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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL MINORITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF BASIC INTELLIGENCE

INTRODUCTION

The Soviet hegemony imposed over Eastern Europe after World War II obscured many deep-rooted antagonisms that have long existed among the numerous nationality groups of the region. The gradual weakening of Soviet control over Eastern Europe and the willingness of the Communist regimes to evolve policies serving national interests rather than bloc interests have allowed some of these old hatreds and unreconciled differences to come to the surface again, thereby reintroducing divisive elements in both the internal and external affairs of countries in this area.

Perhaps the most explosive nationality issues in Eastern Europe at present stem from national minorities—distinct ethnic groups living in states that are dominated politically and numerically by people of another nationality. In most of the seven countries discussed in this memorandum the size and relative importance of such groups were greatly reduced as a result of territorial changes,* population movements, and loss of life during and immediately after World War II, but many minorities are still large enough and sufficiently concentrated to create problems. The most significant of these minorities are the Hungarians in the Transylvanian section of Rumania and the Albanians in the Kosmet (Kosovo-Metohija) Autonomous Province of Yugoslavia. The historic conflict over Macedonia between Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia continues to cause trouble, and other disputes could arise over the large Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and the Turkish minority in Bulgaria. Although not within the scope of this study, the large group of Rumanians in the Bessarabian region of the USSR further complicates the problem of minorities in Eastern Europe.

Nationality problems of another sort arise within the multinational states of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A source of internal weakness in these states is the conflict between the dominant nationality and the other smaller and weaker group or groups. In Czechoslovakia this conflict revolves around the traditional rivalry between the dominant Czechs and the smaller and less advanced Slovak group. In Yugoslavia the strong Serbian group historically has been opposed by the Croats and, to a lesser extent, by other Yugoslav nationalities.

Although much has been written and published on the subject of nationalities in Eastern Europe, it is still virtually impossible to obtain data that are both accurate and comparable for the countries included in this survey. Country censuses are not taken on comparable bases. They vary in dates, in completeness, and in the criteria used to identify nationality groups. In addition, census data are sometimes deliberately falsified and distorted. Most countries tend to understate the actual size of their minority populations, and in some instances, they ignore completely the existence of a particular nationality or else disguise its true size by recording its members among several more or less artificially distinct census categories. This makes generalizations and "best guesses" unavoidable.

A detailed assessment of the current status of Eastern Europe's national minorities, by individual country, is presented on the reverse side of this sheet and in the accompanying statistical tables.

* *Several of the territorial changes have not been recognized as final by the US Government.*

Population of Bulgaria, by Nationality
(1956 Census)

	THOUSAND	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Bulgarians *	6,506.5	85.5
Minorities	1,107.2	14.5
Turks	656.0	8.6
Gypsies	197.9	2.6
Macedonians	187.8	2.5
Armenians	22.0	0.3
Russians	10.6	0.1
Greeks	7.4	0.1
Jews	6.0	negl
Tatars	6.0	negl
Rumanians	3.7	negl
Karakachni	2.1	negl
Czechs	1.2	negl
Albanians	1.1	negl
Germans	0.7	negl
Hungarians	0.7	negl
Kutzo-Vlachs	0.5	negl
Serbs	0.5	negl
Others	3.0	negl
Total	7,613.7	100.0

* Includes 130 thousand to 140 thousand Pomaks.

Population of Yugoslavia, by Nationality
(1961 Census)

	THOUSAND	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Yugoslavs	16,539	89.2
Serbs	7,806	42.1
Croats	4,294	23.1
Slovenes	1,589	8.6
Macedonians	1,046	5.6
Montenegrins	514	2.0
Other Yugoslavs *	1,290	7.0
Minorities	2,011	10.8
Albanians	915	4.9
Hungarians	504	2.7
Turks	183	1.0
Slovaks	86	0.5
Bulgarians	63	0.3
Rumanians	61	0.3
Czechs	30	0.2
Italians	26	0.1
Others ^b	143	0.8
Total ^c	18,549	100.0

* Comprises 973 thousand Moslems and 317 thousand other Yugoslavs of unspecified nationality.

^b Includes mainly Germans, Ukrainians, Great Russians, Poles, Vlachs, Greeks, and Gypsies, as well as a few Jews.

^c Because of rounding, figures do not add to totals.

Population of Albania, by Nationality
(Estimate, about 1961)

	THOUSAND	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Albanians	1,580	95.2
Minorities	80	4.8
Greeks	40	2.4
Yugoslavs	15	0.9
Vlachs	10	0.6
Gypsies	10	0.6
Others	5	0.3
Total	1,660	100.0

Population of Czechoslovakia, by Nationality
(1961 Census)

	THOUSAND	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Czechs	9,069	66.0
Slovaks	3,836	27.9
Minorities	840	6.1
Hungarians	534	3.9
Germans	140	1.0
Poles	68	0.5
Ukrainians/Great Russians	55	0.4
Others	43	0.3
Total ^a	13,746 ^b	100.0

^a Because of rounding, figures do not add to totals.

^b Includes an estimated 150 thousand Gypsies and 20 thousand Jews not identified as separate categories in the 1961 census.

Population of Hungary, by Nationality
(Estimate, about 1960)

	LOW ESTIMATE FOR MINORITIES		HIGH ESTIMATE FOR MINORITIES	
	Thousand	Percent of Total	Thousand	Percent of Total
Hungarians	9,521	95.6	9,221	92.6
Minorities	440	4.4	740	7.4
Germans	200	2.0	220	2.2
Gypsies	50	0.5	200	2.0
Slovaks	60	0.6	110	1.1
Yugoslavs	45	0.5	105 *	1.0
Jews	70	0.7	80	0.8
Rumanians	15	0.1	25	0.3
Total	9,961 ^b	100.0	9,961 ^b	100.0

* Comprises 90 thousand Croats, 8 thousand Serbs, and 7 thousand Slovenes.

^b Total from 1960 census.

Population of Rumania, by Nationality
(1956 Census)

	THOUSAND	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Rumanians	14,996	85.7
Minorities	2,493	14.3
Hungarians	1,588	9.1
Germans	385	2.2
Jews	146	0.8
Gypsies	104	0.6
Ukrainians	60	0.3
Yugoslavs	47	0.2
Great Russians	39	0.2
Slovaks	23	0.1
Tatars	20	0.1
Turks	14	negl
Bulgarians	12	negl
Czechs	12	negl
Greeks	11	negl
Poles	8	negl
Armenians	6	negl
Others, including undeclared	18	0.1
Total	17,489	100.0

Population of Bulgaria, by Nationality
(1956 Census)

	PERCENT	
	THOUSAND	OF TOTAL
Bulgarians *	6,506.5	85.5
Minorities	1,107.2	14.5
Turks	656.0	8.6
Gypsies	197.9	2.6
Macedonians	187.8	2.5
Armenians	22.0	0.3
Russians	10.6	0.1
Greeks	7.4	0.1
Jews	6.0	negl
Tatars	6.0	negl
Rumanians	3.7	negl
Karakachni	2.1	negl
Czechs	1.2	negl
Albanians	1.1	negl
Germans	0.7	negl
Hungarians	0.7	negl
Kutzo-Vlachs	0.5	negl
Serbs	0.5	negl
Others	3.0	negl
Total	7,613.7	100.0

* Includes 130 thousand to 140 thousand Pomaks.

Population of Yugoslavia, by Nationality
(1961 Census)

	PERCENT	
	THOUSAND	OF TOTAL
Yugoslavs	16,539	89.2
Serbs	7,806	42.1
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	PERCENT	
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Total	1,660	100.0

POLAND

The size of the minority population of Poland is not accurately known, but it is only a fraction of that recorded before the war. Poland may now have a higher degree of ethnic homogeneity than any other country under discussion. According to current reports the minority population is between 1.5 and 5.5 percent of the total population of Poland, depending on the source of information and the criteria used in defining minorities by nationality. In absolute figures this would be between 0.5 million and 1.7 million people, most of whom live in the German areas placed under Polish administration after World War II. In contrast, the prewar minority population numbered approximately 10 million, or about 32 percent of the total population.

The latest (1961-62) estimates from Polish sources indicate a total minority population of only about 450,000. Eleven distinct minority groups are included, but only two—Ukrainians and Belorussians—are credited with more than 100,000 members. With the exception of the figure for the German minority, these estimates are probably fairly accurate.

Germans: The 1961-62 Polish estimate of only 3,000 for the German minority is undoubtedly a gross understatement of its true size. Conversely, German estimates of as much as 1.2 million are doubtless greatly exaggerated. This discrepancy between Polish and German estimates reflects fundamental differences in the criteria used in the identification of Germans and Poles, particularly as this relates to people of mixed blood. The transfer of the German lands east of the Oder-Neisse to Poland after World War II resulted in the mass expulsion of the resident German population and its replacement mainly by Polish settlers from other areas. At the time of the Polish occupation of the Oder-Neisse territories, however, the Polish authorities reclassified some 1.3 million inhabitants as Autochthonous Poles who were thereby exempt from being transferred to Germany. This group consists mainly of bilingual people of Polish-German ancestry, although it probably also includes a number of Germans proper who at the time assumed the identity of Autochthonous Poles, or Autochthons, in order to avoid expulsion. In data from German sources these people still are regarded as Germans. By far the largest number of people, more than 80 percent, that were enumerated by the Poles as Autochthons lived in Silesia, and most of the others

lived around Gdańsk (Danzig) and in Olsztyn Province. Some 300,000 or more Germans and/or Autochthons are believed to have left Poland since about 1955, mostly in a fairly regular flow of repatriates from Poland to East Germany and even more to West Germany. The number of Germans and persons of mixed Polish-German ancestry in Poland now is probably about 1 million.

Ukrainians and Belorussians: The 180,000 Ukrainians in Poland form, by Polish estimates, the largest minority now resident in the country. Before the war most of the Ukrainians within the present Polish boundaries lived in Rzeszów Province, but in 1947 many were forcibly resettled in other parts of Poland. Today, Ukrainians live in 11 provinces but are concentrated chiefly in those areas gained from Germany after World War II. Olsztyn and Koszalin Provinces have the largest number. In these two provinces the Ukrainians account for 5 to 7 percent of the population, and in some districts the proportion increases to about 25 percent. The Ukrainian minority still in Rzeszów Province accounts for only 1 or 2 percent of the population. In contrast to the widely distributed Ukrainians, a few Belorussians are in Olsztyn Province and the rest of the 165,000 form a compact group in Białystok Province.

Other Minorities: The *Jews*, who number only a small fraction of their prewar population, are settled in cities throughout the country. More than one-third are concentrated in the provinces of Wrocław and Katowice. The smaller minority groups are located chiefly along the margins of the country: *Slovaks* in southern Kraków Province, *Lithuanians* in northeastern Białystok Province, and *Great Russians* in Białystok and Olsztyn Provinces. The *Gypsies*, most of whom still do not have fixed homes, are mainly in the southern provinces. Most of the *Greeks* and *Macedonians* are in the Oder-Neisse lands, and the small *Czech* minority is settled mainly in two small areas along the border with Czechoslovakia. The migration of Germans to Germany has been counterbalanced by the repatriation of Poles from the USSR, reportedly some 300,000 in the period 1957-59. Many of these "repatriates," however, were in fact non-Polish Jews who in turn left Poland for Israel. A new nationality agreement between Poland and the USSR was concluded on 31 March 1965, and this could lead eventually to the repatriation of another 1.4 million people claiming Polish nationality.

The Czechoslovak Nationalities

The nationality problem of Czechoslovakia has special aspects because the country is a binational state of Czechs and Slovaks. Before World War II these two groups accounted for only a little more than 60 percent of the total population, but today they comprise more than 90 percent. The ratio between the Czechs and Slovaks also has altered over the past several decades. The Czechs are the dominant group numerically and economically, but the more prolific Slovaks are increasing at a more rapid rate. In 1921 the Slovaks accounted for less than 23 percent of the combined Czech-Slovak population, whereas by 1961 the proportion had increased to nearly 30 percent. The relatively younger Slovak group is expected to continue to gain at the expense of the Czech group, and to account for as much as 35 percent of the combined Czech-Slovak population by the end of the century.

Both Czech and Slovak populations are concentrated largely within the limits of their respective territories. The Czechs, in particular, have continued to live in the historic Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia; only 0.5 percent of the Czech population lived in the Slovak lands at the time of the 1961 census. The Slovaks tend to be somewhat more widely dispersed. In 1961 nearly 276,000 Slovaks, over 7 percent of the entire Slovak population, lived in the Czech lands, mainly in the border territories that formerly were occupied by Sudeten Germans but also in central Bohemia and north-eastern Moravia.

Slovakia has a higher proportion of minority peoples than have the Czech lands. The 1961 census lists a minority population of 568,109 in Slovakia, nearly 14 percent of the entire population, and this figure does not include the large Gypsy population. The comparative proportion of minorities in the Czech lands is only about 3 percent.

National Minorities

When Czechoslovakia was established after World War I the ethnic minority population in the new country totaled more than 5 million, or fully one-third of the entire population. The Germans and Hungarians comprised the largest of the national minority groups and, along with the much smaller Polish group, provided the basis for foreign claims on Czechoslovak territory in the late 1930's. Since World War II, the situation has changed substantially as the result of transfers of population and territory. Nearly all of the prewar minority groups have decreased in size, and most of them probably will continue to do so.

Hungarians: The Hungarians now comprise the largest minority in Czechoslovakia. There is some doubt as to its actual size, because postwar Czech reporting has been inconsistent and has tended to minimize the number of Hungarians. The 1961 census figure of 534,000, which is substantially higher than earlier postwar Czech figures, probably is the most accurate count from a Czech source, but even this total may be a considerable understatement. After the war a few Hungarians were resettled in former German areas in Bohemia and Moravia, but most of the Hungarian minority is still located in Slovakia, where it comprises over 12 percent of the population. The main areas of Hungarian settlement are along the border with Hungary, where many villages and a few entire districts are still predominantly Hungarian despite attempts to introduce Slovak settlers.

Germans: The Germans now constitute a relatively unimportant element in the population of the country.

As in prewar times they are located chiefly in the border areas of Bohemia and Moravia. The greatest proportion, over 70 percent, of the German population is concentrated in two districts immediately adjacent to the Bohemian borders with East Germany and West Germany, but Germans in all areas are far outnumbered by Czech inhabitants.

The census of 1961 recorded only 140,000 Germans, indicating a sizable drop from the 165,000 given in the 1950 census. This continuing attrition arises from a small-scale but steady emigration to West Germany, the assimilation of Germans into the dominant Czech population, and finally, the comparatively older age level of the German population and correspondingly low rate of natural increase. At present over 25 percent of the ethnic Germans are more than 60 years old, as compared with some 14 percent of the total population in that age group. The future of the German minority seems to be one of continued decline that may lead eventually to its virtual elimination as a significant element in the population.

Poles: The present Polish minority is only two-thirds the size of the prewar group, and it probably will continue to decline in the coming decades. The 1961 census recorded a decrease of nearly 7 percent from the number recorded in 1950. This loss probably is due partly to the assimilation of Poles into the dominant Czech population but may have stemmed even more from the comparatively older age level of the Polish minority. In 1961 over 16 percent of the Poles were more than 60 years old, a percentage second only to that of the German population. More than 87 percent of the Poles are concentrated in the industrialized north near Český Těšín (historic Teschen Province), an area long held in dispute between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Ukrainians: The transfer of the province of Ruthenia to the USSR after World War II eliminated nearly 90 percent of the large prewar Ukrainian (Ruthenian) population in Czechoslovakia. The remaining Ukrainian group, concentrated mainly in eastern Slovakia, apparently has continued to decrease during the postwar period. The 1961 census lists 55,000 Ukrainians and Great Russians, a drop of nearly 20 percent from the 1950 total.

Gypsies: The Czechoslovak government does not recognize the Gypsies as a distinct nationality, and they are not included in postwar census material. Estimates of the size of the Gypsy minority, however, have appeared in various Czech publications. They range from 120,000 to about 200,000, but the most commonly used figure seems to be 150,000. On the basis of various postwar estimates the greatest proportion (80 percent) of the Gypsy population appears to be concentrated in Slovakia, chiefly in the central and eastern sections. Some attempt was made after the war to resettle Gypsies in the depopulated border areas of Bohemia, and it is likely that many, if not most, of the Gypsies now living in the Czech lands are in these sections. As the Gypsies generally have succeeded in resisting assimilation into the Czechoslovak society and economy, they form a relatively troublesome, though apolitical, minority.

Jews: Although not identified in either the 1950 or 1961 census returns, an estimated 20,000 Jews remain in Czechoslovakia. Most of this small group has been assimilated into the dominant Czechoslovak society and a continuation of this process together with some small-scale emigration to Israel will undoubtedly make it increasingly difficult to identify a distinct Jewish group.

Postwar data on the size and distribution of national minorities in Hungary are incomplete and often misleading or contradictory. Most data, moreover, are concerned chiefly with the absolute size of minority groups and are entirely inadequate for showing distribution in any great detail. Before World War II, Hungary had the smallest proportion of minority population of any country in Eastern Europe, with the possible exception of Albania. The 1949 and 1960 censuses show an even greater ethnic homogeneity than in prewar times, with Hungarians accounting for over 98 percent of the population. This reflects the actual physical elimination of most of the Jews and the emigration of more than one-half of the Germans, but it also reflects in part the weaknesses of postwar census data. The 1949 census lists only 129,000 people reporting a non-Hungarian mother tongue, a figure that increased to about 175,000 by the time the 1960 census was taken. It is generally believed that the actual minority population in both instances was much larger. Estimates based not exclusively on mother tongue range from a low of about 450,000 to a high of nearly 750,000, or 4 to 8 percent of the total population. On the basis of all the available evidence, Hungary's minority population today probably runs to at least 600,000 and may actually be 700,000, or between 6 and 7 percent of the total population.

The proportion of non-Hungarians varies greatly from one section of the country to another, although in none of the present counties would it be likely to exceed 20

percent. In the main, only the central and western parts of Hungary have significant (over 2 percent) minority populations; only one county in eastern Hungary has an appreciable number of non-Hungarians. An estimated 350 towns and villages have significantly large minority groups (20 percent or more); and only 79 of these settlements actually have a non-Hungarian majority.

Germans: The Germans still constitute the largest national minority in Hungary. Estimates of the number of Germans range from 200,000 to about 220,000 and far exceed the number reported in either of the two postwar censuses—22,000 in 1949 and 51,000 in 1960. Although their precise distribution is not known, the Germans are found now, as in prewar times, mainly in Transdanubia, particularly in the south. Other smaller concentrations are west of Budapest, in the north, and along the Austrian border.

Gypsies: The Gypsy population of nearly 200,000 that has been reported in recent years contrasts sharply with the small numbers—20,000 to 25,000—listed in prewar and postwar censuses according to mother tongue. The Gypsies are much more widely distributed than any of the other minorities. They are scattered throughout the country in some 2,100 settlements.

Other Minorities: The *Slovaks*, estimated to number between 60,000 and 110,000, are located chiefly in south-eastern Hungary, though smaller settlements are found scattered across northern Hungary as well. Although estimates of the number of Yugoslavs vary from 45,000

to 105,000, the actual number probably runs to slightly more than 100,000. The present population is nearly 60 percent of this Yugoslav total, the remainder consisting of nearly equal numbers of *Serbs* and *Slovenes*. Most Yugoslavs are in the southern counties, chiefly in Transdanubia, but the majority of the Serbs are east of the Danube. A small group of *Rumanians*, estimated variously to number between 15,000 and 25,000, also live in eastern Hungary.

The *Jewish* community now is estimated to be 80,000, less than one-quarter of its prewar size. More than 65 percent of the Jews are concentrated in Budapest. Groups in various provincial cities, chiefly Miskolc and Debrecen, are much smaller. The Jewish population is an aging one; and its net losses through deaths over births, combined with those resulting from emigration and assimilation, could virtually deplete the present Jewish population within the next decade.

RUMANIA

The present minority population of Rumania is only about half that of the prewar period, but it is still the largest of any country in Eastern Europe. The drastic reduction in the size of the minority population came about during the World War II period when death, territorial losses (Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and Southern Dobruja), and transfers of population combined to greatly reduce the size of nearly every one of the prewar minorities. In the 1930 census 17 separate national minorities, totaling over 5 million people, were recognized; 9 of them had more than 100,000 members each. By the time of the latest census (1956), 15 minorities, totaling under 2.5 million people, were identified; and only 4 of them had more than 100,000 members. Of the major prewar minorities, only the Hungarians were able to maintain their absolute and relative strength into the postwar period.

By far the largest part of Rumania's postwar minority population (87.5 percent in 1956) is concentrated in Transylvania. Within this region the various minorities account for nearly one-third of the population, and in some sections non-Rumanians may be in the majority. In the historic provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, however, minorities comprise only 2 or 3 percent of the population, and over wide areas non-Rumanians may be entirely absent. Somewhat larger proportions, 10 to 13 percent, are found in Dobruja and Southern Bukovina.

Hungarians: The Hungarian minority in Rumania numbers over 1.5 million and is by far the largest single minority group in Eastern Europe. Nearly all (98 percent) of the Hungarians are settled in Transylvania, where they account for one-quarter of the population, a proportion that has remained essentially the same over a period of several decades.

The Hungarians in Transylvania are concentrated in two areas of settlement that are separated by a zone in

which Hungarians are more widely dispersed among the dominant Rumanian population. About 675,000 Szeklers live in a part of eastern Transylvania that is more than 100 miles from the Hungarian border. They form the largest and most distinctive Hungarian group in Rumania as well as the largest bloc of Hungarians outside Hungary. In 1956, most of them were in the Autonomous Magyar Region, where they comprised over 75 percent of the population, but since then the region boundaries have been gerrymandered so as to reduce the proportion to only about 62 percent.

The second area of major Hungarian concentration is in the western part of Transylvania along the border with Hungary. About 600,000 Hungarians live in this narrow border zone. The relative strength of the Hungarian population, however, is much less in the western border area than in the more compactly settled Szekler area. In only two western districts do the Hungarians constitute a majority.

Most of the remaining Hungarians in Transylvania are found in and around Cluj. The nearly 250,000 Hungarians in this area constitute a tenuous link between the Szekler group and the Hungarians of the western border area. About 37,000 Hungarians live in the mining and heavily industrialized districts of Hunedoara Region.

Germans: The Germans still comprise the second largest national minority in Rumania, and like the Hungarians, they are concentrated almost entirely in Transylvania, where they comprise about 6 percent of the population. Also like the Hungarians, the Germans are divided into two major groups, with distinctive characteristics.

The Saxon group has been established in the historic province of Transylvania since the 12th century. As compared with nearly 250,000 Saxons in prewar times,

the present group numbers about 180,000, some 80 percent of which lives in the southern part of Transylvania. A smaller group is in northern Transylvania.

The Swabians of the Banat area form the second major German group. They now number about 175,000, or about the same as the Saxons, although in prewar times the Swabian group was larger than the Saxon group. Most of the Swabians live in a comparatively narrow border strip adjoining the Yugoslav Vojvodina and southeastern Hungary.

It is possible that the Rumanian Government eventually may permit large-scale emigration of the German community to West Germany. Such emigration could produce, according to West German estimates, a decrease of 25 percent or more in the size of the German minority. The Rumanians actually have allowed small-scale emigration throughout much of the postwar period, but this has not been enough to affect significantly the overall size of the German minority.

Jews: The actual number of Jews in Rumania today is uncertain, although it is much smaller than it was before the war. The 1956 census listed according to nationality a total Jewish population of only 146,000, but this figure is generally regarded as a serious understatement of the true size of the Jewish community. Estimates from Jewish and other sources for the same period range between 200,000 and 250,000. Estimates of the present Jewish population are further complicated by the more or less steady, and frequently heavy, Jewish emigration in recent years. As many as 90,000 to 100,000 Jews may have emigrated since mid-1958. An estimate for early 1964 gave a total of from 120,000 to 150,000 Jews remaining in Rumania, which on the basis of earlier estimates would seem to be approximately correct.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria is the only country in Eastern Europe in which the relative size of the minority population (about 13 or 14 percent of the total) has remained substantially unchanged since the prewar period. In absolute numbers the minority population actually has increased, from little more than 800,000 at the time of the 1934 census to over 1.1 million at the time of the 1956 census. A large part of this increase, however, is more apparent than real inasmuch as the 1956 census includes nearly 190,000 Macedonians, a group not even identified in the prewar census.

The Jewish population in Rumania is located mainly in urban areas (95 percent) and is unevenly distributed. The largest single concentration—44,000, or nearly one-third of the Jews in the country—is in the city of Bucharest. Other important areas of Jewish settlement are in northern Moldavia, particularly in Iași, and in central and western Transylvania.

Gypsies: The Gypsy population, numbering more than 100,000, is considerably smaller than it was in the prewar period. Two-thirds of the Gypsies are concentrated in Transylvania, and a relatively large number are in the present Banat Region. The rest of the Gypsies are widely distributed throughout Rumania.

Other Minorities: For the most part the other minority groups in Rumania are essentially small remnants of much larger prewar populations that lived mainly in the territories that were lost by Rumania to the USSR and Bulgaria at the end of the war. Most of these small minority groups are found in the polyglot Dobruja (*Turks, Tatars, Great Russians, and a few Ukrainians*) and Banat (*Yugoslavs, Slovaks, Czechs, and Bulgarians*) Regions. Most of the Ukrainians are found along the USSR border in northern Transylvania and Southern Bukovina. The *Greek* minority is located chiefly in urban centers: Bucharest; the port cities of Brăila, Galați, and Constanța; and the Transylvanian cities of Hunedoara and Oradea. The *Poles* also are widely distributed, but nearly half of them are in northern Moldavia. The *Armenians*, who comprise the smallest of the identifiable minority groups in Rumania, have been permitted to emigrate to Lebanon on a more or less regular basis since about 1963. If this movement is allowed to continue it could lead to the virtual elimination of the Armenian minority.

Although the 1956 census identifies 16 separate minority groups, only 3 of them—the Turkish, Gypsy, and Macedonian—account for over 94 percent of the total minority population. The *Pomak* group, which is differentiated on the basis of religion rather than nationality and is not officially recognized, also constitutes a fairly large minority. The other national minorities are extremely small, most of them numbering less than 10,000 and nearly all of them having decreased in size since the war.

Turks: As in the past, the Turks form by far the largest national minority in Bulgaria. Although the actual number of Turks exceeds that given in the 1934 census, the relative size of the group has decreased slightly as a result of the large-scale transfers of Turks to Turkey during the last half of the 1930's and again in the postwar period, chiefly between 1948 and 1951. Probably some 250,000 Turks were repatriated, but this loss to Bulgaria was offset in part by an estimated 65,000 Turks who became part of the Turkish minority when Southern Dobruja was transferred from Rumania to Bulgaria in 1940.

Although the 656,000 Turks in Bulgaria may be found in nearly all parts of the country, about 50 percent of them are settled in the northeast, where they comprise about 20 percent of the population; and about 30 percent live in the eastern part of the Rhodope Mountains in the south, where in some places they comprise about 75 percent of the population.

Gypsies: The nearly 200,000 Gypsies comprise the second largest minority and, in contrast to the other large minorities, are distributed over nearly all parts of the country. Most Gypsies live in distinct sections on the fringes of major towns and cities as well as in numerous rural villages. Particularly large numbers of Gypsies are found in Sofia, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Sliven, Stara Zagora, and Khaskovo.

Macedonians: The Macedonians are the most highly localized of the important minority groups identified in the census of 1956, at which time fully 90 percent were located in the extreme southwestern part of the country, mainly in the valley of the Struma River and the Pirin

Mountains. They comprise nearly two-thirds of the population of the area.

From the Bulgarian point of view the Macedonians form a geographical rather than an ethnical minority in that they speak a language that is basically a dialect of Bulgarian. In prewar times the Bulgarian census did not recognize the existence of a Macedonian minority, counting these people as Bulgarians. The present Bulgarian position is in opposition to the position held in Yugoslavia, where the Macedonians are recognized as a separate national group speaking a distinctive South Slav language.

Pomaks (*not indicated on map*): Although not officially recognized as a national minority in the censuses or in other Bulgarian publications, a fairly large number of Bulgarians known as Pomaks form a cohesive group. They adhere to the Moslem religion, though they retain many customs of Orthodox Bulgarians and speak the Bulgarian language. The unity of the Pomak group is enhanced by its concentration and relative isolation in the rugged country of the western and central Rhodope Mountains. Most of the estimated 130,000 to 140,000 Pomaks live here.

Other Minorities: The smaller minorities in Bulgaria are of little significance. Only the *Armenians* number more than 20,000, and it is probable that this group will eventually be reduced to only a small fraction of its original size. In the early 1960's the Bulgarian Government eased restrictions on the issuance of exit permits, and apparently since then there has been a more or less steady emigration of Armenians to Lebanon.

YUGOSLAVIA

Ethnically, Yugoslavia is the most complex and heterogeneous country in Eastern Europe. Much of its diversity stems from the fact that Yugoslavia is a multinational state of six republics based on the union of five distinct South Slav nationalities, a situation that is further complicated by the existence of at least 15 national minorities. Efforts to weld it into a more effective unit have been opposed by the competing interests of the several Yugoslav groups, and the existence of important minorities along international borders has embittered relations between Yugoslavia and all its neighbors at one time or another.

The Yugoslav Nationalities

The several Yugoslav nationalities now account for nearly 90 percent of the entire population of the country, a proportion that has grown steadily since the first census in 1921, when they comprised only about 83 percent. The five distinct nationality groups—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins—are distinguished on the basis of a number of criteria: language, religion, culture, historical association, and geographical location. Five of the six Yugoslav republics are based on the five Yugoslav nationalities. The sixth, Bosnia-Herzegovina, includes both Croats and Serbs as well as a large number of Moslems and other Yugoslavs of unspecified nationality. Ethnically, the Moslem Yugoslavs are Serbs or Croats who have refused to identify themselves with either of their own groups, mainly on religious grounds. Historically, the Moslem Yugoslavs have remained apart from the Roman Catholic Croats and the Orthodox Serbs. Probably most of the Yugoslavs of unspecified nationality are Serbs or Croats, and many of them may be Moslems.

The Serbs, with more than 40 percent of the total population of the country, and the Croats, with nearly 25 percent, are the two dominant Yugoslav groups. All other Yugoslav nationalities are much smaller, none having as much as 10 percent of the total population. The relative size of the groups, moreover, has not been significantly altered over the past 4 decades, although the Serbs, Macedonians, and Montenegrins have gained slightly at the expense of the more Westernized and economically advanced Croats and Slovenes.

Geographically, each Yugoslav nationality tends to be concentrated in one of the constituent republics, though there are notable variations. Over 95 percent of the Slovenes and Macedonians are settled within their respective republics, whereas only about 75 percent of the Serbs, Croats, and Montenegrins are in theirs.

National Minorities

Although maintaining nearly the same absolute size of about 2 million over the past 40 years, the relative size of Yugoslavia's minority population has decreased noticeably during the same period, from a high of 17 percent of the total population in 1921 to less than 11 percent in 1961. Geographically, the national minorities are concentrated largely in border regions in the northern

they comprise 13 percent of the population, a slightly smaller proportion than in 1953.

Hungarians: The Hungarians, numbering over half a million, are the second largest minority in Yugoslavia, accounting for about 25 percent of the entire minority population. Unlike the Albanian group, however, the number of Hungarians has increased so slowly that their relative importance has declined steadily over the past 4 decades. Nearly 88 percent of the Hungarians live in Vojvodina in the extreme northern part of Serbia, and most of the remaining 12 percent live in adjoining districts in eastern Croatia.

Within Vojvodina the Hungarians do not dominate to the same extent that the Albanians do in Kosmet. The 442,000 Hungarians comprise only about 25 percent of the population of Vojvodina, although they comprise 70 percent of the minority population of the province. The heaviest concentration of Hungarians is in the northern part, chiefly between the Danube and Tisa Rivers, but they are also scattered throughout most other parts of Vojvodina.

Turks: The Turks probably number about 180,000, but the reporting on the size of the Turkish minority is one of the most unreliable features of Yugoslav censuses. Great variations in the count occur from one census to the next, often as a result of changing political conditions. It is likely that in 1948 many Turks reported themselves as of Albanian nationality, whereas by 1953 relations between Yugoslavia and Albania had deteriorated so seriously that two and one-half times as many people (260,000) claimed Turkish nationality. The number of people claiming Turkish as their mother tongue in 1953, however, was only 182,000. That this latter figure may represent more accurately the true size of the Turkish minority in Yugoslavia is borne out in some degree by the 1961 census, which recorded 183,000 people claiming Turkish nationality.

Like the Albanian and Hungarian minorities, the Turkish minority exhibits a high degree of geographic concentration. In 1953, 84 percent of the Turks (by mother tongue) lived in Macedonia. Although the percentage has decreased to some extent, the 1961 census recorded nearly 73 percent of the Turks (by nationality) in this province. Most of the remaining Turkish population is in Kosmet and in Serbia proper, the latter region in particular showing a marked increase in the size of its Turkish minority.

Other Minorities: The other minority groups in Yugoslavia are comparatively small and, for the most part, do not constitute serious problems in either internal or external relations. The *Germans*, who prior to World War II comprised the second largest minority, now are reduced to a group no more than 10 percent of its former size. The 1953 census counted about 60,000 Germans, most of whom were settled in Vojvodina and parts of Croatia. The results of the 1961 census so far made available fail to identify a German minority. About 85 percent of the *Slovaks* are concentrated in Vojvodina, particularly in the southern half. Much smaller concentrations of Slovaks, along with most of the *Czechs*, are in north-central Croatia. The small

War II comprised the second largest minority, now are reduced to a group no more than 10 percent of its former size. The 1953 census counted about 60,000 Germans, most of whom were settled in Vojvodina and parts of Croatia. The results of the 1961 census so far made available fail to identify a German minority. About 85 percent of the *Slovaks* are concentrated in Vojvodina, particularly in the southern half. Much smaller concentrations of Slovaks, along with most of the *Czechs*, are in north-central Croatia. The small *Bulgarian* minority is concentrated in three districts of southeastern Serbia bordering Bulgaria. Two of these districts, which were acquired from Bulgaria after World War I, are over 90 percent Bulgarian, giving them the highest proportion of minority population of any section of the country. The *Ukrainians*, most of whom live in three districts of Vojvodina and in one district of Bosnia-Herzegovina, form one of the most widely distributed of the smaller minorities. The *Great Russian* and *Polish* minorities also are small and widely scattered.

The *Rumanian* minority is localized in the southeastern part of Vojvodina, whereas the related *Vlach* population is centered in the Timok area of northeastern Serbia. The actual size of the Vlach population is not known accurately, however, and at times the Vlachs have been counted as Rumanians. A considerable part of the Vlach population probably has been assimilated into the dominant Serbian group. The 1953 census lists only 35,000 persons claiming Vlach nationality, although 210,000 gave Vlach as their mother tongue. The results of the 1961 census so far published do not even identify a Vlach group. The small *Italian* minority, settled chiefly in southern Istria, decreased about 30 percent between 1953 and 1961. Nearly half of the small *Greek* minority is concentrated in Macedonia, and most of the rest is scattered widely across Serbia.

A sizable, though somewhat indeterminate, *Gypsy* population is widely distributed throughout much of Serbia and Macedonia but is largely absent in the other republics. The 1953 census recorded about 85,000 persons claiming Gypsy nationality, but the actual number probably is much higher as many Gypsies are believed to have declared themselves to be Serbs or Macedonians. The prewar *Jewish* minority of some 70,000 to 80,000 now probably numbers no more than 6,000. These people are found chiefly in urban centers such as Zagreb, Belgrade, and Sarajevo, each of which has 1,000 or more Jews.

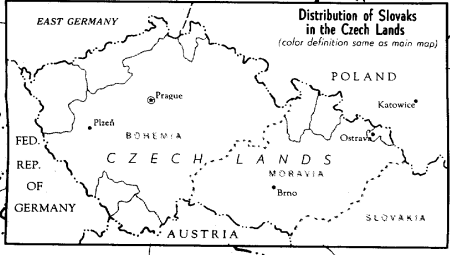
ALBANIA

It is almost impossible to ascertain precisely the size and distribution of minorities in Albania, although it is undoubtedly true that the relative importance of minorities in the total population has declined substantially since the prewar period. According to most sources the absolute size of the minority population has remained essentially the same since about 1930, running to approximately 80,000. In 1930 minorities comprised some 8 or 9 percent of the total population, whereas by 1961 they accounted for less than 5 percent.

The *Greek* minority is the largest and most troublesome, but estimates of its size have varied greatly. At present it probably numbers about 40,000. Much uncertainty exists concerning the size of the minority comprised of various *Yugoslav* nationalities. The 1955 census (the latest official data available) counted fewer than 6,000 Yugoslavs, somewhat more than were in-

dicated in prewar estimates. A Russian estimate for 1961, however, gives a total of 15,000—a number that far exceeds all earlier estimates. Although the 1955 census does not identify the *Vlach* and *Gypsy* groups, these two peoples have long been part of the population of Albania and postwar estimates give 10,000 for each group.

Data are inadequate to show in any detail the present distribution of minority populations. At best it is possible to state that the Greeks are found in the extreme southern part of the country. This area, referred to by the Greeks as Northern Epirus, has long been in dispute between Albania and Greece. The various Yugoslav groups reportedly live in border areas in the northern and western parts of the country. The Gypsies and Vlachs are believed to be settled mainly in the central and southern parts.



NATIONAL MINORITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, and BULGARIA

percent

90-100
75-90
50-75
25-50
10-25
5-10

Total of all minorities as a percentage of the total population, by second-order administrative divisions.

Percentages are based on official census data, except for central and eastern Slovakia where percentages shown are estimates based on prewar data.

CZECHS Name of the largest minority group in an area that may include other significant minorities.

POLAND, HUNGARY, and ALBANIA

Approximate areas of minority groups for which no postwar census data are available.

RUSSIANs Name of significant minority group for which no postwar census data are available.

