Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ACC

10000/141/762

CONSTITUENT ASSE
REPORTS OF INSPEC
GOV'T S/C
JUN. 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

10000/141/762

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS & REFERENDUM,
REPORTS OF INSPECTORS - GENERAL ATTACHED TO LOCAL
GOV'T S/C
JUN. 1946

(Translation) 2

451/8/9

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUM OF 2 and 3 JUNE 1946

007

College of ROME
Province of Rome
Commune of Rome

Population according to the last census 1.179.037
Present population 1.496.500
Number of refugees 35.400

Number of inscribed electors:

Male	451.000
Female	509.000
Additional lists	16.713
Total	960.713

Excluded from the lists for

a)	fascism	700
b)	common crimes	17.328
c)	other reasons	

Undelivered electoral certificates for various reasons: 75,342
Some having deceased outside the Commune of Rome, some because they could not be traced, some due to errors in the population register on account of false denunciations during the underground period.

Many electors have complained for non receipt of certificates, because polls were far from their residence and for other reasons.

Have the names of those omitted from the administrative elections been included now? If not, why? - There were no administrative elections in the Commune of Rome.

Are all "reduci" included in the lists? - No

How many "reduci" did not return in time to register? - It cannot be ascertained.

Have all the certificates of those who have died been returned to the Sindaco? - It cannot be ascertained.

Any case of electoral certificates and identity cards being sold or confiscated? - There have [illegible]

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Province
Commune of Rome

Population according to the last census		1.179.037
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How many "reduci" did not return in time to register? - It cannot be ascertained.

Have all the certificates of those who have died been returned to the Sindaco? - It cannot be ascertained.

Any case of electoral certificates and identity cards being sold or confiscated? - There is a rumour that may certificates have been sold, but proofs thereof are lacking.

1826

The Sections situated in various points of the city and located in public buildings are 1028.

Has all the voting material been received and delivered to sections? - Yes.

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Have notices fixing the date of the elections and of the Referendum been posted in public places? - Yes.

Are they dated 70 days before the elections? - Yes

Has the Municipio remained open on holidays, between 9 o'clock and 1900 hrs for the delivery of the electoral certi icates or duplicates, as of May 3rd u p to the 2nd of June? - Yes

Un til what hour was it open on June 1st and June 2nd.? - Until 22 hours.

What are the qualifications of the various presidents of sections? - Most magistrates.

NOMINATIONS.

How many Deputies are to be elected for the College? - N.33

Any list or individual candidates rejected by the Electoral Commission? - No

CONDUCT
TRANE OF THE ELECTIONS (Personal Remarks)

A ny election meetings in public place s during election daysz? - No

Any electoral propaganda within 200 meters from polling stations? Any placards on walls of polling stations (outside or inside)? - No

Any crowds outside polling stations? Anu difficulty or delay in entering? - On Sunday morning a big cro d was observed.

Has the list of candidates been posted in public places at least 20 days before the elections, i .e. by 13 May? - Yes

Any steps taken to insure that only electors having certificates o f registration enter the pol ing station? - P .S. Agents and Carb nieri at the entrance of the polling stations.

To what extent are the police and troops in evidence? What duties are they performing? - Police forces numerically deficient have done their best to maintain public order.

How has electoral propaganda by the various parties been conducted and especially;
Wheter election meetings have been held freely and in orderly fashion;
Whether on the other hand any parties have obstructed electioneering by other parties by means of threats or violence; ~~whether any criminal~~ There have been some incident of little importance.

A ny criminal acts (violence or threats) appear to have been committed against electors to induce them to vote in a particurlar way or to abstain from voting? - No

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magistrates.

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How many Deputies are to be elected for the College? - N.33

Any list or individual candidates rejected by the Electoral Commission? - No

CONDUCT
TERM OF THE ELECTIONS (Personal Remarks)

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Any electoral procaganda within 200 meters from polling stations? Any placards on walls of polling stations (outside or inside)? - No

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Any criminal acts (violence or threats) appear to have been committed against electors to induce them to vote in a particular way or to abstain from voting? - No

1625

Were there any obstructionist manouevres for the purpose of delaying electoral operations or inducing any impatient electors to go away without voting? - Many electors complained that the operations were going on slowly.

Were any of the candidates showing themselves up? - No

Any information from police as to whether oerations proceeded regularly within the polling stations? - Yes

Any cases of bribery or attempted bribery to induce electors to vote in a determined manner or to abstain from voting? - It does not appear.

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Is the President asking every elector if he, or she, knows how to vote? -Yes.

When did the poll open and close? - Any late voters refused entrance? Any elector at the polling station who could not vote after 2000 hrs on June 2nd? Any who could not vote (at larger sectio ns) after 1200 hrs.?
- Offices for polling opened at 0600 hours of 2 June. Polling began at 0800 hrs. Polls closed at 23-24 h ours. They were reopened at 0700 hours of Monday and were definetely closed at 1200 hours. All electore were able to vote.

What precautions have been taken to prevent tempering with ballot boxes after voting hours? - Agents were placed to guard the urns.

Number of cabins in each polling station? - 4 placed in such a way to guarantee the secrecy of voting.

Ballots difficult to understand? - No

Is there any police force guarding the polling stations after voting hou rs? - Yest.

Where are the votes finally counted? At what time? How long did it take? Were all formalities observed? - The counting is taking place in the single sections and has started at 1200 hours of Monday 3 of June.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

How many voted for the Republic? 352.448
for the Monarchy? 411.141

TOTAL VOTES CAST

List N.1	995	Lit N.11 -	10.283	List N.21	1.247
2	215.510	1 2	1.678	22	18.912
3	103.555	13	97.462	23	281
4	590	14	1.134	24	281
5	1.673	15	764	25	153
6	74.123	16	73.339	26	208
7	71.072	17	2.859	27	2.723
8	820	18	53.342		
9	1.994	19	925		
10	795	20	488		

Total of votes for the Republic 352.448
" " " " Monarchy 411.141

Annuled votes for the referendum : 7.908
" " " Constituency : 34.572

1824

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1824

Prefect - Inspector General
Avv. Gaetano Mastrobuono

Trans.an
11/6/46

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Report of Insp. Gen. MacFarlane
Elections
Trans.

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

ELEZIONI NAZIONALI E REFERENDUM DEL 2 E 3 GIUGNO 1946

Collegio di ROMA

Provincia di Roma

Comune di Roma

Popolazione ultimo censimento I.179.037

Popolazione presente I.496.500

Numero dei profughi 35.400

Numero degli elettori iscritti :

Maschi 451.000
Femmine 509.000
liste aggiunte 16713
Totale 960.713

Sono stati esclusi delle liste per :

a) fascismo 700
b) reati comuni } 17.328
c) altre ragioni

Certificati elettorali non consegnati sono 75.342 per ragioni varie.

Alcuni per morte fuori il Comune di Roma, per irreperibilità, per errori di anagrafe dovuti a false denuncie nel periodo clandestino.

Molti elettori hanno reclamato per non aver ricevuto il certificato, per la lontananza dell'ufficio elettorale dalla loro residenza e per altri motivi.

1823

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Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Sono stati ora inclusi i nomi di quelli esclusi dalle lista nelle elezioni amministrative ? se no, perchè ? - Non ci sono state elezioni amministrative nel comune di Roma

Sono stati tutti i reduci inclusi nelle liste ? NO

Quanti reduci non ritornarono in tempo utile per iscriversi? Non é possibile accertarlo.

Tutti i certificati di coloro che sono morti sono stati riconsegnati al Sindaco ? Non é possibile accertarlo.

Nessun caso di certificati elettorali o carte d'identità vendute o confiscate ? Corre voce che molti certificati siano stati venduti ma mancano le prove.

Le sezioni, dislocate nei vari punti della città, ed installate in locali pubblici, sono 1028

E' stato tutto il materiale elettorale ricevuto o consegnato alle sezioni ? SI

Sono stati affissi i manifesti fissanti la data delle elezioni e del Referendum in luoghi pubblici ? SI

Portano essi la data di 70 giorni prima delle elezioni ? SI

E' rimasto aperto il Municipio dalle ore 9 alle 19 anche nei giorni festivi per la consegna dei certificati elettorali o dei duplicati dal 3 maggio al 2 giugno? SI

Sino a che ora è rimasto aperto il 1° ed il 2 Giugno ? Sino alle 22

Quali sono i requisiti dei vari Presidenti di Sezione? - Magistrati, cancellieri, funzionari, liberi professionisti, etc.-

N O M I N E

Quanti deputati devono essere eletti per il collegio ? n° 33 1822

Vi sono delle liste o dei candidati respinti dalla Commissione Elettorale ? NO

./.

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Mod. 645

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

ANDAMENTO DELLE ELEZIONI (Osservazioni Personali)

Hanno avuto luogo comizi in luoghi pubblici nel giorno delle elezioni ? NO

Vi è stata della propaganda elettorale entro 200 metri dallo ufficio elettorale? Si sono visti manifesti sui muri dello ufficio elettorale ? (fuori o dentro)? NO

Vi è stato affollamento fuori dell'ufficio elettorale? C'è stata difficoltà o ritardo nell'entrare? Nella mattina di domenica si notava molta folla.

E' stata la lista dei candidati esposta in luoghi pubblici almeno 20 giorni prima delle elezioni e cioè il 13 maggio ? SI

Che cosa è stato fatto per assicurare che solo gli elettori muniti di certificato di iscrizione entrino nell'ufficio elettorale? - Agenti e carabinieri all'ingresso dei seggi-

Quale è il contingente delle forze di polizia e delle truppe di servizio e quali sono i compiti che svolgono ? Le forze di polizia numericamente deficienti si sono prodigati per il mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico.

Come è stata condotta la propaganda elettorale e in modo particolare: i comizi sono stati tenuti ordinatamente? Vi sono stati dei Partiti che abbiano turbato le operazioni elettorali di altri Partiti con minacce o violenze? — Vi è stato qualche incidente di lieve entità.

Risulta se atti criminali sono stati commessi (minacce o violenze) contro gli elettori per indurli a votare in un determinato modo o ad astenersi dal voto ? NO

C'è stata qualche manovra ostruzionistica allo scopo di ritardare le operazioni elettorali o indurre qualche elettore impaziente ad allontanarsi senza votare ? Molti elettori lamentavano che le operazioni si svolgevano con lentezza.

Vi sono stati dei candidati che si siano messi troppo in evidenza ? NO 1821

Si può avere qualche informazione, per esempio dalla polizia, sul regolare svolgimento delle operazioni elettorali dentro il seggio ? SI

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0315

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Mod. 845

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Ci sono stati casi di corruzione o tentata corruzione per indurre gli elettori a votare in un determinato modo o ad astenersi dal voto ? - Non risulta -

Domanda il Presidente ad ogni elettore se sa come votare ? SI

Quando si è aperto o chiuso l'ufficio elettorale? E' stata rifiutata l'entrata a qualche votante ritardatario ? Vi sono stati degli elettori che pur nel seggio elettorale non abbiano potuto votare dopo le ore 20 del 2 giugno ? Hanno tutti potuto votare (in sezioni più grandi) dopo le ore 20 del 3 giugno ?

Gli uffici si sono aperti alle ore 6 del giorno 2 giugno. La votazione ha avuto inizio alle ore otto. Si sono chiusi alle ore 23-24. Sono stati riaperti alle ore 7 del lunedì e si sono definitivamente chiusi alle ore dodici.

Tutti gli elettori hanno potuto votare.

Quali precauzioni sono state prese per prevenire la manomissione delle urne dopo le ore di votazione ? Sono stati posti degli agenti per la custodia delle urne.

Quante cubine vi sono in ogni sezione elettorale ? 4, collocate in modo da garantire la segretezza del voto.

Vi è stata difficoltà nel comprendere le schede elettorali ? NO

C'é nessun contingente di polizia che monti la guardia agli uffici elettorali dopo le ore di votazione ? SI

Dove avviene lo scrutinio finale dei voti ? A che ora ?

Quanto tempo si è impiegato ? Furono osservate tutte le formalità ? Lo scrutinio avviene nelle singole sezioni ed ha avuto inizio alle ore I2 di Lunedì 3 giugno.

RISULTATO DELLE ELEZIONI

Quanti sono stati i candidati eletti per ogni lista ?

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Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

Quanti hanno votato per la Repubblica ? 352.448

per la Monarchia ? 4II.I4I

TOTALE DEI VOTI PER OGNI LISTA

Lista n.	1- 995	Lista n.	11- IO.283	Lista n.	21- I.247
	2- 2I5.5IO		12- I.678		22-I8.9I2
	3- I03.555		13- 97.462		23- 28I
	4- 590		14- I.I34		24- 28I
	5- I.673		15- 764		25- I53
	6- 74.I23		16- 73.339		26- 208
	7- 7I.072		17- 2.859		27- 2.723
	8- 820		18- 53.342		
	9- I.994		19- 925		
	IO- 795		20- 488		

Totale dei voti per la Repubblica 352.448

Totale dei voti per la Monarchia 4II.I4I

Voti annullati per il referendum: 7.908

" " " Na Costituente: 34.572

IL PREFETTO-ISPETTORE GENERALE
(Avv. Gaetano Mastrobuono)

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO

(Translation) 1

H5/8/9

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Rome, 6 June 1946

To: Ministry of Interior
Gabinet
R o m e

SUBJECT : Election of deputies to the Constituent Assembly and Institutional Referendum in Naples and Salerno.

On the 1st and 4th instant I have been in Naples and Salerno, together with Major C.G. Williams, Vice Director of the Local Government Sub Commission of the Allied Commission, to observe on the spot the preparation and the carrying out of the electoral operations. After I got in touch with the Prefects of the two provinces, I conferred with the Sindaci of the two cities and made a tour of inspection of the offices and electoral services.

N A P L E S - Present population 970.000 inhabitants. Elector inscribed in the electoral lista 558.819 of which 258.477 male and 300.342 female. The technical preparation of the electoral lists has been directed by Viceprefect Dott. Angius, inspector general of the Ministry of Interior, expressely assigned to suchx task. He had to overcome enormous difficulties in order to organize the services and timely pre-arrange all the operations within the competence of the Commune. The disorder of the offices, the apathy of the personnel and the lack of an energetic leadership had as a matter of fact delayed the accomplishment of the operation to such an extent that the elections themselves in the city of Naples were at stake.

The preparation of the list has non the less been affected by the haste whereby they had to be prepared at the last moment.

Out of 558.819 certificates only 484.129 were delivered at domicile. ~~XXX~~ Other 12.923 electoral certificates could not be delivered for various reasons (as the parties in whose name the certif cates were issued were in prison, or were dead, absent, or prisoners of war and etc.). Other 61.270 certificates remained undelivered at the office as the parties concerned could not be found at the given address. The electors were invited to take care of their withdrawal by all possible means (press, movable loudspeakers, radio, etc.) Notwithstanding all this, few were the electors who called to withdraw the certificates and 55. 000 of them remained undelivered in the municipal offices after the elections.

Bearing in mind that ,for lack of a correct address there are 20.116 ration cards laying undelivered in the communal office, it can be gathered with some reason that an equal number of electors is no longer residing in Naples. There remain, however, about 35.000 certificates which could have been delivered or withdrawn from the interested parties.

Relatively modest has, however, been the number of duplicates issued up to the 2nd instant: about 6500.

Many citizens inscribed since their birth and for over twenty years in the population records of the Commune of Naples and permanently resid ing in the territory of the commune were not inscribed in the electoral lists. It frequently happened that in some families ~~xx~~ only some of their members have been inscribed in the lists and were able to vote. There have been some cases it

1878

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Many citizens inscribed since their birth and for over twenty years in the population records of the Commune of Naples and permanently resid ing in the territory of the commune were not inscribed in the electoral lists. It frequently happened that in some families ~~xx~~ only some of their members have been inscribed in the lists and were able to vote. There have been some cases in which citizens who having opted to be inscribed in the Commune of Naples were cancelled from the lists of the Commune of their origin and were not inscribed i n the lists of Naples. I have besides found that numerous electors called at the electoral office on election day complaining not to have been admitted to polling for material error on transcription of the name in the sectional list.

1218

In agreement with the minist erial provisions there were inscribed in the lists, after 29 April, 11.686 elector of whom 3.861 military and 7.825 civilians. An appeal submitted by an elector to the Court of Appeals a few days prior to the date fixed for the convocation of the electoral meetings,

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asked for the cancellation from the list of the 3.861 military because they were inscribed after the expirati n of the time limit fixed by the law. The Court of Appeal by a just sense of opportunity rejected the appeal considering it factious as it mentioned only the inscription of the military and not also the one of the civilians, which were inscribed too after the 29 april and because the ministerial provisions had no other aim but to admit to polling the greatest possible number of citizens. The territory of the commune has been divided in 707 section of which 26 were reserved for the military. There were f urthermore set up 10 reserved sections for any eventuality. Almost all the sections had been located in school buildings and public buildings and conveniently furnished. N othing to remark on the choice of the premises which, in most cases proved to corr espond to the purpose and the provisions of the law.

The Presidents of the seats have been chosen by the Court of Appeal among magistrates, functionnaries of Chanchery, employees of the State and free p rofessional men. A certain number of young magistrates and of chancellors was kept in reserve in the event of substitutions and the Sindaco, on his part, kept some expert municipal officials ready to provide, as his delegates, to replace presidents of the seats in a case of urgency.

T he scrutinizers, numbering 5.700 persons, have been chosen by the Giunta Municipale among nominees designated by various parties and political groups, completing requirements with the appointment of indipendent elements. All other operations were carried out within the terms and modalities pr scribed by the law.

Twenty-three were the competing lists. The forecast was for a majority for the parties of the center and of the right and, as regards the referendum, for the monarchy.

The electoral propaganda, especially in the last days, was very active and was followed with the greatest interest by the population. Meetings have been held without incidents and in a athmosphere of mutual tollerance. The city was plastered with countless manifests and streamers, almost all of them confined to a correct form. A particular to be noted was the propaganda of personal char acter often accompanied by the picture of the candidate which the electors were invited to giv their preference. The populati n , in all social strata, proved to have a full understanding of the importance of these election for the future of the Country and intense was the animation, up to a late hour of the night, in the principal streets and sozuares of the city which presented the aspect of great eves.

S A L E R N O - Population according to the 19 6 census : 67.009 inhabitants. Present population 84.779 inhabitants. Electors: 22.952 male and 27.239 female. complessively 50.191. Cancelled from the list for politcal reasons 37, on account of common offenses 524, for emigration 1.277.

The technical preparation of the electoral operation was carried out with regularity. The electoral certificates, despite the serious destructions suffered by the city for the war even s, were all delivered home. As of 1st of June there were laying at the Commune 3.248 undelivered certificates which could not be handed to the parties in whose names they were issued.

I n the lists there were inscribed 300 veterans while the number of veterans who did not come back yet is estimated to be 600. Returned to the Commune 167

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The electoral propaganda, especially in the last days, was very active and was followed with the greatest interest by the population. Meetings have been held without incidents and in a athmosphere of mutual tollerance. The city was plastered with countless manifests and streamers, almost all of them confined to a correct form. A particular to be noted was the propaganda of personal char acter often accompanied by the picture of the candidate which the electors were invited to give their preference. The population , in all social strata, proved to have a full understanding of the importance of these election for the future of the Country and intense was the animation, up to a late hour of the night, in the principal streets and squaares of the city which presented the aspect of great eves.

S A L E R N O - Population according to the 19[illegible]6 census : 67.009 inhabitants. Present population 84.779 inhabitants. Electors: 22.952 male and 27.239 female. complessively 50.191. Cancelled from the list for politcal reasons 37, on account of common offenses 524, for emigration 1.277.

The technical preparation of the electoral operation was carried out with regularity. The electoral certificates, despite the serious destructions suffered by the city for the war events, were all delivered home. As of 1st of June there were laying at the Commune 3.248 undelivered certificates which could not be handed to the parties in whose names they were issued.

I n the lists there were inscribed 300 veterans while the number of veterans who did not come back yet is estimated to be 600. Returned to the Commune on account of thedeath of the person in whose name the certificate was issued were 672 certif cates.

The Commune has been divided in 71 sections of which 47 in the center and 24 at the outskirts of the town. The sections were localted in in premises not adequately f it, often lacking panes at the w indows, while the furnishing of the seats was arranged with school equipment which wasn't always suitable. It must be born in mind in this connection that the Commune had to overcome serious difficulties owing to the destructions caused by the war and and to the requisitions of the Allies and that only in the last days it had been possible to obtain the availability of some school buildings, already requisitioned for the Allied soldiers which were found without doors, blinds and illumination fixtures.

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The Presidents of the seats have been chosen by the Court of Appeal almost entirely among employers and professional people on the spot, with the exception of 7 magistrates and chancellors.

The scrutinizers have been appointed among the persons designated by the parties interested in the electoral competition. No person has been ~~designated~~ appointed outside the designation of the parties.

The lists in competition for the college Salerno-Avellino were 12. Of these 3 lists refer red to local groups of Avellino. The previsions were for a majority of center parties and as regards the referendum in favor of the monarchy.

The electoral propaganda has been particularly active. Since the beginning of the electoral campaign there were held 800 meetings, which have been held al ways without grave incidents.

The populati n has shown a keen interest, taking part in great numbers to the propaganda meetings but showin always a good behaviourx and a spirit of tollerance.

The elections were carried out in perfect order and with the greatest regula rity. The electoral sections opened for polling between 0800 and 0830 hours of S unday 2 June. The rush at the polls was heavy since the early hours of the morning. Long queues of male and female electors were formed since morning before the electoral secti ns and all have patiently waited for their turn, somet imes for six or seven hours under the sun, showing only some annoyance for the extreme slowness of the polling operations. In some secti n , at 1100 hours in the morning , that is only after 3 hours of the opening of polling, only 30 electors had voted. The inexperience of many Presidents of seats and of almost x all the electors and t e same electoral system, precise but complex, have brought to a general slowness of the operations of voting. I have personally found out that in not a few cases only one vote required from 15 to 20 minutes. The folding and the closing of ballots, compel ing the electors to go back several times in the cabin to repeat the operati n until it was completed in the preseribed manner, h ave been the principal cause of the slowness of the polling, an inconvenient which, for the simplicity of the system, did not take place in the adm inistrative elections.

The electoral sections were very crowded up to a late hour of the evening and in some sect ion, up to the early hours of the morning of the following day. Polling the the morning of Monday was light. The per centage of voters has been about 80% in the city and of about 85% in th e province. Bearing in mind that in the city of Naples about 55.000 certificates have not been withdrawn, it follows that the percentage of voters was as a matter of fact higher than the apparent one.

No manif station of propaganda has been noted in the two days preceding the elections and during the operations of voting neither in the proximity of the sections nor elsewhere. No incident has been reported. Polling operations were carried out in in full libety and in an athmosphere of tollerance and of education which h ave not always been shown in the past, not even in the periods of the healthiest Italian democratic life..

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The struggle has been lively and keen, especially for the institutional referendum, but the political passon has never assumed the odious aspects of violence on partisan character and has been spontaneously confined in the legitimate necessary competitions of though and tendencies.

/s/ Prefect Inspector General
Dr. Tommaso Pavone

Trans. A.N.
8/6/46

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Ministero dell'Interno

Roma, 6 giugno 1946

OGGETTO: Elezione dei deputati all'Assemblea Costituente e Referendum istituzionale a Napoli ed a Salerno.

On. MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Gabinetto
R O M A

Nei giorni dal 1° al 4 corrente sono stato a Napoli ed a Salerno, insieme con il Maggiore o.G. Williams, Vice Direttore della Sotto Commissione Alleata per il Governo locale, per osservare sul posto la preparazione e lo svolgimento delle operazioni elettorali.
Dopo aver preso contatto con i Prefetti delle due provincie, ho conferito con i Sindaci delle due città ed ho ispezionato gli uffici ed i servizi elettorali.

N A P O L I - Popolazione presente 970.000 abitanti. Elettori iscritti nelle liste elettorali 558.819 di cui 258.477 maschi e 300.342 donne.
La preparazione tecnica delle liste elettorali é stata diretta dal Viceprefetto dott. Angius, ispettore generale al Ministero dell'Interno, espressamente destinato a tale incarico. Egli ha dovuto superare enormi difficoltà per organizzare i servizi e predisporre tempestivamente tutte le operazioni di competenza del Comune. Il disordine degli uffici, la indolenza del personale e la mancanza di un'energica direzione avevano infatti notevolmente ritardato tutti gli adempimenti sino a mettere in pericolo le stesse elezioni nella città di Napoli.
La preparazione delle liste ha tuttavia risentito della fretta con cui si sono dovute all'ultimo momento preparare.
Dei 558.819 certificati elettorali solo 484.129 sono stati notificati a domicilio. Altri 12.923 certificati non si sono potuti notificare per ragioni varie (carcerati, morti, assenti, prigionieri ecc). Altri 61.270 certificati sono rimasti giacenti in ufficio perché gli intestatari non sono stati reperibili all'indirizzo. Gli elettori sono stati invi-

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tati a curarne il ritiro con tutti i mezzi possibili (stampa,altoparlanti mobili,radio ecc.) Ciò malgrado,pochi sono stati gli elettori che si sono presentati per il ritiro e ben 55.000 certificati sono rimasti giacenti negli uffici municipali ad elezioni avvenute.
Se si tien conto che,per mancanza di esatto recapito,sono giacenti al Comune 20.116 carte annonarie,può fondatamente ritenersi che un numero uguale di elettori non siano attualmente più residenti a Napoli.Restano,tuttavia,circa 35.000 certificati che avrebbero dovuto essere notificati o ritirati dagli interessati.
Relativamente modesto é stato,invece,il numero dei duplicati rilasciati a tutto il 2 corrente:circa 6500.
Molti cittadini iscritti dalla nascita o da oltre venti anni all'anagrafe del Comune di Napoli e stabilmente residenti nel territorio del Comune non sono stati iscritti nelle liste elettorali.Si é verificato frequentemente il caso di famiglie nelle quali solo alcuni componenti sono stati iscritti nelle liste ed hanno potuto votare e di cittadini che avendo optato per la iscrizione nel Comune di Napoli sono stati cancellati dalle liste del Comune di origine e non iscritte nelle liste di Napoli.Ho inoltre constatato che numerosi elettori si presentano agli sportelli nel giorno delle elezioni lamentando di non essere stati ammessi al voto per errori materiali di trascrizione del nome nella lista sezionale.
In conformità delle disposizioni ministeriali sono stati iscritti nelle liste,dopo il 29 aprile,11.686 elettori di cui 3.861 militari e 7.825 civili. Un ricorso presentato da un elettore alla Corte d'Appello pochi giorni prima della data stabilita per la convocazione dei comizi,chiedeva la cancellazione dalle liste dei 3.861 militari perché iscritti dopo il termine ultimo fissato dalla legge.La Corte d'Appello ha,con giusto senso di opportunità,respinto il ricorso considerandolo fazioso sia perché in esso si faceva cenno soltanto della iscrizione dei miltari e non anche dei civili,anch'essi isctitti dopo il 29 apri-

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le,sia perché la disposizione ministeriale non aveva altra mira che quella di ammettere al voto il maggior numero possibile di cittadini. Il territorio del Comune é stato diviso in 707 sezioni di cui 26 riservate ai militari.Erano state inoltre istituite 10 sezioni di riserva per ogni eventualità/. Quasi tutte le sezioni sono state sistemate in edifici scolastici e in pubblici edifici e convenientemente arredate.Nulla da osservare sulla scelta dei locali che,nella maggior parte,si sono dimostrati rispondenti allo scopo e alle prescrizioni di legge.

I Presidenti di seggio sono stati scelti dalla Corte d'Appello tra magistrati,funzionari di cancelleria,impiegati statali e liberi professionisti.Un certo numero di giovani magistrati e di cancellieri é stato tenuto in riserva per il caso di sostituzioni e il Sindaco, da parte sua,ha tenuti pronti alcuni esperti funzionari municipali per provvedre,quali suoi delegati,a rimpiazzare i presidenti di seggi in caso di urgenza.

Gli scrutatori,in numero di 5.700,sono stati scelti dalla Giunta Municipale tra i nomi designati dai vari partiti o raggruppamenti politici,completando il fabbisogno con la nomina di elementi indipendenti. Tutte le altre operazioni sono state eseguite nei termini e con le modalità prescritte dalla legge.

Le liste in competizione erano 23,le previzioni per una maggioranza dei partiti di centro e di destra e,per il referendum,per la monarchia.

La propaganda elettorale,specie negli ultimi giorni,é stata attivissima,seguita col più vivo interesse dalla popolazione.I comizi si sono svolti in genere senza incidenti e in un clima di tolleranza reciproca.La città era pavesata da innumerevoli manifesti e striscioni quasi tutti contenuti in forma corretta.Un particolare da notarsi era la propaganda a carattere personale,spesso accompagnata dalla fotografia del candidato che gli elettori erano invitati a preferire.

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La popolazione, in tutti gli strati sociali, ha dimostrato piena comprensione della importanza di queste elezioni per l'avvenire del Paese e e intensa é stata l'animazione, sino a tarda ora della notte, nelle vie e nelle piazze principali della città che presentava l'aspetto delle grandi vigilie.

S-A L E R N O - Popolazione al censimento 1936 abit.67.009, popolazione attuale abit.84.779. Elettori 22.952 maschi e 27.239 femmine, complessivamente 50.191. Cancellati dalle liste per ragioni politiche 37, per reati comuni 524, per emigrazioni 1.277.

La preparazione tecnica delle operazioni elettorali si é svolta con regolarità. I certificati elettorali, malgrado le gravi distruzioni subite dalla città per gli eventi bellici, sono stati quasi tutti recapitati a domicilio. Al 1° giugno erano giacenti al Comune 3.248 certificati, che non era stato possibile notificare a domicilio per irreperibilità degli intestatari.

Erano stati iscritti nelle liste 300 reduci mentre il numero dei reduci non ancora rientrati é stato calcolato in 600. Restituiti al Comune per la morte dell'intestatario 672 certificati.

Il Comune é stato diviso in 71 sezioni di cui 47 al centro e 24 alla periferia. Le sezioni erano state sistemate in locali non sufficientemente idonei, spesso mancanti di vetri alle finestre, e l'arredamento spesso predisposto con materiale scolastico non sempre idoneo. E' da tenere presente, al riguardo, che il Comune ha dovuto superare gravi difficoltà dovute alle distruzioni della guerra ed alle requisizioni alleate e che soltanto negli ultimi giorni é riuscito ad ottenere la disponibilità di alcuni edifici scolastici, già requisiti per i militari alleati, e che ha trovato mancanti di porte, di imposte e di impianti di illuminazione.

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I Presidenti di seggio sono stati scelti dalla Corte d'Appello quasi interamente tra impiegati e professionisti del posto, ad eccezione di 7 magistrati e cancellieri.

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Gli scrutatori sono stati nominati tra le persone designate dai partiti interessati alla competizione elettorale. Nessun elemento é stato nominato al difuori delle designazioni dei partiti.

Le liste in competizione per il collegio Salerno-Avellino erano 12. Di queste, 3 liste si riferivano a raggruppamenti locali di Avellino.

Le previsioni erano per una maggioranza dei partiti di centro, e, per il referendum, a favore della monarchia.

La propaganda elettorale é stata particolarmente attiva. Sono stati tenuti, dall'inizio della campagna elettorale, circa 800 comizi, svoltisi sempre senza gravi incidenti.

La polazione ha dimostrato vivo interessamento, partecipando numerosa alle riunioni di propaganda ma dimostrando quasi sempre compostezza e spirito di tolleranza.

Le elezioni si sono svolte in perfetto ordine e con la massima regolarità. Le sezioni elettorali hanno aperto la votazione tra le ore 8 e le ore 8,30 di domenica 2 giugno. L'affluenza alle urne é stata numerosissima sin dalla primissime ore del mattino. File lunghissime di elettori e di elettrici si erano formate sin dal mattino dinnanzi alle sezioni elettorali e tutti hanno atteso pazientemente il proprio turno, talvolta per sei o sette ore sotto il sole, dimostrando solo qualche insofferenza per l'estrema lentezza delle operazioni di voto. In alcune sezioni, alle ore 11 del mattino, cioé dópo circa 3 ore dall'apertura della votazione, avevano votato solo una trentina di elettori.

La inesperienza di molti Presidenti di seggio e di quasi tutti gli elettori e lo stesso sistema elettorale, preciso ma complesso, hanno portato ad una generale lentezza delle operazioni di voto. Ho personalmente constatato che in non pochi casi si é impiegato un tempo dai 15 ai 20 minuti per un solo voto. La rilettura e la chiusura delle schede, costringendo gli elettori a ritornare parecchie volte in cabi-

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na per ripetere l'operazione sino a compierla nel modo prescritto,sono state la causa principale della lentezza della votazione,inconveniente che,per la semplicità del sistema,non si é verificato nelle elezioni amministrative.

Le sezioni elettorali sono state affollatissime sino a tarda ora della sera e,in qualche sezione,sino alle prime ore del mattino del giorno dopo.Scarsa é stata invece l'affluenza nella mattinata del lunedì.

La percentuale dei votanti é stata di circa l'80% nella città e di circa l'85% in provincia.Se si tien calcolo,però,che nella città di Napoli circa 55.000 certificati non sono stati ritirati,si deduce che la percentuale dei votanti é stata effettivamente maggiore di quella apparente.

Nessuna manifestazione di propaganda si é notata nei due giorni precedenti le elezioni e durante le operazioni di voto né in prossimità delle sezioni né altrove.Nessun incidente é stato segnalato.Le operazioni di voto hanno potuto svolgersi in pieno clima di libertà e in un'atmosfera di tolleranza e di educazione non sempre riscontrabile in passato,neppure nei periodi della più sana vita democratica italiana.

La lotta é stata vivace e serrata,specie per il referendum istituzionale,ma la passione politica non ha mai assunto gli aspetti odiosi delle violenze di parte ed é stata spontaneamente contenuta nell'ambito delle legittime,necessarie competizioni di pensiero e di tendenza.

Il Prefetto-Ispettore Generale
(dr.tommaso Pavone)

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