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APPRECIATION & CENSORSHIP REPORTS
DEC. 1944, JAN. 1945

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Headquarters Allied Commission
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP
APO 394, U. S. Army

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SPECIAL REPORT NO. 97

13 January 1945

SUBJECT: Appreciation and Censorship Report on Italian
Civilian and Military Mail for Four Weeks Ending
23rd December 1944.

TO : G-2 (Communications Censorship), AFHQ, APO 532.

This report is based on 505,600 letters checked during the four weeks ended 23rd December 1944. This does not include any military mail from the front lines.

Attached is a table (Appendix A) which shows the relation between favourable and unfavourable comments on every subject each week. In all cases the lowest number of comments is reduced to one, and the second figure shows the corresponding number of comments of the opposite opinion.

None of the comments used in this report have been used in any previous report.

1. FOOD SITUATION

The proportion of unfavourable comments among civilian letters was a little lower during the period under review as compared with the previous four weeks, though opinion generally remains very adverse. Florence, Rieti and Terni take a particularly gloomy view of the situation with not a single favourable comment. Military mail was a little more unfavourable than during the previous period.

The chief cause of complaint is that of rising prices. Many people are unable to afford the foodstuffs that are available. As regards the commodities themselves, there is probably more anxiety over the absence of fats than of anything else. From some centres there is also the complaint that the peasants refuse to accept money for their products, and that clothing and other articles have to be bartered in exchange for food. Many letters express fear at the prospect of facing the winter without proper nourishment. The following comments give various views of the situation:

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"To prepare our food without oil or fats of any kind, and this has been going on for several months. The last flask (about two litres) of oil we managed to buy cost us 1,000 lire. We are being driven to despair." (12/12/44 - Terni)

"Black marketing has reached unbelievable heights. It is almost impossible to find meat anywhere, and when, by a lucky chance, a little is to be found, it costs 300 lire a kilo. The price of a tin of dried tomato conserve is 350 lire, and the same amount must be paid for a kilo of salt. We live solely on greens." (2/12/44 - Magliano Sabino, Rieti)

"We are going through a terrible ordeal. With the black market spreading wider and wider every day, the food situation has become a real problem. Wheat costs 7,000 lire a quintal, oil 500 lire a litre, beans 100 lire a kilo, and eggs 25-30 lire each." (23/12/44 - Aversa)

"Winter has come, more squalid and colder than ever. We lack everything because prices have gone sky-high. Only millionaires can feed themselves. If you saw us you would not recognize us. Ebe looks very ill, and so does Fulvia. Nella is in the worst condition of all. We can hardly manage one soup meal a day, with no oil seasoning. We feel so downhearted and discouraged. How can we go on like this? Will we be able to stand all this much longer, especially in this cold weather?" (5/12/44 - Aquila)

"There have been no particular changes in the living conditions in Rome since you left, except that shops are full of foodstuffs at inaccessible prices, and no more queues are to be seen. What is distributed through the ration card is hardly sufficient, especially as regards fats." (21/12/44 - Rome)

"In Florence everything is lacking, and prices are much higher than in Rome. Just imagine, one kilo of salt costs 400 lire, sugar 700 lire, one egg 50 lire, meat 500 lire pork 800 lire. Oranges are sold at 150 lire a kilo, and this is the price fixed by the authorities." (23/12/44 - Florence)

"Conditions have changed since last year when everything could be found easily and foodstuffs were very cheap. The present shortage causes prices to rise sky-high. Peasants will not sell anything, but will only exchange their products for other articles. In order to

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obtain 4 as I had to give two old pairs of pants of mine."
(16/12/44 - Macerata)

As a contrast to the above comments there are a certain number, such as the following, which reflect satisfaction under particular conditions:

"We are going on rather well now as they have distributed a good deal of tinned food, which is an excellent substitute for fresh food. And it is very cheap too."
(6/12/44 - Chieti)

2. CLOTHING

The clothing situation did not produce nearly such a high proportion of adverse comments among civilian letters as it did during the previous four weeks when the proportion between unfavourable and favourable comments was 36.8 to 1. That was an unusually high figure. During the period under review the ratio was 22.7 to 1, which is a more normal figure. The centres of Chieti, Foggia, Rieti and Terni produced no favourable comments at all out of a total of 102 comments between them. Siena was more unfavourably inclined than during the previous four weeks. Military mail reflected a more adverse attitude, but this was chiefly due to the Naples figures which were 4 to 1 against as compared with 2.4 to 1 in favour during the previous period.

Some centres complain chiefly of the high cost of clothing. Others bewail the fact that there is little to be bought anyway. Shoes and boots remain one of the major problems. Many people are so short of clothing that it is common to find letters begging relatives or friends for cast off clothing. The following comments are examples of various types of complaint:-

"My children are bare-footed, and they go about almost undressed. Winter is coming, and I cannot find a yard of material to make anything for them." (5/12/44 - Loreto Aprutino, Pescara)

"Not only myself but the four of us in the family are very badly off both as regards shoes and clothes. See if you can spare some old pieces of clothing of yours, no matter in what condition they are. Snow has already fallen here, and we are dying of cold." (2/12/44 - Rocca di Mezzo, Aquila)

"Dress materials have completely disappeared. If something can be found - which is almost impossible - the prices are frightfully high. Lining of the poorest quality would not cost less than 1000 lire per metre." (2/12/44 - Terni)

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"When something can be bought here it can only be purchased at black market prices. In fact they ask 16,000 lire for a suit and 20,000 for an overcoat. Shoes are priced at 7,000 lire." (11/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno)

"I would like to know whether clothing or shoes can be found where you are. In this place there is absolutely nothing left." (5/12/44 - Teramo)

"We have been reduced to misery. We have no shoes and no clothing of any kind. Nobody can fully realize it with seeing it with his own eyes. Men and women go about clad in rags of all kinds and colours." (5/12/44 - Guardiagrele, Chieti)

3. HOUSING

Civilian comments on housing, though extremely unfavourable, with a ratio of 20 to 1 against, appear to show a remarkably less unfavourable attitude as compared with the previous four weeks when the ratio was 46.1 to 1 against. The apparent change is largely due to a much reduced number of comments from Naples. Leaving Naples out of the picture for both periods, the change for the better is slight. The position in Naples remains acute, nor does it seem to be much better in Rome.

In some places the situation is obvious enough. Destruction of property due to the war has produced a housing shortage. General complaints hinge on excessive rents. Though there is some mention of refugees having occupied all available space in certain districts, and there is an increase in the number of letters complaining of landlords who prefer to let furnished rooms and flats to the Allies because of the higher rents they can get from the latter. The following comments illustrate various types of complaint:

"Our place has been destroyed by the Germans, and we are now dwelling among the rubble. About 30 houses are left standing in all, and people live jumbled up in the stables with the cattle." (13/12/44 Castel di Sangro)

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"There are plenty of furnished rooms but everybody prefers renting them to the Americans because the profit is much higher. Just imagine, they can earn from 300 to 450 lire a night by letting a room with two or three beds." (4/12/44 - Rome)

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"Here at Terni the rents are appallingly high. After having searched for three months I found a flat which costs me 1000 lire a month. How can I cope with this when my wages only amount to 2,500 lire a month?" (3/12/44 - Terni)

"Neither flats nor single rooms are available here. This place never had many housing facilities to offer to strangers. There have always been few houses to let, and now the refugees have occupied them all. As regards rents, they are as high as you can possibly imagine." (6/12/44 - Manfredonia, Foggia)

"For the time being I am living in a room near Nicky's at the club. It is a kind of store-room where all kinds of odds and ends are kept. But very soon I'll have to leave because the Americans will take the place over. My friends are helping me search for another room, but it is a hopeless job because many houses have been destroyed, and those left standing are being let to the Americans who pay monthly rents amounting to 2 or 3 thousand lire." (6/12/44 - Foggia)

"It is no use coming to Pescara for the time being. It is impossible to settle down in any lodging. All those who come back find their houses down, and they have to sleep in the doorways." (9/12/44 - Pescara)

"It is easier today to find a thousand lire note in the street than a room. Those who possess any little hole rent it to the Americans." (3/12/44 - Rome)

"At Foggia the situation is becoming more and more critical....Only 500 houses are inhabitable; and according to what I read in the papers there are still 48,000 people homeless." (14/12/44 - Foggia)

4. INCOME

There was a smaller proportion of unfavourable comments on income among civilian letters, the ratio being 14.1 to 1 against, as compared with 20.1 to 1 during the previous four weeks. Rome and Siena appear to be the most pessimistic centres. Some areas hardly commented at all. There were no military comments whatever.

As usual the chief complaint is that wages and salaries fall far below the cost of living, and this particularly applies to office workers. Many people supplement their meagre salaries from their savings if the latter

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have not been exhausted, or from the effects of their efforts. Old age pensioners are in an even worse position. The following comments are typical of many:

"Just imagine that we have to spend 6-700 lire a day, and I earn 1,300 lire a month in the office where I work. If I had to live on my salary alone I would die of starvation." (13/12/44 - Rome)

"In spite of my husband's wages having been increased, they are still insufficient to provide us with food through the whole month. In order to keep going we are gradually spending the money we had saved so carefully during a life-time of hard work." (16/12/44 - Grotto)

"We old age pensioners have not yet received any increase in our allowances, not even the 75% bonus which a resolution was adopted a long while ago. I know most pensioned people of this town, and I also know their present living conditions. They are tragic." (13/12/44 - Napoli)

"You say you are planning to have us come to Rome; but where shall we find work? I earn 500 lire every two weeks and another 500 lire. At the end of the month we have not a cent left." (11/12/44 - Pescara)

"Everyday the situation is becoming worse, and goodness knows where it will lead us. The difference between wages and the cost of living is growing out of all proportion. Only war-makers can be considered well-off people, while the silly fool who sticks to his job, and tries to live on his wages, dies of hunger or else struggles on in a most miserable way." (12/12/44 - Pescara)

2. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The steady decline in popularity of the National Government, noticed for some time past in civilian letters, was arrested during the period under review, and the proportion of unfavourable comments was slightly less than during the previous four weeks. However, except from Rome and Naples, there were few comments, and some centres did not comment at all, so that the picture for the area as a whole is incomplete. Military comments were too few in number to suggest any opinion, though 37 out of a total of 58, nearly all from Naples, were unfavourable.

As usual the comments on the Government do not give any definite picture of the feelings of the people towards it.

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except that they are mostly unfavourable. But there are hints that the underlying cause of the dissatisfaction is due to a feeling that the present combination is unequal to the problems confronting it, due to there being too many parties resulting in too much talk and not enough action. The following comments give some idea of what the man in the street is writing.

"The way Italians are behaving is causing no great bitterness. They reveal themselves as a bunch of good-for-nothings led by politicians who do not differ much from their predecessors. Such a Government will do nothing but drive the country from bad to worse." (13/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno)

"The Italian Government is absolutely inefficient. Nobody worries about the serious situation in which we are." (2/12/44 - Rome)

"Liberation is a precious gift under normal conditions. But when people are in such a state as we are, the only aim of a Government worthy of the name should be that of doing the utmost to canal all youths in the culture to fight for the liberation of the territory still loaded by the oppressor. As regards living conditions, the Government ought to do something to ensure the minimum food distribution necessary to avoid starvation." (16/12/44 - Santa Maria - Vico)

"It seems to me that we are in a great confusion as a result of the political unrest of all the parties. That, of course, is a serious danger to re-establishing the Nation. There are too many opinions, and, above all, there is too much talking." 2/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno?

C. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The growing hostility towards the provincial administrations, noticed for some time past, increased during the period under review, and the proportion between unfavourable and favourable comments reached 3.9 to 1 as compared with 2.2 to 1 during the previous four weeks. Military mail was more concerned with this subject. In most centres there were very few comments, only Rome and Naples producing any quantity. In the latter city there were only one in favour out of a total of 55.

Criticism is chiefly directed against the type of men in office, and against what the writers allege to be their complete lack of interest in the needs of the community. There are also charges that some administrations are merely

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gangs working in their own interests. The following comments give some idea of what letter writers are thinking:

"The Prefect and his old clique have succeeded in keeping Cisterna attached to the Littoria Provincial Administration. We dislike this very much because, unless we are under the control of the Rome Province, we shall be subjected to the usual ill-treatment. The present town mayor of Cisterna - who was appointed by the Prefect - is a mechanic, and such a narrow-minded man that there is no wonder why we go from bad to worse. The air-raid shelters are still full of dead bodies; the fields are still mined; and it will ~~not~~ be possible to proceed with the sowing this year. The clothes sent by the Red Cross have disappeared. The Carabinieri are powerless because they are overwhelmed by criminals." (3/12/44 - Cisterna)

"We are on the way to starvation. The old town mayor has been dismissed, and Rivera has been appointed in his place. The latter, together with Sciattiglio and Giovannino, have set up a big three gang, and the town is being sold off." (5/12/44 - S. Ambrozio sul Garigliano)

In a letter addressed to the Prefect of Rieti, the sender writes: "It is time you took the matter in hand and looked into what is going on in the provincial administration of this place as well as in Collevécchio. The old town mayor, who has now been dismissed, held the position for ten years running, and the people believed in him because he was upright and took bold action in the interest of the town. Now the place has been turned into a lunatic asylum. You should see to it that more reliable men be assigned to the leading jobs at the Town Hall; men capable of a sound administrative policy for this town, which, at present, is nothing but a plaything in the hands of children." (12/12/44 - Magliano Sabino, Rieti)

7. RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES

Civilian comments on the Allies for some months past have become less favourable, though there was a movement in the opposite direction during October. During November, however, the deterioration in popularity continued, and the proportion between favourable and unfavourable comments was only 11.1 to 1. During the period under review this proportion went as low as 5.3 to 1. Aquila was the most favourably disposed, there being only 3 adverse comments out of a total of 120. Rome opinion deteriorated further, the ratio between favourable and

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unfavourable comments being only 4.6 to 1. Military comments; on the other hand, increased in favour over the period, and from Poggia there were no adverse comments at all from a total of 62.

Favourable comments continue to be based on gratitude in one form or another. Unfavourable comments spring from the belief that the Allies are responsible for all the present ills of the country - high prices, lack of food, prostitution, and so on. The following are typical examples of many letters:

(A) FAVOURABLE

"Since the day the Allies came we have been quite well. There does not seem to be a war any longer." (11/12/44 - Nera Montaro)

"In these times of misery, hunger and destructions, nearly all of us are ready to forget that the Allies are still at war and are shedding their blood for us, while up till now the Italian war effort has been a mere trifle." (4/12/44 - Rome)

"Our liberators have made us quite happy. Now we feel safe." (28/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno)

"Thank God we are quite well under the Allies. We were so eager to be rid of those cursed Germans." (8/12/44 - Giulianova, Pescara)

(B) UNFAVOURABLE

"After waiting for years and years for the end of the Fascist Regime and for the help supposed to come from Allied hands, I am greatly disappointed, because the Allies do not pay the least attention to distressed people who beg for relief." (3/12/44 - Chieti)

"You are quite right in feeling resentful towards the English and American people who forget - purposely forget - how the Italians have always wanted to fight for democracy and have always opposed Fascist tyranny. The best answer to that misleading and deceitful tendency is to prove, as clearly as we can, that the Italian people have been the first enemies of Fascism." (2/12/44 - Rome)

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"Much to our disappointment we are not well under the Allies. Poor people have nothing but bread with which to feed themselves. Nothing like it has ever been seen round here before." (6/12/44 - Roccamare)

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"I have been told that you are having a good time with an American Red Cross nurse. It is simply an exchange. In Rome there are no more women. They have been requisitioned by the Allied Forces. The poor Italians go thirsty, and so I beg of you to revenge yourself." (23/12/44 - Rome)

Answering an article published in "Italia Nuove", written by Cyril James of the "Union Jack", an Italian major writes:

"Allow me to remark that the Allies are to be held partly responsible for this state of things, just as they are responsible for the incredible spreading of delinquency, thefts, highway robbery and pillaging which make the capital of Italy a dangerous place in which to live....During the German occupation Tincone's shop was broken into one night and was looted. Three days later some of the guilty people were caught and shot by the German authorities. The looting of shops ceased immediately.... At the present time from 15 to 25 shops are looted every night, and the number of thefts is increasing owing to the impunity enjoyed by the robbers. The Allies are displaying such a lack of organization that one almost wishes for the hard times of German rule to be back again." (22/12/44 - Rome)

8. PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION

Civilian opinion has been becoming less optimistic for some time, and during the period under review the unfavourable comments were in the majority for the first time, the proportion being 1.7 to 1. During the previous four weeks the figures were 1.1 to 1 in favour, which was the lowest favourable figure recorded since tallies have been kept. Thus the present swing over to a preponderance of unfavourable comments is not so surprising. The reason is obvious enough. Military comments were a little more optimistic than they were last month. There is nothing in the comments themselves beyond resignation at what appears to be a stationary front line in Italy.

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9. PURE MILITARY SITUATION

Optimism in the future military situation has also declined sharply and continuously for some time. During the last three preceding periods the favourable comments outnumbered the unfavourable by 75.3 to 1, 16.6 to 1, and 5 to 1 respectively. During the four weeks under review the ratio was only 1.7 to 1 in favour. However, the number of comments also declined considerably, so that it is difficult to estimate how accurately these figures represent public opinion. There were very few military comments, and what there were nearly all came from Rome, and were nearly equally divided. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that optimism has shrunk further.

This is almost solely due to disappointment over the prospect of further months of war, but even some of these pessimists still feel that the fighting will cease this year, so that one may safely conclude that the figures quoted are little more than a reminder of the volatile Italian nature. Gloom and elation are never far apart. The following are examples of the present tone of letters:

"It is a proper mess. Up to last October there were hopes of the war's coming to an end, but now we are sure that it will not be over before September 1945 - if we are lucky. Next summer northern Italy might be liberated, but there again I doubt it." (19/12/44 - Grosseto)

"If it were only the end! I am afraid this war will last another year, perhaps longer. If there is to be an end, I don't think this will be before December 1945. Next Easter will find us still at war. Germany is a hard nut to crack." (?/12/44 - Rome)

10. INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS

Civilian letters, which reflected a slightly brighter view last period when favourable comments were in a majority of 1.3 to 1, were more pessimistic during the four weeks under review, and produced a majority of adverse comments in the ratio of 2.4 to 1. This was largely due to a change of front from Naples. Many centres hardly commented at all, and military mail was completely blank.

Unfavourable comments usually refer to lack of electric power, destroyed factories, and shortage of raw materials. Favourable comments speak of repair work, and of hopes of a resumption of activities.

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The following are some examples:

"The factory where I used to work has been closed down, and so have all the other factories in the Maremma district. This is due to the shortage of electric power, and there are no hopes of an early resumption of work." (15/12/44 - Grosseto)

"Industrial activities are paralyzed on account of damage suffered." (4/12/44 - Pescara)

"Industry and commerce are inactive owing to the destructions caused to plants." (13/12/44 - Merano)

An official of the "Istituto Farmacologico Seleno", an important chemical concern in Rome, writes:

"We are aware of the present needs of the population as far as drugs are concerned. No matter how hard we try, we shall never succeed in raising our output to a level that will satisfy the essential requirements of wholesalers and chemists. We suffered damage in the two bombings of our plants, and there is the well known shortage of raw materials...." (13/12/44 - Rome)

"The damage suffered by the factory through bombing, gassing and German robberies amounts to a million and a half lire. But now we have resumed work, and little by little we will make up for all the damage suffered." (12/12/44 - Grosseto)

"Our mine was merely flooded, so, if the engineers of the A.C. decide that it be drained, and obtain for us 20 kw. electric power, in a short time we will be able to carry out the draining of the mine and restore it to working order." (12/12/44 - Siena)

II. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

Civilian mail was a little less optimistic over agricultural prospects than during the preceding period, though Naples and Bari were the only centres that produced a majority of unfavourable comments. Aquila and Grosseto were the most optimistic by roughly 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 respectively. Military mail had nothing to say.

Favourable comments all speak of satisfactory or of exceptionally good crops. Unfavourable comments refer to the lack of oxen for plowing or to regional drawbacks due to the war or the weather. The following are some examples:

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"This year's crop has been plentiful as regards apples, sweet corn, potatoes, beans and other products." (6/12/44 - Sulmona)

"You ask me what the harvest was like. Well, it was very satisfactory indeed. We had a wheat crop of 130 quintals which is more than we have ever harvested. Other produce was also plentiful, so we have no reason to grumble." (2/12/44 - Servigliano)

"We have harvested 80 quintals of wheat, 24 quintals of sweet corn, and 40 quintals of grapes, which is very good." (2/12/44 - Recanati, Macerata)

"We are very satisfied with this year's crop. All manner of products have given a considerable yield." (3/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno)

"This year we were not able to proceed with the sowing due to the continuous shelling that went on for some months. Potatoes, wheat and sweet corn are extremely scarce, and their price is very high. Those who grew these things did so at the risk of their lives." (6/12/44 - Rapino, Chieti)

"This year we have not been able to till the ground in the proper way, and this is because there were no oxen available for agricultural work." (4/12/44 - Settefrati)

12. EMPLOYMENT

There was a slight less gloomy view prevailing in civilian letters during the period, the ratio between unfavourable and favourable comments being 4.6 to 1 as compared with 5.9 to 1 during the previous four weeks. Rome was by far the most pessimistic centre with an adverse ratio of 13 to 1. Military mail was almost silent on the subject.

Favourable comments usually come from those who have just got jobs, and say little beyond expressing relief. Unfavourable comments speak of long periods of unemployment, the futility of looking for work, staffs still being reduced, and concerns that show no signs of resuming activities. The following are some examples:

"Here the employees, instead of giving work to poor people who are dying of starvation, keep on dismissing employees. The number of unemployed increases day by day, and, what is still worse, hunger increases too." (13/12/44 - Rome) 9.73

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This morning I took a typing test in an office. The result was quite good, but I don't know whether I'll be lucky enough to get the job. Just imagine, there are 27 vacancies in that office, and the applicants amount to 700." (4/12/44 - Ascoli Piceno)

"Giuseppe is out of work. He has not been working for the last four months. The Americans and British have banned his work, namely, taking photographs. They only granted permission to 12 photographers and not to the others. Eight photographers were arrested because they carried on with their work, and now they are inactive. Giuseppe is amongst them. As long as the Allies stay here Giuseppe will not be able to work, so goodness knows what is in store for us." (23/12/44 - Florence)

"An order has been issued to dismiss 75% of the Provincial Labours Office's personnel. The situation is tragic." (23/12/44 - Rome)

"The three of us are out of work, so I leave it to you to imagine what sort of condition we are in now. Everybody is unemployed here." (3/12/44 - Aquila)

"All of us are unemployed and are depending on Pina's salary. Owing to the urgent need she is sacrificing herself, even giving lessons at home by night." (13/12/44 Rome)

Gordon W. McKean
GORDON W. MCKEAN,
Lt. Col., Cavalry,
Civil Censorship Officer.

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REPORT NO. 87

CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP, PUBLIC OPINION REPORT

26 Dec. 28 Dec.

1944

PROVINCE (VOLUME CENSORED)	FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U		
Aquila 65,840	242	1883	24	644	19	833	33	80	3	5
Ascoli Piceno (Civ. 10,250 Mil. 1,601)	0	75	2	66	0	2	1	5	0	1
Chieti (Civ. 35,621 Mil. 3,754)	1	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Frosinone 36,528	37	76	0	35	0	21	5	13	0	6
Lecce 3,754	0	4	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lecore 36,528	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modena (Civ. 10,050 Mil. 7,499)	0	182	0	66	1	30	0	2	3	5
Monza 25,827	14	81	15	20	0	37	0	0	1	1
Napoli 25,827	30	354	5	66	0	40	5	21	0	4
Nocerino 8,257	13	23	1	35	1	2	1	3	0	1
Palermo (Civ. 19,543 Mil. 20,223)	135	1707	21	721	15	552	0	152	49	197
Rieti 6,472	439	93	362	32	207	404	0	0	15	30
Roma (Civ. 239,606 Mil. 27,402)	0	26	0	17	0	13	0	2	0	10
Sala 239,606	209	3775	15	605	15	625	37	737	98	172
Siena 27,402	33	22	0	14	12	4	0	0	4	4
Torino 55,492	156	651	47	308	30	220	2	77	2	0
Trani 15,828	0	122	0	24	0	6	0	0	0	1
Total Civilians: 600,747	914	3303	127	2575	98	1764	75	1056	147	391
Total Military: 72,521	524	106	393	131	221	455	0	0	21	37
TOTAL: 673,268	1338	3369	520	2606	319	2219	75	1056	168	428

NOTE: This report is based upon 60 letters per censor being checked daily on a 6-day weekly basis. The number of censors employed each week averaged 253, making a total of 303,600 letters examined for this four-week tally.

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Dec. 1944

HOUSING	INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT			
	U	F			U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	
313	36	60	5	5	2	6	117	3	11	4	12	21	17	35	22	42	73	126
2	1	3	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
21	2	13	0	6	1	14	0	20	0	2	0	0	3	14	0	6	2	10
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
50	2	1	3	5	2	6	19	16	0	21	2	0	0	0	4	4	3	5
37	0	0	1	1	0	0	62	0	19	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	5	21	0	4	4	8	118	12	9	10	0	6	3	6	27	17	7	27
3	1	3	0	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	2
538	0	152	49	197	1	24	266	54	72	131	31	17	34	153	63	21	49	242
494	0	0	15	30	0	0	90	3	252	79	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	2	0	10	0	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	2
436	17	737	98	172	14	104	201	61	26	30	7	6	22	43	23	64	30	290
4	0	0	4	4	0	0	10	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	2	77	2	0	0	0	7	1	5	10	2	2	23	53	117	60	33	65
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1764	75	1056	147	391	22	195	369	163	126	203	70	40	119	233	413	294	202	934
455	0	0	21	37	1	1	170	17	303	87	17	15	0	0	1	0	1	0
2210	75	1056	168	429	23	196	1039	180	428	296	57	55	113	235	414	294	203	934

checked daily
each week
for this

APPENDIX 4

REPORT NO. 87

RATIO TABLE BETWEEN FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

WEEK ENDING		FOOD SITUATION		CLOTHING		HOUSING		INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION	
		U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F
2/12/44	CIV	1	14.4	2	17.2	1	14.6	1	12.1	1	4	1	13	6.4	1	1	1.7	6	
	MIL	4.8	1	4.6	1	1	1.2	0	0	1	2	0	0	11.3	1	1.6	1	0	
9/12/44	CIV	1	9.5	1	22.8	1	47	1	11.9	1	4.8	1	4.1	4.8	1	1	1.6	1	
	MIL	1.2	1	4.7	1	1	1.8	0	0	1.3	1	0	0	9.5	1	73	0	1.1	
16/12/44	CIV	1	9.2	1	38	1	12.7	1	13.3	1	1.9	1	10.4	4.2	1	1	1.8	1	
	MIL	2.2	1	2.1	1	1	2.8	0	0	1	1.3	1	0	9.1	1	4.9	1	1	
23/12/44	CIV	1	11.2	1	20.4	1	26.7	1	20.4	1	1.8	1	14.7	6.1	1	1	1.6	2.4	
	MIL	5.1	1	2.3	1	1	2.6	0	0	1	11	0	1	11.3	1	3.3	1	0	
AVERAGE FOR MONTH ENDING																			
23/12/44	CIV	1	10.8	1	22.7	1	20	1	14.1	1	2.7	1	8.9	5.3	1	1	1.7	1.7	
	MIL	2.8	1	3	1	1	2.1	0	0	1	1.8	1	1	10	1	3.5	1	1.1	

APPENDIX A

TABLE BETWEEN FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON PERTINENT POINTS

CONFIDENTIAL

DURING	INCOME		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION		RELATIONS WITH ALLIES		PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION		FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION		INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS		AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS		EMPLOYMENT	
	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F	U	F
14.6	1	12.1	1	4	1	18	6.4	1	1	1.7	6	1	1	3	1.7	1	1	4.7
3.2	0	0	1	2	0	0	11.3	1	1.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1	11.9	1	4.8	1	4.1	4.8	1	1	1.6	1	1	1	1.8	1.2	1	1	4.9
1.8	0	0	1.3	1	0	0	9.5	1	73	0	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.7	1	13.3	1	1.9	1	10.4	4.2	1	1	1.8	1	2.3	1	3.6	1.2	1	1	5.8
2.8	0	0	1	1.3	1	0	9.1	1	4.9	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
26.7	1	20.4	1	1.8	1	14.7	6.1	1	1	1.6	2.4	1	1	1.9	1.4	1	1	3.8
2.6	0	0	1	11	0	1	11.3	1	3.3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	14.1	1	2.7	1	8.9	5.3	1	1	1.7	1.7	1	1	2.4	1.4	1	1	4.6
2.1	0	0	1	1.8	1	1	10	1	3.5	1	1.1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

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