

ACC

10000/125/435

162/PAT

MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECT

NOV. 1944 - MAY 1945

MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

NOV. 1944 - MAY 1945

Closed Oct. 20, 1945

UNCLASSIFIED

162/PAT

MEMOS FROM ITALIAN

LIAISON SECTION

CA Section 2 April

CA Section 6 April
8 April

Pat

MEMOS FROM ITALIAN

LIAISON SECTION

CA Section 2 April

CA Section 6 April
Pats

Closed 20 Oct 45

10000 / 125 / 435

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM NOV 1944
TO MAY 1945
CATALOGUE.

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE

162/PAT

DATE

MINOR UNIT NO. 3

FILE

1898

Declassified S.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

6827

152/187

Min Sheet No 2

11. I don't understand the agents work by
 Release - He was he instructed that he
 can't make agents direct with 4 cups.

4 Apr.

14

TO: C.A. Section. per V.P. (5)
 Ref. Minuta 2

6 April 1945.

Para 1. Soccimarro has been informed by letter that the
 I.R.O. Hospital in Prato is unsuitable for a Convalescent
 Home.

Para 2. He has been reminded that we still await his
 decision on the matter of the reservation of a ward in each
 available civilian Hospital and how it was proposed to
 administer this ward.

Para 3. I have been assured by Finance Sub-Commission
 (Major Hall of Treasury) that Decree No. 68 dated 1 March
 1945 covers the appropriation and payments of credits to the
 Prefect through A.A.C. Finance Office, which is the normal
 method and is being adhered to.

Para 4. Soccimarro's attention has been drawn to your
 observation.

Para 5. Apparently this Home was sanctioned by AMG. The
 principle here is to encourage the Italians to help themselves.

Para 9. All I.M.P.Rs. have now been vetted by the Ministry.
 Their names have been forwarded to M.P.Os. who will inspect
 them. Meanwhile they are standing by at 43 hrs notice.

Para 11. Dr. Bertucci had no official position before Medici's
 departure. I connect him with the wild schemes and statements
 of P.W.B. He wants the limelight and has no intention of
 doing the work himself or of encouraging the Italians to do it.
 His main whim has been for more Allied help. He will be
 instructed to make arrangements through his Ministry.

Krag

Lt. Col. A. Craig,
 Dpt/Director, Patients Br.

Thank you.
 2 Apr. 1945

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14

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Para 3. I have been assured by Finance Sub-Commission (Major Hall of Treasury) that Decree No. 68 dated 1 March 1945 covers the appropriation and payments of credits to the Prefect through A.M.G. Finance Office, which is the normal method and is being adhered to.

Para 4. Secocinarro's attention has been drawn to your observation.

Para 5. Apparently this Home was sanctioned by A.M.G. The principle here is to encourage the Italians to help themselves.

Para 9. All I.R.P.Ss. have now been vetted by the Ministry. Their names have been forwarded to R.P.Os. who will inspect them. Meanwhile they are standing by at 48 hrs notice.

Para 11. Dr. Fontusi had no official position before Medici's departure. I connect him with the wild schemes and statements of P.W.B. He wants the limelight but has no intention of doing the work himself or of encouraging the Italians to do it. His main whine has been for more Allied help. He will be instructed to make arrangements through his Ministry.

Krag

Lt. Col. A. CRAIG,
Dpt/Director, Patriots Br.

*Make you
again*

2 Apr.

4388

FILE

162/pt

DATE

REVIEW SHEET NO. 1

PAGE

C.A. Section

(14) passed to you for information. 14

M. Pasby for Rnd
for Director Patrick's Branch.

2 Apr 45.

Patrick (2)

Ref pho 14.

Pam:

1. The Prots Hospital is not suitable

4 All pills have been removed.

Please inform HE.

2. Please report what action has been taken.

3. When will the decree be issued which will legalize all these payments. Once the decree is issued payment should be made thru H.G. Finance MRS.

(This was fully discussed at Florence in June)

4. I see no object in setting up a provincial council in Florence, + must not be set up without us

1787
4357

2 Apr 45.

M. P. by J. P. C. 111
p-Divide Patriots Branch.

Patish (2)

Ref phio 14.

Pro:

1. The Porto Capital is not suitable
- all pills have been removed.

Please inform H.E.

2. Please report what action has been
taken.

3. When will the decree be issued
which will legalize all these payments.
Once the decree is issued payment should
be made then. Hm. G. Finance M. S.
(This was fully discussed at Florence in
June)

4. I see no object in setting up
a provincial council in Florence, 4. 2. 4. 7.
most will be set up without any
prior approval, names & functions of
council will be set up.

5. Why has this been set up
without Hm. G. authority.

7. A decree should be passed
forthwith (see 3 above). A similar M. S.
to be with Scarciano & the
visits Florence.

9. Understand all reports are approved
standing by at 4 P. M. W. T. What is the point?

MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

A - F

Ref : 162/PAT.

Folio No.	Date	From	Subject	File Ref.	Folio No.
8	24 Feb 45	Lt.Col. FEDILI	"Armado" Bond	49/PAT.	73
12	8 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	Assistance to Patriots	53/PAT.	67
3	8 Dec 44	Col. SPICER to A. de ROBILLANT	Demobilisation Bonuses	121/6/PAT.	2
4	Jan 45	Mr.A.de ROBILLANT	Demobilisation Bonuses	121/6/PAT.	7
10	2 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	"	121/6/PAT.	52
12	7 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	"	121/6/PAT.	33
9	24 Feb 45	Capt de ROBILLANT	Employment for Patriots	96/PAT.	16
8	24 Feb 45	Lt.Col.FEDILI	Florence Centre	121/3/PAT.	11

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MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

G - K

Ref : 162/FAT.

Folio No	Date	From	Subject	File Ref	Folio No
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14	27 Mar 45	Lt Col CRAIG	Hospitalisation	95/1	
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11	6 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	Interview Col. FAVA H.T. MEDICI on 5/3		
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1	14 Nov 44	Capt. A. de ROUILANT	I.N.P.O.	95/FAT.	56 A
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MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

L - - 0

Ref : 162/PAT.

Folio no.	Date	From	Subject	File Ref	Folio No
11	6 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	MEDICI-PAVA Interview 5 Mar		
12	8 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	Ministry of Occ. Territories confer- ence on 7 Mar 45	144/1/PAT	8

4384

Folio no. Date From Subject File Ref Folio No

11	6 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	MEDICI-FAVA Interview 5 Mar		
12	8 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	Ministry of Occ. Territories conse- rence on 7 Mar 45	141/1/PAT	8
7	6 Jan 45	Col. G. FAVA	Organization of Patriots and Patriot Centres	121/PAT.	33

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MEMOS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

- P -

Ref : 162/PAT.

Folio No.	Date	From	Subject	File Ref	Folio No.
1	14 Nov 44	Capt. A. de ROBIANT	Patriot Represent.	36/PAT	217 A
6	30 Dec 44	Col. G. FAVA	" " (C.I.N.)	36/PAT	254
2	Dec 44	Col. G. FAVA	Pamphlet published 44/PAT. by Movimento Partig.		58
11	6 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	Payment for Pat.Reps and Cars	(95/4 95/6	14 24
12	7 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	" " "	(95/4 95/6	15 25 24
14 10	27 Mar 45 2 Mar 45	Lt Col CRAIG Col. G. FAVA	Payment for Centres Pescia Centre	121/15 121/2	10
10	2 Mar 45	Col. G. FAVA	Ravenna Centre	121/4	19

HEADS FROM ITALIAN LIAISON SECTION

Q - Z

Ref : 162/PAT.

Folio No.	Date	From	Subject	File Ref	Folio No.
5	15 Dec 44	Col. G. PAVA	Lt. Col. Vascini Pat. Rep. Pistoia	36/3	12
10	2 Mar 45	Col. G. PAVA	Viareggio Point	121/8	8

23 [unclear]

NOTE FOR COL. CRIPPS

Major Nomis di Cossilla IMR attached to 10 Emilia Region, who reported to this office, has stated the following ^{concerning} the A.N.P.I. In that Region the A.N.P.I., set up by people who are not necessarily bona fide patriots, still retains its character of semimilitary organisations as locally the chiefs of the sections and their staffs are no other than the chiefs and staffs of the disbanded Brigades, whose members in turn are for the greatest majority the members of local A.N.P.I. sections.

Local A.N.P.I. Sections also seem to be receiving important subventions from political parties (especially the communist party) who consequently are responsible for the appointments of A.N.P.I. officials.

The majority of bona fide patriots or partisans have all together separated themselves from the movement which they no longer approve.

4381

Col. PAVA

Memorandum for the Director

11 Reference minute 18 dated 31 May 1945 file 42/PAT.

2. It is well known that no certificates of the Commander in Chief were issued in Region IV because Col Poletti former Regional Commissioner wanted to appoint some special Commissions to organize an imposing ceremony for the presentation of the certificates. No IMPRA were appointed for Region IV. Time passed and Col Poletti was notable to organize the matter notwithstanding the insistence of Col McCarthy. The Region was then returned to the Italian administration and no certificates had been issued.

3. Patriots Branch having decided to issue the certificates to the Patriots, this Liaison Section contacted the Patriots Office of the Presidency of the Council in order to establish a procedure which should settle this matter finally and in a comparatively short time.

4. The Presidency of the Council holds the lists of patriots who have operated South of the line Rimini-Pisa (and therefore in the Lario, Como, Cassino, Naples etc) and who have never received the Commander in Chief's certificate.

5. The Presidency of the Council will undertake to hand in a complete list before July 16th next.

6. The Presidency of the Council suggests that for the actual issue of certificates small Regional Commissions composed of the better known elements of the local partisan movement, which should call at the more important centres, and there present with the certificates. We do not believe it necessary to call great meetings of patriots in any given locality for the following reasons:

- a) because the principal motive for such gathering i.e. the collecting of arms no longer exists;
b) because after one year it will be impossible to gather all the patriots affected.

7. It is suggested therefore as an alternative to the proposal of the P of the C, that an officer of Patriots Branch could present the whole lot of certificates to ~~the authorities of the Ministry~~ be issued to an official of the Italian Government or to the above mentioned Regional Commission.

The Presidency of the Council would there issue a receipt bearing the numbers of the certificates issued to each patriot.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Tel. No 489061
Ext. 321

Ref : 162/PAE

10 May 1945

Subject : Editor Carlo ANDREANI.

To : Public Safety Sub Commission.

Ref attached Correspondence.

1. As far as this Office is concerned the Comando Superiore Partigiano has never been required by A.G. or by the Italian Govt.
2. A newspaper produced by the Comando Superiore Partigiano and known as Il Partigiano was suspended recently by Allied Authorities. The Editor was Carlo Andreani. Hence the mail.
3. This Office has nothing further to add.
4. All correspondence is forwarded for any action you may think fit.

R.
F. GRAIG,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director,
Local Govt. Sub Com.

/sle.

6379

448

40

10 MAY Recd 162
~~163~~

18

The COMANDO SUPERIORE PARTIGIANO has never been recognized by the A.C. Patriots Branch nor by the Italian Government, and its activity has not been such as to be encouraged.

I believe it useful to remind that the weekly newspaper "Il Partigiano" which is an issue of the COMANDO SUPERIORE PARTIGIANO, has been recently suspended by orders of the Allied Authorities.

On the other hand the matter at present is the concern of the Allied Police which is the only one that can decide if the detention of Mr. Carlo Andreoni should or should not be maintained.

10 Maggio 1945

Gandy
Out.

4378

MEMORANDUM

The institution of a Branch or Section of "Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia" at Aresso is warmly recommended, particularly at the present time, when the Italian Military Patriot Representative having completed his work, has been recalled.

It is pointed out though that the one and only organisation of partisans that has received the recognition of the Italian Government is the "Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia".

No other associations are recognised by the Government which has taken restrictive measures with regard to them, and their activity is not to be encouraged.

6F.

1377

16
Copy from 14.3.1945

MINUTE OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. SOCCIMARRO
AND BRIGADIER UPJOHN, HELD IN THE LATTERS OFFICE
ON 7th MARCH 1945.

Present at the Conference :

H.E. SOCCIMARRO, Minister of Occupied Italy
Brig. UPJOHN,
Col. CRIPPS
Lt.Col. CRAIG
Capt. DI ROILANT - interpreter.

H.E. Soccimarro was asked to tell Dr. Pertusi that, although his activity is very praiseworthy, he should not make direct arrangements with Units in the field.

Such arrangements should always be made through official channels, i.e. A.C. H.O. Patriots Branch.

H.E. Soccimarro replied that he was entirely unaware that Dr. Pertusi had ever made any direct arrangements, and that anyway he would be instructed accordingly.

H.E. Soccimarro was informed that the Pescia hospital was believed to be unsuitable to be changed into a mobile unit, because too small and as yet entirely full. He was also told that when he could be going in that area either Col. Cripps or Lt.Col. Craig would be there and study the possibility of finding larger premises for the purpose.

Mr. Soccimarro was asked how the matter concerning the memorial medal to the patriots stood. He gave assurance that the matter was receiving careful attention and it could be expected that the medal would be approved in the near future. Requested he also said he would make a statement about it which

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Mr. Soccinarro was asked how the matter concerning the memorial medal to the patriots stood. He gave assurance that the matter was receiving careful attention and it could be expected that the medal would be approved in the near future. Requested he also said he would make a statement about it which would be transmitted to AC. HQ. Patriots Branch.

H.E. Soccinarro was asked if he did not find it unsuitable that military representatives original from Southern provinces should be appointed as representatives to provinces of Northern Italy.

H.E. Soccinarro replied that the appointments had been made because there were no other officers available at the moment. But that upon liberation of the provinces it was to be expected that military representatives could be chosen from amongst the officers who remained in the provinces with the patriots. In such

- 2 -

case the Southern Representatives could be recalled.

Asked about extra officers for Col. De Garston's staff and precisely for :

1 man for the office
1 M.O.
1 Chaplain
1 Camp Commandant,

he replies that he would see if it was possible to appoint the first three Officers. Concerning the Camp Commandant he stated that Camp Commandants had been enclosed in the list which had been sent in on 6 April. He furthermore said that upon advise and request from the North he would have found it advisable that the Camp Commandant appointed by the Ministry of Occupied Italy should only have administrative functions, while the Commandant of the Camp should be chosen from amongst the patriots leaders who would be guests at the camp, also because such a man would be more appropriate to keep discipline and order in the camp.

H.E. Soccimarro was asked if patriots were entitled to military pensions, who should handle such matters, and if the demobilisation bonuses and other compensation payed out to patriots from the Patriot Representatives, and from the Patriot Centres would anyhow bare an influence on above pensions.

He answered that a decree was being prepared granting to all patriots who should legally have been recognized as such by the Patriots Committee set up at the Presidency of the Council the right to pensions of same scale as army pensions.

All applications should be forwarded complete with all possible data to the Ministry of Occupied Italy - Assistance Office.

Demobilisation bonuses and all other compensation payed out to patriots from Patriot Representatives or Patriots Centres would not bare in any way on the future pension of patriots.

1 H.O.

1 Chaplain

1 Camp Commandant,

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Asked if military representatives were included in the Italian Army ceiling, and as such entitled to military rations.

He answered that they were included in the ceiling established for the Italian army, although not drawing full war indemnity. They would therefore be ^{entitled} to army rations.

./.

Asked if he knew anything about the departure of partisan volunteers for the front line, as published in the daily newspapers of April the 6th, he answered that he knew nothing about it, although he had requested information to the Ministry of Interior. He also stated that if necessary he would release a statement to the press on the matter.

Shown a petition of the "Avanguardia Partigiana", in which authorization and means were asked to form partisan battalions for the front he answered that the association itself was not endorsed by the Italian Government, that he himself had tried to have it disbanded, as well as other such Associations, and suggested that a copy of the letter should be sent to the Prime Minister in order to obtain definite restrictive measures on the subject.

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/fig.

4337

13 APR Recd/AL - 162

6 April 1945.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. SCOCIMERRO

1. Dr. F. GUSI should be told that he cannot make direct arrangements with Units in the field. ✓

2. Decree No. 68 of 1 March 1945 concerning appropriation of money. ✓

3. It must be made quite clear that Patriot Representatives will draw their moneys from the Prefects of the Provinces who in turn will receive them through normal A.C. channels. ✓

4. Departure of units of Avanguardia Partigiana (see file 51/PAL.) ✓

5. Petition of Avanguardia Partigiana for the formation of Partisan Battalions (see file 51/PAL.). ✓

6. Patriots Medal. The whole scheme is being studied and prepared for the approval of Mr. Scocimarro. How far has it gone. ✓
in line

7. Patriot Representatives.

It is wise to send southerners to the North?

e.g. Sicilian - Orlando (Air Force) - Como

Abruzzese - Sante Rocco (Infy) - Brescia.

8. (a) Lt. Col. De Garston (Lombardia) asks for the appointment of following addition staff for centre

1 man for the Office {
1 M.O. {
1 Chaplain {
1 camp commandant {
to report to Room 401, 4 Via Im-
mulo, on Mon. 9 Apr.

(b) Int for his I.M.P.R. before the advance

1 car for regional I.M.P.R. (he has a car of his own at present requisitioned by Ministry of War. Could this be transferred to him ~~the details attached~~.)
being copied

1 bus for remaining I.M.P.R.

(11 plus (a) above)

off the sheet

3. It must be made quite clear that the Prefects of the Provinces who in turn draw their moneys from the Prefects of the Provinces who in turn will receive them through normal A.C. channels.
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5. Petition of Avanguardia Partigiana for the formation of Partisan Battalions (see file 84/PAT.).
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being copied
- 1 bus for remaining I.M.P.R.
(11 plus (a) above)

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Copia

PROMEMORIA PER IL COMANDO MILITARE LAZIO-UMBRIA-ABRUZZI.

Oggetto: Autovettura FIAT 1500 targata R.E. - 05863.-

Alla fine del mese di settembre versavo, per accordi presi col Ten. Col. ROVERI, del R.C. - Gabinetto -, all'autodrapeggio ministeriale la vettura FIAT 1500 - targata R.E. 05863 di cui avevo regolare ricevuta.

Tale vettura e' stata catturata ai tedeschi durante un'azione di pattuglia svolta nel mese di agosto da soldati del mio reggimento sul fronte adriatico.

La macchina fu messa in efficienza nella zona del fronte e mi servi' per venire a Roma in regolare licenza.

A Roma la macchina ebbe un grosso guasto che feci riparare.

Poiche' in quel frattempo la Divisione "Dembo" si trasformo' in Gruppo di Combattimento "Folgore" e secondo i nuovi organici rimaneva a disposizione in attesa di un nuovo incarico, feci presente al Capo di Gabinetto Col. DE MICHELIS il desiderio di conservare la macchina che per mio interesse salvai, per usarla nel nuovo incarico.

Il Col. DE MICHELIS acconsenti' e incarico' il Ten. Col. ROVERI il quale mi ha formalmente assicurato che provvedeva a ritirare la macchina presso il Ministero e garantirmi in tal modo la possibilita' dell'uso della macchina stessa.

Il 29 settembre consegnai all'autodrapeggio ministeriale la macchina insieme alla gomma di scorta da me procurata, una letta di benzina, ecc.

Poiche', come e' noto a codesto Comando, ho avuto l'incarico giornaliero delle ispezioni e controlli del servizio viveri (foglio 01/2867/Serv. del 25 settembre u.s.) per cui e' indispensabile l'uso di una vettura, chiedo di interessare il Gabinetto affinche' disponga che la vettura da me recuperata e messa in efficienza con non pochi sacrifici sia assegnata (come promesso) a codesto Comando e messa a mia disposizione per il servizio di cui sono stato incaricato.

Roma, 30 novembre 1944.

IL COLONNELLO

(Giuseppe Quaroni).

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Copia

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
AUTODRAPPELLO

Autovettura Fiat 1500 RE.05863

No. del motore 002526
" " telaio 002499Trasmissione : differenziale buono - cambio: buono - giunti: buoni - sospen-
sioni - buone.Motore : Carburatore: buono - spinterogeno: buono - batteria : buona -
motorini avviamento: buoni - fanali : buoni - accessori: buoni -
parti mancanti: tappe benzina.Carrozzeria: Verniciatura: buona - parafranghi : leggermente strisciati -
paraurti: buoni - tappezzeria : buona - cristalli : sani -
parabrezza : sano.CONFERMA

<u>Sezione</u>	<u>matricola</u>	<u>stato d'uso</u>
500 X 16	38920535	mediocre
" "	3792032098	buona
" "	3792047298	buona
" "	3792035898	buona
" "	3792040398	mediocre

No. ((5)) camere d'aria in buone condizioni d'uso.

DOTAZIONE : 2 leve caccia copertoni - martinetto con leva - 1 pompa per
pneumatici - morsetto per applicazioni pesse a caldo - 1 siringa
per olio - 1 giubacchino con morsa in moto - 3 chiavi a tubo -
7 chiavi fisse - 1 punzone - 1 chiave registro punterie - 1
cacciavite - 1 tascapane - 1 imbuto-litro benzina.La vettura e' stata consegnata all'Autodrapello dall'autiere Omibene Zeffarino
per conto del Colonnello Quarani

Roma, 29 settembre 1944.

Firmato

4371

162

141/3/PAT

copy to 95/1

Extra of 122/15

SUMMARY OF THE INTERVIEW ON 27 MARCH

BETWEEN Lt. Col. CRAIG and S.E. SCOCIMARRO

1. Lt. Col. Craig informs S.E. Scocimarro that Marchese Theodoli had graciously offered the Italian Red Cross Hospital in IMAGO for the use of Patriots as a Convelescent Home.

S.E. Scocimarro acknowledged this suggested gift with thanks and said he would contact Marchese Theodoli the next day.

2. It appears to Col. Craig that Italian Military Hospital may not be able to hospitalise all the Patriots coming through the lines, in which case he suggests that a ward in each Civilian Hospital be earmarked or reserved for Patriots.

Dr. Pertusi acting for S.E. Medici replied that Italian Military Hospitals have been instructed to hospitalise Patriots. Col. Craig pointed out that Italian Army casualties had first priority in their own Hospitals in which case it was possible that there might not be enough accommodation for Patriot casualties.

In view of this he suggested that a ward in each Civil Hospital be reserved for Patriots.

S.E. Scocimarro takes a note of it.

3. Lt. Col. Craig asks if the Ministry of Occupied Italy can press the Presidency of the Council for the re-embursement of 3 million lire which was advanced by Finance Sub Commission for payment of Patriot Centres.

S.E. Scocimarro assures him that he will bring the matter up with the President to-morrow morning, meanwhile he is ready to refund this money.

4. Lt. Col. Craig asks what the functions of the suggested "Provincial Commission" in Florence would be, and who the members would be. Dr. Pertusi explains that these Provincial Commissions will operate in liberated Provinces.

1925
S.E. Scoccimarro acknowledged this suggested gift with thanks and said he would contact Marquis Theodoli the next day.

2. It appears to Col. Craig that Italian Military Hospital may not be able to hospitalize all the Patriots coming through the lines, in which case he suggests that a ward in each Civilian Hospital be earmarked or reserved for Patriots.

Dr. Pertusi acting for S.E. Med. ci replied that Italian Military Hospitals have been instructed to hospitalize Patriots. Col. Craig pointed out that Italian Army casualties had first priority in their own Hospitals in which case it was possible that there might not be enough accommodation for Patriot casualties.

In view of this he suggested that a ward in each Civil Hospital be reserved for Patriots.

S.E. Scoccimarro takes a note of it.

3. Lt. Col. Craig asks if the Ministry of Occupied Italy can press the Presidency of the Council for the reimbursement of 3 million lire which was advanced by Finance Sub Commission for payment of Patriot Centres.

12/15

S.E. Scoccimarro assures him that he will bring the matter up with the President to-morrow morning, meanwhile he is ready to refund this money.

4. Lt. Col. Craig asks what the functions of the suggested "Provincial Commission" in Florence would be, and who the members would be. Dr. Pertusi explains that these Provincial Commission will operate in liberated France. The members will comprise: a representative of the C.I.M. of Occupied Italy, a representative of the local C.I.M. and a representative from the local Prefettura.

5. It has come to Col. Craig's notice that a Home for Partisan women has been established in Florence. What is the object of creating this institution?

It was explained that this was done to avoid promiscuity and that the home receives all Patriot women of which there are very few.

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6. Col. Craig asked S.B. to define the position of the "Comando Superiore Partigiano". S.B. Soccimarro stated that it is not a recognised body and will be eliminated by the Police.
7. Col. Craig asks for an explanation concerning Dr. Portusi's statement on the economic treatment of Patriots.
S.B. Soccimarro made it clear that the Government wishes to grant to Patriots in the line, the same treatment as is granted to members of the Regular Armed Forces - about 50 lire daily - and he also adds that a few days ago he brought the matter up to the Ministry of War who will have to establish which of the two Central bodies will have this responsibility. He will go to Florence on the 11th April with a representative of the Ministry of War to study and settle the matter.
8. Col. Craig wished to know what would happen to the Pescia Hospital in the event of the Armies moving forward. Who would see to medical supplies.
It was explained that an agreement had been made with IV Corps of 15 Army Group that O.S.S. would supply medicine. The administration of the Hospital would remain the responsibility of the Ministry of Occupied Italy. The mobile part of the Hospital would move forward. The stationary part would be transformed into a convalescent home for Patriots.
9. Col. Craig wished to know when the names of the Italian Military Patriot Representatives would be approved.
S.B. Soccimarro answers that the problem would have been solved if it had not been for the Commissariat for Duration who warned him that some of names selected were being investigated. However, the next few days the Ministry of Occupied Italy will send in the final approved list.
10. Col. Craig asks if the institution of training and qualifying courses for Band leaders who may wish to have an army rank is foreseen.
S.B. Soccimarro explained that a Commission instituted by the Ministry of War, with representatives of the Ministry of Occupied Italy will examine the applications and decide on their merits for the grant of Army ranks.
11. Col. Craig asks if consideration had been given to the question of local transportation for hospitals and in reply

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11. Col. Craig asks if consideration had been given to the question of local transportation for Hospitals and in reply Dr. Pertusi said he had obtained 5 Ambulances with American drivers. These Ambulances were not at their disposal permanently. They carried out their normal military tasks with the U.S. Army.

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. CRAIG.

Yesterday's conference, held at the Patriots Office of 19 Via Caroncini (Col. Bernabo'), was attended by the following :

H.E. Medici, Under Secretary of State for Occupied Territories;
H.E. Chiri, High Adjoint Commissioner at the Commissariat for the Veterans;
Col. Sampo', Chief of the Patriots Section at the Ministry of War;
Col. Bernabo', Col. Pava, Lt. Villa, Mr. Balbi.

The conference discussed the following points, and decided upon them :

1. - Transformation of the Patriots Office and division of its tasks as follows :
 - (a) Assistance and reemployment of patriots in AMG territories will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Occupied Territories as established by the Decree fixing the tasks of above Ministry. The Decree is being published at present.
 - (b) Assistance and reemployment of Patriots in territories which have been returned to the Italian Government will be the responsibility of the High Commissariat for the Veterans. The Decree instituting the High Commissariat will presently be approved.
 - (c) Certification of Patriots and recommendation for military rewards will be examined by a Committee attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.
2. - The Liaison Office of the Patriots Branch will therefore remain in contact with the following bodies :
 - (a) With the Ministry of Occupied Territories for Assistance and reemployment of Patriots in AMG areas.
 - (b) With the High Commissariat for the Veterans for the assistance and rehabilitation of Patriots in territories under Italian Government's rule.
 - (c) With the Committee attached to the Presidency of the Council for the certification of Patriots, and recommendation for rewards.

- 2 -

The patriots military representatives, detached by this Office will therefore be requested ~~for~~ sending into this Office three copies of their weekly reports. One will remain in this Office's files, one will be forwarded to the Ministry of Occupied Territories, for provisions concerning assistance and welfare of patriots in Army and AMG areas, and the third copy will be forwarded to the Committee established at the Presidency of the Council who will examine it for data concerning certification and eventual rewards to the Patriots.

3. - H.E. Medici was given by Col. Bernabo' the list of military representatives, who are already detached to AMG areas, or who have been appointed to such posts as may become necessary. H.E. Medici makes reservation to examine each name and give his final approval which will make the appointment effective.
4. - At the Cabinet of the Ministry of War a Patriots Office has been instituted, whose Chief is Colonel Sampo'. The Office will be responsible of all matters concerning enlistment of Patriots in the Italian Army.
Also with this Ministry, the Liaison Office will have to maintain close contacts.
5. - The enclosed memorandum has been given to H.E. Medici and he will inform us, as soon as possible, of his decisions on the matters; especially for those concerning the settlement with A.C. of such funds as have been payed or that will be payed up to 31 March; the total amount of which is understood to be about 3.000.000 lire.

NOTE to para 3. - Military representatives will be appointed by the Ministry of Occupied Territories upon agreement with the Ministry of War - Patriots Office (Col. Sampo').

8 March 1945.

G. Fava
Col. G. FAVA.

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1. - With effect from 1 April the payment of the daily gratuity of 200 lire to Patriots Representatives and the hire of motor cars, will become the responsibility of the Prefect; A.C. Patriots Branch wish for written confirmation of this.
2. - Settlement of a fund to be adjusted monthly, of 20.000 lire for each Patriots Centre for small up-keep expenditure, and of a monthly fund of 50.000 lire for supplement rations. The above funds will be administered by the Italian Officer attached to the Centre, who will hand over regular accounts. Expenditure will be endorsed by the Allied Officer attached to the Centre.
A.C. wishes a written confirmation of above.
3. - A.C. wishes to be informed in writing of the scales of bonuses and compensation to be payed out : to the patriots, to the wounded and to the dependents of fallen patriots.
4. - A.C. wishes to have written confirmation of the names of military representatives, signalled to the Patriots Branch, by the Patriots Office of the Presidency of the Council.
5. - A.C. requests that the advance made by them for payment of representatives and hire of motor cars, for the period 1 October 1943 to 31 March 1945, should be settled by the payment of 3.000.000 lire to Allied Financial Agency through the Bank of Italy.

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7 March 1945.

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Col Cava

1. The Medic for letter
supply in writing.

(a) Pat Refn 1 L / Cam
paid by Prefect
bet 1st April.
(all payment for Refn made as
at present.

2. Float of 20,000 lms per

(1) each Patient Centre. Drawn
by Patient representatives,
~~not~~ reimbursed.

mounting a sum after it
becoming for incidental expenses

(2) 50,000 for feeding
which can be adjusted.

Patient Refn responsible
for accounting. Expenditure
must be endorsed by Refn off.

(3) 500, 5000, 10,000
" who retain BERNABO

6 March 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. CRAIG.Interview between Col. FAVA and H.E. Medici on 5 March.*No 395 of 12 Dec 44.*

*Successor HQ. Ministry
MEDICI - handles the
dealing with the
Patriots problem*

1. The decree instituting the Ministry of Occupied Territories has been approved by H.Q. Allied Commission and by the Council of Ministers, it has now been forwarded for information to Marshal Alexander's Headquarters.

The Council of Ministers has settled a credit of 130 millions lire to the Ministry of Occupied Territories, 100 millions will be used as an assistance fund for the patriots and their dependents, whilst 30 millions will be employed for the running expenditures of the Ministry. Such funds are liable to be augmented.

2. H.E. Medici has suggested that henceforth Patriots representatives and the hire of their motorcars should be paid through the prefeto instead of through the Financial Sub Commission and the administrative officers with Regional and Provincial Commissioners.
3. Tomorrow 7 March, at 1100 hrs there will be a conference at the Patriots Office, 19 Via Garoncini. The Conference will be attended by H.E. Medici Tornaquinci, by Col. Sampo', of the Ministry of War's Cabinet, who handles all military matters concerning the Patriots, by H.E. Chiri, Assistant Commissioner for the Veterans (Gasparotto organisation), by Col. Bernabo', and by Col. Fava who will discuss the new organisation and the division of the former tasks of the Patriots Office amongst the three Ministries; i.e. Occupied Territories, Presidency of the Council of Ministers and High Commissariat for the Veterans.

Any further information will be forwarded as soon as available.

*Craig
Ad.*

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2 March 1945.

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MEMORANDUM

On February 28th at 1230 hrs at the Ministry of Occupied Territories I had a meeting with H.E. Medici Tornaquinci, Under Secretary of State of above Ministry, concerning his visit to Eighth Army area.

The Under Secretary's notes ^{and} impressions were the following:

At ANCONA he contacted Col. ELMS, Capt. Lomon, the Prefect and the Representative of the local C.L.N.

The patriots situation does not seem to be clear, there being many elements who on false pretences claim to be patriots as opposed to the bonafide patriots.

The result of such a situation is that the bonafide patriots do not receive the attention they are entitled to. The Under Secretary has therefore given clear instructions to the local bodies concerning that investigations are to be carried out on the matter, and Allied Authorities have promised their collaboration.

121/6 In PESARO. Having contacted Allied and Italian Authorities, funds amounting to 1,195,000 lire were left with Capt. Margheri (who travelled to Pesaro with H.E. Medici and is staying there on a one month permit) to be used for patriot assistance according to the scales that were agreed upon with the Patriots Branch.

Capt. Margheri has been instructed to send in a detailed report on the situation at Pesaro and Ancona, and in case the funds should not be sufficient, as may be possible, arrangements will be made to send up the balance required.

121/6 CASERA. Allied Authorities, and particularly Maj. Corbin have been contacted. Mr. Medici Tornaquinci travelled to Forli', with Major Corbin and Capt. Casi di D'Aragona where he left, with Capt. Casilli D'Aragona; 2,804,500 lire for compensation to patriots.

121/4 The RAVENNA patriots centre was visited with Major Corbin. At present there is a strength of 350 men at the centre, which however can accommodate up to 500.

A Lt. De Luca, the Italian Officer in charge of the centre, has made an extremely good impression. The food, which is good, is partly from the Allied rations and is acquired partly from local sources with funds supplied by the Ministry of Occupied Territories.

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Patriots can stay at the Centre up to 30 days at the end of which period they must have been rehabilitated.

Very high moral and great enthusiasm were found in Romagna, where enlistments into the Italian Army would be very high if this were allowed.

It will be necessary to detail another Officer to Ravenna, with funds for the Patriots assistance, and the matter will be dealt with upon reception of a clear report of the local authorities.

PESCIA. Italian Officer in charge is Capt. Pianegiani. The organisation of the Centre is most efficient and entirely satisfactory, it has now about 950 guests, but this figure will shortly be greatly reduced because the "Armando" formation will soon go back to the lines.

A hospital has been instituted on the staff of which there are three M.Ds. and ten Red Cross nurses all of the Florence Health Military Hqs.

The majority of the hospital cases, 60 patients at present, are cases of long disease.

500,000 lire have been left for the hospital, which has only needed to spend about 50,000 lire as most of equipment has been collected free of charge.

Fifth Army has supplied large quantities of medicines.

PERCERA. 350,000 lire have been left to local bodies for as instance to patriots dependents.

VAREGGIO. The camp has not been visited, but as it appears that the organisation is not satisfactory, instructions have been given to transfer the patriots to Pesca.

HOME FOR PARTISAN WOMEN. A home for partisan women will be established between Florence and Siena where women will work for the partisans.

General impressions of H.E. Medici are decidedly favourable. Very much has been done during the last month, much remains to be done when the North of Italy will be liberated.

Col. G. FAVA.

2 March 1945.

Copy of FIG - 96/PAT

24 February 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. CRAIG.

Following a telephone conversation between Capt. di Robilant of this Patriots Branch and Major (USAAF) Lord of the Ciampino Airfield Staff concerning employment of three patriots, Major Lord referred the whole matter to Lt. Col. De Bosis of the employment Office of Ciampino and to U.S. Capt. Cimaglia of the same Office.

Employment was found for the three patriots and in order to study future employment possibilities a Conference was requested by Col. Fava and Capt. di Robilant with Col. De Bosis and Capt. Cimaglia.

This Conference took place on 23 February at the employment Office at Ciampino airfield. The results can be summed up as follows:

1) - Ciampino requires and will require a certain amount of labour, which for the time being would be mainly of the following types:

- a) brick layers
- b) electricians
- c) carpenters
- d) plumbers
- e) unskilled labour.

2) - Rates are those established by AFHQ for native help.

3) - One meal a day is supplied which is satisfactory in quantity as well as quality. Improvements are expected by the establishment of a mess hall, cloak room with shower baths, etc.

- 2 -

4) - Transportation to and from Rome is given to employees, and it will shortly be improved.

5) - It has been pointed out that it must be made quite clear to applicants that if they are employed they must remain in employment.

The Labour Office cannot afford to employ people who should soon be discharged or who after a short time, choose to leave their work.

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Copy of F73 49/PAT
 + F11 121/3/PAT

STATEMENT THAT LT. COL. F. S. D. S. L. I. GAVE ON
 24 FEBRUARY 1945.

I visited the "Armando" Formation at the beginning of February because in my Centre (Florence Patriots Centre) I had many patriots who were asking to return as partisans, to the front line (which is strictly forbidden by the rules of the Centre).

The Formation strong of about 750 men was at the front in the sector Lissano in Belvedere - Vidiciatico and was engaged in war operations together with Allied Units (on fixed position and on patrol duty).

I have had a very good impression of the band, both for discipline and fighting spirit).

Weapons : automatic weapons of all types.

Armando is a chief who has great authority with his men, he has been politically persecuted for many years and has passed several years in prison or in political concentration camps; he commanded a battalion of militiamen (red) during the civil war in Spain.

He was appointed Commander of his present formation by the United Command for the Emilia and Romagna regions of C.L.N. He began his activity by occupying the Carabinieri barracks of Pavullo with 15 men and disarming all Carabinieri and republican militiamen of the place.

He is surrounded by excellent collaborators on his staff, of which I wish to mention :

- (a) The Vice Commander "Guido" (this one also is an old political victim and a habitual customer of houses of detention),
- (b) "Mario il Modenese" (long detention in the prison of Castelfiore Emiliano),
- (c) "Angelo" a professor of philosophy who was acting Chief of Staff in the Unit,
- (d) "Tullio" Brigade Commander (7 years at the Civitavecchia penitentiary),
- (e) "The little father" , and many other.

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population while his unit was still very strong and active.

The last day of my visit, Armando requested me to ask the Allied Authorities to give him permission and help him to send over the lines leaflets encouraging the formations formerly under his orders to resist. I passed the request to Lt. Col. Di Marco, Italian Liaison Officer with the 5th Army. The German message also specified that the Formation would have been allowed to exist on condition that they refrained from operating against German convoys.

From Armando's report it appears that his Unit killed at least 3,000 Germans and has executed very many fascist officials (amongst whom the refet of Reggio).

Armando's attitude towards fascist militiamen was usually the following: to forgive the young ones and shoot on the spot the older ones, and those who had executive appointments. All capital sentences were passed by a regular War Court. Such Courts, when necessary, were also passing judgments on members of the Formation and quite a number of partisan chiefs and O.Rs. were executed amongst whom a partisan brigade commander, charged with theft and with having ordered the shooting of about 20 former members of the public safety of Modena who had applied to entrance of the Unit.

Amongst other peculiarities of the Formation is the poor state of health of the members. In Alizzano Belvedere a field hospital is in operation and there are very many cases of lung diseases (this is probably a consequence of the long operative cycle which the Formation has endeavoured with all inevitable hardships).

Previous to a particularly hard clash which took place at Monte Fiorino (three German Divisions attacked the Formation), the Unit had a strength of about 3,000 men.

Since that episode the Nazi Authorities published a manifesto in which the annihilation of the "Armando" band was announced. "Armando" replied assuring the population that his Unit was still very strong and active.

The last day of my visit, Armando requested me to ask the Allied Authorities to give him permission and help him to send over the lines leaflets encouraging the formations formerly under his orders to resist. I passed the request to Lt. Col. Di Marco, Italian Liaison Officer with the 5th Army.

- 3 -

I now hear that at present the formation (about 750 men) has been withdrawn from the lines disarmed and concentrated near Pescaia.

It must be remembered that Armando does not only command these 750 men, but that he can father on both sides of the lines a considerable and non specified number of partisans who at the proper moment will all answer his call.

The situation of the Armando Band is at present unresolved because these 750 men are now in Pescaia, regimented by their chiefs but with no clear task. Such a situation can not be left to drag and should be resolved.

It is my opinion that there are three solutions:

1. Send the Formation back through the lines and have it continue its guerilla actions on the rear of the German lines. Should this solution be accepted by the Chiefs it would have a moral drawback: The population still under German occupation would see those strong parties of patriots return, and would believe that the time of liberation is still very far away.
2. Transform the formation into a partisan battalion, with an Officer of the Italian Army with very good knowledge of the partisans and their problems. The Battalion could be employed in the area near Modena and Bologna, and there would also be the advantage that all the members know the area very well.
3. Send the Formation to a training camp of the regular Army, trying to send small parties of partisans to the combat groups of the regular Army. This solution would be long and difficult because it would call for immediate recognition of partisan ranks, and there would probably be a certain hostility of the partisans to be separated after having been united for so many months in their fight.

I must also point out that in the ranks of the formation an ill hidden discontent can be noticed arising from the operational standstill, while all partisans are convinced of the facility to proceed and liberate their families. On the other hand the partisans would not like any solution which would not allow them the satisfaction of returning with the first troops to the zones in which they fought so hard, suffered so many casualties and where they know they will find their homes burned down.

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Ref: 121/PAT.

Copy of F33 of 121/PAT

Transmitted by J.D.A.

MEMORANDUM FOR LT. COL. CRAIG

This memorandum deals only with major matters concerning patriots.

1. Recognition of Patriots as belonging to the Italian Army.

It is known that to this day Allied and Italian authorities consider the patriots as civilians who have taken up arms only temporarily to contribute with the Allies to the fight for liberation. Such a situation creates a number of difficulties which could be solved if the patriots were recognised to all effects as military combatants, which would also correspond to the real state of existing affairs.

2. Assistance to Patriots.

Considering the difficult situation of the patriots dependant on seasonal weather, this Patriots Branch has instituted patriots centres where clothing, bedding accommodation, food etc. will be available. Considerable difficulties had to be overcome, however, if as suggested in para. 1 above patriots were considered as soldiers, the above difficulties would be greatly reduced and possibly entirely eliminated.

3. Hospitalisation.

Also the problem of wounded and sick patriots, who, until a short time ago could not be accepted in military hospitals, has been partially solved.

Wounded and sick patriots are temporarily taken in Italian military hospitals, and in the absence of these in Allied military hospitals, and as soon as sufficiently recovered they are forwarded to civilian hospitals where they remain until in need of clinical treatment. Upon completion of such treatment, and when still convalescing, they are dismissed from the hospital and receive no further assistance.

During the stay in hospital they receive the same treatment given to military patients.

4. Collection of Arms.

It is known that the collection of arms has not given the desired results in all liberated areas. From various reports and news which have been gathered, it appears that with the exception of communist bands and of bands of extreme political tendencies, the majority of the bands turned in a high percentage of their weapons.

Some band leaders have complained of the system followed in disarming the members of their bands. They resent having to hand their arms to the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Some band leaders have complained of the system followed in disarming the members of their bands. They resent having to hand their arms to the local Carabinieri (Italian military police) who are often the same who, at the service of the Republic, have persecuted those very same patriots. Such a serious drawback could be eliminated if the band chiefs, under their own personal responsibility and under the supervision of AMG Provincial Officers, were entrusted with the collection of arms from members of their respective bands.

2.

Should the bands be disbanded by Allied troops, as soon as the patriots come through the lines, the results, as has already happened, would be entirely negative, and any further control would be compromised.

5. Enlistment of Patriots into the Italian Army.

The results which at first seemed obtainable have not been achieved. The principal causes are twofold: The first is that patriots are not allowed to join the Army maintaining at least in the smaller units their own formations (companies and platoons). On the other hand, too much time has elapsed between the disbandment of the patriots and the time the screening Agencies began their recruiting tour. Such a long time has furthermore allowed communist propaganda to develop an intensive activity against the Regular Army which has also been felt by those amongst the patriots who might have been inclined to enlist.

The majority of the bands, as is well known, are military and communist, and it might be advisable therefore to enlist them into the Army without breaking up their smaller units, provided the enlistment takes place as soon as the Allies get in touch with them. If any time should be allowed to pass communist propaganda would be felt and there would be communist cells within the Army, which would obviously be very dangerous.

At present there are three recruiting agencies working with Fifth and Eighth Armies, which have so far given satisfactory results.

In a few days another agency will go first to Siena and then to Livorno where large bodies of patriots wanting to enlist have been signalled.

The above recruiting agencies, which are formed and detached by the Ministry of War depend in their employment from this Patriots Branch.

6. Certificates.

It is known that the Italian Government (Presidency of the Council) has in mind to issue to the patriots another certificate besides the one signed by General Alexander. In the files of this office there is letter from the Presidency of the Council giving the reasons for which such a necessity was felt.

7. Organisation of the Patriots Body of the Italian Government.

To this day the organisation of the Patriots Body of the Italian Government is the following:

Run by the Presidency of the Council, there is an executive body, the Patriots Office, whose chief is Gen. Col. Bernabo. Over it a committee I.N.P.C.) has been instituted which is composed of one chairman and six members, who represent the six political parties formerly in power (H.E. ^{Chairman} H.E. Ferbaltea; H.E. Palermo; H.A. Spataro; Mr. Gerosci; Mr. Brosio; Mr. Di Stefano; General Odono - Members. General Odono is also secretary

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The I.N.P.C. is a consultative and directive body. It is therefore quite clear that the executive body is the Patriots Office of Col. Bernabo located at 19 Via Caroncini, Rome.

I.N.P.C. usually meets once a week and forwards the minutes of the meetings to this office.

A certain slowness in the solution of even important problems has been noticed, particularly in the allotment of funds which the I.N.P.C. itself had acknowledged as indispensable for the work of the office and for the assistance to patriots.

If the Patriots Branch used its influence on I.N.P.C. to obtain that substantial and urgent matters were granted priority on all other matters, it would be useful.

At present there will be a change in the general directions and in the dependancies of the Patriots Body which will be established by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

There are two tendencies: One would place the Patriots Office under the Ministry of Occupied Territories, whose Minister is the communist Mr. Scoccimarro, and the I.N.P.C. would be abolished. The other tendency would divide in two the tasks of the Patriots Office, i.e. it would leave all welfare and reemployment work to the Presidency of the Council, while it would turn over to the Ministry of Occupied Territories all the work concerning the ascertainment of the patriots.

The second solution does not seem to be very favourably accepted, and personally I do not very much approve of it either.

8. Institution of Detached Branches of the Rome Patriots Office.

Similarly to this Patriots Branch which has instituted the Advanced Detachment in Florence, also the Patriots Office feels the necessity of forming small detached offices in the provincial capitals, of the 5 liberated Regions, i.e. in Naples, Aquila, Ancona, Perugia and Florence. Such offices should solve on the place, and therefore with more haste and better data all matters concerning the local patriots.

9. Permits.

One problem which Col. Bernabe's patriots office has set forth is the problem of issue of travel permits to the patriots.

Many patriots come to Rome with regular permits issued by the local A.M.G.'s, but without the return permit. This sometimes happens to wounded or sick patriots, who, having completed their cure, should return to their posts often in army areas.

A memorandum has been given to the executive officer (Major ^{former} ~~Dez~~) in which it is suggested that permits should be venerated by the Patriots Office and under the Executive Officer's responsibility, should be vided ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{by} by Maj. Ballance of the Public Safety and Commission or by the Exed ⁴⁸⁶ ~~486~~ officers

acknowledged as indispensable for the work of the office and for the assistance to patriots.

If the Patriots Branch used its influence on I.N.P.C. to obtain that substantial and urgent matters were granted priority on all other matters, it would be useful.

At present there will be a change in the general directions and in the dependencies of the Patriots Body which will be established by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

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(1) The Undersecretary is Mr. Mosca Formigoni of the Liberal Party.

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10. General Conclusions.

The patriot problem is a very delicate one and it will become more so as Allied Armies advance to the North.

It concerns a large number of men who fight since over one year, under extremely difficult conditions, who must overcome all kinds of difficulties, and who have a very special sensitivity due to the particular kind of fight they are engaged upon. Furthermore, it is their general belief that once their task is completed by the advance of Allied Armies, they would be generally considered only as a deadweight and a source of worry to all.

Distr: Col. CRAIG
Col. RAVA
File - 2

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Col.

5 January 1945

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5 January 1945

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6 January 1945.ASCERTAINMENT AND DISPERSION OF PATRIOTS IN THE ROME AREA.

When the Patriots Branch was created in Rome, it did not handle matters concerning Patriots of the Rome area because Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner for Region Four, had decided to institute a Committee which should have screened the Patriots and issued Gen. Alexander's certificates during a ceremony meant to be imposing.

No action followed the above plan and Col. McCarthy, Director of Patriots Branch, agreed with Col. Poletti to pass the whole matter to the Italian Office of the Patriots Branch who made arrangements with I.I.P.C. for the appointment of three Screening Committees composed each of three military and three civil members whose appointment was in due time approved by this Patriots Branch.

The above Screening Committees became part of the Patriot's Office (Via Caraceni) which is the executive body of I.I.P.C.

The Screening Committees have begun their work, which has not gone very far, though, because the underground centres of the Ministries of War, Navy and Air have not yet sent in their final reports.

It is impossible to say what the directions of the new Patriot Office will be on the matter, as the Office itself has not yet been constituted in its final shape and organisation.

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6 January 1945

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Copy of F254 of 36/PAT

30 December 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

1. The circular 36/PAT dated 8 December 1944, on the subject "Patriots Representatives establishes that "all Patriot Representatives of the C.I.N. (civilian) in V and VIII Army areas are recalled forthwith".

2. Following the above instructions to this day the underwritten representatives have returned:

1) ALBERTINI Edmondo	VIII Army
2) MORIELLO Aldo	VIII Army
3) VASSILIADIS Vassilli	VIII Army
4) MELINO Mario	VIII Army

3. The following civil Representatives are still with the Regional and Provincial Commissioners:

1) CHIESA Adolfo, with the Prov. Comm. of	PISA
2) GAETANI Silvano	SIENA
3) NERI Americo	GROSSETO
4) ANTICCHIA Corrado	AREZZO
5) CALO' Alfredo	PISTOIA
6) SILVESTRI Silvestro	LUCCA
7) PARENTI Pietro	FOLLI'
8) SOPRANI Aldo	RAVENNA
9) LUTTIERI Maurizio	FERRARA (Riccione)
10) DIENA Ferruccio	Piedmont Region (Chienciane)

4. Upon orders of the Regional Commissioner for Emilia (vide letter B IX/HQ/P/4/1 dated 4 Dec. 1944, File 36/4/PAT, No.1) the following have returned to Rome either on temporary leave or at disposal of their respective Commands.

11) MICHELI Giuseppe, formerly with Prov. Comm. for	PARMA
12) NERI ITALO	BOLOGNA
13) VOLTERRA Edoardo	at HQ. Emilia Region for Intelligence Team.

5. Following letter B IX/HQ/P/4/1 dated 10 Dec. 1944 (File 36/4/PAT No.7):

- 2 -

14) ACERBI Giannino, attached to Prov. Comm. for REGGIO EMILIA has also returned to Rome on temporary leave.

6. The following have also returned to Rome at the disposal of Emilia Region:

- 15) MAIAVASI Gioacchino HQ Emilia Region
16) BACCHINI Giuseppe, with the Prov. Comm. for PIACENZA.

7. From the above personnel return-sheet it appears that all civil representatives with the Armies have returned (para.2).

A few civil Representatives assigned to Regional and Provincial Commissioners still remain at their posts in Army areas (para.3).

Others are in Rome either on temporary leave or at the disposal of Regional Headquarters (paras 4,5 and 6).

8. In consideration of the above situation, would you kindly make it clear to me if the civil Representatives who are still up, should be forthwith recalled or if they should be left at their appointed posts untill their stay there is considered useful and timely by the respective Commissioners.

9. It must still be made clear if by the circular 16/PAT dated 8 December 1944 issued by this Office, it must be understood that the appointment of Civil Representatives of the Patriots Office with Regional and Provincial Commissioners is definitely abolished or if such appointments can still be made at the discretion of the Commissioners and in accordance with the particular exigencies of time and place.

This matter should be cleared as soon as possible also on moral and administrative grounds, and priority should therefore be granted to it.

Should it there be decided that no civil Representatives can in the future be detached, there will be only military representatives in Army areas, and consequently all previous instructions issued upon agreements between the former Director of the Patriots Branch, Col. McCarthy and Italian Authorities, will henceforth be amended.

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Copy from ⁵⁷36/3/PAT - F12.

15 December 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. SPICER.

I have spoken this morning with Ten. Col. Vasci-
minni, whom I have known and appreciated for many
years. He told me what follows :

1. I was appointed Military Representative of the
Patriots on the 8 September and have begun my work
following the instructions of A.C. Patriots Branch.

2. Upon arriving at Pistoia the circumstances I
found were difficult because many ~~of the~~ bands of my
area were and are still operating side by side ~~and~~ with
Allied Troops. I could only get in touch with the
Chiefs of those bands that had been disengaged from
the fight and I saw to their rehabilitation into
civilian life and to the screening of Patriots.

3. I then saw to the institution of the Comunal
Committees for the assistance, and to the classifica-
tion of the Patriots in the following Communes:

Pistoia, Montecatini, Montemagno, Serravalle,
Pieve, Ponte Buggianese, Borgo Buggiano, Agliana,
Montale, Lemporecchio, Sarciano, Margliana, Massa
Cassile.

Comunal Committees must still be set up at S.
Marcello, S. Buce Pitellio, Tizzano and Cutigliano.
The work has not been completed for lack of time, and
because at the time some of those places were still
controlled by the enemy.

4. To this day about 600 certificates have been
issued in this province. Another 500 must still be
issued because we have not yet received the prescribed
documents and because in certain Communes it has not
yet been possible to institute the Comunal Committees.

5. Because of the special situation of the province
the work could not proceed with more haste, and ⁴³⁴⁹ Ten.
Col. Vasciminni was being continually pressed by the

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Provincial Commissioner he addressed himself to the Regional Commissioner who asked the Provincial Commissioner to be patient as is shown by the former to the latter's letter which I enclose. I believe that the nature of this letter was such as to cause the recall of Ten.Col.Vascimini.

In conclusion, considering that there still is some work to be completed, and that the substitution of Ten.Col. Vascimini would hinder the work which was begun and nearly completed by him, may I suggest that the possibility of sending Ten.Col.Vascimini back to finish his work in the Pistoia Province should be considered, if such a solution should not hurt the susceptibility of the Pistoia Provincial Commissioner.

Anyhow I await your decisions on the matter.

Should you decide to substitute Ten.Col.Vascimini the name of a substitute has been requested to the I.I.P.C. Patriots Office, and in such case I would recommend him as C.O. for one of the six reception centres.

Fam
Col.

JDR/MTg.

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Copy of F7 - 121/6

Translated by J.D.R.(Undated) - about
1 Jun 45

I have had an interview with Comm. SILLANI, of the Ragioneria Generale dello Stato (State Central Administrative Body) detached at the Patriots Office of the Presidency of the Council, to establish an administrative plan which the Patriot Representatives at Patriot Centres should follow in the administration of the funds entrusted to them for payment of demobilisation bonuses of 5,000 lire to each demobilised patriot.

Comm. SILLANI has told me that for the payment of a demobilisation bonus of 5,000 lire to all those who are in a special situation (being or having been a bona fide patriot) an interministerial decree should be issued upon agreement with the Minister of Finance and approved by the Council of Ministers. If such a decree is issued patriots must be recognised as such and must observe the formalities of the law established by the "Contabilita Generale dello Stato" (State General Accountancy).

To eliminate such inconvenience, which would involve great bureaucratic complications, it would be opportune that the amount should be issued as a subsidy under the denomination of extraordinary subvention or extraordinary issue.

In such case the interministerial decree will not be needed and the officer appointed to the distribution of the funds will have to hand in a list of the names of patriots who will benefit of the bonus with attached individual receipts signed in ink and with the full names of each patriot.

Same system can be used for the wounded patriots subventions.

Concerning the families of fallen patriots, maintaining the formula of "extraordinary subvention", the applicant will have to produce the "atto di morte" (death certificate) showing if death took place in combat or was due to execution etc. and the family certificate, giving evidence of the degree of kinship with the deceased.

Because it would not always be possible to produce both the above documents, which are requested by the State General Accountancy in order to eliminate the above hindrances which would prevent the assistance to the families of fallen patriots it would be necessary that the funds should not be allotted on a special chapter of the Budget, they should instead be allotted to restricted expenses.

In this last case, the appointed officer, having previously formerly established that the applicant is entitled to the subvention, can proceed to the payment. He will then produce an administrative voucher similar to the one concerning payments to patriots or wounded.

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In conclusion to simplify the financial assistance to the families of fallen patriots and to the patriots it would be advisable to:

1. Establish that all funds should be allotted to restricted expenses.
2. As an alternative solution one quota should be allotted to a special budget chapter for bonuses to patriots and wounded, the other quota should be allotted to restricted expenses for payments to families of fallen patriots.

4346

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ext. 623

8 Dec. 44

Ref: 12/6/Pat.

DEMOBILISATION MONEY

1. Mr. Andrea Di Robilant will please now, arising out of the conference between himself, Col. Bernabo and myself, draw up a firm directive in regard to the payment of demobilisation money, if necessary, the help of Major Magnus.

2. It is obvious that the present channels are cumbersome and ineffective and Col. Bernabo's point that these channels must be short-circuited is to be emphasized. I should be careful of the wording of this matter in order not to offend the Italian Government.

3. The whole system must be dealt with at the Patriot Centres of V and VIII Armies in order that Patriots may be dealt with "hot" as they cross the line and are received in Reception Centres.

4. The main principle, apart from isolated cases, should be that patriots are dealt with at the Centres. There the Patriot Officer, who is the representative of the Camp Commandant, should sit and deal with each case of a bona fide and certificated patriot.

5. I cannot consider any payment to a bona fide patriot of a sum less than 5,000 lire as anything but an insult. The detail and machinery of what is commonly known in Great Britain as a Cash Imprest system will have to be introduced so that the Patriot Officer and Italian Military Representative are never without funds.

6. As their funds need replenishment they should make application, together with receipts which must be taken from all patriots, through this H.Q. when the Director will put the matter before Col. Bernabo in order that a reimbursement on the receipts produced may be made and a sufficient issue sent forward.

7. A strong point made to me in the forward areas was that when, in the reception centres each certificated patriot should be allowed to draw small sums for all the amenities of life, of which a strict account must be kept, and on leaving the centre he receives the balance.

8. In view of the number with which I am dealing, I do not consider that it would be fair to inform the Italian Government that we shall require any sum less than five hundred million lire for this class of patriot alone.

1. Mr. Amadeo di Noemi, Col. Bernabo and myself draw up a firm conference between himself, Col. Bernabo and myself, if necessary, directive in regard to the payment of demobilisation, if necessary, the help of Major Magnus.

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9. I want this directive to be drawn up in firm form in order that I may place it in front of either the Prime Minister or the new High Commissioner. If the present legislation will not cover the **4345** of this directive, then we must ask them to enact new legislation which will do so.

2.

10. In a covering letter which will accompany such directive for the information of the Italian Government, we must stress the point that the situation is acute in regard to patriots, and that in my considered judgment as Director of the Patriots Branch an ad hoc grant must be made within 14 days. I suggest for the ad hoc grant that fifty million lire should be immediately placed at the disposal of the Patriots Branch.

11. When the directive has been drawn up, I should be glad if Mr. A. di Robilant and Major Magnus would consult me. A covering letter should accompany the draft expressing the urgency of the situation.

R.A. Magnus *lt.*

R.A.B. SPICER,
Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

Copy to: Mr. Arlie D. Robilant.

accompany the draft expressing the urgency of the situation.

R.A. Spencer Lt.
R.G.B. SPICER,
Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

Copy to: Mr. Audie M. Bobilliant.

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

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Copy of FS8 of 44/PAT

Memorandum for Col. SPICER.

Enclosed the translation of the Manifesto - Program and Statute of the "Movimento Partigiano" circulated in Florence.

I feel it necessary to outline a very brief story of the "Movimento Partigiano":

During the month of July the "Comando Superiore Partigiano" asked to be recognized as an official body by the A.C.C. Patriots Branch, and thus be entitled to deal directly with Allied Authorities

Such recognition was not granted and lately the "Comando Superiore Partigiano" was actually warned off, even by the Italian Questura (Police), to cease all such activities as subscriptions for the Partisans, not being a body which the Italian Government had recognized.

We point out that the above "Comando Superiore Partigiano" feeling that it would soon be warned of from one and all activities created the "Movimento Partigiano" which was to be only a duplicate of the "Comando Superiore Partigiano".

Evidence of this political acrobatic is given by Art.3 of the Statute of the "Movimento Partigiano".

One can therefore answer to Col. Mayne's letter, that this Patriots Branch never having recognized the "Comando Superiore Partigiano" has much less recognized or approved or authorized the printing or circulating of the pamphlet "Manifesto - Program and Statute of the Movimento Partigiano".

We furthermore point out that many Patriots have complained to this Patriots Branch about the administration of the fund entrusted to the "Comando Superiore Partigiano", whose exes are the five Andreoni brothers.

Col. Guido FAVA
Liaison Office
Patriots Branch

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Translation of document on

PARTISAN MOVEMENT

MANIFESTO - PROGRAMME AND STATUTE

CENTRAL DIRECTORATE - ROME

TOUCH DEI CONTI (Via dell'Impero)

PARTISAN MOVEMENT

MANIFESTO PROGRAMME OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT

The Partisan Movement receives all those who, either isolated or in groups, have taken part in acts of war against Nazism or Fascism or have collaborated in the fight outside the sphere of action of regular armies.

The Movement plans to uphold the ideas of these "guerrilla fighters", to record for history the contribution to the National Cause of these "guerillas" and to give them moral and material assistance.

The Movement plans to assist in every possible way the demobilized partisans with direct interventions, finding employment for them or associating them with Cooperative Unions.

The Movement plans to get in touch with Partisan Forces still operating, bringing them reinforcements, moral support and the gratitude of their comrades who have ended their heroic task.

The Movement will appeal to the generosity of citizens on behalf of the partisans. The funds will be administered under close supervision and publically controlled.

The Partisan Movement does not intend to become an element of friction in public life.

On the contrary, the Movement plans to gather all the combatants of the internal front and, through them, contribute an indirect coordination of strength between all the national political tendencies, directing them to the common ideals of Republic, democracy, freedom, social progress, civil education and wholesome patriotism in a society meant to be international, democratic, free and just.

The Movement cannot be identified with any of the political parties. It is a movement of the Nation and constitutes the moral reserve of the Nation. Yet the Partisan is a political combatant and he cannot give up the ideas that made thousands of men suffer in prison, at the islands, in exile or even made them accept the supreme

PARTISAN MOVEMENTMANIFESTO PROGRAMS OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT

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The Movement cannot be identified with any of the political parties. It is a movement of the Nation and concentrates the moral reserve of the Nation. Let the Partisan be a political combatant and he cannot give up the ideas that made thousands of men suffer in prison, at the islands, in exile or even made them accept the supreme sacrifice of their lives.

These ideas are:

1. The defense of the lawful borders of Italy which was anti-Monarchy has been realized by entering into a war which was anti-National, anti-democratic, anti-European.
2. The defense of democratic ideas which proved to be, in Italy, incompatible with the Monarchistic institution. The democratic Republic has been the dream of our dead and the invocation of the survivors.

3. The defence of the social system founded on popular liberty which will ensure to manual and ~~intellectual~~ ^{manual} labourers reward for their work.

4. The universal fraternity of all Partisans beyond their own boundaries. They represent the popular, idealistic, revolutionary element of this war more than permanent armies or mercenary troops, who are often forced to fight on opposite sides, the Partisans act throughout the world because of an ideal fraternity which can be the cornerstone of the confederation of all people for international justice for all.

SECURITY

Art. 1. The members of the Partisan Movement in each Commune will constitute a Group if the number is from 5 to 20 and will constitute a Section if their number is above 20.

Groups and Sections carry on their organizing activities in the area of their Commune; they may extend their activities to neighbouring Communes when these have no organized Groups or Sections.

In Communes where distances or membership justify it, the Section can be divided into Zones.

Art. 2. Groups, Zones, Sections of the Partisan Movement have the following tasks:

(a) Carry on political work as outlined in the principles of the Manifesto programme of the Partisan Movement.

(b) See to the collection of funds necessary for welfare work promoting entertainments, concerts, displays, conferences, meetings and reunions which must always be dignified and earnest.

(c) Distribute and circulate the newspaper "Il Partigiano" and other publications recommended by the Movement obtaining subscriptions for the newspaper; carry on propaganda in speech and writing.

(d) Give moral and material assistance to the Partisans.

Art. 3. Before developing the welfare activities quoted at Art. 2., para. 2 and 4, the approval is needed of the Central Directorate upon agreement with the Rome Comando Superiore Partigiano. This is the only body authorized to preside over such activities.

Art. 4. All appointments are made through elections. Elections take place by secret ballots. The election is valid only when at least

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- (b) See to the collection of funds necessary for welfare work promoting entertainments, concerts, displays, conferences, meetings and reunions which must always be dignified and earnest.
- (c) Distribute and circulate the newspaper "Il Partigiano" and other publications recommended by the Movement obtaining subscriptions for the newspaper; carry on propaganda in speech and writing.
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Art. 4. All appointments are made through elections. Elections take place by secret ballots. The election is valid only when at least one half plus one of those entitled to vote actually took part in the election. The groups are directed by a secretary, Zones are directed by a Zone chief with the assistance of two councillors; Sections by a Directive Committee which will be formed one third by members of Groups, Zones and, where Sections are not divided into Zones, the members themselves must have, normally, each fortnight, a meeting of all members.

Art. 5. The Partisan Movement is directed in each province by a Provincial Directorate of three to five members, elected by the Provincial Assembly which is composed of one delegate from each Group or section. Each delegate is appointed by the Secretary of his Group or

by the Directorate Committee of his section and has the right to a number of votes equal to the number of members he represents.

Art. 6. Where it is found necessary, the Provincial Directorate can establish in the capital of each Province a Regional Directorate which will be responsible for the tasks decided upon by the Provincial Directories.

Art. 7. The Partisan Movement is controlled by a Central Directorate composed of from 14 to 20 members which will elect from within its own body, a central executive commission of 7 members.

Art. 8. Normally, once a year, and exceptionally upon request of the Central Directorate or each time it might be requested by the half plus one members, the Movement's National Congress will meet. The National Congress elects the Central Directorate and outlines the general programme of the Movement.

One delegate from each Group or Section is entitled to take part in the Congress following the same procedure quoted in Art. 5. for the Provincial Assemblies.

Art. 9. The applications for membership to the Partisan Movement countersigned by an introducing Partisan, will have to contain the "curriculum vitae" of the applicant complete with statements and certifications held by the applicant, concerning his activities during the underground period.

Applications will have to be handed to the Group or Section of the Commune where the applicant resides and, where there is neither a group nor section, to the nearest group or section.

The Secretary of the Group or the Directive Committee of the section will forward the application with their own justified recommendations to the Provincial Directorate which, through a specially appointed Provincial Commissioner of Publicity of from three to five members will decide on the matter.

Art. 10. The Identity Card of the Partisan Movement is the one and only document proving that the Partisan belongs to the Movement. Identity Cards are issued by a special office of the Central Directorate.

Art. 11. Disciplinary sanctions will take the form of public reprimand, suspension for indeterminate length of time or dismissal from the Movement. They are inflicted by justified agreement of the Provincial Commission of the "Probitari".

Against such sanctions, the defendant can appeal to the Central Directorate of the Partisan Movement.

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Art. 9. The applications for membership to the Partisan Movement countersigned by an introducing Partisan, will have to contain the "civiltà vitae" of the applicant complete with statements and certificates held by the applicant, concerning his activities during the underground period.

Applications will have to be handed to the Group or Section of the Commune where the applicant resides and, where there is neither a group nor section, to the nearest group or section.

The secretary of the Group or the Directive Committee of the section will forward the application with their own justified recommendations to the Provincial Directorate which, through a specially appointed Provincial Commissioner of "Proibiviri" of from three to five members will decide on the matter.

Art. 10. The Identity Card of the Partisan Movement is the one and only document proving that the Partisan belongs to the Movement. Identity Cards are issued by a special office of the Central Directorate.

Art. 11. Disciplinary sanctions will take the form of public reprimand, suspension for indeterminate length of time or dismissal from the Movement. They are inflicted by justified agreement of the Provincial Commission of the "Proibiviri".

Against such sanctions, the defendant can appeal to the Central Directorate of the Partisan Movement.

Art. 12. Where special circumstances demand it, the Central Directorate can temporarily suspend some of the executives from their appointments and substitute them by Extraordinary Commissioners.

Art. 13. The statute will be valid until the calling of the National Congress of the Movement. **2340**

Art. 14. Up to the first National Congress, the Movement will be controlled by the present Central Directorate which was created by the promoters of the Movement itself.

Art. 15. Until the time comes for the assemblies to elect the

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the executives established in this Statute, the Group Secretaries, the members of Directorate Committees of the Sections and the members of Provincial Directorates are appointed by the Central Directorate or by the Provincial Directorate on behalf of the Central Directorate.

Art. 16. Everything which has not been provided for by this Statute, will be provided for by means of instructions and circulars issued by the Central Directorate.

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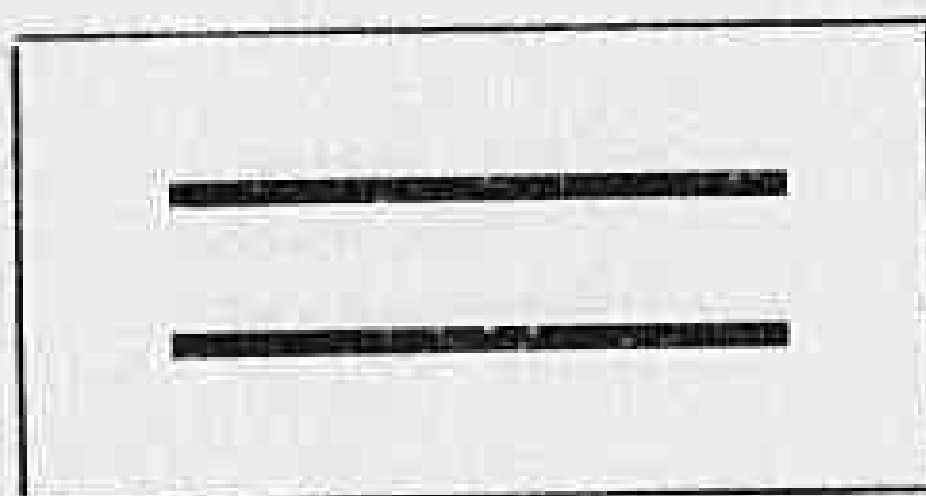
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MENTO PARTIGIANO



MANIFESTO-PROGRAMMA E STATUTO

DIREZIONE CENTRALE - ROMA
TORRE DEI CONTI - (Via dell'Impero)

4338

MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO

MANIFESTO-PROGRAMMA del Movimento Partigiano

Il Movimento Partigiano accoglie tutti coloro che isolatamente o in gruppo hanno compiuti atti di guerra contro il nazismo e il fascismo o cooperato a questa lotta all'infuori della sfera di azione degli eserciti regolari.

* * *

Il Movimento si propone di valorizzare le idee di questi « Guerriglieri », di documentare per la storia l'apporto che hanno dato alla causa nazionale, e di assisterli moralmente e materialmente.

* * *

Il Movimento si propone di dare assistenza, in tutte le forme, ai partigiani smobilitati, sia con sussidi diretti, sia avviandoli al lavoro, sia associandoli in sodalizi cooperativistici.

* * *

Il Movimento vuole stabilire contatti con le forze partigiane ancora operanti, immettendovi forze dirette e confortandole della solidarietà e della gratitudine dei fratelli d'arme che hanno già compiuto la loro bisogna storica.

* * *

Il Movimento farà appello alla generosità dei cittadini per i Partigiani. Le somme saranno severamente e pubblicamente amministrate.

* * *

Il Movimento Partigiano non vuole essere un elemento di discordia nella vita pubblica.

Al contrario, vuole riunire in un solo blocco tutti i combattenti del fronte interno e, attraverso di essi, costituire una forza indiretta di coesione fra le correnti politiche nazionali orientate verso gli ideali comuni: Repubblica, di democrazia, di libertà, di progresso sociale, di educazione civile, di sano patriottismo in una società internazionale democratica, libera e giusta.

* * *

Il Movimento non può confondersi coi partiti politici.

E' un movimento della Nazione e costituisce la riserva morale della Nazione.

Ma il « Partigiano » è un combattente politico per eccellenza e non può rinunciare alla difesa delle idee che spinsero migliaia di uomini a soffrire nelle carceri, nelle isole, nell'esilio, o a fare il sacrificio supremo della vita.

Queste idee sono:

1) La difesa dei giusti confini d'Italia, che la monarchia fascista ha compromessi partecipando ad una guerra anti-nazionale, anti-democratica, anti-europea.

2) La difesa delle idee democratiche rivelatesi ormai incompatibili in Italia con l'istituto monarchico. La Repubblica democratica fu il sogno dei nostri caduti ed è l'invocazione dei superstiti.

3) La difesa dei sistemi sociali, fondati sulle libertà popolari, che assicurino ai lavoratori manuali e intellettuali il frutto integrale del loro lavoro.

4) La fratellanza universale dei Partigiani al di là delle frontiere. Essi rappresentano l'elemento popolare, idealistico, rivoluzionario, dell'attuale guerra.

Più degli eserciti permanenti o delle truppe mercenarie, spesso costrette a combattere in campi opposti, i Partigiani sono mossi in tutto il mondo da una fraternità ideale, sulla quale può edificarsi la confederazione delle genti, nella giustizia internazionale per tutti.

STATUTO

ART. 1. — Gli iscritti al Movimento Partigiano nel territorio di ogni Comune si costituiscono in *Gruppo*, se il numero degli iscritti è da 3 a 20, in *Sezione*, se il loro numero è superiore a 20.

I Gruppi e le Sezioni svolgono la loro attività organizzativa e di propaganda nel territorio del Comune; possono estendere la loro azione ai Comuni vicini quando in questi ultimi non esistano sezioni o gruppi organizzati.

Nei Comuni dove ciò sia giustificato dalle distanze o dal numero degli iscritti, la Sezione può essere suddivisa in *Zone*.

ART. 2. — I Gruppi, le Zone e le Sezioni del M. P. hanno i seguenti compiti:

1) Svolgere opera politica in conformità ai principi e alle finalità fissate nel Manifesto Programma del M. P.

2) Provvedere alla raccolta dei fondi a scopi assistenziali promuovendo a questo fine anche trattenimenti, concerti, manifestazioni, conferenze, comizi e riunioni, intonate ai più rigidi criteri di dignità e serietà.

3) Diffondere il giornale « il Partigiano » e altre pubblicazioni del Movimento procurando abbonamenti al giornale; svolgere opera di propaganda orale e scritta.

4) Assistere i Partigiani moralmente e materialmente.

ART. 3. — Per lo sviluppo delle attività assistenziali di cui all'art. 2 n. 2 e 4, ogni iniziativa in proposito è subordinata a previa intesa con la Direzione Centrale, sentito il Comando Superiore Partigiano di Roma, che è il solo autorizzato a presiedere all'attività stessa.

ART. 4. — Tutte le cariche sono elettive. Le elezioni hanno luogo mediante votazione segreta. La vota-

zione è valida solo se ad essa ha preso parte almeno la metà più uno degli aventi diritto al voto.

I Gruppi sono diretti da un segretario; le Zone da un Capozona assistito da due Consiglieri; le Sezioni da un Comitato direttivo di tre a cinque membri. I Gruppi, le Zone e, dove le Sezioni non sono suddivise in Zone, le Sezioni stesse, devono tenere di regola ogni quindici giorni le Assemblee degli iscritti.

Art. 5. — Il Movimento Partigiano è diretto in ogni provincia da una Direzione Provinciale di tre a cinque membri eletti dall'Assemblea Provinciale alla quale partecipa un delegato per ogni Gruppo o Sezione. Ogni delegato è designato rispettivamente dal Segretario del Gruppo o dal Comitato Direttivo della Sezione e partecipa alla votazione con tanti voti quanti sono i tesserauti che egli rappresenta.

Art. 6. — Ove lo ritengano opportuno le Direzioni Provinciali potranno stabilire nel capoluogo di regione una Direzione Regionale coi compiti che le Direzioni Provinciali stesse riterranno di affidarle.

Art. 7. — Il Movimento Partigiano è diretto da una Direzione Centrale di 14 a 20 membri che provvede ad eleggere nel proprio seno una Commissione Centrale Esecutiva di 7 membri.

Art. 8. — In via ordinaria una volta all'anno, e in via straordinaria dietro convocazione della Direzione Centrale o ogni qual volta ciò sia richiesto dalla metà più uno dei tesserauti, si riunisce il Congresso Nazionale del Movimento.

Il Congresso Nazionale elegge la Direzione Centrale e fissa le direttive generali del Movimento.

Al Congresso ha diritto di partecipare un delegato per ogni Gruppo e per ogni Sezione con le stesse modalità fissate all'art. 5 per le Assemblee Provinciali.

ART. 9. — Le domande di iscrizione al M. P., confermate da un partigiano presentatore, dovranno contenere il *curriculum vitae* del richiedente ed essere corredate dalle dichiarazioni e dagli attestati in possesso dell'interessato, relativi all'attività svolta in periodo clandestino.

Le domande dovranno essere presentate al Gruppo o alla Sezione del Comune di residenza del richiedente o, in mancanza, al Gruppo o alla Sezione più vicina.

Il Segretario del Gruppo o il Comitato Direttivo della Sezione rimetteranno le domande d'iscrizione corredate del proprio parere motivato alla Direzione Provinciale che a mezzo di un'apposita « Commissione Provinciale di Proibitori » di tre a cinque membri delibererà in merito.

ART. 10. — La tessera del M. P. costituisce il solo documento che attesta l'appartenenza del Partigiano al Movimento. Le tessere vengono rilasciate dall'Ufficio tesseramento della Direzione Centrale.

ART. 11. — Le sanzioni disciplinari consistono nel pubblico biasimo, nella sospensione a tempo indeterminato, nell'espulsione.

Esse sono inflitte con deliberazione motivata dalla Commissione Provinciale dei Proibitori.

Contro le sanzioni inflitte dalla detta Commissione è ammesso il ricorso alla Direzione Centrale del M. P.

ART. 12. — Quando gravi circostanze lo giustificano la Direzione Centrale può sospendere temporaneamente gli eletti dalle loro cariche sostituendoli con appositi Commissari straordinari.

ART. 13. — Il presente Statuto resterà in vigore fino alla convocazione del 1° Congresso Nazionale del Movimento.

ART. 14. — Fino alla convocazione del 1° Congresso Nazionale il Movimento sarà diretto dall'attuale

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zione Centrale costituita fra i promotori stesso.

ART. 15. — Fino al momento in cui luogo le Assemblee per le elezioni delle ci nel presente Statuto i *Segretari di Gruppo*, i *Comitati Direttivi di Sezione*, e i *membri delle Direzioni Provinciali* sono designati dalla Direzione Centrale o per essa dalle Direzioni Provinciali.

ART. 16. — Per tutto quanto non è previsto dal presente Statuto provvederà la Direzione Centrale per mezzo di istruzioni e circolari.

MAJESTY'S
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MEMORANDUM

14 November 1944.

In spite of joint Allied and Italian efforts, most Patriot problems have up to date found no solution, and present considerable danger to the future peace of this country. I believe this can be attributed to the following reasons.

It should not be forgotten that most Patriots have faced the extreme hardships of warfare (with the certainty of being tortured and killed if they were caught, and with the knowledge of the cruel reprisals they would bring upon their own families and friends if they were detected) in the conviction of belonging to a very special and heroic legion - which indeed they are - fighting for a better world and a definite place therein for their country. Of course, many believe in their national ideals, and many believe in their party ideals. Many of them have been believing in and fighting for a Communist Eden, others for a land of Democracy, a sister to the glorious countries, and waking up to realities is quite a shock to such highly-

Until a couple of months ago, the Allied Commission proposed disposing of the Patriots problem on this side of the line in the following manner: disarming and disbanding them; quickly discriminating the genuine fighting Patriots according to definitely laid down rules, and on the judgment of the "Giunte Comunali" assisted by Patriot Representatives and Allied Provincial Commissioners; awarding "General Alexander" Certificates to genuine fighting Patriots; inducing Patriots, by means of and with the assistance of Screening Agencies sent out by the Italian War Ministry and operating in conjunction with Allied Military Authorities, to enlist into the Italian Army; offering Patriots jobs on the reconstruction of roads and bridges. At present the Allied Commission, Patriots Branch, finds support in the recently appointed Italian National Patriot Committee, formed by the Italian Presidency of the Council, which deals with all Patriot problems.

In spite of joint Allied and Italian efforts, most Patriot problems have up to date found no solution, and present considerable danger to the future peace of this country. I believe this can be attributed to the following reasons.

1. Patriots, who have fought for months in the most frightful circumstances, accepting every sacrifice and displaying courage in the face of an enemy many times superior in number, organization and equipment, and who have been supported by daily propaganda over the air and particularly by General Alexander's proclamations, expect to be considered as forces fighting for freedom and not as civilian bands to be disarmed. They wish to continue fighting for the liberation of Italy, but under their own officers whom they have freely chosen and who have proved worthy of their leadership. They are not willing to be dispersed into the many units of the Italian Army, under the orders of young officers who may never have seen action, and under the leadership of Generals of whom they feel, rightly or wrongly, that they have cooperated with the Fascists and the Germans and brought the country to its present tragic state of dejection.

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2.

Patriots do not know all the technical difficulties which oppose their continuing to be used as fighting units (such as a ceiling to the Italian Army, difficulty of increasing rations, etc.). They feel they are being dealt with unfairly, and as a result of their resentment against the Allies and the Italian Government they do not comply with the order to surrender arms and to disband, but secretly maintain armed units which will constitute a great danger to the future of this country. It should also be noted that while the Italian Government officially supports the Allied orders to disarm and disband patriots, parties, which through their leaders are actually a part of the Government, unofficially encourage patriots belonging to their own party or to parties in close cooperation to disregard Allied orders, in view of a future settlement of the Italian Constitution by means of force. This is not my personal opinion, but is the result of what I have heard from leaders of bands in Florence who made no bones about it, and of what is reported to us by most of the Representatives operating particularly in the advanced Regions.

As to the attempted enlistment into the Italian Army, sought by the Screening Agencies, this has proved an absolute failure, when you consider the number of men who have enlisted compared to the number of Patriots who have by now been joined by the Allied armies - even though due consideration is given to the fact that some of them are middle-aged and who feel they have done their bit and want to return home, and that others are peasants who go back to their land, and so on. I do not believe that transport facilities, camps or any other facilities offered by A.C., Allied N.P.C., or the I.N.P.C. will obtain positive results.

2. While a number of Patriots will return to their previous employment if still open to them (and this is particularly true in the case of peasants), many will be unemployed on account of the havoc caused by the war and German destruction throughout this country. Amongst them will be all types of men, from the professional class, such as engineers, lawyers and accountants, to mechanics, employees and artisans. To these types of men, the offer made in the past of work on reconstruction of roads and bridges cannot prove very attractive, particularly as the wages offered are considerably lower than the average wage paid today to manual labourers. As for the suggestion to keep on patriots in labour gangs, I feel this would be absolutely unfeasible, not only because of the different classes of men found amongst the Patriots, but because even those who are used to such work would consider working in gangs as forced labour, and, further, a suggestion of this kind would undoubtedly create an uproar among the political parties.

I.N.P.C., also on the suggestion of A.C., Patriots Branch, have issued instructions to the Prefects that Patriots should be given preference in available provincial government and municipal jobs and in the police. They have also accepted Patriots Branch suggestion to appoint a civilian delegate to work in conjunction with provincial Patriot Representatives and contact all possible employers with a view to securing jobs for unemployed Patriots. Unfortunately the very constitution of the present Italian Government, composed of six parties of opposed political views, and a replica of the situation in I.N.P.C., make it extremely difficult for any action to be taken, as the Party representative tries to appoint a member of his own political faith

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3.

The same applies to Welfare Committees, the organization of which has been repeatedly urged by A.O., Patriots Branch, and agreed to by I.N.P.C., but which has not yet been brought into effect except in many cases in advanced regions by extreme parties, and by the Communist party in particular. In many villages and towns of the advanced regions, posters are to be seen: "Communist Party - Patriots Welfare Committee". The Communist party apparently has considerable funds at its disposal. In the advanced regions it is practically the only one which can and does do something for the Patriots, thus making very effective propaganda for itself.

At its last meeting, the I.N.P.C. asked the Government to forbid any association other than the "Associazione Nazionale Patrioti" to use the name of "Patriot" or "Partisan", and also to forbid any person or association other than the aforementioned to ask for money or subscriptions for Patriots. While this should clear from the field a number of more or less illegal organizations, such as the "Movimento Partigiano" and the "Comando Superiore Partigiano", which are operating for obscure purposes and often for private interests, this decision seems to be illegal and unjust as the "Associazione Nazionale Patrioti", emanating from the C.C.L.N. (Commissione Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale), can by no means represent all Patriots. The "v" Brigade in Florence, for instance, rendered invaluable services in the fight against the Germans, and was the only one to comply with General Alexander's orders to disarm and disband. But, owing to the fact that the majority of its members were former Carabinieri officers and soldiers, all of monarchist tendencies and therefore not attached to any one of the six parties of the C.C.L.N. and the Government, you may rest assured that no employment agency or welfare committee will see to their needs, and they will have no right to an organization of their own, nor will any welfare committee be allowed to emanate from parties in sympathy with their political ideas. The same applies to members of the Republican Party, the Independent Communist Party, etc.

3. Many Patriots return from the lines in a frightful physical condition; many are wounded and others are sick. Allied forces give them first aid, but once they are sent to the rear a tragic Odyssey begins. Often there are no civilian hospitals to receive them; in other cases hospitals do not possess the necessary equipment for their treatment. But in all cases the Patriot feels he is unfairly treated compared to his Allied brother in arms at whose side he has so often fought and shed his blood. The Allied Medical Commission, which is at present investigating the matter, will undoubtedly make some helpful suggestion, but the unfortunate situation will never be righted fundamentally, as the Patriot cannot be assimilated to members either of the Allied or Italian Regular Army and therefore accepted by any military hospital for treatment.

4. In the course of Partisan warfare most Patriots lose their entire belongings and arrive in the Allied lines in a frightful state of destitution, with their clothes in rags and their boots in shreds. In some cases the armies provide them with uniform and retain them to fight along with their own troops. But this is really not allowed by G.H.Q., and in most cases the Patriots find themselves in a hopeless position. The Italian Army has been ordered to supply them with military kit, and

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4.

5. The movement of unrest among Patriots, who find that nobody can or will provide for their many and urgent needs with the approach of winter, creates a situation which is exploited by extreme parties for their own purposes to prepare the ground for class uprisings in the more or less near future, and is quite obvious to anyone in touch with Patriot units or with Patriot organizations. Its importance should not be minimised, because, while serious revolts do not seem possible as long as Allied Forces continue to occupy Italy, there is no telling to what extremes men can be led by hunger and despair. Another element which should not be ignored is the uncanny speed with which news leaks from one side of the line to the other, and the present frame of mind of Patriots on this side is not such as to encourage Patriots on the other side of the line.

I sincerely believe I am not taking a dramatic or melodramatic view of events, but a very realistic one which is confirmed also by reports from Allied Officers dealing with Patriot problems. It would be interesting to have the comments of Allied Regional Commissioners and of senior Allied Officers at A.M.G. of V and VIII Armies and at G.H.Q.

The only fundamental method of solving the Patriot problem seems to be the international recognition of Patriots as an Italian fighting force, under direct command of the Italian Commander in Chief who, in turn, will take orders from Allied G.H.Q. The strengthening of Patriot units in occupied territory by means of the infiltration by parachute of Italian regular Army Officers and men would help to prepare the ground for the day when Patriots would actually have to join the Italian regular forces, besides making Patriot warfare better organized and more efficient.

Such problems as the treatment of sick and wounded Patriots in military hospitals, supplying Patriots with uniform, and enlistment into the Italian Army would automatically be solved. With regard to the latter, small Patriot units should be left intact and attached to bigger units of the regular Army. While there is no doubt that discipline in a Patriot unit is very different from that in the Army, and that Patriot units have strong political tendencies, it is felt in competent military circles that such difficulties as might arise could be satisfactorily handled, and that the general discipline of a major Italian regular Army unit at war would be a decisive factor in restoring normal the highly-strung mentality of Patriots. Such was the opinion of ⁴³⁹ ~~the~~ Secretary of War, General Oxlin, at a conference held on the subject with Brigadier McCarthy. As for the willingness of Patriots to join the Italian Army and to continue to fight, I have no doubt on this subject, provided that even small Patriot units are preserved under their own officers. Incidentally, most of the latter were officers in the Italian Army.

Two major difficulties could be raised to this scheme of recognition of Patriots as fighting forces and their incorporation into the Army, namely rations and the length of training period before Patriots could be of use in the regular Army.

Rations. Allied authorities seem to be prepared to provide heavy-worker rations should an attempt be made to maintain Patriot units as labour gangs. The heavy-worker rations do not differ greatly from the military ration

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The only fundamental method of solving the Patriot problem seems to be the international recognition of Patriots as an Italian fighting force, under direct command of the Italian Commander in Chief who, in turn, will take orders from Allied G.H.Q. The strengthening of Patriot units in occupied territory by means of the infiltration by parachute of Italian regular Army Officers and men would help to prepare the ground for the day when Patriots would actually have to join the Italian regular forces, besides making Patriot warfare better organized and more efficient.

Such problems as the treatment of sick and wounded Patriots in military hospitals, supplying Patriots with uniform, and enlistment into the Italian Army would automatically be solved. With regard to the latter, small Patriot units should be left intact and attached to bigger units of the regular Army. While there is no doubt that discipline in a Patriot unit is very different from that in the Army, and that Patriot units have strong political tendencies, it is felt in competent military circles that such difficulties as might arise could be satisfactorily handled, and that the general discipline of a major Italian regular Army unit at war would be a decisive factor in restoring normal the highly-strung mentality of Patriots. Such was the opinion of the Secretary of War, General Oxilia, at a conference held on the subject with Brigadier McCarthy. As for the willingness of Patriots to join the Italian Army and to continue to fight, I have no doubt on this subject, provided that even small Patriot units are preserved under their own officers. Incidentally, most of the latter were officers in the Italian Army.

Two major difficulties could be raised to this scheme of recognition of Patriots as fighting forces and their incorporation into the Army, namely rations and the length of training period before Patriots could be of use in the regular Army.

Rations. Allied authorities seem to be prepared to provide heavy-worker rations should an attempt be made to maintain Patriot units as labour gangs. The heavy-worker rations do not differ greatly from the military ration of the Italian Army, and it therefore seems logical that if the first could be provided there should be no difficulty for the second.

5.

Length of Training. If the Allied Armies have found it so convenient to retain Patriot units for fighting and reconnaissance without any previous period of training, and have adopted this action which actually has not so far been officially recognised, it would appear that a very real use already exists for their employment. Should, however, some of them need preliminary training, this need never be very long, as, once incorporated in the Army, their employment would always be that of advance troops and assault and reconnaissance units.

In conclusion, the morale of the Patriots would thus be maintained at a high level, and great satisfaction would be given to the Italian people as a whole, which would be highly appreciated. Many material problems would be solved, and many dangers eliminated in regard to the future of Italy.

On 7 November 1944 the C.C.L.N. unanimously voted the following order of the day:

"The C.C.L.N., having taken into consideration with great pride the undaunted and persevering activity of the Committees of Liberation in occupied Italy, and having taken into consideration also the brave and heroic contribution made by the sacrifices of Patriots in those regions where, through prolongation of the war, the ferocity and barbarity of Nazi-Fascism is steadily intensified; being certain of interpreting the feelings of all political forces throughout liberated Italy, without Party distinction; expresses its sincere solidarity with all Patriot formations in oppressed Italy and spiritual participation in their fierce struggle against overwhelming enemy forces; points out to the united nations the effective contribution of Italian Patriots to the common cause in the struggle against Nazi-Fascism; and entreats the Government to recognise the C.C.L.N.'s in the North as Government bodies in the occupied regions and to promote energetically the necessary action for the lawful international recognition to all Patriots at present fighting beyond the front line of the status of Italian military forces."

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A. DE BONISANT,

