

ML
March 7
Z-8682

HUNGARY

RE-EMIGRANTS (2700 -- 812.51 France)

THE REPATRIATION OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM FRANCE

Survey for January 1960

SOURCE RELIABILITY: Completely reliable.

DATE OF OBSERVATION: January 1960.

EVALUATION COMMENT: This is a sequel to similar earlier surveys. See RFE Item No. 474/60 for the last contribution.

x x x

General Movement

Since 8 November 1956, France has received 13,400 Hungarian refugees, out of which total almost 9,000 decided to remain in the country. Some 3,500 of them re-emigrated to Canada, the United States, New-Zealand, Australia, etc. More than 1,600 have returned to Hungary, but almost the same number of Hungarians have come to France from the other West European countries. There exist a number of refugees whose whereabouts are not traceable due to changed addresses, illegal crossing of frontiers, vagabondage and failure to keep contact with the French authorities or Hungarian circles.

It should be noted that there are Hungarians who try to return to Hungary illegally without notifying the French authorities or the Hungarian legation in PARIS. It is a fact that most Hungarians who leave France illegally go to Germany, in most cases hoping for better labor conditions.

The Situation at February First 1960

Some 7,975 (88.61 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 15 new cards were issued during January.

Repatriation Statistics for January 1960

Some 18 Hungarian refugees returned from France to Hungary in January. According to official French figures, the total of repatriates until February first 1960 amounts to 1,612 persons.

These 1,612 repatriates represent 12.02 per cent out of the 13,400 refugees who came to France and 17.91 per cent of the 9,000 who settled in French territory.

The January repatriates represent 0.13 per cent of the 13,400 refugees and 0.20 per cent of the 9,000 who settled. They finally represent 1.11 per cent of the 1,612 repatriates.

Some two out of the 18 January repatriates were born in or after 1940, being thus minors. Some 16 adults (against 17 in December) were repatriated in January.

Some 13 out of the January repatriates were men and five women. This number corresponds nearly to the proportion of women among the Hungarian refugees.

Some 12 out of the 18 January repatriates had been registered by the French Office for Refugee Protection. This number is inferior (66.56 per cent) to the 88.61 per cent of refugees who asked for the "Carte Blanche".

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

Born before 1900	0
Born between 1900 and 1909	1
Born between 1910 and 1919	2
Born between 1920 and 1929	4
Born between 1930 and 1934	5
Born between 1935 and 1939	4
Born in or after 1940 (minors)	2

Among the January repatriates were two families of three members.

The January repatriates could be divided as to their professions as follows:

Unqualified workers	3
Specialized workers	4
Qualified workers	1
Peasants	0
Artisans	1
Office workers	1
Intellectuals	0
Artists	0
Commercants	1
Without profession	7

Some five out of the 18 repatriates originated from the countryside, five from the larger towns, while eight of them were from BUDAPEST.

The number of 18 repatriates for January shows a decrease from the December figure of 21.

End