

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACC

10000/100/1007
(VOL. II)

INTER
SURVE
DRAF
NOV.,

191A

10000/100/1007
(VOL. II)

INTERIM REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY SECTION OF PWB, SICILY -- & FURTHER
DRAFT SCHEDULES, 401
NOV., DEC. 1943

191A

2033

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

GENERAL MOSHERRY

(for information)

4-01

Vol II

~~FILE~~

2nd & third

FIRST/INTERIM REPORTS.

of the

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B., SICILY.

and

further draft schedules

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

2nd & third

FIRST/INTERIM REPORTS.

of the

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B., SICILY.

and

further draft schedules

F.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey,
Sicily.

10000 Dec 100 4th, 1943

1007

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM Dec 1943

TO

CATALOGUE-

This jacket was
numbered 401 Vol II by
Archives, for the convenience
of housing the Subti
tution Survey Reports

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

108P

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY
10000/100/1007
(VOL. II)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

*Rec'd Secy Gen ACC
25 Feb 44
DRE*

kan 2 4

Archive Group D.1.

File 401. Vol 2.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC OPINION
HELD IN SICILY

NOVEMBER 1943 - JANUARY 1944

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

5157

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC OPINION HELD IN SICILY

NOVEMBER 1943 - JANUARY 1944

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

CONTENTS

Foreword.

SURVEYS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH.

Radio listening habits	1
News dissemination	2
New York broadcasts	3

SURVEYS FOR THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Food supply and distribution	4
Shelter and clothing	5
Public officials	6
Public security	7
Co-belligerency	8

APPENDICES.

Reliability of the surveys	I
Sampling of the public	II
Administration and personnel	III
Table of Organization of P. O. S. to cover all Italy	IV
The use of publicity	V
Requests for further surveys	VI
Extracts from P. O. S. War Diary	VII
Schedule cards A, B, C, D	VIII

From this collection of reports, individual reports on the various surveys, or single questions within them, can be secured from the Public Opinion Survey Section of the Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q. More detailed statistical data on regional, occupational and other breakdowns are also available from the same source.

FOREWORD

The data contained in this Report are the results of the first use ever made of social science «polling» techniques amongst the people of a newly conquered country. The experience of P. W. B. throughout the North African and Italian campaigns suggested that their means of obtaining intelligence for propaganda purposes were inadequate, and that the problem could only be solved by means geared to the production of intelligence for civil in contrast to military purposes. Clearly if it could be made to work — and to answer this question has been the primary object of the Sicilian experiment — the polling technique possesses two great advantages over existing methods. Firstly that it can very rapidly cover a far greater and more representative sample of people; secondly, since uniformity is the basic characteristic of its method of enquiry, the data can be presented in a far more precise form.

Within the limited period of time available — three months — it was decided to explore the problem as thoroughly as possible in order to establish in which fields the potential utility of this technique lay. Professor Stuart Dodd, who had recently completed a Radio Poll in the Levant States was invited to direct and plan the work with the widest possible terms of reference. The sponsors of the experiment, the Psychological Warfare Branch of Allied Force Headquarters, requested that investigations be made into radio listening habits and the relative value of different channels of news dissemination in Sicily; in addition it was possible to cover a wide range of problems. Surveys on shelter and clothing needs, food supply and distribution, the extent of peoples' confidence in their own officials and questions of public security and co-belligerency were made during the three-month period.

The experience gained provided much useful evidence on various problems of organization, both in regard to the selection, training and control of nationals in the work of investigation, and to the number of Anglo-American personnel necessary to supervise, plan and direct the work.

While much of the data — particularly that relating to economic problems — has proved of immediate utility to military government authorities, the important discovery has been that such work can, in fact, be organized and reliable results obtained from a public to whom such methods of administration are an innovation. The acid test of this assertion is the validity and reliability of the data obtained. The findings of the studies reported here have been subjected to accepted statistical tests, and the high validity and reliability indices are such as would be the case in America or Great Britain, where the population is both familiar with and well-disposed to the practice of polling.

In Sicily the people's reactions to polling were unpredictable, but the absence of any latent resistance on the part of the public is borne out by the low percentage of those who either refused to receive investigators, or to answer questions adequately. Moreover the volume of

spontaneous comment which has been received is clearly significant that people have appreciated the effort of the authorities to consult them on matters in which they are vitally concerned. As in Syria, the overt and conspicuous procedure of polling was a source of encouragement and reassurance to the people; it may be that in the twilight period between war and peace, the practice of «polling» by the occupying authority, in addition to its function as an aid to administration, will prove to be amongst the procedures capable of assisting in the political reorientation of conquered enemy peoples.

SICILY
December, 1943.

REPORT NUMBER 1
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON RADIO LISTENING HABITS
(Schedule B)

SUBJECT	SHEET NUMBER
Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of the enquiry	2
Listeners per set	3
Wavelengths of sets	4
Stations listened to	5
Reception difficulties (general and specific)	6
Truth of news	7
Stations preferred by kinds of program	8
Types of program most and least preferred	9
Hours of listening	10
Broadcasters liked and disliked	11

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) It is estimated that almost 10% of the 4,000,000 people of Sicily listen-in on an average once daily.
- b) Because of restricted electricity supply, daytime listening is at present very small. At the peak period between eight and nine at night, three-quarters of the total audience are tuned-in.
- c) London is generally popular for all programs and trusted for its news, though Palermo informants prefer their local station.
- d) Colonel Stevens, Candidus and a Palermo commentator are the only broadcasters mentioned by more than 5% of the informants.

Sheet no. 2

Location : Sicily
Sample : 691 radio listeners
Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43.

Radio Listening
Schedule B
Summary

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO RADIO LISTENING HABITS IN SICILY *

1) PURPOSE.

This enquiry was planned to provide some preliminary but basic data about Sicilian radio audiences, both to guide broadcasts from the six Allied stations, and to prepare the ground for the collection of more detailed material in the future.

2) SAMPLE.

The people surveyed were drawn mainly from Palermo, with small checking samples from Messina and Catania in the East and Caltanissetta in the centre of the Island. 2,400 men and women were interviewed of which 691 were radio listeners. The survey was carried out in the period November 15th - December 15th, 1943.

3) FINDINGS.

a) *Number of sets, number of listeners, wavelengths obtainable, and mean times listened.* The average number of listeners per set in Sicily, as sampled in the four provincial towns of Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina, is about 3.9. Official statistics estimate rather more than 100,000 sets to exist, and consequently the radio listening population is probably around 400,000, or 10% of the total population of the island.

Medium wave broadcasts reach all listeners, and 64% are also able to get short wave broadcasts. On an average people listen-in once daily.

b) *Reception difficulties, stations heard, hours of listening.* The major difficulty encountered to radio listening in Sicily is shortage or lack of electricity. This symptom is likely to be found in many war-torn areas and can only be remedied slowly as normal conditions return.

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99%. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2%.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

London and Bari are the two stations most effectively jammed, but the London signal is generally strong enough to be heard in contrast to Bari, which is difficult to get. In spite of the fact that Palermo is a local station, the signal is not clearly heard in the central, eastern and south-eastern portions of the Island. New York is heard with difficulty.

The peak listening hour is eight o'clock at night when about 76% of the people listen. Day-time listening is insignificant.

c) *Stations listened to, stations preferred by kinds of program, truth of news, programs preferred, broadcasters liked.* The stations most listened to are Palermo, London, North Italy (Rome) and New York. 87% listen to Palermo and 61% to London, but the latter station is more popular than Palermo in the other provinces of the Island. Rome comes third highest with 56% of the people. About 48% listen to New York programs, probably rebroadcasts from Algiers, Tunis and Palermo. German stations are not greatly listened to.

Palermo and London are preferred for news and comment, and Palermo and Rome for musical programs.

Palermo and London are also credited with being most truthful in their broadcasts of news, receiving respectively 47% and 22%, and North Italy (Rome) is considered least truthful with 42%. News is the broadcast item most preferred and classical music comes next.

Few broadcasters receive an appreciable vote but two local commentators, Bersagliere and Dottore Giusto are listened to particularly in the Palermo area, and Colonel Stevens and Candidus receive a well distributed audience throughout the island.

Sheet no. 1

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 1

LISTENERS PER SET

Percent of sets listened to by one or more persons							
Number of listeners	Percent of 691 sets	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%
20	0.3						
15	0.3						
14	—						
13	0.1						
12	0.3						
11	0.3						
10	1.9	..					
9	0.6	.					
8	3.5	....				
7	3.8	....				
6	5.9	.....				
5	14.4	.....	.....		
4	17.8	.....	.....	.....
3	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash represents
one percent of the sets

Average number of listeners
per set = 3.9

The aim of the question was to discover the size of radio audiences in Sicily.

COMMENT. The average number of radio listeners per radio set used was found to be 3.9. If this number is multiplied by the number of radio sets believed to exist in Sicily, a rough estimate of the total radio listening population can be got. The number of radio set licence-holders on March 31st, 1943 according to Ente Italiano Audizioni Radio (E.I.A.R.), the Official Italian Broadcasting Corporation, was estimated at over 100,000. Under normal conditions the radio listening population of Sicily should be approximately 391,000 or about 9.8% of the total population of 4,000,000. It should however be stressed that these figures are estimated from samples taken from urban populations and assume the number of listeners per set in rural areas to be identical.

Under present circumstances this figure is likely to be lower. In the first place there is the difficulty of replacing parts or buying new sets. Reception difficulties owing to wear and tear are estimated at 12% (see question 4).

Some sets in well-to-do houses are not in use because the owners have evacuated or gone to Italy.

A further consideration is the fact that several towns and rural communities suffer from lack of electricity, making regular listening virtually impossible. Reception difficulties due to lack of electricity are estimated at 35% (see question 4).

Taking all these matters into consideration it is not possible to give a reliable figure of the number of radio listeners in Sicily at the present time. One undeniable fact is that in all four provincial centres people listen more frequently to broadcasts in company than singly. Out of 691 people, 25% listened to the radio in company with one other person, and 20% in company with two other persons. Only 6% had the solitary habit of listening to the wireless alone.

TECHNICAL FOOTNOTE.

The percent of city residents who listen may be estimated in two independent ways which check on each other. One estimate is the direct finding in the survey that out of 2,400 urban persons interviewed 691 or 29% were radio listeners. Another estimate — of 25% — comes from multiplying 21,500 sets in Palermo (as given by E. I. A. R. in March 1943), by the number of listeners per set (3.9) and dividing the product by the population of Palermo (estimated at 417,000), to get the percentage of listeners there. The conclusion is therefore that among the rural and urban populations of all Sicily 10% of the people are radio listeners, but among city dwellers about one-quarter are radio listeners.

Sheet no. 1

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 2

WAVELENGTHS OF SETS

Wavelengths	Percent of sets	25 %	50 %	75 %	100 %
Short	64	-	-	-	-
Medium	100	-	-	-	-
Long	33	-	-	-	-

Each dash = 5%

The aim of the question was to discover what wavelengths reach the largest number of radio listeners in Sicily.

FINDINGS. Of those who listen to broadcasts 100% are able to get medium wave broadcasts; 64% short wave and 33% long wave.

COMMENT. Although the sampling done in the Provincial Capitals of Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina was relatively small, nevertheless the figures suggest that the number of sets in these areas which are capable of receiving short waves is higher than in Palermo. Almost as many seem to receive short waves as medium waves.

An interesting cross-check on the reliability of the figures is shown by the following comparison: —

1. — According to E.I.A.R. statistics (of March 31st 1943), there were over 100,000 radio sets in Sicily to a population of 4,000,000. That is, about 2.5% of the population owned radio sets.
2. — According to Question 1, P. O. S. statistics (of December 1943); out of 2,400 urban people visited 691 radio sets were established. That is 2.9% of the population visited had radio sets.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 3

STATIONS LISTENED TO

Stations.	% of people	Mean times per month	10	20	30	40
Palermo	87	27	-	-	-	-
London	61	18	-	-	-	-
North Italy	56	14	-	-	-	-
*New York	48	12	-	-	-	-
Algiers	24	5	-	-	-	-
Bari	16	3	-	-	-	-
Tunis	12	2	-	-	-	-
French	12	2	-	-	-	-
German	11	2	-	-	-	-
Vatican	6	1	-	-	-	-
Others	12	2	-	-	-	-

Each dash = 2

The aim of this question was to discover the frequency per month of radio listening, and what particular stations are listened to most often.

COMMENT. By far the greater number of people have the regular habit of listening to the wireless at least once a day. From the statistics available Palermo is the most listened-to station and London comes next. Nevertheless if a breakdown by region is made it is found that London is listened to more than Palermo, in the three provincial capitals of Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina. North Italy, which means primarily Rome, is widely listened to. Question 5 suggests at least 42% listen to news and comment from North Italy while Question 6 shows that 43% also listen to the musical programs. An attractive feature of North Italian news programs is the publication of personal messages and details to Italian prisoners-of-war in Allied hands, or to Italians in South Italy and Sicily. This policy induces a great

* 48% of the people questioned state they listen to broadcasts from New York. As such broadcasts are only heard with very great difficulty in Sicily, the answers refer to re-broadcasts of New York programmes from Algiers, Tunis and more especially from Palermo. Without a further investigation it is difficult to determine exactly which of these three stations is most listened to, for purposes of rebroadcast programmes. Some indication can probably be got by distributing the figure of New York listening into percentages relative to those of the three stations in question. In this case the figure for New York listening would be eliminated and the percentages of Palermo, Algiers and Tunis would show varying increases. (To answer these questions a special inquiry has been held: see Survey B).

listening audience. German stations on the other hand do not seem to be greatly listened to.

Allied Radio Stations between them enjoy an overwhelming preponderance both as regards the number of those who listen, and the hours listened.

In spite of the fact that Algiers and Tunis are both powerful stations and under Allied control, they are less sought after than Palermo, London and New York.

The metropolitan stations of London and New York are probably listened to not only on account of the prestige which attaches to them and the significance which they are supposed to have but also because certain regular listening habits have developed among radio listeners which it is difficult to supersede.

Occupational breakdowns of the findings reveal certain variations of listening habits amongst different groups. The intellectual and well-to-do class listens most frequently (46 times a month), followed by the unskilled labourer group who listen an average 40 times a month. Less frequent listeners are the housewives and skilled labourer classes who average 32 times of radio listening monthly.

Sheet no. 6

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 4

RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES (GENERAL)

Difficulties Encountered	Percent of sets	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %
Lack of electricity	35	-	-	-	-
Wear and tear of radio sets	12	-	-	-	-
Static	5	-	-	-	-

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover which were the principal difficulties encountered when listening to broadcasts.

COMMENT. Out of 691 persons who answered Question 4 some 52% complain of bad reception due to difficulties of a general nature. Lack of electricity in a number of districts is undoubtedly the most serious obstacle to regular listening. Radio Palermo, for instance, only comes on the air daily at 6. p. m. because lack of electricity in many districts during the day prevents people from listening. In another provincial town, Caltanissetta, radio listening was officially disallowed for the same reason during the period that the poll was being held. Clandestine listening was widely practised, but no regular listening habits could prevail as the electricity would go off several times every night. Lack of electricity may therefore be the principal problem as regards radio news dissemination in any war-torn area.

Conditions in this respect are likely to improve slowly, but any improvement will also increase the percentage for wear and tear because as long as the war lasts it will be difficult to replace parts or buy new sets. Moreover as more electricity is made available tramways and industrial plants will start working again, thus increasing reception difficulties in some places.

These increased difficulties would, however, be trivial when set against the advantages to radio listening which a greater abundance of electricity would bring.

**RECEPTION DIFFICULTIES (SPECIFIC)
BY PERCENT OF SETS**

Stations	Static %	Weak reception %	Jamming %	Fading %	Interferences of other stations %
*New York	18	11	19	10	7
London	15	6	29	12	8
Algiers	24	11	13	5	9
Tunis	18	16	25	6	7
Bari	16	14	52	36	12
Palermo	7	8	8	2	4
German	9	5	9	8	5
French	6	6	5	2	2
North Italy	14	4	15	7	6
Vatican	15	28	8	8	3

COMMENT. Broadcasts from London are in the main very well heard in Sicily, the European mid-day transmissions being particularly clear. Tunis and Algiers also come over the air clearly, but the Bari signal is less distinct. Palermo itself is not very audible in the central and Eastern parts of Sicily.

Jamming. — Bari and London are the two stations which appear to be most jammed. This may mean that they are better heard and more effective as regards propaganda and news dissemination to Northern Italy and the Balkans than the powerful N. African stations. Moreover North Italy and other enemy controlled areas may not have formed the habit of listening to Algiers or Tunis, but prefer to tune into the stations which they have used for a long time as a matter of course.

Static. — It is likely that static and jamming are not clearly defined in people's minds, and a combination of the findings for both kinds of disturbances would probably indicate more accurately the amount of jamming that occurs.

These findings make interesting comparison with those of the E.I.A.R. investigation of 1940, when interference complained of was predominantly industrial or from trams, high tension cables and so on.

Weak Reception. — The relatively high figure for Palermo shows that it is at a disadvantage when compared to more distant stations.

*The figures concerning American broadcasts are not reliable since informants were for the most part unable to specify whether the programs heard were original programs, or rebroadcasts from some European stations. As however broadcasts from New York are heard only with the greatest difficulty in Sicily, percentages refer primarily to rebroadcasts of New York programs from Palermo. Such rebroadcasts occur daily at 21.30 to 21.45, when news from New York is put on the air. London, Tunis and Algiers also rebroadcast New York programs.

This is contrary to what might be expected as the sample polled is local and consequently nearest to Palermo transmitting station. When a breakdown is made by regions, it is found that Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina all have great difficulties in hearing Palermo.

To sum up, reception difficulties both of a general and of a specific nature, form a very serious impediment to the diffusion of broadcast news and comment.

Sheet no. 7

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 5

TRUTH OF NEWS

Least Reliable				Stations		Most Reliable			
40	30	20	10	%	%	10	20	30	40
				3	Palermo	47			
				3	London	22			
				1	N. York	4			
				42	N. Italy	2			
				2	Bari	1			
				2	Algiers	1			
				—	Tunis	0.5			
				1	Vatican	0.3			
				9	German	0.1			
				0.5	French	—			

Each dash = 2% of voters

The aim of this question was to discover which stations were considered most and which least reliable for news and comment.

COMMENT. Of the 691 persons questioned, 47% thought Palermo the most reliable station, and 22% London. More than twice as many people were polled in Palermo as elsewhere and this factor has unbalanced the poll. The « Palermitani » seem to have a preference for their own Radio Station, which is not altogether shared by the people of the three other provincial capitals of Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina. If the Palermo poll is deducted and the answers from the three other provincial centres are considered by themselves the results are different. London then takes first place for reliability by a very considerable lead and Palermo follows second.

42% of those who answered consider N. Italy as the least reliable station. The interesting point is the admittance in an indirect way by 42% of those sampled to listening to the news and comment programs of North Italian stations, (which means mainly Rome). It is evident from this that enemy propaganda is widely listened to when it has a personal, topical or national interest even though it may be discredited. Such propaganda may have considerable influence on its auditors. In comparison with it, the percentage which declares

German stations unreliable is surprisingly small. When these two sets of figures are considered in relation to one another those interviewed would seem to have expressed their genuine convictions, for such a percentage for Germany is not one which can be supposed to please an Allied investigation, and also goes to suggest that counter propaganda has not been altogether successful.

When analysed by occupations the willingness to comment on the veracity or otherwise of different stations decreases as the classes sampled descend the socio-economic scale. An estimate of stations giving the least and the most truthful news was made twice as often by the intellectual classes as by the unskilled labourer group. The percentage of intellectual or upper-class informants who were prepared, for example, to endorse the truth of news from Palermo and London and condemn the unreliability of North Italian transmissions, was double that of similar comments from the unskilled labour group of informants. This applies regularly to all stations.

Sheet no. 8

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 6

STATIONS PREFERRED BY KINDS OF PROGRAM BY PERCENT OF PEOPLE

STATIONS	News	Comment	Conversations	Humorous Dialogue	Poetry	Prose	Classical music	Light music	Dance music	Religious music
New York	2	2	1	0.5	—	0.5	1	3	2	0.5
London	22	25	11	2	0.5	0.5	1	1	2	—
Algiers	1	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	1	0.5	—
Tunis	1	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	1	0.5	—
Bari	1	1	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
Palermo	65	54	50	45	18	20	32	43	42	17
German	—	1	—	—	—	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	—
French	0.5	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	3	2	—
North Italy	4	3	2	1	3	5	29	18	14	5
Vatican	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

The aim of this question was to discover the popularity of stations with respect to different types of program.

COMMENT. The results do not show the extent of listening to different types of program from the various stations, but merely the preferences.

No preference worth mentioning is expressed in favour of programs from Algiers, Bari, Tunis, the Vatican, German and French stations. The stations given priority for every type of program are Palermo, London, North Italy and New York.

Palermo has a substantial lead in popularity mainly because twice as many people were polled in Palermo as elsewhere. From further small checking samples made in the three provincial towns of Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina, London would appear to lead for news and comment and North Italy (mainly Rome) for classical and dance music. A unified radio program is used throughout Italy, and broadcast primarily from Rome.

B. B. C. music and dance programs do not seem very popular, and this may in part be due to the fact that they do not come over the air with sufficient clarity to make them sound really good. The quality of tone counts for more in musical programs, than the quality of an announcer's voice in news or comment, which is listened to even if the reception is poor, provided it can be heard. English and American dance music as well as other musical programs are, however, put on by Palermo radio station, which thus fulfils a useful function in competing with those of Northern Italy.

Sheet no. 9

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 7

TYPES OF PROGRAM MOST AND LEAST PREFERRED

Most preferred				Types of program	Least preferred			
Percent of listeners voting					Percent of listeners voting			
40	30	20	10		0	10	20	30
-----				39 News	3	-----		
-----				9 Comment	4	-----		
-----				16 Classical music	14	-----		
-----				13 Light music	7	-----		
-----				12 Dance music	14	-----		
-----				1 Conversation	5	-----		
-----				3 Humorous dialogues	9	-----		
-----				Poetry	20	-----		
-----				1 Prose	9	-----		
-----				1 Religious music	7	-----		
-----				5 No opinion	8	-----		

Each dash = 2%

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover the tastes of the radio audience, to guide broadcasters in constructing their programmes.

COMMENT. From the above poll it is evident that news is the most preferred single item in a radio program. Humorous dialogues, conversations, prose readings, poetry and religious music arouse little interest.

The various musical programs, when considered altogether as a single item, poll a preference of about 40%, which exceeds the preference for news. Thus music in reality takes first place. Another interesting fact is that serious classical music is preferred by more people, than lighter music or dance music. In considering these statistics it should not be forgotten that they express a preference and not the extent of listening. Thus while many people may prefer to hear music, they may also listen to the news and other types of program.

The occupational analysis reveals that the ability to estimate preferences for different programs grows regularly with increasing socio-economic status. The percentage of the intellectual classes who express preferences for news, comments and classical music is more than twice the figure shown for the unskilled labour class. There are no further correlations evident between occupations and types of program.

Sheet no. 10

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 8

HOURS OF LISTENING

Hour	Percent of listeners	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
6	1								
7	2								
8	1								
9	0.5								
10	0								
11	0.5								
12	1								
13	9								
14	3								
15	0.5								
16	1								
17	5								
18	7								
19	34								
20	76								
21	53								
22	20								
23	6								
24	1								
01	0.5								

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover the hours at which people listen to broadcasts in Sicily.

COMMENT. One reason for the very low percentage of listening during the morning and afternoon is probably the lack of electricity in a great many districts. In outlying districts of towns electricity is frequently only switched on at about 6 p. m.

In general, however, morning listening habits do not seem to have developed and this may be due in part to the early hour at which people go to work. The normal working day in Italy is from 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, without a break for lunch.

A point to note is the lunch-hour peak of 11% at 1 p. m. It has been seen that the three stations most listened to are Palermo, London and North Italy (Rome). At 1 p. m. on weekdays Palermo Radio station is off the air and B. B. C. Italian news does not come on until 1.30 p. m. Rome Radio, however, transmits a news bulletin at 1 p. m., and consequently it may be assumed, that many of those listening at one o'clock are listening to this program.

Sheet no. 0

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 8

HOURS OF LISTENING

Hour	Percent of listeners	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover the hours at which people listen to broadcasts in Sicily.

COMMENT. One reason for the very low percentage of listening during the morning and afternoon is probably the lack of electricity in a great many districts. In outlying districts of towns electricity is frequently only switched on at about 6 p. m.

In general, however, morning listening habits do not seem to have developed and this may be due in part to the early hour at which people go to work. The normal working day in Italy is from 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, without a break for lunch.

A point to note is the lunch-hour peak of 11% at 1 p. m. It has been seen that the three stations most listened to are Palermo, London and North Italy (Rome). At 1 p. m. on weekdays Palermo Radio station is off the air and B. B. C. Italian news does not come on until 1.30 p. m. Rome Radio, however, transmits a news bulletin at 1 p. m., and consequently it may be assumed, that many of those listening at one o'clock are listening to this program.

Sheet no. 11

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 691 radio listeners
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, '43

Radio Listening
 Schedule B
 Question 10

BROADCASTERS LIKED AND DISLIKED

Liked	Number voting %		Disliked	Number voting %	
Bersagliere	80	16	Bersagliere	89	17
Col. Stevens	76	14	Announcer Radio Palermo	33	6
Candidus	64	12	Commentator Radio Roma	17	3
Dott. Giusto	20	4	Dott. Giusto	10	2
Announcer Radio Roma	9	2	Announcer Radio Berlin	7	6
Beniamino Gigli	8	2	Luisa Maiorca	6	1
Announcer Radio Palermo	7	1			
Di Modica	7	1			
Announcer B.B.C.	5	1			

The aim of this question was to discover which broadcasters the informants liked or disliked most.

COMMENT. Those interviewed were left free to suggest the names of broadcasters whom they liked or disliked most. Out of 533 people who answered, 55 names were submitted, but of these 51 received such insignificant percentages that they are hardly worth considering at all. Only those who polled five votes or more are therefore listed. In the case of General De Gaulle, for instance, one person only expressed a preference to hear him, while on the musical side Tito Schipa polled a single vote as against Gigli, who got 8.

Four radio personalities, two local and two from abroad, stand out as receiving most attention. From Radio Palermo there are two commentators, Bersagliere and Dott. Giusto, who both polled almost exclusively among Palermo listeners. Bersagliere is preferred to any other commentator by 16% and disliked more than any other commentator by 17%, which shows that he is listened to and that the content of his broadcasts is controversial and stimulating.

Both Col. Stevens and Candidus speaking from London have a much wider audience than Bersagliere, as their vote is well divided among all four Provincial capitals of the island. The preference for them above other commentators is very marked, and is only a slight

reflection of the extent to which they are listened. Other London commentators and news announcers also polled between them 2%, so that the vote spontaneously registered in favour of news and comment from B. B. C. sources in preference to any other sources amounts in all to 28%. This is a very high percentage and far outweighs the poll in favour of any other group of similar broadcasts from other stations.

No British commentator or news announcer polled one unfavorable vote.

ITALIANS PROPOSED AS BROADCASTERS

Italians	Number voting %	
Don Sturzo	19	4
Nitti	11	2
Sforza	8	1
Candidus	5	1

The aim of this question was to discover whether there were any prominent Italians whom the public wished to hear on the wireless.

COMMENT. No Italian personalities stand out as having any following or arousing any appreciable interest among the people sampled. Don Sturzo is the only man who received a poll in all four provincial capitals. In view of the fact that Allied propaganda has given him no emphasis and that he nevertheless received the strongest vote would indicate that his memory and his party are still kept alive in certain quarters.

The absence of any leading Italian personalities is a striking and distressing feature of the post-Fascist scene. If this poll is at all indicative there seems to be, as far as Sicily is concerned, no local or national names of importance, no people who stand out as leaders even in the non-political field. Had any individual enjoyed pre-eminence in an intellectual, humanitarian or professional way, many people might have desired to hear him express himself and a vote might have been expected in his favour, at least in his own region or community. Yet not a single name is so supported. Fascism either swept the more active members of the community into its own totalitarian net, or else drove them under ground, preventing their personal development and the natural practice of their avocations. The result is that no individual would seem to be known in the community except those who were

Fascist leaders, and they are discredited. The process of rebuilding personalities will come slowly and empirically with the return of confidence and democratic forms. The Surveys conducted by the Public Opinion Survey Section of P. W. B. may in fact be considered as one of the first radical steps undertaken since the Allied landings to help stimulate public enquiry and self-criticism, and cause the bloodstream of normal political procedure to return.

SICILY
December, 1943.

REPORT NUMBER 2
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON NEWS DISSEMINATION

	SHEET NUMBER
Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of the enquiries	2
Newspaper reading and buying	3
Effectiveness of different media in disseminating Govern- ment Decrees	4
P. O. S. publicity	5

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) 61% of the informants read a newspaper on an average every other day.
- b) Government Decrees reach the urban populations sampled about two days after publication.
- c) Newspapers are the most reliable channel for disseminating local information, reaching 55% of the people. Posters and word-of-mouth follow, reaching 50% and 44% of the people respectively.

Sheet no. 2

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 2,587 "
Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.
 Dec. 15-23, 1943.

News dissemination
Schedule A and B
Schedule C.

Summary

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRIES ON NEWS DISSEMINATION *

1) PURPOSE.

These enquiries formed part of different schedules and were not a complete unit; their purpose was chiefly to get a rough estimate of the relative value of existing channels of information in reaching the public quickly and effectively. No detailed study of the comparative penetration of media could be attempted (see Appendix V), though a study has been planned which would equate the different media and make exact comparisons. Briefly the problems were, to what extent did the limited circulation of newspapers in Sicily penetrate beyond the actual buyers? By what means and how long after issue did the public hear of new Government Decrees? Finally the Survey Section wanted to know whether its publicity was getting through to the people, and which methods were proving the most effective.

2) SAMPLE.

The population sample of men and women varied from 2,400 in the first unit of enquiry, made between November 15th and December 15th (Schedules A and B), to the 2,587 informants sampled in the second survey (Schedule C). The samples were drawn from the capital city of Palermo, with small checking samples from Caltanissetta in the centre of Sicily, and Catania and Messina in the East.

3) FINDINGS.

The attendant conditions of these surveys need to be briefly stated so that the findings may be seen in proportion. Newspaper circulation is restricted; radio transmissions from the local station are limited to a period between 7 p. m. and 1 a. m.

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99%. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2%.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

a) *Newspapers.* Newspapers are shown to be the most effective instrument for news dissemination on the Island, in spite of newsprint shortages, which greatly reduces their penetration. 61% of the townspeople sampled get a newspaper to read on the average every other day.

b) *Government decrees.* Regarding the extent and means with which new Government Decrees become generally known, 91% said they were informed, and through one or more channels. When different media became involved the percentages overlapped through people claiming more than one source of information, so that comparative figures are not entirely satisfactory. However, newspapers, posters and word-of-mouth were the most frequently quoted sources. 55% read of Decrees in the papers, 50% saw the handbills that are posted up after every new Decree is issued, and 44% got word from someone else. Only 23% were reached by broadcasts, though the explanation is simple, inasmuch as only three or four Decrees out of the many issued have been given out over the radio since the Allies entered Sicily.

There is an average time-lag of 2.1 days after issue before a new Decree becomes generally known.

c) *Publicity.* Newspapers were shown to be the most reliable source, with 32% reporting to have read of the surveys in their local papers. Rumours had also spread widely, as the interviewers had caused gossip to circulate after their visits, and a third of the informants had heard about the surveys from some person who had been previously interviewed.

On the average about half the informants had heard of the surveys before they were visited; as the knowledge spread the interviews refused fell off. During the first week's survey 26 people (3.6%) refused to give an interview, but in the third week no refusals were received.

Sheet no. 3

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

News dissemination
 Schedule B
 Question 9

NEWSPAPER READING AND BUYING

Percent of Informants			
Reading newspapers	%	Buying newspapers	%
Read daily	36	Bought daily	33
" twice weekly	18	" twice weekly	17
" once a week	6	" once a week	6
" once a month	1	" once a month	2
Not read at all	39	Not bought at all	43
Average number of times a newspaper is read by one person in a month:	13	Average number of times a newspaper is bought by one person in a month:	12
Percent of sample who read a newspaper	61 %	Percent of sample who buy a newspaper	57 %

The aim of this question was to make a preliminary exploration of the extent of newspaper penetration in Sicily.

FINDINGS. In spite of the shortage of newsprint which severely curtails newspaper circulation in Sicily, newspapers are read on an average every other day by 61% of the urban populations sampled.

COMMENT. The most outstanding fact in considering all the findings relating to newspaper penetration is their potentiality as an instrument of news dissemination. Comparing the value of existing media for spreading a knowledge of new Government Decrees, the highest percentage recorded is 55% for people who claim to read of them in the newspapers.

Some idea of the significance of this percentage is had when it is realized that in the towns sampled, Palermo has a daily newspaper circulation of only 40,000 amongst a population of 417,000, Catania a circulation of 20,000 a day amongst 244,000 people, Messina not more than 5,000 amongst 195,000, and Caltanissetta 8,000 amongst 50,000 inhabitants. This means that only enough papers are printed to reach between 2% and 16% of people living in these towns. Moreover no authorized papers were published at the time of the poll in any other towns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

If newspapers are such a successful medium in spite of these limitations, then they are probably the surest way of reaching the mass of the people, whether it be for Allied propaganda, local Government Decrees or for long-term re-education. They can, however, only be fully exploited if sufficient quantities of newsprint is made available, and an adequate censorship or control established.

Sheet no. 4

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

News dissemination
Schedule A
Questions 19 & 20

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT MEDIA
IN DISSEMINATING GOVERNMENT DECREES

Question 19		Percent of people in Sicily hearing of Decrees				
Media	%	10	20	30	40	50
Newspapers	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radio	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Posters	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Word-of-mouth (reliable)	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumour	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Did not hear	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2 %

Question 20

Average delay in penetration after the Decree is issued:
2.1 days.

The aim of these questions was to discover the relative value of different media in spreading news of Government Decrees, and how long a delay elapsed before Decrees became generally known.

FINDINGS. Newspapers and word-of-mouth spread knowledge of Government Decrees with equal effectiveness amongst 55% and 55% of informants respectively (when both figures for reliable - a quoted source and rumours from an unidentified source are combined), closely followed by posters that reached 50% of the people polled.

When analyzed by towns the most noticeable departure from the general pattern was the low figure (3%) for radio penetration in Caltanissetta, though this is compensated by 60% of informants who claimed to hear of Decrees by word-of-mouth, and 46% who read of them in the newspapers.

The average number of days elapsing before people said they heard of Decrees jumps from the average of 2.1 for all towns sampled to 4.1 in the case of Messina - possibly due to the high percent of Messina informants who were living in temporary quarters in the outlying country districts, where communications are apt to be dislocated. An interesting sex difference appears in the total sample, shewing that for women the time elapsing is 7% greater than for men.

COMMENT. Though the percentages for the different media overlap, as many of the informants named one or more channel, only 9% said they never heard when Decrees were issued. This means that 91% of this urban population sampled regularly heard of new Decrees, which partly answers the administrators' problem of the extent to which the information spreads through the population.

The 55% who said they read about Decrees in the newspapers agrees in general with the findings for Question 19 of Schedule B that showed 61% of the informants to be newspaper readers.

However, these findings do not give a fair estimate of the different media concerned. The generally low percentage of people hearing of Decrees on the radio, for instance, is because transmissions are limited to a brief evening period and broadcasting time is precious; only three or four of a great number of Decrees have been announced from the local station since the Allies entered Sicily. Posters are the only constant media, and though newspapers have a fairly steady circulation it is a very restricted one.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily

Samples : 2,400 and
2,587 Sicilians

Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15
Dec. 15 - 22, '43.

News dissemination

Schedule A

Schedule C

Question 20 and 20 A
respectively

P. O. S. PUBLICITY

The aim of these questions was to get a quick estimate of the most effective means of spreading a knowledge of P. O. S. work, so that a public unfamiliar with « polling » would be receptive to the visits of interviewers.

FINDINGS. The data obtained were not significant of the relative merits of different publicity channels: it was impossible, within existing limitations of time, media and personnel to plan a campaign which would equate the different media and make exact comparisons. *

In practice the fall in the percentage of interviews refused was the best index of the result of the publicity made (see Appendix V), which was to a great extent provided by the nature of the work itself. Someone visited for the first time is bound to spread the information around and one-third of the informants had heard of the surveys through people who had been interviewed. In tracing the source of their knowledge back another step, one-third again had been informed in the same way. Together with those people who heard about the work through another person (other than an interviewer) the percentage is high (67%). Even taking the overlap into account, rumour seems to be a useful way of spreading information in Sicily, since this figure is corroborated by the findings for Question 19 of Schedule A in which 55% of the people sampled claimed to hear of Government Decrees from some other person.

Newspapers were the next most effective channel, 32% of informants having read of the surveys.

On the average it was found that half the people visited had heard of the surveys through one or more of the different media that were used. But breakdowns by sex shewed marked differences. The percent of men who had read of the surveys in the papers or heard of them on

* The use of publicity and its measurement and comparison is discussed fully in Appendix V.

the radio was twice the percentage of the women, though an equal percent of each sex heard through another person. From all sources together the percentage of men who had heard of the work was half as much again as that of women. This indicates a need to explore different ways by which the women may be reached.

SICILY
January, 1944.

REPORT NUMBER 3
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON NEW YORK BROADCASTS

CONTENTS

SHEET NUMBER

Contents and principal findings .	1
Summary	2
Findings	3

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) 96% of these Palermo listeners hear the « Voice of America » an average of 21 times a month.
- b) None of the other seven Italian programs from New York are heard by more than 10% of the listeners.
- c) 86% of New York programs are heard from rebroadcasts.

Sheet no.

Location : Palermo, Sicily
Sample : 513 radio listeners
Date : Jan. 26-28, 1944.

New York Broadcasts
Schedule E
Summary

SUMMARY OF A SPOT SURVEY ON LISTENING TO NEW YORK BROADCASTS *

1) PURPOSE.

The enquiry was planned to determine the reactions of a sample of Italian listeners to eight New York programs: it involved distinguishing and measuring the direct listening to New York and the indirect listening to rebroadcasts. These reactions were requested by cable through A. F. H. Q. From the Public Opinion Survey point of view, operating to explore the utility of « polling » techniques in a liberated territory, the brief survey made was a test of the speed with which a complete enquiry could be planned, executed and reported on within seven days.

2) SAMPLE.

The people surveyed were 513 radio listeners in Palermo, the capital of Sicily. A previous survey in December had located a geographically random sample by visiting houses at regular intervals, street by street. The radio listeners in this sample were revisited for the present survey, of which two-thirds were men and one-third women. Their occupational distributions corresponded to those of the previous samples surveyed.

3) FINDINGS.

The findings show the outstanding popularity of the « Voice of America » program over and above the seven other programs from New York.

The superior popularity of this program is marked, whether the question asks for the number of listeners, the frequency with which they listen, or their ranking of preferences among the programs.

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99 %. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2 %.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

In order to listen to this and other New York programs, the Sicilians depend chiefly on rebroadcasts. These come from the five Allied stations of London, Palermo, Algiers, Tunis, and Bari. Either because of clearer reception due to physical factors of distance and topography, or because of psychological factors of habit and confidence, London and Palermo are the two stations most listened to.

The chief attractions in these New York programs were the war news and comments. On the other hand, the reasons for not listening to New York were chiefly ignorance, worn sets, and inconvenient hours - all of which are factors which the broadcasters can modify.

Sheet no.

Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Sample : 513 radio listeners
 Date : Jan. 26-28, 1943.

New York Broadcasts
 Schedule E
 Questions 1-6

COMPARISON OF EIGHT NEW YORK PROGRAMS

Program	Hour	Occasions of listening per month	Percent of listeners %				
				25	50	75	100
Terzo Fronte	21.45	1	10	--			
Daniele Welte	0.45	—	—				
Americana	13.45	—	1				
Americana	1.45	—	—				
Marlo Gnudi	20.45	—	4				
Renzi	7.45	—	1				
L. Brown	18.45	1	4				
Voce dell'America		21	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unidentified New York programs		3	19	----			

Each dash = 5 %
 — = less than one.

The aim of these questions was to determine a) the relative popularity of these programs; b) the extent of dependence on rebroadcasting; and c) the qualitative comments of an Italian audience.

FINDINGS. Among these listeners in Palermo, the « Voice of America » is unquestionably the most popular program from New York. 96% of this sample listen to it. The other seven programs by comparison are almost unheard. Furthermore, when the intensity of interest of the listeners is measured, the situation is the same. Taking the number of occasions in a month on which a person tunes-in to a program as an index of intensity of interest, it is found that the average number of occasions of listening from all stations to the « Voice of America » is 21 times a month. No other program is listened to oftener than once a month.

The extent to which the New York programs are heard directly from New York or indirectly via rebroadcasts from nearer stations was next explored. Direct listening to New York was reported by 14%, while the other 86% listen to rebroadcasts from the other five stations. 61% of the listeners hear New York rebroadcasted from Palermo, with 15% hearing rebroadcasts from London, 5% from Algiers, 3% from Bari, and 2% from Tunis.

It should be noted that London replaces Palermo in popularity in the provinces.

The informants were invited to state their reasons for listening or not listening. Their comments can be classified as follows:

Reasons : for listening	%	for not listening	%
To hear the war news	65	Ignorance of the N. Y. programs	41
» » comments	24	Ignorance of hour and wave length	2
» » music	7	Inconvenient hours	7
» » news of prisoners-of-war	6	Reception difficulties	5
» » truthful news	3	Bad receiving sets	16
» » U.S. point of view	2	No electricity	3
56 other reasons were mentioned by 1 to 10 persons.		» Not interested »	20

COMMENT. The fact that this Palermo sample of an Italian radio audience is outstandingly dependant upon rebroadcasts for hearing the New York programs reinforces the policy of recording and using more local stations for emission. For this purpose Palermo and London are the two most effective stations, as shown by a previous survey, because of their physical reception and the popular confidence in them.

The other stations can be useful to the New York broadcasters insofar as they make New York programs available to Italians at a greater range of hours.

In studying the list of stated reasons for not listening, the counter measures which suggest themselves are largely within the reach of the New York broadcasters. The increased publicity which ignorance of a program calls for, the importing of spare parts for worn-out sets whenever shipping space permits, the coordinating of rebroadcasts to increase the range of hours when the « Voice of America » can be heard, and other steps are almost self-evident once the public's opinion is measured.

SICILY
December, 1943

REPORT NUMBER 4
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON FOOD SUPPLY
• AND DISTRIBUTION

	SHEET NUMBER
Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of the enquiry	2
Needs and purchases of rationed foods	3
Distribution of rationed foods	4
Needs and purchases of non-rationed foods	5
Suggestions for improving food supply and distribution	6

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

Rationed foods.

- a) For an average family of 4.6 persons bread rations in general covered 30% of their alleged weekly needs and 41% of their actual weekly bread consumption.
- b) Official rations ranged between 100 to 200 grams of bread daily per person. Approximately 133 grams a day were reaching the average person by distributions made every two or three days.
- c) 59% of their weekly bread purchases were made from unofficial sources, both by barter and on the black market. Prices on the black market were fourteen times the ration price.
- d) 24% of macaroni and 72% of oil needs were secured from unofficial sources (rations of these two commodities had been discontinued on November 8th, 1943).
- e) Prices on the black market for rationed foods ranged between three and nineteen times the official prices.

Non-rationed foods.

- f) Green vegetables, vegetables, fresh fruit, tomato paste and fish were the major substitutes for staples. 101% and 94% of alleged requirements for the two kinds of vegetables was being secured, 74% of fruit, 66% of tomato paste and 59% of fish.
- g) Prices had inflated from two to four times those of twelve months ago.

Measures for improvement.

- h) Stricter control of supply and distribution, and more severe police action against violators of the food regulations were most commonly suggested.

SI no. 2

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Schedule A
Food
Summary

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION *

1) PURPOSE.

The general purpose of this survey was to ascertain in what quantities and in what proportion to their needs available foodstuffs were being secured by the people, particularly in regard to the rationed foods: to what extent were ration distributions effective, how much of these rationed commodities were being bought outside the official markets, and at what prices? Finally, by asking informants to suggest what measures might be taken to improve the situation it was possible to assess the extent and emphasis of their dissatisfaction.

2) SAMPLE.

The 2,400 people surveyed were drawn mainly from Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and included small checking samples of 560 persons in Caltanissetta in the centre of the Island, and 111 persons respectively from Catania and Messina in the East. The sample was almost equally divided between the two sexes. Informants were chosen by visiting houses at regular intervals in every street, during the period November 15th - December 15th, 1943.

3) FINDINGS.

a) *Food supplies.* In comparing the weekly purchases made for an average family of 4.6 persons with the amount stated by them as their normal weekly need, the quantities secured ranged from 101% to 5% of their alleged peacetime consumption: foodstuffs most readily available were vegetables, fruit, tomato paste and fish, whilst potatoes, rice, preserves, fats and poultry were least frequently obtained. The change of emphasis from starchy staples to a more diversified diet was commented upon by the informants themselves, who admitted that they were eating more vegetables, fish and other substitutes for the scarce

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99%. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2%.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

macaroni and bread which had been their common peacetime diet. Shortages of starchy foods seem at best to be having the good effect of making Sicilians widen their diet with a diversity of other foods.

Rations of bread and sugar were added to by purchases from other sources, whilst the previous week's purchases of macaroni and oil had been secured entirely on the unofficial market, since rations of these two commodities had ceased on November 8th; total bread purchases were said to cover 71% of their needs, whilst the figure fell to 24% for macaroni. Rather less than half the need for sugar was satisfied; on the other hand sufficient olive oil had been bought to cover 72% of their normal requirements.

b) *Ration distributions.* Distributions of bread appeared to be fairly regular, an average of 133 grams a day reaching each person by rations issued approximately two or three times a week. The recent distributions of oil and macaroni had apparently been secured by only a very few people since about three months on the average had elapsed since last rations of either commodity had been obtained. Sugar rations shewed an even greater gap of five months; this figure was, however, qualified by the fact that rations of Allied imported sugar only began to be distributed after the survey had started, and replies given in the latter weeks of the enquiry increasingly reported receipts of first rations.

c) *Prices.* Prices paid on the unofficial markets ranged from three to nineteen times the ration price. Other sources of food supply include goods acquired by barter from friends or relatives in the country, and the proportion of prices paid on the black market and in transactions by barter were not defined. However, the cost for all foodstuffs shewed an increase of 157% over general food costs of September 1942. Prices rose even week by week as successive samples of interviews were tabulated.

d) *Stricter control desired.* The general reaction to these conditions was a demand for more severe and stronger control: 34% advocated increased severity in the punishment of people who broke the food regulations and 30% wanted to see an increased control over the supply and distribution of foods. The Allied administration came in for a fair share of criticism and taken in conjunction with the high percentage of food needs reported (even though this is likely to be an overstatement), the inference is obvious: people felt they were getting much less food than they normally consumed, and the resulting dissatisfaction was probably one of the major factors in the temporary waning of the Allies' popularity in the Island after the occupation.

e) *General comments.* However, the survey started at a time when the food scarcity was at its worst and the steps taken by the Allied authorities were only beginning to bear fruit. Grain ships arrived and

bread rations became more regular; in October sugar reached Sicily and in November the first rations for four months started to be issued. Fishing was released from the restrictions of mined zones and appreciably enriched the diet of port cities; the olive crop poured an abundant supply of olive oil on the market and winter rains brought green vegetables and a plentiful supply of fruit down to fairly moderate prices, though prices still remained exorbitantly high for the great mass of the people.

This change was anticipated by the authorities, but the value of a survey made when conditions were bad was to provide a basis for comparison with data obtained at a later date so that the extent of the improvement could be measured and assessed. Such comparisons would require periodic surveys, made preferably upon a constant panel of informants, chosen from representative samples of householders and shopkeepers, and reported regularly.

As reported here the findings shew that, on the average, there was enough food to feed the people: yet it was patent that many were not getting enough. A careful analysis of the findings relative to each class of person show which groups of people in different parts of the Island were being badly served, to what degree they were affected, and for what reasons. These breakdowns are available, but have not been presented in this general report as involving detailed analyses of a quantity of data of current local interest, which has been utilized already by the authorities and is now out-of-date.

Sheet no. 3

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Food (rationed)
 Schedule A
 Questions 7-13

NEEDS AND PURCHASES OF RATIONED FOODS
 FOR AN AVERAGE FAMILY OF 4.6 PERSONS

Questions 7-8

Food	Family's alleged weekly			Percent purchased of food needed			
	Needs	Purchases	%	20	40	60	80
Bread	13.9	9.9	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni } kgs.	6.9	1.6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	1.3	.5	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil (litres)	1.7	1.2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2%

Questions 9, 11 and 13

Food	Source of purchases			Percent of actual purchases from official source		
	Official	Other	%	20	40	60
Bread	4.1	5.8	41	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni } kgs.	—	1.6	—	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	.3	.2	60	.....	.....	.....
Oil (litres)	—	1.2	—	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2%

Questions 10 and 12

Food	Price in lire of purchases		Price ratio of the two sources	1:5 1:10 1:15 1:20			
	Official	Other					
Bread	3.60	50.05	1:14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni } kgs.	4.20	78.52	1:19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	15.00	129.08	1:9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil (litres)	34.00	113.92	1:3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 1

The aim of these questions was to ascertain i) the amount of rationed food alleged to be necessary in a family of 4.6 persons for a week; ii) how much of this had actually been bought; iii) to what extent their alleged needs were made up by purchases secured from other than official sources; iv) the prices they had paid on the different markets.

FINDINGS. Though an inevitable margin of error must be allowed in the figures quoted as «needs», the discrepancy between the average needs and purchases of bread and of macaroni considered

together was high (71% and 24% of their needs) since the reduction in the staple Italian diet of macaroni was not compensated by securing a full bread ration.

Rations of bread were shewn to cover rather less than half the family's weekly consumption, and 59% of their actual bread purchases had been made from unofficial sources.

72% of the oil stated as required was actually bought, though when this figure is broken down by occupations a higher percentage of oil was being purchased by the upper class informants whilst their bread purchases were less than those of the working-class people. Bread can be substituted by the rich with other available though expensive commodities, and oil is a habitual luxury which they can afford to maintain. The poor on the other hand, their staple diet of macaroni no longer procurable, put their money into buying as much bread as they can and purchases of the less fundamentally necessary commodity of olive oil have to be correspondingly reduced.

The percent of sugar purchases as against the family's needs was low (40%) and nearly half of this was bought from other than the official sources (though these findings are qualified by the situation that existed at this time as regards sugar distribution, which is outlined in the following set of questions). Purchases of oil were all made from the unofficial markets, as were the small quantities of macaroni, since no rations of either oil or macaroni were being issued when the survey was made.

There were big differences in the prices paid for official food rations and black market purchases. Macaroni cost nineteen times more than the official price had been before the rations were discontinued on November 8th. Bread and sugar followed, with prices increased fourteen and nine times respectively beyond the ration prices. The cost of oil on the black market was rather less inflated, being three times the price officially laid down in the first months after the occupation (though since oil was never completely amassed, rationed distribution had been sporadic and finally ceased in the early part of November).

COMMENT. Although the rise in prices continued in both official and unofficial markets during the autumn, the price for oil did not greatly increase because the olive harvest had been made and the olives pressed in October, so that an abundance of olive oil was to be had in November. This brought the black market price down (official distributions had ceased on November 8th) and provided opportunity for people to lay in stocks for the leaner times ahead, which accounts for the amount of oil reported as having been bought by informants during this period.

The implication of purely black market transactions in the term «other sources» is misleading. Barter is still widely practised in Sicily and has continued in spite of attempts to requisition or amass

necessary stocks and impose ration restrictions. A Sunday visit to a friend or relative in the country may result in a basketful of farm products brought home to the town in exchange for other goods, possibly at a nominal price or even as a gift. It was impossible to distinguish the «other source» purchases acquired by barter from those bought at inflated prices from the black market.

It is interesting to compare present prices of rationed foods with the local Government record of official and black market prices of September, 1942, which are detailed in the table below.

PRICES IN LIRE FOR RATIONED FOODS
IN SEPTEMBER 1942 AND NOVEMBER 1943

(100 lire = \$ 1 or 5/-)

Food	Official		Black market	
	Sept. 1942	Nov. 1943	Sept. 1942	Nov. 1943
Bread	2.45	3.6	23	50
Macaroni	per kg. 2.60	4.2	—	79
Sugar	8.25	15	—	129
Oil (per litre)	13.	34	28	114

Increase in food costs for a family of 4 from September 1942 to September 1943 was 76% in the official markets.

With the additional purchases made on the black market to make up the rations which are issued in insufficient quantities for the family's needs, the total increase was 95% up to September 1943, but inflation has been so rapid that two months later when the survey was made food costs had increased 157% beyond the general food costs of September 1942.

Sheet no. 4

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Food (rationed)
 Schedule A
 Questions 8, 14 & 15

DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONED FOODS
 TO AN AVERAGE FAMILY OF 4.6 PERSONS

Average family's		Days since last purchase					
Food	Amount last bought	Days 0	30	60	90	120	150
Bread	1.8	3	-				
Macaroni	4.6	95	-----				
Sugar	1.9	150	-----				
Oil (litres)	1	109	-----				

Each dash = 3 days

The aim of these questions was to disclose any failure on the part of the local officials to distribute the rations.

FINDINGS. Of the four commodities listed as rationed foods in the previous question, only bread and sugar were being issued when the survey started: rations of macaroni and oil had been discontinued about a week beforehand.

The maximum bread ration was fixed at 150 grams a day per person, though this quantity varied between the towns; in the non wheat-producing areas, dependent for flour from other provinces, transport difficulties delayed supplies and rations had often to be reduced whereas in the wheat-growing districts where stocks were plentiful and available, full rations were more regularly maintained. On the average, however, the findings shewed that bread was reaching the people more or less regularly and in correct quantities. Assuming the last purchase of 1.8 kgs. to have been the full family ration for the last three days (the time reported to have elapsed since the last rations were secured), each member of an average family of 4.6 persons would have received 133 grams every day. *

Although macaroni and oil were rationed commodities up to November 8th, the rations do not seem to have been very effective since informants reported on the average that no macaroni or oil rations had been obtained since the Allied occupation of the Island.

* This figure checks fairly closely with the finding of 127 grams daily per person, calculated from the purchases of 4.1 kgs. a family per week secured from official sources (see Questions 7-13).

COMMENTS. The figures for the time-lag in sugar distributions and the amount last bought are misleading. The hiatus reported of more than three months since the last receipt of sugar is a mean figure based on the universal assertions made by informants during the first week of the survey that no rations of sugar had been received since the Allied occupation, and the gradual increase of affirmative replies that were given as the survey progressed. The amount last purchased is again a mean of two completely disassociated quantities, being the amount last bought by some people before rations ceased with the Allied occupation, and the receipts that began to be reported by other people towards the end of the survey.

Briefly the situation at the time was that the supplies of sugar which had reached Sicily in October had not begun to be generally distributed; this was chiefly due to the dilatory methods of the Sicilian officials which delayed the prompt distribution of these rations. The findings from the first four hundred interviews in Palermo, however, clearly revealed the fact that the sugar was not reaching the people; strong representations were therefore made to the local officials concerned, and the result was almost immediately apparent in the later findings, which within a week were shewing a steady increase in the replies reporting recent purchases of sugar rations.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Food (non-rationed)
 Schedule A
 Questions 7, 8 & 13

NEEDS AND PURCHASES OF NON-RATIONED FOODS
 FOR AN AVERAGE FAMILY OF 4.6 PERSONS

Food	Family's alleged weekly			Percent of needs purchased										
	Needs	Purchases	%	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105			
Potatoes	4.81	.23	5	--										
Rice	1.56	.08	5	--										
Preserves	kgs. .49	.03	6	--										
Fats	.46	.03	6	--										
Poultry	.36	.03	8	---										
Eggs (per unit)	14.48	3.39	23	-----										
Meat	2.01	.91	45	-----										
Cheese	kgs. .83	.45	54	-----										
Milk (litres)	5.29	2.87	54	-----										
Fish	2.31	1.37	59	-----										
Tomato paste	.59	.39	66	-----										
Fresh fruit	kgs. 7.29	5.41	74	-----										
Vegetables	2.34	2.20	94	-----										
Green vegetables	7.45	7.56	101	-----										

Each dash = 3 %

PRICE PER UNIT IN THE OPEN MARKET

Lire (100 lire = \$ 1 or 5/-)

Potatoes	27	Eggs (per unit)	15	Tomato paste	115
Rice	68	Meat	91	Fresh fruit	17
Preserves	98	Cheese	117	Vegetables	35
Fats	101	Milk (litres)	17	Green vegetables	15
Poultry	109	Fish	67		

The aim of these questions was to discover whether the peoples' diet was proving adequate in spite of wartime shortages and stringent rationing of staples by exploring what quantities of available foodstuffs had been purchased, and in what ratio to their alleged normal consumption.

FINDINGS. Since the needs quoted have probably tended towards exaggeration, there seems to be an adequate supply for the average person of fruit, vegetables and tomato paste (used in almost any Italian dish, and rich in vitamins) as substitutes for the scarce starchy foods which were previously the common diet in Italy. Green

vegetables and vegetables (leafy vegetables, against peas, carrots, beans and so forth) were in season at the time of the survey and informants claimed to be buying 101% and 94% respectively of their normal requirements of these two foods. The fruit crop was also beginning to flood the market with autumn harvests of oranges, tangerines, nuts and apples, and on the average 74% of what the family usually consumed was being bought. Rather more than half the need (66%) for tomato paste was available.

Fish was an important substitute item, with 59% of the normal consumption being maintained. But at the time the poll was being taken this primarily applied to coastal areas.

Rather more than half the family's usual needs of cheese and milk were reported as available, though in contrast to vegetables and fruit it was not the season for dairy commodities; eggs were even more difficult to get, with only 23% of alleged normal requirements satisfied.

Starchy foods, fats, preserves and poultry were the most difficult to find, and quantities purchased ranged from 8% of the poultry requirements to 5% of the usual consumption of potatoes and rice.

Purchases of meat were 45% of the family's need.

Price inflation varied according to the seasonableness of the foods, but generally speaking prices were between two and four times higher than the open market prices of twelve months ago.

COMMENT. Fish is becoming an increasingly important item of diet to make up for the lack of other foods. But the bombing of ports, the danger of mines and the fact that some fishermen sank their vessels to save them from being seized by the Germans when they were being chased out of the Island, has inevitably curtailed the fishermen's activities. Although there is a good supply of fish on the market the fishing industry is handicapped by lack of materials to mend fishing tackle or repair boats: a study of the ways in which assistance is needed to help put the industry on its feet again* would enable a regular and plentiful supply of this substitute food to be kept readily available on the market.

The general picture is one of a shrunken diet and inflated prices - not an unusual picture in wartime, but one which bears particularly hard on the poorer classes, all the more so as food distribution is irregular and there is not always enough of the essential commodities to go round.

* See Appendix VI, page 2.

Sheet no. 6

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Food supply
 Schedule A
 Question 16

* SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Measures suggested	%	By percent of people in Sicily					
		5	10	15	20	25	30 35
More severe action against law-breakers	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase control	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improve transport	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase prices to producers	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abolish control	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diminish control	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other proposals	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No proposal	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 1 %

The aim of this question was to gauge what the public felt were the reasons for the faulty food administration by discovering what measures they considered should be taken for its improvement.

FINDINGS. The percentages here recorded represent the frequency with which the listed remedies were suggested by the informants.

Of the 2,400 people interviewed only 344 made no proposals, and most informants had more than one suggestion to offer.

A tightening up of the whole system was most advocated, with 34% of the informants demanding severer action against people breaking the food regulations, and 30% wishing to see increased control in the supply and distribution of food. This focus of dissatisfaction on the laxity of the administration itself is borne out by the high percentage of people expressing lack of confidence in the local food administrators (see Question 17 of this Schedule). Informants who proposed measures bearing less directly on the character of the administration were slightly fewer - 29% asking for better transport facilities, and 22% suggesting that the producer should be paid a higher price for his wheat.

COMMENT. At the time the survey was made the administration of food supplies was a very vexed question and comments noted on the schedule cards combined with reports received from the

The measures listed were not read out to the informant. Field testing of the schedule revealed that answers to the question, "What do you think should be done about the food problem?" fall into one or other of these categories. Unlisted measures that were only infrequently suggested were checked as "Other proposals."

interviewers shewed that the large majority of the informants particularly resented the weakness of an administration that seemed to tolerate hoarders, profiteers and violators of the food laws. All officials came in for their share of criticism for failing to prosecute such people and apparently allowing widespread corruption and evasion in the distribution of food, and of rationed food in particular.

Many of the people who indicated in their comments that they doubted the possibility of honest administration or effective control were in favour of a complete abolition of any control over the supply and distribution of foodstuffs.

BREAKDOWN BY TOWNS

Measures suggested	By percent of people in			
	Palermo %	Caltanissetta %	Catania %	Messina %
More severe action against law-breakers	40	15	55	25
Increase control	31	26	42	28
Improve transport	22	27	83	65
Increase prices to producers	24	9	65	30
Abolish control	21	21	30	27
Diminish control	2	4	—	21
Other proposals	18	50	26	7
No reply	18	14	5	12

FINDINGS. The percentages vary largely by districts. In Palermo and Catania augmented control and more severe police action against hoarders, profiteers and so on were chiefly felt to be necessary, whilst in Caltanissetta and Messina these measures were less generally recommended.

On the question of increased prices for wheat, more than three-fifths of the Catania informants proposed this solution, dropping to rather less than a third in Messina and tailing off to only a fraction — 9% — of the Caltanissetta sample who put forward this suggestion.

The transport situation was obviously proving a bottleneck for the incoming flow of food supplies to Messina and Catania (this fact has been confirmed), since 65% and 83% of the informants in each of the two towns demanded an increase in transport facilities for food, whilst in Palermo and Caltanissetta the fall in the percentages — 22% and 27% respectively — shew that they were better served in this respect. *

* These differences are statistically significant when tested by the standard error of the difference.

COMMENTS. When the relative importance of each town as a wheat-producing area is considered, these findings acquire more significance. Caltanissetta is the centre of the grain district in Sicily; Catania province comes next in importance (though not self-sufficient), followed by Palermo and Messina which rely mainly on imports coming in from the other provinces.

In the agricultural town of Caltanissetta the disinclination towards increasing severity of action against people violating the food regulations is not unexpected. Through the mezza-dria system which is still widely practised, many agricultural workers get a proportion of the produce from the farms or big « latifondi » on which they are employed. It is unlikely that they would resist the temptation to hoard what they must regard as theirs by right of custom. On the other hand the apparent lack of interest in raising the price for wheat (9% of the informants) is illuminated by a study of the 50% of « Other proposals », briefly defined by the interviewers on the schedule cards. Firstly it is urged that higher prices should be paid for wheat, but that this should be carried by government subsidy so that a steady market price can be preserved: secondly that there should be an increase in the quantity of the rations. These proposals suggest that the quantities available are such that the people consider a request for increased rations feasible, whilst higher prices paid (by the government) for wheat would make it worth the farmers' while to disgorge their stocks. The 9% of informants who put forward « Increase prices for the producer » is therefore deceptive, as the qualification which was added about covering the cost by a government subsidy compelled interviewers to record such replies under the category of « Other proposals. »

The occupational breakdowns provide an interesting sidelight on the variations between findings. In the case of Messina, for instance, the sample was weighted with upper-class informants. From their comparative distaste for increased control of food and severer police action against law-breakers it may be presumed that, being people of some means, they are able to ensure their food supplies from the various irregular sources that are known to exist. In addition, the land-owners amongst these informants (of whom there is usually a proportion in the « upper-class » category) would, on the whole, be unlikely to renounce the opportunities offered for making advantageous sales of their own stocks. On the other hand the samples of Palermo and Catania were better representative of the man-in-the-street, whose only safeguard is the law, and in both towns the majority of informants were in favour of a stronger and less flexible administration.

Finally two of the Catania percentages are an interesting demonstration of the accuracy with which the survey technique can reflect public opinion. 83% of the informants in Catania demanded better

transport facilities: coincident with the period of the survey, trucks bearing their flour rations were badly delayed through the collapse of a bridge on the main road which entailed wide détours over bad, and often impassable roads. The other noticeably high percentage is the 65% of proposals for increasing the price of wheat, for which the explanation is more than likely to be found in the influence of the local Mayor. About this time he had been widely advocating this measure as a solution to the food problem, even to the extent of publishing articles on the subject in the local press. It may be assumed that the popular feeling revealed by the findings was largely a reflection of the Mayor's frequent and convincingly-expressed opinion.

SICILY
December, 1943.

REPORT NUMBER 5
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON SHELTER AND CLOTHING
(Schedule A)

SHEET NUMBER

Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of the enquiries	2
Extent of repairs required for bomb-damaged houses . .	3
Extent of evacuation from bombed houses	4
Clothing needs in Sicily	5

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) 61% of the houses in Messina were in need of major or minor repairs, though the figure drops to 38% for the four towns together.
- b) 14% of the average 3.4 rooms in a house required repair to make them habitable.
- c) 11% of informants had evacuated to temporary lodgings, though this percentage rose to 45% in Messina, where bombing had been intensive.
- d) Between half and three-quarters of an average family of 4.6 persons lacked either shoes or underwear, a coat, a suit, a dress or a shirt.

Sheet no. ●

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2400 Sicilians
Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Shelter and clothing
Schedule A
Summary

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO SHELTER AND CLOTHING NEEDS *

1) PURPOSE.

This enquiry was planned at the request of the Allied governing authorities in Sicily who wanted a quick estimate of the living conditions of the urban population four months after hostilities had ceased, and the extent to which people were suffering from clothing shortages. The findings give an incomplete picture, since only a house-to-house census by survey engineers could render a full account of the bomb damage in each town and the type and extent of repairs necessary to restore adequate shelter conditions. As regards clothing the tendency to exaggerate on this subject would have to be corrected by occasional compulsory inspections of informants' wardrobes to check on the accuracy of the data obtained. However, the findings shew clearly the emphasis in clothing shortages at the time of the survey, and the relative dislocation that bombing had caused in the different towns.

2) SAMPLE.

The 2400 men and women surveyed were drawn mainly from Palermo, the capital of Sicily, including small checking samples of 560 persons in Caltanissetta in the centre of the Island, and 111 persons respectively from Catania and Messina in the East. Informants were chosen by visiting houses at regular intervals in every street, during the period November 15th - December 15th, 1943.

3) FINDINGS.

a) *Shelter*: percentages vary consistently with the intensity of bombing each town received. Messina suffered most, both in length and severity of raids; Palermo and Catania were less frequently bombed, whilst Caltanissetta had comparatively few raids.

The percentage of houses sampled in Messina that required both

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrate that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity, as measured by a probability coefficient of 99 %. The recording error measuring individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2 %.

Breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing for more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

major & minor repair was 61% as against the total 38% for Sicily of houses in similar condition. When more specific questions were asked about the number of rooms that could be repaired with the limited materials available, the emphasis was again on Messina with one room damaged in every house, whilst the average for the four towns shewed that every other house had a room needing repair. Only minor repairs were recorded; structural repairs were ignored as outside the scope of the survey.

Only 11% of all informants claimed to be living in temporary quarters, though Messina again stood out above the other towns, with 45% in temporary lodgings, whereas only 9% of informants in Caltanissetta were similarly situated. Evacuees were also not a very serious problem: every five families in Messina had on the average three additional members, followed by Palermo with two evacuees to the same number of families.

Occupational breakdowns qualify the findings to some degree, since the Messina sample was predominantly composed of upper-class informants, in contrast to the more representative samples in the other towns. The average number of rooms in a house in Sicily is shewn to be 3.4, whereas in Messina houses totaled 4.6 rooms and the damage recorded was proportionate. The high percentage of Messina informants living in temporary lodgings is also probably due to some extent to their being in a position to do so.

b) *Clothing*: lack of serviceable shoes and the shortage of warm underwear stood out as the most urgent need at the time the survey was made. Figures shewed that only one person in the family went adequately shod, that only one person had sufficient underwear, whilst half the average family of 4.6 people did not possess, in a serviceable condition, one or other of the three garments listed as essential (an overcoat, a suit - or a dress, a shirt). Apart from the high prices and limited stocks available, one of the greatest problems lay in the shortage of thread, so that even the mending of old clothes had become increasingly difficult.

Sheet no. 3

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Shelter
 Schedule A
 Questions 1 & 3

EXTENT OF REPAIRS REQUIRED FOR BOMB-DAMAGED HOUSES

Question 1 (Rooms)

Town	Average number of rooms		Percent of rooms repairable		
	habitable	repairable	%	10	20
Messina	3.5	1.1	25	.....
Catania	3.7	.8	18	.....
Caltanissetta	2.2	.5	18	.....
Palermo	3	.5	14	.....
SICILY	2.9	.5	14	.....	Each dash = 2%

Question 2 (Houses)

Town	Percent of houses needing repairs:			Major and minor				
	No repairs %	Minor %	Major %	%	15	30	45	60 75
Messina	39	50	11	61	.....		
Catania	47	46	7	53	.....		
Caltanissetta	72	22	6	28	.....		
Palermo	62	32	6	38	.....		
SICILY	62	31	7	38	.....			Each dash = 3%

*The aim of these questions was to determine the extent of shelter relief that might be necessary during the winter, and the approximate number of houses that could be rendered habitable through minor repair work.**

FINDINGS. Figures are naturally relative to the intensity of bombing in the different towns. In Messina, where very few houses went undamaged, one room in every four of the average-sized house needed repair, whilst 50% of the houses sampled required minor repairs. This figure, plus the 11% of major repairs required, gave a fair indication of housing conditions in Messina at the time the survey was made.

Catania was not bombed as heavily as Messina; informants claimed rather more than one room in every five to be damaged, with 46% of

* Only fundamentally necessary repairs were noted, in terms of i) major: those requiring skilled labour and structural materials; and ii) minor: those capable of being undertaken by unskilled workmen with available or makeshift materials.

the houses sampled in need of minor repairs. Palermo was not so badly hit as these other two towns, and the figure for repairable rooms falls to one in every seven, with minor repairs required for 38% of the houses. In Caltanissetta bombing was sporadic, and though asserting repairs to be necessary for an average of one room in five, only 28% of the informants called for minor repairs to their houses.

Of the 2,400 houses sampled 2.9 rooms of an average 3.4 roomed house were habitable: 62% of the houses could afford adequate shelter without repair. 31% of minor repairs were alleged to be necessary, with a further 7% of houses wanting major repair.

COMMENTS. Probably the most reliable indication of living conditions in the different towns lies in the findings of Question 1. Replies were more exact when dealing with numbers of rooms, whereas it is more difficult to estimate and easier to exaggerate the extent of repairs that are really necessary to a house. Generally speaking bombing did not appear to have caused a serious housing problem in Sicily (with the exception of Messina), though it should be realized that the findings reported here only concerned houses in which people were actually living. The number of houses rendered uninhabitable by the need for extensive repairs was not considered. In Messina, for instance, the town was so badly bombed that many people were forced to seek shelter in the surrounding country districts, coming in daily to Messina to work, so that the informants were drawn from people whose houses were still sufficiently intact for them to live in, of which more than half were reported in need of repair.

The emphasis throughout was on minor, as against major repairs. Minor repairs, with improvised, temporary expedients or substitute materials are within the reach of most people. Only the well-to-do citizen can afford to carry out major structural repairs to his house, for shortage of fuel precludes the manufacture of cement and other building materials, and with the strict military priority for certain stocks that do exist, and the impossibility of shipping further stocks into the Island at present, the premium on building materials is high. Badly damaged houses in the poor part of the town have had to be abandoned, and as is often the case with bombing, the poor quarters of the town — particularly the port areas — were the ones that suffered most. These findings can provide no estimate of the numbers of people that bombing must have rendered homeless.

Sheet no. 4

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Shelter
 Schedule A
 Questions 2 & 4

EXTENT OF EVACUATION FROM BOMBED HOUSES

Question 2 (overcrowding with evacuees)

Town	Average number of persons		Average increase per household
	In the family	In the household	
Messina	3.7	4.3	.6 - - - - -
Catania	4.4	4.6	.2 - -
Caltanissetta	4.5	4.6	.1 -
Palermo	4.7	5.1	.4 - - -
SICILY	4.6	4.9	.3 - - -

Each dash = .1

Question 4 (emergency lodgings)

Town	Percent of families living in					
	Permanent lodging		Temporary lodging			
	%	%	10	20	30	40 50
Messina	55	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania	86	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caltanissetta	91	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
SICILY	89	11	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of these questions was to find out whether households were overcrowded with evacuees, and to what extent the people had been driven to find temporary emergency lodging.

FINDINGS. As in Questions 1 and 3 the figures vary with the extent of bomb damage in each town. Families were found still harbouring evacuees six months after the bombing, though on the average the increase per household is not excessive. In Messina the informants claimed an extra .6 persons, followed by Palermo families with an additional .4 persons per household. In the total sample of all four towns there was only an increase of .3 persons in an average family of 4.6.

As a result of the heavy bombing of Messina, nearly half (45%) of the informants sampled were living in temporary shelter; the percentages drop considerably for the other three towns.

COMMENTS. The close comparison of the overcrowding figures in Messina and Palermo, and the disparity between the two towns as regards the extent of families that were living in emergency quarters, is probably due again to the extent of bomb damage each town received. People were literally bombed out of Messina, which is still partially evacuated, leaving only those who preserved a roof over their heads. The bombing of Palermo, on the other hand, though causing a temporary evacuation, left fewer families homeless, and more families with houses intact able to take in evacuees.

Apart from the Messina figures the disruption caused by changes from permanent to emergency lodgings seems to have been negligible. However, the occupational breakdowns shew that the Messina sample was biased with upper-class informants, and the high percent of Messina families that were living in temporary lodging was possibly due to the predominance of well-to-do informants in the sample, who could afford to move into temporary quarters. It is significant that occupational breakdowns of the total Sicily sample reveal a higher proportion of upper-class families living in emergency shelter than amongst the working people. Yet, as pointed out in a previous question, the poor quarters of the towns — the port areas in particular — had some of the worst bombing, and many houses were demolished; but the findings reported here can supply no record of the families who are still living in caves or hastily constructed, ramshackle shelters on the outskirts of the towns.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2,400 Sicilians
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943.

Clothing needs
 Schedule A
 Question 5

CLOTHING NEEDS IN SICILY

Average number of persons per family who are without essential garments in a serviceable condition.

Garments lacked	By number of persons				
		1	2	3	4
Winter coat	2.5	-	-	-	-
Suit or dress	2.7	-	-	-	-
Warm underwear	3.2	-	-	-	-
Pair of shoes	3.5	-	-	-	-
Linen	2.7	-	-	-	-

Each dash = .5

The aim of this question was to estimate priority clothing needs for the winter.

FINDINGS. The average family sampled is 4.6 persons. Approximately three-quarters of the members of that family lacked serviceable shoes or warm underwear - in other words only one person in an average family was adequately shod or had any warm underclothes. Half the people in the family were without either a serviceable coat, a suit or a shirt.

Breakdowns by towns are not included since the findings are consistent between the towns sampled.

COMMENTS. Of the two major needs, shoes were probably the most serious since they have no substitute: when the findings are broken down by occupations, housewives and working-people form the highest proportion of informants sampled. Prices were still prohibitive for such people; shoes could be bought but a strong pair cost anything from twenty dollars (five pounds sterling) upwards. Much cheaper shoes were on the market, but the soles were either made of wood or of a leather that was often only a thin camouflage for a basis of thick cardboard.

On the subject of clothes, however, wishful thinking is bound to play some part in peoples' estimate of their needs. Completely accurate findings could only be secured by making a count of the clothes hanging in each informant's wardrobe. Nevertheless the cumulative

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

effect in Sicily of war shortages and restrictions in clothing was aggravated by a very limited supply of thread. With textile repairing materials almost unobtainable, or of very poor quality, the mending of hard-worn clothes and the maintenance of a serviceable wardrobe had become a serious problem on the Island.

SICILY
December, 1943

REPORT NUMBER 6
Sheet no. 1

PUBLIC OFFICIALS
(Schedule A)

SHEET NUMBER

Table of contents and principal findings	1
Public confidence in local officials	2
What should the Allied Military Government do with the Italian officials?	3

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

1. Food officials are most unpopular, polling 48% of unfavourable votes and only 11% favourable.
2. The Questura polls 40% of unfavourable votes.
3. None of the Italian administrative offices inspire any marked degree of popular confidence, the highest vote polled being 25%.
4. Honesty and efficiency are recommended by about half the people sampled as the necessary criterion for public office; and the removal of convinced Fascists who are still in office is required by 34%.
5. A high percentage, 31%, preferred not to express a definite opinion.

Sheet no. 2

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2650 Sicilians from Palermo,
 Caltanissetta, Catania,
 Messina and Trapani.
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943 and
 Dec. 15-23, 1943 for Trapani.

Public Officials

Schedule A

Question 17

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LOCAL OFFICIALS

Percent of people voting	Yes %	No %	No opinion %
The Prefecture	21	30	31
The Questura	15	40	30
The Municipio	20	32	34
The Carabinieri	18	33	30
The Food officials	11	48	30
The Revenue authorities	25	16	44

The aim of this question was to discover whether people were satisfied with certain categories of public officials.

COMMENT. The greatest discontent is shown with the food officials. 43% of the people declare themselves dissatisfied with their administration. A breakdown by region shows that they are most unpopular in Catania and Messina where they polled respectively 84% and 72% of unfavourable votes. It is difficult sometimes to distinguish between popular reaction to an office and towards the officials who make it up. In this case the reaction is probably directed equally against both. The office has not always had the necessary food in supply to give to the people, and the officials have too often been dilatory in distributing it or have allowed leakages to occur when it was there. The poll was taken in December 1943, when food conditions were at their worst, and were aggravated by the cold and by a general feeling of insecurity.

The 40% lack of confidence in the questura is probably mainly due to the fact that this administration became a political instrument in the service of Fascism. The Questura through its Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza or plain clothes policemen was responsible in an executive way for public security and also in part for the maintenance of political control by the Fascist party (see question 10, Schedule D.).

The Questura was least popular in Catania and Messina.

The Carabinieri are discussed elsewhere under Question 10 Schedule D. Some comment is needed however to explain the differences in the percentages in this question, when compared with those in question 10 of Schedule D. A table of correlation shows that the relative popularity of these offices remains much the same between the first and the second survey. The striking difference lies in the evidence that more people were prepared to answer during the second survey than in the first and consequently the percentage of those who refused to answer or gave « no opinion » was less by 40%. This shows a considerable increase in confidence in a comparatively short space of time, as the question asked was the most delicate in the entire enquiry. Another reason why more people were willing to answer during the second survey was probably owing to the considerable publicity which the survey work received from broadcasts, newspapers, lantern slides in cinemas, leaflets etc. during the interim period.

The Prefettura is the least unpopular of the several offices with the exception of the Revenue authorities. The prefect was the principal representative of the Central Government in the provinces, and appointed by the Minister of the Interior. He was responsible for nearly all national and local services in his province. These wide powers have not been altered to any degree since the Allied occupation, and consequently the votes shown may be taken to reflect on existing personalities, and their handling of the situation, rather than on the office as such.

A breakdown by region shows that the Prefectures in Trapani and Palermo were, at least, twice as popular as those of Catania, Caltanissetta and Messina, and also polled only half as many unfavourable votes.

Opinion on the Prefettura and the Questura is largely a matter of public opinion about the individuals concerned, whereas the four other questions are an expression of public opinion about institutions as such and are only secondarily, if at all, influenced by the personality at the head of the organisation. In the case of the first two, the averages are of little value, the more so as they are not for the island as a whole but for five principal towns. They do however show the extremely low average percentage which these officers together poll. An average for the island as a whole would be largely influenced by the rural communes, and might consequently present a different picture.

Sheet no. 8

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2650 Sicilians from Palermo,
 Caltanissetta, Catania,
 Messina and Trapani.
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 15, 1943
 Dec. 15-23, 1943 for Trapani.

Public Officials

Schedule A

Question 18

WHAT SHOULD THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT DO WITH
 ITALIAN OFFICIALS?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	45
Replace existing officials by more trustworthy persons.	43	-----				
Replace existing officials by persons of greater competence	35	-----				
Remove the Fascists who still hold important positions	34	-----				
Replace existing officials by persons of the Allied Military Forces	15	-----				
No reply	31	-----				

Each dash = 1%

The aim of the above question was to discover what measures the public thought should be taken to improve public administration.

COMMENT. Nearly half the people interviewed suggest that dishonest officials at present in office should be replaced by more honest ones. A little more than one-third desire to substitute incompetent officials with more competent ones. These two percentages probably overlap and are at all events complementary inasmuch as it is hardly sufficient to have honest officials in an administration if they are incompetent. Yet it is very interesting to note that the major emphasis is put on honesty rather than competence.

Without doubt public officials leave much to be desired, and the unsatisfactory nature of their work is due partly to a complicated bureaucratic procedure and partly to indolence born of discouragement at their insufficient pay. If procedures were simplified and the different categories of officials were allowed to expect salaries relative to their responsibilities then some improvement might occur, as the kernel of public administration is fairly sound.

A further proposal made by about one-third of those interviewed is to substitute Fascists who still hold important positions, by people with less pronounced political antecedents. Certain Fascists in office are believed still to support those principles which brought the Italian people to ruin, although they may hide them under a mask of servility or attempted justification. The vote can hardly be directed against the many nominal Fascists who never were responsible for decisions or policy, and who are only too glad now to have an opportunity to reconsider their position.

31% of those questioned declare themselves unwilling to answer at all and this high percentage probably implies a degree of nervousness to give any verdict on this matter.

Only 15% suggested replacing Italian officials by members of the Allied Forces. This low percentage might be interpreted as showing the confidence which the public has in a renewal of the Italian administration and a desire to see that administration kept in the hands of co-nationals.

To conclude, it is clear from the various percentages that most people want the criterion for public office and administration to be honesty and efficiency, freed from Fascist influence and personalities.

SICILY
December, 1943

REPORT NUMBER 7
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON PUBLIC SECURITY
(Schedule D)

SHEET NUMBER

Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of the enquiry	2
Is public security greater, equal, or less than a year ago? .	3
How many times during the past week have you heard of the listed crimes?	4
How many times during the past week have the following crimes occurred to your certain knowledge?	5
Is it dangerous to circulate by day or night?	6
Are there groups of organized delinquents?	7
Have you heard of crimes committed by people pretending to be police officials?	8
Have you heard of unlicensed appropriations of food and clothing being made by the police?	9
What do you think are the reasons for the increase in crime?	10
Are you satisfied with the four principal police bodies? . .	11
Should the authority of the police forces be increased? If so, how?	12
Should the police force be reorganized? If so, how? . .	13
What steps should be taken to guarantee public security?	14
Should the Italian prison system undergo any reform? .	15

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) 98% declare public security to be less than a year ago.
- b) 96% consider it dangerous to go out at night in the towns.
- c) 45% attribute the increase of crime to the release of habitual criminals from prison or from police controls; 44% to the shortage of food and other essentials of life.
- d) No police body enjoys more than 36% of the confidence of the people.
- e) Yet 86% wish to see the authority of the police increased.
- f) 65% want a comprehensive system of night patrols instituted.
- g) 45% ask for heavier sentences to be imposed for crime and 35% are in favour of the death penalty.

Sheet no. 1

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
Schedule D
Summary

SUMMARY ON PUBLIC SECURITY *

1) PURPOSE.

The aim of the enquiry was to discover the degree of insecurity popularly believed to exist in Sicily, and the causes contributing to it. There was also the desire to find out which remedies would enjoy most public confidence, and help to restore order.

2) SAMPLE.

The sample was drawn primarily from Palermo, the capital of Sicily, with small checking samples of 199 persons from Caltanissetta in the centre of the island, and 184 from Messina in the North-East corner. 2587 men and women were interviewed between December 15th and 22nd, 1943.

3) FINDINGS.

a) *Public reaction to crime and the fear of crime.* The overwhelming majority of people affirmed by 98% that public security had seriously deteriorated since one year ago. Rumours of crimes circulated freely, so that the mean number of crimes known to persons per week was 5.6. This caused much nervousness and sharpened the traditional reluctance of Sicilians to wander freely from their hearths, so that nearly everyone is now afraid to go out at night, and many by day.

b) *Reasons for the increase of crime.* The causes for crime are attributed mainly to bad social conditions especially to lack of food and clothing, and also to poverty and unemployment.

The release of habitual criminals is considered a principal cause by 45%. This may however be a popular fallacy unless interpreted also to include persons released from police controls.

The relaxation of police controls coupled with the loss of prestige and decline of authority of the police, are held as important causes for the increase of crime.

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99%. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2%.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A.F.H.Q.

Public appraisal of police institutions. No great confidence is expressed in any of the four branches of the police force. The Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza and the Guardie Municipali are the two bodies who have come most in contact with the great mass of the people and they are most disliked.

In spite of lack of confidence in the police bodies the great majority of people with 86% want to have the authority of the police increased.

This can be done, according to popular opinion, by increasing their wages and their numbers. Any reorganization of the police force should be along the lines of eliminating untrustworthy elements. A system of night patrols is particularly desired with a 65% vote, and 41% think law-abiding citizens should be permitted to carry arms.

d) *Measures to insure public safety.* Heavier penalties are asked for by 45% of the people and 35% wish to see the death penalty imposed. More reformatories for young offenders are also required.

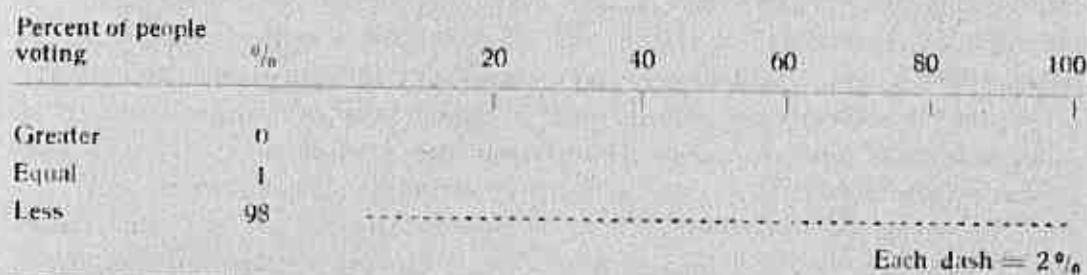
e) *Prison reform.* No interest is aroused over this question.

Sheet no. 3

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
Schedule D
Question 2

IS PUBLIC SECURITY GREATER, EQUAL, OR LESS THAN A YEAR AGO?



The aim of this question was to appraise the public's reaction to the state of security.

COMMENT. The opinion was expressed by 98% of those questioned that public security had declined during the last twelve months. Causes for this deterioration will come to light in the ensuing report and form an interesting study of symptoms which may repeat themselves in other liberated territory.

The survey was made in December 1943, five months after the Allied landings, and reflects perhaps the lowest ebb of public morale.

Sheet no. 4

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 3

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST WEEK HAVE YOU HEARD OF
 THE LISTED CRIMES?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	Mean
Robberies	83	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.70
Robberies with violence	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.22
Abduction	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.36
Cattle-thieving	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.31
Each dash = 2%											

The aim of this question was to discover the extent to which accounts of crime circulate by word-of-mouth and the effect which such discussion has on public morale.

COMMENT. The above figures bear no relation to crimes actually committed in the course of one week, but represent the number of times those interviewed have talked about them. 83% of those questioned heard of one or more robberies in the previous week giving a mean of 3.7 robberies known per person. A comparison with the figures tabulated under question 4 shows that only 7% admit to having been robbed, and this will give some estimate of the ratio which exists in Sicily at the present time between acts of a criminal nature which have taken place and the impression they are likely to create on all around (a ratio of 1 to 12).

The following breakdown of the statistical tables for thefts is interesting in showing certain human psychological weaknesses with regard to numbers. People prefer to say they have heard of thefts happening «two» or «three» times rather than a bare once. Nobody admits discussing nine thefts a week, but ten receives a high percentage and seven (one a day) also seems plausible enough.

ROBBERIES HEARD OF DURING THE PAST WEEK

Number of times :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percent of people :	12	14	13	10	8	5	11	2	0	9

Two points require further mention. In a breakdown by regions only 9% of those questioned in Messina say they never heard of thefts at all, as opposed to 14% in Palermo and 48% in Caltanissetta. Of the three towns surveyed, Messina was the most severely bombed, a very high percentage of the houses in the town being partially damaged or destroyed.* A class of thefts occurs in bombed areas, which has no counterpart under normal peacetime conditions. Thefts are made daily from damaged and unguarded houses, of material which the owners themselves cannot readily remove. Doors and shutters are carried off by poor persons and sometimes by the military for firewood, tiles are stripped off roofs and floors, and even cupboards, kitchen-ranges and baths are known to disappear. Householders interviewed complain that they see their houses and apartments deteriorating beyond repair.

The second point concerns cattle-thieving. A breakdown by region shows that 26% of those questioned at Caltanissetta had heard of such thefts as opposed to only 18% in Messina and 14% in Palermo. The probable reason for this is that Caltanissetta is situated in the centre of the agricultural region of the island where cattle thefts are more likely, while Messina and Palermo are coast towns primarily concerned with market gardening and fruit.

* See Schedule A, Questions 1-4.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 4

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST WEEK HAVE THE FOLLOWING
 CRIMES OCCURRED TO YOUR CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE?

Percent of people voting	Once or more times %	Mean times per person
<u>1. To you personally</u>		
Robberies	7	.11
Robberies with violence	0.35	.005
Abduction	0	0
Cattle thefts	0.07	.0007
Total: for four categories	7.42	.12
<u>2. In your home</u>		
Robberies	6	.19
Robberies with violence	0.43	.004
Abduction	0.03	.0003
Cattle thefts	0.07	.003
Total: for four categories	6.53	.19
<u>3. To some member of your family</u>		
Robberies	6	.09
Robberies with violence	1	.01
Abduction	0.07	.01
Cattle thefts	0.11	.01
Total: for four categories	7.18	.12
<u>4. To some friend of yours</u>		
Robberies	22	.53
Robberies with violence	6	.10
Abduction	1	.01
Cattle thefts	17	.02
Total: for four categories	46	.66

The aim of this question was to give some definition in terms of actual experience to the sense of insecurity which exists so widely.

COMMENT. Not more than 7% of those interviewed claim that they have actually suffered personal injury themselves in the course of one week from criminal offences specified under four categories. This figure brings the high percentages of the previous question

into better focus. Yet even if every petty theft is taken into consideration, 7% is inordinately high and bears little relation to the weekly criminal statistics registered at the office of the Questura.

Police records for the city of Palermo list the number of thefts for a sample week at about .06% of the population, while the Survey statistics for Palermo rate the thefts at 6.59%. The discrepancy can in part be explained by two factors one of which is common everywhere and the other peculiar to Sicily. In the first place, only a fraction of the crimes committed, especially of insignificant crimes, will ever be reported to the police. In the second place, there is a strong primitive tradition in Sicily which militates against calling in the police, or giving evidence in court, even for serious offences. Such behaviour in most cases may simply be due to a fear of the consequences. But there is also another cause. Dating from centuries of police tyranny and from the insufficiency and corrupt nature of legal procedure, it has become a point of honour with the Sicilian to settle his wrongs himself. To do so is considered «*mafiuso*» and tends to envelope crime in a pall of silence, and eventually to duplicate it so as to ensure revenge. Great pains were taken by Fascism to extirpate the Mafia tradition and the spirit of Omertà or «*manliness*» which dishonoured him who appealed to the Magistrate. In spite of this, however, far less cases are likely to be brought to the notice of the police in Sicily by those who have been wronged than would be the case elsewhere.

Crimes suffered by friends are appreciably higher, at 46%. This increase is to be expected inasmuch as a wide circle of friends correspondingly increases the number of persons polled in an indirect way. Nevertheless the impression remains, in passing from personal experience at 7%, to that of friends at 46%, and that of hearsay at 83%, that the ratio of factual probability becomes increasingly confused in an upward swing of excitement and exaggeration.

Sheet no. 6

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 5

IS IT DANGEROUS TO CIRCULATE BY DAY OR NIGHT?

Percent of people voting % 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

By day

In the streets of your town 13

In the suburbs of your town 31

In open country 58

By night

In the streets of your town 96

In the suburbs of your town 93

In open country 93

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to measure peoples' reluctance to leave their houses by day or by night.

COMMENT. The entire urban population polled in three provincial capitals is virtually afraid to wander out at night. There is very little variation in the high percentages registered for Palermo, Caltanissetta and Messina.

It is difficult to explain this nervousness on the basis of crime actually committed. There has been some sporadic shooting in the streets of towns at night and people walking home late have sometimes been stripped of their clothes. Also a few daring hold-ups have occurred at dusk along country roads, and robberies with violence effected in outlying districts. Curfew, which operates between twenty three o'clock and five o'clock, and the blackout are also responsible for an emptiness and darkness of the streets at night. Yet the belief that danger lurks for whoever wanders abroad is endemic in Sicily, particularly in the urban communities, and rests on a long tradition. This becomes clearer from the percentages about daytime going out, where the fear of wandering abroad would seem to increase in proportion to the distance which people are from home.

Fundamentally the problem is a social one, and can only find its cure in education. In the central regions of the Island, the peasants rather than live on the land, prefer to return many miles to seek safety for the night in over-crowded, insanitary towns and villages. The landlords on the outskirts will barricade themselves behind great padlocked gates, and isolated farmsteads are built round a courtyard with windows and doors on the inside. Sicilian youth lives a gregarious existence close to the hearth, and no «scouting» tradition exists to urge it to wander through the countryside exploring new regions. When expeditions are planned by a youth organisation or sporting association, it is in the nature of an exodus, where many hundreds do the same thing. The result is that most people have a very localised activity and outlook. The natural reluctance to individual enterprise, which is a marked feature of all classes of Sicilian society, has been sharpened during this period of post-war uncertainty, while unchecked rumour has undoubtedly helped to pile up a pyramid of nervousness among an imaginative people.

Sheet no. 7

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 6

ARE THERE GROUPS OF ORGANIZED DELINQUENTS?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	45
Yes	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No opinion	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Answer refused	2	--				

Each dash = 1%

WORKING WITH THE
KNOWLEDGE OF THE
POLICE?

	%	30	60	90	60	30	%
Yes	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ORGANIZED BY
POLITICAL PARTIES?

----- 12 Yes
 ----- 88 No

Each dash = 3%

The aim of this question was to discover whether people suspected bands of delinquents to be operating in a concerted and organized way, whether the police were thought to be aware of it, and whether any political parties were considered at all responsible.

COMMENT. Though crimes for the most part are recognized as being the acts of individuals or small gangs, yet suspicion also widely exists that organized rings of delinquents are active. 43% of the people questioned are of the opinion that well-organized criminal gangs operate in Sicily and 35% believe the police know about them but are either powerless or unwilling to break them up. 12% declare that there are underground political parties planning and inciting to crime, with the purpose of discrediting the Allied Military Government or of acquiring sufficient political control in order eventually to replace it.

A breakdown by regions shows certain interesting variations; in the Palermo area 45% believe there are organized bands of delinquents, in Messina 39% were of that opinion, and in Caltanissetta only 29%. Yet 12%, or about half in Caltanissetta, thought these bands were supported by political parties, while only 5% thought this was the case in Palermo, and 3% in Messina. Politics would seem to be most active and most under suspicion in Caltanissetta.

Sheet no. 8

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
Schedule D
Question 7

HAVE YOU HEARD OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY PEOPLE
PRETENDING TO BE POLICE OFFICIALS?

Percent of people voting	%	20	40	60	80
Yes	21	.....		
No	78	.....		
No reply	1	-			

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover how widespread was the belief that individuals go about committing illegal acts pretending to be policemen.

COMMENT. During the Fascist era, the police system in Italy gave the individual little redress against minor arbitrary acts. It was also possible for persons to suffer serious infringements of liberty merely by coming under the suspicion of the police, particularly of the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, and of the O. V. R. A. (Opera Vigilanza Repressione Anti-fascismo) which was the Fascist Secret Police. The idea of a public control or check on the activities of police agents, such as would be taken for granted in England or America is quite unpractised and unknown in Italy.

It is not surprising, therefore, nor altogether impossible during a period of relative disorganization, for brazen people to act as plainclothes policemen and go into houses and apartments to requisition goods. 21% of those questioned thought this was happening.

Sheet no. 9

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 8

HAVE YOU HEARD OF UNLICENSED APPROPRIATIONS
 OF FOOD AND CLOTHING BEING MADE BY THE POLICE?

Percent of people voting	%	10	30	50	70
Yes	30				
No	69				
No answer	1				

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover whether the police were accused of carrying out unlicensed appropriations.

COMMENT. Allowing for exaggeration on the part of some and a degree of hostility towards the police on the part of others, there is still reason to believe that unlicensed requisitions did occur in certain provinces and towns. 30% of the people questioned were of the opinion that the police had carried out appropriations not duly authorized.

The police cannot always be held entirely to blame for such requisitioning in view of the fact that the administrative machinery which kept them supplied broke down for a period of time in certain places. Their pay and allowances according to Anglo-American standards would be considered quite insufficient even in ordinary circumstances. When faced with a devaluation of fixed rates of inadequate pay and with rising prices, and when they also at the same time witnessed their normal sources of supply dry up, it seems not unlikely that some of them used illicit means in order to procure the essentials of livelihood.

Another consideration, which undoubtedly helped to give rise to a belief that unlicensed requisitions were taking place on the part of Italian police officials, was the fact that they were continually requisitioning and sequestering grain, arms and abandoned Italian or German army property on orders. Naturally the owners of such property thought the requisitioning was illegal, or even if they knew it to be authorized, strongly suspected the Italian police of keeping a quantity of the material for themselves.

In view of the frequent house searchings that have taken place in certain areas since the Allied occupation it is surprising that only 30% should credit appropriations of food and clothing by the police as being illicit.

A breakdown by region shows that twice as many people in Caltanissetta and Messina suspected the police of unlicensed requisitions as in Palermo.

Sheet no. 10

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 9

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN CRIME?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	45
Release of habitual criminals	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lack of food	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lack of authority of the Police Force	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poverty	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unemployment	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Withdrawing firearms from citizens	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dishonesty of the Police Force	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post-war demoralisation	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No confidence in the administration of justice	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black-out	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Release of political prisoners	2	..	..	..	..	..
Release of prisoners-of-war	2	..	..	..	..	..

Each dash = 1 %

The aim of this question was to get a popular estimate for the increase in crime.

COMMENT. The factor most generally held responsible for the increase in crime is the release of habitual criminals. 45% of those questioned attribute the increase of crime to this cause. It is therefore necessary to know whether criminals were in fact released.

The problem must be considered under two headings; firstly the release of criminals from jail and from concentration camps; and secondly the relaxation of police controls over criminals after they come out of prison, or over suspects against whom no actual case can be brought.

When the Allies entered Sicily a few prisons were flung open by the conquering troops but such procedure was rare. Later when the Allied administrative officers came into the small provincial towns they found a number of persons imprisoned in abominable conditions for comparatively light offences. These were also released but would not come into the category of hardened criminals. Finally some confusion occurred over prisoners kept in detention camps. Police records for

them do not exist and they are there on the charge of being a menace to public security. At first it was thought these prisoners were political prisoners, but it was later discovered that some were hardened criminals. It is therefore probably true to say that among those released, a few criminals escaped before serving their full term. From cases tried before Allied courts many of the serious crimes such as armed hold-ups so far convicted are performed not by released criminals but by undisciplined youths and subnormal people, who have succeeded in getting hold of arms. Very few of those convicted have had a previous criminal record. Inasmuch as people attribute the increase of crime primarily to the release of criminals, they must be subject to a popular fallacy.

A second more serious consideration is the relaxation of police controls over ex-convicts and others suspected of crime. These controls operate as forms of detention or of restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement of the persons penalised. They have long been in practice and are placed not only on those coming out of prisons, but on people against whom no actual conviction can be brought, when they come under serious suspicion for one reason or another. The procedure is contrary to Anglo-American traditions, where restrictions and disabilities on the freedom of a person are allowed only after conviction for some misdemeanour. Moreover the system is open to serious abuse, particularly when used for extortion or for political ends. Yet, in spite of all this we shall see in Question 15 that 35% of the people questioned are in favour of re-establishing these controls.

As pointed out in Question 4, it is not very easy in Sicily to convict for crime, because of the traditional reluctance of people to give evidence in court against malefactors. The general public does not willingly cooperate with the police. On the other hand forms of police control probably help to give society in general a feeling of added security, and are desired in spite of the abuse which they invite.

Lack of food is considered by 44% of those who polled as another serious cause for crime. Bad social conditions, reflected not only in this vote but also in the votes for unemployment and poverty, probably give together the truest reason for the general feeling of insecurity and the unusual increase in crime.

The third highest vote is polled by 42% who think the police force has insufficient authority to curb crime. The police force is not overwhelmingly popular, as will be seen later from Question 10. Yet the mass of people both here and with 86% in Question 11 wish to see an increase in the authority of the police.

When the Allied troops occupied Sicily they disarmed police officials and sometimes treated them with public disregard. The police

moreover at times received conflicting instructions from different authorities, making it difficult for them to fulfil their functions adequately, and their administrative powers for maintaining law and order were often drastically curtailed. Such disabilities did not last long and were inevitable with the passage of war. Yet they were sufficient to compromise the authority of the police with the local populations for a period of time.

The release of political prisoners and the return of prisoners-of-war are neither of them considered as serious causes of crime. Not even the withdrawal of firearms from honest citizens receives a very striking vote, although this is a much-voiced grievance on the part of a noisy minority.

To sum up, it would seem police controls were relaxed and police authority diminished at a time when poverty and lack of essential living materials acted as a strong incentive to crime.

Sheet no. 11

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 10

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH?

Percent of people voting	Yes %	No %	No opinion %	On condition %
The Carabinieri	32	45	17	6
The Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza	20	55	20	5
The Guardia Municipali	23	49	24	5
The Guardia di Finanza	36	30	29	5

The aim of this question was to discover the relative popularity of the four principal police bodies.

COMMENT. Of the four police bodies which come under review the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza are the most disliked by 55% of the people questioned and the least popular by 20%. They were constituted in their present form in 1925 by the Fascist government. Apart from their purely administrative police duties which bring them into frequent and intimate contact with the day-to-day life of the people they were also used in the past as a major instrument of Fascist party policy and consequently often impinged on the peoples' liberty. These considerations, together with the popular belief that the secret Fascist intelligence organisation, the O. V. R. A., honeycombed the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, explains in great measure the suspicion which attaches to them and their lack of popularity.

The Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza are essentially plainclothes policemen, though they also wear a uniform when performing normal police duties. This uniform does not carry the «stellette» or stars, which is the mark of a military unit, because the A. P. S. come under the sole jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, or locally under that of the Prefect and the Questore. They live at home for the most part and provide for themselves, but are able to purchase food from their own cooperatives at special rates. In many places the cooperatives have ceased to function since the Allied occupation.

They themselves virtually ceased to operate for a short period too, after the Allied occupation, because they were held to be a political instrument rather than an instrument for the maintenance of law and order. Their police powers are now cautiously being returned to them divorced from political taint.

Their low rates of pay have proved to be insufficient under present conditions. Prior to December 1st a constable received 50 lire a day (not including, of course, family allowances etc.). This is equivalent to 2/6 in English money or 50 cents in U. S. currency at present rates of exchange. Since December 1st a constable receives about 85 lire a day, a 70% rise on his previous salary.

The Carabinieri Reali are the next most important police body. 32% of those questioned expressed their satisfaction in them and 45% their dissatisfaction. Taking both polls into consideration, however, they prove to be 22% units more popular than the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. This difference is an appreciable one.

The Carabinieri have lost prestige and authority, but they are a body with a fine tradition behind them and still held in considerable respect.

They were never politically involved in the same way as the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, remaining on the whole outside the political vortex, though sometimes called in to perform distasteful political arrests.

Their internal organization and «esprit de corps» was considerably weakened during the later «imperial» age of Fascist expansion, when many of the better, older and more tried elements were drafted away for service abroad, and raw recruits, not carefully sifted, but possibly with strong Fascist leanings, were taken in to make up the numbers. Mobilised army reserves not serviceable for fighting duties because of their low morale, were also included in their numbers. During the time in which the survey was conducted a number of cases came to light of Carabinieri accepting bribes, purloining Allied supplies of wheat and sugar or being tacit accomplices to thefts. Desertions also took place, which was unknown in their previous history. On the whole these incidents were rare, but go to show the demoralization that set in when their prestige was reduced, their means of livelihood often insufficient, and crime abundant.

The emphatic expression of 75% of the people in Question 16 to have corrupt elements in the police force dismissed, refers in part to this specific problem, as a weeding out of the poor elements among the Carabinieri is much desired.

It is felt that this can be best accomplished simultaneously with an increase of their numbers and better pay. (Question 12).

The Carabinieri Reali are established on a military basis and form part of the regular army engaged on home police duties. They take part in military operations, live in barracks and eat at their own mess.

Their pay up to December 1st when they received a 70% increase was at the rate of about 30 lire a day (or 1/6 in English currency and 30 cents in American currency). They fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War, except as regards their police functions for which they are directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Guardie Municipali come under the control of the Sindaco or Mayor (formerly the Fascist Podestà) and are charged mainly with urban police duties such as traffic control and the enforcement of municipal regulations. Their unpopularity, which is only 9% less than that of the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, is probably due primarily to two causes. They were charged under wartime regulations to control and inspect the ration system and the fixed price of goods. This they often did to their own advantage, either penalising tradesmen for contraventions or turning the blind eye, whichever was most profitable. Secondly they received (like other police functionaries) a percentage on all fines which they imposed, and so it was to their advantage to inconvenience as many citizens as possible by applying the letter of municipal law, unless there was greater profit in not doing so.

The Municipal Police were dissolved in Palermo when the Allies came in and this put an added strain on the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, who had to detach three hundred of their number to take over municipal police duties. In Messina the Municipal Police were allowed to continue.

The Guardie di Finanza alone poll more favourable than unfavourable votes, and get the highest percentage for popularity, with 36%. On the other hand more people have «no opinion» about them than about the other bodies, probably because they come less into contact with the mass of people. Their functions are to levy taxes, customs and excise, and inspect the accounts of individuals and firms for the purpose of assessing State taxes.

In considering the statistics given in the table above, it should be borne in mind that the popular reaction refers not merely to present times and conditions, but also to the period prior to Allied occupation.

Sheet no. 12

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Questions 11 & 12

SHOULD THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE FORCES BE INCREASED

Percent of people voting	%	20	40	60	80	90
Yes	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No	4	--				
No opinion	9	-----				

Each dash = 2 %

IF SO, HOW?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Institute night patrols	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Increase the number	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Increase pay	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Equip the police better	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Distribute more police posts throughout the country districts	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other proposals	5	---						
No reply	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover whether public opinion wished to see the police force strengthened rather than reorganized, and if so, how.

COMMENT. The overwhelming majority of people questioned wish to see the authority of the police increased. 86% are thus in favour of rehabilitating and strengthening the police, as against 65% in Question 13 who wish to reorganize them* (compare with Questions 13 and 14). This goes to show that the police system, in spite of its past and present failings, fills a recognized need and is not fundamentally unpopular. A higher rate of pay and an increase in numbers are recommended by 41% and 45% respectively, as likely to make the most useful contribution towards a greater authority of the police. A further light on this whole problem is thrown by 75% in Question 14

* There is probably a considerable overlap between Questions 11 and 13 as one does not exclude the other.

who would like to see untrustworthy elements dismissed and 35% in Question 15 who are prepared to have former police controls re-introduced once again.

65% are in favour of instituting regular night patrols to bring greater security to urban areas. The town populations sampled were not particularly interested, however, in establishing more police posts in country districts.

Sheet no. 13

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Questions 13 & 14

SHOULD THE POLICE FORCE BE REORGANIZED?

Percent of people voting		20	40	60	70
Yes	65	-----	-----	-----	-----
No	14	-----	-----	-----	-----
On condition	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
No opinion	20	-----	-----	-----	-----

Each dash = 2%

IF SO, HOW?

Percent of people voting		%	20	40	60	80
Dismissing untrustworthy elements	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Permit law-abiding citizens to carry arms	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Strengthen Italian Police units with Allied Police	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Create a voluntary body of armed citizens to enforce the law	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reorganize the Municipal Police	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reconstitute the Country Police (Guardia Campestre)	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
By making the R.R. C.C., the A.P.S., and R.G.F. one body	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover whether the public wished to see the instruments to enforce law and order drastically reorganized or changed.

COMMENT. The major decision on the part of most people who were polled, registered by a 65% vote, is that an overhaul of the police systems should take place and 75% expressed the desire that all those elements who are untrustworthy, politically-minded or corrupt, be dismissed. There is a considerable wish to see law-abiding citizens permitted to carry arms, but otherwise no drastic changes are desired. The suggestion that existing police forces should be merged receives little support.

Sheet no. 11

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
 Schedule D
 Question 15

WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO GUARANTEE PUBLIC SECURITY?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	45
Increase punishments	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institute the death penalty	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reestablish preventive police measures	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open reformatories for young delinquents	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punish more severely receivers of stolen goods	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Declare accomplices to be criminal	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establish curfew earlier	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No steps	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No opinion	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 1 %

The aim of this question was to discover what legal and other measures might be taken with popular support to guarantee public security.

COMMENT. The two principal suggestions made are in favour of repressive measures, namely to increase punishments and to institute the death penalty; these figures are interesting because they suggest crime has not been sufficiently severely punished. A 35% poll in favour of the death penalty would suggest a certain degree of exasperation.

The third highest percentage was also of a negative character as 35% of those questioned wanted to re-establish the police controls that existed before the Allied occupation. These controls have been discussed elsewhere, (see Question 9). The vote goes to show that a considerable number of people consider these controls indispensable as a guarantee to public security.

Another interesting percentage is the demand by 30% for reformatories for young delinquents. It is widely recognized that much crime, both of a light and serious nature, is performed by youths, and more reformatory schools are therefore a serious need.

Sheet no. 15

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Public Security
Schedule D
Question 16

SHOULD THE ITALIAN PRISON SYSTEM UNDERGO ANY REFORM?

Percent of people voting %		20	40	60
Yes	20	.....	.....	.....
No	19	.....	.....	.....
No opinion	60	.....	.....	.....
Reply refused	1	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover whether people thought a better prison system might lead to a lower incidence of crime.

COMMENT. The small percentages for and against any reforms of the prison system disclose a general lack of interest in the subject. The high percentage of people having «no opinion», 60%, indicates that the great majority of people know nothing about the prison system and therefore cannot give an answer.

SICILY
December, 1943.

REPORT NUMBER 8
Sheet no. 1

A SURVEY ON CO-BELLIGERENCY
(Schedule C)

SHEET NUMBER

Table of contents and principal findings	1
Summary of enquiry	2
Should Italy collaborate with the United Nations?	3
Should collaboration have a military character?	4
Should the Italian armed forces fight alongside the forces of the United Nations?	5
Should there be a call to arms?	6
Are you personally disposed to help? If so, how?	7
Should prisoners-of-war be released?	8

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- a) 76% of the people questioned are for collaboration.
- b) 36% want the Italian armed forces to fight alongside the forces of the United Nations.
- c) 15% are in favour of a general mobilisation.
- d) 6% would volunteer for military or para-military duties.
- e) The status quo seems to be most preferred.

Sheet no. 1

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2,587
Date : Dec. 15-22, 1943.

Co-Belligerency
Schedule C
Summary

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO CO-BELLIGERENCY *

1) PURPOSE.

The United Nations have accepted Italy as a co-belligerent and not merely as a defeated enemy nation. This attitude may have been influenced, among other reasons, by the belief that a large proportion of Italian sentiment was fundamentally pro-Ally, that any new Italian government would co-operate to the best of its ability with the United Nations in the war effort against Germany, and that the Italian and Sicilian peoples would carry their share of the burdens of the war at least as willingly as the other nations of Europe and the world. The object of this survey, therefore, is to find out whether the expectations of the United Nations are well-founded, and to what extent the people of Sicily are prepared to co-operate with the United Nations as a co-belligerent.

2) SAMPLE.

The 2587 men and women interviewed were drawn mainly from the town of Palermo, with small checking samples of 199 from the town of Caltanissetta in the centre of the Island and 184 from Messina in the North-East.

The survey was carried out between December 15th and December 23rd 1943.

3) FINDINGS.

a) *Military collaboration.* About three-quarters of the people who answered declare themselves willing to collaborate in one way or another with the Allies in order to help win the war. 45% are in favour of some form of military collaboration, and 36% in favour of the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force fighting with the United Nations. Neither of the relevant questions commit the respondents themselves to

* The reliability of these findings has been tested according to the experiments described in Appendix I (B). Though, for instance, individual opinion fluctuated on some questions on reinterview, the group opinion remained stable. The experimental conditions demonstrated that the replies of the public were given with a high degree of sincerity as measured by a probability coefficient of 99%. The recording error measurement of individual differences between interviewers was kept below 2%.

The breakdowns of the data by towns, occupations or sex are given in the Report only when they seem significant. Specialists wishing more detailed data should correspond with the Public Opinion Survey Section, Psychological Warfare Branch, A. F. H. Q.

any form of military activity, but they go to emphasize the contrast in sympathy between populations under Allied occupation and those still under German control. When asked whether there should be a further mobilisation for all, which would of course affect a great many people personally, only 15% were in favour of such a policy.

b) *Opposition to collaboration.* Looking at these figures from the negative side it is significant that so many as 14% were prepared to declare themselves openly against any form of collaboration. It is doubtful whether 14% would ever have dared to say to the Italian or German military authorities that they were not prepared to work with them in any way.

43% are against military collaboration.* When a general mobilisation for all is suggested an immediate negative reaction is registered by 70%. The calling up of young men reaching military age has been in abeyance since the Allied occupation. Only 21% of those asked are in favour of its resumption. The suggestion that those reaching military age should be called up is therefore almost as emphatically rejected by a 60% vote.

c) *Satisfaction with status quo.* The implication of the above figures is that most people would not object to the small number of men actually under arms fighting alongside the Allied Forces. Any attempt, however, to compel those who had left the Army during the period of general dissolution after Mussolini's fall, to return to it, or any attempt to extend the age limits for service, or indeed to mobilise in the ordinary way those young men who automatically come of military age, would be very much resented.

To sum up, it might be said that from the military standpoint the majority of Sicilians wish to have the present state of affairs left unchanged.

d) *Alleged reasons for non-collaboration.* No attempt has been made to discover the reasons for these attitudes though from comments made at some of the interviews three less obvious reasons have emerged which deserve mention. In the first place there is great reluctance among some to mobilise under the Badoglio government or fight under Italian military command. Quite a number would collaborate more readily if they could come under British or American leadership; others were against fighting on Italian soil when Italians were compelled forcibly to fight on the German side. They expressed readiness to help on another front. Finally some referred to Allied propaganda heard after Mussolini's fall, which urged them to leave their units and return to their homes. This they had done, and had no desire now to join up again and fight.

* This figure is got by adding together the percentages under 'No' for questions 2, 3 and 4 (see Chart I).

Sheet C. 3

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-22, 1943

Co-belligerency
Schedule C
Question 2

SHOULD ITALY COLLABORATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

People voting	%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
For collaboration	76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Against collaboration	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
No opinion	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover whether the Sicilian people were prepared to collaborate actively with the United Nations in the war effort. The aim of subsequent questions was to test the genuineness of any assertion on their part to be willing to collaborate.

COMMENT. About three quarters of the people who answered this question declare themselves willing to collaborate in one way or another with the Allies, to help win the war. As can be shown by subsequent figures the degree of collaboration is not very intense, but there is no reason to believe the figures are inaccurate or that the great majority of people are not sincerely in sympathy with Allied war aims, nor willing to make some contribution towards them. In this respect there is a very striking contrast in the attitude of the populations under Allied occupation and those still under German control.

It is interesting to note that as many as 15% were prepared openly to declare themselves against any form of collaboration, the more so as the interviewers carried documents to show they were employed by the Psychological Warfare Branch of Allied Force Headquarters. This is striking evidence of the security and freedom which Sicilians already feel, in expressing their opinions to the Allied authorities. It is doubtful whether 15% would ever have dared say to the Italian or German authorities that they were not prepared to collaborate in any way with them.

Sheet no. 4

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-22, 1943.

Co-belligerency
Schedule C
Question 3

Those who answered the previous question affirmatively were asked:

SHOULD COLLABORATION HAVE A MILITARY CHARACTER?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	50	60
For military collaboration	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against military collaboration	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No opinion	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2%

The aim of this question was to discover the degree of support for armed collaboration among those who were in favour of collaborating with the United Nations.

COMMENT. 61% of those in favour of collaboration are prepared to give it a military character. Yet if the percentage is taken of the total sample and not merely of those who answered the previous question affirmatively then it is 45%. The figures of course do not imply any personal obligation on the part of the respondent himself but merely express a sentiment of goodwill. A finer edge will be given in the course of subsequent answers to the degree of personal service and self-sacrifice which people in Sicily are prepared to make.

Questions 3 and 4 have been handled as shewn in the Chart on the opposite page.

QUESTION 2
Should Italy collaborate with the United Nations?

Should Italy collaborate with the United Nations?

Should collaboration have a military character?

Should Italian forces fight alongside those of the United Nations?

General : Percentages in brackets are reckoned on total sample 2587.

Question 2: Percentages not in brackets are reckoned on total sample 2537 minus «no reply» 84, namely on 2503.

Question 3: Percentages not in brackets are reckoned on

Question 4: Percentages not in brackets are reckoned on 1907, percentages in brackets are reckoned on 1906.

Sheet no. 5

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-22, 1943.

Co-belligerency
Schedule C
Question 4

Those who answered the previous question affirmatively were asked:

SHOULD THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE FORCES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

Percent of people voting	%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
For Italian Forces fighting alongside Allied Forces	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Italian Forces fighting alongside Allied Forces	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No opinion	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On condition	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Each dash = 2 %

The aim of this question was to discover whether those who declare themselves in favour of military collaboration are prepared to see units of the Italian army, navy and air force at present under arms fighting alongside the forces of the United Nations.

COMMENT. If the percentage is taken on all those interviewed and not merely on those who answered the previous question affirmatively, then only 36% favour military collaboration whole-heartedly and 2% conditionally, while 62% either reject the idea altogether or show no positive reaction.

While the units of the Italian fleet are virtually intact and form a useful addition to the naval strength of the United Nations, the Italian army and air force are inconsiderable, and the majority of soldiers on the Allied side are prisoners-of-war.

This question might therefore be considered in relation to question 8 dealing with prisoners-of-war. There it is found that only 12% favour releasing prisoners-of-war when they wish to fight as volunteers with the armies of the United Nations.

Sheet no. 6

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Co-belligerency
 Schedule C
 Question 5

SHOULD THERE BE A CALL TO ARMS?

Percent of people voting:	Yes	No	No opinion
For all	16	70	14
For volunteers	67	20	13
For those reaching military age	21	60	19

The aim of this question was to discover how many people were prepared to accept a state of affairs whereby Italy's entire man-power would be put under all the hardships and restrictions of a nation actually at war.

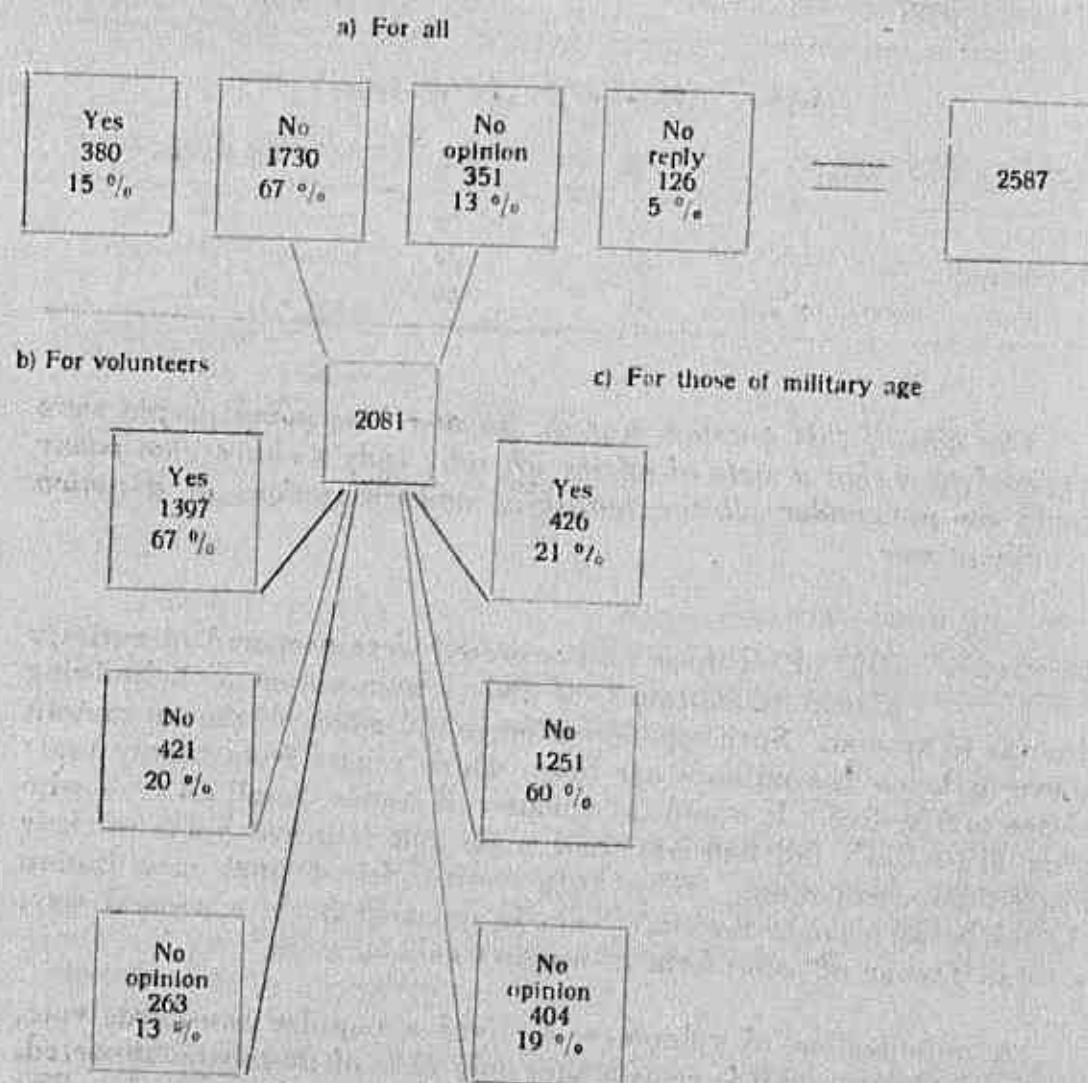
COMMENT. 16% of all those who answered were prepared to envisage a total mobilisation of Italy's man-power to help bring the war to an end. Such a mobilisation would affect citizens at present above or below the military age limit, which ranges from twenty years of age to fifty-five. It would, as a matter of course, recall all those who after Mussolini's fall had left their units and returned home to their peace-time occupations. The 16% voting for a total mobilization should be set against the 45% who in question 3, in a general way, were in favour of some form of military collaboration.

A mobilization of volunteers received a popular two-thirds vote, but from Question 8 it is evident that only 11% of those who answered, would themselves volunteer for military or para-military work. The enthusiasm expressed under this section is therefore somewhat vicarious.

Since the Allied occupation, no youths reaching their twentieth birthday have been mobilised, as they would have been prior to July 1943. The suggestion that those reaching military age should now be called up to join existing units is rejected by the substantial vote of 60%. The manner in which the percentages were worked in this question were as follows overleaf: —

CHART II: CO-BELLIGERENCY SURVEY

QUESTION 5: SHOULD THERE BE A CALL TO ARMS?



NOTE. Percentages for Part a) are calculated on 2587.
Percentages for Parts b) and c) are calculated on 2081.

Sheet no. 7

Location : Sicily
 Sample : 2587 Sicilians
 Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Co-belligerency
 Schedule C
 Questions 6 & 7

ARE YOU PERSONALLY DISPOSED TO HELP?

Percent voting	%	Yes	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
For personal service	74	.....							
Against personal service	21	.....							
No opinion	4	..								
On condition	1									

Each dash = 2%

IF SO, HOW?

Percent voting	%	10	20	30	40	50
Work longer hours	51	.....			
Continue the ration system	30	.....			
Work in the Red Cross	19	.....			
Work in munition factories	9	.....			
Pay higher taxes	7	.....			
Garrison occupied territory	5	.....			
Enlist in the Armed Forces	5	.....			
Enlist in a Labour Battalion	1	.....			
No suggestions	9	.....			
Other suggestions	8	.....			
No reply	28	.....			

Each dash = 2%

[Some people gave more than one answer, consequently the percentages do not add up to 100%.]

The aim of questions six and seven is to discover in what ways and in what proportions those questioned are prepared to help personally in the war effort of the United Nations.

COMMENT. The 74% who are prepared, in one way or another, to help personally in the war effort confirm the figure of 76% who in Question 2 are in favour of collaboration with the United Nations to win the war. A high percentage, namely 28%, are distressed at having to face the issue at all and prefer to remain silent. The vast majority however are willing to help but only in a non-military or humanitarian way. Not more than 11% are willing to undertake military or para-military duties.

Sheet no. 8

Location : Sicily
Sample : 2587 Sicilians
Date : Dec. 15-23, 1943.

Co-belligerency
Schedule C
Question 8

SHOULD PRISONERS-OF-WAR BE RELEASED?

Percent of people voting:	%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	75
To return to their families	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For reconstruction work	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To fight	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For garrison duties	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Each dash = 2%

[Some people gave more than one answer, consequently the percentages do not add up to 100%.]

The aim of this question was to discover whether people expected prisoners-of-war to be released at their request for various purposes.

COMMENT. More than half the people questioned are prepared to consider the release of prisoners-of-war as being conditional on their doing some wartime task for the duration. The vast majority, however, while desiring to see them return to their homes and families, showed no enthusiasm about their going into action against the Germans.

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

NUMBER	PAGE
I Reliability of the surveys:	
(A) Reliability of the interviewer	1
(B) Reliability of the informant	4
II Sampling of the public	9
III Administration and personnel	13
IV Table of Organization to cover all Italy	21
Estimate of personnel and equipment	22
V The use of publicity	23
VI Requests for further enquiries	26
VII Extracts from P. O. S. War Diary	28
VIII Schedule cards:	
A. Shelter, clothing, food, public officials, news dis- semination	31
B. Radio listening	33
C. Co-belligerency	34
D. Public security	35

APPENDIX I

RELIABILITY OF THE SURVEYS

How reliable are the facts presented in these surveys? To what extent does their reliability, defined as agreement of reobservations, depend upon such attendant conditions of observing as differences in interviewers, in the informants sampled, in the degree of confidence between them, in the instruments used, in the issues surveyed, or in the time and place of surveying?

These questions of the reliability of surveys in liberated territories were explored in a preliminary way in Sicily. The administrative procedures, designed to achieve reliability, are described in Appendices II, III and IV. The resulting degree of reliability attained is reported in this Appendix I, and certain experiments described that were carried out to measure the agreement among reobservations of the public's opinion when the interviewers varied, and when the informant's confidence in them varied.

(A) RELIABILITY OF THE INTERVIEWER

Do the individual prejudices and varying abilities of different interviewers affect the findings of interviews? Is the criticism justified that the personal opinions of interviewers possibly distort their recording of the opinions of the public?

To answer this question scientifically requires measuring the differences among interviewers when the other factors in the interview situation are constant. Ideally each interviewer should take turns in interviewing the same informant. But this is impractical, both because nobody would be willing to be reinterviewed fifty or more times, nor — even if he were induced to do so — would he be likely to respond in precisely the same words every time. However, by analyzing the interview situation into two components, 1) the questioning of the informants, and 2) the recording of their answers, it is possible to exercise control over that situation.

1) PHRASING OF QUESTIONS.

The questioning of the informant is controlled by specifying the wording of every question on the schedule card and in the Manual of Instructions issued to the interviewers. This ensures uniformity in asking the questions. Some residual variation may exist due to the interviewers' personalities and introductory conversation to establish sympathy with the informant. It is, however, included among the factors of variation which are jointly measured in the «Friends' Sample».

2) RECORDING REPLIES

Recording errors made by the Sicilian interviewers were measured by two controlled experiments carried out with Schedules A and B. The «Friends' Sample» test is discussed in Section B (2) of this Appendix; the experiment outlined below is the study of a «Recording Error Sample», designed to measure the individual differences among different interviewers when recording a constant situation. It was performed upon the interviewing teams in each of the four towns in Sicily.

The interviewers were assembled to witness one interview made in public before them which they recorded independently on separate schedule cards. The discrepancies among these cards were counted and reduced to a percentage of the number of possible discrepancies. This percentage is a measure of the recording error, whether obtained for an individual interviewer, a team of interviewers, for one question in the schedule card, or for the whole schedule. The percentages of error for each regional team and for Schedules A and B were as follows:

	Percent of Recording Error by Teams in				
	PALERMO	CALTA-NISSETTA	CATANIA	MESSINA	SICILY
Schedule A . . . .	.4 %	1 %	1.6 %	.04 %	.6 %
Schedule B	2.7 %	5.6 %	.4 %	2.3 %	3.1 %
Both Schedules . .	1.9 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	.7 %	1.3 %

These data show that the total recording error for both Schedules and all interviewers was 1.3%, or that the *reliability of recording* was 98.7%. They show further that Schedule B (radio listening habits and news dissemination) yielded much more errors than Schedule A (economic and administrative questions) - 3.1% as against .6%. This was due to the difficulty of interpreting certain answers, especially to the question on radio reception disturbances. The informants were unable to distinguish «static» from «fading» or «jamming»; their replies were given in less technical and more ambiguous terms, such as «I can't hear London well.» Interviewers had then to try and extract a more specific definition of their informants' difficulties. The percentage of recording error can therefore provide a delicate index of the questions which are too technical for the lay public, too complicated, or too liable to misinterpretation.

It is of interest to note that the 3.1% of recording error found on the Radio Schedule B among Sicilian interviewers compares with the

3% of errors found on almost the same radio schedule among Arab interviewers in Syria and Palestine*. This gives some confidence that the error is intrinsic to the nature of the questions and transcends the personalities or nationality of the interviewers.

When analyzed by questions the recording errors were found to be very evenly distributed. No more than 9% of the interviewers made a recording error on any one of the 258 answers to be recorded on Schedule A. The total number of recording errors for Schedule A, among 102 interviewers, was 154 out of a possible 26,316 - or .6% of possible errors. Among the 26 questions of Schedule B the range ran up to a maximum of 19 out of the 102 interviewers making one error per answer recorded. An average of 3.2% of the interviewers made an error per answer in Schedule B, whilst for both Schedules the figure was 1.3%.

The number of errors that are made depend largely on two factors. Firstly, the varying degree of ambiguity or vagueness in the informants' answers. In the « Recording Error » experiment, for instance, the interviewer gave typical answers, but by giving highly vague or very precise answers it would have been possible to « throw » the error higher or lower. Secondly, the error varies with the thoroughness with which interviewers are trained, and the completeness of their Manual of Instructions in which uniform rulings are given on all the ambiguous answers that are likely to be encountered. The Sicilian interviewers, in the early days of their training, shewed 7% of recording discrepancies as the result of their first test; these discrepancies were marked on the filled-in schedules, and returned to the supervisors for coaching each interviewer in standardising his techniques. In this way the personal equations of the interviewers were reduced from the initial 7% to 1.3% in their recording of the public's opinion.

* See « A Pioneer Radio Poll in Lebanon, Syria and Palestine », by S. C. Dodd, Government Printer, Palestine.

APPENDIX I

RELIABILITY OF THE SURVEYS

(B) RELIABILITY OF THE INFORMANT

Do Sicilians state their sincere opinions when interviewed? Is the criticism justified that they often tend to answer so as to please the authorities to whom the interviewers may report?

Secondly, how constant in time are their opinions? To what extent are they changed when reinterviewed on a second date?

These questions of the constancy and sincerity of informants' answers involve reobserving opinion: they fall under the heading of reliability, which is defined in statistics as the «degree of agreement among repeated observations.»

1) CONSTANCY AND SINCERITY ANALYZED.

Constancy of opinion or other responses of an informant is here defined by the percent of items of reply that do not alter during a specified period. The numerator of this percent is the total number of items of response that are checked differently on the schedule card that records a second interview, compared with the recording of a first interview made at an earlier date. The denominator is the total number of items of response in a schedule card multiplied by the number of schedule cards in the sample. This percent of constancy varies with the four factors of a) the question; b) the group sampled; c) the time interval between interviews; and d) other conditions.

In order to isolate each factor the others are kept constant and the effects of varying the isolated factor are observed. Thus in order to isolate the time factor, the essence of constancy, the length of the time interval between interviews is varied. The resulting percentage of change in opinion is then observed for each question in one population sample, under the conditions that the same informant is interviewed in both cases, and by the same interviewer who is a personal friend. Under these conditions the change due to lapse of time and its inevitably intervening events should be isolated. An experiment to isolate this constancy factor was carried out in the Mediterranean area with the finding that while there was 19% of change in individual opinion within a fortnight, there was no change for the group. The distribution curves for the group were almost identical as measured by the goodness of fit test.*

* Pearson's goodness of fit test was used as summarized in the probability coefficient, P, derived from the calculation of chi square ($\chi^2 = \sum (f_o - f_e)^2 / f_e$) where the f_o are the frequencies of the two distributions, m and t. This index was used to measure the approach of two distributions towards identity for two reasons. Firstly it was applicable to

the strength of the evidence thus gained in Syria that the group opinion — within the period of a fortnight — remains almost constant, it was decided in Sicily to start by exploring constancy and sincerity in one combined experiment. If their combination shewed high reliability there would be no need to measure each in isolation; if the reliability was low, additional more refined experiments would be needed. The high reliability that was found in Sicily later justified the joint measurement of constancy and sincerity.

Sincerity can be measured by correlating the opinion observed in the surveys with some criterion of the informant's true opinion. This is an application of the general principle of validity, which is defined in modern psychology as «the degree of agreement between the observations of some phenomenon and some criterion that is generally accepted as a truer index of that phenomenon.» For such a criterion this study took the opinion a person gives to an intimate friend under assurance of anonymity. If it is accepted that such opinions given in confidence to a personal friend are as close an approach to the sincere opinion of people as is practicable to achieve on a mass scale, then the opinions recorded in these surveys are proven to be valid to the extent that they agree with this criterion.

2) THE «FRIENDS SAMPLE» TEST.

a) *The experiment.* In order to validate these surveys by this criterion, each interviewer was asked to list some fifteen of his closest friends. A sample of 600 informants was then selected from these lists and a first visit was made by interviewers to whom the informants were strangers. After about a week these informants were reinterviewed by the interviewers who were their friends. The interviewers were instructed not to tell their friends that they were going to be interviewed, nor that they would be reinterviewed, and in this way the possibility of informants being influenced by their friends was avoided. The schedule cards from the first interview by a stranger and from the second interview by a friend were then compared, individually and collectively. Individually the percentage of discrepancies was calculated as described in Section (A) 2) for the recording error study. Collectively the two distributions of answers to each question were tested for similarity by the goodness of fit test.

Individually, if the discrepant answers between opinions expressed to a friend and to a stranger are few, the answers given to a stranger

both qualitative or quantitative variables. Secondly it combined in one measure a comparison of the means of the two distributions, their standard deviations, and their skewnesses. For in proportion as two distributions coincide as measured by chi square, their means, standard deviations and all statistical moments must coincide. But the converse is not necessarily true, for two distributions may have identical means and different dispersions or vice versa. Hence a high probability, P , (based on the chi square test) that the two distributions are samples from one universe, seems a more rigorous test of their similarity than any comparison of moments.

may be said to be sincere, and are technically called valid. Collectively, in proportion as the probability coefficient, P , (which summarizes the goodness of fit of the two distributions of the group's opinion) is high, the observation of the group opinion is valid collectively. It should be further noted that the survey may be highly valid for a group, even though it is of low validity for an individual, but not vice versa. Individuals may and do shift their opinions, but if these fluctuations compensate each other, the group's distribution may be constant. It is possible for the percentage of individual discrepancies to be high and the goodness of fit index, P , to be also high, shewing that in spite of changes in opinion among its members the group's opinion is sincere and constant, i. e. that it is the same, whether observed by a friend or a stranger on one date or another.

b) *Constancy and sincerity of individual opinion.* The results of this experiment upon 600 friends of interviewers' shewed a total discrepancy of 15% for all questions in Schedule A, and of 10% for Schedule B. The 10% of discrepancies on this radio schedule in Sicily compares well with the 28% of discrepancies found on almost the same schedule card in Syria and Palestine. But how much of these discrepancies of 15% and 10% are change due to the time interval of a week, and how much is the insincerity of answers given to a stranger would require further experiments to isolate as they were isolated in the experiments made in Syria. However, such amounts of discrepancy on reinterviewing after a week are fully to be expected. On many questions the informant's answers change because his behaviour varies from week to week. He does not, for instance, buy exactly the same amount of every foodstuff every week. Analysis of the questions reveal the variation in the number of discrepancies with the nature of the question. The questions in the highest five percent of the distribution curve of the discrepancies are all questions in which the informants' behaviour may be expected to alter from one survey, to another made a week later. These questions concern the amount of bread, fish and green vegetables bought in the preceding seven days, or the number of days since last receiving their rations. This last item necessarily shewed a large discrepancy; for example, first distributions of sugar rations, which had been suspended for months, were just beginning, and increased concurrently with the progress of the survey, so that the results after the first week of surveying were inevitably different. At the other extreme the questions with little or no discrepancies were obvious constants, such as the official prices of rationed foods, the foodstuffs not bought at all, and the opinions never offered on either survey. In between these extremes two questions on opinion are noteworthy. The question regarding confidence in the existing Sicilian officials shewed less discrepancy than the average question in Schedule A — 10% as against 15% for the whole Schedule A. The question asking which radio station gave the truest news also shewed less than average discrepancy — 6% as against 10% for the whole of

Schedule B on radio listening. Thus the questions concerned purely with opinion, the sincerity and constancy of which are most open to doubt, were the questions shewing a record well above the average sincerity and constancy for individuals.

c) *Constancy and sincerity of group opinion.* When the sincerity and constancy of the group were jointly tested by the goodness of fit coefficient of probability, P, the modal value of P was found to be .99, indicating very high probability that the distributions of responses given to a friend and to stranger are distributions drawn from the same «parent population.» The median value of P was also .99 for Schedules A and B. *These findings give a satisfactory assurance that, in spite of some fluctuations of response among individuals, the surveying in general secured the sincere response of the Sicilian public.* These findings also give assurance that the data for the population as a whole were highly constant during the period surveyed.

When Schedules A and B are analyzed by their more important questions the probability coefficients are as follows:

SCHEDULE A	
Question	Probability
1) Usable and repairable rooms . . . . .	.99
2) Size of household versus family . . . . .	.98
3) Extent of house repairs . . . . .	.86
4) Extent of evacuation . . . . .	.84
5) Clothing needs . . . . .	.90
7) Foodstuffs bought . . . . .	.99
8) » needed weekly . . . . .	.99
9) Ration purchases . . . . .	.99
10) Ration prices . . . . .	.99
11) Purchases from other sources . . . . .	.99
12) Prices in other sources . . . . .	.99
13) Percent of food from rations . . . . .	.99
14) Days since receipt of rations (bread - oil) . . . . .	.95
15) Amount of last ration . . . . .	.99
16) Remedies for food problems . . . . .	.99
17) Confidence in Sicilian officials . . . . .	.94
18) Measures to increase confidence . . . . .	.98
19) Information on Government Decrees . . . . .	.97
20) Delay in hearing of Decrees . . . . .	.50
20 A) Information on P. O. S. . . . .	.53
25) Sex . . . . .	.99
26) Age . . . . .	.99
27) Occupation . . . . .	.95

SCHEDULE B

1) Listeners per set . . . . .	.97
2) Wavelengths obtainable . . . . .	.59
3) Frequency of listening . . . . .	.81
4) Reception difficulties . . . . .	.99
5) Truthfulness of news broadcasts . . . . .	.99
6) Favourite station	1.00
7) Program preferred . . . . .	.99
8) Hours of listening . . . . .	.99
9) Newspapers read - bought . . . . .	.99
10) Favourite broadcasters . . . . .	.99

Amongst the lower probability coefficients several are accounted for by events that intervened between the two surveys that are compared. Thus the source from which the informants had heard of Public Opinion Surveys (Schedule A, Question 20 A, $P = .53$) shifted during the interval between the two surveys when a cinema and leaflet publicity campaign went into force. The explanation of the other low coefficient for Schedule B, Question 2 on wave lengths of radio sets, requires further exploration.

In the questions dealing not so much with behaviour as with matters of pure opinion, these indices shew high constancy and sincerity. Thus the probability coefficients are .98 or higher for the public's opinion on remedying the food situation, on public officials, on the most truthful radio stations, and on the stations, programs and broadcasters preferred.

In summary, the interviewer's reliability in recording was 98.7%; the informant's sincerity and constancy, as measured by the friend versus stranger experiment for the group, had a median value of 99% for the issues and schedule cards of these surveys.

APPENDIX II

SAMPLING OF THE PUBLIC

(A) ADEQUACY OF SAMPLING

The informants were Sicilian men and women resident chiefly in the capital city of Palermo. Smaller checking samples were surveyed in four of the other eight provincial centres.

In this pilot survey, over 4,000 persons* were interviewed out of a population of some 4,000,000 in Sicily. This means a sample of .1% of the population, or one person in every thousand. This is unnecessarily large. Statistical analyses are still in progress** to determine how much smaller the samples can be made, though keeping within 5% of their present accuracy from .1% sampling. From the outcome of the first analyses a .025% sample (one person in every four thousand) is projected for further surveying. This would entail a sample of 1,000 for Sicily, or somewhat over 10,000 for all Italy. This is still well above the adequacy of sampling used in England and the United States, where a .01% sample (one person in ten thousand) is often sufficient.

The adequacy of size of sample is partly dependent on the representativeness of the sampling. In countries where the composition of the population is known (in respect to region, sex, age, occupation or other characteristics correlated to the answers in a survey), the sample can be smaller. For when the proportions of each category of people in the whole population are known, they can be duplicated in the sample, making it representative. But where the proportions are not accurately known up-to-date (as in a population disorganized by evacuation) larger samples must be taken to ensure representativeness.

(B) REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SAMPLES

Since only one month was set aside in which to plan and organize these initial surveys in Sicily, it was recognized that the practical difficulties of post-occupation conditions would prevent making the sampling highly representative of the various regions, occupations and other relevant classifications of the population, though the extent to which, and the means by which this might be overcome was explored.

* Not all these interviews entered into the samples reported; some were by apprentices in training; some schedules took up to three weeks in transit by government courier and arrived too late to be included in this report; some schedules were rejected for technical reasons of incompleteness.

** The prompt and complete statistical analysis of the data gathered was delayed by lack of an assistant statistician. Much of the directing of statistical analysis fell on the Director who was twice called away for periods of two and three weeks, and the statistical work was inevitably slowed down.

Difficulties of transport and communication were the main obstacles encountered [see Appendix III], and for these reasons the authorities requested priority for an urban sample, drawn chiefly from the capital and residential city of Palermo. Smaller checking samples were to be organized as rapidly, and in as many of the other eight provincial capitals as possible. In all samples the regional distribution of interviews was as tabled below.

Schedule	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTERVIEWS					Total
	Palermo	Trapani	Caltanissetta	Catania	Messina	
A and B (Nov. 15-Dec. 10)	3,88	250	560	111	111	4,420
C and D (Dec. 10-23)	2,163	255	199	208	184	3,009
TOTAL	5,551	505	759	319	295	7,429

[Further schedules from Catania and Messina, delayed in transportation, were included in some of the distributions.]

From this experience the factors necessary to achieve a regionally representative sample were defined as follows. Starting with the chief population centres, the surveying organization can be expanded to lesser centres as fast as dependable transport facilities can be developed. By the apprenticeship method a trustworthy staff of interviewers who know the local conditions as residents can better be built up centre after centre than all at once. One or two members of the directing staff can specialize in recruiting and organizing new centres for others to run thereafter. Resident interviewers are cheaper than mobile teams sent out from one centre, as the maintenance of these doubles the cost under present conditions in Italy. On the other hand the central control of technique and of the work is far stronger when using mobile teams. Therefore if sufficient budget and transportation are available, mobile teams are preferable, otherwise residents will serve.

For occupational representation, an Italian governmental classification into 42 occupations* was taken and grouped into five classes namely, the intellectual, the commercial, the skilled labor, the unskilled labor, and the housewife class (the latter should be further broken down by occupation of the husband in order to classify them more adequately into economic levels). To secure the samples, the random geographic method was used. The city was divided into radial zones

* ITALIAN OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (E.I.A.R.)

GROUP I *Intellectuals, professional and directing classes.*

Heads of Civil Service departments	Ecclesiastics	Physicians and veterinary surgeons
State employees and Civil servants	Authors and writers	Scientific chemists, research chemists
Judges and magistrates	Journalists	Engineers
Professors	Painters and sculptors	Capitalists (Benestanti)
Elementary School teachers	Musicians	Students
Officers	Actors	
Land owners	Lawyers, barristers and solicitors	

and sub-zones and assigned to teams and squads of four interviewers. Each interviewer took a street, calling at every house at regular intervals as defined by the size of sample desired, visiting the first, second and subsequent floors in turn in successive houses. By this method the occupational distribution in the four towns was as follows:

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE FOUR TOWNS

Occupations	First survey	Second survey
Intellectuals	12	28
Commercial	10	13
Skilled labour	22	22
Unskilled labour	8	7
Housewives	48	30
	100 %	100 %

[First survey : November 15-December 15 (Schedules A and B).
Second survey : December 15-23 (Schedules C and D).]

Although the Messina and Catania samples were tipped too much towards the upper classes, yet, since the two samples were small, the correspondence of these distributions for all Sicily is very close to those for Palermo, where the random geographic technique was most rigorously controlled (the goodness of fit probabilities are $P = .95$ and $P = .83$ respectively).

A true distribution of occupations in a recently-bombed city recovering from evacuation is not known; without such a standard of comparison, however, the percentage of intellectuals found here seems

GROUP II *Commercial and Trade.*

Directors of Industry	Hotel, restaurant and refreshment	Pharmacists and druggists
Directors of commerce	House owners	Business advisors and accountants
Bank and insurance managers		

GROUP III *Artisans and skilled workers including all clerical workers.*

Non-commissioned officers	Artisans and craftsmen	Surveyors and foremen
Farm-hands	Skilled workers	Nurses and mid-wives
Clerks	Dopolavoro	

GROUP IV *Workers.*

Railway workers	Share-croppers and tenant farmers	Office labour and staff
Post-Office, telegraph and telephone employees	Casual farm labour	State pensioners
Workers dependent on the State	Unskilled workers	

GROUP V *Housewives.*

Housewives

high, and the percentage of unskilled labourers seems low. These are believed to be in part attributable to the tendency of many informants, especially the unemployed, to state as their occupation the best they have ever engaged in, or considered themselves to belong to. This needs more rigorous study.

The variability of occupational distributions between towns and between surveys according to the time of day the visits were made, was so great as to indicate that geographic sampling alone could not be relied upon but should be supplemented as a survey progresses by direct control of occupational representation, wherever the occupational structure of the population is known.

The distribution of the sample for the four towns of Sicily in respect to sex and age were as detailed below:

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS		
Age	First survey	Second survey
15 +	1 %	4 %
20 +	40 %	45 %
40 +	48 %	42 %
60 +	11 %	9 %
Sex		
Men	52 %	61 %
Women	48 %	39 %

[First survey : November 15-December 15 (Schedules A and B).
Second survey : December 15-23 (Schedules C and D).]

The age distribution seems satisfactory though not as stable between surveys as would be desirable.

The distribution of the sexes was almost equal in the first survey: it was found that about half the informants were in the category of «housewives», since men were away at work and the women answered interviewers' calls. This was satisfactory in the first survey with questions mainly on food, shelter, clothing and radio listening, with which the woman is more concerned than the man. But for the second survey on co-belligerency and public security, a predominantly masculine sample was wanted. The interviewers had mostly to work in the late afternoons and evenings in order to keep the housewives down to less than half the sample, as shewn in the tabulation of sex distribution.

In sum, the sampling was satisfactorily representative for sex and age, but not for regions or occupations. Valuable experience has however been gained in Sicily regarding the administrative and other difficulties likely to be encountered under similar conditions, the best methods by which they may be largely overcome, and more representative sampling achieved.

APPENDIX III

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

1) DIRECTION.

The Psychological Warfare Branch of A. F. H. Q., in launching this experiment in Sicily, called upon directors who were experienced in polling, survey and market research techniques, both in the West, amongst populations familiar with these procedures, and in the Middle East where the public is often semi-hostile and suspicious.

Close contact was maintained with the Military Government Section of A. F. H. Q., and with the Allied Military Government and the Armistice Control Commission.

On arrival in Sicily the Director was invited to address a meeting of the Senior Civil Affairs Officers (in charge of provinces in Sicily) on the proposed three-month survey experiment, and issues on which data was needed were proposed for investigation. This was followed up by many individual conferences with the officers in charge of different departments in the Allied Military Government, shaping up specific enquiries and phrasing questions that would yield the most significant information to the administrator. The final schedule cards for enquiries into administrative and propaganda problems (the latter drawn up on the basis of directives received from P. W. B.) were submitted to both A. M. G. and P. W. B. authorities before surveying began for their approval and decision on the relative priority of the problems it was proposed to investigate. Through interim reports and frequent contacts, the interested officials were kept in close touch with progressive findings of both the first (Schedules A and B) and second (Schedules C and D) units of enquiry.

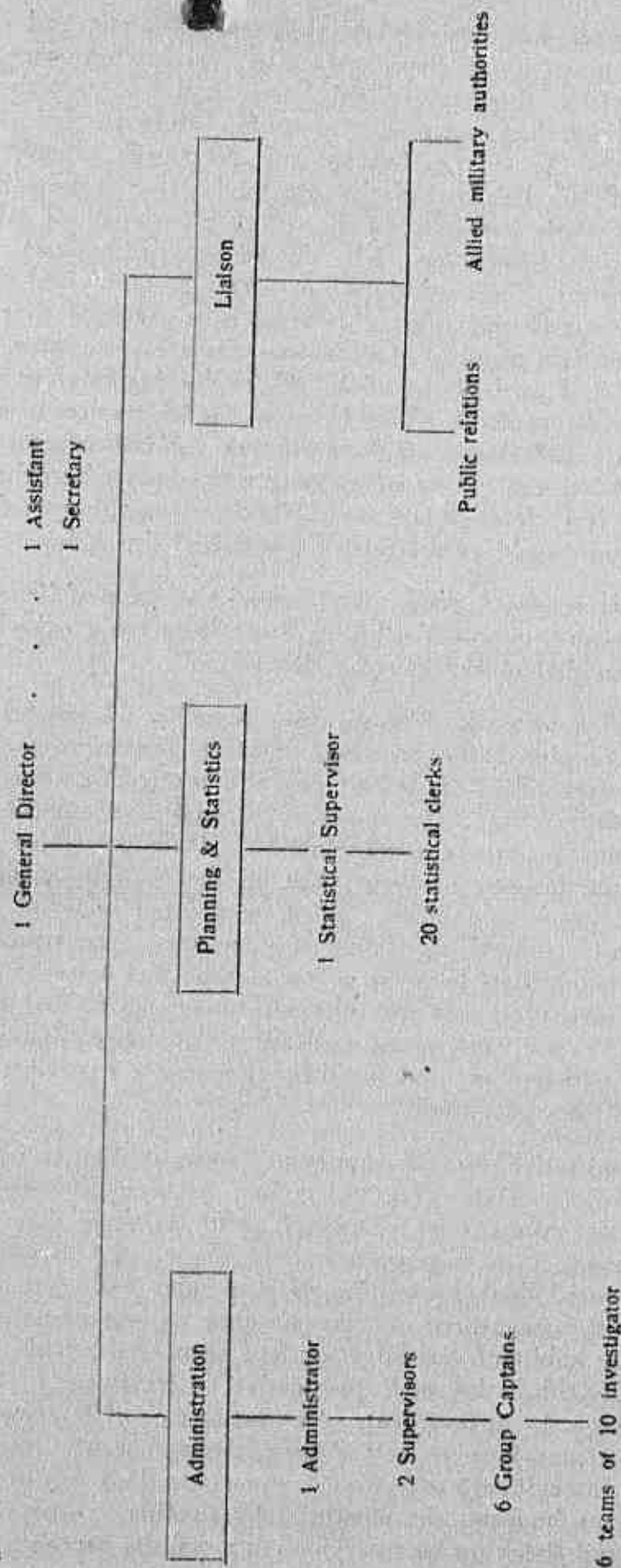
The general directive was to test survey methods in a liberated territory, exploring the utility of the findings to various authorities, the reliability of the data, and the practical problems which the work would encounter in a country under military occupation. The time schedule was set at three months: one month was consumed in selecting, training and organizing the personnel of one hundred nationals, and in preparing the enquiries. The second month was taken up in interviewing over 7,000 people; the third month was devoted to making statistical analyses of the findings and preparing the report on the experiment.

2) PERSONNEL. *

a) *Selection.* In the two weeks after landing in Sicily interviewers were recruited in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, Caltanissetta in the centre of the Island, and Messina and Catania in the East. The

* See Table of Organization of P.O.S. in Sicily

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION OF P.O.S. IN SICILY



NOTE: The Table of Organization called for ten Anglo-American military or civilian personnel. In fact the P. O. S. ran with four officers and four civilians, of whom one officer and one civilian were attached to the P. O. S. for only part of the three-month period. The statistician and deputy director originally included amongst the personnel never arrived.

ninety interviewers and statistical clerks were nationals and residents of the different towns in which they were to work. They were selected at first mainly from the professional classes and the Faculties of the Universities (which had not then reopened). Help in their selection was given by the A. M. G. Labour and Education offices, and by officers in the P. W. B.; final choice was made after they had been interviewed by British personnel with expert knowledge of Italy, and their application had been passed by the Security authorities. During the period of training the work done was carefully supervised, and only about fifty percent of the original recruits were retained to carry out the work. A certain number of those interviewers were later found to be unsuitable, and as they were laid off, replacements were made by the apprenticeship method. The few women who were tried out at first, proved so satisfactory that their number was built up to one-third of the interviewing staff. One interviewer was employed on the average for every sixty interviews in one set of simultaneous surveys: they were paid for full-time work, at the rate of a hundred lire a day.

b) *Training and testing.* A two weeks' course of lectures were given to all the interviewers, including those from the provincial towns, who were assembled in Palermo for this period.

A week of field work, with rigorous rejection of schedules with a single flaw, completed the training. During the surveys apprentice replacements were taken on at half pay and trained by attaching them to the best interviewers: after a period of trial and supervision those who proved most promising were taken on. Once a nucleus of trained and experienced interviewers was built up the apprentice method was found to give excellent results. Since no printed material on survey techniques was available in Italian the lectures were translated and distributed, in addition to other material that was selected for translation. The schedule cards and other documents in Italian which have been built up as the work progressed are a rich source of training materials, from which a manual on surveying under post-war conditions is at present being prepared.

Five quantitative tests of competence were applied in selecting the best interviewers. They were tested for: 1) their knowledge of the work, 2) their productivity, 3) their skill, 4) their objectivity and 5) their honesty. An examination held during the second week of training measured their knowledge of principles and methods. Their productivity was measured by the number of completed interviews per day: after habits of careful work had been established, a period of competition enabled the least productive interviewers to be weeded out and replaced by apprentices. The percentage of interviews refused measured the interviewers' lack of skill in capturing the interest of the informant. Interviewers with fewest refusals to their record were those retained. Their honesty was measured by sending a supervisor out to reinterview and check up on interviews in a definite percentage of cases.

Any fabricated interview revealed by the supervisor's visit resulted in immediate discharge of the culprit. This meant a standard of 100% honesty, enforced by sample reinterviews and the threat of their taking place. Finally the objectivity of the interviewers was measured by the recording error study described in Appendix I (A). From experience in Syria, a recording error of not more than 3% had been set as a satisfactory standard; first tests shewed 7% of error, but training continued until a final figure of only 1.3% error in recording was reached.

c) *Supervision.* The interviewers were organized into squads of four, with two or three squads working under a group leader, and a supervisor for each of the four towns. All directives and instructions went down through these leaders to the interviewers, who in turn replied to the Director through this hierarchy. Both squad and group leaders were fully responsible for those under them as regards the hours and districts in which they worked, their productivity and skill, their pay and so on. Various techniques for supervising were:

- a) The supervisor accompanying the interviewers in turn.
- b) Having a different interviewer return to a certain number of the informants to reinterview them and check on the original information obtained.
- c) Sending out interviewers in pairs in order to have two separate reports on one and the same interview. One of the pair was often an apprentice.
- d) Daily meetings for instructions, discussion of problems and the submission of written reports on the day's work by each interviewer.
- e) Checking and editing by the supervisors of the schedules filled out by the interviewers.

Of these techniques the apprenticing and the daily meeting with the leader one level higher up proved the most satisfactory.

3) MOBILE TEAMS.

A special trial survey was made with a mobile team, of which one aspect was the capacity shewn by the Sicilian interviewers to conduct the survey without the supervision of Anglo-American officers. By December 15th civilian transport had been reestablished sufficiently to send a team of seven interviewers to Trapani (on the western tip of Sicily). All preparations and official contacts were made by them; in seven days they had interviewed 255 informants, which meant an average of over five interviews a day, despite the fact that one interview often took two hours since all four schedules (A, B, C and D) were used. This length of interview was however, found practicable, and gave further evidence of the Sicilian informants' willingness to respond

freely. Only five interviews were refused (2%), although there had been no preparatory publicity for the survey.

The cost in wages, maintenance and travel for the whole team worked out to eighteen lire (\$.18) a schedule.

The findings were checked with those of other towns and of the whole Sicilian sample. Certain local differences were apparent, as in the absence of electricity till 5.30 p. m. which precludes all daytime radio listening, but from the comparison of the findings and the reports received on this survey, the use of mobile teams of nationals is clearly feasible.

4) STATISTICAL PROCEDURES.

a) *Schedule cards.* In order to standardize answers given by informants into objectively defined categories suitable for statistical tabulation, alternative phrasings were invented for the questions that were asked, and field-tested to determine how the informants would respond. In this way the final wording of questions was decided, together with the list of possible answers. To ensure uniformity of procedure amongst all the interviewers, a Manual of Instructions was then developed for each schedule card. All the ambiguous answers met in the field tests had to have precise rulings and definitions of terms laid down in order to prevent different interviewers from interpreting and recording any one answer in different ways. Exhibits of the schedule cards in English translation are appended to each enquiry.

To facilitate accurate tabulating, the schedule cards were printed in different colours of ink so that the various enquiries might be readily distinguished. Pale inks were used so that check marks or numbers recorded by the interviewers in black ink would stand out clearly from the printed background, thus reducing errors of the eye in entering up tally marks.

The data from the schedule cards were distributed partly by hand, and partly by electric tabulating machines. Thirty clerks were trained to tabulate by hand. * Later one of the American Army's Mechanical

* A technical note on organizing this work with totally inexperienced clerks such as were found in Sicily may be a useful record. The schedule cards were registered and serially numbered as they came in from the supervisors and put into numbered packets of 25 in each. These packets went from table to table. At each table a clerk made up the distribution of answers to one question. As he finished tallying up the packet and before passing it on to the next table he noted on the jacket of the packet that its data had been entered on the distribution sheet for question X. Schedule Y (together with his initials and the date), and he also noted on the back of the distribution sheet that packet Number Z had been entered by him on that date. Thus a record controlling each packet and every distribution sheet while in process as well as when completed was maintained. The office supervisor's Daily Work Sheet, showing what packets and distributions were assigned to each clerk each morning, and showing their completion, enabled maintaining an efficient flow of packets down the 'belt line' while summarizing their data into the distribution sheets. All the office form sheets for all these records and calculations are available in the P.O.S. files.

Records Units were made available and the data were coded, punched and tabulated by machines. Hand tabulation was, however, continued for two reasons. It was possible that the M. R. U. machinery might move at twenty-four hours notice and leave the surveys crippled unless a hand force were kept as insurance against this risk, (the cost of the whole statistical clerical staff was only \$ 25 a day). In addition many tabulations were too intricate to code conveniently, and with small samples of a few hundred cases each it was more economical and swift to tabulate these distributions by hand. Two hundred different kinds of distributions, each of five regional samples and some of them on six occupational samples, amounting to well over a thousand distributions in all, went through this statistical mill for Schedules A and B alone.

5) REPORTING.

In order to build public confidence in the integrity of the survey procedure, appropriate findings were prepared for newspaper publication throughout Sicily.

Reports for the Allied authorities on preliminary findings were submitted after a fortnight of surveying, and similar reports were furnished and significant findings passed on to the interested departments as the surveys progressed. Since the findings collected in this final report have to meet the diverse needs of busy administrators and of specialists, detailed tables are, for the most part, not included, but are available in typed form. The system of loose-leaf reporting has been used so that any question can be selectively supplied by collecting together, from these and any future surveys, the sheets dealing with any one topic, any one region or any one period.

6) CONTROLLING THE RESPONSE OF THE PUBLIC.

A crucial factor in any survey of public opinion is the attitude of the public towards the survey. In Sicily different methods were explored by which a possibly suspicious, and even semi-hostile public could be rendered sympathetic and cooperative. The techniques that were developed under these circumstances are briefly defined as follows:

- a) Pilot surveys to reveal the kind of reactions that will be encountered.
- b) Recording the daily percentage of interviews refused as an index of the public's favourable or unfavourable reception.
- c) Launching publicity (see Appendix V) through available media.
- d) Developing the skill of the interviewers by training and selection.

- e) Starting schedules with, or making initial surveys on questions that appeal to the self-interest of the informant.
- f) Enlisting influential backing (Government, ecclesiastical and social leaders).
- g) Publishing reports of findings: when possible demonstrate their connection with any official action which has been inspired by the data collected.

7) DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The experience gained during the three-month survey experiment defined certain difficulties which any operation of this kind, carried out under similar post-occupation conditions, would encounter. Such difficulties are the inevitable result of war dislocation, and are not put forward as peculiar to the survey work alone; but the effect of war conditions on this kind of work should be explained. Briefly the major handicaps were:

a) Lack of adequate transport and communications, which was a source of delay and reduced efficiency. Filled-in schedule cards from the provinces took sometimes as long as three weeks to reach the headquarters office, and many arrived too late for inclusion in the final distributions. In addition it was not possible to improve the regional representativeness of sampling by sending survey teams to other towns and rural districts, since transport for civilians was severely restricted. Sufficient cars and despatch riders are clearly a necessary part of survey equipment.

b) Lack of the full complement of Anglo-American personnel (allowed for in the original Table of Organization) jeopardized the speed with which the work could otherwise have been completed. The Director had twice to be absent for protracted periods at times when the statistical work required his direction. Without the statistician (who was never secured) to take his place this work remained virtually at a standstill until his return. In addition, within the limited time schedule laid down, it was only possible to give the hastily recruited Anglo-American staff (many of whom were unfamiliar with survey procedure) more than a rudimentary initial training in principles and methods. Practical experience provided training, but the process was arduous and slowed down the work considerably.

c) The transition from Allied Military Government to the Armistice Control Commission with increasing participation by Italians entailed a great deal of liaison work, and many unavoidable delays were caused by the time taken to locate and contact the different sets of officials. Since the progress of the work depended upon their approval and support, an adequate liaison and directing staff was clearly neces-

sary if an efficient standard of production was to be maintained, and the time schedule faithfully adhered to.

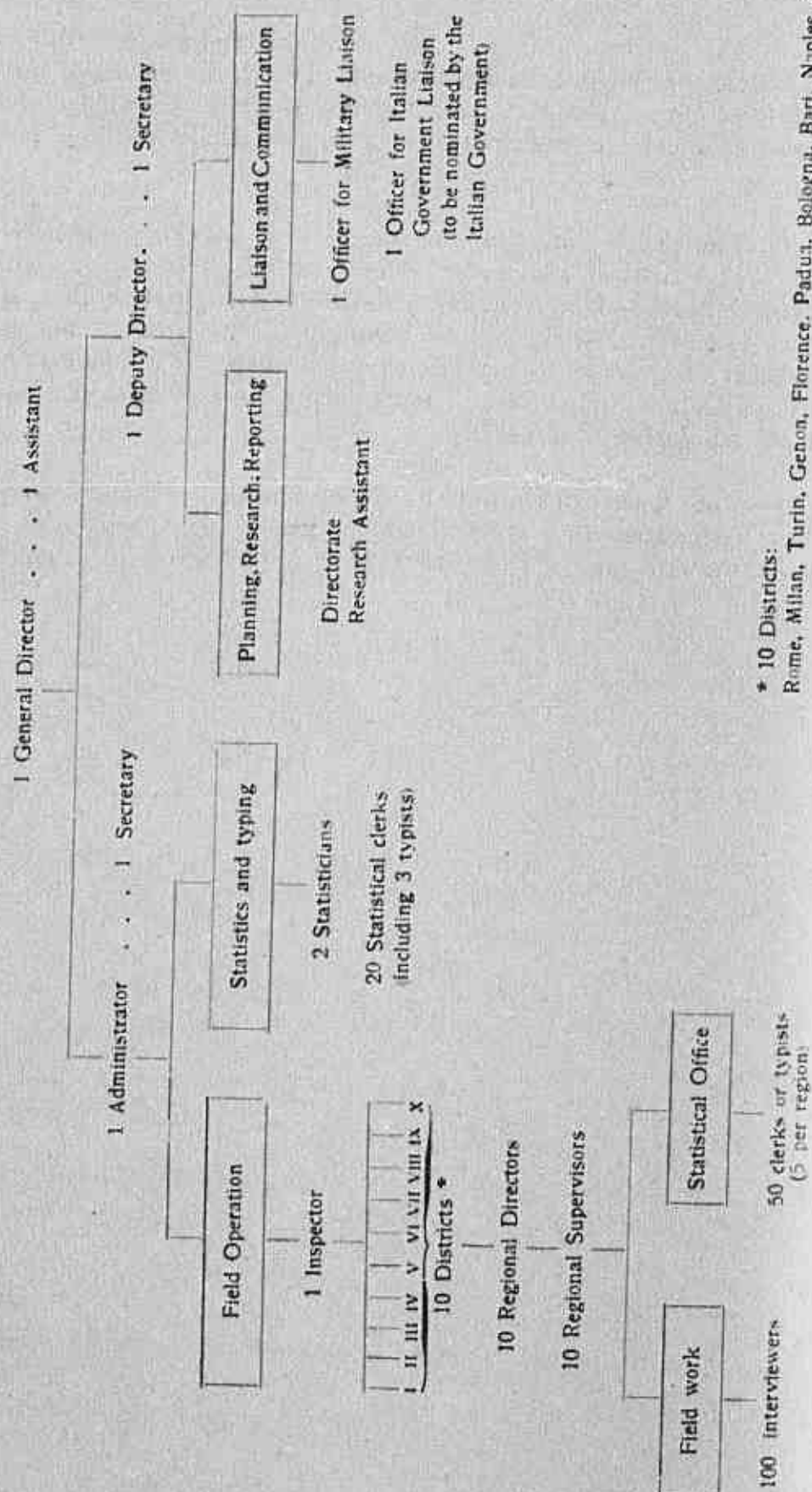
d) The language difficulty was a frequent obstacle. Although it is an obvious problem for administrators abroad, the nature of survey procedure requires Anglo-American supervisors whose knowledge of the language enables free intercourse with the nationals working under them.

e) The paucity of tabulating machinery caused a bottleneck in turning out statistical analyses of the findings. The U. S. Army's Mechanical Records Unit could only devote a small part of their time and staff to P. O. S. work, and the tabulation of two weeks' data took, for instance, six weeks to be completed by them. Without access to electrical tabulating machinery, a much larger force of statistical clerks for hand tabulations is necessary.

None of these difficulties are insurmountable, though without advance preparation they are inevitable. But if such preparation can be made, the efficiency and the standard of the work would benefit.

APPENDIX IV

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION OF P. O. S. TO COVER ALL ITALY



* 10 Districts:
Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Padua, Bologna, Bari, Naples, Sicily.

ESTIMATE OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO COVER ALL ITALY

1. ANGLO-AMERICAN PERSONNEL (all of whom may be civilians).

General Director (Lieut. Col.)	1
Deputy Director (Major)	1
Administrative Officer (Lieut. Col.)	1
Regional Directors (Majors)	10
Regional Supervisors (Captains)	10
Research Assistant	1
Statisticians (Captains)	2
Military Liaison Officer (Captain)	1
Inspector (Captain)	1
Assistant to Director (Captain)	1
Secretaries	2
Total	31

2. ITALIAN PERSONNEL.

a) Statistical clerks and typists:	
at Headquarters	20
at 10 Districts (5 per District)	50
b) Interviewers	100
c) Liaison with Italian Government (officer)	1
Total	171

3. TABLE OF TRANSPORT.

3 cars at Headquarters.
10 cars for use in Districts.
3 D. R.'s with motor-cycles at Headquarters.

4. EQUIPMENT.

30 typewriters.
2 calculating machines.
Access to electrical tabulating equipment.

NOTE: The principle of having teams allocated to districts rather than one mobile central organization that can be sent out at short notice to areas where it is required, is recommended on the grounds of cost. The addition of lodging, maintenance and travelling doubles the cost per investigator in Italy under the present circumstances.

APPENDIX V

THE USE OF PUBLICITY IN SICILY

1) THE PURPOSE.

The main purpose of the publicity given to the survey made in Sicily was to create a receptive public. Amongst a population still fresh from Fascist methods of Secret Police enquiry it was necessary to spread the word around that at any time anyone in the four towns sampled might receive a visit from a P. O. S. interviewer. It was important that some idea of the reasons for and significance of the visit should be widely disseminated, so that the public's cooperation could be relied upon.

To achieve this purpose, propaganda on the work was undertaken through two main channels, i) the interviewer himself, and ii) the available media of newspapers, radio, cinema and leaflets.

2) MEDIA EMPLOYED.

i) The part to be played by the interviewers as a source of local information on the work was of first importance. They were the means whereby first-hand news would be disseminated by word-of-mouth, and upon the interviewers' attitude towards the process and value of surveying depended the tenor of the propaganda they would inevitably spread.

The fortnight's course of lectures held before the first unit of enquiry started were therefore designed as much to build a practical understanding of survey procedure, as to inculcate a real appreciation of its significance. In order to emphasize outside interest in the surveys, Allied Government officials were invited to address the students; special lectures were given to the leaders in each team in which the wider purpose of «polling» was discussed, and on the completion of the course the Director handed to each interviewer a personally-addressed letter that stressed the responsibility and public nature of the work they were to undertake.

ii) Publicity through other channels was slight, due to limitations of personnel and of existing media. Newspapers are restricted in size and circulation (Caltanissetta relies for news on the sporadic publication of a locally-produced paper), whilst radio programs from the Palermo station are planned to give full measure during the brief period at night when electricity is available for everyone on the Island: only short articles and brief announcements were therefore feasible. Cinema slide publicity was initially handicapped by lack of materials and the variety of different projectors used in each town. Within these limitations the bare minimum of publicity only was maintained. The following are the dates on which each release was made:

- November 11th Articles published in Palermo, Catania and Messina newspapers. Announcement made on Radio Palermo.
- November 17th Articles published in the three towns. Similar broadcast release.
- November 19th Editorial published in Caltanissetta paper. Further articles issued to the other three towns. Radio announcement made.
- November 22nd Articles published in the three towns. Similar announcement on the Radio.
- November 26th Article printed in the Caltanissetta paper.
- November 28th Cinema screen captions issued to Palermo cinemas with complementary question-and-answer leaflets given out at the booking office.
- November 30th Cinema slide and leaflet publicity distributed in the provinces. Letter drafted by P. O. S. and signed by the Municipality printed in leaflet form and distributed throughout the three provincial towns. Radio announcement made.
- December 6th Articles issued to the three towns.
- December 15th Municipality letter released in Palermo.
- December 22nd Article on completion of survey published in the three towns of Palermo, Catania and Messina, (Caltanissetta paper temporarily out of print). Announcement made on Radio Palermo.

The articles described survey procedure, called on the public to cooperate and reported the progress of the work: later, appropriate findings were selected for publication.

3) RESULTS OBTAINED FROM PUBLICITY.

The best index of the results obtained is provided by the fall in the number of people refusing to grant interviews. The figures given below shew the refusals received weekly during the two units of enquiry.

DATE	SCHEDULE	SIZE OF SAMPLE	NUMBER OF REFUSALS FOR WHOLE SCHEDULE
Nov. 15-20	A and B	722	26
" 22-27	" " "	1572	8
" 29-30	" " "	794	—
Dec. 14-18	C	900	52
" " "	D	900	49
" 20-23	C	1275	22
" " "	D	1275	23

Though refusals rose again for Schedules C and D, this was not inconsistent with the more controversial and delicate nature of the enquiries. For questions on the same lines in Schedule A

(people's attitude towards the local Sicilian officials) 55% of refusals, or opinions denied, were received from the first four hundred informants visited in Palermo, despite their having replied to all the other questions in the Schedule. On the other hand, refusals given during the first week for the whole of Schedule C average only 5.5% of the week's sample, which compares well with the figure just quoted.

It should here be explained that the sequence of problems investigated was intentional. The first unit of enquiry was made by interviewers using Schedules A and B simultaneously. Questions in the former Schedule dealt with matters of immediate concern to the informants, which were followed by innocuous questions on radio listening habits (Schedule B). Self-interest and common courtesy combined to eliminate fear of possible repercussions, and through the successful visits of the interviewers goodwill for the work was built up. The ground was thus prepared for the more difficult enquiries into questions of co-belligerency and public security.

4) MEASUREMENT OF PUBLICITY MEDIA.

No adequate measurement of the media used was reached, and the relative effectiveness of different channels of publicity still remain unexplored. Such a study would only be satisfactory, however, where the propaganda is planned in advance, its release controlled and the various media isolated for measurement and comparison. This could be achieved by a survey carried out over a definite period, planned on the basis of the following sample «experimental design». The figures in the table represent the sequence of weeks, i. e. radio publicity would be released in Palermo on the first week, in Catania the second, Caltanissetta the third week, and so on. In practice they would be percentages of people hearing of the campaign through one or other of the media listed, in each of the six towns.

Media	Palermo	Catania	Caltanissetta	Messina	Trapani	Siracusa
Radio	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Newspapers	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st
Cinema	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st	2nd
Posters	4th	5th	6th	1st	2nd	3rd
Leaflets	5th	6th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Word-of-mouth	6th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th

In this way it would be possible to measure each of the following factors in isolation with the other two factors controlled:

- 1) the effectiveness of each medium employed measured by the sum of the percentages horizontally;
- 2) their particular effectiveness in different towns measured by the sum of the percentages vertically;
- 3) their most effective position in a sequence measured by the sum of their percentages diagonally.

APPENDIX VI

REQUESTS FOR FURTHER ENQUIRIES

Officials of the Psychological Warfare Branch and of the Military Government Section of Allied Force Headquarters, the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission have suggested that the following problems might be studied by:

PERIODIC POLLS (carried out and reported monthly).

- * Food supply and distribution.
Cost of living and wages: price levels.

REPEATED POLLS (to measure effects of new legislation, propaganda campaigns, changing conditions).

- * Clothing needs.
- * Shelter needs.
- * State of public security: extent of public confidence in local authorities.
- * Radio listening habits: news dissemination.

Controlled experiment on relative effectiveness of different publicity and propaganda media.

Extent and definition of the need for welfare and relief.

Public reaction to conditions of transfer from Allied to Italian control.

Causes and possible remedies for unpopularity of Allied occupying troops.

Popularity of local and national leaders: alternative forms of local government: reinstitution of elections: scope of suffrage (by constant panel method in order to measure movement of opinion.)

CONTINUOUS POLLS. Polling techniques applied to:

Supplementation of questioning prisoners-of-war by use of formal questionnaires.

Reactions of refugees coming over enemy lines to Allied propaganda in enemy territory.

* Preliminary investigations carried out in Sicily in the period November 15th — December 22nd, 1948.

SINGLE POLLS (to determine conditions at a given date).

Causes of hoarding.

Fishermen's needs: to discover extent of help required to resuscitate fishing and thus supplement national diet.

Public attitude to possible emigration facilities.

How should the Youth, Labour and other organizations be reconstructed.

*** Co-belligerency.**

Effects of bombing on the population: dates and extent of evacuation from towns.

APPENDIX VII

EXTRACTS FROM P. O. S. WAR DIARY
1943

A brief account of the time taken to build the organization of P. O. S. and report to the authorities.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| October 13th | The Director, Professor Stuart Dodd, with an English assistant reached Algiers from Syria. |
| October 14th
to 16th | Table of organization for Sicily and an investigation into radio listening habits and news dissemination planned in agreement with the Psychological Warfare Branch of A. F. H. Q.
Recruiting of Anglo-American personnel commenced. Contacts made with military authorities in A. F. H. Q. |
| October 17th | The Director, with three Anglo-American assistants, arrived in Palermo. |
| October 18th
to 31st | Sicilian interviewers recruited in Palermo, Catania, Messina and Caltanissetta.
Daily contacts made with Allied Military Government heads to agree and discuss issues to be investigated. Preliminary questionnaires on administrative problems (Schedule A), radio listening habits and news dissemination (Schedule B) drawn up.
Office and lecture hall secured: office equipment located and installed, and Sicilian personnel selected for office work. |
| November 1st | Field tests started on Schedule A. |
| November 2nd
to 6th | First week of training course completed. Daily lectures given in morning and afternoon period, covering principles and techniques of polling. |
| November 8th | Written examinations held for the students. |
| November 9th
to 13th | Further week of lectures to student interviewers, combined with practical work of recording answers on schedule cards, and interviewing in groups under supervision.
Schedules A and B field-tested by the students.
Short series of lectures given to staff of statistical clerks.
Newspaper and radio publicity started on the survey to be undertaken. |
| November 14th | Students from the provinces returned to their home towns to commence investigations there. |

- November 15th Interviewing on first unit of enquiry (Schedules A and B) begun in Palermo, Catania, Messina and Cataniassetta.
Office of statistical clerks organized; tabulations of a day's work of interviewing can be completed within twenty-four hours.
Rigorous system for checking filled-in schedule cards set up.
- November 17th Contact made with American Army Mechanical Records Unit: will make machine analyses of P. O. S. findings, unless full-up with army commitments.
- November 18th to 22nd Recording error tests made periodically.
Cinema and leaflet publicity planned.
- November 23th to 27th The Director left Palermo to tour provincial towns in which surveys are being carried out. Uniformity of recording tests made on each team of interviewers, and supervisors instructed on carrying out « Friends Sample » tests.
- November 28th to 30th Careful sifting of unsatisfactory interviewers in process. Replacements made on apprentice system.
- December 1st Palermo interviewers instructed on making of « Friends Sample » test.
Schedules on second unit of enquiry drawn up in draft form. After discussions with A. M. G. officials it has been decided to explore co-belligerency (Schedule C) and public security (Schedule D).
- December 2nd to 3rd Further test on uniformity of recording given to Palermo interviewers.
At work on the First Interim Report (preliminary findings from Schedule A).
- December 4th First Interim Report completed and distributed.
- December 5th to 10th Schedules C and D ready for field-testing.
Work under way for Second Interim Report (preliminary findings from Schedule B).
Leaflet publicity begun.
- December 11th Second Interim Report completed.
- December 13th The Director left for meetings in Algiers.
Work on material for the Final Report commenced.
- December 15th Second unit of enquiry (Schedules C and D) initiated.
A week's investigation at Trapani begun on Schedules A, B, C and D.

December 22nd	Second unit of enquiry completed.
December 29th to 31st	The Director returned from Algiers. Preliminary findings on Schedules C and D prepared.
January 2nd 1944	The Director left for negotiations on the mainland of Italy.
January 14th	The Director returned to Palermo.
January 23rd	Three-day enquiry planned on request to discover radio-listeners' reactions to certain New York programs. Schedule (E) drafted for field-testing.
January 29th	Report cabled on findings of spot radio survey.
January 31st	Final Report going through press.

APPENDIX VIII

SCHEDULE A* SHELTER CLOTHING

21 Schedule Number		28 Sample
22 Number of interview		29 Date
23 Town	25 M () F () 26 12+() 20+() 40+() 60+()	30 Interviewer
24 Province	27 Profession	31 Checked by

1. How many rooms usable: a () repairable: b ()

2. How many persons are living in your present shelter?
How many persons are there in your family? a ()
b ()

3. What repairs are needed for your present shelter to protect the persons now living there during the winter?
None a () Minor b () Extensive c ()

4. Your present shelter is: temporary a () permanent b ()

5. How many persons in your family lack the following things:
overcoats a () suits b () underwear c () linen d () shoes e ()

COMMENTS:

FOOD

6. What does your family need of these essential commodities during the winter?

	Amount of commodities for a week (Kgs. L. N.)			Bought during the preceding week				Percentage of total purchases bought on the official market during the preceding week
				Official market		Other sources		
	Purchases of the preceding week 7	Average needs for a week 8	Quantity Kgs. L. N. 9	Price per unit Lire 10	Quantity Kgs. L. N. 11	Price per unit Lire 12	13	
a) bread	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
b) macaroni	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
c) flour	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
d) oil	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
e) fats	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
f) sugar	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
g) milk	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
h) jam	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
i) tomato sauce	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
j) cheese	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
m) rice	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
n) meat	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
o) chicken	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
p) fish	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
q) eggs	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
r) potatoes	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
s) vegetables	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
t) green vegetables	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
u) fruit	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
v) salt	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
z) soap	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
aa) charcoal	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
bb) wood	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
cc) kerosene	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	

* (A brief manual of instructions was supplied with the schedule card to standardize the interviewer's procedure).

14. How many days since the last receipt at the official price:
bread or flour a () macaroni b () oil c () sugar d ()
15. What amount did you then receive? a () b () c () d ()
16. What do you think should be done about the problem of food?
No proposal a () Increase control b ()
Diminish control c () Abolish control c ()
Enforce more severe action on the part of the police e ()
Increase the price to the producer f ()
Improve transport g () other proposals h ()

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

17. Are you satisfied with the Italian officials now in office?
a) yes b) conditional c) no d) answer refused
e) no opinion.

	a	b	c	d	e
A. Prefettura	()	()	()	()	()
B. Questura	()	()	()	()	()
C. Municipality	()	()	()	()	()
D. Carabinieri	()	()	()	()	()
E. Food Supply admin.	()	()	()	()	()
F. Revenue Office	()	()	()	()	()

18. What measures do you think the Allied authorities should take?
a) Replace the Fascists who still hold important positions? ()
b) Replace the existing officials by more trustworthy persons? ()
c) Replace the existing officials by persons of greater competence? ()
d) Replace the existing officials by persons of the Allied Military Forces? ()
e) Replace the existing officials by other officials? ()
f) Negative reply: answer refused ()
g) * * no proposal ()

INFORMATION

19. How do you obtain the necessary information on the Administration's Decrees?
A) from the radio ()
B) * * newspaper ()
C) * * posters ()
D) by word of mouth:

reliable a ()
unreliable b ()

20. How many days after its publication do you hear about a Decree? ()

- 20A) Have you heard about this survey of public opinion?

From what source: radio a () newspapers b ()
from another person c () another source d ()

Specify:

COMMENTS:

APPENDIX VIII (cont.)

SCHEDULE B* For Radio Listeners

21 Schedule number

22 Number of interview

23 Town

24 Province

25 M () F ()

26 12+() 20+() 40+() 60+()

27 Profession

28 Sample

29 Date

30 Interviewer

31 Checked by

1. Number of listeners ().

2. Short wave a () Medium b () Long c ()

Stations	3. Frequency	4. Reception	5. Truthfulness	Parts of the program	6. Station preferred	7. Part preferred
A. All				a) News		
B. Algiers				b) Comments		
C. Bari				c) Conversations		
D. London				d) Humorous dialogue		
E. New York				e) Poetry		
F. Palermo				f) Prose		
G. Tunisia				g) Classical music		
H. Vatican				h) Light music		
I. French				i) Dance music		
J. German				j) Religious music		
K. N. Italy						
L. Others						

4. Initials for reception difficulties:

- a) No electricity
b) Worn parts
c) Industrial disturbances
d) Jamming

- e) Interference from other stations
f) Static
g) Fading
h) Weak signal

8. Hours of listening:

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01
00+()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
15+()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
30+()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
45+()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

9. Newspapers read ()

Newspapers bought ()

10. Broadcasters — name, function, station.

- A. Preferred.
B. Disliked.
C. Italians abroad.

11. Messages to stations or broadcasters.

ADDRESS:

* (A brief manual of instructions was supplied with the schedule card to standardize the interviewer's procedure).

APPENDIX VIII (cont.)

Completed 1. () Not completed 2. () Refused 3. ()

4. Schedule Number
5. Number of the interview
8. Category
9. Date

6. City
10. Interviewer

7. Province
11. Checked by

12. M () F ()
13. 15 + () 20 + () 25 + () 30 + ()
35 + () 40 + () 50 + () 60 + ()

14. Profession ()

- II. - For the purpose of shortening the war do you think that Italy or Sicily should collaborate with the United Nations?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
- III. - Should this collaboration be of a military character?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
- IV. - Should the Forces now under arms fight beside the United Nations?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. () On condition 4. ()
- V. - Should a further conscription be made for all?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
For volunteers only?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
Or by compulsory military service? Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
- VI. - Are you personally disposed to help the United Nations to bring the present war to an end?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. () On condition 4. ()
- VII. - What would you do for that purpose?
Work longer hours 1. () Continue the rationing 2. ()
Pay more taxes 3. () Work in war industries 4. ()
Garrison occupied territories 5. () Work for the Red Cross 6. ()
Enlist in the Armed Forces 7. () Enlist in a labor corp 8. ()
No proposal 9. () Other suggestions 10. ()
- VIII. - Should the prisoners of war be released at their request?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. () To fight 4. ()
For behind the line service 5. () For reconstruction 6. ()
To return to their families 7. () For other purposes 8. ()
- IX. - Have you already had news about this survey on public opinion?
Yes 1. () No 2. ()
From what sources? Radio 3. () Newspapers 4. ()
Cinema: film 5. ()
leaflets 6. ()
Notices from the Mayor 7. () An interviewer 8. ()
Other persons 9. () From what sources 10. ()
Other sources 11. ()

X. - COMMENTS:

* (A brief manual of instructions was supplied with the schedule card to standardize the interviewer's procedure).

APPENDIX VIII (cont.)

Completed 1. ()

Not completed 2. ()

Refused 3. ()

4. Schedule Number

SCHEDULE D*

8. Sample

5. Number of the interview

PUBLIC SECURITY

9. Date

6. City

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

10. Interviewer

7. Province

12. M () F ()

11. Checked by

13. 15 + () 20 + () 25 + () 30 + ()
35 + () 40 + () 50 + () 60 + ()

14. Profession ()

- II. - Do you think that the public security is greater, equal or less than a year ago? Greater 1. () equal 2. () less 3. ()
- III. - During the last week how many times did you hear about robberies 1. () ; robberies with violence 2. () ; kidnapping 3. () ; cattlethefts 4. ()
- IV. - Have you certain knowledge that during the last week these crimes have been experienced by:
- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Some friend of yours | a () | () | () | () |
| Some person of your family | b () | () | () | () |
| You personally | c () | () | () | () |
| On the premises | d () | () | () | () |
- V. - Do you think it is dangerous to circulate a) in daylight, b) at night
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | a | b |
| In the streets of your town | 1. () | 4. () |
| In the suburbs of your town | 2. () | 5. () |
| In the open country | 3. () | 6. () |
- VI. - Do you think there are groups of organized delinquents?
Yes 1. () No 2. () No opinion 3. ()
Answer refused 4. () With the knowledge of the Police 5. ()
Supported by political parties 6. () Other answers 7. ()
- VII. - Have you heard of crimes committed by somebody pretending to be an official of the police?
Yes 1. () No 2. () Answer refused 3. ()
- VIII. - Have you heard speak of food and clothing being seized by officials of the police?
Yes 1. () ; No 2. () ; Answer refused 3. () ; Other answers 4. ()
- IX. - What do you think are the reasons for the increase in crime?
General poverty 1. () Lack of food 2. ()
Unemployment 3. () Lack of street lighting 4. ()
Demoralization due to the war 5. () Disarming of citizens 6. ()
Release of habitual criminals 7. () Release of political prisoners 8. ()
Of the prisoners of war 9. () Insufficient authority of the « Forza pubblica » 10. () Dishonesty in the Carabinieri and the « Pubblica Sicurezza » 11. ()
No confidence in the administration of Justice 12. () Other reasons 13. ()

* (A brief manual of instructions was supplied with the schedule card to standardize the interviewer's procedure).

- X. - Are you satisfied ☐ 1) yes 2) no 3) no opinion 4) on condition, with ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Carabinieri | a (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) |
| Agents of the « Pubblica Sicurezza » | b (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) |
| Guardie Municipali | c (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) |
| Guardie di Finanza | d (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) (<input type="checkbox"/>) |
- XI. - Do you think that the authority of the « Forza Pubblica » ought to be increased?
Yes 1. (☐) No 2. (☐) No opinion 3. (☐) On condition 4. (☐)
- XII. - If yes, how? Equip the Police more adequately 1. (☐)
Distribute police stations more widely in the country districts 2. (☐)
Institute regular patrols during the night 3. (☐) Increase the wages 4. (☐)
Increase the number 5. (☐) Other proposals 6. (☐)
- XIII. - Do you think that the « Forza Pubblica » should be reorganized?
Yes 1. (☐) No 2. (☐) No opinion 3. (☐) On condition 4. (☐)
- XIV. - If yes, how? Combine the Carabinieri, R. G. F. and P. S. 1. (☐)
Dismiss corrupt elements 2. (☐)
Reinforce the Italian police with Allied police? 3. (☐)
Reorganize the « Guardia Municipale » 4. (☐)
Create a voluntary body of armed citizens to enforce the law 5. (☐)
Permit law abiding citizens to carry arms 6. (☐)
Institute a police force for country districts 7. (☐)
- XV. - What measures ought to be taken to guarantee public safety?
No measures 1. (☐) No opinion 2. (☐) Establish a curfew 3. (☐)
Reinforce the preventive measures of public security 4. (☐)
Institute reform schools for minors 5. (☐) Increase the penalties 6. (☐)
Treat accomplices as criminals 7. (☐)
Punish more severely the receivers of stolen goods 8. (☐)
Institute death penalty 9. (☐)
- XVI. - Do you think that the Italian prison system should be reorganized?
Yes 1. (☐) No 2. (☐) No opinion 3. (☐) Answer declined 4. (☐)
- XVII. - COMMENTS:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR NEWS DISSEMINATION,
PUBLICITY AND WORD-OF-MOUTH.

Object of the enquiry: to ascertain 1) the percent of the population through whom news is disseminated. 2) the relative frequency of obtaining news from newspaper and/or radio. 3) the relative value, in terms of items remembered, of available publicity media. 4) the extent to which dissemination of publicity material by word-of-mouth can be relied upon, in terms of time and amount of material remembered.

1) News dissemination.

- A. How many people read your newspaper
1. in your family, including yourself ()
 2. outside your family ()

2) News from newspaper and/or radio?

- B. How often do you buy a newspaper during one week?
0() 1() 2() 3() 4() 5() 6() 7()
- C. How often do you ~~li~~sten to news on the radio during one week?
0() 1() 2() 3() 4() 5() 6() 7()

NOTE: 1) and 2) will be investigated by interviewers divided into those questioning newspaper buyers at kiosks and newspaper shops, and others covering a sample of radio owners. This will disclose the proportion of newspaper buyers who are radio listeners, and of radio listeners who are newspaper buyers.

3) Publicity media.

NOTE: This enquiry will be made on the effectiveness of a campaign which has already been started by P.W.B. in the newspapers ~~and xxxxxxxx~~, on the radio and in the schools (talks). During the first week, therefore, the effects achieved by these two media will be measured; the following three weeks will be a controlled experiment to study the effectiveness

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR NEWS DISSEMINATION,
PUBLICITY AND WORD-OF-MOUTH.

Object of the enquiry: to ascertain 1) the percent of the population through whom news is disseminated. 2) the relative frequency of obtaining news from newspaper and/or radio. 3) the relative value, in terms of items remembered, of available publicity media. 4) the extent to which dissemination of publicity material by word-of-mouth can be relied upon, in terms of time and amount of material remembered.

1) News dissemination.

- A. How many people read your newspaper
1. in your family, including yourself ()
2. outside your family ()

2) News from newspaper and/or radio?

- B. How often do you buy a newspaper during one week?
0() 1() 2() 3() 4() 5() 6() 7()
- C. How often do you listen to news on the radio during one week?
0() 1() 2() 3() 4() 5() 6() 7()

NOTE: 1) and 2) will be investigated by interviewers divided into those questioning newspaper buyers at kiosks and newspaper shops, and others covering a sample of radio owners. This will disclose the proportion of newspaper buyers who are radio listeners, and of radio listeners who are newspaper buyers.

3) Publicity media.

NOTE: This enquiry will be made on the effectiveness of a campaign which has already been started by P.W.B. in the newspapers ~~and on the radio~~, on the radio and in the schools (talks). During the first week, therefore, the effects achieved by these two media will be measured; the following three weeks will be a controlled experiment to study the effectiveness

2.

of cinema, leaflet and poster publicity respectively.

In order to discover 1) the effectiveness of each of the three separate media employed, 2) their particular effectiveness in different towns, and 3) what is their most effective position in a sequence, the survey will work on the following plan:

Percent of people informed
by three media, in three towns, during three weeks.

	<u>Palermo</u>	<u>Catania</u>	<u>Messina</u>
	<u>Percent in week:</u>		
Cinema	1st	3rd	2nd
Handbills	2nd	1st	3rd
Posters	3rd	2nd	1st

The sum of the percentages horizontally will shew the effectiveness of each medium, the sum vertically will shew their comparative effectiveness in each town, and the sum diagonally their most effective position when used in sequence.

D. Have you heard about [some identifying detail of the campaign.]?

NOTE: in order to discover the amount of rumour that spreads concurrently with the use of established media, the following questions would be asked:

E. If yes, how did you hear about?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Newspaper | () |) 1st week of enquiry |) final three weeks' enquiry |
| 2. Radio | () | | |
| 3. Talks | () | | |
| 4. Rumour | () | | |
| 5. Cinema | () |) | |
| 6. Handbills | () | | |
| 7. Posters | () | | |

F. If 4., how did he or she hear about it?
[Check 1-7]

G. Have you told anyone about it? Yes () No ()
How many people ()

3.

4) Word-of-mouth.

H. This will be a controlled experiment spread over the inside of a week, intended to discover how fast a slogan, started in one or more of the provincial capitals would spread through and beyond the town, how far it would go and in how many days.

For instance, a slogan such as, "Beans in your garden mean beans in your belly," could be investigated by the interviewer engaging his informant in conversation, bringing it around to the slogan and seeing, if the informant had heard of it, just how much of it he knew and how distorted it had become.

December 2nd, 1943.

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR AN ENQUIRY ON
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EMIGRATION.

Object of the enquiry: to discover if any of the political parties have any backing at all. If so, how considerable is it? Also, what do people think will happen when the Allied Government goes? Are Sicilians expecting the Allied Military Government to effect a transfer from the highly centralized fascist system of government, to a more popular system based on at least a partial representation? At present the old centralised system remains virtually intact and unmodified, which would enable a fascist-minded Minister of the Interior to appoint Prefects, who in turn would nominate the Sindacos, and etc. No attempt has so far been made to put local government on a more popular basis. Do the Sicilian people expect the United Nations to leave things as they are and to hand back to them the centralised method of fascist administration, so that they themselves can change it, or do they expect the AMG to initiate a more popular form of local government before they hand over?

Scope of the enquiry: what national personalities, and what local Sicilian personalities, mean anything to the Sicilian people? What political parties enjoy any following, how great is it and what parts of their political programmes evoke most response? Should local government be elective and representative? Should this occur within the framework of a national unitary state, or as part of a looser federation of Italian states?

Introduction to Schedule.

Whether the AMG stays a long time or only a short time in Sicily, this area must eventually build up its own local government. Local government, like Central government, depends on honest and competent officials.

- 1) Are the following names known to you?
- 2) Would you choose any of them for government office?
- 3) What office should they fill?

2.

	1.	2.	3.
Count F. Sforza)	()	()	()
Nitti) Category 1.	()	()	()
Don Sturzo)	()	()	()
Finnochiare Aprile)	()	()	()
di Giovanni)	()	()	()
Mussotto) Category 2.	()	()	()
Faranda)	()	()	()
Guarino Ammella)	()	()	()

[Other names] Category 3.

4) Are there other persons whose names are not on this list whom you would like to propose for public office, including the names of prefects, of Sindacos now in office, and of the nobility and clergy [Category 3.]

5) Should the following officers be appointed by the authorities or elected by the vote of the people?

	Appointed	Elected
The Prefect	()	()
The Sindaco	()	()
The Giunta Provinciale	()	()
The Giunta Comunale	()	()

6) In the case of election, would you give the Sindaco greater powers than those which he now enjoys?
Yes () No ()

7) Do you know what the programme is of any of the following parties?

8) Which political party would you like to see take charge of the government when the Allied Military Government withdraws? [Column 3 below.]

	Yes	No	Which party
Liberal	()	()	()
Democratic	()	()	()
Socialist	()	()	()
Communist	()	()	()
Republican	()	()	()
Conservative	()	()	()
Action	()	()	()
Others	()	()	()

3.

- 9) Would you prefer a government which was representative of the different parties?
Yes () No ()
- 10) Do you want Sicily to be independent of Italy
politically () economically ()
Do you want Sicily to be federated to Italy?
Yes () No ()
Do you want Sicily to be part of Italy as heretofore?
Yes () No ()
- 11) Do you want a
monarchy () or a republic ()?
- 12) Which generation of the House of Savoy would you like as King?
King Victor Emmanuel +1() 0() -1()
Crown Prince Umberto +1() 0() -1()
A Regency in favour of Prince +1() 0() -1()
- 13) Would you like to emigrate abroad?
Yes () No () on condition ()
- 14) If yes, to which of the following countries or regions would you go, if you were free to choose? [Column 1.]
(Rank in order of preference).
- 15) If you cannot go, would you like your children to settle in any of the following countries or regions? [Column 2.]
- | | 1. | 2. |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| North America | () | () |
| South America | () | () |
| North Africa | () | () |
| Australia | () | () |
| Great Britain | () | () |
| South Africa | () | () |
| Russia | () | () |
| France | () | () |

December 2nd, 1943.

5153

AFT SCHEDULE FOR AN ENQUIRY ON
SECURITY.

Object of the enquiry: to discover the actual degree of insecurity. To know the psychological effects of insecurity on different classes of the population. To find out the causes of the present insecurity and growth of lawlessness. To discover what remedies, if any, would enjoy public confidence, or help to restore order.

Scope of the enquiry : security affects persons (men, women and children); belongings (moveable property, livestock, etc.); the house, the rick (immoveable property). Security affects the degree of policing, that is the number of police, their dispersion or concentration, the extent of their arming, the extent to which the population is armed. Security affects the severity of legal procedures.

- 1) During the last month how many times have you heard of different a) thefts () b) robberies with violence ()?
- 2) During the last month has anything been stolen from
a) you personally ()?
b) any members of your immediate family ()?
c) any close personal friends ()?
d) any acquaintances ()?
and how many times during the last month from
a() b() c() d()?
- 3) Do you think it unsafe to go out after 18.30 o'clock
in the streets of your town()?
in the country lanes near your town()?
in the open country ()?
- 4) What measures do you think should be taken to increase security?
a) none ()
b) no suggestions ()
c) reinforce the police ()
d) arm the police more adequately ()
e) scatter police stations more widely over the countryside ()
f) institute regular police beats at night ()
g) pay the police force higher wages ()

2.

- h) remove undesirable elements from the police force ()
 - i) merge the Carabinieri and the Guardia Municipale into a single force ()
 - j) bring an Allied police force to strengthen the Italian police force ()
 - k) arm the landlords and the farmers ()
 - l) make released prisoners report at regular intervals to the police for a period of time ().
- 5) What legal measures do you think should be taken to increase security?
- a) impose the death penalty for serious offences ()
 - b) expose convicted thieves in the market place for public inspection ()
 - c) severely fine and imprison those who buy off thieves instead of denouncing them ()
or what
- 6) Who/do you think is responsible for the growing lawlessness
- a) general poverty ()
 - b) lack of sufficient food ()
 - c) demoralisation after the war ()
 - d) unemployment ()
 - e) release of political prisoners from the prisons by AMG ()
 - f) bad morale in the Carabinieri ()
 - g) bad morale in the Questura ()
 - h) other reasons.....

December 2nd, 1943.

2.

- 4) Should Italian prisoners-of-war be released to fight alongside the Allied forces?
Yes () No ()
- 5) Should Italian prisoners-of-war be released for semi-military duties behind the lines?
Yes () No ()
- 6) Should the Italian merchant navy operate with the Allied merchant fleets?
Yes () No ()
- 7) Are you prepared personally to help the United Nations in bringing the present war to an end?
Yes () No ()
- 8) Which of the following things would you do to help the war effort?
- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----|-----|
| a) Work longer hours | () | () |
| b) Eat less food than in peacetime | () | () |
| c) Pay more in taxation: direct | () | () |
| indirect | () | () |
| d) Work in munitions factories | () | () |
| e) Guard combat zones | () | () |
| f) Work in the Red Cross | () | () |
| g) Any other non-combattant military work | () | () |
| h) Enlist in the armed forces | () | () |
| i) Join a Pioneer Corps | () | () |
| j) Do anti-aircraft work | () | () |
| k) Do air-raid precaution work | () | () |
| l) Do other combattant work | () | () |

December 2nd, 1943.

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR ENQUIRY ON
THE ATTITUDE OF THE SICILIAN PEOPLE TOWARDS
CO- BELLIGERENCY

Object of the enquiry: the United Nations have accepted Italy as a co-belligerent and not merely as a defeated enemy nation. This attitude may have been influenced by the belief that a large proportion of Italian sentiment was fundamentally pro-Ally, that any new Italian government would co-operate to the best of its ability with the United Nations against Germany, and that the Italian and Sicilian peoples would carry their share of the burdens of the war at least as willingly as the other nations of Europe and the world. The object of this survey, therefore, is to find out whether the expectations of the United Nations are well-founded, and whether the peoples of Sicily are prepared to co-operate with the United Nations as a co-belligerent.

Scope of the enquiry: co-belligerency presupposes more than an expression of sympathy. It requires active support on the part of the co-belligerent. This active support can be of a military and of a non-military nature and be general or personal.

Introduction to Schedule.

The United Nations have been willing to accept Italy and Sicily as a co-belligerent. This places certain obligations on Sicily to help the United Nations to win the war.

- 1) Do you think Sicily should take part in the present war between the United Nations and Germany?
Yes () No ()
- 2) Should existing military units fight alongside the forces of the United Nations?
army () air force () navy ()
- 3) Should there be a further call to arms of man-power?
Yes () No ()

Colonel Spoffard for information

Conversation between Colonel Spoffard,
Colonel Culligan and Mr. Howard on December 6th,
1943.

Colonel Spoffard agreed without further reference to permit the P.O.S. to field test, prepare and hold a survey on the following subjects on which drafts had been submitted to him.

- 1) Attitude of the Sicilian people towards co-belligerency.
- 2) Enquiry on security.
- 3) Enquiry on news dissemination, publicity and word-of-mouth.

He said that the draft schedule on Political questions would have to be considered further because political parties and programmes, etc. were not officially permitted in Sicily. He fully appreciated the fact, however, that it might be advisable to have a survey on political questions held in Sicily before the Italian government took over.

Colonel Spoffard agreed to ^{discuss} both with General Joyce and Lord Standgate,

1. The political schedule.

and to discuss further with Lord Standgate, ¹⁾ the draft of a statement to be issued to the press, endorsing the work of the P.O.S. in Sicily (agreed in principle with General McSherry). Also,

2. The First Interim Report.

3. A letter issued from his office to the S.C.A.O.'s asking them to assist the work of the P.O.S.,

and to distribute the First Interim Report to the relevant officers in AMG and A.C.C. as well as to such personnel as the P.O.S. may suggest.

Spore

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY

INDEX OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>With Summary of Principle Findings</u>	<u>1</u>
A. <u>Confidence in public officials.</u> . . .	
About one-half of all informants did not answer this question: some seven percent definitely refused.	
Food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, followed by the Questura and Carabinieri.	
B. <u>Suggestions for improving officialdom.</u> . . .	2
Any steps that would develop greater honesty and competence amongst the non-fascist officials would help to build confidence.	
C. <u>The food situation.</u> . . .	2
An average family of 4.7 persons gets just over half of their alleged bread needs during one week.	
No macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled.	
Two-thirds of the bread bought had been obtained from the black market.	
D. <u>Suggestions for improving the food situation.</u> . .	4
Police action should be tightened up, and sentences on offenders should be more severe.	
E. <u>Shelter and clothing needs.</u> . . .	4
An average family in Palermo has 3.3 rooms in which to live. Evacuation of bomb-damaged houses does not seem to have caused much overcrowding, since there is an increase of only 8% in average of persons per household.	

B. Suggestions for improving officialdom. . . . 2

Any steps that would develop greater honesty and competence amongst the non-fascist officials would help to build confidence.

C. The food situation. . . . 2

An average family of 4.7 persons gets just over half of their alleged bread needs during one week.

No macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled.

Two-thirds of the bread bought had been obtained from the black market.

D. Suggestions for improving the food situation. . . 4

Police action should be tightened up, and sentences on offenders should be more severe.

E. Shelter and clothing needs. . . . 4

An average family in Palermo has 3.3 rooms in which to live. Evacuation of bomb-damaged houses does not seem to have caused much overcrowding, since there is an increase of only 8% in average of persons per household.

Of people interviewed, more than two persons in an average family do not possess a serviceable overcoat, suit or dress, or warm underclothes. More than three persons have no serviceable pair of shoes.

F. Extent of public's information on Government Decrees. . . . 5

Newspapers are the most effective channel by which to disseminate government Decrees.

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY

The following is a summary of the preliminary findings from the first four hundred interviews made in Palermo. A random geographic sample was used, selected by visiting every fifth house in every street.

A. Confidence in public officials.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain the degree of people's confidence in the existing local Italian officials.

The findings indicate that the food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, with the Questura and Carabinieri next in order of unpopularity. Prefects and Finance officers enjoy a greater measure of public confidence, but at best the confidence expressed was very low, not rising beyond a quarter of the people polled.

About fifty percent of the informants, who replied to the other questions in both Schedules A and B, either refused to answer these questions about public officials, or professed to have no ideas on the subject. This would seem to be a commentary on the extent to which people, accustomed to official restraint, now feel free to voice their political views.

Nevertheless, in the second sample of two hundred people, when publicity on the survey had reduced distrust and inspired greater freedom of reply, the proportion of refusals was reduced by half (from 15% to 7%). The full significance of this decrease in the percentage of refusals will only become evident with later surveys when any increase of the promised democratic freedom may well be reflected by an increase in the number of people willing to reply to questions of this kind.

Summary of statistical findings

NOTE: The complementary percentage in each row represents the persons who expressed partial

The findings indicate that the food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, with the Questura and Carabinieri next in order of unpopularity. Prefects and Finance officers enjoy a greater measure of public confidence, but at best the confidence expressed was very low, not rising beyond a quarter of the people polled.

About fifty percent of the informants, who replied to the other questions in both Schedules A and B, either refused to answer these questions about public officials, or professed to have no ideas on the subject. This would seem to be a commentary on the extent to which people, accustomed to official restraint, now feel free to voice their political views.

Nevertheless, in the second sample of two hundred people, when publicity on the survey had reduced distrust and inspired greater freedom of reply, the proportion of refusals was reduced by half (from 15% to 7%). The full significance of this decrease in the percentage of refusals will only become evident with later surveys when any increase of the promised democratic freedom may well be reflected by an increase in the number of people willing to reply to questions of this kind.

Summary of statistical findings

NOTE: The complementary percentage in each row represents the persons who expressed partial confidence, plus the persons who either refused to answer or had no ideas.

	Percent of people expressing	
	Confidence	No confidence
<u>Public officials</u>		
Finance officers	23%	14%
Prefects	25%	21%
Municipio	20%	26%
Carabinieri	22%	33%
Questura	14%	40%
Food administrators	5%	54%

2.

B. Suggestions for improving officialdom.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves considered should be taken to improve the local Italian administration.

Of all the people polled, two-thirds produced ideas on this subject. Of these, nearly half voted for more honest officials, with the displacement of fascist officials still in office and a desire for more competent officials following next in order.

There was no marked demand for an increase in Allied military control; in fact the votes in favour of greater Allied military control were considerably less than those favouring other suggestions.

In sum, the problem of improving local administration was popularly believed to lie in whatever steps would develop greater honesty and competence among the non-fascist officials.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Secure more honest officials	44%
Displace fascist officials	33%
Secure more competent officials	30%
Secure Allied military officials	15%
Secure a different set of officials	9%
Declined to answer	5%
No ideas	26%

C. The food situation.

The aim of this question was to try and discover 1) the amount of food alleged to be necessary in a family for one week; 2) the actual amounts purchased; 3) the proportions of purchases made on the official and black markets; 4) the prices paid in each source.

in Allied military control; in fact the votes in favour of greater Allied military control were considerably less than those favouring other suggestions.

In sum, the problem of improving local administration was popularly believed to lie in whatever steps would develop greater honesty and competence among the non-fascist officials.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Secure more honest officials	44%
Displace fascist officials	33%
Secure more competent officials	30%
Secure Allied military officials	16%
Secure a different set of officials	9%
Declined to answer	6%
No ideas	25%

C. The food situation.

The aim of this question was to try and discover 1) the amount of food alleged to be necessary in a family for one week; 2) the actual amounts purchased; 3) the proportions of purchases made on the official and black markets; 4) the prices paid in each source.

The analysis of replies to these questions is a complex one since as many as twenty-four articles of food and fuel were investigated.

The chief finding concerned bread.

Persons interviewed asserted that their families, averaging 4.7 to each family, need an average of 11 kilos of bread a week. 6.8 kilos were said to

3.

have been purchased during the week sampled, which is 62% of a family's estimate of its normal bread consumption.

The alleged normal consumption of macaroni was very much curtailed, averaging only 28% of the family's estimated needs.

When bread and macaroni are considered together and reduced to the daily needs of each person, the figures show that only 252 grams were purchased daily during the sample week, as against a need of 495 grams.

Informants asserted that no ration allowances of macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled in the latter half of November. In fact the people declared that these items have not been available from official sources since a date which ranged from four to seven months ago.

The failure by the food administration to honour the official rations seems to cause as much resentment amongst the people as the necessarily low amounts of these rations.

The people interviewed actually admitted that two-thirds of the bread they had obtained during the sample week was got from black market sources. For this bread they had paid a unit price of 45 lire a kilo - almost ten times that of the official unit price of rationed bread.

The general nature of these findings is, of course, nothing new. But these precise amounts, and the possibility of observing differences which exist in different areas and at different times, should produce increasingly useful data in the future as surveying continues.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Grams per person per day</u>		<u>Percent of allotted needs</u>
	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Bought</u>	
Bread	331	207	62%

latter half of November. In fact the people declared that these items have not been available from official sources since a date which ranged from four to seven months ago.

The failure by the food administration to honour the official rations seems to cause as much resentment amongst the people as the necessarily low amounts of these rations.

The people interviewed actually admitted that two-thirds of the bread they had obtained during the sample week was got from black market sources. For this bread they had paid a unit price of 45 lire a kilo - almost ten times that of the official unit price of rationed bread.

The general nature of these findings is, of course, nothing new. But these precise amounts, and the possibility of observing differences which exist in different areas and at different times, should produce increasingly useful data in the future as surveying continues.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Grams per person per day</u>	<u>Percent of</u>
	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Needed</u>
Bread	331	207
Macaroni	164	45
Oil	43	24
Sugar	21	3

	<u>alleged needs</u>
	62%
	27%
	56%
	14%

5146

4.

D. Suggestions for improving food distribution.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves consider should be taken to improve the distribution of food.

Severer action on the part of the police was popularly believed would improve the food situation. The general opinion seems to be that AMG has been too easygoing. Comments such as, "Pass death sentences on the men who cause hunger" emphasise the common belief that stricter measures by the police and law courts are the chief need.

Greater severity seems to be the main cry. A stricter system of food control is wanted, whilst few people voted for diminished control. On the other hand the suggestion that all control should be abolished and a return made to the free market had two-thirds as large a following as that of increased control.

Improvement in transport was thought to be the next most important step, followed closely by the need to increase the price for wheat paid to the farmer.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
More severe police action	43%
Increased control of food	32%
Better transportation of food	21%
Higher prices paid to farmers	20%
Free market (abolition of control)	21%
Diminished control	3%
Other proposals	17%
No proposals	15%

E. Shelter and clothing needs.

The aim of the questions was to try and

and law courts are the chief need.

Greater severity seems to be the main cry. A stricter system of food control is wanted, whilst few people voted for diminished control. On the other hand the suggestion that all control should be abolished and a return made to the free market had two-thirds as large a following as that of increased control.

Improvement in transport was thought to be the next most important step, followed closely by the need to increase the price for wheat paid to the farmer.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
More severe police action	43%
Increased control of food	22%
Better transportation of food	21%
Higher prices paid to farmers	20%
Free market (abolition of control)	21%
Diminished control	3%
Other proposals	17%
No proposals	15%

E. Shelter and clothing needs.

The aim of the questions was to try and gauge the peoples' immediate needs for the winter in the way of shelter and clothing.

15% of the people interviewed in Palermo are living in temporary quarters. The extent of crowding due to evacuation from bomb-damaged houses is suggested by the average of 4.7 persons in a family, compared with the average of 5.1 persons living in a household.

5.

This is an increase of only 8% over the usual number of persons per household.

The average number of useable rooms in a home was reported as 3.3 and that .7 more are repairable from bomb damage. This again does not seem to indicate over-crowding, though in order to judge more accurately, the normal number of persons per room would have to be determined.

From another angle half the informants reported that no repairs are needed in their homes, whilst a further forty percent declared that the repairs they need are minor ones for windows, and cracks in roofs and walls.

As to clothing, more than half of an average family are without either an overcoat, a suit or dress, or warm underclothes in a serviceable condition for the winter, and that more than three persons in a family do not possess one pair of shoes that are useable.

Thus at least half the members of an average family in Palermo alleged that they are without one, or all, of these articles of clothing. How far this need is exaggerated by wishful thinking, or by a desire to reach peace-time standards, cannot be estimated without more exact enquiries.

A story told by an interviewer in the provinces throws into relief the frustration caused by lack of suitable or even adequate clothing in which to go out and seek work. The interviewer was questioning a young woman, whose husband had been a prisoner-of-war. He was a young man, who sat morosely in a corner of the room, listening silently to the interview. Suddenly he jumped up, clutching a cloth round him, and started crying in a high, nervous voice, "Look at me! Look at me! No trousers. No shoes. How'm I to get work? How'm I to get bread? What the hell am I to do?" he said.

and walls. As to clothing, more than half of an average family are without either an overcoat, a suit or dress, or warm underclothes in a serviceable condition for the winter, and that more than three persons in a family do not possess one pair of shoes that are useable.

Thus at least half the members of an average family in Palermo alleged that they are without one, or all, of these articles of clothing. How far this need is exaggerated by wishful thinking, or by a desire to reach peace-time standards, cannot be estimated without more exact enquiries.

A story told by an interviewer in the provinces throws into relief the frustration caused by lack of suitable or even adequate clothing in which to go out and seek work. The interviewer was questioning a young woman, whose husband had been a prisoner-of-war. He was a young man, who sat morosely in a corner of the room, listening silently to the interview. Suddenly he jumped up, clutching a cloth round him, and started crying in a high, nervous voice, "Look at me! Look at me! No trousers. No shoes. How'm I to get work? How'm I to get ~~bread~~ bread? What the hell am I to do?" he said.

F. Extent of people's information on Government Decrees.

The aim of the questions was to try and find out what channels of dissemination reach the public most effectively, and how quickly they hear of government Decrees after their publication.

The most effective means of disseminating Government Decrees in Palermo appears to be the newspapers, quoted by more than half the informants as their channel of information. Radio, posters and word-of-mouth respectively reach about one-third of the people polled.

6.

The time-lag is not great in Palermo. Almost all the informants claimed to hear of Decrees within one day of their publication.

These findings from the first sampling in Palermo are likely differ from those in other cities of Sicily, since Palermo is not only the distributing centre of one of the three existing newspapers in the Island, but has also a radio station operating from the city. At least one person in nine is reached through the newspaper in Palermo, which has an average circulation of 40,000.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Channel used</u>	<u>Percent of people informed</u>
Newspaper	65%
Radio	33%
Posters	33%
Word-of-mouth	33%

Enquiries contained in Schedule A were made at the request of various departments of AMG.

At the request of P.W.D. in Algiers another enquiry, contained in Schedule B, was made into the radio listening habits of Sicilian and news dissemination.

Both these enquiries were the first made, following immediately after the completion of the training course. Investigations are still being carried out in Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina by a force of some seventy interviewers.

Further enquiries on political and administrative issues and on the food situation, and a more exact study of news dissemination are at present being prepared. In the latter enquiry the cinema, handbills and public talks, as well as the channels already partially investigated, will all be explored for their relative effectiveness and overlap in coverage. A design for a scientific experiment is being planned to measure the effectiveness of different media employed,

<u>Channel used</u>		<u>Percent of people informed</u>
Newspaper		55%
Radio		38%
Posters		35%
Word-of-mouth		35%

Enquiries contained in Schedule A were made at the request of various departments of AMI.

At the request of P.W.B. in Algiers another enquiry, contained in Schedule B, was made into the radio listening habits of the population and news dissemination.

Both these enquiries were the first made, following immediately after the completion of the training course. Investigations are still being carried out in Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina by a force of some seventy interviewers.

Further enquiries on political and administrative issues and on the food situation, and a more exact study of news dissemination are at present being prepared. In the latter enquiry the cinema, handbills and public talks, as well as the channels already partially investigated, will all be explored for their relative effectiveness and overlap in coverage. A design for a scientific experiment is being planned to measure the effectiveness of different media employed, their particular effectiveness in different towns, and what should be their most effective position when used in sequence.

Technical note on reliability of findings

- a) An interview made before all assembled interviewers showed less than 1% of recording discrepancies. This test established one proof that the interviewers' own opinions do not affect their observation of the

7.

public's opinion.

- c) To assess the sincerity of the informant's answers a sample of five hundred people are each interviewed twice, once by a stranger and later by a personal friend. Thus the degree of identity in the answers given at both interviews can be measured.

Stuart C. Dodd

Director.

F.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 4th, 1943.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5142

P.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 4th, 1943.

DIRECTOR:

SECOND INTERIM REPORT

of the

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.M.B. IN SICILY

December 11th, 1943

8 SECOND INTERIM REPORT 8

TABLE OF CONTENTS
With Summary of Principle Findings from
409 Palermo Informants

	<u>Page</u>
A. <u>Number of listeners.</u> . . .	1
21% of the total Palermo population are radio listeners. An average of almost four persons listen per set.	
B. <u>Wavelengths of sets.</u> . . .	1
All radio sets receive medium wave transmissions. 60% can get broadcasts on short waves.	
C. <u>Frequency of listening: relative popularity of stations.</u>	2
Most people listen-in at least once a day. In Palermo the local radio is by far the most popular.	
D. <u>Reception disturbances.</u> . . .	2
Worn and broken parts are most serious handicap to regular listening. Apart from jamming of particular stations, this is not generally complained of.	
E. <u>Stations rated for truth of news.</u> . . .	4
Palermo stands out above other stations in this respect.	
F. <u>Stations and their programs.</u> . . .	5
Palermo is again most favoured for all types of programs.	
G. <u>Favourite types of programs.</u> . . .	6
War conditions emphasize interest in news broadcasts. Music programs are next in order of popularity.	
H. <u>Hours of listening.</u> . . .	7
Existing restrictions of electricity limits listening to the evening, with peak period between eight and nine at night.	
I. <u>Radio and newspaper publics.</u> . . .	8
The radio secures a more regular public than the news- paper.	
J. <u>Age, sex and occupation of informants.</u> . . .	8
Housewives were the major class of informants.	

0 SECOND INTERIM REPORT 0
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.A.B. IN SICILY

The following is a summary of preliminary findings from the first thousand interviews made in Palermo on radio listening habits. A random geographic sample was used, selected by visiting houses at regular intervals in streets of different districts in the town.

These findings are necessarily of a general nature, and more specific enquiries are being made in a second survey.

A. Number of listeners.

The aim of this question was to discover the size of the Sicilian radio audience.

The average number of listeners to each radio set is rather less than four persons, ranging up to ten people listening to one set in 2% of the population.

On the basis of this finding an estimate of the total audience in Palermo was calculated from the registered sets, officially recorded as 26,543. Assuming the total population of Palermo to be 500,000, it is estimated that 21% of the people are radio listeners.

This percentage is likely to be higher than in other parts of Sicily, since Palermo operates the Island radio, and has therefore the clearest reception.

Summary of statistical findings.

Listeners per set in Palermo	3.9
Estimated total audience in Palermo	103,000
Percent of population in Palermo	21%

B. Wavelengths of sets.

The aim of this question was to discover within what range of wavelengths the largest audience is reached.

All the radio sets in this Palermo sample receive medium wavelengths (100 to 200 m.) 60% of the sets can receive short waves, and 36% long waves. This means that listeners in Palermo are able to tune in to all the stations listed below.

All sets in Palermo run on house current, and none are battery sets. 49

2.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Sets in Palermo</u>	<u>%</u>
Short wave	60%
Medium wave	100%
Long wave	36%

C. Frequency of listening: relative popularity of stations.

The aim of this question was to discover the frequency of radio listening in general, and what particular stations are listened to most often.

Daily listening is the rule, and on the average people in Palermo tune in at least once a day, with nearly a fifth listening-in twice in a day.

Palermo radio dominates the picture as being the most frequently listened to, with London getting an average of half as much listening, followed by a third as much for New York. Algiers is listened to once a week, with Tunis and Bari only once and twice a month respectively.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Stations</u>	<u>Number of occasions listened to per month</u>
Palermo)	31
London)	15
New York) United Nations stations	11
Algiers)	4
North Italy	4
Bari (United Nations)	2
Germany	1
France	1
Tunis (United Nations)	1
Vatican	1
Others (Sofia and Belgrade)	1

D. Reception disturbances.

The aim of this question was to discover what were the chief barriers to radio listening, both in general and to particular questions.

3.

Out of the four hundred and nine radio listeners, 76% complained of reception difficulties. Under present war conditions the most common complaint was inevitably the lack of electricity; otherwise one out of every five informants was handicapped in their listening by the worn and broken parts of their radios which they cannot now replace.

In general, jamming was mentioned by only 1.4% of the informants, though the percentage rose with particular stations. 12% reported that London broadcasts were jammed, 6% had the same trouble with programs from New York, whilst 13% admitted jamming of the North Italian stations (Rome).

It is likely that static and jamming are not clearly defined in peoples' minds, and a combination of the findings for both kinds of disturbances would probably indicate more accurately the amount of jamming that occurs. It might also be assumed from the small average of listeners to stations other than Palermo, that people who try to vary their listening habits are partly deterred by interference.

These findings make interesting comparison with those of the Fascist radio investigation of 1940, when interference complained of was predominantly industrial or from trams, high tension cables and so on.

From another angle both Palermo and London have equally only 4% of complaints for faint reception, with 6% making this comment on New York broadcasts.

Though the necessary limitation of imported fuel curtails the supply of electricity, obviously radio could be a more effective weapon if more regular listening habits were possible. Even if an improved electricity supply remains impossible for some time to come, a more practicable means of increasing the Sicilian radio audiences might be by making possible the servicing of worn radios and the importation of spare parts.

Summary of statistical findings.

General difficulties

<u>Difficulties</u>	<u>% of people complaining</u>
Lack of electricity	49
Worn or broken sets	21
Static	11
Faint reception	5
Industrial disturbances	5
Interference of other stations	4
Fading	4
Enemy jamming	1

4.

Particular difficulties

<u>Station</u>	% of people complaining of <u>Enemy jamming</u>	<u>Static</u>
All stations	1.27%	8.93%
North Italy	13%	12%
London	12%	12%
New York	6%	12%
Palermo	2%	10%
Bari	2%	3%
Algiers	1%	7%
Tunis	0%	3%
Germany	2%	2%
FRANCE	1%	x
France	1%	1%
Vatican	0%	1%
Others	1%	1%

E. Stations rated for truth of news.

The aim of this question was to disclose which station was considered to broadcast the most truthful news, and which the most false.

From the positive point of view Palermo again comes out on top with two-thirds of the Palermo informants rating its news broadcasts as the most truthful: London comes below Palermo with one-fifth of the votes; New York following with one-tenth of the population.

From the negative point of view more than half the informants declare the North Italian stations (Rome) to give the least truthful news. About one person in nine condemns Germany on this score. The almost complete absence of opinion on Algiers, Tunis and Bari in this respect, when considering the overriding interest taken in news broadcasts, indicates how small an audience is probably reached in Palermo by these stations. However, provincial findings are likely to tell another story.

In order to counter the usual criticism that informants are more than likely to reply to questions of this kind in a way calculated to please the Allies rather than with any regard for truth, a test was made to check the reliability of these findings. Five hundred informants, after being questioned by an interviewer who was unknown to them, were reinterviewed by one of their personal friends. Their replies to a friend are assumed to be approximately sincere; and since the data thus

5.

far analysed shew only slight discrepancy between the two interviews, the findings on these questions can be taken as valid.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Station</u>	<u>% of people considering the news</u>	
	<u>Truest</u>	<u>Least true</u>
Palermo	70%	5%
London	14%	3%
New York	7%	1%
Vatican	1%	0%
Algiers	0%	1%
Tunis	0%	0%
Bari	0%	1%
France	0%	1%
Germany	0%	11%
North Italy	1%	47%

F. Stations and their programs.

The aim of this question was to find out whether any particular station was favoured for any particular type of program.

Palermo seems to be generally the favourite station for all ten kinds of programs. Apart from the slight interest in news broadcasts from other stations, programs from ~~trans~~ transmissions other than Palermo have a negligible audience. Once more it is clear that broadcasts from Bari, Algiers and Tunis by the United Nations have so far only a small following in Palermo.

It is interesting that the North Italian station has - by comparison, for instance, with London and New York - a fair audience for its programs of music. North Italy's transmissions appear to have as much disturbance as both London and New York, yet it has succeeded in holding a moderate following for entertainment. The need for more popular programs of entertainment from United Nations stations would therefore seem to be emphasised, if a more regular audience is to be secured.

Summary of statistical findings

<u>Percent of listeners favouring each station</u>				
<u>Program part</u>	<u>Palermo</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>North Italy</u>
News	80%	11%	2%	4%
Comment	64%	14%	2%	4%
Talks	57%	8%	0%	2%
Dialogues	54%	1%	0%	51%

(continued overleaf)

6.

Summary of statistical findings (continued)

Percent of listeners favouring each station				
Program part	Palermo	London	New York	North Italy
Poetry	19%	1%	0%	3%
Prose (drama)	23%	0%	0%	4%
Music - classical	35%	1%	1%	17%
light	52%	1%	2%	12%
dance	50%	2%	3%	9%
religious	20%	0%	0%	5%

NOTE: These percentages corroborate the findings for the question on the relative popularity of each type of program. (See below).

G. Favourite types of programs.

The aim of this question was to find out what kind of programs are most popular so that broadcasters might know how best to appeal to their public.

"News" is emphatically the favourite broadcast program. Although only two-fifths of listeners rate it as first choice, yet this is twice the following of its nearest rival - classical music. Light music, followed by dance music are next in order.

On the other hand 12% of the informants ranked classical and dance music equally with poetry as being their least popular programs, with dialogue unfavourably mentioned by 8% of the people. But the positive opinion is more important than the negative in this case. Unpopular programs can always be turned off, but if a station is to command a regular audience and compete successfully with its rivals, the programs desired by its potential audience must be known and emphasised.

In the second enquiry now in preparation people will be asked to specify their program preferences, excluding news, which in war-time almost invariably takes first place. This should yield more significant data.

Summary of statistical findings.

Program part	% of people preferring
News	38%
Classical music	18%
Light	16%
Dance	13%
Comment on news	7%
Dialogue	2%

(continued overleaf)

7. Summary of statistical findings (continued)

<u>Program part</u>	<u>% of people preferring</u>
Religious music	1%
Prose (drama)	1%
Talks	1%
Poetry	1%

H. Hours of listening.

The aim of this question was to explore by quarter-hour periods, the times of listening, so that broadcasters may know the varying size of their audience throughout the day.

Listening is almost exclusively in the evening. The peak is reached from eight to nine o'clock, when 80% of all listeners interviewed tune in. This is in large part due to restrictions in electric current, which in most districts of Palermo is not turned on until the late afternoon. Radio Palermo itself only operates from 6 p.m. to 1.30 in the morning, and though seven other stations could be heard throughout the day, the predominance of Radio Palermo in the popularity of its programs and the frequency with which it is listened to, is probably weighted by the fact that radio listeners, limited by electricity restrictions to the brief evening period of listening, tend to turn to the local station where reception is almost invariably strong and clear.

These listening habits shew a great change from those recorded by the Fascists in 1940, when daytime listening was far more frequent.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Hour</u>	<u>% of listeners</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>% of listeners</u>
6 a.m.	0%	12 noon	1%
7	2%	13 p.m.	4%
8	1%	14	2%
9	1%	15	0%
10	0%	16	1%
11	0.	17	4%
		18	9%
		19	36%
		20	80%
		21	55%
		22	22%
		23	7%
		24	1%
		1 a.m.	0%

I. Radio and newspaper publics.

The aim of this question was to start exploring the relative value of radio and newspapers for dissemination of news.

These preliminary findings shew that the relative intensity of the radio and newspaper public's interest is indicated by a comparison of the frequency with which they listen to their radio - thirty-two times a month, or in other words, at least once a day - whilst newspapers are not even read daily, on an average twenty-two times a month. People, in fact, listen to their radios fifty percent more frequently than they read their newspapers.

Buyers of newspapers in this sample, though ten percent fewer than newspaper readers, shew the same frequency of buying as of reading - twenty-two times a month.

A further enquiry is planned to measure in greater detail the overlap between the two media and the proportion of newspaper readers as compared with the actual buyers.

Summary of statistical findings.

	<u>Average occasions per month</u>
Newspapers bought	22
Newspapers read	22
Radio listened to	32

J. Age, sex and occupation of informants.

The aim of these questions was to assure that a balanced sample of the population was covered by the investigation.

Women were interviewed rather more frequently than men, being most often at home during working hours. Since a large proportion of the questions (those in Schedule A) dealt with problems of food, shelter and clothing, this predominance of women informants was desirable, as they were better able to answer these questions than their menfolk. In fact, when both man and wife were at home, the interviewer put his questions on household problems to the woman, and questioned the man afterwards on issues of a more political nature.

Under these circumstances the chief occupation of the informants fell into the housewife category, though the proportions of the other occupations were fairly equally distributed.

The average age - thirty-four years - for both sexes was that of the adult head of the household. These ages were, of

9.

course, only approximate.

Summary of statistical findings

Percentage of informants

Sex

Men	45%
Women	55%

Age

60 years and over	11%
40 " " "	50%
20 " " "	37%
12 " " "	2%

Occupation

Housewives	44%
Artisans	9%
Private employees	6%
Accountants	4%
Unskilled workers	4%
Skilled workers	3%
Pensioners	3%
Directors of trade	2%
Students	2%
Landowners	2%
Others (less than 2% each)	2%

(signed) Stuart C. Dodd,
Director.

P.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 11th, 1943.

5136

Confidential

THIRD INTERIM REPORT

of the

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY

December 30, 1943

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Enquiry on food Schedule A
- II. Enquiry on co-belligerency
 Schedule C
- III. Enquiry on Public Security
 Schedule D
- IV. Enquiry on Public Officials
 Schedule A

SCHEDULE C

FINDINGS

for

ENQUIRY INTO CO-BELLIGERENCY

SICILY

December 1943

FINDINGS

for

ENQUIRY INTO CO-BELLIGERENCY

SICILY

December 1943

5132

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 23, 1943

Sheet no. 6
Schedule C
Co-belligerency

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO CO-BELLIGERENCY

1. Military collaboration.

About three-quarters of the people who answered declare themselves willing to collaborate in one way or another with the Allies in order to help win the war. Fifty-two percent are in favour of some form of military collaboration, and fifty-six in favour of the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force fighting with the United Nations. Neither of the relevant questions commit the respondents themselves to any form of military activity, but they go to emphasize the contrast in sympathy between populations under Allied occupation and those still under German control. When asked whether there should be a further mobilisation for all, which would of course affect a great many people personally, only 18% were in favour of such a policy.

2. Opposition to collaboration.

Looking at these figures from the negative side it is significant that so many as 15% were prepared to declare themselves openly against any form of collaboration. It is doubtful whether 15% would ever have dared to say to the Italian or German military authorities that they were not prepared to work with them in any way.

36% are against military collaboration, but this figure drops to 30% when only those actually under arms are contemplated. When a general mobilisation for all is suggested an immediate negative reaction is registered by 67%. The calling up of young men reaching military age has been in abeyance since the Allied occupation. Only 2%, or nearly a fourth of those asked, are in favour of its resumption. Moreover the suggestion that those reaching military age should be called up is almost as emphatically rejected by a 62% vote.

3. Satisfaction with status quo.

The implication of the above figures is that most people would not object to the small number of men actually under arms fighting alongside the Allied Forces. Any attempt, however, to compel those who had left the Army during the period of general

activity, but they go to emphasize the contrast in sympathy between populations under Allied occupation and those still under German control. When asked whether there should be a further mobilisation for all, which would of course affect a great many people personally, only 18% were in favour of such a policy.

2. Opposition to collaboration.

Looking at these figures from the negative side it is significant that so many as 15% were prepared to declare themselves openly against any form of collaboration. It is doubtful whether 15% would ever have dared to say to the Italian or German military authorities that they were not prepared to work with them in any way.

36% are against military collaboration, but this figure drops to 30% when only those actually under arms are contemplated. When a general mobilisation for all is suggested an immediate negative reaction is registered by 67%. The calling up of young men reaching military age has been in abeyance since the Allied occupation. Only 2%, or nearly a fourth of those asked, are in favour of its resumption. Moreover the suggestion that those reaching military age should be called up is almost as emphatically rejected by a 62% vote.

3. Satisfaction with status quo.

The implication of the above figures is that most people would not object to the small number of men actually under arms fighting alongside the Allied Forces. Any attempt, however, to compel those who had left the Army during the period of general dissolution, after Mussolini's fall, to return to it or any attempt to extend the age limits for service, or indeed to mobilise in the ordinary way those young men who automatically come of military age, would be very much resented.

To sum up, it might be said that from the military standpoint the majority of Sicilians wish to have the present state of affairs left unchanged.

2.

4. Alleged reasons for non-collaboration.

No attempt has been made to discover the reasons for these attitudes though from comments made at some of the interviews three less obvious reasons have emerged which deserve mention. In the first place there is great reluctance among some to mobilise under the Badoglio government or fight under Italian military command. Quite a number would collaborate more readily if they could come under British or American leadership; others were against fighting on Italian soil when many Italians were compelled forcibly to fight on the German side. They expressed readiness to help on another front. Finally some referred to Allied propaganda heard after Mussolini's fall, which urged them to leave their units and return to their homes. This they had done, and had no desire now to join up again and fight.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

0132

desire now to join up again and fight.

Sheet no. 7
Schedule C
Questions nos.
2, 3, 4 & 5

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

CO-BELLIGERENCY

Question 2

Are Sicilians prepared to collaborate
actively with United Nations in the war effort

Percent of people

For collaboration 76%
Against collaboration 15%
No opinion 9%

Question 3

Should collaboration be of a military
character

Percent of people

For military collaboration 52%
Against military collaboration 36%
No opinion 12%

Question 4

Should Italian Forces under arms fight with the
United Nations

Percent of people

For military units fighting
alongside Allied Forces 56%
Against military units fighting
alongside Allied Forces 30%
No opinion 12%

Question 5

Mobilization, volunteers or compulsory
military service

Suggested measures
Percent of people considering
Yes No No opinion

Should there be further
mobilization for all 18% 67% 15%

Question 3Should collaboration be of a militarycharacterPercent of people

For military collaboration 52%
 Against military collaboration 36%
 No opinion 12%

Question 4

Should Italian Forces under arms fight with the
United Nations

Percent of people

For military units fighting
 alongside Allied Forces 56%
 Against military units fighting
 alongside Allied Forces 30%
 No opinion 12%

Question 5

Mobilization, volunteers or compulsory
military service

Suggested measures	Percent of people considering	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Should there be further mobilization for all	18%	67%
Should there be a call for volunteers	59%	31%
Should those reaching military age be mobilized	2%	62%
		15%
		10%
		15%

The aim of question 2 was to discover whether the Sicilian people were prepared to collaborate actively with the United Nations in the war effort. The aim of subsequent questions was to test the genuineness of any assertion on their part to be willing to collaborate.

Comments:.....

Comments:

After asking whether informants were, or were not, prepared actively to collaborate with the United Nations in the war, the same people (including those who had voted against collaboration) were then asked whether collaboration should have a military character: if so, whether those units of the Italian Army, Navy and Air Force at present under arms should fight with the forces of the United Nations: and finally whether there should be a further mobilization.

This last question (no. 5) was broken down into three sections, namely; whether there should be a general call to arms affecting men at present over or under the military age limit: or recalling men who had left their units after Mussolini's fall. Secondly whether there should be an appeal for volunteers; and thirdly whether those who are automatically of military age on reaching their twentieth birthday should be mobilized as they would have been before the Allied occupation.

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 23, 1943

Sheet no. 8
Schedule C
Questions 6 & 7

CO-BELLIGERENCY

Question 6

Are Sicilians personally prepared to help the
United Nations bring this war to an end

Percent of people

Yes
No
No opinion
On condition

73%
16%
10%
1%

Question 7

How are Sicilians prepared to help the
war effort

Suggested measures

By percent of people

for volunteers; and thirdly whether those who are automatically of military age on reaching their twentieth birthday should be mobilized as they would have been before the Allied occupation.

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 23, 1943

Sheet no. 8
Schedule C
Questions 6 & 7

CO-BELLIGERENCY

Question 6

Are Sicilians personally prepared to help the
United Nations bring this war to an end

Percent of people

Yes 73%
No 16%
No opinion 10%
On condition 1%

Question 7

How are Sicilians prepared to help the
war effort

Suggested measures

Work longer hours
Continue the ration system
Pay higher taxes
Work in munition factories
Garrison occupied territories
Work in the Red Cross
Enlist in the armed forces
Enlist in a labour battalion
No suggestions
Other suggestions

By percent of people

57%
29%
8%
12%
7%
28%
5%
3%
9%
5%

The aim of these questions was to find out how far informants were prepared to commit themselves personally, and in what way they would help the United Nations' war effort.

513J

Comments:

The 73% who were prepared, in one way or another, to help personally in the war effort confirms the figure of 75% who, in question 2, were in favour of collaboration with the United Nations to win the war. Moreover, in the personal cross-questioning it was found that the vast majority are prepared to help only in a non-military or humanitarian way, which bears out the findings of the earlier and more general questions. Only 15% are willing to undertake military or semi-military duties.

Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 23, 1943

Sheet no. 9
 Schedule C
 Question 8

CO-BELLIGERENCY

Suggested status for prisoners-of-war,
if released

<u>Status suggested</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
To fight	11%
For garrison duties	15%
For reconstruction work	42%
To return to their families	73%

The aim of this question was to discover whether the people thought prisoners-of-war should be released at their request for various purposes.

Comments:

More than half the people questioned are prepared to consider the release of prisoners-of-war as being conditional on their doing some wartime task for the duration. The vast majority, however, while desiring to see them return to their homes and families, showed no enthusiasm about their going into

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 23, 1943

Sheet no. 9
Schedule C
Question 8

CO-BELLIGERENCY

Suggested status for prisoners-of-war,
if released

<u>Status suggested</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
To fight	11%
For garrison duties	15%
For reconstruction work	42%
To return to their families	73%

The aim of this question was to discover whether
the people thought prisoners-of-war should be released
at their request for various purposes.

Comments:

More than half the people questioned are prepared to consider the release of prisoners-of-war as being conditional on their doing some wartime task for the duration. The vast majority, however, while desiring to see them return to their homes and families, shewed no enthusiasm about their going into action against the Germans.

SCHEDULE A

FINDINGS

for

ENQUIRY ON ITALIAN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SICILY

December, 1943

FINDINGS

for

ENQUIRY ON ITALIAN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

SICILY

December, 1943

3128

Population : 1,375, 600 ,111, 111.
 Location : Palermo, Caltanissetta,
 Catania, Messina.
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 1, 1943.

Sheet no. 20
 Schedule A
 Question 17

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Confidence in public officials

Percent of people expressing
Confidence No confidence

Public officials

CALTANISSETTA:

Prefettura	12%	44%
Questura	17%	31%
Municipio	16%	33%
Carabinieri	28%	25%
Food administrators	11%	44%
Revenue officials	32%	15%

MESSINA:

Prefettura	7%	44%
Questura	7%	72%
Municipio	11%	55%
Carabinieri	10%	63%
Food administrators	9%	71%
Revenue officials	19%	25%

CATANIA:

Prefettura	13%	42%
Questura	5%	61%
Municipio	6%	63%
Carabinieri	16%	43%
Food administrators	1%	33%
Revenue officials	24%	27%

PALERMO:

Prefettura	23%	25%
Questura	14%	41%
Municipio	20%	28%
Carabinieri	20%	35%
Food administrators	9%	48%
Revenue officials	22%	16%

SICILY: (Average for the Island)

16%
28%
11%
32%

Carabinieri
Food administrators
Revenue officials

MESSINA:

7%
7%
11%
10%
9%
19%

Prefettura
Questura
Municipio
Carabinieri
Food administrators
Revenue officials

44%
72%
55%
63%
71%
25%

CATANIA:

13%
5%
6%
16%
1%
24%

Prefettura
Questura
Municipio
Carabinieri
Food administrators
Revenue officials

42%
61%
63%
43%
83%
27%

PALERMO:

23%
14%
20%
20%
9%
22%

Prefettura
Questura
Municipio
Carabinieri
Food administrators
Revenue officials

25%
41%
28%
55%
48%
16%

SICILY: (Average for the Island)

13%
11%
13%
19%
8%
24%

Prefettura
Questura
Municipio
Carabinieri
Food administrators
Revenue officials

38%
51%
46%
42%
62%
21%

Note: 33% of all informants either had no opinion or refused to reply to this question.

The aim of this question was to determine the degree of people's confidence in the Italian officials in Sicily.

Of alternative.....

The replies are broken down by areas and a national average being provided as a standard of comparison. It is reasonable to consider that the marked criticism of the Food Administration is more a reflection of current circumstances than a true criticism of the administration itself. Parallel to the findings of a more recent research into public security (Schedule D) the Carabinieri hold a reasonable degree of public confidence, the Secret Police are universally criticised, while the Revenue Office have achieved a high degree of public support.

One outstanding point of the findings of this survey is the extreme popularity of the Prefettura in the Palermo area.

Population : 1,375,600 111,111,
 Location : Palermo, Caltanissetta,
 Catania, Messina.
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 1, 1943

Sheet no. 21
 Schedule A
 Question 18

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>Suggestions for improving officialdom</u>				<u>Average for</u>	
<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people in</u>		<u>Messina Palermo Catania Caltanissetta</u>	<u>Sicily</u>	
Displace Fascists	74%	27%	87%	36%	56%
Secure more honest officials	61%	39%	73%	49%	55%
Secure more competent officials	72%	27%	78%	39%	54%
Secure Allied military	17%	13%	21%	21%	18%
Secure different officials	16%	6%	26%	2%	13%
Declined to answer	5%	5%	2%	4%	4%
No ideas	8%	30%	6%	29%	18%

The aim of this question was to find out what measures the public considered should be taken to improve the present Italian administration in Sicily.

Population : 1,375, 600 111,111,
 Location : Palermo, Caltanissetta,
 Catania, Messina.
 Date : Nov. 15 - Dec. 1, 1943

Sheet no. 21
 Schedule A
 Question 18

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>Suggestions for improving officialdom</u>				Average for
<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people in</u>			<u>Sicily</u>
	<u>Messina</u>	<u>Palermo</u>	<u>Catania</u>	<u>Caltanissetta</u>
Displace Fascists	74%	27%	87%	36%
Secure more honest officials	61%	39%	73%	49%
Secure more competent officials	72%	27%	78%	39%
Secure Allied military	17%	13%	21%	21%
Secure different officials	16%	6%	26%	2%
Declined to answer	5%	5%	2%	4%
No ideas	8%	30%	6%	29%

The aim of this question was to find out what measures the public considered should be taken to improve the present Italian administration in Sicily.

Of alternative lines of major policy public opinion is concentrated upon displacing Fascists, securing more honest and more competent officials. The active cooperation of Allied authorities is not widely favoured, while a change for its own sake appeals only to a very small percentage of the population.