ammunition depot and several blockhouses.
Batteries :-

401
Coast Defence 1 of 152/45 calibre
Coast defence 2 " 149/53 "
and 4/4 " 90/53 "

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Coast Defence 1	of 152/45 calibre	
	1 "	149/53 "
Coast defence 2	"	90/53 "
	3 "	75/45 "
and A/1	1 "	75/40 "

While none of these gun positions appear to have been damaged by bombardments and seem to be in a better state on the whole than those at Pantelleria, my remarks contained in paragraph 4 also apply to Lampedusa batteries, which have, in any event been exposed to the weather for the same period of time, have been robbed by islanders and are approximately of the same age and construction. The enclosed map and legend gives amplifying details regarding these batteries.

Conclusion and Recommendation :- Are similar to those in paragraph 4, except for one or two batteries whose guns may be worth while overhauling.

.....over

Ammunition Depots - Present State :-

11. (a) POGGIO MONACO Main Ammunition Depot :-

This is a large quasi natural cavern of hard lime stone rock with two entrances which are fortified by concrete. The entrances are now blocked by large stones stacked against them. Admittance was gained by removing the upper half which was later replaced by the two Carabinieri guards. The cavern is actually the remaining "works" of old stone cutters. Part of the roof has caved in by the impact and explosion of a bomb which hit the ground (hill) above. The floor of the cavern is plain limestone rock with a heavy coating of limestone dust being the residue from the "works". The following is an approximation of the depot's contents : 4,000, 90/53 shells 3,000, 76/45 shells, 2,000 - 76/40 shells. Several stocks of 81 mm mortar bombs. Hundreds of rounds of small ammunition and Hotchkiss M.G. ammunition in cases stamped in Greek. Thousands of primers and fuses in cases. A large quantity of cordite for heavy calibre guns. Some anti-tank ammunition of Dutch origin which is also scattered around one of the batteries. Apart from live ammunition in this depot, there are hundreds of empty shell cases and projectiles of various calibres which also litter the batteries. It is reported that this Dutch ammunition and also that stored at Pantelleria of French and Dutch origin, is "war booty" captured by the Germans in Holland and France and supplied to Italy. The general condition of this depot is bad. The atmosphere is very humid, stacking is disorderly with pieces of cordite and explosives strewn on the ground. The state and general appearance is worse than the two serviceable depots at Pantelleria.

Conclusion and Recommendation :- Is therefore the same as for Ghirlanda Ammunition Depot at Pantelleria.

(b) TADOCIO VECCHIA Ammunition Depot :-

The description of this store contained in my remarks in the attached legend is considered complete. No importance should be attached to this depot and except for the removal and disposal of the few shell cases which lie outside no further action need be taken.

Blockhouses and Searchlights :-

12. Searchlight positions and description thereof are shown on the attached map and legend. All blockhouses appear to be undamaged and in a serviceable condition.

with two entrances which are fortified by concrete. Admittance was gained now blocked by large stones stacked against them. Admittance was gained by removing the upper half which was later replaced by the two Carabinieri guards. The cavern is actually the remaining "works" of old stone cutters. Part of the roof has caved in by the impact and explosion of a bomb which hit the ground (hill) above. The floor of the cavern is plain limestone rock with a heavy coating of limestone dust being the residue from the "works". The following is an approximation of the depot's contents: 4,000, 90/53 shells 3,000, 76/45 shells, 2,000 - 76/40 shells. Several stacks of 81 mm mortar bombs, Hundreds of rounds of small ammunition and Hotchkiss M.G. ammunition in cases stamped in Greek. Thousands of primers and fuses in cases. A large quantity of cordite for heavy calibre guns. Some anti-tank ammunition of Dutch origin which is also scattered around one of the batteries. Apart from live ammunition in this depot, there are hundreds of empty shell cases and projectiles of various calibres which also litter the batteries. It is reported that this Dutch ammunition and also that stored at Pantelleria of French and Dutch origin, is "war booty" captured by the Germans in Holland and France and supplied to Italy. The general condition of this depot is bad. The atmosphere is very humid, stacking is disorderly with pieces of cordite and explosives strewn on the ground. The state and general appearance is worse than the two serviceable depots at Pantelleria.

Conclusion and Recommendation :- Is therefore the same as for Chirlanda Ammunition Depot at Pantelleria.

(b) TACCIO VECCHIA Ammunition Depot :-

The description of this store contained in my remarks in the attached legend is considered complete. No importance should be attached to this depot and except for the removal and disposal of the few shell cases which lie outside no further action need be taken.

Blockhouses and Searchlights :-

12. Searchlight positions and description thereof are shown on the attached map and legend. All blockhouses appear to be undamaged and in a serviceable condition.

Recommendation :- Same as for Pantelleria.

Personnel :-

13. Military personnel are limited to a few Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza for policing duties. These are less in number than at Pantelleria. It is reported that the Allied Liaison Officer left the island approximately 23rd January, 1946 on instructions from the Liaison Officer at Palermo.

..... over.

- 7 -

14. In final conclusion, it is submitted that although the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa can no longer be classed as "fortress islands", owing to the unservicability of the remaining military installations, they can not be considered, for the purpose of paragraph 4 (c) of F.A.N. 634, strictly demilitarised. In order, therefore to ensure complete demilitarisation of these islands it is submitted, that, subject to Italian Government agreement, steps be taken to implement the above recommendations which should be carried out by the Ministry of Marine, observing that the Italian Royal Navy were the former Italian military authorities in command. The Liaison Officer at Palermo could then visit the islands to view the progress made, and ensure that complete demilitarisation is being carried out satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. V. Hall

H. A. V. HALL,
Lieutenant (S) R.N.V.R.

The Chief of the Navy Sub Commission,
ALLIED COMMISSION.

4010

0623

14

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 632/80.

22 February 1946.

SUBJECT: Report on the Islands of
PANTHERIA and LAPELUSA.

5/8/1

G

13A/17

TO : GSC, Land Forces G/C (MIA).

I should be grateful if you would coordinate with the Navy and Air Force Sub-Commissions and prepare a combined report on the inspection of the Islands of PANTHERIA and LAPELUSA by the representatives of the three Service Sub-Commissions in accordance with AFHQ signal. I have received reports from your Sub-Commission and Air Forces Sub-Commission but wish to present the report as a whole to AFHQ.

MS Lusk

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

RSI/38.

RECEIVED 1 MAR 1946

St Hall, Navy S/C, to inquire type of report desired by Ex. Com.
(13) 7 March

- Col. GS
- GSO I (D)
- Deo. G3
- GSO II (S)
- GSO II (I)
- GSO II (M)
- GSO II (C)
- GSO II (D)
- G (110)

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REPORT ON INVESTIGATION MADE BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND LABOR

Community "A": Map showing location of Airfields and Fuel Storage.

Inventory of POC on Pallets

1. The purpose of this inspection was to determine the condition of the Italer Air Force installation remaining on Puntallena and to determine the necessity for work necessary to demolish and remove these islands.

上海外灘商務印書館

Allied and Italian Government Personnel. The Allied Commission Liaison officer left this island in January 10th. Before leaving, he made the Italian governor, Sr. Nicolo Albasini (a former Major in the Army) responsible for Allied and Italian materials left on the island. There are no IAF personnel on the island.
Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in Appendix "A". The field has a sand surface with five volcanic rock outcrops. It is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is 300 feet by 800 ft. and is marked with white concrete strips labeled in the ground. Landing direction is NE - SW. Planes taking off to the NE have no obstructions and could get off with a relatively heavy load for a short runway, as the ground from the runway drops about 300 ft. to the sea. There is adequate room for planes on the field.

5. Supply Warehouse. Supplies for the field were kept in a large system of caves, with seven entrances, located near the hangar under another hill. The caves now contain approximately 5000 cases of Allied 40 mm shells, 50 barrels of cordite, and approximately 5000 rounds of 75 mm Allied ammunition.
6. Motor Pool - The motor pool is located behind the hangar. There are approximately 15 IAF trucks in the pool. Most of these have been completely stripped of all usable parts. Three of four trucks, one of which is a tank truck used to have water for the local population, are serviceable. The repair shops, a low building with 9 stalls for working on vehicles, is only slightly damaged.
7. Photo Laboratory - There is a small photo laboratory near the hangar. The building has not been damaged. All the equipment is missing.
8. Electric Power Building - In a small building near the motor pool are several 30 KVA and several 15 KVA generators that were used as auxiliary power units for the field. The field was supplied from the main power plants on the island. These units have been damaged, probably beyond repair.
9. Barracks - The barracks is located behind the hangar and has received a direct bomb hit rendering most of the building useless. One wing, however, can easily be repaired.
10. Airfield Commander's Home - The airfield commander's home has been completely demolished.
11. Radio Station - Three masts to the radio station are located approximately two miles north of the airfield. All the installations have been wrecked or removed, and the masts are damaged.
12. Underground Fuel Storage at the Airfield - The location of the underground fuel storage tanks are shown in Appendix A. There are 5 underground tanks, all in good condition. Some of the piping outside is missing, but it could be quickly repaired. Capacity of each tank is estimated at 50 to 75 tons.
13. Underground Fuel Storage at the Port - A large underground fuel storage installation is located at the main port. The location of this is shown in Appendix A. This is relatively undamaged, except for the buildings, which are slightly damaged. The installation is built in caves into the side of a hill, with 5 entrances. Capacity is unknown, but appears to be quite large.
14. Ammunition Dump - There is a large ammunition dump near the center of the island. Approximately 200 cases of 20 mm ammunition is stored there. No other Air Force ammunition was observed. Inventories and recommendations on this dump will be found in the report by the Navy Sub-Commission.
15. Recommendations - To completely demilitarize the Air Force installations on the island, it is recommended that the underground hangar be destroyed and the large underground fuel storage at the port be dismantled and removed. The Allied ammunition in the fuel warehouse should be destroyed, but it is not necessary to destroy the warehouse as it is not an important military installation.

7. been completely stripped of all utilities. The repair shops, a low building with one of which is a tank truck used to have water for the local population, are serviceable. The repair shops, a low building with a stalls for working on vehicles, is only slightly damaged. Photo Laboratory - There is a small photo laboratory near the manger. The building has not been damaged. All the equipment is missing. Electric Power Building - In a small building near the motor pool are several 30 KVA and several 25 KVA generators that were used as auxiliary power units for the field. The field was supplied from the main power plants on the island. These units have been damaged, probably beyond repair. Barracks - The barracks is located behind the manger and has received a direct bomb hit rendering most of the building useless. One wing, however, can easily be repaired. Airfield Commander's Home - The airfield commander's home has been completely demolished. Radio Station - Three masts to the radio station are located approximately two miles north of the airfield. All the installations have been wrecked or removed, and the masts are damaged. Underground Fuel Storage at the Airfield - The location of the underground fuel storage tanks are shown in Appendix "A". There are 5 underground tanks, all in good condition. Some of the piping outside is missing, but it could be quickly repaired. Capacity of each tank is estimated at 50 to 75 tons. Underground Fuel Storage at the Port - A large underground fuel storage installation is located at the main port. The location of this is shown in Appendix "A". This is relatively undamaged, except for the buildings, which are slightly damaged. The installation is built in caves into the side of a hill, with 5 entrances. Capacity is unknown, but appears to be quite large. Ammunition Dump - There is a large ammunition dump near the center of the island. Approximately 200 cases of 20 mm ammunition is stored there. No other Air Force ammunition was observed. Inventories and recommendations on this dump will be found in the report by the Navy Sub-Commission. Recommendations - To completely deteriorate the Air Force installations on the island, it is recommended that the underground magazines be destroyed and the large underground fuel storage at the port be dismantled and removed. The Allied ammunition in the supply warehouse should be destroyed, but it is not necessary to destroy the warehouse as it is not an important military installation.
8. 400m.
9. 11.
10. 12.
11. 13.
12. 14.
13. 15.

7. DATE

16. allied and Italian Government Personnel - The allied Commission
 liaison officer left this island on January 13th.
 There are no ILY personnel on the island.
18. Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in appendix "A".
 The field has a rock surface with subsurface of limestone rock. It
 is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is approxi-
 mately 200 ft. by 200 ft. with a slight bend in the center,
 making landings and take-offs extremely difficult. There are no
 constructions at either end of the strip. Direction of the strip
 is NE - SW. There are three runways on the south side of the
 field large enough to hold fighters.
17. Reconstructions - Nothing is necessary to desilitate the air
 force installation on this island. The field can only be classed
 as an emergency landing strip.

85
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THE CLASS TO WARY, OUT-CASTS!

13. Allied and Italian Government Personnel - The Allied Commission Liaison Officer left this island on January 23rd. There are no IAF personnel on the island.

16. Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface with subsurface of limestone rock. It is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is approximately 300 ft. by 300 ft., with a slight bend in the center, making landings and take-offs extremely difficult. There are no obstructions at either end of the strip. Direction of the strip is SW - SE. There are three revetments on the south side of the field large enough to hold fighters. There are no buildings or fuel storage facilities exist on the island. Revetment conditions - Nothing is necessary to decontaminate the air force installation on this island. The field can only be closed as an emergency landing strip.

17. Revetment conditions - Nothing is necessary to decontaminate the air force installation on this island. The field can only be closed as an emergency landing strip.

K
 BASE, MAJOR A.C.
 WITH HIS VICE-CHIEF
 DIRECTOR A.P. A.C.
 A.C. C.M.P.

DISTRIBUTION:
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 1 Copy to Navy Sub-Committee
 1 Copy to Navy

400:

- 6 -

APPENDIX "B"ALLIED POL STORED IN HANGAR

50 oct. gasoline	45	
100 "	489	
lub. oil, 5-gal. cans (square 5 gal. cans)	1039	cans
" " (round 5 gal. cans)	445	"
Black cup grease	100	"
Yellow "	20	"

IA IAF POL STORED IN HANGAR

lub. oil, 5-gal. cans	274	cans
gun oil	26	"
M.M. Oil mineral oil	9	"
Cup grease	152	"

ALLIED POL STORED IN MONASTERY (NEAR AIRFIELD)

lub oil, 5-gal. cans	19	cans
Yellow cup grease	2	"
Grease (M.B. 2-25)	123	"

4007

SUBJECT:- Report of Inspection of Islands of KURILSKAYA
and LAYAN.

Joint Forces Sub-Commission A.C.,

M.H.L.A.

R.O.S.

2/8/1

15 February 1946

TO : Chief Commissioner, A.C.,
(6 Copies of Report)

1. Reference is made to JFC signal P 59537 of 25 January 1946.
2. Report of Inspection of Islands of KURILSKAYA and LAYAN conducted by representative of this Sub-Commission is attached herewith.

For Info File 3, 4

[Signature]
J.P. J. J. J., Capt.,
For Major General,
M.H.L.A.

Copy 101- Navy Sub-Commission A.C.,
Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C.,

Internal: "A"
"A"
C.C. Section

Ch. GS
GSO I (SD)
Dep. GS
GSO II (SD)
GSO II (I)
GSO II (WE)
GSO III (SD)
GSO III (SD)
G (Trg)

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REPORT OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES OF LAND FORCES,
NAVY AND AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSIONS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.
6-16 FEBRUARY 1946.

1 : CONFIDENTIAL - - - - -

PANTELLARIA - Allied Liaison Officer left Pantellaria 15 Jan 46. No military personnel other than 15 CC.RR, commanded by a lieutenant and 7 Finance Guards. CC.RR are armed with carbines cal. 6.5, and pistols cal 9. The detachment has 2 light machine guns cal. 6.5 and a quantity of Italian hand grenades. No other serviceable weapons were seen on Pantellaria. No ammunition of any type was in battery positions.

The defences of Pantellaria consisted of 22 mixed A.A. and C.D. batteries plus groups of concrete blockhouses scattered over the island, particularly at port entrances and inlets. In general the batteries of 90 mm and below were dual purpose A.A. and C.D. Larger calibres were C.D. only. All batteries were designed to be six gun batteries, though in some batteries some gun positions had not been installed before the island's surrender. All battery positions have suffered from the original bombings, from exposure to weather and looting of component parts (gun dials, prisms, etc.) by local inhabitants. Lieutenant Hill, Navy Sub-Commission is forwarding with his report a map giving the location and strength of the batteries. The majority of concrete blockhouses seem to be intact. Prior to the surrender, there had been one battalion of Army troops on the island whose principal duty was the manning of light automatic arms of the islands blockhouses. All batteries were manned by Italian Navy personnel or by the M I L M A R T Local inhabitants preferred to join the WILMART and serve at home rather than accept Army service. The possible recovery of battery property or installations would be a concern of the Italian Navy. Army property on the island was limited to one barracks/for accommodating the blockhouse battalion. I saw several vehicles of Army type without targa of any sort but was informed they were Navy property.

At one ammunition dump, all of which are concealed in caves, I found some boxes of rifles and German 20 mm A.A. guns. These had deteriorated much less than the batteries which had been exposed to weather but were still rusty. There is a large airport on the island and though not in use, is in excellent condition.

CONCLUSION: None of the batteries on the island are at present operational and could not be rendered operational without thorough overhaul at an Arsenal. My personal estimate is that 60% of the guns could be rendered serviceable by Arsenal overhaul. Many of the guns are of the 1914-1918 vintage but two 90 mm batteries were manufactured in 1942. Of the remaining blockhouses, 70% are undamaged and as serviceable as they ever were. The ammunition dumps contain all classes of ammunition but due to deterioration should all be classed as dangerous. I saw some bags of cordite beginning to "sweat".

RECOMMENDATION: That the guns be evacuated to the mainland and scrapped as salvage. That the blockhouses be destroyed by explosive. That all ammunition be dumped in the required fathoms at sea.

LAMPEDUSA - Allied officer left approx. 23 Jan 46. No military personnel other than 9 CC.RR and 5 Finance Guards armed with carbines and pistols. Blockhouses at

The defences of Pantellaria consisted of 22 mixed A.A. and C.D. batteries plus groups of concrete blockhouses scattered over the island, particularly at port entrances and inlets. In general the batteries of 90 mm and below were dual purpose A.A. and C.D. Larger calibres were C.D. only. All batteries were designed to be six gun batteries, though in some batteries some gun positions had not been installed before the island's surrender. All battery positions have suffered from the original bombings, from exposure to weather and looting of component parts (gun dials, prisms, etc.) by local inhabitants. Lieutenant HALL, Navy Sub-Commission is forwarding with his report a map giving the location and strength of the batteries. The majority of concrete blockhouses seem to be intact. Prior to the surrender, there had been one battalion of Army troops on the island whose principal duty was the manning of light automatic arms of the islands blockhouses. All batteries were manned by Italian Navy personnel or by the M I L M A R T Local inhabitants preferred to join the MILITARY and serve at home rather than accept Army service. The possible recovery of battery property or installations would be a concern of the Italian Navy. Army property on the island was limited to one barracks/for accommodating the blockhouse battalion. I saw several vehicles of Army type without targa of any sort but was informed they were Navy property.

At one ammunition dump, all of which are concealed in caves, I found some boxes of rifles and German 20 mm A.A. guns. These had deteriorated much less than the batteries which had been exposed to weather but were still rusty. There is a large airport on the island and though not in use, is in excellent condition.

CONCLUSION: None of the batteries on the island are at present operational and could not be rendered operational without thorough overhaul at an Arsenal. My personal estimate is that 60% of the guns could be rendered serviceable by Arsenal overhaul. Many of the guns are of the 1914-1918 vintage but two 90 mm batteries were manufactured in 1942. Of the remaining blockhouses, 70% are undamaged and as serviceable as they ever were. The ammunition dumps contain all classes of ammunition but due to deterioration should all be classed as dangerous. I saw some bags of cordite beginning to "sweat".

RECOMMENDATION: That the guns be evacuated to the mainland and scrapped as salvage. That the blockhouses be destroyed by explosive. That all ammunition be dumped in the required fathoms at sea.

LAMPEDUSA - Allied officer left approx. 23 Jan 46. No military personnel other than 9 CC.RR and 5 Finance Guards armed with carbines and pistols. Island defences consisted of 8 mixed A.A. and C.D. batteries, blockhouses at landing areas and one field Artillery battery 75 mm.

Army personnel were restricted to manning of blockhouses and the field Artillery battery, which consists of four pieces, two dated 1907 and two 1911. There were also six armoured reconnaissance cars, of which only the frames remain.

Y.....2

-2-

The batteries of Lampedusa have suffered from weather and theft, but show no signs of bomb damage. Ammunition for the most parts fuze but lacking propelling charges, is scattered around the gun pits. There is one main ammunition depot situated in a cave and badly scattered. Ammunition appeared in most instances serviceable. Blockhouses are in the main undamaged. Batteries were manned by Navy and MILMART personnel. Navy Sub-Commission representative will forward map of gun positions with his report. There is a medium sized airport on the island and though not in use is in fair condition.

CONCLUSION: Same as for Pantellaria, though I would estimate 90% of the battery guns could be made serviceable by Arsenal rehaul.

RECOMMENDATION: Same as for Pantellaria.

LD
John J. Ward
JOHN J. WARD,
Captain CAC,
Asst. G-4, M.M.I.A.

FEB 19 1965

FROM N. S. C.

151540/FEB

152

Col. GS
 GSO 1 (10)
 Data GS
 GSO II (4-1)
 GSO III (1)
 GSO IV (3)
 GSO V (1)
 GSO VI (20-1)
 G (10p)

Will
L. R. R.

399

FILE: 20/8/1
DATE: R/18/2

COPY OF INCOMING SIGNAL

FROM : MEA FOR SASS.

N. D. T. O. O.

TO : AIR FORCES SUB COMD.

UNCLASSIFIED

INFO : NAVY SUB COMM, MMIA, C IN C MED.

IMMEDIATE.

REQUEST PLANE AT LUQA FIELD MALTA TO
 PICK UP REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE SERVICES SUB COMMS
 (.) TWO (.) SIGNAL ETA

SD DISTRIBUTION

ACTION COPY : G/8/1 ←

INFO : ORD

Col. GS
 GSO 1 (C) 1
 Gen. G3
 GSO 11 (C) 1
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 GSO 11 (C) 1
 G (19)

3993

13/2/46 J.

RECEIVED 8 FEB 1946
INCOMING MESSAGE
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference:

Message Centre No: G/8922

Date Time of Origin: FEB 080924

Date Time Rec'd: FEB 081515

Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: C IN C MED

TO : CT 42

INFO: GREGALE VAM C IN C MED(N) AFHQ EXECUTIVE COM-
MISSION ALCOM

RESTRICTED.

Sail at 1200A today February 8th to Pantelleria having embarked representatives of 3 services amenities commission. E.C.A.C's 021019 not to all refers.

- (2) Adjust spyed to arrive Pantelleria 1630A 8th. You will subsequently be required to proceed to Lampedusa as convenient returning to Malta on completion.
- (3) Communications - Single operator periods on 2150 ZCC.
- (4) Acknowledge.

AC DIST.

ACTION: EX COMR 2
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ECOM SEC
POLAD A&B
NAVY SC
LAND FORCES SC
AIR FORCES SC
FILE 2

HEADQUARTERS

8 FEB 1946

Col. GS
GSO (F)
Des. G1
G1 (F)

3997

G.



[illegible]

انی

E.C.A.C's 021019 not to air 1000

(2) Adjust spyed to arrive Dantellaris 1630A 8th. You will subsequently be required to proceed to Lampedusa as convenient returning to Malta on completion.

(3) Communications - Single operator periods on 2150 KC

(4) Acknowledgo.

[illegible]

355

Col. OS
GSO (10)
Det. G3
GSO (14)
GSO (11)
GSO (10)
GSO (11)
GSO (10)
G (11)

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FILE: 100-10111 100-10111

B/8/1

FROM HQ ALLIED COMMISSION

TO G-5, AFHQ

5 FEBRUARY 46

ROUTINE

No. 899.

SECRET

SUBJECT IS DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION REFERENCE

LETTER DATED TWO DECEMBER 1945 DATED 1945

2 FEBRUARY 46, REPRESENTATIVE OF AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION

WILL BE PLACED ^{F.T. SASS} ~~8-2-46~~ UNDER ACT FOR INFORMATION

HINSON

G.

Copy to:

Chief Commissioners
 Poland (A)
 Poland (B)
 Econ Sec
 Navy Sub-Commission
 Land Forces Sub-Commission (L.F.A.) ✓
 Air Forces Sub-Commission
 AG OIA SICRY

Col. GS
 GSO I (G)
 Dep. G3
 G-4 (G)
 G-5 (G)
 G-6 (G)
 G-7 (G)
 G-8 (G)
 G-9 (G)
 G-10 (G)

Office of Exec. Comm.

735

Col. GS
 GSO I (G)
 Dep. G3
 GSO II (G)
 GSO II (I)
 GSO II (W)
 GSO II (S)
 GSO III (OAB)
 G (Reg)

Cape Ward

LA-G
FILE: 8-699
DATE: 1/12

Col. GS
 GSO I (CD)
 Dm. G3
 GSO II (SO)
 GSO II (I)
 GSO II (W)
 GSO III (SO)
 GSO III (O&A)
 G (roh)

Capt Ward



SEC. A.C. (R) VAM AFHQ

C IN C MED

NT (but see 3/8/1)

RESTRICTED IMPORTANT

ABC 5/2

TRANSPORT YOUR 021019 WILL BE ARRANGED.

-----031113A FEB-----

T/P

P/L ?

TOR 1540

DIST. 2-H/M EXEC COMMISSIONER ALLIED COMMISSION

Copy K: L.F. S/C
Air Force S/C

MMIA 'G'
PAG. D. 4/2
FILE: 3/8/1
DATE: 5/2

399

G/e/v

PRIORITY

ABLE TO NOW QUOTE HAVE ACCEPTED THAT LIAISON OFFICERS ON PANTELLERIA
AND LAMPEDUSA MAY BE RETAINED PROVIDED ISLANDS COVERED BY YOU AND THEY
DESIRE INITIAL INSPECTION TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE THREE SERVICE
SUBCOMMISSIONS TO REPRESENTATIVES WILL LEAVE BY AIR FOR MALTA ABOUT
FEBRUARY FOUR AND THENCE PROCEED BY SURFACE VESSEL FOR INSPECTION OF
COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOW UP

Chief Commissioner
Economic Sec
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Navy Forces S/C
Land Forces S/C
Air Forces S/C

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Capt WARD

Office of the Executive
Commissioner

300

399

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
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 $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$

S-E-C-R-E-T

Ref: 8273/EC

2 February 1946

SUBJECT: PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters.
G-5 Section.

1. In accordance with your F 59503, representatives of the three Service Sub-Commissions will depart from Rome on or about February 4, via ALCON plane to Malta and via surface vessel from that Port for the purpose of conducting an initial inspection of the above-mentioned two localities. The representatives of the three Service Sub-Commissions, as listed below, have been instructed to implement the provisions of paragraph 4b of FAN 634:

Navy Sub-Commission - Lt. H.A.V. HALL, R.N.V.R.

Land Forces Sub-Commission - Captain J.J. WARD, U.S.A.

Air Forces Sub-Commission - Major M.C. MIXSON, USAAF.

2. The above-named Officers will depart from Rome via ALCON plane on or about February 4 for Malta. Vice Admiral, Malta is being requested by separate signal to furnish transportation via surface vessel for the purpose of the inspection to Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

For the Chief Commissioner

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner.

Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Economic Sec.
Navy S/C
Air Forces S/C
Land Forces S/C

3993

SECRET

COPY OF SIGNAL.

F 59503
261501A

g/8192

JAN 27 1200

IMPORTANT

FROM: FREEDOM SIGNED SACHED CITE FICMG

TO : ACTION ALCOM ROMA

SECRET

REUR SIGNAL 9091 of 3 JANUARY.

1. LIAISON OFFICERS ON PANTELIERIA AND LAMFEDUSA MAY BE RECALLED PROVIDED THAT THESE ISLANDS ARE COVERED BY LIAISON OFFICERS PATRIED AS PROPOSED BY YOU.
2. IT IS DESIRED THAT AN INITIAL INSPECTION SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 3 SERVICE SUBCOMMISSIONS AND THAT THE LATTER SHOULD ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF PARA 4 B OF PAN 634. THEREAFTER OCCASIONAL VISITS OF A LIAISON OFFICER SHOULD SUFFICE PROVIDED THAT HE IS ADEQUATELY BRIEFED BY THE SERVICE S/O S.
3. INSPECTION REPORTS ON THESE ISLANDS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO AMHQ.

AC DIST

ACTION: EX COMMISSIONER (2)

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

POLAD A

POLAD B

ECON (2) 399

FILE (SKELETON)

FX 55949 of 10. *Das*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

SECRET.

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

RECEIVED
QSV 30 JAN 1946

Ref: B273/95/EG.

CAPT MENTZ

29 January 1946.

SUBJECT: PANTELIERIA and LUBEDUSA.

TO : Navy Sub-Commission
Land Forces Sub-Commission (MIA)
Air Forces Sub-Commission.

G. 8/1

1. Attached are copies of this Headquarters' signal 9894 of 3 January 46 and AFHQ's reply (F 59503) of 26 January 46.
2. You are requested to take coordinated action on para 2 of F 59503 and to submit a draft letter to AFHQ for the Executive Commissioner's signature containing your proposals.
3. Please treat this matter as urgent.

W. B. L. L. L.
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Egon See

Col. CS
GSO I (D)
Dep. G3
GSO II (S)
GSO II (I)
GSO II (W)
GSO III (S)
GSO III (ORBAT)
G (Irg)

MMPA 399 G
FILE: 6/8/1
on: 1/30/46

Asso G4 X
Capt W. B. L. L. L.

0 6 4 9

785020

T.G.F. Wt. 33567

ON HIS M
FASTEN ENVELOPE &
OPEN BY CUTTING LSECRET.

COPY OF SIGNAL.

FROM: HQ AICOM

TO : G-5, AMIQ

9891

3 JANUARY 46

PRIORITY

SECRET PD

REFERENCE MAP ONE ZERO NINE EIGHT OF ONE ONE DECEMBER FOUR FIVE PD
DO YOU WISH ARLS MIKE GEORGE OFFICERS PANTALLERIA LAJEDUSA REMAIN
AS LIAISON OFFICERS PD
SUGGEST THEY BE RECALLED AND THESE ISLANDS COVERED BY LIAISON
OFFICERS PALERMO

6071 3th

Office of Exec. Commr.

300

F.H. McCLEARY.

C.S.O.

3990

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