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By now, more than 57,000 post-revolution Hungarian refugees have come to the U.S. To most of them, the first months here were an Alice in Wonderland story, marred only by temporary frustrations such as little or no knowledge of English, what type of job to choose, in what part of the country to settle and whether to spend the first savings for a television set or as a down-payment on a car.

Some of them have been guided by a lucky star. For others the way of adjustment has been hard.

Lador Patay considers himself to be among the "lucky ones." A one-time Budapest free-lance photo-reporter, the 39-year-old Hungarian had hardly set his foot in Los Angeles, California late last December when he has offered a good salary - $488 a month and a set of top-notch professional cameras worth $2,500.

The gift came from the publisher of the Los Angeles "Annual Picture Book" who heard from the World Church Service sponsoring organization that Patay, his wife and little daughter needed help.
TODAY, PATAY HAS A 1957 PONTIAC STATION-WAGON AND HIS MAIN JOB IS TO WALK AROUND THE BEAUTIFUL LOS ANGELES TO SNAP PICTURES FOR THE 1939 BOOK. WHEN ASKED RECENTLY BY A FELLOW HUNGARIAN REFUGEE WHY HE NEEDS A NEW CAR, PATAY'S REPLY WAS: "WHY NOT? WHEN I BUY AN OLD ONE I PAY $40 A MONTH INSTALLMENTS AND THIS NEW ONE IS ONLY $80 A MONTH."

HE IS BEGINNING TO EYE THE HOLLYWOOD FILM INDUSTRY BUT IS IN NO PARTICULAR HURRY RIGHT NOW.


cathy Cserepfalvy, a 23-year-old fair-haired beauty, however, is in a great hurry right now. she is getting married in a matter of weeks while continuing her studies in history and languages at the university of indiana at bloomington, indiana, and at the same time serving as associate professor of french.

Kathy came alone from hungary, joined her older brother for a while in Detroit (she has been in the U.S. since 1947) and soon got a 4-year scholarship in bloomington. After two weeks there a local professor heard her speak French and she immediately became a salaried student, while keeping her scholarship, too. after marriage? she is determined to pursue her career, she says now.

Eva Szorenyi is already well under way in pursuing her old career but she does it in a new medium.

A leading shakespearean actress in the Budapest national theatre, known to all hungary as a movie and radio star, the mother of three boys, Eva has just returned from Hollywood where she had a supporting role in a t-v story based on Sigmund Freud's escape from the Nazis in Vienna.
She is managed by the late actor Konrad Veit's widow. Today, Eva is far away from the October Revolution days when she was one of the three members of the National Theatre's revolutionary council. She lives with her engineer husband in an eight-room rented house in the quiet Connecticut suburban atmosphere and in between engagements she tries to improve the diction of her otherwise good English.

When the Imre Deak family arrived in the U.S. they spoke no English, they had no money, they had no friends and Deak had no job. He had only worries on how to provide for his wife, her mother and two children.

Today, the Deaks make shopping at a Lancaster, Pennsylvania supermarket an exciting family affair – and they do it in their 1952-model car. The local Protestant church community, which has been looking after the Deaks says "we have the best Hungarian family in the world with us."

The Deaks are not yet out of the woods, however. During the summer, their initial savings were wiped out by a temporary lay-off in the factory where Imre worked as machinist. In 6 weeks, however, he had a similar job with better pay. "I am rich in America", says Imre despite this set-back. "I work four months and I have some money in the bank. I worked years in Hungary and I had nothing. We took a vacation once and it took two years to pay for it."
Refugees in the States

For Zoltan Szepes, a pre-war lawyer in the Forestry Ministry in Budapest, it took years of struggle in post-war Hungary to make both ends meet despite irregular fees for Russian translations.

Although far from law and linguistics (except for his struggle with English), Zoltan, now in his fifties, is today leading a happy life as an accountant. He is employed, together with nine other Hungarian refugees, by a compatriot who came here 50 years ago with $70 and whose department store chain is now assessed in the millions.

For Zoltan, the large Klein Department Store on the Union Square in New York City personifies security. His job pays $65 weekly, but Zoltan quickly points out that "This suit I have on cost $45 and I got it for $15." His philosophy: "If I were only an elevator boy I know I would still make $45 a week."

There are thousands of similar stories, many even brighter, others still in their beginnings. Loneliness and memories of home is the major refugee ill for these people. But, in the words of their dean, "As long as the communists are in Hungary we do not have homesickness." (JEP)

Endit
Frankfurt — In the first 36 hours after Soviet tanks and troops crushed the October revolution one year ago today in Hungary, nearly 10,000 Hungarian refugees crossed the border into Austria. During the next two months the exodus continued at the average rate of 5,000 daily bringing the total to 174,290 Hungarian refugees in Austria. After the Austro-Hungarian border was sealed by the Soviets in early January, 19,842 Hungarians made their way to Yugoslavia.

The immediate response of the Free World to cope with this refugee situation was a factor of far reaching significance. The United States Escapee Program, a unilateral agency of the U.S. Government with an office in Salzburg, was one of the first organizations on the scene to assist the Austrian Government in rendering assistance to these victims of Communism. Emergency shipments of blood plasma, drugs and other medical supplies, food, clothing and blankets were immediately dispatched to the border areas and reception centers.

When USEP storerooms and depots were depleted, emergency amenities were purchased wherever they could be found in Austria. Five refugee centers were established by USEP in Austria and equipped with beds, stoves and kitchen equipment obtained from the U.S. Army. In all a total expenditure of 6,434,329 dollars has been made by USEP on behalf of post-revolution Hungarian refugees for emergency supplies, transportation costs, care and maintenance and resettlement support.

Emigration of the thousands of refugees was the only solution to relieve the pressure on existing and converted living facilities in Austria. In reply to an appeal from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Free World to grant asylum to Hungarian refugees, Belgium was one of the first to offer asylum followed by Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands. Then all the remaining Western European countries, the U.K. and overseas countries quickly agreed to accept Hungarians.

President Eisenhower through the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 transferred 5000 unused visas to Austria for issuance to Hungarians. The United States later instituted the parole procedure and a total of 34, 536 Hungarians emigrated to the United States. Canada accepted 24,505, Germany 14,241, Switzerland 11,959, France 10,181 and lesser numbers were resettled in other Western European countries,
Australia, South America and South Africa. A total of 152,965 have been resettled in 36 countries of the Free World. Nearly 22,000 Hungarian refugees still remain in Austria.

The problem of housing the 19,842 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia was not as critical since a large percentage were temporarily quartered in summer resorts and hotels. Movement of Hungarians from Yugoslavia did not begin until late spring when the resort areas were getting readied for the tourist season and the refugees were moved to refugee camps. To date over 13,000 have been resettled from Yugoslavia. Belgium and France have each accepted over 2,000. Germany, Austria, Canada and Sweden have accepted over 1,000 each and lesser numbers have gone to a total of 29 countries. More than 1,400 have emigrated to the United States from Yugoslavia and an Immigration Naturalization team is still in Yugoslavia issuing paroles to additional Hungarian refugees.

For the Hungarian refugees remaining in Austria and Yugoslavia who wish to emigrate, the U.S. Escapee Program in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee for European Migration and the voluntary agencies is making every effort to find resettlement opportunities in countries of their choice.
A-11 RFE NEW YORK NOW A--WASHINGTON POST CONTENTS EDITORIALLY
ON "HUNGARIAN RESSETTLEMENT"

IT IS NEARLY A YEAR SINCE WASHINGTON RECEIVED ITS FIRST HUNGARIAN
REFUGEES. WE WERE REMINDED OF THIS AGAIN BY THE FREEBORN
CONCERT AND ART EXHIBIT THE REFUGEES OF THIS AREA GAVE LAST
FRIDAY NIGHT AT THE NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER IN HONOR OF LAST
YEAR'S REVOLUTION. MANY OF THESE REFUGEES HAVE MADE GOOD
ADJUSTMENT TO AMERICAN LIFE, BUT THEY NEED MUCH FURTHER HELP.

THIS COMMUNITY, UNLIKE MOST LARGE CITIES, HAS NO PERMANENT COUNCIL
OR CLEARING HOUSE TO COORDINATE THE RESSETTLEMENT WORK OF THE
SEPARATE AGENCIES. ONE FUNCTION OF SUCH A COUNCIL WOULD BE TO
KEEP A ROSTER OF THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NEWLY ARRIVED
REFUGEES AND TO HELP REFUGEES SCATTERED ABOUT THE CITY GET IN
TOUCH WITH EACH OTHER. IT COULD ALSO RAISE MONEY FOR THE
URGENTLY NEEDED LANGUAGE COURSES, FOR MANY HUNGARIANS HAVE SPECIAL
TRouble IN LEARNING ENGLISH. THE INFORMAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON
HUNGARIAN RESSETTLEMENT FORMED LAST YEAR HAS DONE MUCH FOR THE
REFUGEES, BUT IF IT IS TO CONTINUE ITS WORK MUST BE EXPANDED
ON A PERMANENT BASIS. HUNGARIAN RESSETTLEMENT HERE, TO BE
MOST EFFECTIVE, CALLS FOR A CONTINUING, UNITED COMMUNITY
APPROACH.