AW Z-9820 April 5

HUNGARY

RE-EMIGRANTS (2700-812.51)

THE REPATRIATION OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM FRANCE

(Survey for January 1962)

SOURCE RELIABILITY: Usually reliable.

DATE OF OBSERVATION: January 1962.

EVALUATION COMMENT: This report is a sequel to similar earlier items on the same subject. See for the previous contribution, Item No.420/62.

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General Movement

Since 5 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 reemigrated to Canada, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, etc. More than 1,800 returned to Hungary, but almost the same number of Hungarians have come to France from the other West European countries. There exists a number of refugees whose whereabouts are not traceable due to changed addresses, illegal trespassing of frontiers, vagabondage and failure to keep in 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 work conditions.

The Situation on 1 February 1962

Some 8,320 (92.44 per cent) of the 9,000 refugees have regularized their situation by asking for the "Carte Blanche"

(over)

2

from the French Office for Refugee Protection. Some nine new cards were issued during January.

Repatriation Statistics for January 1962

Some 13 Hungarian refugees returned from France to Hungary in January. According to official French figures, the total of repatriates up to 1 February 1962 amounts to 1,850 persons.

These 1,850 repartiates represent 13.80 per cent of the 13,400 refugees who came to France, and 20.71 per cent of the 9,000 who settled on French territory.

The January repatriates represent 0.10 per cent of the 13,400 refugees and 0.14 per cent of the 9,000 who settled. Finally, they represent 0.70 per cent of the 1,850 repatriates.

Two of the January repatriates were born after 1943. Some 11 adults have been repatriated in January.

Among the January repatriates were four women.

All 13 of the December repatriates had been registered by the French Office for Refugee Protection. This number is superior to the nine refugees who asked for the "Carte Blanche" during January.

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

Born	before 1	900									1
Born	between	1900	and	1909							2
Born	between	1910	and	1919			 ,				3
Born	between	1920	and	1929							3
Born	between	1930	and	1934							1
Born	between	1935	and	1942							1
Born	after 19	943 (mino	rs)							2

Among the January repatriates was one family of four members.

(over)

ITEM NO 718/62

3

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

Unqualified w	orkers				*	 		6	٠			٠		*	2
Specialized	11					 									2
Qualified	11.			 ٠		 			,						2
Peasants		 				 									0
Artisans		 													1
Office worker	S	 	 ,			. ,					,				1
Intellectuals		 													1
Artists		 													0
Commercial pe	ople .	 					,								1
Without profe	ssion			 								,	•	•	3

Four out of the 13 repatriates originated from the countryside, five from the larger towns, and four were from BUDAPEST.

The number of 13 repatriates shows a small increase on the December number of 12.