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COMPLAINTS ON EPURATION
DEC. 1944 - APR. 1946

2612/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 2612 COMPLAINTS ON EPURATION
(From 1 Jan 45)

SECRET

Page 1

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Memo Quayle	29 Dec 44	Col White	Adm Bernotti & Gen Calcagno asked for interview, with complaint.
2	Ltr Caronia	11 Jan 45	CC (copy)	Complaint on epuration, Caronia.
3	Memo, Montanari	19 May 45	Quayle	Gen Pietro Gazzera
4	Ltr Quayle	19 May 45	Gazzera	Gen Pietro Gazzera
5	Ltr Quayle	19 May 45	Montanari	Gen Pietro Gazzera
6	437, Bonomi	23 May 45	Stone	Gen Pietro Gazzera
7	3/7-P/CA, Stone	30 May 45	Bonomi	Gen Pietro Gazzera
8	Ltr Paolo Sbernadori	14 Jun 45	Stone	Gen Paolo Sbernadori.
9	ATSC/INT/, Brodie	16 Jun 45	CC	Gen Paolo Sbernadori.
10	AC/4082/6/L, Behrens	21 Jun 45	CC	Gen Paolo Sbernadori.
11	Countess Gauttieri	Jun 45	Stone	Johnson-Moss Gauttieri.
11a	Ltr, Mario Santini	5 Aug 45	Stone	Mario Santini.
12	Prisco Armando	14 Aug 45	Stone	Manfredi Prisco.
13	3/7.1/CA, Hartley	20 Aug 45	M Grace, Just.	Manfredi Prisco.
14	3/7.1/CA, Hartley	20 Aug 45	Manfredi P	Manfredi Prisco.
15	Angela Brandimarte	23 Aug 45	Stone	Lieut-Gen Brandimarte (?)
16	Capt Cosulich	14 Sep 45	Stone	Michele Sulfina.
17	AC/4076/2/L Stone	6 Oct 45	Villafalletto	Corrado di Villafalletto

SECRET

C. M. C. Form 253 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1948

LIST OF PAPERS

2612/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 2612 COMPLAINTS ON EPURATION
(From 1 Jan 45)

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
18	Ltr 2621 Lush	9 Apr 46	McK Key	Forwarding of Memo on Epuration

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INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

SECRET

APR 9 RECD

Ref: 2621/EC.

9th April 1946.

In reply to your letter of 27th March and in continuation of the Chief Commissioner's letter of 30th March, I am now able to send you a memorandum on epuration compiled by the Civil Affairs Section of this Commission. I would ask you to note that the report is based on such information as is available within the Commission and should be read in the light of the fact that since September 1945 the Commission ceased to exercise direct control over the details of epuration. We are able, however, to acquire most of the relevant information.

The views of the Allied Commission regarding the proposals of the Soviet Representative described in the first paragraph of the State Department's memorandum are that the reactions of the Italian Government would be most unfavourable. The Italians would reasonably represent that the wording of the proposed clauses is more direct and didactic than that of Article 30 of the Long Armistice Terms. We think that they would further represent that after 2½ years as co-belligerents, the Italian Government has proved that the measures taken against Fascist institutions and personnel have already been effective and they would probably argue that if the United Nations had not felt this to be the case, that further directions on this subject would surely have been issued by the United Nations under the Long Armistice Terms. In fact, no further directions have ever been issued.

The Allied Commission considers that the Italian Government could have little grounds for taking exception to the first alternative proposal of the American Delegation which appears to be merely a re-affirmation to continue the obligations already undertaken under the Armistice Terms. In this connection I agree with the concluding paragraphs of the memorandum prepared by the Civil Affairs Section to the effect that the abolition, epuration and, in some cases - reorganisation of Fascist institutions, has in the main been completed effectively.

M. S. LUSH

103

David McK. Key, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires a.i.,
US Embassy,
ROME.

Copy to: UK Embassy
ChiefCom.
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (with 10 copies of
memo).

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

MEMORANDUM ON EPURATION.

1. Subsequent to the issue of Decree No. 704 on 2nd August 1943 which suppressed the National Fascist Party, a number of decrees were issued dealing with various aspects of Epuration or Defascism.

The first Italian Government after the Armistice (Badoglio) made Epuration or Defascism the responsibility of a Minister who was later known as the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

2. It was not, however, until 27th July 1944 when the Government issued Decree No. 159 entitled "Sanctions against Fascism" that comprehensive machinery was set up for Epuration.

Under this decree a High Court of Justice was instituted for the trial of members of the Government and of high ranking officials accused of Fascist crimes. Other officials were to be tried by Courts of Assize.

As regards purging of the Administration, the decree covered officials and employees of civil and military State administrations, of local authorities and other public bodies and institutions, of special concerns operating under public authority and of certain private concerns.

Commissions of first instance presided over by a judicial official were to be set up in every Ministry to hear Epuration proceedings. In the Provinces, Commissions presided over by a judicial official were to be appointed to hear Epuration proceedings against local officials.

Between the issue of DL. 159 on 27th July 1944 and the Spring of 1945, some 120 subsidiary decrees or circulars were issued dealing with Epuration.

Under the decrees referred to above, there were four main categories of activity, namely, the punishment of Fascist crimes and acts of violence and high treason against the Constitution; the general purging of the Administration; the recovery of wealth corruptly obtained under Fascism and the forfeiture of property of Fascist organisations.

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For the hearing of cases against statal or para-statal employees, it is estimated that the Italian Government appointed some 300 Commissions up to the Spring of 1945.

3. In November 1945, the Italian Government, with a view to speeding up Epuration, decided to make changes in the Epuration legislation and in the organisation for dealing with this subject.

Accordingly, Decree No.702 was issued on 9th November 1945. The main changes brought about by this decree were briefly as follows: only officials and civilians of equivalent rank down to the seventh grade inclusive were liable to Epuration if they had shown activity as Fascists. New provisions enabled Epuration to be applied to those directors and managers in certain stock and other companies who, technically speaking, were not employees, but proceedings were not to be enforced if the accused were of acknowledged technical and administrative capacity, provided certain conditions were fulfilled such as open opposition to Fascism prior to the beginning of the war.

-2-

Employees of lower grades were not, however, liable to epuration unless they had shown serious Fascist bias or had committed certain named acts or held certain named offices.

The procedure for dealing with the professions was varied. Commissions which handled their cases were abolished and the professions made virtually responsible for their own purging.

A time limit, within which proceedings must be brought, was set. This was to 31st March 1946, or three months after the handing back of Allied Military Government territory to the Italian Administration. The date has recently been deferred until 30th April in the case of Northern Italy.

In other respects the provisions of DL.159 continue to operate.

The Government also decided on the abolition of the Office of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism. Epuration came directly under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and Ministers were made solely responsible for Epuration of their officials and employees. This involved the distribution of files of cases to the various Ministries.

The effect of these changes in procedure and organisation, as stated by a member of the Government, was that the total number of officials of the first five grades who now became subject to Epuration proceedings numbered 393 out of a total of 4,984 officials.

The following tables are attached:

- (a) Appendix "A". Table showing results of Epuration in Grades 1 to 7 up to 28th February compiled from information obtained by the Sub-Commissions of the Allied Commission in conjunction with the various Ministries.
- (b) Appendix "B". Table showing results of Epuration in all grades (excluding those coming under Provincial Commissions) up to 15th January 1946 received from Italian Government sources.
- (c) Appendix "C". Table showing results of Epuration in Provinces up to 15th January 1946, received from Italian Government sources.

4. The Allied Commission initiated discussions with the Italian Government on the abolition of Fascist organisations and institutions in 1944, but it was not possible for the Italian Government to make

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4. The Allied Commission initiated discussions with the Italian Government on the abolition of Fascist organizations and institutions early in 1944 but it was not possible for the Italian Government to make much progress until it had established itself in Rome.

These organizations or institutions divided themselves broadly into three classes:

- (a) Those of a statal character whose objects had been wholly objectionable.
- (b) Those of a statal character whose objects had been partially beneficial but whose methods had been objectionable.
- (c) Those which were not purely statal in character, whose objects had been partly useful (or at least not objectionable) but which had some objectionable features or connections.

-3-

It was agreed with the Italian Government that bodies within the first class (a) should be abolished and their property handed to liquidators, that as regards the second class (b), after epuration successors with an entirely different title were to be created.

Many of those in the third class (c) were not State bodies but were in the form of companies, in some instances with shareholders. In such cases the Receivers were to be appointed pending purging of their administrations.

It was recognised that some time would be necessary to complete the abolition, reorganisation or epuration. Of the twenty-seven Fascist organisations involved:

- 9 have been abolished,
- 11 have been epurated,
- 1 being non-political, continues under the care of the Vatican.

Of the remaining 6, no precise information is available as to the present position, but it is considered that it can be safely assumed that abolition or epuration is in progress, if not completed.

It Appendix "D" is a table giving particulars of these Fascist organisations.

Action was taken by the Italian Government to eliminate elements of the Secret Police, OVRA, on successive liberations of territory. More comprehensive action only became possible after the liberation of the North when full records of the organisation became available in the latter half of 1945: this led to a careful examination of the files, a listing of all persons concerned and to further arrests.

5. In assessing the results of the Epuration effected by the Italian Government, it must be borne in mind that the work had to be initiated by administrations that were, in many cases, disorganised, and that there was a great deficiency of experienced and qualified personnel and of facilities for dealing with cases speedily.

100 It must also be remembered that a considerable amount of epuration was effected by means outside the law especially in the North of Italy at the time of the collapse of the National Socialist Republic.

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100 It must also be remembered that a considerable amount of Epuration was effected by means outside the law especially in the North of Italy at the time of the collapse of the National Socialist Republic. In some instances Epuration may have been carried to excess.

6. Although it is difficult to assess the degree to which Epuration has been either equitable or thorough, it is considered that the Italian Government has made a genuine and effective effort to carry out its obligations in implementing Article 30 of the Long Armistice Terms.

DEFASCISM RETURNS FROM SUB-COMMISSIONS OF THE ALLIED CO
(From Ministries dealt with by them)

GRADES I - VII, as at 28th February 1946.

Sub-Commission	Employees		Exoneration Proceedings		App Lodged
	Number	Investigated	Initiated	Concluded	
Education	7168	7099 - 99%	613 - 9%	462 - 75%	165
Legal	3228	3077 - 95%	517 - 17%	431 - 83%	129
Local Government	764	764 - 100%	269 - 35%	225 - 84%	102
Public Safety	729	506 - 69%	249 - 49%	139 - 56%	48
Agriculture	813	742 - 91%	205 - 28%	160 - 78%	49
Finance	8290	4169 - 50%	1267 - 30%	1007 - 79%	367
Industry & Commerce	4620	2387 - 52%	708 - 29%	591 - 83%	190
Transportation	3981	3981 - 100%	679 - 18%	580 - 85%	152
Communications	442	439 - 99%	221 - 50%	202 - 91%	85
Public Relations	49	49 - 100%	37 - 76%	20 - 54%	16
Totals	30664	23213 - 77%	4765 - 21%	3817 - 80%	1343

Percentages worked out as follows:

Investigated	of Number
Initiated	of Investigated
Concluded	of Initiated
Heard	of Lodged
Dismissed	of Concluded

APPENDIX "A".

FASCISM RETURNS FROM SUB-COMMISSIONS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION
 (From Ministries dealt with by them)

GRADES I - VII, as at 28th February 1946.

Employees Investigated	Epuration Proceedings		Appeals		Appeals	
	Initiated	Concluded	Lodged	Heard	Dismissed	Retired
7099 - 99%	613 - 9%	462 - 75%	165	86 - 52%	118 - 26%	26
3077 - 95%	517 - 17%	431 - 83%	129	52 - 40%	58 - 13%	55
764 - 100%	269 - 35%	225 - 84%	102	55 - 54%	13 - 6%	15
506 - 69%	249 - 49%	139 - 56%	48	16 - 33%	22 - 16%	2
742 - 91%	205 - 28%	160 - 78%	49	14 - 29%	22 - 14%	26
4169 - 50%	1267 - 30%	1007 - 79%	367	111 - 30%	113 - 11%	23
2387 - 52%	708 - 29%	591 - 83%	190	64 - 33%	130 - 22%	10
3981 - 100%	679 - 18%	580 - 85%	192	56 - 29%	205 - 35%	479
439 - 99%	221 - 50%	202 - 91%	85	24 - 28%	33 - 16%	4
49 - 100%	37 - 76%	20 - 54%	16	5 - 31%	14 - 70%	-
23213 - 77%	4765 - 21%	3817 - 80%	1343	483 - 36%	728 - 19%	640

Follows: Investigated of Number
 Initiated of Investigated
 Concluded of Initiated
 Heard of Lodged
 Dismissed of Concluded

DEFASCO REPORTS from Ministries of the Italian Government
to the Allied Commission as at 16 Jan. 1946.

Purification Returns in respect of Administrations and Bodies with the exception of those by Province Commissions.

Ministry, Administration, or Body.	Employees	Investigated.	Purification proceedings		Appeals		Dismissed Personnel
			Initiated	Concluded.	Lodged	Heard	
Presidency of the Council	1496	1123	385	366	225	49	63
Foreign Affairs	1090	1025	357	266	67	45	13
Ind. Commerce, Labour	1693	1693	403	311	274	92	51
Agriculture	5115	4885	1058	601	111	25	55
Public Works	7115	4900	1095	408	129	23	78
Justice	20000	12000	1377	1107	328	51	52
Finance	71307	25196	3544	2868	427	39	154
Treasury	7269	4031	2369	2121	223	16	121
Carabinieri	8576	1454	1318	185	41	--	--
Navy	11655	6992	1260	950	183	26	40
Air	14397	13610	1357	835	228	46	6
Public Instruction	23604	11108	1080	810	263	66	175
Italian Africa	3213	1464	599	445	44	3	14
Communications	131133	110991	7187	4750	1451	142	581
Interior	35785	18664	3898	1199	285	100	148
Press - Information	531	477	167	165	28	15	29
Totals	394041	219613	27454	17387	4307	738	1580

Above figures include all Grades from 1 to 14.

APPENDIX "B".

REPORTS from Ministries of the Italian Government
to the Allied Commission as at 16 Jan. 1946.

of Administrations and Bodies with the exception of those comparable
 by Province Commissions.

Listed.	Epurations proceedings		Appeals		Dismissed Personnel	Retired Personnel	Lesser punishment.
	Initiated	Concluded.	Lodged	Heard			
23	385	366	225	49	63	49	220
25	357	266	67	45	13	92	72
93	403	311	274	92	51	4	142
85	1058	601	111	25	55	6	13
00	1095	408	129	23	78	7	196
00	1377	1107	328	51	52	68	740
96	3544	2868	427	39	154	61	1046
31	2369	2121	223	16	121	37	2202
54	1318	185	41	--	--	4	47
92	1260	950	183	26	40	7	319
10	1357	835	228	46	6	12	459
08	1080	810	263	66	175	79	385
54	599	445	44	3	14	4	283
91	7187	4750	1451	142	581	28	1991
64	3898	1199	285	100	148	70	591
77	167	165	28	15	29	3	97
13	27454	17387	4307	738	1580	531	8803

APPENDIX "C".NORTH ATLANTIC EPURATION REPORT AS AT 15 January 1946.

REGIONAL RETURNS.
(Exclusive of Northern Italy.)

Regions	Number of Employees			Epuration Proceedings			Appeals	
	Employ- ees	Invest- igated	Initi- ated	Conclu- ded	Resulting in dis- missal	Lodged	Heard	
EMILIA	--	--	183	--	75	--	--	
TOSCANA	21990	10090	5280	1572	647	422	--	
MARCHE	8238	6547	911	174	70	12	--	
UMBRIA	6824	5950	676	192	164	72	--	
LAZIO	5308	3019	1900	1149	249	179	106	
ABRUZZO e MOLISE	11384	5450	1086	699	153	242	33	
CAMPANIA	152058	70104	1795	295	69	70	--	
PUGLIA	20130	11605	802	502	117	23	--	
LUCANIA	9313	1492	62	4	--	--	--	
CALABRIA	2190	335	114	2	1	--	--	
SICILIA	37023	29713	1143	202	20	56	6	
SARDEGNA	2385	423	124	27	6	12	--	
Totals	276843	144728	14076	4818	1569	1088	115	

UMBRIA	6824	5950	676	192	164	72	--
LAZIO	5308	3019	1900	1149	249	179	106
ABRUZZO e MOLISE	11384	5450	1086	699	153	242	33
CAMPANIA	152058	70104	1795	295	69	70	--
PUGLIA	20130	11605	802	502	117	23	--
LUCANIA	9313	1492	62	4	--	--	--
CALABRIA	2190	335	114	2	1	--	--
SICILIA	37023	29713	1143	202	20	56	6
SARDEGNA	2385	423	124	27	6	12	--
Totals	276843	144728	14076	4818	1569	1088	145

07 -

Blank spaces mean that data has not been received.

APPENDIX "D"DISSOLUTION OR CONVERSION
OF FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS
=====

<u>BODY</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>
Ente Opere Assistenziali	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista Famiglie Caduti	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista della Scuola	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista dei Postelegrafonici	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista degli addetti alle industrie industriali	Dissolved
Regenti d'Arma	Dissolved
Comitato Nazionale Forestale	Dissolved
Legione Volontari d'Italia	Dissolved
Organizzazioni Sindacali	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista dei Ferroviari dello Stato	Decree for dissolution in preparation
Ente Economico Viticoltura	Dissolution in progress
Sertalicoltura	Dissolution in progress
Associazione Combattenti	Epurated
Associazione Mutilati	Epurated
Legione Garibaldina	Epurated
Dopolavoro	Epurated
CL	Epurated
Opera Orfani di Guerra	Epurated

Legione Volontari d'Italia	Dissolved
Organizzazioni Sindacali	Dissolved
Associazione Fascista dei Ferroviari dello Stato	Decree for dissolution in preparation
Ente Consorzio Viticoltura	Dissolution in progress
Cerealicoltura	Dissolution in progress
Associazione Combattenti	Epurated
Associazione Utilitati	Epurated
Legione Garibaldina	Epurated
Dopolavoro	Epurated
CIN	Epurated
Opera Grani di Guerra	Epurated
Unione Ufficiali in congedo	Epurated
86 Ingegnere Agrario Provinciale	Epurated
Consigli Provinciali dell'Economia	Epurated
Casse Mutue Malattie	Epurated
Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale	Epurated
Federazione Universitaria Cattolica	Epurated
Associazione Fascista del Pubblico Impiego	Non political and continued under care of the Nation
Lega Navale	Present situation unknown
C.O.N.I.	Present situation unknown

Ref.: AG/4076/2/L.

6 October 1945.

Dear Madam,

I have received your letter of 18 September in which you request the intervention of Allied Authorities in the case of your husband Count Corrado Falletti di Villafalletto.

I must point out at once that the status of Prisoner of War does not render Italian military personnel immune from charges which the Italian Authorities may at any time prefer against them.

The Italian Government have requested that civil and military personnel in Allied custody should be handed over to Italian Authorities whenever they are charged with common offences under their national law. The Allied Authorities have agreed to this request.

It is understood that such charges have been made against your husband and therefore Allied Authorities had no option in the matter and had to agree to the request of the judicial authorities for his transfer to the prison of Cuneo.

I regret that under these circumstances I am not in a position to help your husband.

I am, dear Madam,

Yours very truly

W. Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Countess Ippolita Falletti di Villafalletto,
piazza Maria Teresa 6
TORINO.

SEP 22 1945

CC FILES

Trieste, 14th Sept 1945

Excellency,

Upon my return here I found a letter from the Allied Military Government (13 Corps), signed by Col. Alfred C. Bowman IAGD, S.O.A.O., ordering my Company to dismiss General Manager Sulfina. No reason was stated for such a decision.

I have accordingly issued directions for the execution of the above order and attach hereto a copy of the letter to Gr. Uff. Michele Sulfina, residing in Rome.

I feel it my duty to inform you of the above and beg to remain, Excellency

Yours faithfully

(Capt. A.N. Gosulich)

enclosure.

Admiral E.W. STONE
ROME.

EC LIST - 21 SEP 45

ACTION: FINANCE SC121

INFO: CHIEF COMAR

EXEC COMAR

Noted by CC [signature]

C O P I A

Trieste, 12th Sept 1945

Gr. Uff. Michele Sulfina
R O M A

We inform you that on 11th September we have received from Allied Military Government the following order :

" I, Alfred C. Bowman, Colonel United States Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG 13th Corps, hereby order that Mr. Michele Sulfina be dismissed from your Company as from the date of your receipt of this letter.

Mr. Sulfina Michele is forbidden to occupy any position of any kind whatsoever in your Company or in any Company or concern which transacts insurance business in those parts of Venezia Giulia occupied by the Allied Forces.

Disobedience of this order will constitute a contravention of Article V Section 42 of Proclamation No. 1 for which the responsible person or persons will be dealt with by the appropriate Allied Military Court. "

Being our duty to execute this order we are obliged to inform you that since the 11th September you have been dismissed from our Company.

Yours truly,

ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI
Ossulich Scaramanga'

13

16

Translationcc 1550
AL 24 RECD

reg. 93

cc files

To Admiral Stone - Rome

The writer is the eightyyears old mother of the ex Lieutenant General of the V.S.N. Militia, former Chief of Province, retired, now a political prisoner in the Turin prison, and waiting for his trial.

In 1922, my son was chief of squad in Turin, and took action against elements which were then deemed to be antinational and communist; as he was in command the acts of his dependents were ascribed to him.

After this episode no longer had any political activity; his activities were purely military.

During the republican period, he was appointed 'Capo di Provincia', but he didn't accept this charge nor any other ones. He was therefore discharged and retired to private life. He never participated in any action against the partisans nor did he collaborate with the Germans.

He has a Distinguished Service Medal (silver) - 1915-18 war) - a medal 'al valore civile' and two Distinguished Service Crosses.

Last May, while in Brescia, surrendered to the Allied authorities, and Major RAFFA, of the Detachment Office of the Allied Command, dealt with his case; while the Major was away, the Turin Questura took him and put him in jail.

I have been told that in Turin, the population, excited by an infamous press campaign, is ferociously against my son, and asks for his death; that to please the mob, people try to make him responsible for the murder of a partisan, one Costa, called Red Devil, who was killed by a squad of soldiers of the Black Brigade, a short time after my son had left the U.D.A. office where he had gone to pick up a pass for his car, and where Costa was detained.

He will be tried in September by the Corte d'assisi Straordinaria; but such is the hate of the population that lawyers and witnesses in his favour refuse to intervene by fear of serious reprisals. Will it be possible for Justice to fulfil its task serenely amidst such hostility? My son can only be charged with facts which go back to 1922, when, being a soldier, he obeyed superior orders; why should n't he have a lawyer and witnesses in his favour, when every citizen is entitled to them?

I appeal to the high sense of justice of Your Excellency, asking for your interest in the case and for the necessary action to be taken.

I don't want to influence or hamper justice, but I beg in Justice's very name, for the trial to take place in another city or that my son be placed under the protection of the Allied.

EC 1151 - 24 AUG 45
ACTION: C.A. Sec. (LEGAL SEC)
INFO: CHIEF CLERK
EXEC CLERK

15
Seen by CC [signature]

- 2 -

I trust you won't reject the request of a poor mother so old and so sorely tried; you shall have her blessings and those of the two children who hope that their father be given a fair trial.

Rome, 23 August 1945

s. Angela Albonetti, widow Brandimarte

piazza S. Paolo alla Regola, n. 34

trans. e/c

01

15

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

3/7.4/CA

20 Aug 45

Dear Sir,

(13)

Your memorandum has been received.

It is regretted that no action in the matter to which you refer can be taken by this Commission as the matter is one which should be dealt with by the Italian authorities.

Your memorandum is being referred to the Italian authorities for such action as may be appropriate.

H.H.-S. HARTLEY Col,
CSO CA Section,

Sig. Prisco Manfredi
Via Vesuviana, 12
Copy to: Exec Comm
Chief Comm

08

(14)

26/2/46

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

3/7.1/CA

20 Aug 45

SUBJECT : Forwarding of Correspondence.

TO : Ministry of Grace and Justice
Italian Government - R O M E.

Enclosed is a memorandum from Prisco Manfredi. It raises matters which in the opinion of this Commission should be dealt with by the Italian authorities rather than by this Commission and it is therefore forwarded to you for such action as you may deem appropriate.

A. C. De Bellis
H. H. - S. HANTLEY Col,
CSO CA Section

2612/10

Copy to : Chief Comm
Execo. Comm

89

See 14

13

2349

TranslationAUG 1 . RECD
CC 1820

67

Memorandum : PRISCO Manfredi

PRISCO Manfredi, of Giuseppe and Filomena Maffei, born in Solofra (Avellino), belonging to the Brigate Nere of S. Pierdarena (Genoa) was condemned to be shot in the back on July 2nd, 1945 by the Corte Civile D'Assisi Straordinaria of Genoa.

The charge, besides that of collaborating with the enemy, was to have been present when torture was inflicted to a partisan, Mr. Badino Luciano (art. 51). The Supreme Court of Milan refused the appeal.

The charge was made by a certain Dr. Lando, who, it seems, belonged to the local black brigades, and is supposed to have saved himself in time by playing the double game. It appears that the arrest of Badino took place by order of Lando who sent two soldiers to arrest him. It seems that the part played by Dr. Lando has now been discovered and that he has been arrested.

Among the documents of the trial, there is a statement by Badino (who was tortured) saying that Mr. Prisco who simply attended the torture, helped him as much as his strength allowed him to, (Prisco has only one lung) to go upstairs and nursed him in a brotherly way.

All the documents show how human Prisco was, and how little on the side of the enemy. There are documents stating the following facts:

The black brigades sequestered the truck of a woman (whose name we do not at present remember); the poor woman appealed in vain to superior officers to recover the truck or get an indemnity; she met Prisco by chance and explained her case; disinterestedly, he did all he could and finally obtained an indemnity of L. 40.000 for her.

The Ebi and the De Micheli Firma of Genoa hid four or five young draft delinquents; Prisco knew this fact and the people in question, but he never denounced them.

A few partisans and also a few friends of Prisco sank a few crafts in the Genoa harbour, for sabotage; Prisco knew all about this and about the people; not only did he not denounce them, but also he did all he could not to have them suspected.

Prisco became a member of the Black Brigades because he had to choose between being sent to Germany or becoming a member of the Black Brigades; he chose this second solution which was less prejudicial to him, for thus, he remained with his fiancée, who is now his wife, and he was able to go on helping his own family.

See (13)

In the Black Brigades, Prisco was in charge of the foraging and never participated in any razzia, patrolling or perquisition. A young man of 30, Prisco comes of a numerous family of 10 children. He is the oldest, and ever since he was 15, he gave all his earnings to support the family, helping also his sister who is housed in the Materdomini nursing home, and sacrificing

- 2 -

himself in every way. While doing service in the Milizia Portuaria, he used to bring his meals home to help his family.

It must be remembered he did all this in spite of his bad health. Frisco has one lung only, for he had the operation of pneumothorax to his left lung. All this proves that he is a morally and socially sound young man; this is true for, having seen that the milieu was against his moral and social principles, he asked to be allowed to go, claiming that his health was bad; as a matter of fact, he saw a doctor in the S. Martino hospital in Genoa but was only given a month's leave.

Frisco's family is poor but has very sound ^{and straightforward} principles; he cannot have modified them for he was very much attached to them.

Three of his brothers took part in the war:

Nicandro of the 1918 class died in Greece
Armando of the 1920 class, is still doing service with the Allies in the Air Force; he was a partisan with Colonel Canago.
Antonio of the 1922 class is still doing service with the Allies, as soldier.

Frisco Manfredi is married and has a baby daughter of 35 days; the priest who blessed the marriage stated in writing that it was most extraordinary that a young man of such sound moral and religious principles could have belonged to the Black Brigades.

The courage and clear conscience of Frisco are well shown by his love for his family and small daughter as well as by the fact that he does not grasp the tragical seriousness of his position.

In the Marassi prison of Genoa, everyone likes him, as can be ascertained by asking.

Without drawing any conclusion, these facts speak for themselves.

So much Italian blood has already been shed! Now clemency cannot but benefit everybody.

S. Frisco Armando

E. C. DIST - 14 AUG 45

ACTION: C A Sec (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMM

EX COMM

Rome, 14-8-45
Via Vespasiano, 12
R o m e

87

trans. e/c

17

Translation

5 August 1945

To Admiral Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission - Rome

Sir,

I take the liberty of asking you to read the enclosed memorandum. It contains enough material to judge impartially my work as an Italian and an ex-fascist. Favourable to the intervention, I am a veteran of the 1915-1918 war which I fought at the side of the Allies. At 16, I enlisted as a volunteer in the Italian army against the Germans, but I was arrested by the Livorno Questura. After 1918, chaos reigned in Italy and the nation turned against the veterans, disabled soldiers and volunteers guilty of having fought with the Allies.

A great number of the rioters of that time are now accusing me. It was necessary to safeguard victory and make the most of the veterans; I became fascist to bring back some order to Italy which seemed doomed to ruin.

I have always been in good faith, served gratuitously and obeyed because I am a soldier, but I never killed nor had anyone killed.

It isn't my fault if the fascist leaders made mistakes; they betrayed our good faith and led us to disaster. Today, my personal enemies try to strike me by every means; I am unable to defend myself, considering the position in which I am, and I cannot find anyone who has the courage to speak up for me.

In the name of my family, I appeal to you, asking for your interest in the matter, and for liberty, to be able to collaborate in the reconstruction of the country.

I offer my services to the Allies as technician.

Yours very truly,

S. Mario Santini

86

The charge against me was brought by my co-citizens to the 'Corte d'Assisi' of Grosseto.

trans. e/o

EC IIIST - 25 AUG 45

ACTION: C A SEC (2)

INFO: CHIEF CHAIR

EXEC CHAIR

be extremely grateful if you
will be able to look into
the matter.

Yrs faithfully

Francis Johnson Moss Gauthier

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Ltr HQ AC Legal S/C

AC/4082/6/L

21 June 1945

Epuration & Punishment of Fascists

Ltr from Behrens setting up policy of responsibility of Allied
and Italian governments in defascistization.

Specifically, arrest of Gen SERNADORI

DOCUMENT FILED IN 2610/CC

2612/CC

84

(10)

COPY JUN 20 1945

FROM : AIR FORCES SUB COMMISSION A.C. HOME

TO : ADMIRAL ELLERY J. STONE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
HQ. A.C. HOME

DATE : 16/6/45

REF. : AFSC/INT/420/42

SECRET AFSC/INT/
2/1 247of 12 June
2/1 247

With reference to your enquiry about the apprehension of GENERAL SPERNARDONI of this morning; I immediately sent an Intelligence Staff Officer over to the Italian Air Ministry to find out what had happened. The Staff Officer spoke to the Deputy of Air Staff (COL. REMONDINO) who agreed immediately to take action to have GEN. SPERNARDONI arrested and handed over to the Allies in accordance with para vi of the attached policy letter. This policy letter has been delayed in going out to the Italian Air Ministry because it had to be slightly re-worded as the result of a new directive having been received. Otherwise it would have gone to the Italian Air Ministry a few days before as the result of the instructions given by you at your Vice Presidents' meeting on the 6th June concerning which please see attached minute to my Senior Intelligence Officer dated 6th June.

2. I am proposing to be away until Tuesday afternoon - therefore I have instructed an Intelligence Officer of this Sub Commission to inform MAJOR STEARNS of the result of the action now being taken by COL REMONDINO in respect of GEN. SPERNARDONI.

83

I.E. BRODIE
AIR VICE MARSHAL
AIR OFFICER COMMANDING.

9

Via Bartolomeo Eustacchio 7
c/o Sig. Lawley
Roma

Tel:- 854804
June 14th, 1945

My dear Ellery:

Allow me to inform you that in the past days I have reported to the many offices of the Italian Air Ministry and that I am now on regular leave. In the meantime the "Commissione di Discriminazione" and the "Commissione di Epurazione" will examine all the documents I have submitted to them and elaborate their judgements.

The Assistant Secretary (Sottosegretario) and some of the highest ranking officers have received me very cordially and shown a satisfactory comprehension of my peculiar case and probably realized my steady faith and good will in backing the Allies from the other side. The only trouble is that in the "Commissione di Epurazione" too much power is in the hands of politicians of the extreme parties, so that the military authorities are almost helpless in defending their personnel. The procedure is also extremely long, bureaucratic and complicated: it takes an average of one year to get one's case of epuration solved, and the men who are under trial have plenty of time to die of starvation.

I will remain in Rome a few days more, as I am waiting for a motor car of Partisans from Milan, by which I hope to go back to the North Italy. Arriving in the North I will look for a civilian job, having very little possibility of being included in the small batch of personnel granted to the Regia Aeronautica.

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I will remain in Rome a few days more, as I am waiting for a motor car of Partisans from Milan, by which I hope to go back to the North Italy. Arriving in the North I will look for a civilian job, having very little possibility of being included in the small batch of personnel granted to the Regia Aeronautica. I should like very much to work, if possible, in connection with some Allied organisation.

I got personal news about you from Mario by telephone, and I was very sorry to hear that they are not so good as you deserve; I understand all your worries and wish the best of luck and happiness

Notified DUM Brodie by letter 16/6
Thank this officer still at large

2612/CC

in the future for you and Mrs. Stone.

No →
I do not dare to ask you to be permitted to see you, but if you could find the way of letting me see you a moment, quite incognito, in order to bid you good bye, I will be more than happy. Can you suggest me, for instance, under what other name I might announce myself at your office or home? My address is still: c/o Sig. Lawley - Via Bartolomeo Eustacchio 7 (Tel:- 854804). I am always at home from 1300 to 1500 hrs and after 2030 hrs.

Even if I shall not be able to see you, I will take the liberty of phoning you before leaving Rome. In the meantime I beg to remain, my dear Ellery, with kindest regards

Yours very affectionately

Paolo Sbernadori

Paolo Sbernadori

2270

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c/o Sig. Lawley - Via Bartolomeo Eustachio 7 (Tel:- 854804).
I am always at home from 1300 to 1500 hrs and after 2030 hrs.

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liberty of phoning you before leaving Rome. In the meantime I beg
to remain, my dear Ellery, with kindest regards

Yours very affectionately

Paolo Sbernadori

Paolo Sbernadori

3/7.H/CA

30 May 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter 437 of 23 May with which I entirely agree.

I have instructed the Regional Commissioner of Piemonte that General Gazzera may not be proposed a second time for epuration.

Yours very truly,

[s] ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivance Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

80

2612/CC

TranslationC.C. 1127
MAY 25 RECDThe President of the Council of Ministers
L57

Rome, 23 May 1945

To Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief of the Allied CommissionA O M O

The newspaper 'Unità' of Turin, published on April 29th that the regional and provincial epuration commission of the C.L.N.P. proposed to the C.L.N.R. to epurate among other people General Pietro Gazzera.

On this subject, I want to point out:

- that Gen. Gazzera has been appointed by the Council of Ministers in March 1945, High Commissioner for war prisoners, under the direct dependence of the President of the Council of Ministers, and that as such, he is working in close contact and collaboration with the Allied Commission, rendering useful services;
- that in his quality of high ranking officer, he has already been submitted to a judgement of epuration on the request of the High Commissioner for sanctions against fascism, according to art. 12, para 1 of D.L.L. n. 159 of July 27th, 1944, and that in its meeting of December 5th, the 1st grade commission found that the facts which had caused him to be charged with having actively participated in the political life of fascism didn't exist, and withdrew all charges against him.
- that the Central epuration commission, in its meeting of April 9th, 1945, pronouncing itself on the appeal against this verdict presented by the Deputy High Commissioner for epuration, fully confirmed the decision itself, definitively freeing Gen. Gazzera from every charge which might lead to epuration.

In fact, we are faced with a verdict given according to the law, in first and second instances, fully in favour of General Gazzera, by a national organization, which, according to the laws which are in force, cannot be attacked by regional organizations.

Without further discussing the political conduct of the said general during the twenty years of fascism, upon which a verdict has already been given, I wanted to define the situation, for whatever instructions you may deem advisable to give to the A.M.C. Commissioner of Turin - for justice and respect for lawfulness.

79

S. I. Bonomi

MC Dist - 23 MAY 45

Action - CA SEC

INFO - CHIEF COMINT

EXEC COMINT

c.c.

2612/CC

JAQ/hjp

19 May 1945

Dear Frank:

(3)

With reference to your note on the subject of General Gazzera, I am afraid I can not put it up to the Admiral in its present form and, as you will see from the attached, I am suggesting to the General that he writes a letter to the Admiral direct.

(4)

Sincerely,

J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Encl.

Dr. Franco Montanari
Private Secretary to the
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

cc: Ex. C.

74

(5)

2612/CC

JAQ/hjp

19 May 1945

Dear General Gazzera: ③

I received the other day from Frank Montanari the attached aide-memoire concerning your affairs. I am afraid that I have not been able to bring it to Admiral Stone's attention in its present form and I suggest that it would be more suitable if you were to write a letter to the Chief Commissioner on this subject.

Sincerely,

J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Encl.

General Pietro Gazzera
High Commissioner for Italian
Prisoners of War
Italian Government
Rome

77 -

See ⑤

④

2612/cv

Translation

The paper 'L'Unità', Piemontese edition, Turin 29.4.1945, publishes on its first page:

The first list - The Regional and provincial Epuration Commission of the C.L.N.P., in its meeting of March 9th, 1945, referring to the debate of February 16th, relative to the epuration of personalities of the Piemontese Region, belonging to the categories enumerated in the above mention deliberation, had unanimously approved to epurate the following persons, ordering the C.L.N.R. to proceed at once, in accordance with art. 26 and 35 of D.L. 27.7.44, to the sequestering of their personal patrimony, with the necessary cautions: De Vecchi Cesare Maria, - Thaon de Revel, Dr. Paolo - Gazzera. Lt. Gen. Pietro.

- - - - -

Referring to the Turin publication of 'Unità' on April 29th, 1945, we point out that General Pietro Gazzera, Reserve, but kept in military service and appointed 'High Commissioner for Prisoners of War' by the Council of Ministers has already been submitted to a judgement of epuration on the initiative of the High Commission for Sanctions against fascism and that:

- The First Grade Commission declared in its meeting of December 4th, 1945 that the charge of having actively participated in the political life of fascism didn't subsist, and that therefore, the sanctions as from art. 12 of D.L. n. 159 of 27.7.45, couldn't be applied to him, as it had been asked by the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration.

- The Deputy High Commissioner having appealed against the said decision, the Central Commission for Epuration confirmed the decision of the First Grade Commission in its meeting of the 9.4.45.

We do not understand how a regional commission could make another epuration trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Gazzera.

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 26 and 35 of the said D.L., against him.

2612/cc

④

Syn

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③

e.c.

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We do not understand how a regional commission could make another epuration trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Gazzera.

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 26 and 35 of the said D.L.L., against him.



*Segreteria Particolare
del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Dear Tony,

General Gazzera,
High Commissioner for Italian
Prisoners of War, has asked
me if the question outlined in
the attached aide-memoire could
be brought to the Admiral's
notice for appropriate action, if
76 he considered advisable, on the
part of the Regional Commissioner

(3)

in ruin. General Gazzeri
points out that the epuration
proceedings in the North should
be carried out by the Allies
and not by the local
committees of National Liberation.

Cordially,

Francis Montanari

The question is urgent as
Gen. Gazzeri's property in ruin
is about to be expropriated.

Translation

JAN 19 RECD

To H. Ez. the Minister of P. I..

R o m e

Excellency,

I return to you I communication which I got on January 15th, and which was received not by me, but by my housekeeper. Once upon a time, it was a good rule to use hierarchic channels for a letter of this kind (in the present case the channel of the rectorate).

I return the communication for, as I never had the Honour of possessing a fascist card, I cannot discuss unfounded charges of fascism with a man who gave his adhesion to fascism, even if only as a formality, by having a card.

As you well know, my apology of the regime consists: 1) of a greeting sent in January 1923 to Mussolini as president of the ministers, when there was no fascist regime, and when well-known anti-fascists participated in the Government in which they were again participating today; 2) of the thanks which I sent to the Chief of the Government and the Minister of Public Instruction in November 1935 for creating a chair which enabled me to resume my scientific work after a banishment of 6 years from university life.

As you know, my fascist misbehaviour consists: 1) in having signed the denunciation against De Bono for the Matteotti crime; 2) in having openly criticized Mussolini and his regime; 3) in my activity which was always definitely anti-fascist; I have no intention of making use of this as an excuse for political misdeeds which I disdainfully reject.

As you know, the benefits of my fascist misbehaviour may be summed up as follows: 1) an inquiry, legal and disciplinary proceedings which ended with the rejection of the various charges made against me on the denunciation of the fascist party, and with a blame for a motive which does me credit (with personal sacrifices and according to a law which enabled me to do so, I had authorized one of my assistants to keep contemporaneously his charge in Perugia for the needs of his scientific career); 2) as the former attempts to calumniate me had proved vain, a political inquiry gave me the honour of a special law (23 October 1927) made ad personam, to deprive me of my chair; 3) the loss of the chair of the Clinica Pediatrica of Rome, which I had obtained by public competition, and the destruction of a flourishing school and of a valuable scientific equipment; 4) 8 years of banishment in Naples without any possibility of studying or teaching; 5) a so called reparation, but late in the day and partial, with the transfer to Rome and a second my chair.

11 Jan 45

26/12/00

was no fascist regime, and when well-known anti-fascists participated in the Government in which they were again participating today; 2) of the thanks which I sent to the Chief of the Government and the Minister of Public Instruction in November 1935 for creating a chair which enabled me to resume my scientific work after a banishment of 8 years from university life.

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To these benefits of my fascist behaviour could now be added those of antifascist good behaviour (?) which is now attempting to take from me what little there is left instead of doing me justice by restoring my rights to me.

I had appealed to the Chief of the Government, E. D'Amico, (I enclose a copy of the appeal) so that the vile aggression, which, 20 years ago, was such a success for my personal enemies (read the highest hierarchies of fascism) and which is mentioned in the charge, shouldn't happen again, coming from those who, pretending to be antifascists, see to have got its inheritance. This might mean that fascism still reigns supreme or that there is no room for respectable people.

I will not believe this, and send you this last appeal so that this new and base manoeuvre should be nipped in the bud, for it is nothing but the expression of an evil which still attempts to reign.

Sincerely yours,

S. G. Caronia

e.c.

File

Q

Translation

Ministry of Public Instruction

Commission for the Epuration of the University Personnel

Considering art. 19 of the Legislative Decree of July 27th 1944 N. 159

To Prof. Giuseppe CARONIA

Professor of Infective Illnesses in the R. University of Rome, submitted to a judgement of epuration by the High Commissioner for epuration for the following charges:

1) repeated manifestations of apology of fascism in his writings as to the words he addressed to the students from the University chair (cf. magazine 'La Pediatra' 1923, V; the daily paper 'Il Popolo di Roma' of December 15th, 1933; the letter of Caronia to Minister Fedele on Dec. 12th 1926, the documents and conclusion of the political inquiry which was concluded in favour of Caronia by the General Inspector of P.S. Calabria in 1927); (art. 12, N. I of the above mentioned decree);

2) for having benefited during many years by the support and the favours of high hierarchs of the regime; for this reason, the various attempts of his enemies ~~always~~ failed against their powerful protection; for having escaped disciplinary regulations during his career and particularly during his activity in the 'Clinica Pediatrica' of Rome, in 1926 through the support of fascist personalities. (art. 13 of the above-mentioned decree).

Decides

a delay of ten days after receiving this note, to present argumentation or request to be heard personally.

Rome, 11 January 1947

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
Lo Russo Caputi

(art. 12, N. I of the above mentioned decree);

2) for having benefited during many years by the support and the favours of high hierarchs of the regime; for this reason, the various attempts of his enemies ~~always~~ failed against their powerful protection; for having escaped disciplinary regulations during his career and particularly during his activity in the 'Clinica Pediatrica' of Rome, in 1926 through the support of fascist personalities. (art. 13 of the above-mentioned decree).

Decides

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Rome, 11 January 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
Lo Russo Caputi

73

e.c.

(2)

JAN 19 1950

Penna, R.
TELEF. 41570

a S. E. di Minerva del R. J.

L. M.

R. Clinica
delle Malattie Infettive

Caro Eccellenza,

Ti restituisco una comunicazione pervenutami il 15 gennaio e ricevuta non da me, ma dalla mia cameriera. Era un tempo buona norma seguire la via gerarchiche per simili corrispondenze (nel caso speciale la via del re torato).

Restituisco la comunicazione, perchè, non avendo mai lo avuto l'onore di fregiarmi della tessera fascista, non posso discutere di infondate accuse di fascismo con chi al fascismo ha dato adesione, anche se solo formalmente con l'atto del tesseramento.

Come sai, la mia spogliata del regime consiste: 1) in un saluto inviato nel gennaio 1923 al signor Mussolini come presidente del ministero, quando non esisteva il regime fascista e quando al governo sedevano noti antifascisti che oggi stanno al nuovo governo; 2) in un ringraziamento al capo del governo ed al ministro della pubblica istruzione nel dicembre 1933 per la istituzione di una cattedra che mi permetteva di riprendere il lavoro scientifico dopo anni di bando dalla vita universitaria.

Come sai, il mio malcostume fascista consiste: 1) nell'aver firmato la denuncia contro De Bonis per il delitto Matteotti; 2) nell'aver apertamente criticato Mussolini ed il suo regime; 3) nella mia attività in prontata sempre al più deciso antifascismo, di cui non intendo però

Ti restituisco una comunicazione pervenutami il 15 gennaio e ricevuta non da me, ma dalla mia cameriera. Era un tempo buona norma seguire le vie gerarchiche per simili corrispondenze (nel caso speciale la via del re torato).

Restituisco la comunicazione, perché, non avendo mai io avuto l'onore di frequentare la tessera fascista, non posso discutere di infondate accuse di fascismo con chi al fascismo ha dato adesione, anche se solo formalmente con l'atto del tesseramento.

Come sai, la mia apologia del regime consiste: 1) in un saluto inviato nel gennaio 1923 al signor Mussolini come presidente del ministri, quando non esisteva il regime fascista e quando al governo sedevano notevoli antifascisti che oggi stanno al nuovo governo; 2) in un ringraziamento al capo del governo ed al ministro della pubblica istruzione nel dicembre 1935 per la istituzione di una cattedra che mi permetteva di riprendere il lavoro scientifico dopo anni di bando dalla vita universitaria.

Come sai, il mio malcostume fascista consiste: 1) nell'aver firmato la denuncia contro De Bono per il delitto Matteotti; 2) nell'aver speratamente criticato Mussolini ed il suo regime; 3) nella mia attività improntata sempre al più deciso antifascismo, di cui non intendo però fermarmi un merito per screare demeriti politici che respingo sdegnosamente.

Come sai, i benefici del mio malcostume fascista si riassumono: 1) in un'inchiesta, in un procedimento giudiziario, in un procedimento disciplinare, conclusi con l'esclusione dei vari addetti mossimi su denunzia del partito fascista e con la semplice applicazione di una censura per un motivo che mi onora (aver permesso, con sacrifici personali e sul fondamento di una legge che a ciò mi autorizzava, ad un mio



*R. Clinica
della Malattia Infettiva*

Penna, li
TELEF. 41579

aiuto di tenere contemporaneamente l'incarico a Perugia per la reces-
sità della sua carriera (sole tifica); 2) in un'inchiesta politica che,
riusciti vani i precedenti tentativi, d'infamarmi, mi procurò l'onore
di una speciale legge (23 ottobre 1927) fatta ad persona per provarmi
nella cattedra; 3) nella privazione della cattedra di Clinica Pediatrica
di Roma, conquistata per pubblico concorso e nella distruzione di
una fiorente scuola e di un prezioso materiale scientifico; 4) in un
mi di confino a Napoli privo di ogni mezzo di studio e d'insegnamento;
5) in una cosiddetta riparazione assai tardiva e parziale con un tragico
sferimento a Roma ad una cattedra secondaria.

A questi benefici del malcostume fascista si potrebbero aggiungere
oggi quelli del nuovo buon costume antifascista(?), che tenta anche di
lavorarmi quel poco che mi resta, anziché rendermi giustizia con la rein-
tegrazione dei miei diritti.

Avevo rivolto al Capo del Governo, S.S. Bonomi, un appello (di cui ti
accludo copia), peronò la vile aggressione, già pienamente risolta 20
anni fa ai miei nemici personali (leggi le più alte gerarchie del fa-
scismo) di cui parla l'accusa, non avesse a ripetersi da parte di colo-
ro che, camuffata da antifascisti, sembra ne abbiano raccolto l'eredità.
Ciò potrebbe significare che il fascismo ancora imperi e che non vi
sia posto in Italia per le persone per bene.

di una speciale legge(2) ottobre 1927)fatta ad personam per privarmi della cattedra;3)nella privazione della cattedra di Clinica Pediatrica di Roma, conquistata per pubblico concorso e nella distruzione di una fiorente scuola e di un prezioso materiale scientifico;4)in 3 anni di confino a Napoli privo di ogni mezzo di studio e d'insegnamento;5) in una cosiddetta ripartizione assai tardiva e parziale con un traff sferimento a Roma ad una cattedra secondaria.

A questi benefici nel malcostume fascista si potrebbero aggiungere oggi quelli del nuovo buon costume antifascista(?), che tenga anche di levarmi qual poco che mi resta, anzichè rendermi giustizia con la reintegrtegrazione nei miei diritti.

Avevo rivolto al Capo del Governo, S.E. Deboni, un appello(di cui ti accludo copia), perchè la vile aggressione, già pienamente riuscita 20 anni fa ai miei nemici personali(leggi le più alte gerarchie del fascismo) di cui parla l'accusa, non avesse a ripetersi da parte di coloro che, camuffati da antifascisti, sembra ne abbiano raccolto l'eredità. Ciò potrebbe significare che il fascismo ancora imperi e che non vi sia posto in Italia per la persona per bene.

Vi rifiuto di credere a tanto e rivolgo a te quest'ultimo appello, perchè sia stroncata sul nascere la nuova infame manovra, espressione di un malcostume che tenta ancora dominare.

Con cordialità

tuo

G. Caronni

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
LA COMMISSIONE PER L'EPURAZIONE DEL PERSONALE UNIVERSITARIO

Veduto l'art.19 del Decreto legislativo 27 luglio 1944, N.159,
contesta:

al Prof. Giuseppe CARONIA

Ordinario delle Malattie Infettive nella R.Università di Roma
sottoposto a giudizio di epurazione su deferimento dell'Alto Commissario per l'epurazione per i seguenti addebiti:

1) ripetute manifestazioni di apologia fascista sia negli scritti, sia nella parola rivolta ai giovani dalle cattedre universitarie (V. rivista La Pediatria, 1923; V. il quotidiano "Il Popolo di Roma" del 13 dicembre 1935; la lettera del Caronia al Ministro Fedele il data 12 dicembre 1926, i documenti e le conclusioni dell'inchiesta politica conclusa a favore del Caronia da parte dell'Ispettore Generale della P.S. Calabrese nel 1927); (art. 12, N. I del predetto decreto);

2) malcostume introdotto dal fascismo per avere durante lunghi anni beneficiato per l'appoggio e dei favori di alti gerarchi del regime per cui ripetuti tentativi dei suoi nemici personali si sono sempre infranti contro la barriera di tali potenti protezioni e per essere sfuggito a: misure disciplinari nel corso della carriera e in particolare nell'attività svolta nella Clinica Pediatrica di Roma nel 1926 per l'appoggio di personalità fasciste. (art. 13 del predetto decreto).

FISSA

il termine di giorni 10 del ricevimento del presente foglio di contestazioni, per la presentazione di eventuali deduzioni e l'eventuale richiesta di rinvio della

1) ripetute manifestazioni di apologia fascista sia negli scritti, sia nella parola rivolta ai giovani della cattedra universitaria (V. rivista La Pediatria, 1923; V. il quotidiano "Il Popolo di Roma" del 13 dicembre 1935; la lettera del Caronia al Ministro Fedele il data 12 dicembre 1926, i documenti e le conclusioni dell'inchiesta politica conclusa a favore del Caronia da parte dell'Ispettore Generale della P.S. Calabrese nel 1927); (art. 12, N. I del predetto decreto);

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il termine di giorni 10 del ricevimento del presente foglio di contestazioni, per la presentazione di eventuali deduzioni e l'eventuale richiesta di audizione personale.

70 - Roma li 11 gennaio 1945

IL PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE

Lo Russo Caputi

(2)

JAQ/afe

29 December 1944

Lt. Col. White, CA Section:

Two epurated senators, Admiral Bernotti and General Calcano, have asked for an interview with the Chief Commissioner and have left the attached memorandum for prior reading. The complaint is the usual one against epuration in general and their own in particular. I should be grateful if you would let me know if there is any good reason why their complaints should be considered by us, or why Admiral Stone should grant them an interview.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

cc: C of S
CC Files

*(no in the
script with orig.)*

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