

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

785017

ACC

10000/135/226

DEMILITARIZ
JAN. 1946 -

10000/135/226

DEMILITARIZATION OF LAMPEDUSA & PANTELLERIA
JAN. 1946 - JAN. 1947

M. 20.

M. 20.

S.S.O.

Let your note at encl. 148A.

I cannot see that the new instructions will affect us in anyway. The amount of the force material is so small that I think the Italian Army will see to any useful equipment being shipped to the mainland.

b. 2. 47.

R. Carter S/C

6130 -

18.

D.D. Rem 29/11

S.S.O. wry 30/11

Arg. Jul 14/12

Ref 42^A, in conference we decided to amend 42^B and

43^A is the amended AFSC para.

You will notice from 42^C, 2nd page, that the P.N. does not ask for the air strips to remain as such but it is referred to in two places on the 2nd page. Presumably it is not mentioned (in 42^C) because in 42^D - P12 - Retention for civil aviation is mentioned.

Please see note on
2A. ~~2A~~ IMAS/374/OM/AF
JLM
24/11

D.D.

19.

27/11

End 46^A seems to be the last word on the subject. I presume the C.C. or the Ex Comm. will notify the Prime Minister's Office. I therefore suggest that you obtain a copy & notify the I.A.D.

2. Presumably this will wash out any contemplated Italian Civil Av. to Pantelleria (& Lampedusa) - & therefore you should warn Org IV & not approve the use of those L.Gs if they are mentioned in the overall civil av. "internal air lines plan" because they are to be demilitarized.
3. Please pass to S.S.O, A11, Org IV & S.I.O. for information.

6130

24/11

15.

A-1

On about 16 Sep., if there is no reply to 33A

tel. King Hamilton & ask what to do.

16/9.

16.

A-1

1. ask DAAC (W.C. Hamilton) whether En. 34A para 1(C) is
ever laid down before or after action by DAAC on 33A.

2. And say - Why is Hill shouldn't then assigned stops
be used for civil aviation (as last week for his rescue of
a number of badly injured people).

16/9.

Good thanks 16/9. M.17.

Director

Reference your Minute 16. I have today

spoken with Lt. Col. Hamilton who states

that submarine 34A has been before he

received your letter at end 33A.

The latter reacted him on 7th September and

he is taking action as suggested by you

in para 6.

I intend to him the recent decision to

0134

16.

10/19

Ans 1 - Ask DAAC (W/C Hamilton) whether Encl 34A para 10(c) was laid down before or after action by DAAC on 33A.

2. And say - Why W/C Hill shouldn't then airfield strips be used for civil aviation (as last week for the rescue of a number of badly injured people).

10/19

Good thanks 10/19
M.17.

Director Reference your Minute 16. I have today spoken with Lq. Cdr. Hamilton who states that enclosure 34A was sent before he received your letter it incl 33A.

The latter reached him on 7th September and he is taking action as suggested by you in para 6.

2. I intended to liaise the recent division to Southillia for Hickory Comair aircraft to be moved to hospital. Chitkumpe

9 Sep 86.

air 1.

Chief Commission

//

1. Page 69a was sent to the Prime Minister on the instructions of AFHQ. Subsequent to its despatch the Air Force S/C produced Pages 67a and 68a which your staff held in order to refer to you.

2. I do not think there is any necessity to withdraw the letter to the Prime Minister because the process of demilitarisation will obviously take some time.

3. You will see that C-in-C MED has rejected the idea of landing strips on LAMPEDUSA and PANTELIERIA. AFHQ have accepted his rejection, apparently without reference to MAAC. I suspect that AFHQ take the line that LAMPEDUSA and PANTELIERIA are a naval menace and therefore C-in-C MED's views must be paramount. I doubt therefore whether it is worth while pursuing the matter unless we ask permission to have landing strips retained sufficient to allow only the smallest aircraft to land and take off.

Agree

Correct

14 Aug 45

12

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

34

F.L.

Do not think we should
raise with AFHQ. No objection
to A.V.N. Brodie discussing with FOLL
who can raise with C-in-C med. if
he elects. But I think matter should
be dropped

15 June

Jus C

13

Director AFSCC

3. You will see that C-in-C MED has rejected the idea of landing strips on LAOS, THAILAND and CAMBODIA. AFHQ have accepted his rejection, apparently without reference to HHC. I suspect that AFHQ take the line that LAOS, THAILAND and CAMBODIA are a naval menace and therefore C-in-C MED's views must be paramount. I doubt therefore whether it is worth while pursuing the matter unless we ask permission to have landing strips retained sufficient to allow only the smallest aircraft to land and take off.

Correct

14 AUG 46

12

MSL
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

FLC.

Do not think we should
raise with AFHQ. No objection
to A.V.M. Brodie discussing with FOLL
who can raise with C-in-C med if
he elects. But I think matter should
be dropped

15 JUL

13

Director AFSCC

For action as above.

MSL
14

We spoke Ref. 11112 etc and agreed that we would take
(S.S.O. for inf) no further action with FOLL or D.A.A.C. unless the Govt
make a request in accordance with last para of 69A.

16/8.

MSL
Dir

MINUTE 8

60

OROI
S.S.O.sub 1/1
may 9/7

Reference minute 7, please refer to 59A, 58A, C, and D. Colonel Fiske, MMIA, has been designated "Chairman" to carry out the provisions of 58B. Since he visited my office and we discussed 58B, I learned that no action has been taken on par. 2. I also informed him that we are preparing a letter for the CC's signature to be forwarded to AFHQ recommending reconsideration be given to retain the "all weather" landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa and that some accommodation be left on Pantelleria for Meteorological personnel.

6 July, 1946

Min 9.

F. E. MAREK, Lt. Col.

ORG I

A Complete report will be submitted by the demilitarization Committee - on duty completed of 3 Med. Islands.

Lt. Favano

10.

D.D. 3/1/46 would you please speak 10A & ask whether para 2 of 65A intended to cover 65A para 2 (a) as well as para 2 (b).

D.D. 3/1/46 Please send copy of 10A to C.C. (thru Ex Comm) & to address Navy & Land Forces S/CS for inf. B.F. file for action hastening action on say 12/8. meantime I would like you to confirm with Col Fiske or Favano that strips etc (para 2 of 65A) will not be blown up pending further instructions.

31/7

JRS 28133

M6

12M47

Ref 57A.

This Enclosure will afford the establishment of an I. A. F. med Station on Pantelleria and also the proposal to supply the med unit by air.

For our A.S.R. organization we should have a med Station on the Island and action should be taken with MMIA and G3. AFHQ to prevent any med buildings being destroyed.

Supplies could always go by sea.

3.7.46

12M47

M7

Orig I

6132 -

Ref 57A.

Col Warner has written to AFHQ asking permission to establish a MET Station on Pantelleria. Please check with MMIA

12M47 has taken action on said

48A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 734
CAPTURED ARMY MATERIALS SUB DIVISION

Ref : CSM/3a

31st January, 1947
SM/1cSUBJECT : Italian Military Material at
Pantelleria and Lampedusa.TO : A.R.A.R.,
Corso d' Italia 25,
ROME.

1. A conference was held in this office on 14th January, 1947 to discuss the subject of A.R.A.R. taking over CSM located at PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.
2. It was decided that Colonel AMATO should list the CSM available for handing over. Naturally the intention was to list only the particular material to which A.R.A.R. is entitled under the directive of October, 2nd, 1945.
3. Will you therefore take action with your representative to this end and ensure that material of Italian Army, Navy, or Air Force origin is NOT included in the hand-over lists.

A365-92
3/1
374/511

S. W. Miller
S. W. MILLER, Colonel,
Director,
CSM Sub Division.

Copy to : Executive Commissioner, R., A.C. - For File 632/80.
Land Force Sub Commission, M.B.I.A., R., A.C.
Navy Sub Commission R., A.C.
Air Force Sub Commission, R., A.C. —
Demilitarization Committee - Reference letter No. G/3/2 of
24th Jan., 1947 addressed to
Executive Commissioner.

D.D

S.Eq.O

This letter is an amendment of
previous instructions in view of Enclosure 47A.

Can you advise me on any action we
should take, if any, in view of Para 3.

3/1

6131

File 9/8/2

24 January 1947

To: The Executive Commissioner, Headquarters Allied Commission.

Subject: Italian Military Material of Penetration and Landings.

1. It has been reported to me that the captured enemy material branch, Allied Commission have intimated that all material of Italian military origin on the islands of Penetration and Landings would be treated as captured enemy material and as such, would eventually be turned to the Italian Government in accordance with instructions received.

2. As a result, the captured enemy material branch have requested that the Italian Navy and Air Force Headquarters be asked to forward complete lists of all military material on the islands for transmission accordingly.

3. It would appear to me that this procedure is not consistent with the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean's policy on recaptured material of Italian origin outlined in Allied Force Headquarters Directive No. 385.3 (45)-0 dated 2 October 1945 paragraph 6.0, as amended by Allied Force Headquarters amendment No. 385.3 (45)-0 dated 8 March 1946 which reads: "Recaptured material of Italian military origin - recaptured material of Italian origin which is not required for military purposes, including maintenance of P.A., will be turned over immediately to the Italian military authorities. The removal of material in material of Italian origin, which is to be returned to the Italian Army authorities, will be the land force sub-commander, Allied Commission, (AMC). Receipt for material so turned over will be taken by the issuing Allied Service and forwarded to this Headquarters through normal service channels. All remaining recaptured Italian war material, not required for maintenance as above, will be reported to Allied Force Headquarters and disposal instructions issued except that in the case of naval and air force material, when the instructions of the Navy or Air Force sub-commander of the Allied Commission, acting on behalf of the Allied Naval and Air Force Commanders, may be accepted." and Allied Force Headquarters letter No. 385.32 dated 10 April 1946 to Headquarters Allied Commission. Subject: Material at Penetration, and particularly paragraph 1, which reads: "It is desired to make clear that in accordance with Allied Force Headquarters letter No. 385.3 (45)-0 of 2 October 1945, paragraph 6.0, recaptured materials of Italian origin will be disposed of on the instructions of the Service sub-commands concerned to the Italian military authorities."

4. I am of the opinion therefore, that subject to instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean, the lists should not be submitted to Italian Military Headquarters as recaptured enemy material branch and I have advised the Italian Navy representative not to forward the lists in question pending further instructions from me.

785017

as captured enemy material and as such, would eventually be charged to the Italian Government in accordance with instructions received.

2. As a result, the captured enemy material cannot be segregated that the Italian Navy and Air Force have been significantly forward complete lists of all military material on the islands for transmission accordingly.

6. I am of the opinion therefore, that subject to instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean, the lists should not be submitted to A-6 and A-7. A-6 and A-7 are not to forward the lists in question pending further instructions from me.

6130

28/1
 A 285 J. 1911
 374/1000

copy to: HIR Books S/C.

SECRETCOPY

46A

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/151/2 19 January 1947

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALCOM.

— LHM

Reference your letter of 2 December 1946, subject as above.

1. The proposals put forward by the ITALIAN Prime Minister and concurred in by your reference letter have been referred to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.
2. These proposals have been carefully studied both by C-in-C Med and at this headquarters. Based on the findings of these studies the decision has been reached that there can be no relaxation of the existing directives as regards the demilitarization of these islands.
3. It is therefore desired that existing instructions be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MORGAN:

See Para 19.
File 24/1

6129

L.C. JAYNES
Major General
Actg. Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

F. C. COOPER
Brigadier, G.S.
AG of S, G-3

DISTRIBUTION:

G-5
NLO

FKM
24/1

Chubb
29/1

23/1 *A259* *7 Jan 47*
371/ORG.

EC. Dist 23/1/47.

Action Land Forces %

Ifo CC
EC

Navy %

Air Forces %

US Embassy
Br Embassy

SECRETCOPY

46A

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2 19 January 1947

SUBJECT : Demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTELLERIA,
LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALGOM.

46A

Reference your letter of 2 December 1946, subject as above.

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MORGAN:

6129

See Min 19.
18/24/1

L.C. JAYNES
Major General
Actg. Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

fk m
24/1

K. C. COOPER
Brigadier, G.S.
AC of S, G-3

DISTRIBUTION:

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Action Land Forces %

23/1 *A259* *7 joint*

Info CC
EC

Navy %

Air Forces %

37/1/47

US Embassy
Br Embassy

45A

air force S/c

File G/8/2

20 Dec 46

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

SUBJECT : Progress Report on the Demilitarisation of the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

The following progress report on the demilitarisation of the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa covering the period 1st October to 13th December, 1946, is submitted in continuation of the progress report dated 8th October, 1946, and in accordance with paragraph 4 of Allied Forces Headquarters letter AFHQ/131/2 dated 29/5/46. 15A

2. On 13th December, 1946, Pantelleria was revisited by members of the Demilitarisation Committee and details of the progress made in demilitarising the islands as reported by the Committee, are attached as appendices "A" and "B".

3. It is considered that a further 3 or 4 months will be required to complete the removal of the remaining guns and ammunition due to detrimental winter weather conditions prevailing at present.

6128

pk m
20/12/46
Norman E. Fiske

Norman E. FISKE
Col. Cav.

Chairman of Demilitarisation Committee



Distribution :

Land Forces Sub Commission, (M.M.I.A.) (4)
Navy Sub Commission (4)
Air Forces Sub Commission (4)
Chief Commissioner (1)
Executive Commissioner (1)
Allied Force Headquarters, 63 (8)
Major R. Hendricks, RB, AFHQ (1)
Spares (6)

The following progress report on the demilitarisation of the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa covering the period 1st October to 13th December, 1946, is submitted in continuation of the progress report dated 8th October, 1946, and in accordance with paragraph 4 of Allied Forces Headquarters letter AFHQ/131/2 dated 29/6/46. 15A

2. On 13th December, 1946, Pantelleria was revisited by members of the Demilitarisation Committee and details of the progress made in demilitarising the islands as reported by the Committee, are attached as appendices "A" and "B".

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6128

pk 20/12

Norman E. FISKE
Col. Cav.

Chairman of Demilitarisation Committee



Distribution :

Land Forces Sub Commission, (M.M.I.A.)
Navy Sub Commission
Air Forces Sub Commission
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Allied Force Headquarters, 63
Major R. Hendricks, RE, AFHQ
Spares

(4)
(4)
(4)
(1)
(1)
(2)
(1)
(6)

pk 20/12

APPENDIX "A"

Reference is made to the paragraph 2 of the initial report.

P - 1 Approximately 520 tons of war-like stores, 420 tons of ammunition and 16 guns have been shipped to the mainland. At the port awaiting shipment are 100 tons of ordnance stores, 500 tons of ammunition and 33 guns.

P - 2 175 tons of non-salvageable ammunition have been dumped at sea.

P - 3 (a) - Guns still standing; copper removed.

(b) - " " " "

(c) - No action as yet.

(d) - 3 Guns still standing. One on ground at battery I, one at port.

(e) - No action as yet.

(f) - " " " "

(g) - 6 Guns already sent to Taranto. See Progress Report of 8th October 1946.

(h) - All Guns at Taranto. See Progress Report of 8th October 1946.

(i) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.

(j) - " " " "

(k) - " " " "

(l) - " " " except one on ground at Battery position.

(m) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.

(n) - No action as yet.

(o) - " " " "

(p) - " " " "

(q) - " " " "

(r) - " " " "

(s) - " " " "

(t) - " " " "

(u) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.

6127

at sea.

- P - 3 (a) - Guns still standing; copper removed.
 (b) - " " " "
 (c) - No action as yet.
 (d) - 3 guns still standing. One on ground at battery T, one at port.
 (e) - No action as yet.
 (f) - " " "
 (g) - 6 Guns already sent to Toronto. See Progress Report of 8th October 1946.
 (h) - All Guns at Toronto. See Progress Report of 8th October 1946.
 (i) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.
 (j) - " " " "
 (k) - " " " "
 (l) - " " " except one on ground at Battery position.
 (m) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.
 (n) - No action as yet.
 (o) - " " " "
 (p) - " " " "
 (q) - " " " "
 (r) - " " " "
 (s) - " " " "
 (t) - " " " "
 (u) - All Guns at port awaiting shipment.
 P - 4 4 block houses have been destroyed.
 P - 5 Depot effectively destroyed.
 P - 6 700 tons still to be removed.
 P - 7 300 rounds still to be removed.
 P - 8 }
 P - 9 } No action as yet.
 P - 10 }
 P - 11 }
 P - 12 }

outstanding
 1946

6127

APPENDIX "B"

- L - 1 Approximately 1,177 tons of salvageable war-like stores have been despatched to Toronto.
- L - 2 Accomplished.
- L - 3 No Gun emplacements have yet been destroyed pending arrival of A.R.A.R. to remove certain metal components.
- L - 4 No action as yet.
- L - 5 Ammunition removed but cavern has not yet been demolished.
- L - 6 No action as yet.
- L - 7 No action.

inquiry

Air Force

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
APO 794

SECRET

44/A

2 Dec 1946.

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa.

TO: Allied Forces Headquarters,
(Attention C-5).

1. Reference is made to:

- (a) letter AFHQ C-3 AFHQ/131/2 of 29 June 1946 to Director Land Forces Sub-Commission, subject: "Demilitarization of the Fortress Islands, Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa".
- (b) letter AFHQ C-5 386.37 1 July 1946 to Chief Commissioner AG, subject: "Demilitarization of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa".
- (c) Report of Inspections accomplished 24-27 July 1946 of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa. Demilitarization Committee, to Director Land Forces Sub-Commission MIA.
- (d) Progress Report on Demilitarization of Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, 8 October 1946, to Director Land Forces Sub-Commission (MIA).

2. The Italian Prime Minister has forwarded to the Allied Commission a proposal for the conversion of certain of the former defense installations on the islands to the uses of the civil population. A translation of the detailed proposal is enclosed.

3. In effect, the proposal suggests the conversion to civilian uses of certain installations, scheduled for destruction under reference (a) above. It will be noted that no recommendation for the destruction of these installations was made in the Navy Sub-Commission report of 26 February 1946.

4. I have consulted the three services Sub-Commissions of the Allied Commission in respect to the Prime Minister's proposal. Their comments are as follows:-

a. Navy Sub-Commission.

The proposals submitted by the Italian Government for converting the military installations on the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa are concurred in, it being considered that once the islands have been stripped of all guns and ammunition they could no longer be considered fortified.

b. Land Forces Sub-Commission (MGA).

Removal or destruction of all ammunition and other war like stores and removal or destruction of all guns and gun emplacements will render the islands effectively demilitarized. It is felt however that in general the block houses should be destroyed. Any specific individual block house that may be of real value to the civil population should be reported upon by the Demilitarization Committee with recommendations. It should be pointed out to the Italian Government that the Ammunition Depot "Poggio Monaco" (L-5) is considered unsafe and recommendation was made that the ammunition therein be destroyed in situ. The risk of removal instead of destruction would therefore have to be assumed by the Italian authorities.

c. Air Forces Sub-Commission.

(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.

(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 would be demilitarised.

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

5. I concur in the views expressed above. The impact upon Italian economy of the widespread destructions in Italy incident to the war is so greatly felt that I feel most strongly that every effort should be made to avoid destroying installations useful to the civil communities unless

absolutely essential to the future Allied security. Whatever Allied agencies may be set up to ensure the military clauses of the Peace Treaty can easily assure that these islands do not again become a menace.

6. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister's proposals be given favourable consideration subject to the modifications contained in the comments of the service sub-commissions, that specifically the following installations be exempted from destruction (see reference c): P-6, P-7, P-8, P-9, P-10, P-11, P-12, L-5, L-7, and that P-4 and L-4 be reported upon by the Demilitarization Committee.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to :-

Executive Commissioner
Land Forces Sub-Commission
Air Force Sub-Commission
Navy Sub-Commission
British Embassy
US Embassy

uly 7/12

6123

43A

To Cdn. Fdly. Air Forces Sub-Commission.

M.N.A.

The recommendations of A.F.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 used for agriculture~~

~~and used for agriculture~~

(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 ^{special} petrol fuel cocks and fittings are removed.

(c) The underground hanger 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 hanger unfit for aircraft, it is recommended that the Southern half of the hanger 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 hanger should be removed from the Island and thereby, in addition to reducing the size of the entrances, the ^{hanger} ~~area~~ would be demilitarised.

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

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~~maintainance~~

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

See by D.D. before dispatch

L.E. BRODIE,
AIR VICES MARSHAL,
DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

*JkM
29/11*

W. J. J.

Air Forces S/C

42^A

SUBJECT: Demilitarization Committee

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION
A.C. (M. M. I. A.) R O H E
G/8/2
26 November 1946

TO : Chief Navy Sub-Commission
GOC Military Mission Italian Army
Director Air Force Sub-Commission

Herewith a draft of proposed letter to AFHQ to be discussed
at meeting of service sub-commissions at 1100 hours 26 November 1946.

H. E. Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel, Cavalry
Chairman, Demilitarization Committee.

NEF/mp

6121

TRAF.

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

20 November 1946.

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of Pantelleria,
Lampedusa and Linosa.

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters.
(Attention G-5)

1. Reference is made to:

(a) Letter AFHQ G-5 386.37 1 July 1946 to Chief
Commissioner G, Subject: Demilitarization of the Islands of
Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa. *accomplished 24-27 July 1946*
(b) Report of Inspections of the Islands of Pantello-
ria, Lampedusa and Linosa. Demilitarization Committee, to
Director Land Forces Sub Commission M41A and forwarded by
covering letter.

(c) Progress report on Demilitarization of Islands
of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, 8 October 1946, to Director
Land Forces Sub Commission (M41A)

2. The Italian Prime Minister has forwarded to the
Allied Commission a proposal for the conversion of certain of
the former defense installations on the islands to the uses
of the civil population. A translation of the detailed proposal
is enclosed.

3. I have consulted the three services Sub Commissions

6120

On File 9/C
42 B

TO : Allied Forces Headquarters,
(Attention G-5)

1. Reference is made to:

- (a) Letter AFHQ G-5 386, 17 I July 1946 to Chief Commissioner AG, Subject: Demilitarization of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa. *accomplished 24-27 July 1946*
- (b) Report of Inspections of the Islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa. Demilitarization Committee, to Director Land Forces Sub Commission AMIA and forwarded by covering letter.

(c) Progress report on Demilitarization of Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, 8 October 1946, to Director Land Forces Sub Commission (AMIA)

2. The Italian Prime Minister has forwarded to the Allied Commission a proposal for the conversion of certain of the former defense installations on the islands to the use of the civil population. A translation of the detailed proposal is enclosed.

6120

3. I have consulted the three service Sub Commissions of the Allied Commission in respect to the Prime Minister's proposal. Their comments are as follows:

a: Army Sub Commission.

The proposals submitted by the ¹/₆ for converting

Italian Government

...../2

the military installations on the islands of Pantelloria and Lampedusa are generally concurred in.

While reference (b) contains a program of the demilitarization of the islands, in accordance with reference (a), it is considered that the work involved in carrying out the destruction of some of the major installations i. e. the Ghirlanda ammunition dump and underground hangar at Pantelloria, would render the project impracticable and would be seriously detrimental to the islands economy. It is observed furthermore that the ^{Mc} recommendations, contained the R.C.'s report dated 26/2/46, for the complete demilitarization of these islands do not include the destruction of the military fixed installations, excepting the blockhouses, observing, that once the islands have been stripped of all guns and ammunition they could no longer be considered fortified. In the event that the necessity arises in the future for the destruction of the hangar and Ghirlanda arms depot, it is considered that this could effectively be done by aerial bombardment.

b. Land Forces Sub Commission (MILIA).

Removal or destruction of all ammunition and other war like stores and removal or destruction of all gun and gun emplacements will render the islands effectively demilitarized.

It is felt however that in general the block houses should be destroyed. Any specific individual block house that may be of real value to the civil population should be reported upon by the Demilitarization Committee with recommendations.

der the project impracticable and would be seriously detrimental to the islands economy. It is observed furthermore that the ^{U.S.} ~~economic~~ ^{modifications}, contained the N.S.C.'s report dated 23/1/46, for the complete demilitarization of these islands do not include the destruction of the military fixed installations, excepting the blockhouses, observing, that once the islands have been stripped of all guns and ammunition they could no longer be considered fortified. In the event that the necessity arises in the future for the destruction of the harbor and airfields arms depot, it is considered that this could effectively be done by aerial bombardment.

b. Land Forces Sub Commission (LNSA).

Removal or destruction of all ammunition and other
war like stores and removal or destruction of all
emplacements will render the islands effectively demilitar-
ized.

It is felt however that in general the block houses should be destroyed. Any specific individual block house that may be of real value to the civil population should be reported upon by the Demilitarisation Committee with recommendations.

✓ Mr. Porcos Sub Comedation

Blackwell Publishers
The prosecution of 1730 concerning the military

air installations on Particellaria and Lampedusa are as follows:

Though not speaking really of the Holy Roman Empire, it is considered that

(e) The all weather landing strips on Pantelleria

and lamps should not be destroyed because it is essential

understood that the National Board of Civil Liberties ^{has} been planning grants

h. j. K. Bl. is sp. c.[illegible]

Φ The Road guides and ^{overhead} ~~up~~ ^{lifting} cranes in the hangars should be removed from the island
& therefore, in addition to reducing the ^{entrances} ~~size~~ of the hangars would be demolished.

(d) ~~(c)~~ The Ammunition dump at the Airfield on Pantelleria (Pr)
should be cleared and turned over to local civilian use.

G118

a civil aviation concession which includes
the right to operate a scheduled civil air service
between the mainland of Italy and Pantelleria and
possibly to land ^{else} ~~at a later date~~ ^{Furthermore} these landing
strips are useful for emergency landings for international aviation.
If the Italian Government is prepared to grant a concession for the use of these landing strips for international aviation, the Italian Government should be turned back to a preliminary and thereby become demilitarized completely.

(b) In the reconstruction of the above landing strips as
approved, it is ^{recommended} ~~suggested~~ that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria airfield be built. ^{For the fuel installation might well be covered by a concrete structure.}

(c) The underground hangar could be used as accommodation for crews of landing aircraft and workshops for civil Air Lines ^{as suggested 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} ~~is suggested~~ that the southern half of the hangar be ^{converted to a civil aviation workshop} ~~demolished~~, leaving an area next to the power unit to be used as a small workshop and ^{an} ~~an~~ ^{important} ~~important~~ ^{shelter for civil aviation personnel.}

(d) The Meteorological Station will be reestablished at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data between Sicily and the ^{North African} ~~the~~ ^{important} ~~important~~ ^{shelter for civil aviation personnel.}

4. I concur in the views expressed above. The impact upon Italian economy of the widespread destructions in Italy incident to the war is so greatly felt that I feel more strongly that every effort should be made to avoid destroying installations useful to the civil community unless absolutely essential to the future Allied security. Whatever Allied agencies may be set up to ensure the military clauses of the Peace Treaty can easily ensure that these islands do not again become a menace.

5. I therefore recommend that the Prime Minister's proposals be given favourable consideration subject to the modifications contained in the comments of the services and commissions.

approved, it is suggested that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria airfield be left. *The fuel installation might well be converted into a store house for fuel and other supplies.*

(c) The underground hangar could be used as accommodation for crews of landing aircraft and workshops for civil air lines *as described by the Italian Prime Minister. In order to keep the island's electrical power unit intact and to render the hangar unit for aircraft, it should be arranged that the Southern half of the hangar be demolished.* *is recommended that it be demolished.* *be arranged that the Southern half of the hangar be demolished.* *unit to be used as small workshop and ^{accumulation} for civil aviation personnel.* *unit to be used as small workshop and ^{accumulation} for civil aviation personnel.* *unit to be used as small workshop and ^{accumulation} for civil aviation personnel.*

The Meteorological Station will be reestablished at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data between Sicily and the Mediterranean area for International Aviation & Shipping.

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6117

WALTER E. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

p. 17 1/2 (Translation)

42C

The seven underground galleries, till now used as ammunition stores, are located in an area at present highly cultivated with vineyards and capable of further development as regards agriculture & husbandry.

Moreover, the seven galleries would lend themselves very well to use as :

- a) Cellars for storing grapes and wine products produced on the Chiavada plain
- b) Wineries for the treatment of grapes and wines
- c) Stables for the animals of the area and their forage stores.

In order to use the galleries for such purposes, explicit large scale projects of revision are not necessary but merely internal adaptations and arrangements for the winery fixtures & machines, such as millstone-frames, wine-presses, barrels, pumps and filters; furthermore, the electrical system can be repaired and a refrigeration plant installed.

Gasoline Storage Tanks at Villa Silvia - P.8

These tanks are located completely underground at a depth of twenty two to twenty five metres. They are all electrically welded and hence difficult to remove. Therefore, it is not economically feasible to bring them above ground in order to serve as water tanks for the civil population. The tubing and the pumps for the inert gas fire fighting system are damaged beyond repair.

The transformation of these tanks into water storage tanks can be realized with relative ease because the pipe-line from the port to the tanks still exists. It will suffice to repair a few metres of this pipe-line and some sluice-gates, and to wash the tanks before putting the water in. To draw the water an electric pump of medium size will be needed.

The wells of Pantelleria, which now serve 10,000 inhabitants of the island, give a maximum of 50,000 litres of sea-salt water a day. Hence, each inhabitant can use about five litres of well-water or ten litres if one considers rain-water which is collected at each house.

If it would be possible to use the two tanks at Villa Silvia, with a capacity of 1,000,000 litres and have them filled twice a month from naval tankers, the water ration per inhabitant would be sensibly increased.

The problem of water supply on Pantelleria has always been very serious, so much so that the Italian State had, before the war, decided on the construction of adequate tanks to be replenished by sea, but these plans were not realized due to the coming of the war.

Gasoline Depot at the Port - P.9

This is located in the port area and consists of four tanks in small caves.

These can be used as warehouses and depots of every type.

One of the caves with a tank of 30 cubic metre capacity could be left with its present fittings as a petrol point for the services in the port, motorboats and fishing craft which trade considerably with the island.

The remaining caves could, at little cost and small effort, be transformed into goods storehouses and depots for the port. Three of them are already in use as warehouses by the Recovery Commission.

The work would consist of removing the rubble from the zone and dismantling the existing installations, with the exception of one.

Aviation Gas Tanks located at the Airport - P.10

These consist of five underground tanks and have a total capacity of about 300 cubic metres. If it is decided to leave an airport for commercial or emergency use, all or part of these tanks could be left as they are.

The tanks judged as excess to the needs of the airport could be used for the collection of rain water with the possibility, given the elevated location of the tanks, easily of distributing the water to the numerous civilian houses in the vicinity.

Ammunition Dump at the Airport - P.7

As this is located in a vineyard, it can also be transformed into depots and wine cellars.

As already stated, the essential problem of life on the island is that of the wine production, and since also in the zone of these caverns there are many vineyards, it would be of great use to make these available for the realization of large and cool wine cellars.

The work of transformation would consist merely of adding a simple electric light system.

1) - Covered Hanger and connected workshops - P.11

The covered hanger and the connected workshops lend themselves in a particular way to be rationally employed for civilian purposes.

As regards the project of reconstruction organized by the Allied authorities, it is observed:

a) in the hangar itself, in a room especially made for the purpose by the construction of a simple vertical partition, there is an electric power plant, the only one on the island, which furnishes energy for all the inhabitants. It would be practically impossible to cave in the roof of the hangar, without destroying the power plant itself.

b) The hangar is located in a central position with respect to civilian houses; nearby are three roads which interconnect these houses and leads thence to the port.

The local authorities and groups of citizens have repeatedly approached the Government to obtain the hangar for the establishment of a "Co-operative Wine Center" for increasing the value of the islands wines and for storage of foods, which in the present state are almost all imported. The question is very important and granting the request would resolve a problem that has been awaiting solution for years, and would compensate in some measure for the destruction of depots caused by the war.

2) - To accomplish the above mentioned necessities at the same time with the demilitarization of the islands, the following works of transformation & adaptation are proposed for the hangar:

- a) To reduce greatly the two entrances to the hangar by the construction of thick concrete portals so as to exclude every possibility of any type of plane entering.
- b) To erect inside the hangar partitions, benches & shelves which would permit the normal development of civilian activity but would exclude every possibility of use of the hangar for military purposes.
- c) To remove all the installations constructed for strictly military use, among which are the rail guides and cranes for handling aircraft.

As regards the above, it is noteworthy that by removing the lift-cranes the hangar would lose all military characteristics, because, being very narrow, it would not be possible to park aircraft without the above mentioned lift-cranes, and consequently the hangar itself would remain practically blocked by the aircraft parked in the entrances.

Block Houses P.H. & L.H.

On Pantelleria and Capri exist various blockhouses, almost all of which have little military worth because they are of small dimensions and stripped of every fixture.

Some of these, located near homes, are already used by civilians for sheep-pens, small warehouses and storerooms for fishing equipment.

If the demolition order were cancelled they could nearly all be turned to civilian use as at present, or by adapting them as cisterns

for gathering rain water. In order to render them no longer suitable for military use orders could be given to enlarge the entrances and close the slits, if they are to be used as stores or close both entrances and slits if they are to be used as water tanks.

Ammunition Dump of Reggio Marico - L.5

This is an emergency depot, without anti-bomb protection, located in a tuff cave. The roof of the depot is in many points of less than two metres thickness so as to be incapable of resisting even small caliber bombs. In one of the caverns exists a water well of essential value for the island, which is almost dry. One part of these caves has caved in, burying several tons of explosives, due to the explosion of bombs which fell in the neighborhood.

As previously stated, the caves hardly lend themselves to adaptation for military use, and so it would be superfluous to destroy them as would have to be done according to the demilitarization project formed by the Allied Commission; moreover if said project were carried out, it would deprive the inhabitants of Lampedusa of the only stone quarry and the sole well of importance existing on the island.

6113

Copy

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

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

The following progress report on the demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTHELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA covering the period 1st September to 1st October, 1946, is submitted in accordance with paragraph h of ANM's letter ANM/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, PANTHELLERIA was revisited by the Committee's Chairman, Colonel Norman F. Fiske CAV (A) together with Lieutenant H.A.V. Hall, R.N.V.R. (B) from the Navy Sub-Commission and Captain D.K. 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. Amato, 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 PANTHELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA outlined in paragraph 2 of the initial report.

(a) PANTHELLERIA.

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

10 30 and 75 mm. assemblies	35,000 Kgs.
3 remains of torpedoes	4,500 "
15 torpedo war-heads	5,300 "
4 temporary mountings	6,000 "
10 base plates	5,000 "
Ammunitions	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	6,500 "
P.A. electric cable	1,300 "
Hemp cable	1,350 "
Anchor and chains	24,000 "
Various material	1,750 "

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Small arms and spare parts	9,500 "
Dredging equipment	7,000 "
Armoured telephone cable	6,000 "
Steel cable	6,500 "
P.A. electric cable	1,300 "
Heap cable	1,350 "
Anchors and chains	24,000 "
Various material	1,750 "

Total

360,400 Kgs.

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- 2 -

P-2 :- Non-salvageable ammunition from the Ghirlanda depot is being collected and segregated prior to dumping in the sea in diving 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 Ghirlanda has thus been removed.

P-3 :- All guns of batteries P-3 (c) 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 AFAR 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) LAMPUNGA.

While LAMPUNGA 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 (e) 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 :-

Colonel Norman E. Fiske (A)
Chairman
Demilitarisation Committee.

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

(4)

Navy Sub-Commission

(4)

Air Force Sub-Commission

(4)

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

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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 Arato 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, 1944.

Distribution :-

Land Forces Sub Commission (M.A.I.A.)	(4)
Navy Sub-Commission	(4)
Air Force Sub-Commission	(4)
Chief Commissioner	(1)
Executive Commissioner	(1)
Allied Force Headquarters - G-3	(2)
Captain D.H. Greenhalgh RE. AFHQ	(1)
Spares	(6)

6111

Colonel Norman E. Fiske (A)
Chairman
Demilitarisation Committee.

Rome.
8th October, 1944.

SECRET

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

To : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission (AFMA), 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:

ALLIED

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

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

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

ITALIAN

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

Major Biagio THORBETTA, Italian Army Engineer attached to Navy.

Major Antonio GRIGIANO, Italian Army.

Captain Giulio RUMER, Italian Air Force.

The itinerary of the Committee was as follows:

<u>Departed</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mode of Transport</u>
Rome	1310	Palermo	1500	22 July	Air
Palermo	1600	Trapani	1900	22 July	Motor
Trapani	2345	Lampedusa	1240	23 July	Thrpado Boat

6110

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ITALIAN

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Major Antonio GRIGNANO, Italian Army.

Captain Giulio REIMER, Italian Air Force.

6110

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Rome	1310	Palermo	1500	22 July	Air
Palermo	1600	Trapani	1900	22 July	Motor
Trapani	2345	Lampedusa	1240	23 July	Torpedo Boat
Lampedusa	1010	Linosa	1215	24 July	"Animosa"
Linosa	1530	Pantelleria	2015	24 July	Torpedo Boat
Pantelleria	0010	Palermo	0700	27 July	"Animosa"
Palermo	1400	Rome	1550	27 July	Torpedo Boat
					"Animosa"

SECRET

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

PANTHELENA. 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 organised 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. BELLOTTI" 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. GRASSO" 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 "CANTALINI" 5 guns 120/50. Un-operational Condition similar to (a)
- (e) Coast Defence Battery "R. RAUETTA" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1913. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a)
- (f) Coast Defence Battery. "A. STROSCIO" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers 1909. Condition similar to (a)
- (g) Coast Defence Battery and AA dual purpose battery PT. 6 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)

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(c) Coast Defence Battery "ROSSI" 4 guns, 152/45. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).

(d) Coast Defence Battery "CANNITTA" 5 guns 120/50. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).

(e) Coast Defence Battery "R. RUJETTA" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers TERN 1913. Un-operational. Condition similar to (a).

(f) Coast Defence Battery. "A. STRESCIO" 4 guns 120/50. Vickers TERN 1909. Condition similar to (a).

(g) Coast Defence Battery and AA dual purpose battery PT. 6 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. 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 406". 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 (n), 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 185". 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 688". 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 "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 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 fire 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

- (v) Coast defence and Battery "PT 174". 4 guns 76/40. Armstrong Pozzouli 1917. Condition similar to (a)
- (q) Coast defence and AA Battery "PT 185". 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 688". 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 "CHIRLANDI". 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 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 fire 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 engine or electric motor. The whole storage installation was only superficially damaged by serial bombardment and could be rehabilitated without much difficulty. After removal of all POL (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 Pantelleria. 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.

P-11. Underground hangars 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 POW stored here underground. All POW 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 usable 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

LH034. 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.

LH034. 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 pilferage 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 salvagable war-like stores, munitions and ordnance.

L-2 Destruction of all non-salvagable 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. 0107

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

concrete or arched structure of concrete 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 PGL 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 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

LIPUSA. 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.

LIPENUSA. The visit to the island of Lipendusa 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 pilferage 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. 6107

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 AA dual purpose battery L.P. 511. 6 guns 90/ Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1911.
- (d) Coast defense and AA dual purpose battery L.P. 121. 4 guns 90/ Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1911.

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- (c) AA battery L.P. 376. 4 guns 76/45. Unoperational. Condition similar to (a). Ansaldo built 1917.
- (f) 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).
- L-4 Demolition of all block houses.

L-5 Ammunition depot "Foggio 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.

L-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 water system constructed by the DICAF.

L-7 Airfield. This strip has a limestone base and is usable in all weath.

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

Alfonso T. T. T. Colonel NORMAN E. FISKE, (A) Chairman

1st Lt. T. T. T. S/Ldr. H.K. MITCHELL, RAF (B)

1st Lt. T. T. T. Capt. M.L. RICHARDSON, R.N. (B)

1st Lt. T. T. T. Capt. J.E.S. HARRIS, R.F. (B)

Members of the Demilitarization Committee

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Each Member of Committee (2)
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Ministry of Navy (Italian) (4)
Ministry of Air (Italian) (4)
A.F.H.Q. (information G.3) (2)
Air Force Sub Commission (4)

6166

(b) Coast defense and dual purpose L.P. 136. 4 guns 76/15. Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to (a)

L-4 Demolition of all block houses.

L-5 Ammunition depot "Foggio 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.

L-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 power system constructed by the DIGAT.

L-7 Airfield. This strip has a limestone base and is usable in all weath.

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1st Lt. F. J. Fiske
Colonel HOMAN F. FISKE, (A) Chairman

1st Lt. F. J. Fiske
S/Lt. H.K. MITCHELL, RAF (B)

1st Lt. F. J. Fiske
Capt. M.L. RICHMOND, R.N. (B)

1st Lt. F. J. Fiske
Capt. J.B.S. HARRIS, R.E. (B)

Members of the Demilitarization Committee

Distribution:

Land Forces Sub Commission (3)
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Ministry of Air (Italian) (4)
A.F.H.Q. (information G.3) (2)
Air Force Sub Commission (4)
Navy Sub Commission (4)
Chief Commissioner (1)
Executive Commissioner (1)
Squares. (6)

JBSH/sL.

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ENGINEER DEMOLITION PROGRAMME.

Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Demolition.	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	RE
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.	15 lbs per Gun 1,635lbs	120	For maximum charges simultaneous
		<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.	16 lbs per Gun 1,744lbs	650	
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 $C = KT \sqrt{VT}$ C = Charge T = Wall thickness in feet. K = 0.6 V = Internal volume in cubic feet.	Estimate 20,000lbs	1,800	

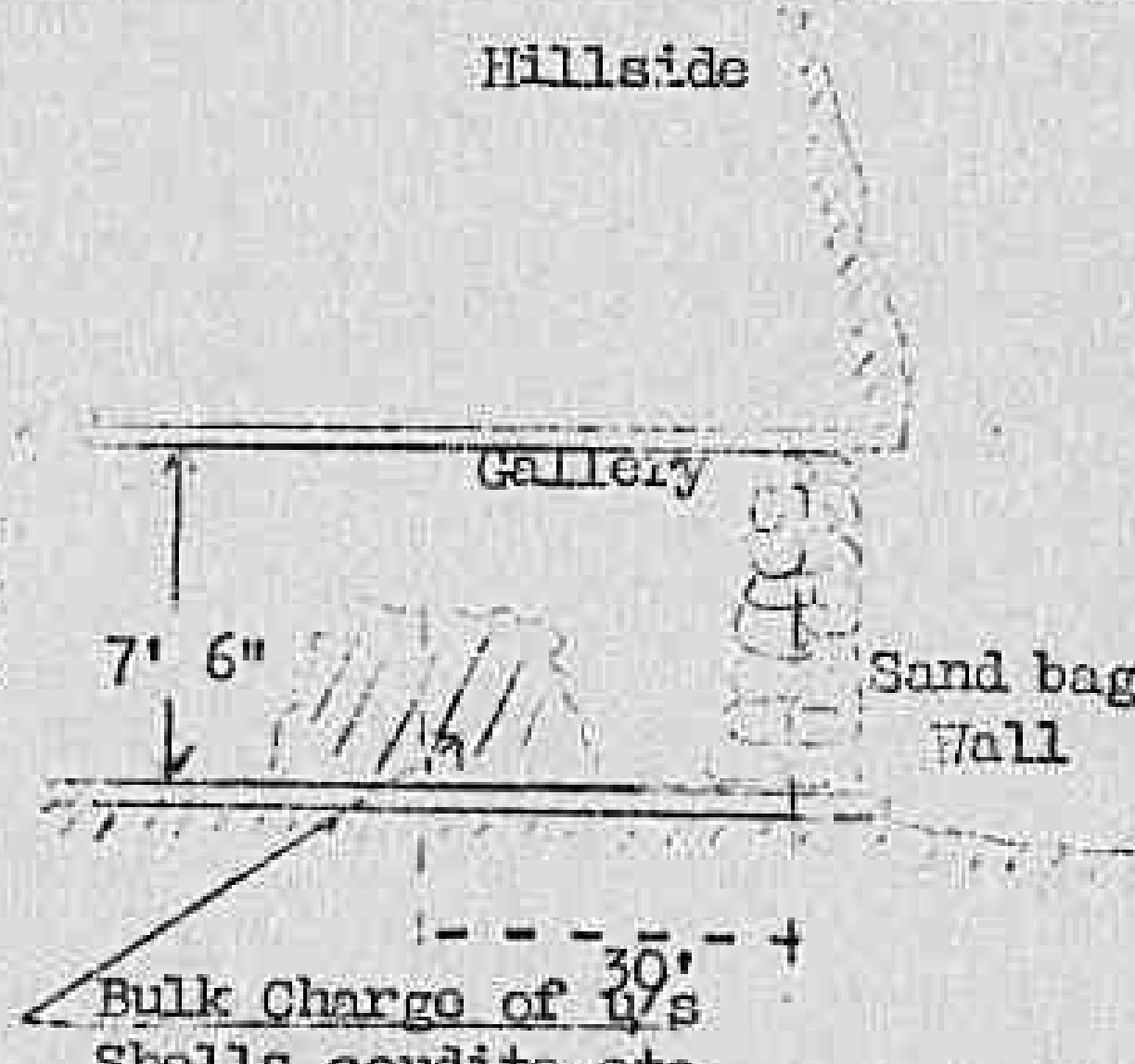
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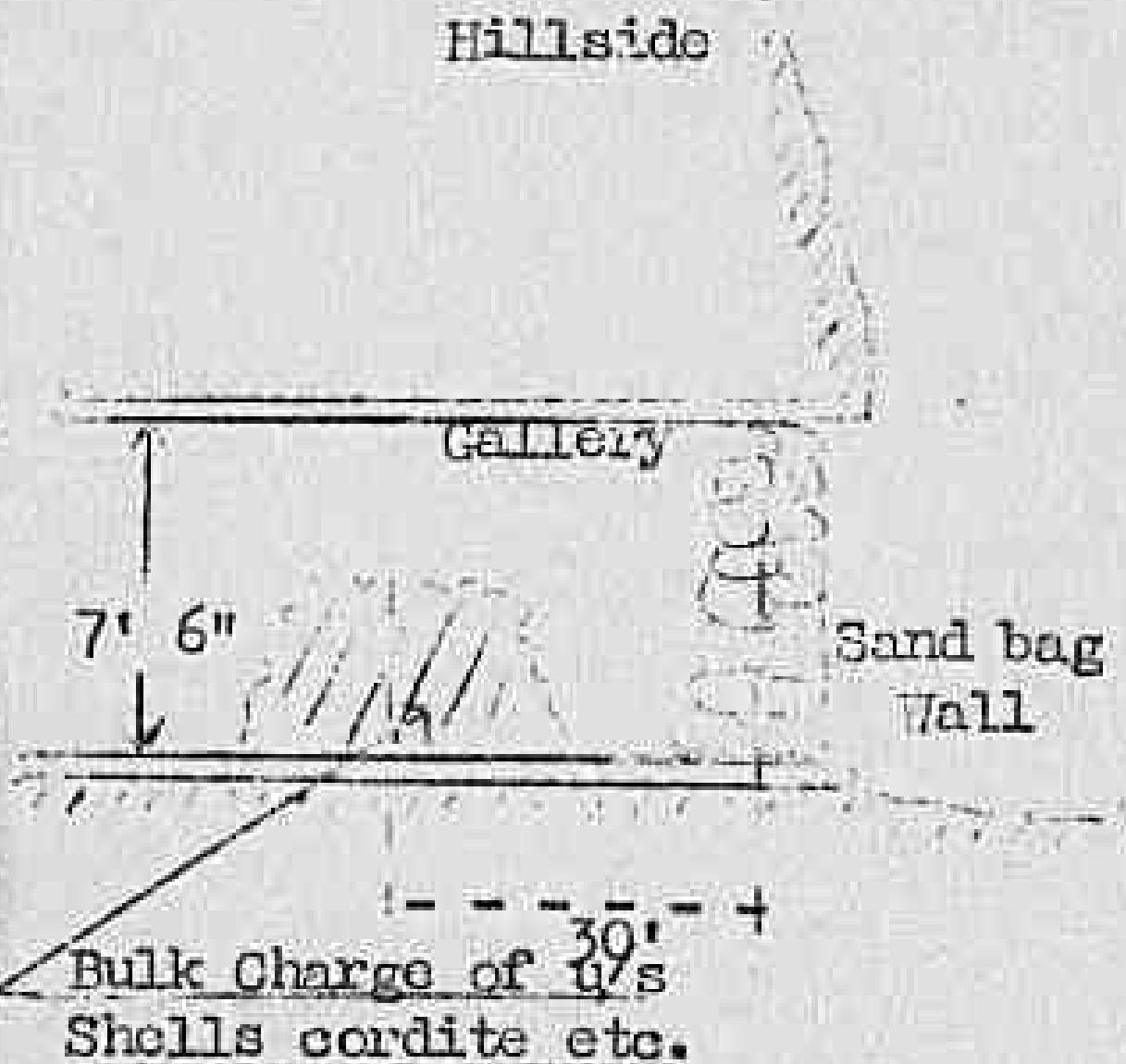
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ENGINEER DEMOLITION PROGRAMME.

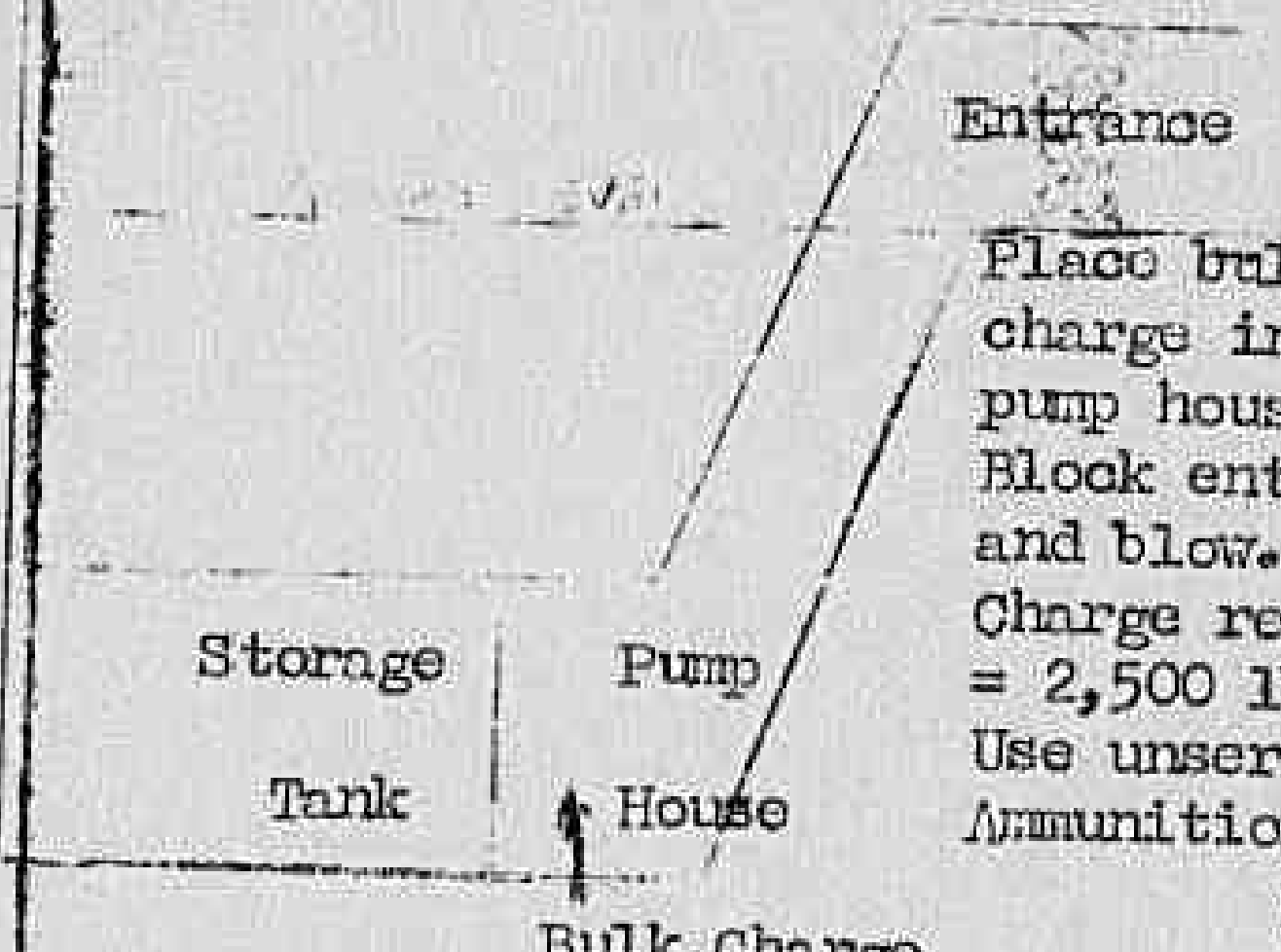
Method of Demolition.	H.E. Reqd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
<u>Guns.</u> (Calibres 4.5" - 6") Total 109. Load the gun with a shell, if no shell is available 2 ft of the bore should be tamped with earth. 14" of HE then packed close behind shell or earth tamping. Fill up remainder of the chamber 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. Reqd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS
P. 6.	Ammunition Depot "GHIRLANDA"	Hillside  7' 6" Gallery Sand bag Wall 30' Bulk Charge of 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 23,000lbs	1,000	Blow the g Use 3,000 and adjust remainder
P. 7.	Ammunition Depot at Airfield	Use same method as in P. 6. Above.	Estimated 23,000lbs	1,000	

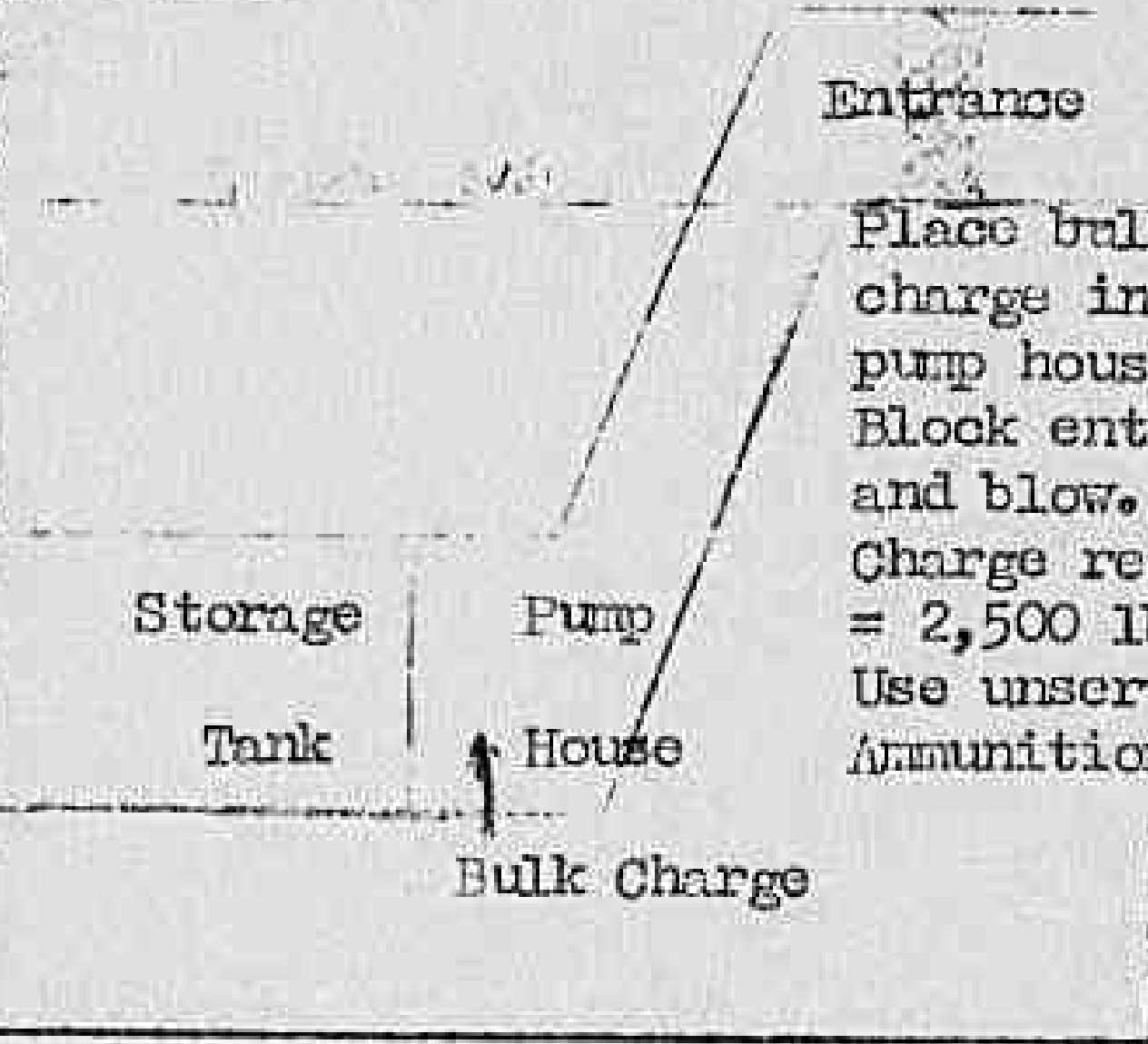
Method of Demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
Hillside  Bulk Charge of 30' Shells cordite etc. Place bulk charges about 30' in from the gallery entrances. The charge may consist of unserviceable shells or ammunition, with a proportion of HE for initiation purposes. Then block entrance with a sandbag wall.	Estimated 23,000lbs	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 23,000lbs	1,000	

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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	
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
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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to ed	Method of demolition	H.E. Req'd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
a"	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	
del	The form of construction is similar to P. 6.. Use same for of demolition.	9,000lbs	500	To be deferred. (See general report)
del 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. Reqd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	RE
P. 11.	Underground Hangar and Workshops.	See separate detail attached at Appendix D.	4,000lbs	19,200	
P. 12.	Air Field.	Destroy surface by cratering at 100' centres. Approx area of Airfield is 160000 sq yds. Therefore 1950 craters must be blown. (See sketch at Appendix 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 mechanised equipment in a few days.)	156000	50000	
LAMPEDUSA. L. 3.	A.A. & C.D. Batteries.	Guns. (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. (Approx) 15	12000 lbs.	1100	
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. 0102	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 tamp remainder and blow. Total length of the concrete	540lbs	1,500	

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Method of Destruction	H.E. Reqd (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
See separate detail attached. at Appendix B.	4,000lbs	19,200	
Destroy surface by cratering at 100' centres. Approx area of Airfield is 160000 sq yds. Therefore 1950 craters must be blown. (See sketch at Appendix 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.	156000	50000	
Guns. (4.5" - 6") Total No. 29. Destroy as in P. 3.	15 lb per gun. 435 lbs	30	
Destroy as in P. 4. Total No. 15 (Approx)	12000 lbs.	1100	
Reports indicate that the ammunition stored here is in a dangerous condi- tion. It should be blown up in a situ.			
Drill 2" boreholes along one side of the arch springing. Space at 12" centres. Depth of borehole 20". Fill to 2/3 capacity tamp re- mainder and blow. Total length of the concrete	540lbs	1,500	

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Serial No	Structure to be destroyed	Method of Destruction.	H.E. Req'd. (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS
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.			

TOTAL

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Method of Destruction.	H.E. Req'd. (Approx)	Man Hours (Approx)	REMARKS.
2. (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.			

TOTAL

267154

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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 - Not reinforced.
Total length of cut - 1600 feet.

Formula $W = 2L^3$ ozs.

In this case $L = 3' 3"$

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

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced 1 foot apart.

∴ No. of charges = $\frac{1600}{3\frac{1}{2}} = 493$

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

Note. Total No. of boreholes = 740.

Explosive reqd = $740 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
= 3330 lbs.

2. Entrance arch rings.

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

Total length of cut - 500'

Formula $W = 2L^3$ ozs.

In this case $L = 3'$

∴ Wt. of charge per borehole = $2(3)^3 = 54$ ozs.
= $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs (approx).

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced 1 foot apart.

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

Explosive reqd = $167 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
= 585 lbs.

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

1. Main arch ring. Thickness (Max) at point of cut - 6' 6".
Mass Concrete - Not reinforced.
Total length of cut - 1600 feet.

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

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

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

$$= 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$$

No. of charges.

$$\text{Charges are spaced } L \text{ feet apart.}$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of charges} = \frac{1600}{3\frac{3}{4}} = 493$$

To ensure complete destruction double the charge on one side.
r.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'

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

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

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

$$= 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs (approx).}$$

No. of charges.

Charges are spaced L feet apart.

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

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

$$= 585 \text{ lbs.}$$

Total No. of boreholes required for complete demolition.

$$740 + 167 = 907.$$

Total amount of explosive required for complete demolition.

$$3330 + 585 = 3915$$

say 4000 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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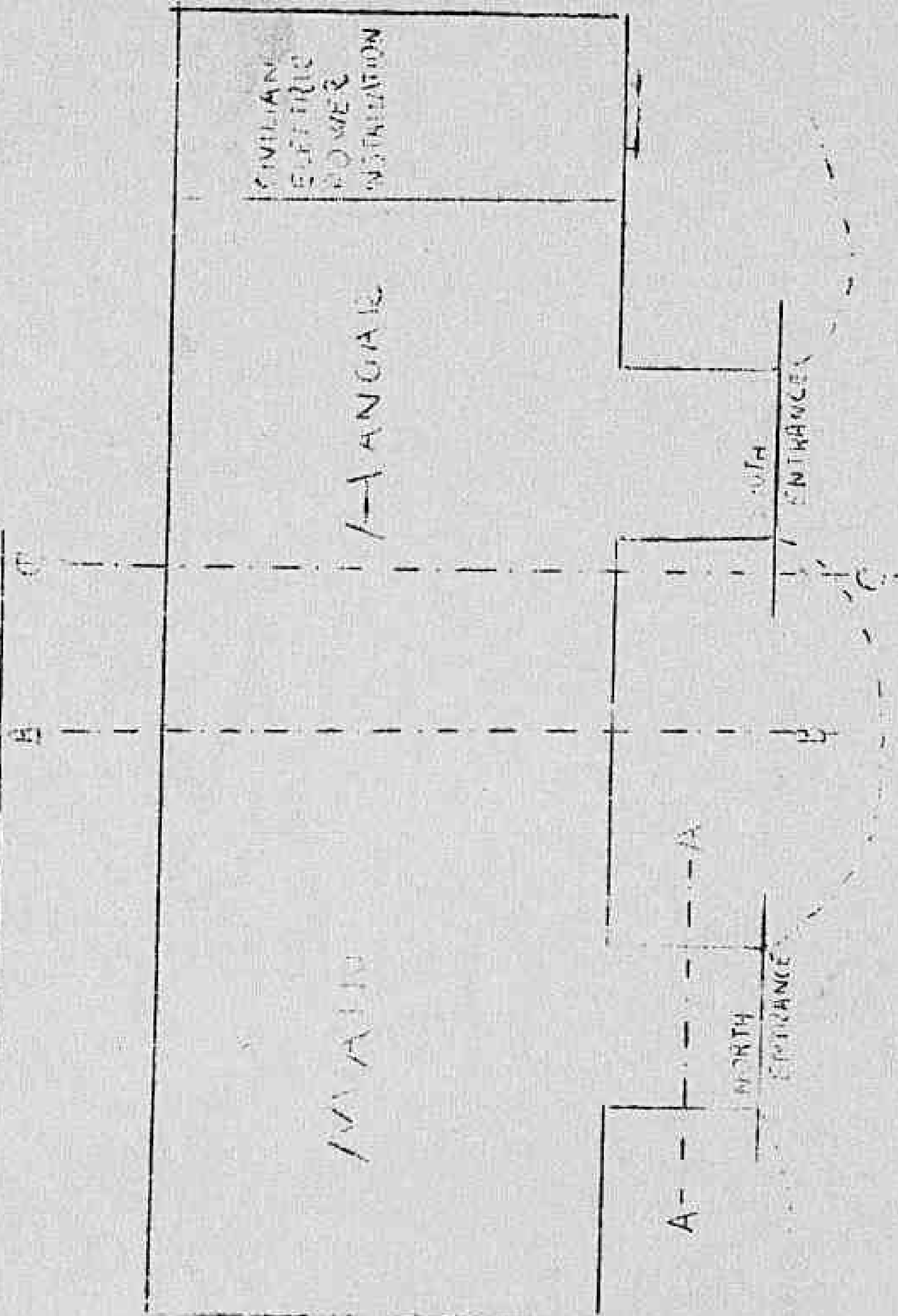
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APPENDIX C

HOMES AT PANTILLERIA AIRFIELD

Sketch Plan (not to scale)

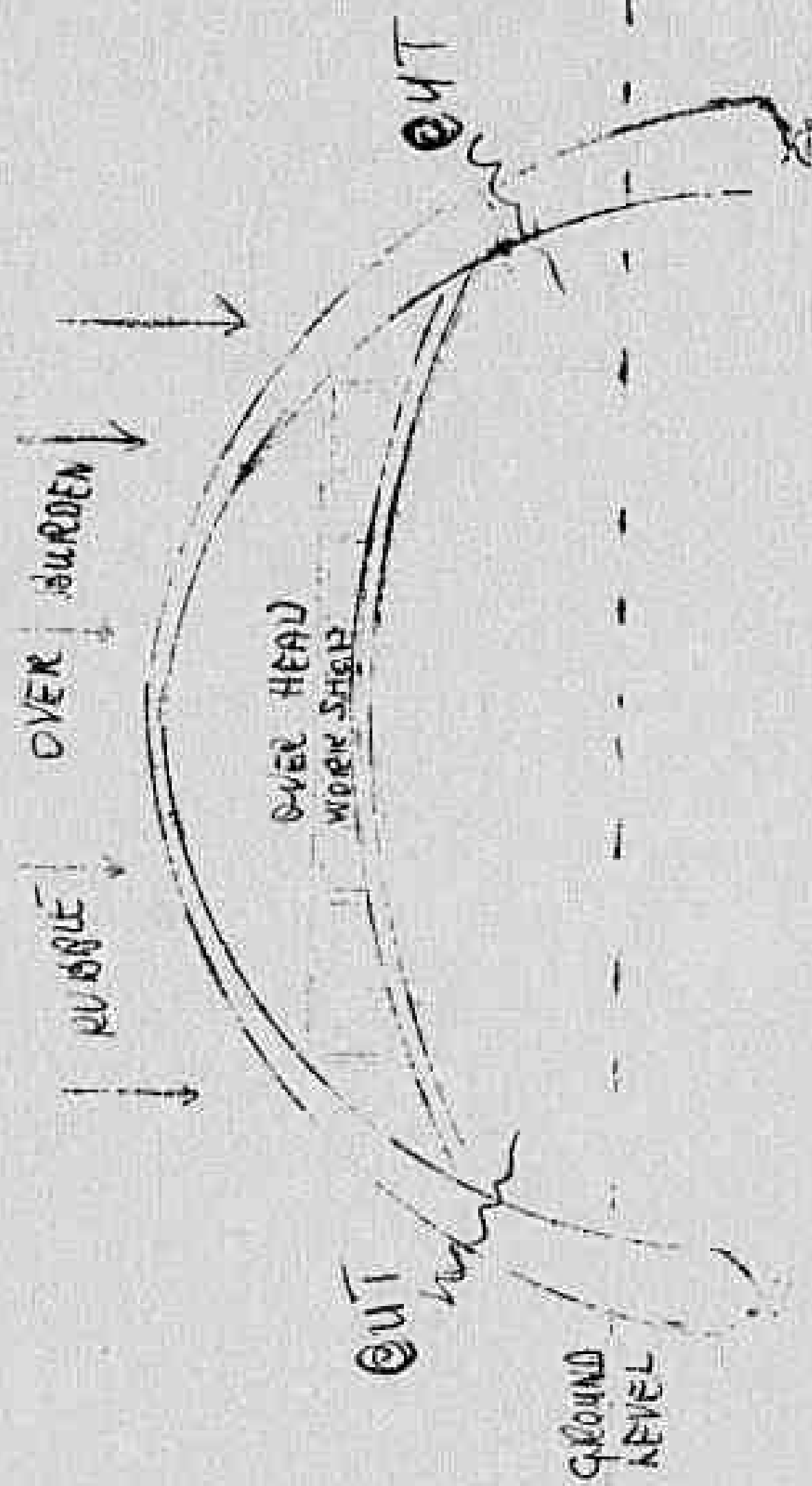


PERIMETER FENCE

PANTILLERIA
AIRFIELD

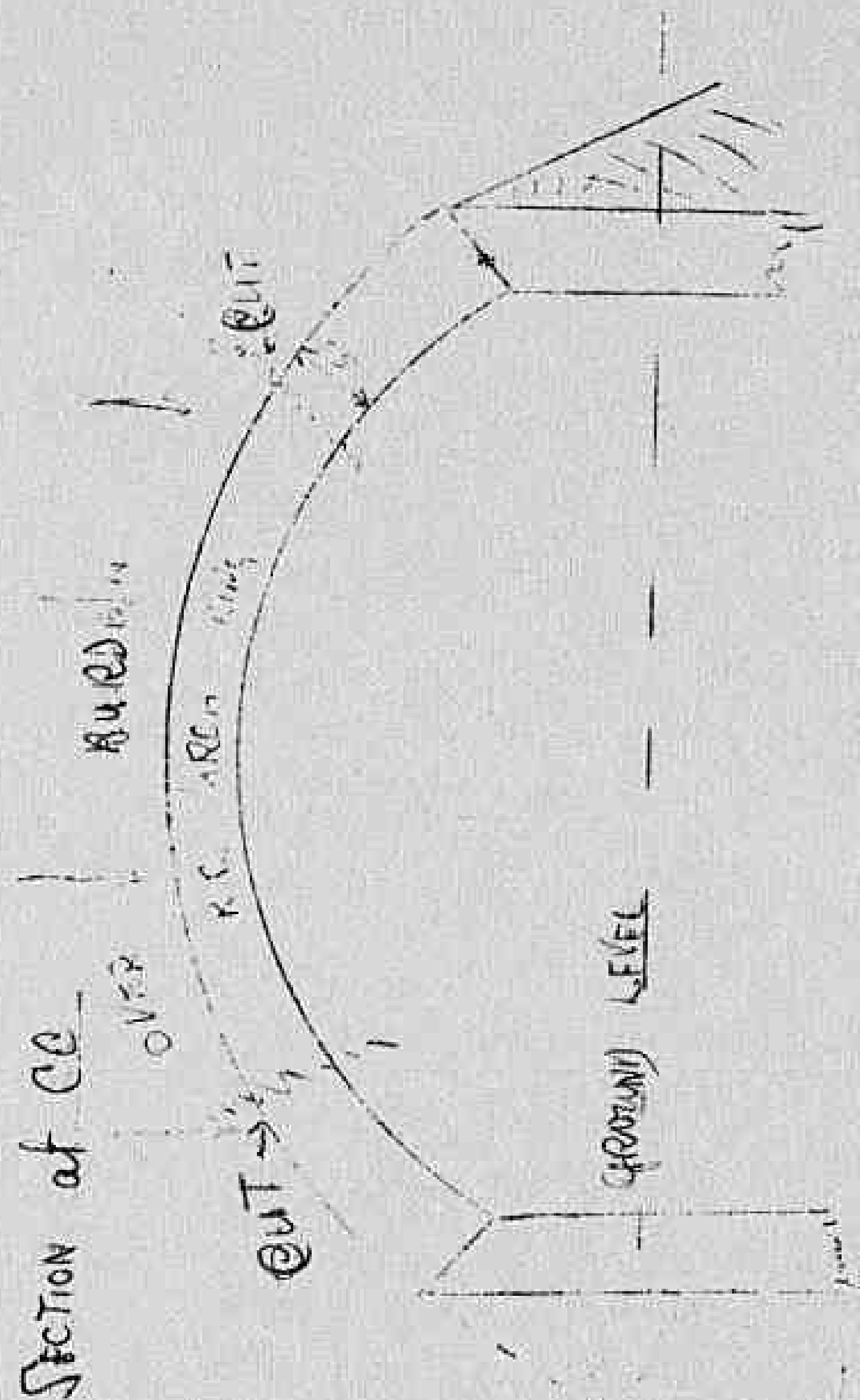
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SECTION cut AB



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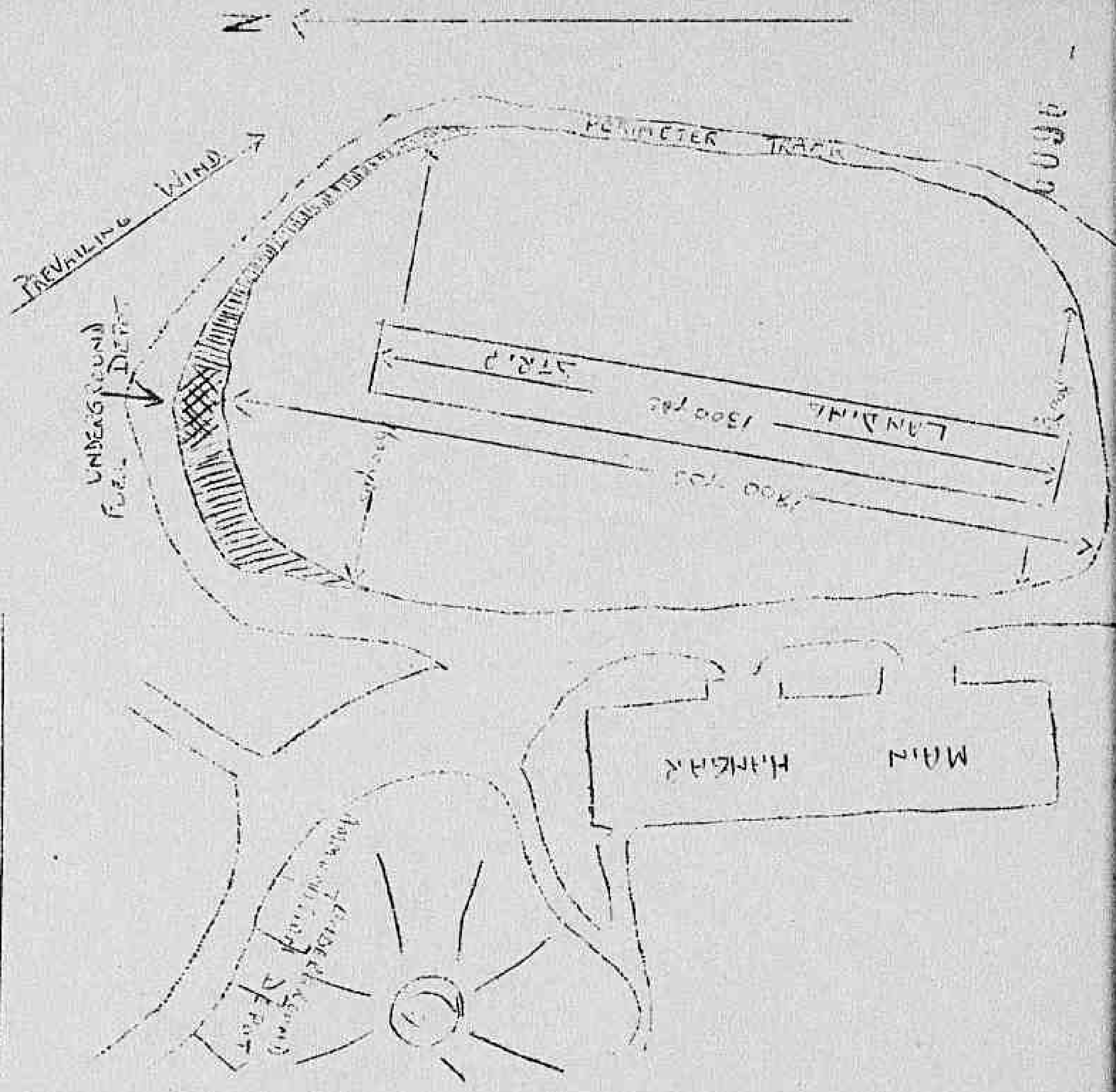
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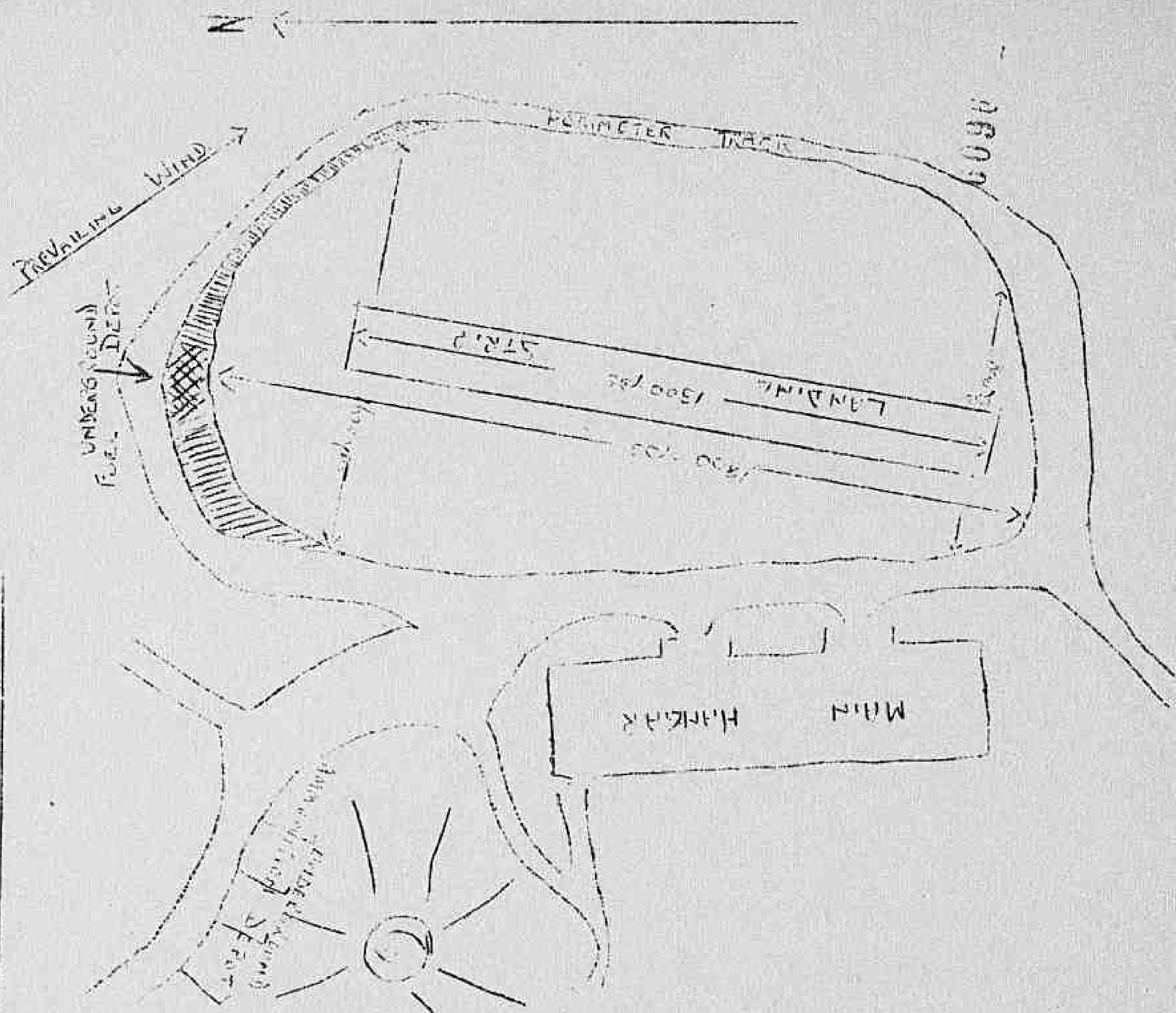
Appendix B

Sketch Plan of Airfield Patisallana

Area 2160000 Sq Yds



Area 2160000 Sea Ties



SECRET

C O F I

ALSO FOR THE HEADQUARTERS

G - 5 Section

ASO 542

Don Forster
42 E

1 JULY 1946

Ref: G-5: 386, 32.

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of
FANTAUSSA, LAMUSIA and LIPARI.TO: Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
ASO 734

1. Reference is made to your file No. 32/40, 14 March 46, subject
"Report of Inspectors of Islands of FANTAUSSA and LAMUSIA."

2. The reports submitted under this reference have been studied
at this headquarters and by Committee - 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 FANTAUSSA, LAMUSIA and LIPARI. This programme to be
implemented by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

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

1. IN C 480
Major (A and B) AFHQ
AFHQ (Italy)

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

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 will - Committee will request
participation by the Italian Army as described in para. 5, above.

BY ORDER OF ALLIED MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

6095

(sig) A. J. HANCOCK

Col. GSC.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Chief Coordinator,
Allied Commission
400 7th

1. Reference is made to your file No. 632/AC, 14 March 44, subject "Report of Inspections of Hospitals of ITALY, GERMANY and JAPAN".

2. The reports submitted under this reference have been studied at this Headquarters and by Government - in Chief Headquarters.

3. As a result of these studies the decision has been reached that an executive programme must be established for the coordination of the hospitals of ITALY, GERMANY and JAPAN. This programme to be implemented by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

4. In order to determine the requirements of such a program a COMMISSIONER OF HOSPITALS 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:-

1 in 0 220
Supt. (A and B) 220
Air HQ, (Italy)

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

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 ORDER OF HEADQUARTERS (GENERAL, ITALY).

0093

(Sgt) A.L. LANTIER
Col. GLO.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Copy to: Director, 1200
Supt. (A and B) 220
G-4 220
S-2
G-3 220
G-2

G-1 220
S-1
S-2 220
S-3 220
S-4 220
S-5

For Admiral Stone's letter.

Air Forces Sub-Commission.

The proposals of AFSC concerning the military air installations on Pantelleria and Lampedusa are as follows:-

(a) The all weather landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa should not be destroyed because it is contemplated by the Italian Government 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 are useful for emergency landings for International aviation.

(b) If the retention of the above landing strips is approved, it is suggested that a small underground fuel installation on Pantelleria airfield be left.

(c) The underground hangar could be used as accommodation for crews of landing aircraft and workshops for Civil Air Lines. In order to keep the Island electrical power unit intact and to render the hangar unfit for aircraft, it should be arranged that the Southern half of the hangar be demolished and entrance completely blocked, leaving an area next to the power unit to be used as small workshops and shelter.

(d) The Meteorological Station should be reestablished at Pantelleria for compiling accurate weather data between Sicily and the Mediterranean area for International Aviation.

PF
JFM 18/11
JLIS 19/11

HOA

Air Force S/C

TRANSITION

THE UNDER-Secretary OF STATE
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 24 October 1946.

13565/18544.18/23.11

Dear Admiral,

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.

Following now the wish expressed by said Mission, I am sending you a detailed program of transformations and adaptations which would be necessary for the conversion of the military installations of the two islands in civilian works.

Sincerely yours,

SSO

Any mention in the program
of landing, storage or patrol installations may
have to not. Also please to let you see the program?

/s/ Paolo Capra

P/R 29/10

OACII

Please check in this and
report to me.

w/ 31/10

Admiral Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

J2M
18/11

w/ 29/10



Action

on HOA - received transition
from Col. Fick 15/11. Col. Fick
is drafting a reply and is making a
copy to see for comments. P/R 15/11

EC DIST - 26/10/46

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

6093

UTILIZATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON PANTELLERIA & LAMPEDUSA FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES.

The seven underground galleries, till now used as ammunition stores, are located in an area at present highly cultivated with vineyards and capable of further development as regards agriculture & husbandry.

Moreover, the seven galleries would lend themselves very well to use as :

- a) Cellars for storing grapes and wine products produced on the Ghirlanda plain
- b) Wineries for the treatment of grapes and wines
- c) Stables for the animals of the area and their forage stores.

In order to use the galleries for such purposes, explicit large scale projects of revision are not necessary but merely internal adaptations and arrangements for the winery fixtures & machines, such as millstone-frames, wine-presses, barrels, pumps and filters; furthermore, the electrical system can be repaired and a refrigeration plant installed.

Gasoline Storage Tanks at Villa Silvia - P.8

These tanks are located completely underground at a depth of twenty two to twenty five metres. They are all electrically welded and hence difficult to remove. Therefore, it is not economically feasible to bring them above ground in order to serve as water tanks for the civil population. The tubing and the pumps for the inert gas fire fighting system are damaged beyond repair.

The transformation of these tanks into water storage tanks can be realized with relative ease because the pipe-line from the port to the tanks still exists. It will suffice to repair a few metres of this pipe-line and some sluice-gates, and to wash the tanks before putting the water in. To draw the water an electric pump of medium size will be needed.

The wells of Pantelleria, which now serve 10,000 inhabitants of the island, give a maximum of 50,000 litres of semi-salt water a day. Hence, each inhabitant can use about five litres of well-water or ten litres if one considers rain-water which is collected at each house.

If it would be possible to use the two tanks at Villa Silvia, with a capacity of 1,000,000 litres and have them filled twice a month from naval tankers, the water ration per inhabitant would be sensibly increased.

The problem of water supply on Pantelleria has always been very serious, so much so that the Italian State had, before the war, decided on the construction of adequate tanks to be replenished by sea, but these plans were not realized due to the coming of the war.

Gasoline Depot at the Port - P.9

This is located in the port area and consists of four tanks in small caves.

These can be used as warehouses and depots of every type.

One of the caves with a tank of 80 cubic metre capacity could be left with its present fittings as a petrol point for the services in the port, motorboats and fishing craft which trade considerably with the island.

The remaining caves could, at little cost and small effort, be transformed into goods storerooms and depots for the port. Three of them are already in use as warehouses by the Recovery Commission.

The work would consist of removing the rubble from the zone and dismantling the existing installations, with the exception of one.

Aviation Gas Depots located at the Airport - P.10

These consist of five underground tanks and have a total capacity of about 300 cubic metres. If it is decided to leave an airport for commercial or emergency use, all or part of these tanks could be left as they are.

The tanks judged as excess to the needs of the airport could be used for the collection of rain water with the possibility, given the elevated location of the tanks, easily of distributing the water to the numerous civilian houses in the vicinity.

Ammunition Dump at the Airport - P.7

As this is located in a vineyard, it can also be transformed into depots and wine cellars.

As already stated, the essential problem of life on the island is that of the wine production, and since also in the zone of these caverns there are many vineyards, it would be of great use to make these available for the realization of large and cool wine cellars.

The work of transformation would consist merely of adding a simple electric light system.

1) - Covered Hanger and connected workshops - P.11

The covered hanger and the connected workshops lend themselves in a particular way to be rationally employed for civilian purposes.

As regards the project of construction organized by the Allied authorities, it is observed:

a) in the hangar itself, in a room especially made for the purpose by the construction of a simple vertical partition, there is an electric power plant, the only one on the island, which furnishes energy for all the inhabitants. It would be practically impossible to cave in the roof of the hangar, without destroying the power plant itself.

b) The hangar is located in a central position with respect to civilian homes ; nearby are three roads which interconnect these houses and leads thence to the port.

The local authorities and groups of citizens have repeatedly approached the Government to obtain the hangar for the establishment of a " Co-operative Wine Center" for increasing the value of the islands wines and for storage of foods, which in the present state are almost all imported. The question is very important and granting the request would resolve a problem that has been awaiting solution for years, and would compensate in some measure for the destruction of depots caused by the war.

2) - To accomplish the above mentioned necessities at the same time with the demilitarization of the islands, the following works of transformation & adaptation are proposed for the hangar :

- a) To reduce greatly the two entrances to the hangar by the construction of thick concrete portals so as to exclude every possibility of any type of plane entering.
- b) To erect inside the hangar partitions, benches & shelves which would permit the normal development of civilian activity but would exclude every possibility of use of the hangar for military purposes.
- c) To remove all the installations constructed for strictly military use, among which are the rail guides and cranes for handling aircraft.

As regards the above, it is noteworthy that by removing the lift-cranes the hangar would lose all military characteristics, because, being very narrow, it would not be possible to park aircraft without the above mentioned lift-cranes, and consequently the hangar itself would remain practically blocked by the aircraft parked in the entrances.

Block Houses P.4 & L.4

On Pantelleria and Lampedusa exist various blockhouses, almost all of which have little military worth because they are of small dimensions and stripped of every fixture.

Some of these, located near homes, are already used by civilians for sheep-pens, small warehouses and storerooms for fishing equipment.

If the demolition order were cancelled they could nearly all be turned to civilian use as at present, or by adapting them as cisterns

for gathering rain water. In order to render them no longer suitable for military use orders could be given to enlarge the entrances and close the slits, if they are to be used as stores or close both entrances and slits if they are to be used as water tanks.

Ammunition Dump of Reggio Monaca - L.5

This is an emergency depot, without anti-bomb protection, located in a tuff cave. The roof of the depot is in many points of less than two metres thickness so as to be incapable of resisting even small caliber bombs. In one of the caverns exists a water well of essential value for the island, which is almost dry. One part of these caves has caved in, burying several tons of explosives, due to the explosion of bombs which fell in the neighborhood.

As previously stated, the caves hardly lend themselves to adaptation for military use, and so it would be superfluous to destroy them as would have to be done according to the demilitarization project formed by the Allied Commission; moreover if said project were carried out, it would deprive the inhabitants of Lampedusa of the only stone quarry and the sole well of importance existing on the island.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 632/173/10

8 October 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of Islands

TO : The French Representative,
U.S. Allied Commission.

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 COMMISSIONER:

MC/AR

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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

JHM
12/10



[Signature]

6088

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

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

The following progress report on the demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA covering the period 1st September to 1st October, 1946, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of AFHQ's letter AFHQ/431/2 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, PANTELLERIA was revisited by the Committee's Chairman, Colonel Norman E. Fiske Cav (A) together with Lieutenant H.A.V. Hall, R.N.V.L. (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 PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA outlined in paragraph 2 of the initial report.

(a) PANTELLERIA.

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

38A

0081

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.

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Armoured telephone cable	6,500 "
Steel cable	1,300 "
P.A. electric cable	1,350 "
Hemp cable	24,000 "
Anchors and chains	1,750 "
Various material	"

Total 360,400 Kgs.

14/10 9870
374/100g
8/6/10

-2-

P-2 :- Non-salvageable ammunition from the Ghirlanda 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 Ghirlanda 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 fms. 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 (e) 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.

Colonel Norman E. Fiske (A)

Chairman

Demilitarisation Committee. 088

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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)
(2)
(1)
(6)

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

Demilitarisation Committee. 088

Rome.
8th October, 1946.

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COMMISSION IN ITALY

The French Representative

No. 436

Rome, 1 October 1946.

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

NOTE

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

- 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 who, as 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 VILLENEUVE
French representative at the A.C. in Italy

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Translation

Ref. : 84961/16664/16/19.11

27 September 46

Dear General,

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

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 these 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

...2

6084



Chil
2/10

Ad 3/10

In mention of...
wy 4/10
JCM
10/10

- 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.
A.C. (file 632/80)
Air Force S/C
Navy S/C

6083

TRANSLATIONLIST OF THE PROPOSED ELEMENTS TO THE DEMOLITION PROGRAMS OF CERTAIN INSTALLATIONS IN THE ISLANDS OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA

LOCALITY	Name and general characteristics of military works	Proposed civilian use of works
<u>PANTELLERIA</u>		
a)	Ammunition depots of "Pisano della Chirland" 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.

35A
Air Forces s/c

Ref: 632/164/31

September 1946

SUBJECT: Demilitarisation of Islands.

TO : The French Representative A.C.

31B.

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

(a) The demilitarisation of the "Fortress Islands" of PANTHERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LIRUSA 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 ~~action~~ exercising his discretion under the Armistice at this stage. Should however, The French Government wish to raise the question, it should do so through diplomatic channels.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

McAur

Brigadier
Acting Executive Commissioner

374/080

Copy to: E.C.

Land Force S/C

Air Force S/C

Navy S/C

JSM 23/9

WJ 23/9.

24/9

24/9

P.505

COPY:

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

FILE: G-3 AFHQ/131/2

4 September 1946

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

TO: Chief Commissioner, ALCOM.

Reference: Your letter, file 632/DC, 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 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 amend your de-
mands on the Italian Government in accordance with these comments.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

HM/co's.

OFFICIAL:

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

Copy to: MAAC, NLO, G-5.

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

ED DIST: 7/9/46

Action -Land Forces S/c
Info: -C.C. 6030
E.C.
Air Forces S/c
Navy S/c.

uf 12/9

Jfk m 16/9

See 12/16/17

Confidential 33ATO: AIR VICE MARSHAL I.E. BRODIE, O.B.E.AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION,
ALLIED COMMISSION, ROME.

30th August, 1945.

DO/IEB.

Dear

With reference to the Demilitarisation of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, I am forced to write to you semi-officially because official action has already been taken by the Chief Commissioner with A.F.H.Q. and he is reluctant to go back to the attack in respect of the landing strips and some of the petrol installations being left intact instead of being blown up.

24A
Apparently when A.F.H.Q. received the Chief Commissioner's letter AFSC/358/ORG., dated 20th July, they referred the matter direct to C-in-C. Mediterranean and not to any air authorities at all, and A.F.H.Q. in their reply in letter G.3 AFHQ/131/2, dated 5th August accepted the C-in-C Mediterranean's opinion that they should be blown up.

26A
Then I referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner again, protesting that I did not see why the Navy should have the last word and I asked him to return to the attack but he declined.

At the time my Deputy Director and I agreed that we should take no further action other than telling the Italian Air Ministry verbally that if they felt strongly about it they themselves should raise a protest through the Italian Prime Minister's Office when they replied to the Executive Commissioner's letter 632/EC., of 12th August (Copy to G.3 and G.5 A.F.H.Q.).

29A
Since then I have discussed the matter with Air Vice Marshal Darvall who agrees with me that there is no point in blowing up these strips - I did not mention the petrol stores. In addition I have reason to believe that C-in-C. Mediterranean would agree to leaving at least the strips intact on the grounds that the explosives and man hours required to destroy the strips would in each case amount to about \$156,000 and 50,000 man hours respectively. In any case, once a surface has been prepared for a strip, it is common knowledge that whatever you do to it it can very easily be put into use again.

I would be glad, therefore, if you would raise this subject with G.3, using whatever ammunition is contained in this letter but not quoting this letter.

I attach a copy of the Chief Commissioner's letter to A.F.H.Q. to which I have referred above, dated 20th July - for ready reference. It was prepared by me. Paragraph 3 has already been dealt with satisfactorily.

Yours

Wing Commander Hamilton,
Mediterranean Allied Air Committee,
Secretariat.

amc
YHS

608550

RF DD

14/9 36m 14/9

Rome, 21 August, 1946

18A

In reply to your letter No. 632/94/EO 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 very truly,

/s/ Савва.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

NO Dist.

Act. Land Forces S/C

Inf. Navy S/C

Air Force S/C

G-5 Section, AFHQ

Chief Comm. Original

6072

File 31
16/9

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 632/150/10.

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 MANTUA is covered in Article XLIII of the proposed Treaty of Peace with ITALY.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUTCH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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



JLH
16/9

60877

COPY

313

TRANSLATION.HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative

Rome, 2. August 1946

No. 2951

Lt. Col. C. G. French Representative,
P.L. to the Allied Commission, R.M.S.

1. By order of A.M.C. a Commission has been formed to guarantee the entire demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTHERIA, LAMPEDUSA, and LIPARI.
 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 1945 and No. 34 of the Terms of 29 September of the same year, the Government of the French Republic desire to see the demilitarisation of the Northern Zone of Sardinia and especially the destruction of artillery installations of MONTESANO.
- In consequence he requests that the field of action of the FISKE Commission be extended to the above.
3. 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) PIERRE CROSS,
Lt. Colonel.

We will NOT agree to the
demilitarization of Alghero airfield - should that subject arise.

W.B. 20/8

J.E.M.
16/9

6076

1106

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

67A
SECRET 29

Ref: 632/94/20.

12 August 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

18

With further reference to the Chief Commissioner's letter dated 3 July 1946, 632/94/20, and in accordance with instructions recently received from the Supreme Allied Commander, I transmit herewith report of the Demilitarisation Committee which visited the islands of PANTHERIA, LAMPEDUSA and LIPARI. The report contains a programme for the demilitarisation of these islands and specifically for the removal of ammunition, dismantling of batteries, and destruction of gun emplacements, black houses, fuel and ammunition storage depots, air fields, underground hanger and combined command headquarters.

The Chief Commissioner has been directed by the Supreme Allied Commander to request the Italian Government to carry out the programme of demilitarisation as proposed 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 demilitarisation 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 demilitarisation be not delayed on that account.

Very truly yours,

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

f. 6 m
12/8

Dr. Alcide de Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

)))

0.861
V.L.
12/6
358/07

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

6072

From:- Air Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, ROME.
 To :- Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, ROME.
 Copy to : Navy Sub-Commission, A.C.
 Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.
 Date:- 9th August, 1946.
 Ref :- AFEC/358/CIG.

DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ISLANDS OF LAMEDUSA AND PANTELIERIA.

Please see attached copies of letter G-3 AFEC/232/2., dated 27th July, and 5th August, 1946, in reply to letter AFEC/358/CIG., 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.

L. E. Rhodes
 L.E. RHODES,
 AIR VICE MARSHAL,
 DIRECTOR,
 AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

W.F.S.
 W.F.S. (Signed by S.E.C. in the absence of the Director).

A.C. Secretariat have stated that the Air Force point of view was not given for at A.F.H.Q., and that they have not yet made any representation to C.M. for the retention of the landing strips and fuel installations.

L.E. JARMON,
 CHIEF CLERK,
 SENIOR STAFF OFFICER.

10.8.46.

0077

SECRET

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

5 August 1946

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

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALCOM. -

References: a. Your AFSC/358/ORG, 20 July 1946.

b. AFHQ G-3 AFHQ/131/2, 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 PANTELLERIA 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. AIREY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Walden

J. D'A. ANDERSON, *Brig*
Brigadier, G. S.

10 of 8 0-3

TO : Chief Commissioner, ALCOM. —

References: a. Your AFSC/358/ORG, 20 July 1946.

b. AFHQ G-3 AFHQ/131/2, 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 PANTELLERIA 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. AIREY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Walden

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

Copy to:- LAAC
NLO

HH/weg

SECRET

SECRETALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION**SECRET**

FILE: G-3 AFHQ/131/2

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

TO: Chief Commissioner, ALCOM.

27 July 46.

Reference your AFSC/358/ORG dated 20 July 46.

1. As your letter was not received until 23 July 46, and the Demilitarization 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 HQ. representative.

2. Your request in para. 2 and the matter of the reinstitution of a Meteorological station at PANTELLERIA 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. AIREY,
Major General,
Chief of Staff.

AWI/rf.

OFFICIAL:

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

6082

100 27 1946
35 4

See 11-10.

11/3/47

J.E.M.
9/8

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

A P O 794

SECRET 248

Ref. : AF33/358/ONG.

20. July 1946.

SUBJECT: Demilitarization of the Islands of
Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa.TO : G-3 Section,
A.P.H.Q.

1. With reference to your letter G-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29th June 1946, paragraph 1, it is suggested that one of the members of the Demilitarization 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) 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 is mentioned here in order that the Demilitarization 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

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

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

6081

CCm.
G.Cm.

B
23A

To :- MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR COMPTREE STAFF.
From:- AIR FORCE SUB-COMMISSION, ALLIED COMMISSION.
Date:- 30th JULY, 1946.
Ref :- 1157/48/1ST.

ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL STATION AT PORTELLARIA.

A request has been received from the Italian Air Ministry to reinstitute the Meteorological Station at Portellaria 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 (R) civilian personnel at Portellaria to repair and operate the aforementioned meteorological station.

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

SOD FRANK E. HARK,
Lt. Col, Air Corps,
Deputy Director.

MMML
8/18

~~22~~ A
220

H.M.L.A.

C IN C MED FOR CAPTAIN M.L. RICHARDSON OF ROYAL MARINE
AIR HEADQUARTERS ITALY FOR SQUADRON LEADER H.E. MITCHELL
A.F.H.Q. FOR CAPTAIN J.B.S. HARTIS

A.F.H.Q. G-3

Q-2007

UNCLASSIFIED

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN ITALIAN DEPARTS FROM CHAMPINO
AIRPORT 0900 HOURS CEA 22 JULY ARRIVES PALERMO 1100 LEAVES PALERMO BY MOTOR
FROM HQ 11 JUL CEA 15 VIA GIOVANNI BONAVENTURA AT 1500 HOURS ARRIVES TRAPANI
1700 SAILS FROM TRAPANI ABOARD ITALIAN TOWNSHIP AT 0100 HOURS
23 JULY ARRIVES PALERMO AT 0700 HOURS PD MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO
JOIN AT MOST CONVENIENT POINT AND TO NOTIFY CHAIRMAN AT LAID FORMS
SUB COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS ALSO TO



ROUTINE

"Q" ACCOUNTS

Chief Comm.
Exec. Comm.
Air Force S/C
Navy S/C
Land Forces S/C

Am 32m
Col. Henry E. FISKE

6069

051500

13 JUL 1945

A/4533

JULY 15 1945

PRIORITY

APMT SIGNED SIGNED CITY PROCT

ALMON

INFO C IN C MED

UNCLASSIFIED

Demilitarization committee is subject. Your 4094, 9 July refers.

Para 1. Members as follows : commander in chief mediterranean - Captain M L Richardson, royal marines. Engineers Allied Force Headquarters - Captain JB S Harris. Air Headquarters Italy - squadron leader H E Mitchell.

Para 2. Request you communicate your plans direct to these individuals.

Para 3. Italian navy detachment is authorized to proceed to islands with understanding they are to leave when work completed.

NO LIST

ACTION: CHIA

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COMMISSIONER

AIR FORCE BC

NAVY BC

FLOAT 2

FILE

15/7
sup. 2583
358/1079

6068

62A.

208

SECRET

From : Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. ROME.
To : M.M.I.A.
Date : 18th July, 1946.
Ref. : AFSC/358/ORG.

DEMILITARISATION OF PANTELIERIA LAMPEDUSA AND
LINOSA

The Air Forces Sub-Commission representative to proceed on the Demilitarisation Committee will be Lt. P. PAVANO, U.S.A.A.F.

2. Further to my conversation with Major SULLIVAN, M.M.I.A. copies of letters received from the Italian Air Force and our letter to the Chief Commissioner are attached for your information and necessary action.

A. G. Salter
A. G. SALTER, S/LDR.,
FOR AIR VICE MARSHAL,
DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

12 Spence of 10/10/46

6067

ALDOO CITE ACRES (CITE EMIA)

9 1505 JULY 1946

COMANDING GENERAL AFHQ (ATTENTION G-3 SECTION)

4094

UNCLASSIFIED

-58A

REPLYING TO YOUR HEADQUARTERS REQUEST DEMILITARIZATION OF THE PORTINIS ISLANDS
 CMA PARTISLERIA CMA LAMBERTIA CMA AND LIPORI FILE GEORG DASH THREE AND DASH ONE
 THREE ONE DASH TWO CMA DATED TWO NINE JUNE PD OCHONEL MORAN SASH FLUXE PARA ABLE
 PARA DEPUTY COMMANDER LAND FORCES HIS COMMISSION PARA MORA PARA DESIGNATED CHAIRMAN
 OF DEMILITARIZATION COMMITTEE PD PROPOSED TO PROCEED TO ISLANDS BY ITALIAN NAVAL
 CRAFT ON OR ABOUT TWO TWO JULY PD ITALIAN ENGINEERS REPRESENTING EACH SERVICE
 MINISTRY WILL ACCOMPANY COMMITTEE PD REQUEST DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS BY CHARLIE IN
 CHARLIE KED CMA ENGINEERS ABLE AND BAKER CMA AFHQ AND AIR HEADQUARTERS ITALY PD
 ITALIAN NAVY DESIRES TO TRANSPORT AT SAME TIME CERTAIN VEHICLES CMA SUPPLIES AND
 PERSONNEL TOTALING FIVE FOUR WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED FOR SALVAGE AND DEMOLITION
 OPERATIONS PD REQUEST PERMISSION BE GRANTED FOR THIS DETACHMENT TO PROCEED TO ISLANDS
 END

Butter 58A
 DISTRIBUTION : Chief Commissioner
 Executive Commissioner
 Land Forces Sub-Commission
 Air Forces Sub-Commission
 Navy Sub-Commission

PRIORITY

ELERY WILLIAM STONE REAR ADMIRAL
 USNR CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EDW.
 LIEUT. J. G. USNR



15/7
10/7
358/07
LT Kavanagh
6060 in progress
as follows

SECRET

60 A

THE JOINT ALLIED COMMISSION
AFS 794
Office of the Chief Commissioner

Ref: 632/94/ML

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 demilitarisation of the Islands of PANTELLO, LAMPEDUSA and LINOSA. 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, USN
Chief Commissioner



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

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

6065

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

SECRET

Ref.: G-5: 386.32

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

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
APO 794.

1 July 1946

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 LINOSA. This programme to be implemented by the Italian Government under Allied supervision.

4. In order to determine the requirements of such 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 (AFSC)

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

/s/ A.L. HAMBLEY
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
'Q'
BR POLAD
US POLAD
G (SD)
CAO

6064

FROM: AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION,
ALLIED COMMISSION, ROME.

TO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER, THROUGH EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER,
HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION, ROME.

DATE: 5TH JULY, 1946.

REF: AFSC/358/ORG.

58A
Secret. 16A

B
DEMILITARIZATION OF PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA
AND LINOSA.

In their letter G-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29th June, 1946 (copy for ready reference attached at 1), A.F.H.Q. have directed that a Committee be established to effect the demilitarization of the above-mentioned Islands, the Chairman to be the Director, Land Forces S/C.

2. Amongst other things, A.F.H.Q. have directed that the following shall be destroyed:

- Na!!
- (i) The "all weather" landing strips on Pantelleria and Lampedusa.
 - (ii) The underground hangar and workshops on Pantelleria.
 - (iii) The underground Naval and Air Force fuel installations on Pantelleria.
 - (iv) POL.

3. Bearing in mind that Pantelleria and Lampedusa have been turned back to the Italian Government, and that it is the intention of the Italian Government to run a scheduled Civil Air Service between the Mainland and Pantelleria, and possibly Lampedusa later, I suggest that the matter of destruction of some of the air facilities on these Islands shall be reconsidered by A.F.H.Q. and that, therefore, a letter under either your signature or that of the Executive Commissioner should be sent to A.F.H.Q. A draft letter to A.F.H.Q. is submitted for your consideration - see attachment 2.

A/D.D. 76m 4/7 C
S.S.O. wj 9/7
S.I.O. B.F. file 11/4

↓ JKS.
I.E. PROBY,
AIR VICE-MARSHAL,
DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION.

6063

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION

SECRET

FILE : G-3 AFH/131/2

SUBJECT : Demilitarization of the fortress
Islands, PANTHERIA, LAMPUSIA, AND LINOSA.

TO : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission.

1. There is hereby established a Committee to effect the demilitarization of PANTHERIA, LAMPUSIA 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
of Director
Land Forces
Sub-Commission

- 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 PANTHERIA, LAMPUSIA 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 PANTHERIA and LAMPUSIA.
2. The underground hangar and workshops on PANTHERIA.
3. The Naval and Air Force underground fuel installations on PANTHERIA.
4. The underground ammunition depots on both islands.

1. There is hereby established a Committee to effect the demilitarization of PANTELLARIA, LAMPEDUSA and LIQUOSA. 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 of Director Land Forces Sub-Commission | - 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 PANTELLARIA, LAMPEDUSA and LIQUOSA 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 PANTELLARIA and LAMPEDUSA.
2. The underground hangar and workshops on PANTELLARIA.
3. The Naval and Air Force underground fuel installations on PANTELLARIA.
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.

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 be 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.

IN/swa

DISTRIBUTION

CEC MED
MIO, APH
Chief Commissioner, ALCON (5 copies)
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Director, Air Forces Sub-Commission G-4 MIO
Engineers (A and B), AFH G-3 MIO
Air Hq., ITALY G-4 Air Advisor
CEC (AF MED/AF C (3D))

D. Peel later,
Prigadier, G.S.,
A G OF S, G-3

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

TO: A.F.H.Q.

Copies to Navy, Land & Air Force S/Cs.

DRAFT:

SECRET:

DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ISLANDS OF PANTELLERIA,
LAMPEDUSA AND LINOSA.

With reference to your letter C-3 AFHQ/131/2 dated 29th June, 1946, paragraph 1, it is suggested that one of the members of the Demilitarization 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:

(i) 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.

(ii) If the retention of the landing strips mentioned in (i) 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) 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

paragraph 1, it is suggested that one of the members of the Demilitarization 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.

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(i) 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.

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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 Demilitarization Committee may leave some accommodation available on Pantelleria. For reference, a copy of a letter addressed to M.A.A.C. is attached.

(3) D

TO: MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT
FROM: AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION, ALLIED COMMISSION
DATE: 5TH JULY 1946
REF: 1157/46/MET

ESTABLISHMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL STATION AT PANTELLERIA

A request has been received from the Italian Air Ministry to reinstitute the Meteorological Station at Pantelleria 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 (E) civilian personnel at Pantelleria to repair and operate the aforementioned meteorological station.

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

FRANK E. MAREX
Lt. Col., Air Corps
Deputy Director

SECRET**SECRET**

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION

29 June 1946

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

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

TO : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission.

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 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 LIMOUSA. 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.)

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(a) The destruction of :-

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.
6. The undamaged block houses. 6000
7. All gun emplacements.

(b) Removal, Salvage or Destruction of :-

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

SECRET

/ 3. Upon completion



SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

SECRET

G-3 SECTION

FILE : G-3 AFHQ/131/2

29 June 1946

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TO : Director, Land Forces Sub-Commission.

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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.)

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(a) The destruction of :-

1. The "all weather" landing strips on PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA.
2. The underground hangar and workshops on PANTELLERIA.
3. The Naval and Air Force underground fuel installations on PANTELLERIA.
4. The underground ammunition depots on both islands.

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.)

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(a) The destruction of :-

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.
6. The undamaged block houses. 6000
7. All gun emplacements.

(b) Removal, Salvage or Destruction of :-

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

SECRET / 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 is 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.

HH/swa

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

DISTRIBUTION :

CINC MED
MLO, AFHQ
Chief Commissioner, ALCOM (5 copies)
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Air HQ, ITALY
CINC RAF MED/IE

BR POLAD
US POLAD
G-2
G-5
G-4 MTO
G-3 MTO
G-4 Air Advisor
G(SD)

NSC/5081
27 May 1946.

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

Subject: Material at PANTILLERIA.

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

*Amount of 144 equipment
on these islands is negligible
and not worth the trouble of
sending a party to collect*

DH.

COPY

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

Subject: Pantelleria and Lampedusa

Reference letter NSC/4278 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

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Maristat)
To : N.S.O.
Date: 9th May 1946
Ref.: M/25460

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 conditions in question and to take what action is necessary.

for CHIEF OF STAFF

SMF/Y.
16

8057

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH

CEM/9.A/16

7 May 1946

SUBJECT: Material at Pantelleria.

TO : Allied Commission
Liaison Officer Sicily
G.M.P.
(Attn. Lt.Col. W.G. Mac Callum).

Not to us

With reference to our letter CEM/9.A/10 dated
2 April 1946 regarding Captured Enemy Material and Salvage
situated on the island of Pantelleria.

1. Azienda Rilievo Alienazione Residui have to-day
notified this office that they have nominated Lt.Col. G.N.
Acquaviva Raffaele to examine this material on their behalf
and that this officer is authorized to sign all receipts
required.



John D. Taylor
J.A. CAMPBELL
Lieut.-Colonel,
Director
CEM Branch

Copy to: Azienda Rilievo Alienazione Residui
Corso d'Italia 26, Rome (reference ARAR/la/12164/200/2EI).
" " Economic Section
" " Land Forces Sub Commission, Allied Commission
(Ref. CEM/9.A/14).
" " Navy Sub Commission, Allied Commission
(Ref. CEM/9.A/14).
" " Air Forces Sub Commission, Allied Commission (ref. CEM/9.A/
14).

ALLIED COMMISSION
CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIALS BRANCH
APO 794
MAY 1946

6036

205

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

12A 548
Air Force 210
6058

G-5 386.32

10 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Material at PANTELLERIA.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

Reference G-5 letter 093 PANTELLERIA of 25 March 1946.

1. It is desired to make clear that in accordance with AFHQ letter AG 386.3 (AS)-3 of 2 October 1945, paragraph 5 c, recaptured materials of Italian origin will be disposed of on the instructions of the Service Sub-Commissions concerned to the Italian Military Authorities.

2. Accordingly, lists of material falling into this category should be transmitted to the appropriate Service Sub-Commissions for them to deal with.

3. The instructions in the letter under reference concern only the disposal of materials to ARAM; that is, materials of British and US origin, and captured enemy material not within the scope of paragraph 5 c of the AFHQ letter of 2 October 1945.

4. In this connection you should consider the applicability of TM 752, forwarded under cover of letter G-5: 100-1 of 8 March 1946, in the financial treatment of material falling within the latter category.

5. A copy of a letter, dated 1 March 1946, by the Chief of Staff, AFHQ addressed to MAC Secretariat, which has a bearing on the handling of Italian Air Force materials on PANTELLERIA, is attached for your information.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

Col
A. L. Morgan
Brigadier General, G-5
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Encl: as above.

Copy to: HQIA,
ALCOM (Air Force S/C)
ALCOM (Naval S/C)
C(AS) (G-5)
G-5 (AFHQ).

11/13 06 23/4

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11.275

24/4

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

1st March 1946.

SUBJECT: PANTELLERIA

TO : M.A.A.C. Secretariat.

Ref your MAAC/4204/AFIS of 25 Jan.

1. The request of the Italian Air Ministry to establish a garrison on the island of PANTELLERIA is not approved.
2. The island was handed back to Italian Government control only on condition that demilitarization was carried out. This was laid down by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in TAW 634 (para 4).

The establishment of a garrison is clearly not compatible with a policy of demilitarization.

3. It is suggested that the safeguarding of Italian Government property could be carried out by Carabinieri or Civil police. At the same time there is no objection to the removal of Italian Air Force property from the island, and if this cannot be done by a civilian agency, this HQ will be prepared to consider an application for the introduction of a limited number of technical military personnel for a limited period to undertake this task. If such an application is submitted it should be accompanied by a nominal role of the personnel involved for screening by G-2.

/s/ H. M. MACLEOD

/s/ H. M. MACLEOD,
Major General
Chief of Staff.DISTRIBUTION:

SACS
C in C Med
AFHQ ITALY
G-2
G-3 AFHQ
G-5
BRIT POLAD
US POLAD

*Information already passed
to the Italian air ministry on an
Org file, also an Equipment file
26/4 gfb:ac
may be*

6055

Ref: 632/49/23

13 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Reports - LINOSA.

TO : Naval SubCommission.

Ref your NSC/4357 of 4 April 1946 on the above subject.

I have been informed that AFHQ propose to report the results of the inspections of PANTELLERIA and LAMPEDUSA to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the War Office and the War Department, with a recommendation that LINOSA 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. Knively.

Brigadier,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

W. 18/4

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

6054

MS 18/4

S/C 16/4
was n/w

10A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

RSC/4857.

4th April, 1946.

From : Navy Sub Commission, Hq., Allied Commission.
To : Executive Commissioner, Hq., Allied Commission.

Subject : Reports-LINOSA.

With reference to your letter 632/44/23 dated 30th March, 1946, prior to proceeding to the island of LINOSA in order to make a report, the Service Sub Commission's requested verbal information as to the military installations and defences of the island from the respective Italian Ministries with the following result :-

LINOSA : Navy : 1 Lighthouse keeper :
During the war : 1 lookout post
25 Carabiniere, 2 Heavy Machine Guns
and a Communications Office. The W.R.
has now been reduced to NIL.

Army : During the war :-
12 Men of 5100 Paratroop Battalion and
a mixed detachment of the 375 Coast
Battalion. W.R. at present unknown
though believed reduced to NIL.

Air Force : NO Air Field and no air force representation
whatsoever.

2. The island of LINOSA is very much smaller as compared to Pantelleria and Lampedusa and is usually referred to as a "rock". It has a fisherfolk population of approximately 100.

3. In view of the above therefore, and in agreement with the Land Forces and Air Forces Sub Commissions, it is submitted that the above facts be represented to Allied Force Headquarters and that they be asked whether, in the light of the above information, the inspection and report requested by their letter G-5 902.24 of 25th March, 1946, is still desired.

G. F. MENTZ,
CAPTAIN, U. S. NAVY,
FOR
REAR ADMIRAL,
CHIEF, NAVY SUB COMMISSION.



(Copies to :- Land Forces Sub Commission, Allied Commission,
Air Forces Sub Commission, Allied Commission.)

28 9/4

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

30 March 1946.

Ref: 632/44/EC.

SUBJECT: Reports - LINGSA.

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

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

2. You are therefore requested to send an officer to visit LINGSA 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:

Alamy Kuisely
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

N 266

358/005.

Copy to: G-5 Section, AFHQ.

4/4 Letter sent to Exec. Commissioner by Navy Sub-Commission stating that there never was any IAF installation on this island, and giving the size of the very small and very old airfield that was there during the war. It was requested to ask G-5 AFHQ to reconsider sending the inspection party there in view of this information. G-5?
EJL:ay

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

File No:- 632/EC

24 March 1946

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

TO : G-5, AFHQ.

1. In accordance with para 3, AFHQ signal F59303 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.

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.

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(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 islands 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.

LAMPEDUSA:

(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.

(005)

/.....3 (b)

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WFA 20/3



cf 19/3

3.

WFA 20/3

SECRET

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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 PANFILLARIA.
- (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 hangars 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/ Emery W. Stone

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

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

JW/ar

SECRET

Appendix "B" to Allied Commission letter
532/EC dated 14 March 1946.

PANTELLERIA LEGEND.

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. 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 A/A (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 described as

Denomination.	or number.	battery.		
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.
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 1/4/40 guns were being replaced by the 90 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.

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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 unsalvageable.
11.	" P.T.356	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-Pozzuoli built 1917
12.	" P.T.129	6 plus 1	76/40 orlikon	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 :-				
22-21. Searchlight position				Mostly destroyed. The few that remain standing only the shell exists. all glass and instruments are missing.

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.356	6	76/40	Operational. Anstrong-
12.	"	P.T.129	6 plus 1	76/40 oerlikon	Pozzuoli built 1917
13.	"	P.T.406	6	76/40	Similar condition
14.	"	P.T.738	5	76/40	to 1. above except
15.	"	P.T.341	6	76/40	for 13. and 14. which
16.	Coast defence	P.T.174	4	76/40	have been heavily
17.	dual purpose	P.T.185	6	76/40	bombed and whose
18.	Anti-aircraft	P.T.471	6	76/40	condition is similar
19.	"	P.T.688	6	76/40	to 10.
20.	"	P.T.637	6	76/40	
21.	"	P.T.859	6	76/40	

SEARCHLIGHTS :-

22-21. Searchlight position

Mostly destroyed. The
few that remain standing
only the shell exists.
all glass and instruments
are missing.

AMMUNITION REMOTS

32. S. VITO

Destroyed. Heavy landslide
blocks the only 2 entrances.

33. GIBLANDA

Condition fair. Contains
large stock of ammo. and
guns of all types.

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Appendix "D" to Allied Commission letter
632/EC dated 14 March 1946.

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	149/53	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)	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.
8. "	L.P.136	4	76/45)	

HEADQUARTERS :- and POSTS :- A9. 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, none of them appear to exist any longer.

2.	"	L.P.1	4	149/53	Unoperational. Condition similar to L. Krupp built 1911.
3.	Best defence and A/A (dual purpose)	L.P.511	6	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1941. Condition similar to L.
4.	"	L.P.421	4	90/53	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to L.
5.	A/A	L.P.376	4	76/45	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to L.
6.	dual purpose	L.P.457	4	76/40	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to L.
7.	"	L.P.259	4	76/45	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to L.
8.	"	L.P.136	4	76/45	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to L.

HEADQUARTERS :- and POSTS :- Δ

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, none of them appear to exist any longer.

SEARCHLIGHTS :- Δ

14-18. Searchlight position

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

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- 2 -

RADAR :-

19. RADAR POST.

AMMUNITION DEPOTS :-

20. Poggio Ronaco, Navy and Army underground Ammunition depot.

21. Taccio Vecchia Region.

Remarks

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

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.

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

6046

RESTRICTED

Headquarters
Allied Commission,
APO 394.

6th February, 1946.

OFFICIAL OFFICE)

132227 30)

EXTRACT

The following is a list of the names of the personnel who were present at the inspection of military installations. Upon completion of the inspection, the personnel will be provided with a report. The report will be provided to the personnel by the personnel who were present at the inspection. The report will be provided to the personnel by the personnel who were present at the inspection.

MAJOR EDWARD J. BARR (132227) AG Air Forces Sub-Commissioner,
CAPTAIN JOHN J. BARR (132227) AG Air Forces Sub-Commissioner (132227)

BY COMMAND OF HEAD AIRMAN BARR:

G. J. BARR
CWO USA
ASST ADJUTANT.

OFFICIAL: G. J. BARR,
CWO USA
ASST ADJUTANT.

6045

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Navy Sub Commission APO 394

SECRET

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, ()
Allied Commission (M.M.I.A.) () Negative 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.

C. F. MENTZ

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



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NAVY SUB COMMISSION,
HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED COMMISSION.

26th February, 1946.

SECRET

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 T.59503 dated 261501 January, 1946.

2. PANTELLERIA :- Latitude 36° 47' N. Longitude 12° E. approx.
110 Miles 292° from G.S. Dinitri 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 account 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, V/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 in 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 range 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

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Present State :-

3. The present general state of the island appears to be in 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 range 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 octane 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 appear to be in a fair state except for a length of approximately 15 metres which was destroyed by bombing.

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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, 2 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 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 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 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:-

This is a large underground ammunition depot cut in a hillside composed of 7 independent tunnel like depots, each leading into a larger depot 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

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 "

1 " 90/53 "

and 4/A 14 " 75/40 "

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 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 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 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.

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Ammunition Depots - Present State :-5. (a) GHIRLANDA Main Ammunition Depot:-

This is a large underground ammunition depot cut in a hillside composed of 7 independent tunnel like depots, each leading into a larger depot 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 8m 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 mortar bombs. 900 31mm mortar bombs. Several cases containing 47mm mortar bombs. 50 cases of primers for bombs. A pile of cases containing St. Etienne 8mm M.G. ammunition. 500 47mm mortar 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.E., and shrapnel. 15 cases of ignitons. 60 cases of fuses. 2 cases of primers. Stacking and condition of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 1 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 75/18 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 76/45 mm shells of which many are fatal. 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 M.P. ammunition, and various other types. Cases of 13.2 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 84 mm mortar bombs. Several cases of 6.3 calibre rifles. Cases of M.G. barrels of various types. 50,000 empty 76/60 shell cases. 3,000 76/40 shells. Many cases containing fuses. Numerous cases of A.P. and H.E. 65/17 mm ammunition. Cases of 20 mm 3.5 mm M.G. ammunition. Cases of 45 mm mortar bombs. Cases of 47 mm Dutch mortar bombs. Cases of belistite charges of 75/15 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 this store should also be considered dangerous.

Staging Discharge Huts. Contain 2,000 76/40 mm shells and cordite charges respectively. The ground and atmosphere in and around these huts is very dark and the condition of the hut's contents, especially the cordite, should be regarded as dangerous.

of ignitons, 60 cases of fuses, 2 cases of primers. Stacking and condition of ammunition and depot is similar to Number 1 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 75/118 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 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.P. ammunition and various other types. Cases of 13.2 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 motor bombs. Several cases of 6.5 calibre fuses. Cases of M.G. barrels of various types. 50,000 empty 76/60 shell cases. 3,000 76/40 shells. Many cases containing fuses. Numerous cases of A.P. and R.E. 65/47 mm ammunition. Cases of 20 mm A.S. M.G. ammunition. Cases of 45 mm motor bombs. Cases of 47 mm Dutch motor bombs. Cases of ballistite 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 this store should also be considered dangerous.

Staging Discharge Huts. Contain 2,000 76/40 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.

Lying in the open outside, by 6 and 7 depots are the following shells in stacks: 3,600 A.P. 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.

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- 4 -

(b) S. VITO Ammunition Depot:-

This depot was blown up in July, 1943. It was composed of two tunnel like depots hewn 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 anticipate that salvage will be attempted. No Further Action in this connection is therefore recommended.

(c) AIR FORCE Ammunition Depot:-

I have termed this store the "AIR FORCE" Depot since presumably, it was intended as a bomber airfield. 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. Stacking 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 casing exists; the glass and any removal parts are missing, probably either destroyed by acts of war or broken and stolen by the natives.

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

Personnel

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 landside 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.

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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 original exists; the glass and any removal parts are missing, probably either destroyed by acts of war or broken and stolen by the natives.

Recommendation:- It is recommended that the blockhouses be destroyed and that the searchlights remain 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 orders from the Liaison Officer at Palermo.

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- 5 -

LAMPEDUSA :- Latitude $35^{\circ} 39' N$ Longitude $12^{\circ} 33' E$ approximately.
88 Miles 249° Kemmuna 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 maneuvering 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 :-

Coast Defence 1	of 152/15 calibre
Coast defence 2	" 149/53 "
and A/A	" 90/53 "
	" 76/45 "

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.

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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 :-

Coast Defence	1	of 152/45 calibre
	1	" 149/53 "
Coast defence	2	" 90/53 "
and 4/4	3	" 76/45 "
	1	" 76/40 "

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

- 6 -

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 stacks of 84 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) 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.

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 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.

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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.

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 (a) 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.

PANTELLERIA LEGEND.

Heavy.  Medium.  Light. 

BATTERIES :-				Remarks.	
Battery Denomination.	Battery name or number.	No. of guns composing battery.	Gun calibre.		
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. RANETTA	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 A/A (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 gun were	

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.	"	CALINITA	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 A/A (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 gun 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.356	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-
12. "	P.T.129	6 plus 1	76/40	Pozzuoli built 1917
13. "	P.T.106	6	76/40	Similar condition
14. "	P.T.738	5	76/40	to 1. above except
15. "	P.T.341	6	76/40	for 13. and 14. which
16. Coast defence	P.T.174	4	76/40	have been heavily
17. dual purpose	P.T.185	6	76/40	bombed and whose
18. Anti-aircraft	P.T.471	6	76/40	condition is similar
19. "	P.T.688	6	76/40	to 10.
20. "	P.T.637	6	76/40	
21. "	P.T.859	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.

AMMUNITION REFLECTS

32. S. VITO

Destroyed. Heavy landslide blocks the only 2 entrances.

33. GHERLANDA

Condition fair. Contains large stock of ammo. and guns of all types.

11.	"	P.T.356	6	76/40	Operational. Armstrong-
12.	"	P.T.129	6	76/40	Pozzuoli built 1917
13.	"	P.T.406	6	76/40	Similar condition
14.	"	P.T.738	5	76/40	to 1. above except
15.	"	P.T.341	6	76/40	for 13. and 14. which
16.	Coast defense	P.T.174	4	76/40	have been heavily
17.	dual purpose	P.T.185	6	76/40	bombed and whose
18.	Anti-aircraft	P.T.471	6	76/40	condition is similar
19.	"	P.T.688	6	76/40	to 10.
20.	"	P.T.637	6	76/40	
21.	"	P.T.859	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.

AMMUNITION REFOTS



32. S. VITO

Destroyed. Heavy landslide blocks the only 2 entrances.

33. CHIRLANDA

Condition fair. Contains large stock of ammo. and guns of all types.

LALPUDUSA 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	149/53	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.
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6. dual purpose	L.P.457	4	76/40	Unoperational. Armstrong Pozzuoli built 1917. Condition similar to 1.
-----------------	---------	---	-------	---

7. "	L.P.259	4	76/45)	Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.
8. "	L.P.130	4	76/45)	

HEADQUARTERS :- and POSTS :- A

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 longtas 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, none of them appear to exist any longer.

Parts missing. Might possibly be made operational after a major overhaul in an Arsenal on the mainland (Italy). Ansaldo built 1916.

Unoperational. Condition similar to 1. Krupp built 1911.

Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1941. Condition similar to 1.

Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.

Unoperational. Armstrong Pezzoli built 1917. Condition similar to 1.

Unoperational. Ansaldo built 1917. Condition similar to 1.

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.

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

2.	"	L.P.1	4	149/53	
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.P.376	4	76/45	
6.	dual purpose	L.P.457	4	76/40	
7.	"	L.P.259	4	76/45	
8.	"	L.P.130	4	76/45	

HEADQUARTERS :-  and POSTS :- Δ

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

10-13. Observation and listening posts.

SEARCHLIGHTS :- Δ

14-18. Searchlight position

- 2 -

Remarks

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

RAIAR :-

19. RAIAR POST.

AMMUNITION DEPOSITS :-20. Poggio Monaco, 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 ammunitions
of all types.

21. Taccio Vecchia region.

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

SUBJECT:- Report of Inspection of Islands of PANTELLARIA
and LAMPEDUSA.

6 # H
Land Forces Sub-Commission A.C.,
M.M.I.A.
R O M E
G/8/1
25 February 1946

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

39B

1. Reference is made to AFHQ signal F 59503 of 26 January 1946.
2. Report of Inspection of islands of PANTELLARIA and LAMPEDUSA conducted by representative of this Sub-Commission is attached herewith.

[Signature]
JOHN J. WARD, Capt.,
for Major General,
M.M.I.A.

Copy to:- Navy Sub-Commission A.C.,
Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C.

Internal: "Q"
"A"
CC.RR Section

[Signature]
28/2



6032

6 B. ~~SECRET~~

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

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 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 MIIMART 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

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.

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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.

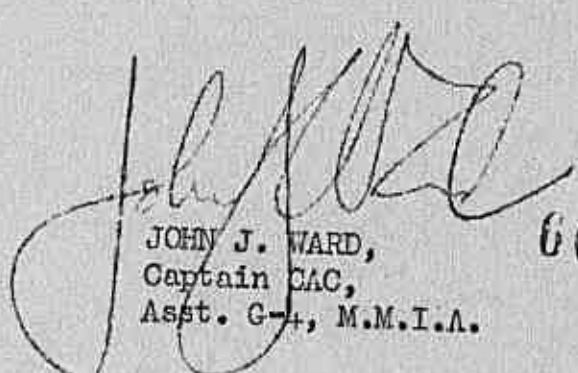
Army personnel were restricted to manning of blockhouses and the field Artillery battery, which consists of four pieces, two dated 1907 and two 1911. There were also six armoured reconnaissance cars, of which only the frames remain.

-2-

The batteries of Lampedusa have suffered from weather and theft, but show no signs of bomb damage. Ammunition for the most parts fused 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.


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

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AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION

ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

SECRETREF: AFSC/353/OTG
DATE: 20TH FEB., 1948REPORT ON INSPECTION TRIP TO PANTELLERIA
AND LAMPEDUSA

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

Appendix "B": Inventory of POL on Pantelleria.

1. The purpose of this inspection was to determine the condition of the Italian Air Force installations remaining on Pantelleria and Lampedusa and make recommendations for work necessary to demilitarize these islands.

PANTELLERIA

2. Allied and Italian Government Personnel. The Allied Commission Liaison officer left this island on January 10th. Before leaving, he made the Italian governor, Mr. Nicola Albanza (a former Major in the Army) responsible for Allied and Italian materials left on the island. There are no IAF personnel on the island.
3. Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface with fine volcanic rock sub-surface. It is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is 300 feet by 3800 ft. and is marked with white concrete strips imbedded 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 end of the runway drops about 300 ft. to the sea. There is adequate room for parking up to 3 or 4 squadrons of planes on the field.
4. Hangar. The location of the hangar is shown in Appendix "A". This is a large structure built under a small hill, making it relatively immune to bomb damage. A bomb hit over one of the entrances

REPORT ON INSPECTION TRIP TO PANTELLERIA
AND LAMPEDUSA

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2. Allied and Italian Government Personnel. The Allied Commission Liaison officer left this island on January 10th. Before leaving, he made the Italian governor, Mr. Nicola Almaraz (a former Major in the Army) responsible for Allied and Italian materials left on the island. There are no IAF personnel on the island.
3. Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface with fine volcanic rock sub-surface. It is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is 300 feet by 3500 ft. and is marked with white concrete strips imbedded 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 end of the runway drops about 300 ft. to the sea. There is adequate room for parking up to 3 or 4 squadrons of planes on the field.
4. Hanger. The location of the hanger is shown in Appendix "A". This is a large structure built under a small hill, making it relatively immune to bomb damage. A bomb hit over one of the entrances caused very little damage. It is approximately 100 ft. by 800 ft. inside, with two entrances along one side. The entrances are too narrow to accommodate anything but fighters and light bombers. Inside at the rear and above the hanger, are all the necessary workshops. The hanger is empty except for the POL, shown in appendix "B", that is stored there.

Good report.

W. S. 28/2

W. S. 25/2

W. S. 13

6029

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 3000 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 or four trucks, one of which is a tank truck used to haul water for the local population, are serviceable. The repair shop, a low building with 8 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 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.
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 south 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 3 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 80 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 Supply Warehouse should be destroyed, but it is not necessary to destroy the warehouse as it is not an important military installation.

- 3 -

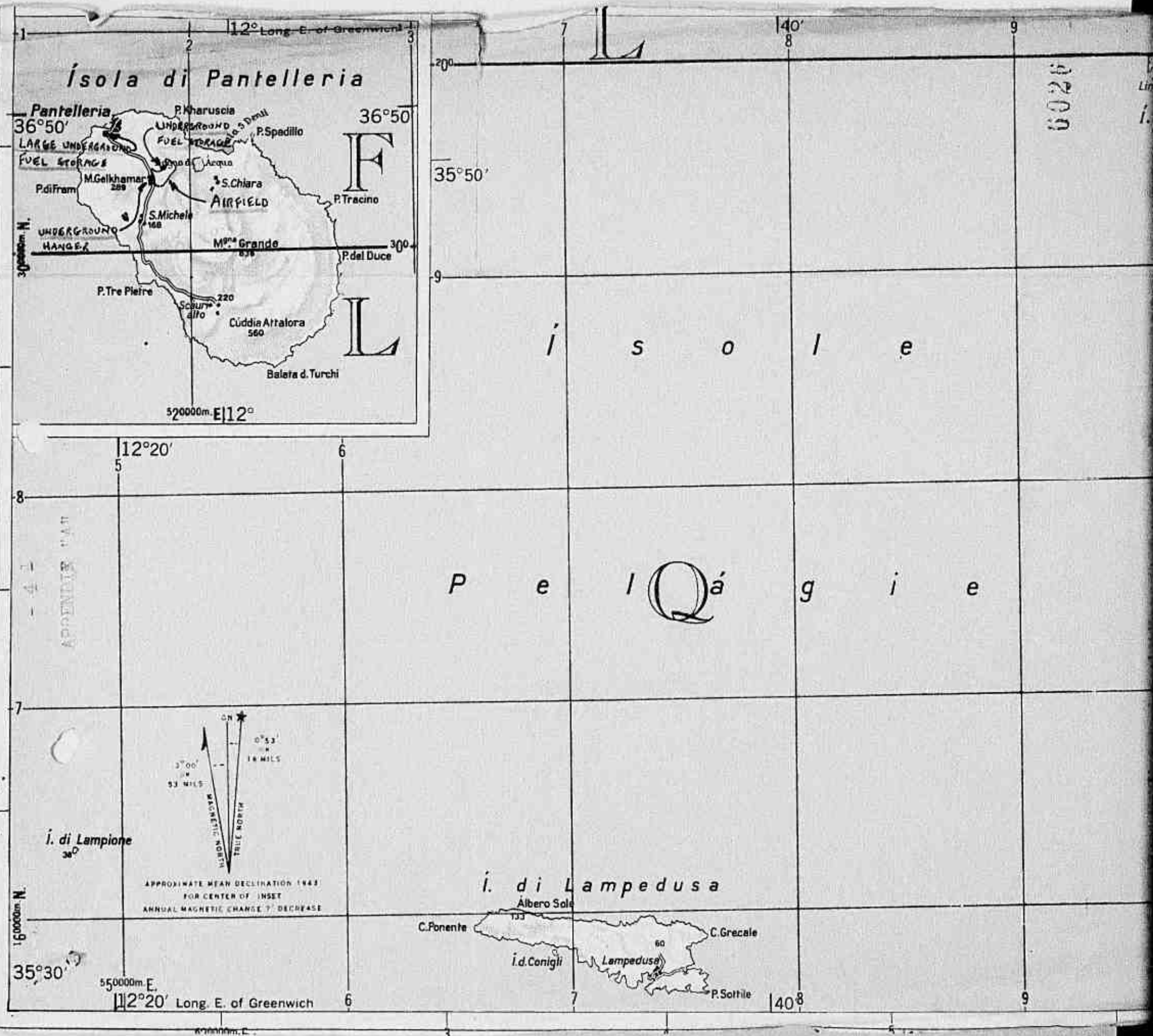
LAMPEDEUSA

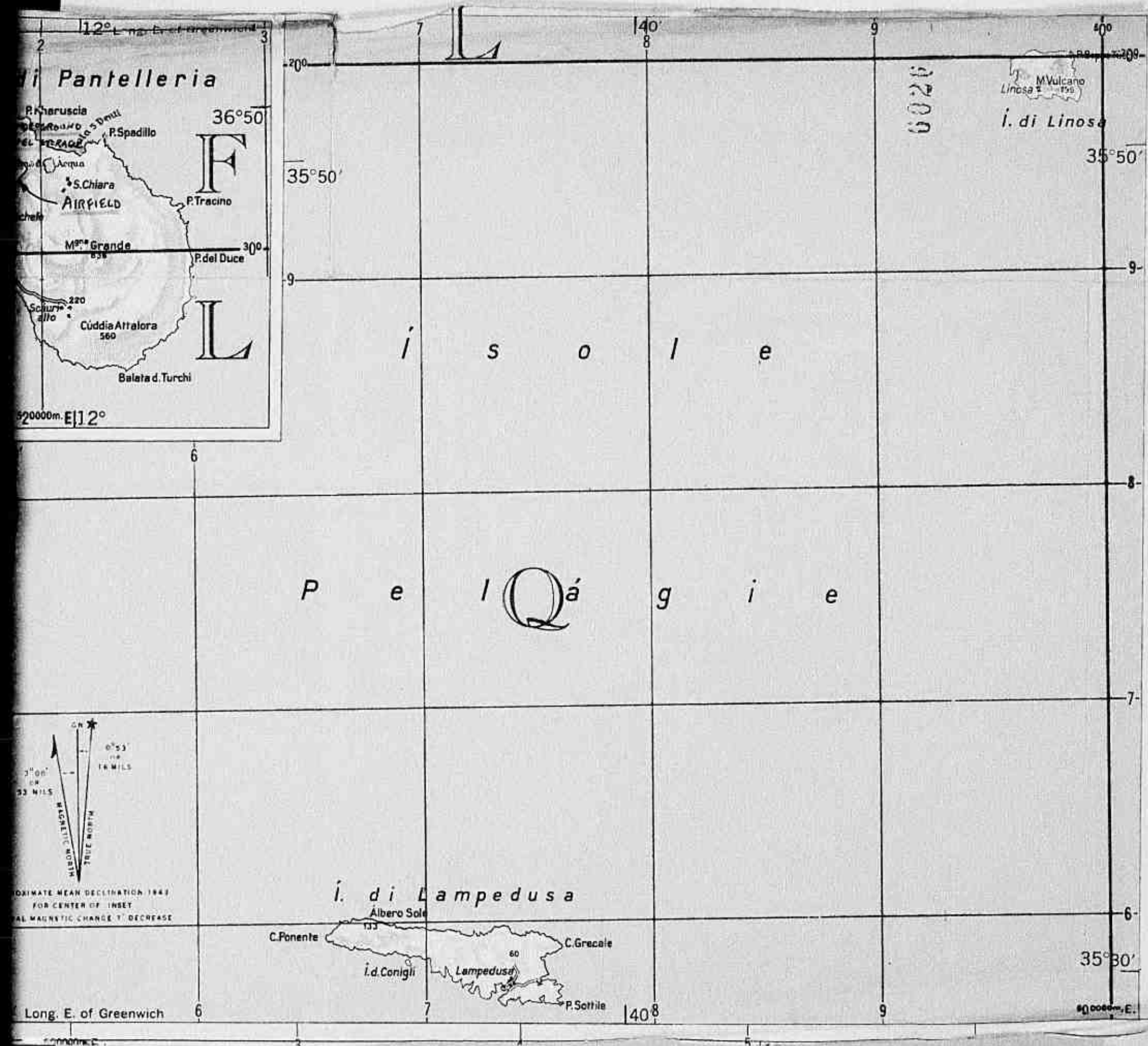
15. Allied and Italian Government Personnel - The Allied Commission Liaison Officer left this island on January 23rd. There are no IAF personnel on the island.
16. Airfield - The location of the airfield is shown in Appendix "A". The field has a sod surface with subsurface of limestone rock. It is well drained and is all weather. The landing strip is approximately 300 ft. by 3000 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 NE - SW. There are three revetments on the south side of the field large enough to hold fighters. No buildings or fuel storage facilities exist on the airfield.
17. Recommendations - Nothing is necessary to demilitarize the Air Force installation on this island. The field can only be classed as a non-emergency landing strip.

Ed J. Sage
 ED J. SAGE, MAJOR A.C.
 PER AIR VICE-MARSHAL
 DIRECTOR A.F.S.C.
 A.C. C.M.F.

DISTRIBUTION:
 1 copy to NMIA
 2 copies to Executive Commissionerr - ALCON
 MAC Secretariat - 1 copy
 1 Copy - File
 1 Copy to Navy Sub-Commission

0027





APPENDIX "B"

ALLIED POL STORED IN HANGAR

80 oct. gasoline	45	bbls
100 "	489	"
lub. oil, 5 cft. (square 5 gal. cans)	1038	cans
" " (round 5 gal. cans)	445	"
Black cup grease	100	"
Yellow "	20	"

IAF POL STORED IN HANGAR

lub. oil, 5 cft.	274	cans
gun oil	26	"
R.A. Oil mineral oil	9	"
Cup grease	158	"

ALLIED POL STORED IN MOMENTARY (NEAR AIRFIELD)

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

6025

785017

INCOMING MESSAGE
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: Message Centre No: G/8922
Date Time of Origin: FEB 080904 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 Pantellaria having embarked representatives of 3 services amenities commission. E.C.A.C's 021019 not to all refers.

(2) Adjust spyed to arrive Pantellaria 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 XCS
(4) Acknowledge.

AC DIST.

ACTION: EX COMMR 2
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ECON SEC

POLAD A&B

NAVY SC

LAND FORCES SC

AIR FORCES SC

FILE 2

FLOAT

HEADQUARTERS

8 FEB 1946

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 KGS
- (4) Acknowledge.

AC DIST.

ACTION: EX COMR 2
INTO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON SEC
POLAD ACB
NAVY SC
LAND FORCES SC
AIR FORCES SC
FILE 2
FLOAT



6024



3A
~~47A~~

FROM HQ ALLIED COMMISSION

TO G-5, AFHQ
No. 899.

5 FEBRUARY 46

ROUTINE

SECRET

SUBJECT IS INSPECTION OF PANTEILENTIA AND LAMPEDEUSA REFERENCE
LETTER EIGHT TWO SEVEN THREE SLANT EASY CHARLIE DATED TWO
FEBRUARY PD REPRESENTATIVE OF AIR FORCES SUBCOMMISSION
WILL BE MAJOR ~~E. J. SA55~~ ^{8273/EC} ~~USAF~~ NOT RET NOT MAJOR M C
NIXON

7/2

Copy to:

Chief Commissioner
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
Exec Sec
Navy Sub-Commission
Land Forces Sub-Commission (MIA)
Air Forces Sub-Commission ✓
AC CLO SICILY



Office of Exec. Commr.

735

6023

2A ~~4FA~~

ALCOM LO SICILY

864

FEB 2

PRIORITY

SECRET

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

Copy to:-

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

WHL 7/2

Office of the Executive
Commissioner

300



Lt H. G. (navy) 458

6022

S-E-C-R-E-T

40A

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 ALCOM 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. 458

Land Forces Sub-Commission - Captain J.J. WARD, U.S.A. 531

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

2. The above-named Officers will depart from Rome via ALCOM 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.

6021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COM' ON
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET.

Ref: 8273/95/EC.

29 January 1946.

SUBJECT: PANTHERIA and L. M. P. RISA.

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

1. Attached are copies of this Headquarters' signal 9891 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)
Econ Sec



DD *W. B. L. L. L.*
Would you please fix this. I think
one can fix Navy & Army representation to
Pantelbain & L. M. P. RISA as the Navy could lay on
a ship of war. Suggest major action goes as
our representatives. (Buy back some sponges & fish!)
1/30/46

6020

SECRET

COPY OF SIGNAL..

F 59503
261501AFROM: FREEDOM SIGNED SACRED CITE MREMG
TO : ACTION ALCOM ROME

E/8292

JAN 27 1200

IMPORTANT

SECRET

REUR SIGNAL 9894 of 3 JANUARY.

1. LIAISON OFFICERS ON PANTELLERIA AND LAMEDUSA MAY BE RECALLED PROVIDED THAT THESE ISLANDS ARE COVERED BY LIAISON OFFICERS PALERMO AS PROPOSED BY YOU.
2. IT IS DESIRED THAT AN INITIAL INSPECTION SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE γ 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 3/C S.
3. INSPECTION REPORTS ON THESE ISLANDS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO AMIQ.

AC DIST

ACTION: EX COMMISSIONER (2)

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

POLAD A

POLAD B

ECON (2)

FILE (SKELETON)

0013

1C ~~39C~~

SECRET.

COPY OF SIGNAL.

FROM: HQ ALCOM

TO : G-5, AMHQ

9891

3 JANUARY 46

PRIORITY

SECRET PD

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

WAG 31/1

Office of Exec. Commr.

300

F.H. McCLARY.

C.S.O.

6018

1192

