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

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

10000/136/579

CORRESPONDENCE, ACC
JAN. 1946 – JAN. 1947

0004

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

CC-587 27 January 1947

Dear Mr. Ricciuti:

Admiral Stone has directed me to inform you in reference to your letter of 24 January, that as this office is not the competent authority your request has been forwarded to the direzione Generale dei Servizo Antincendi.

Sincerely

EDWARD J. BEHN
Lt. (jg) USNR
Aide to CC

Ing. vincenzo Ricciuti
Via Domenico Morelli 75
Naples

4013

Spare

0005

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

Roma, 30 Settembre 1946

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA

Ufficio Assegnazione Combustibile

R O M A

Si prega codesto Ministero di voler disporre per l'assegnazione di 5 Tonnellate di carbone coke, combustibile richiesto dalla Villa dell'Ammiraglio Stone.

EDWARD J. BEHN
Lt. (jg) USNR
Aide to Adm. Stone

0006

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

13 September 1946

My dear Commendatore,

Admiral Stone has instructed me to thank you for your kind offer to sell the painting by Antonello da Messina and regrets that he is unable to avail himself of the opportunity at this time.

Yours very truly;

EDWARD D.S. SULLIVAN
Major, AAF Corps
Staff Officer to CC

4011

Commendatore Guido Manara
Via Appia Nuova 199 G
Rome

0007

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

200.6
(6 Mar 46) 1st Ind. SC/TRS/ag
HEADQUARTERS, 2675th REGIMENT, ALLIED COMMISSION, (OVRD), APO 394, U. S. ARMY, 9 March 1946.

TO: Chief Commissioner, Headquarters Allied Commission, APO 394, U. S. Army.

1. Capt Swisher contacted the Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross and made arrangement with him so that the medals mentioned in the original letter could be mailed by this Headquarters to the individuals concerned.

2. Personnel will be mailed a copy of the 3rd Ind. authorizing the award.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

SHERIDAN CRUMLISH
1st Lt. CS
Personnel Officer

4020

Simplex

COPY

SUBJECT : RATIONS I _ Italian Army.

Land Forces Sub Commission A.C.
(M.M.I.A.)
R O M E
Q/1-117

4 February 1946 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. In continuation of your letter to DE GASPERI dated 31 Jan. and his letter to you dated 1 Feb., with reference to the securing of rations for the Interim Army, I feel that the following points should be brought urgently to the attention of the Italian Government for necessary action, in order to insure the necessary subsistence for the Interim Army.

2. On the handover of the Army to the Government, the Combined Chiefs of Staff specified that the Italian Government would be responsible for the supply of subsistence from <u>indigenous</u> resources. It was well known that certain items would have to come from imports (or be taken from stocks in the country available to civilians requirements and the civilian requirements replenished from imports.) The Italian Government stated that the responsibility would be met by it.

3. a. It is our understanding that the Italian Purchasing Commission in the United States was authorized to purchase from Y.T. Funds a six months supply of flour (19500 tons) for the Army, which would be <u>in addition to</u> the civil import program. Cable No COM 574 from CCS to ALCOM Rome, dated 24 Jan. 1946, confirms that this has been done and the flour has been shipped. This 19500 tons will fill the Army needs only until 1 June 1946; so, on arrival, the entire 19500 tons should be given by the Government to the War Ministry so that the War Ministry can pay back to the Allied Armies what has been loaned for December, January and February, and then have on hand in Army depots the necessary amount for the balance of the period i.e. up to 1 June.

b. However, the president of the Council of Ministers in the third paragraph of his letter of 1 February, addressed to you, seems to be of the opinion that the 19500 tons of flour was purchased for civilian use <u>and not especially for the Army.</u> If this is what the Italian Government is going to act on when the flour arrives in the country, the flour will <u>not</u> go to the Army, and the requirements for the Army for March, April and May will not be in Army depots as they should be, and on 1 March the feeding of the Army will continue to be in the same dangerous and unsettled condition as it was on 1 February.

c. It appears that the Italian Government is either (1) not concerned with assuring food in sufficient quantity for the Army, or (2) convinced that when the time comes the

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securing of rations for the Interim Army, I feel that the following points should be brought urgently to the attention of the Italian Government for necessary action, in order to insure the necessary subsistence for the Interim Army.

2. On the handover of the Army to the Government, the Combined Chiefs of Staff specified that the Italian Government would be responsible for the supply of subsistence from indigenous resources. It was well known that certain items would have to come from imports (or be taken from stocks in the country available to civilians requirements and the civilian requirements replenished from imports.) The Italian Government stated that the responsibility would be met by it.

3. a. It is our understanding that the Italian Purchasing Commission in the United States was authorized to purchase from Y.T. Funds a six months supply of flour (19500 tons) for the Army, which would be in addition to the civil import program. Cable No COM 374 from CCS to ALCOM Rome, dated 24 Jan. 1946, confirms that this has been done and the flour has been shipped. This 19500 tons will fill the Army needs only until 1 June 1946; so, on arrival, the entire 19500 tons should be given by the Government to the War Ministry so that the War Ministry can pay back to the Allied Armies what has been loaned for December, January and February, and then have on hand in Army depots the necessary amount for the balance of the period i.e. up to 1 June.

b. However, the president of the Council of Ministers in the third paragraph of his letter of 1 February, addressed to you, seems to be of the opinion that the 19500 tons of flour was purchased for civilian use and not especially for the Army. If this is what the Italian Government is going to act on when the flour arrives in the country, the flour will not go to the Army, and the requirements for the Army for March, April and May will not be in Army depots as they should be, and on 1 March the feeding of the Army will continue to be in the same dangerous and unsettled condition as it was on 1 February.

c. It appears that the Italian Government is either (1) not concerned with assuring food in sufficient quantity for the Army, or (2) convinced that when the time comes the Allies will step in and loan or give the necessary food from Allied military stocks to the Italians. If the Government is not willing to assure food for the Army, then the Allies must either demand that the Government do so even at the expense of the civilian population or reconcile themselves to the fact

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that the Italians do not want the Army authorized by the Allies and will not support it, in which case the retention of Allied troops in Italy is indicated. The Italian Government is wrong if it believes that the Allied Armies will furnish more food from Allied military stocks, for we have been advised that the United States will not do so and the War Office has taken a very dim view of the loans already made by the British Army.

4. a. The supply of other items of the ration from indigenous resources, which was assured by the Italian Government, and which must be secured from indigenous resources, as there is no import program set up for them, is far from satisfactory. For instance, the supply of cheese, one of the basic items, for the month of December, had not been completed on 29 January.

b. It appears that the Italian Food Ministry makes the allocation to the Army without any regard to availability, and the Army has been unable to actually collect. The result is that the ration is being reduced and the morale of the troops is likewise being reduced. The Italian soldier does not understand all of this business and he feels that his officers are stealing from him or at any rate that he is being penalized by inefficiency in high places, just the same as under the Fascist regime. Maybe this is the feeling that certain elements of the Government desire to foster in the soldiers. It is certain that such a feeling can and would do immeasurable harm to Army morale and might well reduce the units to a dissatisfied, unstable, and mutinous rabble.

5. In order to clarify the matter it is urged that the Italian Government, on the highest level, should be forced to issue necessary instructions, categorically ordering that :-

a. 19500 tons of flour be turned over to the Army immediately on arrival - (the Army to pay back the loans from the Allies from this amount).

b. Subsistence which must come from indigenous resources actually be made physically available to the Army at the required time as a matter of first priority.

/s/ C.P. KERR
Colinel

for Major General
M.M.I.A.

0010

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0011

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

3 January 1946

SUBJECT: Transportation for Giuseppe de Luca and Wife

TO : General Adolfo Infante,
The First Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness
the Lieutenant General of the Realm,
Rome

Reference your letter 7485/A.G. of 12 December, the Commanding General, MTOUSA, has informed us that transportation to the United States for Giuseppe de Luca and wife was authorized on 18 December 45 and orders were sent to him on that date. He will accordingly depart on the first available sea transport.

For the Chief Commissioner:

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

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3 January 1946

SUBJECT: Transportation for Giuseppe de Luca and Wife

TO : General Adolfo Infante,
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Reference your letter 7485/A.G. of 12 December, the Commanding General, MTOUSA, has informed us that transportation to the United States for Giuseppe de Luca and wife was authorized on 18 December 45 and orders were sent to him on that date. He will accordingly depart on the first available sea transport.

For the Chief Commissioner:

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

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