

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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10000/109/626
(VOL. VII)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/626
(VOL. VII)

LOCAL GOV'T, NATIONAL ELECTIONS
JUNE, JULY 1946

Let's be common.

569

This is the final report on the results of the Italian national elections by Local Govt Sub Commission for info. I think a summary of this in monthly report for June would be of interest to our readers."

D. J. W. M. 18/7 H. 18/7

570

An excellent analysis. Send as an appendix if possible if you can get enough copies.

571

18/7/18/7

will be covered as appendix to monthly report for June.

D. J. W. M. 19/7

1592

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54
An excellent analysis. Send as an appendix if full
if you can get enough copies.

158 7817

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will be inserted as appendix to monthly
report for June.

L. G. McNeil 19/7

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make the sig. in copy
CSG. H. 12/16 551
Please see folio 550 and encls.
for info. ~~ARB~~ 12/16

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2806-51

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

10/25/44/1/10

July 1946

FINAL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE ITALIAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS
HELD ON 2/5 JUNE 1946

1. The basic material of this Report is contained in the four annexed statistical tables. These have been prepared from information supplied by the Electoral Service of the Ministry of Interior, to which a cross-check has been applied systematically in so far as information accumulated directly by the Sub-Commission has permitted. An explanation of and comment upon each Table is annexed.

2. The Tables are therefore a complete and analysis of the results of the elections as far as can be made upon the material available. They will be of value mainly as a study of the operation of the electoral techniques employed by Italy on this occasion, as it is the trained professional administrator rather than the political observer who may find them of use. In the following pages, therefore, constant inference of a purely political nature has been eschewed as being outside the scope of this Report and the sphere of interest of the Sub-Commission. The Report in fact compiles the record of this Sub-Commission's operations in relation to the Italian elections and in preparing it the possible needs of students of public administration and of detailed historical research have been borne in mind.

3. These preliminary paragraphs appear to be a suitable point at which to record an explanatory note upon some of the political parties whose names appear in the Tables and the names of their leaders, as their nature is not always apparent merely from their names. It is assumed that the reader has some familiarity with the main lines of division of political parties in Italy during the last two or three years and to facilitate or the philosophical or programmatic of Italian party groupings will be indicated. This Report therefore limits itself to noting:
- a) The Democratic National Union is a combination of the historic Liberal Party the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Italian Reconstruction Movement, formed with the immediate object of fighting the elections and which may in any case continue afterwards.
 - b) The National Alliance of Liberty is a similar combination for electoral purposes of certain conservative and monarchist parties of which the principal are the Archduke's Italian Democratic Party and General Benedicenti's Fascist Movement.
 - c) Neither of these groupings has prevented the individual prominent parties

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Table I has been prepared for the purpose of illustrating under various circumstances the estimated percentage of registered electorates (column 3) of the table) have become available. Up to a short time before the elections the lists were prepared subject to day-to-day variations by reason of the cancellation of those disqualified and the preparation of additional lists. The various lists were possible to ascertain the exact electorate. The lists became fixed and as of 21,144 is 63% of the population, a figure which bears out the estimates previously made by the Sub-Commission.

3. The figures as to electoral certificates remaining undelivered after the polls (Cols. 4 & 5) will be of interest in view of the agitation of certificates remaining undelivered throughout Italy (5.2%) is entirely satisfactory. The percentage of population which have been spared the damage to public buildings and the machinery of government, it would be difficult to estimate. It is considered that the figures are at all for allegations of the circumstances of the country and that this figure affords a basis for a serious attempt of this nature.

The extent to which heavy war damage has affected the delivery of certificates is to be noted. Attention is drawn to the 6 election districts having the highest percentage of undelivered certificates, i. e., those election districts in which the figures are above 6%. These are:

XXI Grosseto-Imperia-La Spezia-Savona
XXII Viterbo-Latium-Provence
XXIII Napoli-Caserta
XXIV Salerno-Messina-Siracusa-Ragusa-Mazara
XXV Palermo-Trapani-Agrigento-Catania-Messina
XXVI Val d'Aosta

The first three of these are in the north of Italy, the last three in the south. The same cannot, however, be said of the last three (with the possible exception of other factors). Even so the comparative high percentages here must be attributed to the opinion that a figure of over 10% for undelivered certificates is excessive.

5. Cols. 6 & 7 of Table I illustrate the number of electors who have presented themselves at the polling stations. The figures are remarkably consistent throughout the whole country and vary only between 5.0% (District XXI - Val d'Aosta) and 13.4% (District VII - Mantova etc.).

6. The figures as to electoral certificates remaining undelivered after the polls (Cols. 4 & 5) will be of interest in view of the agitation of certificates remaining undelivered throughout Italy (5.2%) is entirely satisfactory. The percentage of population which have been spared the damage to public buildings and the machinery of government, it would be difficult to estimate. It is considered that the figures are at all for allegations of the circumstances of the country and that this figure affords a basis for a serious attempt of this nature.

10.5%
6.7%
9.5%
6.7%
7.5%
7.5%

Printed on the point during the election. The percentage of certificates remaining undelivered throughout Italy (5.2%) is entirely satisfactory. Even in countries which have been spared the damage to public buildings and machinery of the shift of population which Italy has suffered and which have achieved a high degree of accuracy in the functioning of the machinery of government, it would be almost fortuitous to lose for a 100% delivery. It is considered that the figure of 1,465,847 for undelivered certificates can be fully explained by the practical difficulties inherent in the circumstances of the country and that this figure affords no evidence at all for allegations that there has been a deliberate withholding of certificates. On the contrary, the figures show that taking the country as a whole, there has not been a serious attempt of this nature.

The extent to which heavy air damage has affected the delivery of certificates is to be noted. Attention is drawn to the 6 election districts having the highest percentage of undelivered certificates, i. e., those election districts in which the figures are above 6%. These are:

III Genova-Imperia-La Spezia-Savona	10.5%
IV Novara-Vercelli-Lombardia-Provincia	6.7%
VIII Napoli-Caserta	9.5%
XXIX Catania-Messina-Siracusa-Ragusa-Mazara	6.7%
XXX Palermo-Trapani-Agrigento-Caltanissetta	7.3%
XXXII Val d'Aosta	7.5%

The first three of these are all areas in which there has been widespread devastation. The same cannot, however, be said of the last three (with the possible exception of district XXX) and the comparative high percentages here must be attributed to other factors. Even so the accumulated experience of this Sub-Commission leads it to the opinion that a figure of even 10% for undelivered certificates is not to be regarded as excessive.

5. Columns 6 & 7 of Table I illustrate the number of electors who have presented themselves at the polling stations. The figures are remarkably consistent throughout the whole country and vary only between 63.0% (District XXXI - Val d'Aosta) and 66.4% (District VII - Mantova etc.).

6. Columns 8 to 11 give the valid votes and the spoiled ballots in the voting for Deputies in the Constituent Assembly. Columns 12 to 15 give similar data on the voting upon the Institutional Referendum. It will be noted that the voters spoiled more ballots for the election of Deputies than they did Referendum ballots. This is natural. Under the system of proportional representation adopted, even the simplest of the ballot paper for the election of Deputies is a more complicated affair than the Referendum ballot paper and are difficult to understand and to mark correctly.

7. There are, however, a number of election districts which reverse the picture and in this respect by the country as a whole. It is curious that all election districts in which the figure for the spoiled Referendum ballots is the higher lie north of Rome. Out of the first 16 districts - a group which ran down to the southern boundary of the regions of Toscana and Emilia, 11 show a higher percentage for spoiled ballots. This reversal of proportion for the country as a whole is a fact for which no information available to me can be ascertained.

8. On the other hand it will be noticed that while Southern Italy spoiled more Constituent Assembly ballots than it did Referendum votes, the percentage of spoiled Constituent Assembly ballots is disproportionately high with the only exception of District XXXI. The South seemed to have found it particularly difficult to use the ballot papers for the election of Deputies.

20. The last election district (XXVII - Val d'Aosta) is somewhat of a surprise in that the district in which proportional representation was not operative, it returned but one Deputy who was elected by simple majority. Two candidates only were registered. The ballot papers contained two symbols only and there was no question of a voting preference vote. This is about as simple a ballot paper as anyone could envision. Yet the Val d'Aosta presents by far the highest percentage of spoiled constituent assembly ballots - 17%. It is however to be noted that this district has also the highest percentage of spoiled referendum ballots - 11.3%. Having now failed to elect the highest percentage of spoiled ballots, it is possible that the autonomous region which has Val d'Aosta has enjoyed for some 6 months may have at least a modicum of interest in the Val d'Aosta in national politics.

21. Bearing in mind the comparison with the proportional representation system, the numerous lists of candidates, the elaborateness of the ballot papers and the fact that the elections were called upon to vote upon two issues and with the aid of pictures at the same time, the general picture as to spoiled ballot papers is not encouraging. The over-all percentages of spoiled constituent assembly ballots (7.8%) and spoiled referendum ballots (5.9%) are to be considered gratifyingly low. The figures certainly afford no evidence of either apathy or lack of interest or of "political apathy".

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four line. The over-all percentages for spoiled ballots (7.8%) and spoiled referendum ballots (5.9%) are to be considered gratifyingly low. The figures certainly afford no evidence of either gaff or lack of interest or of "political maturity".

TABLE II

1. Table II has been assigned to illustrate statistically the operations involved in counting the votes and assigning the seats in each election district. For this purpose it shows:
- a) the basic figures from which the allotment of seats is calculated (cols 2-5);
 - b) the votes gained and the seats thereby won by each of the contending parties (cols. 6-19 and 21-30);
 - c) the votes which remained unused in each district and which either became available for use in the National College (cols. 20-31) or else could not be used at all (cols. 34-35).

2. The phrase "electoral quotient" at the head of the Col. 3 possibly needs a little explanation. In fact this electoral quotient is the minimum number of votes which a party must obtain in order to win one seat. As will be recollected from previous reports, the electoral quotient is obtained by dividing the total number of valid votes in the district (col. 2) by a figure related to the number of seats assigned by law to the district (col. 4). The phrase "related to" is used because the law dictates that the divisor will be the number of seats assigned (3) plus 2, where the seats assigned are over 20 and (b) plus 1 where the seats assigned are 2 or less.

3. As is known the electoral quotient is divided into the total number of valid votes obtained by each party in order to obtain the number of seats won by that party. The result of this is to distribute a lesser number of seats than the total assigned to the election district. Columns 4 and 5 illustrate this. The difference between the totals of these columns ($5568-476 = 80$) is the number of seats which became available in the National College. The operations in the National College for the assignment of these 80 seats are illustrated in the next Table III.

4. In order to relate the operations in the National College with those in the election districts illustrated by Table II, it has been necessary in the present Table to distinguish those parties which nominated lists in the National College and those which did not. Figures as to votes obtained and seats in the election districts are given in cols. 6-19 for 7 parties. These are the 7 parties which won seats in the districts and also nominated candidates in the National College. In every case the division of the party's votes by the electoral quotient gives a remainder. The total of these 7 parties resulting from this division of the number of votes gained by each of nominated lists in the individual districts is given in col 20. As these 7 parties all nominated lists in the National College, all these remainders are usable. In effect, 7,403,584 votes (the total of col. 20) have been saved from being wasted by the device of the National College.

5. In column 21 - 30 are given particulars of the votes obtained by the 5 parties which ran seats in the election districts but did not nominate any list for the National College. A considerable proportion of these votes have been wasted. A good example is in the "Centauri d'Italia" which put up lists in Colleges I, II, III, V, XX, and XXII, nominating in all 102,373 votes (col. 21). Only in District II did this party obtain a seat. Therefore the votes cast for it in other 5 districts must be wasted and the remainder resulting to it in District II is pure waste. In fact, out of 102,373 votes polled for this party, 59,890 were pure waste.

to the district (col. 4). The phrase "related to" is used because the law enacts that the divisor will be the number of seats assigned (a) plus 2, where the seats assigned are over 20 and (b) plus 1 where the seats assigned are 20 or less.

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5. In column 21 - 30 are given particulars of the votes obtained by the 5 parties which won seats in the election districts but did not nominate any list for the National College. A considerable proportion of these votes have been wasted. A good example is the "Contadini d'Italia" which put up lists in Colleges I, II, III, V, VI, and VII, accumulating in all 102,373 votes (col. 21). Only in District II did this party obtain a seat. Therefore the votes cast for it in the other 5 districts must have been the remainder resulting to it in District II - 59,890 or 58.7% of the total. In fact, out of 102,373 votes polled for this party, 59,890 or 58.7% might just as well not have been cast. If the "Contadini d'Italia" had only nominated a list of candidates in the National College, they could have obtained an other seat in the Constituent Assembly and made use of some 50,000 of their wasted votes. Similar illustrations could be made from the other 4 parties dealt with in this part of the table.

6. In addition to the 7 parties dealt with in cols. 6 to 20, 4 other parties also nominated lists in the National College, but won no seats in the election districts. These parties are the Democratic Republican Concentration, the Italian Unionist, the Christian Socialist Party and the Party of Action. It follows that all the votes obtained by these parties in the election districts could be and were used with effect in the National College. This will be further illustrated in Table III, but to complete the picture given by Table II the sum of the votes cast for these parties in each district are given in col. 32 - a total of 552,195. The device of the National College has thus saved from oblivion these half a million votes. The total of the votes available in the National College and which have been saved from being wasted results from the totals of cols. 20 and 32 - $3,465,581 + 552,195 = 4,017,776$.

564

7. The chart at end of Appendix A groups the parties according to their success or not in the election districts and in the National College. This, with the following tabular statement may help to clarify the picture.

<u>Election Districts</u> <u>ONLY</u>		<u>Parties winning Seats in</u> <u>Election Districts</u> <u>AND</u> <u>National College</u>		<u>National College</u> <u>ONLY</u>
1. Christian Social (1)	1. Communist (104)	1. Communist (104)	1. Christian Social (1)	
2. Labor Front (1)	2. Demo-Christian (207)	2. Demo-Christian (207)	2. Party	
3. Sicilian Independent Movement (4)	3. National Front of Liberty (11)	3. National Front of Liberty (11)	2. Dem. Repub. C. (2)	
4. Third Party of Action (2)	4. Republican (14)	4. Republican (14)	3. U. Union, Movement (1)	
5. Democratic Progressive Republican Front (1)	5. National Democratic Union (30)	5. National Democratic Union (30)	4. Party of Action (7)	
	6. Socialist (115)	6. Socialist (115)		
	7. Uomo Qualunque (2)	7. Uomo Qualunque (2)		

8. Finally there are 33 insignificant parties or local groups which entered the contest in various districts, but failed to win a single seat and did not nominate any candidates for the National College. All the votes cast by such parties are wasted. They are given in col. 33, and amount in total to 441,985. A list of these 33 parties is given in Appendix "B".

9. The gross total of wasted votes is therefore obtained by adding together the totals of col. 31 and 33, 113,073 + 441,985 = 529,058. This figure may be expressed as about 2 1/2% of the total valid votes cast throughout the country. This is quite a small figure and shows that the National College has operated in the main as intended, i.e. as a balancing factor for the purpose of rendering representation in the Assembly as strictly proportional as is reasonably possible.

10. The question naturally arises as to how many of these 529,058 wasted votes could have been saved if the political parties which did not nominate lists for the National College had done so. The number of votes polled by them individually is so small, however, that it is evident that less than 10% of the wasted votes could have been saved in any way. These small parties might have foreseen the possibility of not winning any success and refrained from nominating candidates in the election districts of all, if they had had some previous experience of the operation of proportional representation: they might perhaps have refrained from intervening in the contest, in the only result of their participation has been to waste over half a million votes.

6. Finally, there are 33 insignificant parties or local groups which entered the contest in various districts, but failed to win a single seat and did not nominate any candidates for the National College. All the votes cast by such parties are wasted. They are given in col. 33, and amount in total to 411,985. A list of these 39 parties is given in Appendix "B".

9. The gross total of wasted votes is therefore obtained by adding together the totals of col. 31 and 33, $113,073 + 411,985 = 525,058$. This figure may be expressed as about 2 1/2% of the total valid votes cast throughout the country. This is quite a small figure and shows that the National College has operated in the main as intended, i.e. as a balancing factor for the purpose of rendering representation in the Assembly as strictly proportional as is reasonably possible.

10. The question naturally arises as to how many of these 529,058 wasted votes could have been saved if the political parties which did not nominate lists for the National College had done so. The number of votes polled by them individually is so small, however, that it is evident that less than 10% of the wasted votes could have been saved. This is true. These small parties might well have foreseen the possibility of not being successful and refrained from nominating candidates in the electoral districts. If they had had some previous experience of the operation of proportional representation they might perhaps have refrained from intervening in the contest, as the only result of their participation has been to waste over half a million votes.

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- 1. Democratic Progressive Front (1)
- 2. National Front (1)
- 3. National Democratic Union (50)
- 4. National Socialist (115)
- 5. National Union (20)
- 6. National Union (14)
- 7. National Union (14)
- 8. National Union (14)
- 9. National Union (14)
- 10. National Union (14)
- 11. National Union (14)
- 12. National Union (14)
- 13. National Union (14)
- 14. National Union (14)
- 15. National Union (14)
- 16. National Union (14)
- 17. National Union (14)
- 18. National Union (14)
- 19. National Union (14)
- 20. National Union (14)
- 21. National Union (14)
- 22. National Union (14)
- 23. National Union (14)
- 24. National Union (14)
- 25. National Union (14)
- 26. National Union (14)
- 27. National Union (14)
- 28. National Union (14)
- 29. National Union (14)
- 30. National Union (14)
- 31. National Union (14)
- 32. National Union (14)
- 33. National Union (14)
- 34. National Union (14)
- 35. National Union (14)
- 36. National Union (14)
- 37. National Union (14)
- 38. National Union (14)
- 39. National Union (14)

TABLE III

1. This table illustrates the operations leading to the assignment of seats in the National College. Col. 2 shows the seats assigned by the electoral law to the Election Districts; col. 3 shows the number of seats which were actually won by the various contending Parties in each District. As mentioned in connection with Table I in no District did the operations of counting the votes result in filling the whole of the seats assigned to the District by law. In every case, therefore, some seats remained unfilled and so became available for use in the National College. The seats thus becoming available are shown in Col. 5.

2. As has been noted in connection with Table II, in each Election District the process of dividing by the electoral quotient the total of the valid votes obtained by each party has invariably resulted in a "remainder" of votes unused in the District. In cols. 6 to 15 are given these remainders for each District and for each of the 14 parties which submitted a list of candidates for the National College.

3. In the case of 4 of the 14 parties, however, the term "remainder" is not strictly accurate. The four parties in question are the Italian Fascist Movement (col. 6), the Christian Social Party (col. 9), the Democratic Republican Concentration (col. 12) and the Party of Labor (col. 13). As none of these parties polled in any Election District sufficient number of votes to win a seat, it follows that the whole of the votes polled by them everywhere became available for use in the National College. The most striking example of this process is the Party of Action, Col. 13, which lost this party contested 25 out of the 52 Election Districts and polled a total of 522,588 votes. Although the party failed to win a seat anywhere in the Election Districts, yet the third of a million votes which it amassed have secured it as many as 7 seats in the National College.

4. At the foot of col. 16 of this table will be found the gross total of the votes becoming available for use in the National College - 4,011,776. The first step in the apportioning of seats in the National College is to divide this total of the votes by the number of seats available - 80, or the total of col. 4 - and thus obtain the electoral quotient for the National College. The electoral quotient in fact is 50,147. This figure is then divided into the total of the residual votes available to each party i. e. the total of cols. 5 to 15, and the resulting figure is the number of seats won by each party.

5. It is evident that the above-stated process of division will likewise result in "remainders" and will necessarily result in an incomplete distribution of the 80 seats available. In fact some seats did remain undistributed. The law deals with this point in the case of the National College by directing that the undistributed seats be given to the party which has the largest number of votes.

2. As has been noted in one earlier with table II, in each Election District the process of dividing the electoral quotient into the total of the valid votes obtained by each party has invariably resulted in a "remainder" of votes unused in the District. In col. 5 to 15 are given these remainders for each District and for each of the 11 parties which numbered a list of candidates for the National College.

3. In the case of 4 of the 11 parties, however, the term "remainder" is not strictly accurate. The four parties in question are the Italian Unionist Movement (col. 6), the Christian Social Party (col. 7), the Democratic Republican Concentration (col. 12) and the Party of Action (col. 13). As one of these parties polled in each of the 11 districts a sufficient number of votes to win a seat, it follows that the whole of the votes polled by them everywhere became available for use in the National College. The most striking example of this process is the Party of Action, col. 13, which in this party contested 25 out of the 32 Election Districts and polled a total of 325,758 votes. Although the party failed to win a seat anywhere in the Election Districts, yet the third of a million votes which it amassed have secured it at least 7 seats in the National College.

4. At the foot of col. 16 of this table will be found the gross total of the votes becoming available for use in the National College - 4,017,776. The first step in the apportioning of seats in the National College is to divide this total of the votes by the number of seats available - 80, or the total of col. 4 - and thus obtain the electoral quotient for the National College. The electoral quotient is in fact 50,222. This figure is then divided into the total of the residual votes available to each party i. e. the total of cols. 5 to 15, and the resulting figure is the number of seats won in each case.

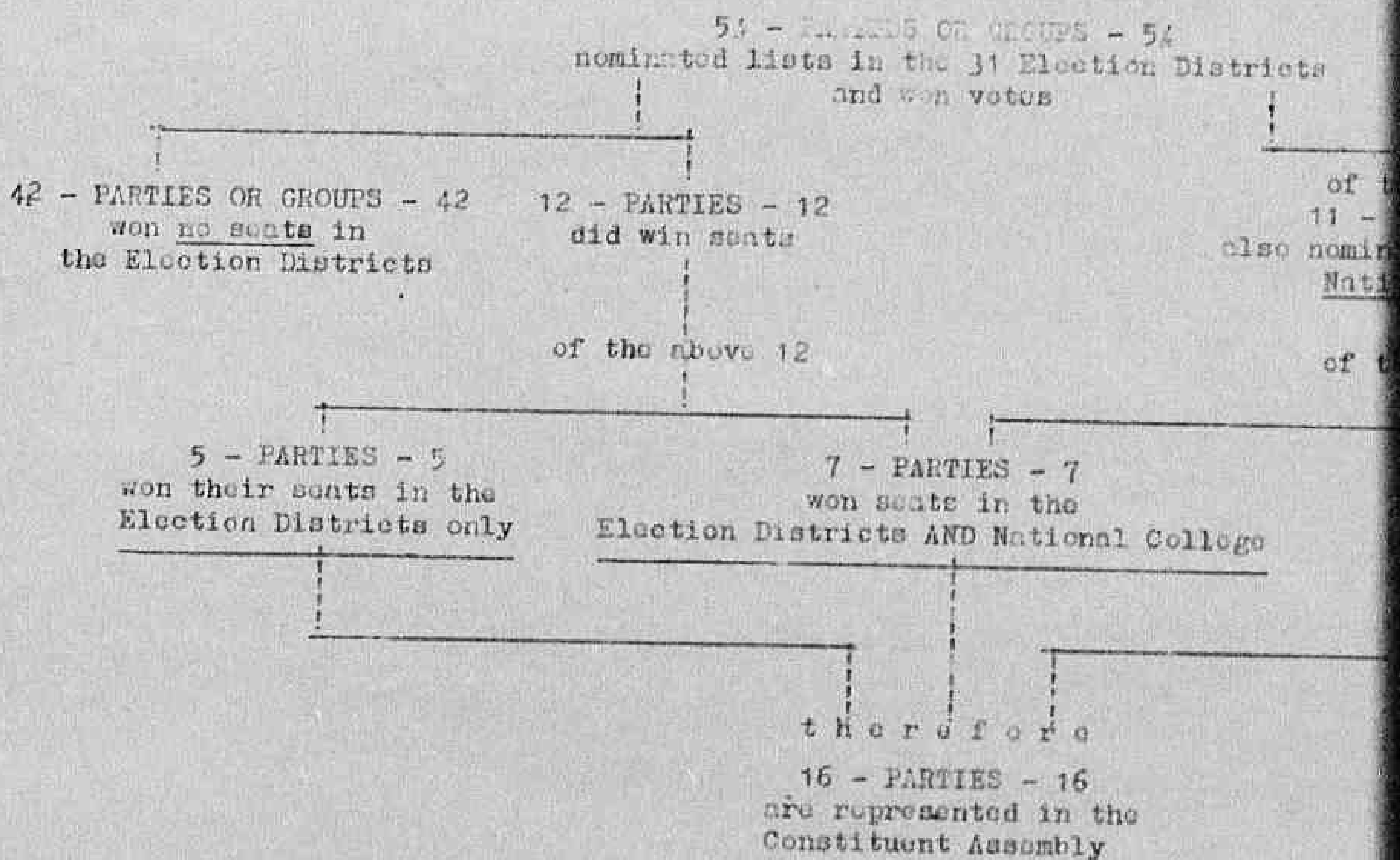
5. It is evident that the above-mentioned process of division will likewise result in "remainders" and will necessarily result in an incomplete distribution of the 80 seats available. In fact some seats did remain undistributed. The law dealing with this point in the case of the National College by directing that the undistributed seats are to be awarded to those parties having the largest remainders. As an example of this, it is evident that the total of votes available to the Democratic Republican Concentration (97,260 - total of col. 12) divided by the electoral quotient (50,222) give this Party 1 seat only and leaves the very large remainder of 47,038. It is by reason of the size of this remainder that the Party was awarded it seated seat in the National College.

6. The figures in italics given below the totals of cols. 5 to 15 express the total votes which will also be each party in the National College in terms of percentages of the total votes in each party in the list line but one of col. 5. This is the seats actually won by each party in the National College and these in turn are expressed by it in figures in italics. The percentages of the total 80 seats available by it are that there is a very close correspondence between the two series of percentages. That which demonstrates that the arithmetic system adopted for the National College was introduced with a high degree of accuracy the requirements of strictly proportionate representation.

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Annex 1



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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4 - INDEX "A"

53 - PARTIES OR GROUPS - 54
nominated lists in the 31 Election Districts
and won votes

12 - PARTIES - 12
did win seats

of the above 12

of the above 54

11 - PARTIES - 11
also nominated lists in the
National College

of the above 11

7 - PARTIES - 7
won seats in the
Election Districts AND National College

4 - PARTIES - 4
won seats in the
National College ONLY

therefore

16 - PARTIES - 16
are represented in the
Constituent Assembly

1527

MAPS AND CHARTS
FILMED ON 35MM ROLL

7. In the post-election period, the policy is, the HQ continues to be one of strict non-intervention. Italian law has established administrative authorities to deal with all complaints and an administrative procedure for bringing complaints before those authorities. HQ will take no action on any complaints submitted to its officials.

8. In pursuance of this policy, HQ will refuse to receive any documents which it may be attempted to deliver to them personally. If such documents are sent by post they will be merely filed and no action will be taken on them. HQs will discourage the bringing of complaints to them, pointing out that HQ can take no action on them and that the matter must be taken to the Italian authorities.

OG2a/oa

DISSEMINATION

All HQs HQs
AG HQ HQs
PT HQs

CC
IC (6)
Polad A
Polad B
PMO

G. Section (10)
Exec. Section (10)

for information

2 CAPS
Brigadier
VP CA Section

552

153

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VP CA Section
VP CA Section
VP CA Section

CORE/ON

DISTRIBUTION:

ALL 100 CUBA
AC 100 CUBA
PC 100 CUBA

CC (6)
Poland A
Poland B
PAG

For information

CA Section (10)
Abon. Section (15)

5959

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1806 *at*

546

ALCOE LIAISON OFFICER PAINING STONY

3700

JUNE 151230 B

OF PRIORITY

JUN 17 1948

524

UNCLASSIFIED PD

YOUR UNRECORDED LETTER OF SEVEN JUNE SUBJECT POST ELECTION COMPLAINTS
RECEIVED PD

YOUR ACTION NOT REPEAT NOT APPROVED PD ENCLOSURES ARE BEING SENT BACK
TO YOU FOR RETURN TO COURT PERHAPS THE HEAD OF DEPUTATION PD YOU WILL
REMAIN IN PALMER UNTIL THIS HAS BEEN DONE PD REPORT WHEN COMPLETED PD
SPECIAL PLANE FOR MONDAY CANCELLED

Copy to: Chief Commissioner ✓
Exec Commissioner ✓

See M 547

GA SECTION

2-11-48
CAPT K
/Sgt/ M. GAYE, BRIGADIER,
V. P. ON SECTION

54632
FA
No.
2

