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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

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IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

may 1946 - May 1947

601
613



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY AND MILITARY AIR ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, Italy
17 February 1947

SUBJECT: Italian Training Manuals

TO: Commanding General
Land Forces Sub Section
Italian Military Affairs Section

1. Hereby acknowledge receipt of seven (7) Training Manuals loaned
from the Italian Ministry of National Defense.

2. Request that this office be permitted to retain them until
30 May 1947.

FOR THE MILITARY ATTACHE:

James A. Gray
JAMES A. GRAY
Major, Infantry
Asst. Military Attache

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY AND MILITARY AIR ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY

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FOR THE MILITARY ATTACHE:

JAMES A. CRAY
Major, Infantry
Asst. Military Attache

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Italian Military Affairs Section
Land Forces Sub Section

Tel: 489081
Ext: 218

/7 Feb 47

Military Attaché, United States Embassy,
R O M E.

Subject:- Loan of Italian Training Manuals.

1. The u/m Italian Training Manuals are forwarded to you as requested.
2. The Italian Ministry of National Defense - Army, requests that these be returned within two months, as they are file copies.
3. If you desire that a longer period of loan is required, please notify this headquarters of the anticipated time of return, so that we, in turn, may make suitable arrangements.
4. Request that acknowledgement of receipt of these manuals be forwarded to this headquarters.

JDL/lf

JDL
Major General
Director.

Incl:
7 Manuals.

R. 1/12/47

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Italian Land Forces Branch

Tel: 489081
Ext: 218

4
DA/220

12 May 47

War Office M.I.4 Colonel.

Subject: Badges of Rank and Insignia, Italian Army.

Ref your M.I.4 c./D/G/1/2/47 dated 23 Apr.

Chapter XIX of the Handbook of the ITALIAN Army, on being prepared by this Branch, contains illustrated approx which cover your requirements: the completed handbook will be forwarded to you during the current week. All illustrations are hand-painted, and in this connection, it is pointed out that this Branch has no funds whatever with which to purchase such items as coloured charts, or to pay for printing.

ARCS/can

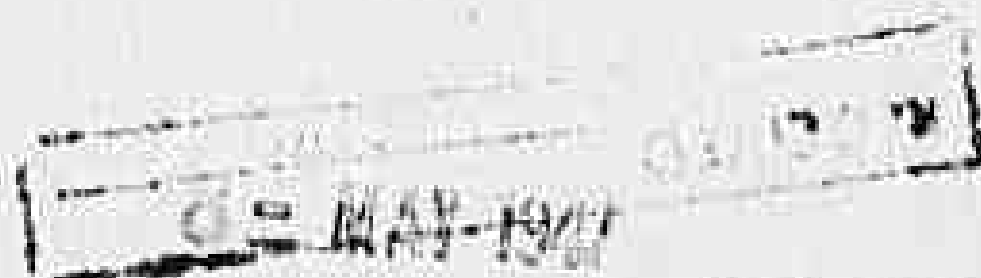
A. H. Lawrence
Major General,
Director.

SUBJECT Badges of Rank and Insignia, Italian Army. 3

From M.I.4 Colonel No. M.I.4.c./D/O/1/8/47 Date 23 Apr 19 47
 To Land Forces Section. Your No. Date 19
A.F.H.Q.

1. Coloured charts of Italian Badges of rank, also showing the main Arm and Regimental badges of Italian Corps and Units, are required for training purposes.
2. Will you please have charts prepared and forward two copies to this Section, as soon as possible. As only two copies are required, these need not be printed, unless suitable printed charts are available from the Italian Ministry of War.

736



Jan. Lavin Capps
 Lieut.-Col., G.S.

B G S	
GSO I (SD)	<i>Done</i>
DEP. G. III	
GSO II (SD)	
GSO III (SD)	
GSO II (I)	<i>+</i>
GSO II (L)	

'G'
 FILE: INT/220
 DATE: 12/12/54

Tel. No.—WHI 9400 Ext 909.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—

The Under-Secretary of State,
War Office
(as opposite),
and the following number quoted.



THE WAR OFFICE,
M.I.4(0),
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

19 March 1947.

M.I.4c/D/O/1/6/47

Memorandum for:—

Land Forces Sub Commission,
Italian Military Affairs Section,
A.F.H.Q.,
Rome.

4. II (INT) * * *

URGENT ACTION

Subject: Unit Badges and Formation Signs, Italian Army

We should be grateful if, before the Military Mission is withdrawn, you could obtain and forward to us a set of badges of the Italian Army i.e., Arms of Service badges, Regimental and Divisional signs and insignia, and gorget patches denoting the various Infantry Regiments.

It is proposed to keep a set of each ^{of these} insignia in the War Office.

Stan. Laff
Major G.S.

TRANSLATION

INT FILE.

FROM: Ministry of Defence.

DATE: 8 March 1947.

Further to verbal request made to Lt Col NABISSI, I forward attached booklet containing the information in my possession regarding the uniforms and distinctive badges of the Italian Army.

sgd. VACCA
Lt Col.

R.A.C.

0 2 4 9

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

INTERPRETER SECTION

450 Branch

Attached correspondence is for PRIORITY TWO translation.

Date/Time 20 08 45

R. Chavira
Lt Col
GSO 1 (S.D.)
for

file

Roma, 11 8 marzo 1947-

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
DIREZIONE GENERALE
SERVIZI COMMISSARIATO ED AMMINISTRATIVI

ISPETTORATO GENERALE SERVIZI COMMISSARIATO
IL CAPO UFFICIO

In esito a richiesta verbale fatta
tramite ten.col.NABISSI trasmetto l'allegato
fascicolo contenente gli elementi in mio pos=
sesso circa il questionario relativo alle uni
formi e distintivi dell'Esercito italiano.

Cortialuanti
Allegato

ALLA LAND FORCES SUB
SECTION(IMAS) per il
Sig.Magg.Calderari

R O M A

89

C930

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1530

20/3

GSI 3 DISTRICT
HQS DISTRICT
C/O BASE

Vol : 66406

6/14

14 Sep 46

SUBJECT : DONALD W. VINCENTO, ILL. CC.RR.

TO : AG 34 B, C-2(01) (M)

The attached enquiry from the Comando Supremo
CC.RR. is passed to your office for eventual action, as
this section does not possess the resources to answer it.

Blufiz
(C. P. 144)
Captain
GSI III

Copy to : MELA

RECEIVED 6 SEP 1946

1992

613

661030

COLONDO GEN. 14 dell' 14 ARLA dei CARABINIERI
Ufficio Inchieste - Sez. Sott/11 e Truppa

Roma, li 7 giugno 1945

Il maresciallo maggiore del co.rr. SCAVAZZON Vincenzo, l'8 settembre 1943 trovavasi a Sini (Egeo).-

Il 12 d.m. giunse colà, proveniente dall'Anatolia, il Capitano dell'Intelligence Service Manolis (non meglio indicato) del quale il sottufficiale divenne collaboratore.-

Il 12 ottobre d.e. quando le truppe inglesi ed italiane lasciarono l'isola, il maggiore Lappax ordinò al sottufficiale di rimanere sul posto per tutelare la popolazione e di attendere sue ulteriori disposizioni. Successivamente, dal Capitano Manolis, vicevette conferma di dover rimanere sul posto e l'ordine di tenerlo informato dei movimenti delle truppe tedesche.-

Nel giugno 1944, previa autorizzazione del prefato capitano, il predetto sottufficiale si adattò a sottoscrivere la formula del giuramento alla repubblica sociale italiana ed il 19 luglio 1944, con una barca, e seguito dai dipendenti, fuggì in Anatolia, dove si presentò allo stesso capitano MANOLIS che provvide ad avviarlo in Palestina.-

Pregasi, se possibile, voler fare compiere accertamenti per sapere se viene confermato quanto ha asserito il maresciallo SCAVAZZON.-

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE
(Alfredo Terrati)

COMANDO GENERALE dell'ARM. dei CARABINIERI REALI
Ufficio TECNISTE - Sezione Sottufficiali e Truppa

N. 4984/2 di prot. Roma, il 7 giugno 1946

Risposta al del n. Allegati n.

OGGETTO: Trasmissione di un promemoria.-

T. S. S. - VIA SICILIA 59

R O M A

Invio l'accluso promemoria, con la viva preghiera di voler provocare accertamenti al fine di stabilire se le dichiarazioni del maresciallo maggiore SCAVAZZON Vincenzo sono esatte.-

Ringrazio.-

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE
(Alfredo Ferreri)

COMANDO MILITARE
Via S. Maria, 50 ROMA

21 Giugno 1945
Ref.: 2/750

edto

COMANDO MILITARE
Via S. Maria, 50 ROMA
Ufficio Incontro - Sezione Sottuff. e Trasce

R O M A

Via Legnano, 3

Oggetto: Maresc. Maresc. CC. RR. SCAVAZZON Vincenzo

In esito alla richiesta di cui al foglio 4982/2 del 7 c.m. di codesto On. Comando Generale, significhiamo che, per poter accertare la veridicità delle dichiarazioni reseVi dal nominato in oggetto, occorrono precise indicazioni sul conto dell'Ufficio - e possibilmente del Comando Militare - col quale avrebbe collaborato il sottuff. SCAVAZZON dal 12.9.43 in poi, nell'interesse della Causa Alleata; e ciò anche in considerazione che il "cognome" del Capitano indicato nel promemoria rimessoVi non è di origine inglese.

Questo Comando, d'altronde, è d'avviso che il Maresciallo SCAVAZZON dovrebbe, essere in grado, avendo - come egli asserisce - collaborato con Autorità Militari Alleate in un delicato e particolare servizio, di fornire ogni esauriente informazione al riguardo.

Distinti saluti.

L'UFFICIALE COMANDANTE

611

COMANDO GENERALE dell'ARMA dei CARABINIERI
UFFICIO INCHIESTE - Sezione Sottufficiali e Truppa

N. 4984/7 di prot.

Roma, il 30 luglio 1946

Risposta al foglio del 21/6 u.s.

n. P.790 Allegati N;

OGGETTO: Maresciallo maggiore carabinieri SCAVAZZON Vincenzo.

AL COMANDO F. S. S. - Via Sicilia 59-

R O M A

Il maresciallo maggiore dei carabinieri SCAVAZZON Vincenzo, afferma di non essere in grado di fornire ulteriori indicazioni sul conto del Capitano dell'Intelligence Service "MANOLIS" col quale collaborò dal 9 Settembre 1943 al 19 luglio 1944, epoca in cui con una barca a remi fuggì dall'isola di Simi (Egeo) riparando in Anatoilia dove si presentò al detto capitano Manolis che lo fece poi proseguire per l'Egitto (Campo 309).

Il capitano "MANOLIS" risiedeva con la moglie ad Aplotica (Anatolia) da dove dirigeva il servizio informativo inglese sul vicino Dodecanneso. Vestiva sempre in abito civile ed era chiamato e conosciuto da tutti col nome di Manolis che in greco significa Emanuele. Nessuno conosceva il suo vero nome e cognome.

Parlava egualmente bene l'Italiano, il francese, il turco ed il greco. Di ciò e della collaborazione prestata dal suddetto sottufficiale può anche far fede il maggiore inglese LAPRAIX che comandò un reparto di commandos rimasto di stanza a Simi dal 14 settembre all'11 ottobre 1943 con i quali SCAVAZZON ed i suoi carabinieri parteciparono al rigetto in mare di un reparto tedesco sbarcato nell'isola all'alba del 7 ottobre 1943, causando morti e facendo prigionieri.

Possono pure confermare quanto sopra i capitani inglesi STELIN, del suddetto reparto di commandos e PAIN sbarcato a Simi nella notte del 13 al 14 luglio 1944 con un reparto di commandos ed altro di elementi greci, alti ordini di un generale. Un quest'ultima circostanza vennero portati via tutti i componenti del presidio nazi-fascista che si trovava nell'isola ed alcuni civili fatti arrestare dallo SCAVAZZON per essere internati siccome collaboratori dei nazi-fascisti.

Ringrazio e ricambio distinti saluti.

Il maresciallo maggiore dei carabinieri SCAVAZZON Vincenzo, afferma di non essere in grado di fornire ulteriori indicazioni sul conto del Capitano dell'Intelligence Service "MANOLIS" col quale collaborò dal 9 Settembre 1943 al 19 luglio 1944, epoca in cui con una barca a remi fuggì dall'isola di Simi (Egeo) riparando in Anatoilia dove si presentò al detto capitano Manolis che lo fece poi proseguire per l'Egitto (Campo 309).

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Ringrazio e ricambio distinti saluti.

610

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE
(Alfredo Ferrari)

EXHIBIT : Personnel

LAND FORCES SUB COM, A.C. (HMIA)

(489081 Ext; 570) DFR/220

23 July 46

TO : War Office, M.I.4 Colonel,
London.

1. Reference your M.I.4.c./Misc/16/46 dated 21 June 46.
2. Attached is the requested information on:-

General Umberto NOBILI (Italian Air Force)

Brigadier General Giorgio MORICI

Major General Francesco RATTI

M.H. L.

Major General
M. H. I. A.

SUBJECT : General Humberto

Date of Birth : 24 January 1885

Born at Laura (Province of Avellaneda), son of Vincenzo and Maria Torrance.

Engineer in 1909 with the Central Administration for Public Works.

In 1911 he was employed by the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation in the U.S.A., which was engaged in work for the U.S. Army.

In 1915 called for service with the Aeronautical Construction Establishment (Establecimiento Construccional Aeronautico).

In 1923 promoted to Col of the Aeronautical Corps of Engineering (Genio Aeronautico).

Promoted Col in 1925.

NOBIL was never capable of navigating a large aircraft, but succeeded in obtaining his certificate as navigator of aircrafts by performing the required evaluations with the "Jir", a small aircraft of 1,000 cubic metres capacity, which he had constructed at the Government's expense.

In 1926 he took part in the Amundsen Polar expedition in the aircraft N.I. ("Morge") as commander of the aircraft.

Promoted General of the Aeronautical Corps of Engineering in 1926 by reelection.

As a general reorganization of the Air Force career took place in December 1926, his promotion to General was annulled by the State Council and he was relegated as Lt Col (which cannot, anyway, be considered a disciplinary measure against him).

Later in December 1926 he was promoted to Colonel and subsequently in the same month he was reinstated in former rank of General. 608
at Rosamiguera Camp.

In order to establish his reputation as an explorer and as an aircraft navigator, which had suffered by Amundsen's statements in his book on the "Morge" expedition, he organized the second Polar expedition with the aircraft "Italia".
His complete incapacity as an aircraft commander was very well known, but he was strongly supported by Arnaldo Mussolini and by the "Duce" himself. In spite of the opposition of Air Marshal Emilio (who was unfavourable to NOBIL for personal reasons), the expedition took place in 1928.

After the disaster to the aircraft "Italia" which was reported

in the U.S.A., which was engaged in work for the U.S. Army.

In 1911 called for service with the Aeronautical Construction Establishment (Stödtlinen, Construction Aeronautische).

In 1923 promoted to Col of the Aeronautical Corps of Engineering (Genie Aeronautique).

Promoted Col in 1923.

NOBILIS was never capable of navigating a large airship, but succeeded in obtaining his certificate as navigator of airships by performing the required evolutions with the "ZIG", a small airship of 1,000 cubic meters capacity, which he had constructed at the Government's expense.

In 1926 he took part in the Amundsen-Polar expedition in the airship N.I. ("Polar") as commander of the airship.

Promoted General of the Aeronautical Corps of Engineering in 1926 by reelection.

As a General reorganization of the Air Force causes took place in December 1926, his promotion to General was annulled by the State Council and he was regraded as Lt Col (which cannot, anyway, be considered a disciplinary measure against him).

Later in December 1926 he was promoted to Colonel and subsequently in the same month he was reinstated in former rank of General.

In 1927 he was in Japan as the Consultant of the Japanese Navy at Nagatsubo Camp. 608

In order to establish his reputation as an explorer and as an airship navigator, which had suffered by Amundsen's statements in his book on the "Polar" expedition, he organized the second Polar expedition with the airship "Italia". His complete incapacity as an airship commander was very well known, but he was strongly supported by Arnaldo Mussolini and by the "Duce" himself. In spite of the opposition of Air Marshal Balbo (who was unfavourably to NOBILIS for personal reasons), the expedition took place in 1928.

After the disaster to the airship "Italia", which was certainly due to the many mistakes a NOBILIS made, an enquiry was held on his conduct by a Commission, the president of which was Admiral Cagni. On account of the finding of the said Court of Enquiry he left the service on the 7 March 1929.

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- 2 -

known to the successful outcome of the trial. When he was also to obtain a passport to travel, there was a delay. He was the Federal Director of the War Relocation Authority.

On his return to Italy, he was able to obtain again - on his request and travel to, it was noted, through support by the Veterans - the command of the Pacific Army.

From 1932 to 1934 he was in the U.S.A. as Director of the American National Engineering Academy of an aviation school. Also this post was obtained for him thanks to Veterans support (again according to report).

On his return to Italy in March 1935 he was re-designated in his rank of Major General, Air Force Engineer, at his own request. In a book he wrote, he successfully tried to show himself as a victim of fascist persecution. By a decree dated 18 June 1945 the period he passed out of the service, between March 1935 and his re-instatement, is considered a service satisfactorily effected.

Promoted to General the rank N.O. 1. 1 March 1938, by decree dated 22 Nov 1945.

As he had been so strongly supported by the Veterans, the Christian Democratic Party - wished to designate him as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly for the constituency of Avellino and Salerno. However he suddenly joined the Christian Party, which was considered by the Christian Democratic Party as "reactionary". It is on account of this that he was refused him as a possible candidate for the post of Minister of the Air Force. Before the recent election he gave anti-fascist speeches to members of the armed forces.

Altogether he has a certain reputation as an accomplished engineer. He is generally considered to be a very substantial man and an able leader.

SUBJECT : Brigadier General ROMEO GILBERT

Date of Birth : 17 March 1902.

Brigadier GILBERT was a cavalry officer.

In 1915, after attending the Military Academy on a 3/5, he was appointed 2nd Lieut in the cavalry.

He was an Air Observer during World War I (1915-18) and was awarded a Bronze Medal, two Silver Medals and the Croix de Guerre with bar.

He served in India on an arm of service in the Metropolitan territory from 1919 to 1925; from 1925 to 1928 in North Africa; from 1929 to Sep 1936 again in Italy, and from Sep 1936 to Nov 1938, in East Africa.

He then participated in Colonial Police operations gaining a second Bronze Medal, a third Silver Medal and the promotion to rank of Colonel for meritorious service in war.

Appointed commandant of the "Lancieri di Milano" Regt, he participated during the recent conflict in operations on the Greek-Albanian front and was awarded the fourth and fifth Silver Medals and was made "Cavaliere" of the Military Order of Savoie.

Returning from Greece, where the Regt was located in Sept 1942, he was first appointed Deputy Commander of the Parachute Troops Centre and then Acting 2nd i/c of the "Mambo" Parachute Division.

The latter appointment was confirmed when he was promoted to Brigadier General during July 1943.

He behaved well at the time of the Armistice; from Tuesday, by crossing the enemy lines, he succeeded in contacting the legal Government in Southern Italy.

In the Italian Corps of Liberation (OIL) he was commandant of the "Mambo" Division which operated on the Adriatic front (since Aug 1944); he was made "cavaliere ufficiale" of the Military Order of Savoie.

606

In Sep 1944, he was appointed acting commander of the "Folgore" Combat Group.

The following charges were made against him in July 1945:-

"utter lack of courage, complete disinterest in the disciplinary aim of the Group. Little idea of the prestige of his rank."

"speculation in the black market, openly using unit vehicles thereby encouraging a general tendency for speculation in the group."

He then participated in Colonial Police operations in Africa, from 1929 to Sep 1930 in Italy, and from Sep 1930 to Nov 1930, in East Africa.

He then participated in Colonial Police operations in Africa, from 1929 to Sep 1930 in Italy, and from Sep 1930 to Nov 1930, in East Africa.

Appointed commander of the "Lanciers of the Alps" Regt, he participated during the recent conflict in operations on the Greek-Albanian front and was awarded the fourth and fifth silver medals and was made "Gendarme" of the Military Order of Savoy.

Returning from Greece, where the Regt was located in Sept 1942, he was first appointed Deputy Commander of the Parachute Troops Centre and then Acting 2nd i/c of the "Nembo" Parachute Division.

The latter appointment was confirmed when he was promoted to Brigadier General during July 1943.

He behaved well at the time of the Armistice; from January, by crossing the enemy lines, he succeeded in conducting the Legation Government in Southern Italy.

In the Italian Corps of Liberation (CIL) he was commander of the "Nembo" Division which operated on the Asiatic front (June-Aug 1944); he was made "cavaliere ufficiale" of the Military Order of Savoy.

In Sep 1944, he was appointed acting commander of the "Volgare" Combat Group.

The following charges were made against him in July 1945:-

- utter lack of command, complete disinterest in the disciplinary side of the group. Little idea of the prestige of his rank.
- speculation in the black market, openly using unit vehicles thereby encouraging a general tendency for speculation in the group.

...../2

- 2 -

The findings of a Court of Inquiry proved only that he was sending small quantities of books to his family or friends and he had no intention of profiteering. However, the little caution he used in his activities, and the fact that he was present when the army lorries were loaded, indirectly encouraged speculation in the Group.

Furthermore it was shown that he was considerably lacking in his capacity as commander as regards discipline, training and aid of the Group. This inefficiency was caused by professional unpreparedness to command a higher formation and also because of his inaptitude for serious and continuous organizational work.

For these reasons he was relieved of his command of the "Belgare" Group and has since been unemployed.

During April last, in a letter addressed to the "AVANT" newspaper, and which was immediately published, he declared himself for a political party (Socialists), contrary to the non-political attitude of the army and to military discipline.

He was awarded ten days close arrest.

In the recent elections, he was a candidate (and elected) in the list of the Socialist party of the Paris constituency.

11

605

BIOGRAPHY : Major General Adolf Fraenkel. (On Reserve List)

Date of Birth: 22 November 1884.

Commissioned 2nd Lieut. Infantry during 1905.

After taking part in the Italo-Turkish campaign during which he was awarded a Silver Medal for valor, he successfully completed the courses at the Staff College.

During World War I (1914-18), he held staff appointments at the of higher formations.

During 1920, 21 and 22, he was sent to the Oriental Institute in Naples to study oriental languages.

He has also been instructor in tactics at the Central Military School.

Attaining the rank of Colonel, in 1925 he commanded the 1st District of Florence, the 92nd Inf Regt and the 6th Regt.

Promoted Brigadier General in Jan 1937, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the "Tubione" Div and acting Commander of the "Tullio" Div.

During World War II, in command of the "Mussolini" Inf Div he took part in the Italo-Greek campaign and was awarded the 1st Order of Savoia. He then commanded (from 25th April 1941 to 7th Feb 1943) the "Ferrara" Div, located in Yugoslavia.

At the time of the Armistice, he was in command of the "Sassari" Div, one of the formations employed in the defence of Rome.

An enquiry is being held on this officer's conduct during the days immediately following 8th Sept 1943.

After his release from the Army on reaching the age limit, General Ferri gave himself up to anti-communist propaganda; among other things, he broadcast in May 1946 for the Communist Party, of which he is a member.

604

SUBJECT

PERSONALITIES

From War Office, M.I.4 Colonel. No. M.I.4.c./Misc/16/46 Date 21st Jun 1946

To Military Mission, Italian Army. Your No. Date 19

We should be grateful if you would send us as much
information as you can obtain on the following officers of the
Italian Army :-

General NOBILE

" MORIGI

" ZANI.

RECEIVED 5 JUN 1946
9521

At Home
Lieut.-Colonel, G.S.

603

SECRET

2

SUBJECT : Italian Army Personalities.

LAND FORCE SUB COM, A.O. (MFA)

MIL/220

25 May 46

TO : A.F.H.Q. (G-2 Section C.I.)

Ref your GSI/CI/101.1 dated 24 May 46.

1. MFA has no material on which to base such notes as are requested in your a/g letter.
2. The compilation of such a record would be a long and difficult task. It would be impossible to complete without demanding the greater part of the information required from the ITALIAN Ministry of War, who would be reluctant to supply it either quickly or accurately unless informed of the purpose to which it would be put.
3. May this H.Q. please be informed of the source of these requests for information about ITALIAN officers?
4. It is suggested that in specific cases information might be obtained by MFA and furnished direct to inquirers approved by you.
5. Your views are requested.

602

A. P. G. Smith
 Major General
 H. M. I. A.

ANGS/11

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
(Operational Intelligence Section)

GBI/OI/101.1

24 May 1946

SUBJECT : Italian Army Personalities

TO : MMIA, c/o ALCOM, ROME

This section is repeatedly receiving requests for information concerning certain Italian high ranking officers. Though it is realised that MMIA has no published Personality list, it is requested that a list of Italian General officers giving short notes on their war career and their present appointment, be forwarded to this H.Q. as early as possible.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

L. T. Tomes
L.T. TOMES,
Major, GS,
G-2 Section, OI.



601

220

SECRET

0 2 6 8