THE REPARTIATION OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM FRANCE. SURVEY OF NOVEMBER 1958

SOURCE PARIS: RFE News Bureau.

DATE OF OBSERVATION: November 1958.

EVALUATION COMMENT: This is a sequel to similar earlier surveys, see please PARIS Item Nos. 4999, 4631, 4045, 3560, 3548, 2187, 1331, 740 and 461/58, as well as 7173, 6668, 5444, 4726, 4107 and 3419/57.

The repatriation of a group of cc. 70 refugees from France has also been reported by the Hungarian regime press.

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General Movement

There are at present some 9,000 Hungarian refugees in France out of 13,400 arrived since 8 November 1956. This figure has shown little change since the small number of overseas re-emigration is made up by new arrivals from Hungary itself, on regular passports, and from neighboring countries to France. Thus the figure of 9,000 new Hungarian refugees given in earlier reports still stands for November.

The Situation at December First 1958

During the month of November, many refugees left the countryside for the capital and for other larger towns, where there are more possibilities for working during the winter season.

Some 7,470 (83 per cent) out of the 9,000 refugees have
regularized their situation by asking for the "Carte Blanche" from the French Office for Refugee Protection. Some 55 new cards were issued during November.

Repatriation in November 1958

Some 66 Hungarian refugees returned from France to Hungary in November. According to official French figures, the total of repatriates until December first amounts to 1,189 persons.

These 1,189 repatriates represent 8.88 per cent of the 13,400 refugees who came to France and 13.21 per cent of the 9,000 who settled in French territory.

The 66 November repatriates represent 0.49 per cent of the 13,400 refugees and 0.73 per cent of the 9,000 who settled. They finally represent 5.55 per cent of the 1,189 repatriates.

Some eleven out of the 66 November repatriates were born in or after 1940, thus being minors. Some 55 adults (against 14 in October) were repatriated in November.

Some 52 out of the November repatriates were men and 14 women. This corresponds to the proportion of men and women among the Hungarian refugees.

The November repatriates could be divided as to their age according to the following:

- Born between 1900 and 1909: 5
- Born between 1910 and 1919: 9
- Born between 1920 and 1929: 13
- Born between 1930 and 1934: 11
- Born between 1935 and 1939: 17
- Born in or after 1940 (minors): 11

The average age of the November repatriates was 25 years while the average age of the Hungarian refugees in France is 26. Among the November repatriates were six families of two members and three with children.

The November repatriates could be divided as to their professions according to the following:

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Unqualified workers 10
Specialized workers 12
Qualified workers 7
Peasants 2
Artisans 8
Office workers 6
Intellectuals 4
Without profession 17

Some 55 our of the 66 repatriates originated from the countryside, while 11 of them were from BUDAPEST.

The number of 66 repatriates for November shows a strong augmentation on the October figure of 16 only.

Repatriation in November 1958.

The November transport of repatriates which left PARIS, Gare de l'Est, is the first one since the September decision of the Hungarian authorities, not to organize any more group travel. The cancelation of this decision strangely coincides with the end of the "elections" in Hungary which, according to some rumors, were the main cause of the interruption of the transports.

The total of some 100 persons in the last September-October-November trimester means about 30 to 35 people monthly which is the normal average number of repatriation since the spring of 1958.

Activity of the Communist Authorities

The main activity of the Hungarian Communist authorities in PARIS is centered in the Hungarian House, a pro-governmental organization in PARIS. A party was organized in the Hungarian Embassy, in honor of the Hungarian UNESCO Delegation. Several Hungarian émigrés were present at this party and were extremely politely entertained by the members of the Embassy staff. In their conversations with the refugees, the Embassy employees emphasized the number of repatriates and suggested that their guests do the same with a special safety guaranty.

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