

230.6 ITALY: D.P. In, Estimates and  
Analyses

Italy 230.6

TABLE VI

Displaced Persons Receiving UNRRA Assistance in Italy

In Camps and Out of Camps

28 February, 1947

Country of Claimed Nationality	Total Receiving UNRRA Assistance	Receiving UNRRA Assistance Out of Camps	Receiving UNRRA Assistance In Camps
United Nations:			
Belgium and Luxembourg	37	29	8
China	67	27	40
Czechoslovakia	1,255	788	467
France	107	89	18
Greece	792	485	307
Iran	61	56	5
Latin American Countries	114	89	25
Netherlands	66	61	5
Poland	13,711	6,521	7,190
Turkey	253	221	32
U.K.	62	28	34
U.S.A.	12	3	9
U.S.S.R.	224	164	60
Yugoslavia	1,976	1,497	479
Albania:	43	18	25
Former political entities:			
Estonia	7	5	2
Latvia	11	3	8
Lithuania	279	110	169
Ex-enemy and neutral:			
Austria	859	704	155
Bulgaria	35	28	7
Germany	688	579	109
Hungary	1,775	1,098	677
Rumania	2,900	1,243	1,657
Spain	109	6	103
Undertermined:			
Ukrainian	13	13	-
Stateless	77	30	47
Other	26	24	2
All Other:	83	49	34
GRAND TOTAL:	25,642	13,968	11,674

Reports and Analysis Division  
Headquarters, Displaced Persons Operations  
March 26, 1947 - UNRRA DPHQ 42





# ECONOMIC NOTES

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## DISPLACED PERSONS IN ITALY

A complete picture of the Displaced Persons' problem as it affects Italy has been submitted by the UNRRA Italian Mission to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization which held its first meeting at Geneva on 11 February.

Air Commodore P. Warburton, of the UNRRA European Regional Office, who has collected information on Displaced Persons from the UNRRA Missions in Europe, paid two visits to Italy during the past few weeks, to discuss the transfer of responsibility for Displaced Persons in this country from UNRRA to I.R.O.

### UNRRA's Task

At the end of 1946, UNRRA in Italy was completely responsible for over 12,000 persons situated in different camps. It was, moreover, providing food, clothing, medical care and financial assistance to 7,500 persons cared for in vocational training centres sponsored by the American Joint Distribution Committee and to 6,000 more living in Italian communities.

At the same date, the Allied Military authorities were looking after a further 10,000 Displaced Persons living in camps and not eligible for UNRRA care.

The situation showed a considerable improvement on the position prevailing during a large portion of the past 20 months.

As the Allied troops moved northwards from Sicily, they were faced with the problem of providing for tens of thousands of refugees from France, Yugoslavia, Czecho-

slovakia, Roumania and Poland, whom enemy invasion and racial and political persecution had driven from their homes.

The extension of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation to Displaced Persons began in May, 1945, with the assumption of responsibility for 2,743 D.Ps., living outside camps in areas which the Allied Military Government had returned to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

When Germany fell, thousands of persons released from its concentration camps were brought to Italy and placed in UNRRA care.

In August, 1946, the Allied Military authorities handed over to UNRRA all Displaced Persons in Allied Camps who were eligible for UNRRA care. This brought the total number of persons dependent on the UNRRA Italian Mission for supplies, accommodation, transport, maintenance of discipline, medical care and, where possible, repatriation or resettlement to approximately 25,000.

### Criteria for Eligibility

Eligibility for UNRRA assistance is based on strictly formulated criteria. Individuals must be nationals of one of the United Nations, or persons displaced by reasons of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations. Their political record and the evidence of their need must be satisfactory. They are given aid on the understanding that they will be repatriated at the first possible opportunity, or if they are unwilling to be repatriated, that a proper means of livelihood will be found for them in some other country.



Repatriation of Displaced Persons involves action by UNRRA in co-operation with the Italian Government and the Embassies concerned, procurement of land and sea transport and the solution of supply and accommodation problems. During 1946, approximately 12,000 persons were repatriated from Italy, belonging to 50 different nationalities.

#### Transit Clearing Station

About 1,000 of these came from outside Italy and were only in transit on their way home, since Italy's geographic position has made it a clearing station for repatriants from Middle and Far East territory, South Africa and South America.

These repatriants included 577 Chinese of both sexes who were fed and clothed in UNRRA camps for several months till a ship was available to take them home. Nearly 500 Polish refugees from Palestine embarked for Poland in September and a further 640, returning from the Middle East, India and East Africa, left for Poland by special UNRRA train on 18 January. Before leaving, the passengers were given clothing, mattresses, blankets and enough food for the trip.

Repatriation during the current month of February included about 600 Poles who left Bari for Poland on 4 February, and 760 Austrians who passed through Italy this week on their way from China to Vienna. The largest groups of repatriants up to date have been Yugoslavs, Poles, Chinese and French.

#### Citizens of 50 Nations

By agreement with the Italian Government, UNRRA is now operating two special repatriation trains which are at present running between Italy and Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Negotiations are proceeding with diplomatic representatives of Argentina and Brazil to repatriate displaced nationals of these two countries.

The task of providing for an international population representing approximately 50 nations, whose numbers, age and sex-groups and racial or religious requirements are in a constant state of flux, calls for expert knowledge and day to day solutions of supply and transport difficulties.

By the end of last year, the larger nationality representations included over 6,600 Poles, 1,100 Roumanians, 920 Hungarians, 640 Czechs, 630 Greeks, 450 Yugoslavs, 200

Austrians. Among the smaller groups were Americans, Argentinians, Cubans, Uruguayans, a Dane, a Mexican, a Panamanian and 26 persons of non-determined nationality.

Specific national, religious or racial requirements are fulfilled, irrespective of the number of persons involved. As an instance, the Orthodox Jew must have Kosher food.

The whole range of age-groups in both sexes calls for further diversified treatment and accommodation. According to the latest figures for the camp populations alone, there were 431 children under 12 months old; 186 aged one to six years; 221 boys and 195 girls aged six to 14, and 670 and 403, respectively, aged 14 to 18. The population over 18 years of age numbered 6,768 men and 3,067 women. There were, moreover, 633 expectant mothers.

#### Over 2000 Items

Of the entire Displaced population in UNRRA care, there were in January, 1947, more than 1,000 persons above 54 years of age, 148 of whom were suffering from chronic incurable illness requiring special medical attention.

Over 2,000 items must be kept in stock for feeding and clothing, and the general maintenance of accommodation.

To meet the food requirements of Displaced Persons in Italy, UNRRA has provided a basic ration scale consisting of 37 imported items, including substitutes for fresh foods (to maintain the ration when fresh items are not available).

For special medical diet, there are nine additional imported items.

Fresh food procured locally includes bread, pasta, potatoes, eggs for certain diet cases, fruit, vegetables, fish and other meat, to give variety to the imported canned and dried items.

#### Food - Clothing

Every precaution is taken to ensure that local procurement of food shall not place the Italian population at a disadvantage. Partially offsetting consumption of domestically produced food by Displaced Persons is the fact that imported rations are issued to the 1,000 or so Italians employed in the camps.

Food supplied from mid-summer, 1946, to the end of last year, amounted to approximately 6,346,560 rations, totalling over 5,400 tons.

The basic clothing scale calls for a minimum of 87 items. The issue scales have had to be adjusted, however, in order to make the full-



est use of clothing imported from the United States and Canada, and re-processed—in Italy—by Displaced Persons employed in the workshops set up for this purpose. As a result of these adjustments, the actual number of items carried in stock is two or three times the basic requirements.

Approximately 2,000,000 items of clothing and shoes were issued to Displaced Persons during 1946.

#### Maintenance and Medical Supplies

Beds, blankets, paillasse and eating utensils were distributed to a total of about 200,000 units; supplies of cleaning and maintenance tools and materials, canteens and all other miscellaneous supplies are estimated at a further 1,500 tons.

Medical care and supplies constitute a major problem, as immediate and proper treatment of illness has prior claim in community life. The normal facilities are provided for nursing and expectant mothers, and all preventive measures are taken to meet venereal and other infectious and contagious diseases. Approximately 260 tons of medical supplies, to the value of 275,000 dollars (£68,750 sterling) had been provided by the end of 1946.

An extended programme of vocational training, general education and recreational facilities is now being developed. It will include workshops, mobile cinemas, suitable literature and lectures.

#### Individual Rehabilitation.

In the Northern group of camps, vocational training in the O.R.T. (Organization for Rehabilitation and Training) sponsored shops is progressing satisfactorily and blacksmith and tailoring courses have already commenced. A quantity of excellent machinery has been supplied by O.R.T. and they are also making arrangements to start poultry-farming in camps suitable for this purpose. Classes have been started in garment-fitting, auto mechanics and electrical installation.

There are 10 UNRRA Displaced Persons Camps in Italy: two near Turin, two near Milan, one at Cinecittà (Rome) and the others in Southern Italy at Bari, Cesarea, Tricase, S. Maria di Bagni and S. Maria di Leuca. The last four, described as "camps" for convenience' sake, actually consist of accommodation in the villages named. Three of these "camps" are being closed in February and a fourth in March. The four villages will be entirely returned to their Italian owners and those of the 4,500 camp inmates who are not

repatriated will be transferred to existing camps and to two more which are being opened at Bari-Palese and in the Milan area respectively.

The transfer will allow of more centralised operation, with consequent reduction of administrative and technical personnel and other saving in expenditure.

The Italian Government and individual Italians have taken a sympathetic view of the Displaced Persons' problem. Notwithstanding Italy's own economic difficulties, town and frontier authorities have handled the daily problems connected with refugee transit and residence in a helpful and understanding spirit.

#### Italian Co-Operation

Government participation has also been readily forthcoming in the provision of trains for internal movements and repatriation of Displaced Persons; provision of camp sites, accommodation, premises for offices, warehouses and garages; co-operation in working out various national programmes; and the granting of transit visas for Displaced Persons of the many nationalities involved.

Every effort is being made by UNRRA to speed up repatriation, but even when this is achieved, there will still remain a hard core of homeless persons, who will have to be settled in countries other than those of origin.

Another problem brought up at Geneva concerns unclassified Displaced Persons in Italy, variously estimated at 100,000 to 250,000 persons. Their numbers are reliably believed to have increased during the past few months. Provision for this group of Displaced Persons ineligible for UNRRA assistance will also be discussed by the International Refugee Organization, which is now preparing to assume responsibility for technically eligible Displaced Persons at the end of UNRRA's work on 30 June.

#### UNRRA LIVESTOCK PROGRAMME

Several hundred head of specially selected cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and rabbits are being imported for breeding purposes by the UNRRA Italian Mission. The Mission also plans to import 2,500 hatching eggs of selected high performance strains of poultry.

The first shipment of livestock to be imported under this programme consisted of 50 Large White boars, which arrived in Genoa at the beginning of February.



The boars are Yorkshire (England) stock of a hardy breed, popular with Italian pig breeders. The animals, which were in excellent condition on arrival, were sent to the Zanelli Zootechnic Institute in Reggio Emilia, under the control of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture. From there, they will be distributed in accordance with plans which have been drawn up by the Government, in agreement with the UNRRA Italian Mission.

Another 40 Large White boars and 20 Large Black boars are to be imported from England. UNRRA also plans to import 130 head of dairy cattle, comprising Holstein and Brown Swiss bulls and heifers. These will be obtained in the United States and Canada. One hundred and six horses are now under procurement in England, Eire and Belgium, and approximately the same number of rams and ewes in England and the United States. Angora, Chinchilla and other important fur-producing breeds of rabbit are being made available, as well as several good meat-producing breeds.

By agreement with the Government, UNRRA-imported breeding stock will be assigned, in order of priority, to the Italian Government Zootechnical Institutes which suffered severely during the war, and to certain artificial insemination stations and private breeders able to fulfil technical requirements in regard to housing, maintenance and service.

The original procurement programme was estimated to cost 283,125 dollars (£70,781 sterling). Prices have since increased, but on the other hand, it is not expected that all the breeding stock for which budget provision was originally made can now be procured.

#### Improved Standards

The purpose of these livestock imports is to assist Government institutions and approved private breeders to improve the standard and economy of production of livestock in Italy in as short a time as possible, by making available throughout the country high quality males for grading up existing stock.

Prior to the war, Italy was a large importer of pedigree livestock. With the cessation of imports during and since the war, there has been a serious decline in the general standard of pedigree stock and of livestock in general (see *Economic Notes* No. 30, of 9 August, 1946).

On arrival in Italy, the animals will be appraised by a Commission representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Treasury and UNRRA, to ensure that fair prices are paid

for individual animals.

The animals will be assigned to Government institutions free of charge. To private breeders and artificial insemination centres, prices will be based on the landed cost of the animals in Italy, plus transport charges and other expenses incurred in delivering them to distribution centres, and maintaining them there until collected by the buyers. Prices will, in any case, always be less than current market prices for similar quality livestock, in view of the special purpose for which this stock has been imported.

Artificial insemination centres and private breeders will be required to sign an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture not to sell or give away the breeding stock for a minimum of three to five years, depending on the category of stock, to maintain them in proper condition and to breed only with approved stock and at approved stud fees.

#### INTERMISSION TRADE

The equivalent in sterling and other free currency of over £750,000 (3,000,000 dollars) has so far been credited to the Italian Government against UNRRA purchases of Italian commodities for use in other UNRRA-aided countries.

It has been the policy of UNRRA Headquarters, whenever possible, to purchase supplies in Italy, for export to other UNRRA Mission territory, rather than import them at much greater expense from distant overseas sources.

This intermission trade, though limited in scope, has enabled UNRRA-assisted countries to be mutually helpful during the most crucial stages of post-war reconstruction. It has been most useful in maintaining foreign connections, pending rehabilitation of local resources and resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

In Italy's case, moreover, the transactions involved have increased its free currency holdings and helped the country to regain a footing in markets lost during the war.

#### Italian Commodities

Intermission trade (see *Economic Notes* No. 7, of 1 March, 1946) is negotiated through the Italian Government, which is responsible for paying the suppliers and, in its turn, receives foreign exchange and, in some instances, barter goods for sale in Italy.

Supplies so far purchased in Italy for relief and rehabilitation in other UNRRA-assisted



areas include 1,200 tons of alfalfa seed for Austria, Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece; 200 tons of hemp seed for Czechoslovakia, Austria, Greece, Poland and the Ukraine; 1,320 cases of lemons for Czechoslovakia; 5 tons of lotus corniculatus, 10,000 oil press pads and 4,070 tons of sulphur for Greece; 300 tons of rice seed for Albania and Greece; fishing-net twine for the Dodecanese Islands, Greece and Yugoslavia. Two thousand doses of human anti-snake serum have been shipped to Greece and 1,000 doses to Albania.

Lamps for night fishing which were sent to Greece as samples, may lead to important business with Italian firms as Greece used formerly to buy these lamps from Germany.

Negotiations are now proceeding or have been completed for purchase in Italy of 300 tons of cork for China, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Dodecanese and Poland; 110 tons of fishing-net twine, for Albania, Greece, the Dodecanese and Finland; 50,000 sheets of sericulture paper for Greece; 1,000 plough shares for the Dodecanese and a quantity of spare parts, machinery and chemicals for Albania.

The successful conclusion of these transactions will, it is estimated, make a further £187,000 sterling (about 750,000 dollars), or the equivalent in foreign free exchange, available to the Italian Government.

### MORE SUPPLIES FOR AGRICULTURE

Distribution is in progress, in South and Central Italy and the Islands, of 1,519 quintals of UNRRA-imported white oil spray, included in the supply programme for agricultural rehabilitation. This insecticide will be used during the winter to supplement cyanide fumigation for the protection of citrus fruit trees against insect pests.

The distribution plan, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture in agreement with UNRRA, is based on the actual needs of those provinces in which citrus fruit growing is commercially important. The 1,519 quintals are allocated as follows:

Central Italy . . . . .	228 quintals
Southern Italy . . . . .	1,082 "
Sicily . . . . .	149 "
Sardinia . . . . .	60 "

Distribution is made by the Consorzi Agrari in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that

the product is sold only to those farmers who will use it for the purposes for which it has been imported.

The official price has been fixed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Price Committee, at 7,900 lire per quintal, ex Provincial Consorzi Agrari stores, free on the farmer's truck or cart, original drums free of charge.

Twenty hammer mills have arrived, of the Albion H 2 type with tripod and cyclone. The horse-power required is 8 H.P. They are of all-metal construction and suitable for grinding all kinds of grain as well as dried grass, shells and various minerals. At 8 H.P., they have a maize-grinding capacity of 390 to 617 kilograms per hour.

### Maximum Availability

The price agreed between the Italian Government and the UNRRA Italian Mission following a recommendation from the Joint Price Committee, is 73,000 lire for each hammer mill at end of ship's tackle.

The Ministry of Agriculture has requested that these machines shall be set up at 20 different provincial Consorzi Agrari in Italy and the islands according to the number of dairy cattle and effective local demand. It is the Ministry's intention that these machines be purchased by the Federazione Consorzi Agrari and operated at reasonable hiring rates, rather than sold privately. This will allow the mills to work for as many different producers as possible.

In order to combat hog-cholera infection which has appeared in various parts of Italy, 2,000 litres of hog-cholera serum have been included in the UNRRA programme for Agricultural Rehabilitation.

These will be distributed to all the 12 Zooprophyllactic Institutes in Italy, including 100 litres to the Institute at Portici and 50 litres each, respectively, to the Institutes in Rome and Perugia. The price has been fixed at 4,000 lire per litre ex-communal veterinarian's office, in half-litre bottles. Of the programmed amount, 200 litres have already been imported.

Normally, Italy produces 100 quintals (about 10,000 litres) yearly of hog-cholera serum through the Experimental Zooprophyllactic Institute at Brescia, but production at present is handicapped by the lack of adequate feed for swine used in serum and virus production. Locally produced serum is sold at 4,000 lire per litre ex-producing plant.



## MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

## CARGOES OTHER THAN COAL

(3 - 6 FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE)

SHIP	PORT OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ACCOUNT	C A R G O	TONS
Tillie Lykes	Genoa	3 February	UNRRA	General	472
Exiria	"	" "	"	"	200
Teresa Schiaffino	Venice	5 "	It. Government	Minerals	7,300
Halaula Victory	Naples	6 "	UNRRA	General	592
Walter Reed	Venice	" "	"	Cereals	8,099
Total tonnage					16,663

## LATEST COAL SHIPMENTS

(3 - 9 FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE)

SHIP	PORT OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	ACCOUNT	TONS
Assiria	Savona	3 February	United States	UNRRA	8,623
Floyd W. Spencer	Genoa	" "	" "	"	9,124
Pencarrow	Savona	4 "	Germany	"	6,532
Earl A. Bloomquist	Naples	5 "	United States	"	8,638
Angelina Lauro	Genoa	" "	" "	"	8,923
Frank Springer	Venice	" "	" "	"	8,387
Llandaff	Bari	" "	South Africa	"	8,411
Reuben Dario	Civitavecchia	6 "	United States	"	9,448
Isonzo	Genoa	" "	Belgium	It. Govt.	7,416
Clifford D. Mallory	Bari	" "	United States	UNRRA	9,046
John Cropper	La Spezia	7 "	" "	"	8,273
Edward Richardson	Venice	8 "	" "	"	7,474
Ambrose E. Burnside	Ancona	" "	" "	"	7,804
A. P. Hill	Messina	" "	" "	"	3,277
Grado	Genoa	" "	Germany	It. Govt.	7,235
Pelorum	Venice	9 "	" "	UNRRA	6,999
Total tonnage					125,610



# UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FROM:

Italy DPs' in  
230. 6

SUBJECT:

See # 1415 from Shanghai, 2/4/46 re  
Chinese in Italy filed under "China-  
repatriation to, from Europe"



DISPLACED PERSONS IN ITALY

Position as of end of June, 1945

(Preliminary - Subject to Revision)

Nationality	Displaced Persons	In all Camps	In UNRRA Camps (1)	Outside of camps (2)	UNRRA assisted with cash and supplies (3)
Total:	15,191	18,099	4,600(4)	23,000	3,938
Abyssinian		83			
Albanian		480			
American				1,100	
Australian			150		
Belgian	186	109			
British		920	600	2,000	
Chinese		70			
Czech	377	91		500	170
Dutch	337	60			
Estonian		72			
French	2,698	400		2,500	
Greek		1,100		800	703
Maltese		167			
Palestinian		1,422			
Polish	11,493	3,120	150	800	1,250
Russian		241		600	
Yugoslav		6,800	1,800	11,000	
Not easily repatriable		1,100	600		1,374
Neutral		364			
Ex-enemy & enemy		1,500			198
All others	100		1,300		
Various				13,700	243

Source: Cabled report from UNRRA Mission, Italy, except for "Displaced persons" which are from CDPX Report No.37, data as of 27th June reported by AFHQ, exclusive of Prisoners of War.

- (1) Data are for 26th July, 1945.
- (2) Estimated
- (3) Number assisted during the month of June
- (4) Classified by sex and age: men 3,450, women 690, children under fourteen 460.

CENTRAL REPORTS BRANCH  
7th August, 1945

UNRRA - ERO - CRB - 7



# UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE

FROM:

Italy DPs' in  
230.6

SUBJECT:

128,000 non-Italian DPs registered at the  
Central Records Bureau. At the end of  
January, there were 25,000 persons in  
UNRRA & AC camps p. 11

SOURCE: CCE (46) 19 March 1946



TO: William H. Stauffer

FROM: Margaret Gottlieb

DATE: 27 April 1945

SUBJECT: United Nations in Italy: Some comments

The Allied Control Commission took a census in September, 1944 of 9 departments in southern Italy. The census contains a table on "Foreigners: citizenship, and classified for reason of flight and means of subsistence."

The need for subsistence allotments is indicated by the over-all figure for foreigners of European nationality. In the 9 departments, there were 14,464 European foreigners, of whom 8,000 had no means of sustenance. Data in the table on United Nations nationals are as follows:

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number without means of subsistence</u>
Belgium	145	34
Yugoslavia	8,288	6,027 (many of these have since been repatriated)
United States	359	99
U.S.S.R.	139	43
France	757	278
Norway	22	7
Poland	743	378
Greece	247	87
Czechoslovakia	299	152
United Kingdom		(none given)
Baltic States	46	14
Unknown	883	363 (these may not all be United Nations nationals)

This material was obtained, via telephone, from OSS. It would seem to complement, rather than to contradict, our figures on Italy. We have relied heavily on Ratay's report, which, although it is good, is not crystal clear when it is studied closely. For example, he says that practically 90 per cent of the non-Italian Displaced persons in Italy are in the liberated sections; and later he estimates about 20,000 "estimated present responsibility" for UNRRA in liberated Italy, and about the same number in the area still in enemy hands!



TO: Thomas M. Cooley, II  
FROM: Margaret Gottlieb *mg*  
DATE: April 21, 1945

R 210. Italy 10.

✓ Italy 230.6  
(p. 11)

SUBJECT: United Nations Nationals in Italy, with reference to Cables # 256 and 257 from Rome.

This is a more extended statement of possible interpretations of the figures on displaced persons referred to in cables 256 and 257.

1. The figure used in 256 (31,500 by December) could be based on Ratay's report of November (citing figures from the Italian Records Bureau) minus the six thousand Yugoslavs who were repatriated in December, 1944.

Ratay says:

The data in the Records Bureau show non-Italian Displaced Persons in Italy ... to represent some 38,500 persons.... Of these some 8,500 persons are in the camps and hospitals under eventual UNRRA auspices. Over 600 persons are in the armies and military missions of the United Nations and are very unlikely to become our responsibility. The remainder of 29,449 persons may be assumed to represent the total estimated responsibility; of these however another 8,700 are at present in other camps in Italy, are employed in various military camps, or their whereabouts are unknown, thus representing only possible eventual responsibility. There remains then the estimated present responsibility for 20,737 persons.

If the repatriated Yugoslavs and 895 Germans and 466 Austrians who were included in the 38,500 figure are subtracted, the result is 31,139, which is close to Cable 256's "31,500."

2. The 20,000 Allied dps in occupied Italy mentioned in Cable 257 clearly come from Ratay's report. He says:

Estimates on the total number of non-Italian Displaced Persons in this part of Italy seem to coincide on the range from 8,000 to 10,000 persons; these estimates, however, do not consider the 95,000 Slovenes and some 18,000 Belgians known at one time to have been in this territory. It is assumed by many sources that these persons have either been removed from Northern Italy, or have, or will have, made their way to Yugoslavia and France. Realizing the uncertainties regarding this group, present estimates largely guess that the area still in the enemy's hands may be considered to contain non-Italian Displaced Persons approximately...20,000 persons.

3. ~~The difference between the 31,500 projected for December, 1945 and~~ The 25,000 that is a component of the 45,000 over-all figure in Cable 257 can, I would imagine, be regarded as taken from the 20,737 persons estimated as a "present responsibility" in November, 1944 plus a part of the remaining United Nations nationals whom it was thought might become a responsibility.

4. Of the 20,737 persons mentioned in paragraph 1, 8,149 were Yugoslavs (of whom 5 or 6,000 have since been repatriated); 2,477 were British; 1,284 were French; 755 were stateless; 620 were American; 602 were Polish, 596 were Czech, 529 were Russian; 431 were Dutch; 303 were Greek; 260 were Belgian, and the remainder were from over 50 other national groups.

5. On Monday it will be possible to see what OSS thinks about UN nationals in Italy. The girl who works on that is out of the office today.



UNRRA

## OUTGOING TELEGRAM

*Italy - DP's*  
*230.6*  
*Yugoslavs in Italy*  
✓

NUMBER: 384  
TO: Rome  
REPEATED: Belgrade 60; London 1541  
DATED: 30 May 1945  
DISPATCHED: 31 May 1945 - 3:15 p.m.  
Clear

ERO knows we handling this direct repeating there. Suggest you discuss Jackson on his arrival and that if this not satisfactory in any way we be notified promptly. Reur 361. Your paragraph 2. Confirm your refusal aid additional dissident Yugoslavs North Italy pending Council action. Your paragraph 3. Confirm retention Dissident Yugoslavs still in Southern Italian camps. Your paragraph 4. In view your statement many dissident Yugoslavs in Southern Italy outside of camps badly in need and despite possibility later Council action may terminate assistance, you should extend interim assistance to all needy Yugoslavs, except collaborationists and Deserters taken into custody. This interim action taken on humanitarian grounds pending agreement with Yugoslav Government and Council decision. Explain to Yugoslav delegate entire question to be reviewed at Council meeting and interim aid will in no way prejudice his government's position.

Drafted by:  
Feller (GC)  
30 May 1945

### DISTRIBUTION

DG (2)  
SDDG (1)  
OCM (2)  
GC (2)  
Serv. (4)  
DP (2)



*Italy 230.6  
DPS in*

DISPLACED NON-ITALIANS IN LIBERATED ITALY\*

Yugoslavs	8,149
British	2,477
French	1,284
German	895
Stateless	755
American	620
Polish	602
Czech	596
Russian	529
Austrian	466
Netherland	431
Belgian	260
Greek	303
All others (50 Nat'l. groups)	3,371

\* "which at the present is considered to be all of the territory south of and including the provinces of Lucca, Pistoia, Bologna and Ravenna,..."

Source: Report prepared by Mr. Vlad Ratay of the UNRRA Italian Mission, 7 December 1944.