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UNREF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Fifth Session

REPORT AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE  
PROBLEM OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)



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## INTRODUCTION

1. Documents A/AC.79/49 and A/AC.79/54 submitted to the UNREF Executive Committee at its fourth session contained an assessment of the needs of Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia, together with recommendations for future action. In this document a report is given on the action taken by my Office since the last session, together with revised estimates of the immediate needs of the refugees in these two countries until the end of 1957, and a proposal for a Permanent Solutions programme for Hungarian refugees in Austria.
2. On 1 April 1957, the total number of refugees recorded as having entered either Austria or Yugoslavia from Hungary was 193,705. There were on that date 41,816 refugees presumed by the Austrian Government to be still in Austria, and 17,037 remaining in Yugoslavia, of whom 427 had been integrated. Of the others, 128,749 had been resettled in 29 countries, including 14 countries of overseas resettlement which had received a total of 56,843 Hungarian refugees. In addition, 6,103 were known to have chosen voluntary repatriation to Hungary.
3. In order to give as full an account as possible of the total problem still posed by the Hungarian refugees there is included in this document, besides a survey of the problems in Austria and Yugoslavia, a short analysis of the position of refugees in various European countries of second asylum, especially of those refugees who are still awaiting an opportunity for overseas resettlement.

## SECTION I

### HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA

#### A. RECEPTION, CARE AND MAINTENANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

##### Influx and resettlement

4. In annex I/Rev.1 to document A/AC.79/49 it was shown that the total number of Hungarian refugees who had entered Austria was 169,386 by 27 January 1957, of whom 104,515 had been resettled. After that date the rate of influx, which had already shown a sharp decline in the fourth week of January, continued to decrease. The number of refugees who arrived in Austria from Hungary between 28 January and 1 April 1957 was only 4,569. During the same period an additional 23,308 refugees were recorded by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) as having left Austria and 4,316 refugees were repatriated. The number of refugees in Austria,

which had been 64,871 on 27 January, was estimated by the Austrian Government to be 41,816 on 1 April 1957.

5. As is shown in the statistical annex to this document, there are discrepancies between the figures provided by different sources. In particular the number of arrivals reported by the authorities in countries of second asylum is considerably higher than the number of departures from Austria recorded by ICEM. There results an uncertainty as to the precise number of refugees remaining in Austria. The number receiving care and maintenance is, however, definitely known, and the uncertainty would therefore apply only to the number of refugees living privately. The estimates of future expenditure for care and maintenance are not affected by difference in the overall figures.

6. It is estimated by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration that between 1 April and 30 June 1957 12,680 Hungarian refugees will be moved from Austria, of whom 11,980 will go to countries of overseas resettlement and 700 to other European countries. After allowing for continued influx and repatriation, it is estimated by the Migration Committee that on 30 June 1957 some 26,000 refugees will remain in Austria.

7. Any estimate of resettlement during the second half of 1957 must still be of a tentative nature. Much will depend on the legislative action taken in the countries of overseas resettlement to allow the entry of further large numbers of Hungarian refugees from Austria. It is notable that of 35,200 Hungarian refugees who, on 1 February 1957, were asked by the Austrian authorities to name the country to which they wished to emigrate, 15,856 or approximately 45% wished to go to the United States. It is provisionally estimated by the Migration Committee that some 20,000 Hungarian refugees will be resettled from Austria between 1 July and 31 December 1957, so that on 31 December 1957 there would be between five and six thousand Hungarian refugees in Austria.

#### Care and maintenance

##### (a) League of Red Cross Societies

8. It was reported in document A/AC.79/49 that the League of Red Cross Societies, with financial assistance from my Office, had undertaken to provide feeding, clothing and medical care in designated camps with a total capacity of 35,000 refugees until 28 February 1957. It was planned that this operation would be extended to further

camps and continued at least until 30 June 1957.

9. My Office has given first priority to enabling the continuation and extension to take place. A new tripartite agreement was signed on 28 February 1957 by the Minister of the Interior of the Austrian Government, by the League of Red Cross Societies and by myself. This agreement provides for the operation to be progressively widened to include camps with a total capacity of 50,000 refugees and covers the period up to 30 June 1957.

10. The rate of resettlement has exceeded the rate at which refugees have been drawn into the camps where the League of Red Cross Societies is providing care and maintenance, and the highest number of refugees in these camps has been 35,021. On 1 April 1957 the League of Red Cross Societies was providing care and maintenance in all camps with a capacity of more than 500 refugees, while the number of refugees actually in these camps was 24,831.

11. In document A/AC.79/49 it was estimated that the outstanding balance of the League of Red Cross Societies until 30 June 1957 would amount to \$1,193,000. I have therefore reserved the sum of \$1,000,000 out of the funds at the disposal of my Office, in order to guarantee the financing of the operation until that date. The financial resources of the League of Red Cross Societies have, however, so far been sufficient for it to carry on its operation without help from my Office.

12. The UNREF Executive Committee at its fourth session unanimously expressed the wish that the League of Red Cross Societies should continue its operation in Austria after 30 June 1957. At its 76th session in Geneva the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies agreed to continue to give support to the Austrian Red Cross for the care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees from 1 July to 30 September 1957. During this period it is estimated that the Austrian Government will thereby be saved an expenditure of \$662,400 for care and maintenance. Furthermore, the refugees will continue to receive the high standard of care which is provided by the national Red Cross teams working in the camps.

(b) Austrian Government

13. When document A/AC.79/49 was prepared, the Austrian Government was both providing care and maintenance directly in camps and centres, and was also reimbursing provincial governments and private organizations for part of their care and maintenance costs in respect of refugees living out of camp. The majority of the latter group of refugees

have now been transferred to camps where the League of Red Cross Societies is providing care and maintenance.

14. On 15 February 1957 the Federal Government suspended, with certain exceptions, the allowance of 77 cents (ANS 20) per refugee per day which it had been paying to voluntary agencies to cover part of their care and maintenance costs for refugees living outside camps. Exceptions were made for refugees who were seriously ill, who were on the point of emigration or who were not suited to camp life. The number of refugees cared for by the agencies was reduced from some 14,000 at the beginning of February to 4,649 on 1 April 1957, and is expected to be further reduced to less than 2,500 by 30 June 1957.

15. Special arrangements have also been made for some 2,500 young refugees whom it is undesirable to leave in camps. They are being accommodated in institutions organized by the voluntary agencies. My Office has paid \$278,846 to the Austrian Government to cover half the cost of its contribution to the voluntary agencies for their care and maintenance outside camps for a period of nine months.

16. In order to assist the Austrian Government in the preparation of camps to be taken over by the League of Red Cross Societies, I have contributed a total of \$884,615 to the Government for the cost of adapting and furnishing these camps. I have also contributed the sum of \$100,000 to the Government to help defray the expenses which it is incurring for hospital and medical care not provided by the League of Red Cross Societies. The Austrian Government has been incurring heavy freight charges through subsidising the inland transportation of supplies being contributed for care and maintenance by voluntary agencies and I have made a contribution of \$51,779 to the Government to meet part of these charges.

#### Cost to the Austrian Government

17. At the time the estimates contained in document A/AC.79/49 were prepared there was no sign of an abatement in the influx of Hungarian refugees into Austria and the policy of a number of states in respect of the reception of refugees and support for the refugees in Austria had not been fully determined. At that time it seemed reasonable to assume that an average of 70,000 refugees might require care and maintenance during the first six months of 1957, and 35,000 in the second half of the year, and it was assumed by the Austrian Government that the average cost of maintenance per refugee per day was \$1.23. On this basis it was calculated that the expenditure



by the Austrian Government would amount to \$23,723,280 by 30 June 1957 and that a further \$8,000,000 would be required from 1 July to 31 December 1957.

18. In the second joint appeal addressed by the Secretary-General and myself to certain Governments on 11 March 1957, revised estimates were included based on the position as of 1 March 1957. At that time the rate of influx had greatly decreased, while re-settlement was continuing. It was then assumed that the average number of refugees to be cared for from 1 March to 30 June 1957 would be 47,000 while during the second half of the year an average of 25,000 refugees would require care and maintenance. It was also assumed that the League of Red Cross Societies would not continue its operation in Austria after 30 June 1957. It was thus calculated that the total expenditure by the Austrian Government up to the end of 1957 would amount to \$21,770,430, and that the outstanding balance would be \$15,223,525.

19. Further revised estimates have now been prepared by the Austrian Government based on the position as of 1 April 1957. At that date the progress in the resettlement of the refugees had exceeded the estimates and the Government has therefore assumed that an average of 28,400 refugees will require care and maintenance from 1 April to 30 June 1957 (21,000 in camps where the League of Red Cross Societies is giving care and maintenance, 2,400 in other camps, and 5,000 living privately). For the period from 1 July to 31 December 1957 the Austrian Government expects that an average of 26,500 refugees will require care and maintenance (23,000 in camps and 3,500 living privately). The Government has also revised its estimate of the cost of the care and maintenance of the refugees in camps which is now fixed at \$1 instead of \$1.23.

20. In the table below the actual expenditures reported by the Austrian Government as incurred from the beginning of the emergency up to 31 March 1957 are set out together with the Government's estimates of additional expenditures to be incurred up to the end of the year:

ITEM	Incurring 28.10.56 to 31.3.57	Estimated 1.4.57 to 31.12.57	Total
	US \$	US \$	US \$
Care and maintenance	3,464,785	5,905,110	9,369,895
Inland Transportation (including freight)	1,869,115	1,250,000	3,119,115
Adaptation of camps	3,430,770	-	3,430,770
Furnishing of camps	1,203,105	192,310	1,395,415
TOTAL	\$ 9,967,775	\$ 7,347,420	\$ 17,315,195

21. It was assumed by the Austrian Government in the above estimates that the operation of the League of Red Cross Societies would come to an end on 30 June 1957. The League of Red Cross Societies has, however, since agreed to continue to give support to the Austrian Red Cross for the care and maintenance of refugees for a further three months. On the assumption that this support will bring about a saving equivalent to 50 US cents per refugee per day, the estimate of expenditure to be incurred by the Austrian Government may be reduced by \$662,400 to \$16,652,795.

22. Furthermore the estimate of the Austrian Government that an average of 23,000 refugees will remain in camps during the second half of 1957 is likely to prove too high. I would suggest on the basis of the estimates quoted in para.7 that the average number of refugees in camps is likely to be nearer 15,000 during the second half of the year. On this assumption the estimated cost would be reduced by a further \$1,324,000 to \$15,328,795.

#### Contributions to the Austrian Government and outstanding balance

23. Up to 31 March 1957 the total amount of \$5,603,520 had been deposited in the Special Refugee Account opened by the Austrian Government. This sum was broken down as follows:

	\$
Contributions by the Office of the UNHCR and the United Nations	3,988,460
Austrian Government's contribution	384,615
Other Governmental contributions	414,235
Foreign private contributions	91,110
Austrian private contributions	725,100
	<u>\$ 5,603,520</u>

24. In addition to this amount it is known that further financial assistance had been paid since 31 March 1957 or promised to the Austrian Government. The Government of the United States has expressed its willingness to place at the disposal of the Austrian Government for sale in Austria agricultural surpluses to a value of some \$10,000,000. The proceeds of this may be used by the Austrian Government for care and maintenance and emergency housing for Hungarian refugees. After allowing for differences in valuation and the charges involved, the Austrian Government anticipates that it will receive from the sale of such surplus goods net proceeds of \$7,692,310.

25. The total of the additional assistance amounts to \$8,731,860, broken down as follows:

	\$
UNHCR	430,625
Proceeds from sale of US surplus foods	7,692,310
US counterpart funds	384,615
Reimbursement due from ICEM	224,310
	<u>\$ 8,731,860</u>

The total financial assistance which it is expected will have been received by the Austrian Government by the end of 1957 on behalf of Hungarian refugees thus amounts to \$14,335,380.

26. The overall financial situation based on the estimates prepared by the Austrian Government is summed up in the following table:

ITEM	Actual position as of 31.3.57	Estimated position as of 31.12.57
	US \$	US \$
Payments	9,967,775	17,315,195
Contributions	5,603,520	14,335,380
Outstanding balance	\$ 4,364,255	\$ 2,979,815

If the economies mentioned in paragraphs 21 and 22 are realised it is estimated that the outstanding balance of the Austrian Government will be reduced to \$993,415. It is to be noted that the outstanding balance is reached after allowing for the expenditure of the Austrian Government's contribution of \$384,615 to its own Special Refugee Account.

#### B. LONG-TERM PROJECTS IN THE COURSE OF IMPLEMENTATION

##### Emergency assistance and long-term projects

27. At its fourth session the UNREF Executive Committee approved the implementation by my Office of long-term projects to the value of \$290,000 for Hungarian refugees, which were broken down as follows:

	\$
Counselling and case-workers	75,000
Youth projects	150,000
Planning of housing programme	65,000

28. In addition the UNREF Executive Committee also approved at its fourth session proposals for the expenditure of \$100,000 for emergency assistance projects to be submitted by the voluntary agencies and a further \$100,000 to be used for emergency assistance in the frontier area. Owing to the slowing down of the influx of refugees neither of these two items was found necessary, as on the one hand the League of Red Cross Societies agreed to establish a special reserve of \$100,000 for emergency assistance in the frontier area and on the other hand the voluntary agencies agreed to the transfer of \$100,000 to youth projects.

29. The implementation of the long-term projects approved by the Executive Committee is described in the following paragraphs.

### Counselling and placement

30. The sum of \$25,000 has been devoted to counselling projects to be implemented by three international and two national voluntary agencies. Ten counsellors, who must all be qualified German and Hungarian speaking social workers familiar with the Austrian economic and social situation, are being provided. The counsellors will recommend emigration or integration in each case they consider, but will concentrate their efforts on those refugees for whom integration in Austria is the recommended solution. As in the UNREF counselling projects, the counsellors will endeavour to place the refugees in employment and find them accommodation.

### Caseworkers for unattached youth

31. Within the remainder of the allocation for counsellors and caseworkers, a project involving a contribution by my Office of \$43,803, and covering a period of ten months, has been elaborated to deal with unattached Hungarian refugees in Austria up to 18 years of age. This project is being implemented by an international voluntary agency specializing in this kind of work. The agency is establishing a case work unit consisting of a Headquarters delegate and nine case workers specialized in child and youth welfare work among refugees. The team of nine workers will be progressively reduced as the case-load diminishes.

32. The agency assembles data on each individual case of unattached Hungarian youth, with a view to making appropriate recommendations concerning his or her future and to facilitating the appointment where necessary of legal guardians or curators in accordance with a procedure which has been decided upon by the Austrian Government. It also examines the authenticity of parental authorizations for the movement of unattached young refugees and makes recommendations concerning such movement which are transmitted to the competent Austrian authorities.

### Youth projects

33. A total amount of \$250,000 has so far been allocated to youth projects, including the sum of \$100,000 which was originally proposed for emergency assistance projects, and three types of youth projects are being implemented.

#### a) Secondary schools

34. Under this project 700 scholarships are being provided for a period of one year to enable Hungarian refugee high school pupils to continue their studies in Austria. The total cost is

\$470,000, of which my Office is contributing \$199,846. The balance is being paid by the Austrian Government and the interested voluntary agencies.

35. Because of the language difficulty it is not feasible for young Hungarian refugees to join ordinary Austrian high schools, and seven special institutions with a total capacity of some 1,000 pupils have therefore been established. The buildings have been bought or rented by a number of international and national voluntary agencies. The whole programme is being co-ordinated by a special committee, which has been established by leading personalities in the public life of Tyrol and which is responsible for the implementation of the project.

b) Vocational training establishments

36. The Austrian Government is setting up special vocational training establishments for young Hungarian refugees. Considerable costs are being incurred for the adaptation and equipping of these homes, where vocational training will be given. I have made an initial contribution of \$20,000 towards the Government's expenses for two of these establishments.

c) Voluntary agency programmes

37. Five international and national voluntary agencies have already carried out a considerable amount of work in helping young Hungarian refugees from elementary school age up to university level. They have provided special homes for the refugees, where in many cases training is given, and have also arranged programmes directly in refugee camps. As a token contribution towards the costs which they have incurred I have divided the sum of \$30,000 among these five agencies.

Planning of a housing programme

38. The sum of \$65,000 has been allotted for the planning of a housing programme for Hungarian refugees in Austria. A preliminary survey of the problem has been made

by Prelate Wosnitza, Head of Katholischer Siedlungsdienst, Cologne. Prelate Wosnitza and the UNREF Housing Secretariat have developed plans for economical semi-permanent houses, which can be constructed far more rapidly than normal dwellings. Prelate Wosnitza also recommends examining the possibilities of adapting barracks and similar buildings to provide permanent accommodation.

39. It is proposed to implement a pilot project involving the construction near Vienna of nine housing units according to the plans prepared by the Housing Secretariat in conjunction with Prelate Wosnitza. Five units designed for families will be built at a cost of \$3,846 (ANS.100,000) each, and four units designed for elderly couples or difficult cases at a cost of \$2,692 (ANS.70,000) each. These figures include the cost of acquiring and preparing the ground. The method of construction envisaged combines traditional building practices with the new technique of using pre-fabricated concrete blocks. The estimated total cost of the pilot project is \$30,000.

40. It is anticipated that about \$20,000 will be required to meet the costs incurred by the Housing Secretariat in planning and superintending the construction of housing for Hungarian refugees if the proposed permanent solutions programme is approved by the Executive Secretary.

### C. PROPOSED PERMANENT SOLUTIONS PROGRAMME

#### General remarks

41. At its fourth session the UNREF Executive Committee agreed that studies of the long-term needs of the Hungarian refugees in Austria should be continued in conjunction with the Austrian authorities and should form the basis of recommendations to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its fifth session. It is estimated at the present time that there will be between five and six thousand Hungarian refugees remaining in Austria at the end of 1957. This group will consist of refugees who wish to become integrated into the Austrian economy or who cannot be resettled in other countries.

42. For these refugees, integration projects are necessary. There is also an urgent need for long-term projects to help refugees who may still emigrate, particularly young refugees who must be removed from camps as rapidly as possible in order to avoid the moral and social dangers of camp life.

43. Detailed examination of the problems of these refugees has led me to conclude that a start should be made on the implementation of projects to the value of \$4,500,000 if

the long-term needs of the Hungarian refugees in Austria are to be met. The financing of such projects is, I would submit, within the terms of General Assembly Resolution 1129 (XI) of 21 November 1956, and may, therefore, be effected with funds contributed in response to the appeals of the Secretary-General and myself.

44. Several of the projects are similar to those included in the UNREF programme for other refugees. It will, however, be impossible to obtain supporting contributions from Austrian sources on a comparable scale. This applies particularly to the housing programme, since the funds available in Austria to meet the housing needs of the other refugees and the Austrian population are already insufficient.

45. The outline of the permanent solutions programme, which is submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee, has been agreed with the Austrian authorities and comprises the following groups of projects, together with an allocation of \$70,000 for administrative expenses:

Small loans	\$ 250,000
Housing programme	2,930,400
Elementary schools	30,000
Youth projects	858,200
Aid to university students	70,000
Aid to intellectuals	50,000
Aid to unmarried mothers	35,000
Recreational programme	36,800
Language training	30,000
Hungarian news bulletin	10,000
Administrative expenses	70,000
Reserve	<u>129,600</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,500,000</u>

#### Small loans

46. A contribution of \$250,000 is proposed for a small-loans fund to assist Hungarian refugees to become integrated into the Austrian economy by enabling them to take up employment, to open small businesses, to purchase furniture and household articles, etc. The loans will be limited to a maximum figure of \$1,150 and will be repayable in a period of up to ten years. Interest will be charged at 2 per cent, except where this is likely to cast too heavy a burden on the beneficiary. It is estimated that



430 loans can be granted, assisting the integration of 1,075 refugees. The project is modelled on UNREF Project PS/96/AUS and will be implemented by the same combination of two international voluntary agencies.

#### Housing programme

47. In view of the serious housing shortage in Austria, the provision of accommodation must form an important part of any permanent solutions programme for the Hungarian refugees. It will not, however, be possible to obtain supporting contributions to the same extent as under the UNREF programme. The Austrian authorities have no funds available for assisting the construction of new housing and the refugees themselves have not yet had any opportunity of acquiring capital. The cost of providing accommodation must, therefore, be met almost entirely by international sources. It is intended that the help given by my Office shall take the form of loans so that Hungarian refugees will pay for their accommodation a monthly sum comparable to that now paid by the older refugees.

48. A break-down of the housing programme is given in the following table:

Project	No. of dwelling units	UNHCR contribution per dwelling unit	Total cost per dwelling unit	Total UNHCR contribution	Contributions from Austrian sources	Total cost
		US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
1. Adaptation of military barracks	286	2,367	3,853	676,900	425,000	1,101,900
2. Renovated old apartments	80	961	961	76,900	-	76,900
3. New housing:						
Family houses	407	3,846	3,846	1,565,400	-	1,565,400
Bungalows	227	2,692	2,692	611,200	-	611,200
TOTAL	1,000	-	-	2,930,400	425,000	3,355,400

#### a) Adaptation of military barracks

49. The adaptation of military barracks to provide normal accommodation has been closely studied by the Housing Secretariat in conjunction with the Austrian Ministries of Interior and Commerce, and a project has been elaborated for the conversion of

suitable barracks close to an employment area. The dwelling units thus obtained will be mainly for families, but there will also be some bachelor apartments. It is estimated that adaptation will take 4 - 5 months. The contribution from Austrian sources consists of the value of the ground, the cost of laying utilities and the value of the barracks in their original condition, which will all be contributed by the Austrian Government. The buildings will be reserved for refugees, but will remain the property of the Government, which will be responsible for their administration and maintenance.

b) Renovation of old apartments

50. Renovated old apartments have already been provided under UNREF Project PS/86/AUS, and an extension to Hungarian refugees is recommended. The cost under the UNREF project was \$577 per unit, but it is believed that all apartments which could be obtained at that price have already been secured. It is therefore estimated that the cost per unit may now go as high as \$961.

c) New housing

51. It is proposed that new housing units be constructed according to the plans for two types of economical semi-permanent houses developed by the Housing Secretariat in consultation with Prelate Wosnitza. One type is for families, and the other is for elderly couples or difficult cases.

52. Because of the difficulty of obtaining supporting contributions, the contribution per dwelling unit required from international sources is necessarily considerably higher than that under the UNREF programme. The range from \$961 to \$3,846 for the Hungarian refugees may be compared with the corresponding range from \$577 to \$1,925 under the UNREF programme. It is not possible, however, to make any additional economies by further reducing the overall cost of new housing.

53. It is estimated that approximately 2,670 Hungarian refugees will benefit from the proposed housing programme.

Elementary schools

54. It is proposed to make a contribution of \$30,000 to the Austrian Government for assistance in its efforts to provide elementary education for Hungarian refugee children between the ages of six and fourteen. It is important that such children living in camps with their parents be given some opportunity of attending school, but because of the language difficulty and the lack of accommodation in the village schools near the camps, special classes have to be arranged. It is estimated that this contribution will cover the cost of teachers' salaries and school material for about 1,300 children for one year.

Youth projects

55. It is proposed that the youth projects already initiated under the allocation approved by the UNREF Executive Committee at its fourth session be continued and extended with further contributions totalling \$858,200. Details of these projects are given below:

a) Secondary schools

56. A further contribution of \$50,000 is proposed for scholarships for approximately 180 Hungarian refugee high-school pupils. This is an extension of the project already in operation which is enabling 700 pupils to receive accommodation and education in seven special homes and schools with a total capacity of 1,000.

b) Vocational training establishments

57. A contribution of \$650,000 is proposed for several special vocational training establishments being arranged by the Austrian Government to accommodate Hungarian youth to be removed from the camps. The sum of \$20,000 has already been contributed towards two of these establishments. A number of establishments have been selected by the Austrian Government, but require adaptation. It is important that the young refugees be removed from camps as quickly as possible, and temporary accommodation must therefore be found at extra cost while the establishments are being made ready. The proposed contribution is tentatively broken down as follows:

Adaptation and furnishing	\$393,000
Running costs for one year	195,000
Extra cost for temporary accommodation	62,000
	<u>\$650,000</u>

c) Voluntary agency programmes

58. It is proposed that a contribution of \$158,200 be made towards the programmes being carried out by Voluntary Agencies, which have already received some assistance under the long-term projects in the process of implementation. This contribution will cover part of the cost of programmes for 624 young refugees for one year, and will also include a payment of \$7,000 for the temporary accommodation of unaccompanied youth moved from camps.

Aid to University students

59. It is proposed to make a contribution of \$70,000 for assistance to Hungarian refugee students who wish to continue their studies in Austria. Although large numbers of scholarships have already been given for refugee students in both Austria and other countries, it is still estimated that 150 students wish to register with Austrian universities but have no scholarships. Detailed investigations have shown that a minimum scholarship of \$466 per year should be allowed. The proposed contribution will, therefore, allow all of the 150 students to continue their education. The problem of accommodation can be solved by making use of rooms offered in homes run by a national voluntary agency.

Aid to intellectuals

60. It is proposed to make contributions totalling \$50,000 to assist Hungarian refugee intellectuals in Austria, of whom there are estimated by two voluntary agencies to be approximately 2,000. One of these agencies is planning a gathering of about 50 writers and artists for six months at Baden (Lower Austria) to enable them to practise their profession again and to receive instruction which will assist their integration. Contributions will be received from two United States foundations and it is suggested that a contribution of \$10,000 be made by my Office. Special language courses for intellectuals are also being organised and a contribution of \$1,000 is

proposed for this purpose. A further contribution of \$1,000 is suggested for a special home for about 30 intellectuals organised by an Austrian national voluntary agency at Prein-an-der-Rax (Lower Austria).

61. The balance amounting to \$38,000 is set aside for individual assistance to needy intellectuals. Although the average size of the individual grant required cannot be estimated with any accuracy, it is felt that grants of about \$38 (ANS.1,000) to 1,000 intellectuals would contribute substantially towards preparing them for integration either in Austria or in a country of resettlement.

#### Aid to unmarried mothers

62. It is proposed to make a contribution of \$35,000 to provide special accommodation and help to approximately 350 unmarried mothers among the Hungarian refugees in Austria who are in need of assistance.

#### Recreational programmes

63. It is proposed that a contribution of \$36,800 be made towards recreational programmes arranged by voluntary agencies, primarily for refugee children but also for adults. Summer holiday camps and rallies are planned for approximately 2,000 children. The emphasis will be placed on children with their parents in camps awaiting emigration, for whom no other projects are planned. It is hoped that such programmes will combat the depressive effects of camp life during the waiting period.

#### Language training

64. It is proposed to make a contribution of \$30,000 to extend the language training which is at present offered by an international voluntary agency. Since few of the refugees speak any language other than Hungarian, their integration either in Austria or in a country of resettlement inevitably presents considerable difficulty. The proposed contribution will enable approximately 2,700 refugees to attend suitable language courses.

#### Hungarian news bulletin

65. It is proposed to make a further contribution of \$10,000 to enable publication of a Hungarian news bulletin in Austria to be continued. An initial grant of \$10,000 was made by my Office towards this project and covered approximately 50 per cent of the budget for the period until 15 July 1957. The balance was contributed mainly by voluntary agencies. The Hungarian refugees previously complained that they were out

off from the outside world, and had no information in their own language about available assistance and opportunities in countries of resettlement. Free distribution of the news bulletin now gives them reliable information twice weekly. The Austrian Ministry of the Interior maintains contact with the editors of the bulletin. The project has also provided an opportunity for a small number of refugee authors and journalists to gain experience of working in Austria. The additional proposed contribution will enable the bulletin to be continued until 31 January 1958.

Reserve

66. A reserve of \$129,600 is proposed to allow for increases in approved projects if and when required and also for new or emergency projects. The Hungarian refugee situation is still changing rapidly. It is essential, therefore, that some funds be reserved to deal with new needs which reveal themselves.

## SECTION II

### HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA

#### Establishment of a Provisional Branch Office

67. In document A/AC.79/54 Section I, I reported on the action taken by my Office in connection with Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia and gave certain information which had been collected by a representative of my Office who visited Yugoslavia between 8-21 January 1957. On 11 February the Yugoslav Government informed me that it would agree to the establishment of a provisional branch office in Belgrade. This office should be maintained as long as was warranted by the situation created by the emergency relating to the influx of Hungarian refugees, on the understanding that the necessity for its continuation would be reviewed with the Yugoslav Government in September 1957.

68. The functions of the provisional Branch Office, which was opened on 15 February 1957, are to promote the resettlement of Hungarian refugees and to co-ordinate the arrangements for the distribution of emergency assistance. For this latter purpose a special co-ordinating committee has been set up under the chairmanship of my representative, including representatives of the Yugoslav Government and the Yugoslav Red Cross.

69. To expedite the resettlement of Hungarian refugees from Yugoslavia the Yugoslav Government has authorised ten officials of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the representatives of a number of international voluntary agencies to operate in Yugoslavia within the framework of the activities of my provisional branch office. The representatives of the voluntary agencies are also concerned with bringing into Yugoslavia supplies required to give supplementary assistance to the Hungarian refugees. It has been further agreed with the Yugoslav Government that a representative from my Office will accompany as a neutral observer any Hungarian repatriation missions which may wish to visit camps or centres.

#### The influx of refugees

70. In Annex I/Rev.1 to document A/AC 79/54 it was reported that there were some 13,490 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia as of 28 January 1957. The rate of influx after that date diminished considerably 3,992 refugees entering Yugoslavia in February and 435 in March 1957. The total influx up to 31 March 1957 allowing

for births and deaths amounted to 19,750 refugees. Of these 19,750 refugees, 1,787 had been repatriated by 31 March 1957, 926 had been resettled, 427 had been integrated and there remained 16,610 non-settled refugees in camps and centres. Details of these movements are given in tables 4 and 5 of Annex I to this document. Of the 16,610 non-settled refugees as of 31 March 1957, 340 had expressed their wish to repatriate, 393 intended to seek integration in Yugoslavia and 15,877 were awaiting an opportunity for resettlement.

71. It is considered likely that there will be a slight increase in the rate of influx during the spring and summer months, and it is tentatively estimated that 500 refugees will arrive each month during this period.

#### Resettlement

72. Up to 31 March 1957, 926 Hungarian refugees had been resettled from Yugoslavia, mainly to Norway, France and Italy. A breakdown of the countries to which these refugees were resettled is given in table 5 of Annex I to this document.

73. Firm resettlement opportunities are likely to allow the emigration by 30 June 1957 of some 8,400 out of the 15,877 Hungarian refugees awaiting resettlement on 31 March 1957. The French Government has offered asylum to all Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia who wish to settle permanently in France, and it is therefore assumed that all refugees who have expressed a wish to go to that country will do so. The Federal Republic of Germany has declared its willingness to accept all Hungarian refugees of German ethnic origin, and it is presumed that this offer will be accepted by all those who qualify.

#### Future resettlement possibilities

74. The breakdown of estimated firm resettlement possibilities is as follows:

Australia	2,000
Belgium	1,500
Canada	1,000
France	1,100
Germany, Federal	625
Republic of	
Sweden	560
Switzerland	250
Other countries	1,350
	<hr/>
	8,385
	<hr/>

75. It is therefore estimated that approximately 7,500 refugees will remain in Yugoslavia during the second half of 1957. Additional resettlement opportunities



must be found for this number and also the funds to finance their resettlement which do not appear to be available at the time of writing this report.

76. In addition to the above figures, it is estimated that individual emigration, such as for family reunion, will enable some 500 refugees to move from Yugoslavia each month. This movement is thus expected approximately to balance the continued influx.

#### Repatriation

77. Repatriation missions from Hungary have visited all refugee centres in Yugoslavia to interview Hungarian refugees who have indicated their desire to be repatriated. An observer from my Office has been present during these interviews to ensure that the refugees are given complete freedom of decision, and are not subjected to any form of pressure. Refugees whose repatriation is being arranged are assembled in one centre, and my observer again attends to ensure that any refugee who wishes to change his decision and remain in Yugoslavia is permitted to do so.

#### Integration

78. As reported in document A/AC.79/54 the Yugoslav Government assists the integration of refugees who wish to become locally established in Yugoslavia by the payment of small sums of money. The Government reports that all the 427 refugees who had chosen integration up to 31 March 1957 were settled in industrial centres.

#### Accommodation

79. In order to find accommodation for the Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia the Government was compelled to place large numbers of them in tourist hotels, mainly on the Adriatic coast, which were empty during the winter. The other refugees were accommodated in camps and centres. It has been necessary to evacuate the hotels, which accommodated some 9,100 refugees, for the start of the tourist season, and in addition approximately 700 refugees have been moved from centres where hygienic conditions were poor. The 9,800 refugees for whom additional accommodation has had to be found have been moved into existing camps and centres which are being expanded. In addition further centres are being adapted. A total of 50 quarters including the tourist hotels have been in use, of which 29 have been or will be given up.

80. A special processing centre for emigration is being constructed at Osijek and will accommodate up to 1,800 persons at any one time. It will contain

medical equipment to enable selection missions to examine the refugees where necessary.

The League of Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Agencies

81. In consultation with my Office it has been arranged that the League of Red Cross Societies will provide basic food, clothing and medical supplies to cover the needs of up to 17,000 refugees in Yugoslavia from 1 March 1957. The League of Red Cross Societies will forward its supplies to the Yugoslav Red Cross which will be responsible for distribution. The full effect of this assistance has only been felt since 1 April 1957, but during the coming months it is expected to make a considerable contribution towards the care and maintenance expenses borne by the Yugoslav Government. It is estimated by the Yugoslav Government that these supplies, together with those provided by the voluntary agencies, will reduce its expenditure by approximately 17 cents per refugee per day for food costs and 3 cents per refugee per day for medical expenses, and will also meet all the clothing needs of the refugees.

82. The League of Red Cross Societies at first undertook to forward supplies only until 30 June 1957 but has now extended its commitment until 30 September 1957. My Office estimates that the contributions of the League of Red Cross Societies during this period, supplemented by assistance through the voluntary agencies, are likely to save approximately \$500,000 to the Yugoslav Government.

Cost to the Yugoslav Government

83. It was assumed in document A/AC.79/54, which was prepared before the rate of influx of refugees had begun to decrease, that the average number of refugees in camps and centres during the period from 16 January to 30 June 1957 would be some 22,000. It was also estimated at that time by the Yugoslav authorities that three new camps accommodating 15,000 refugees would have to be built at a cost of \$6,210,000. The outstanding balance of expenditures for Hungarian refugees to be incurred by the Yugoslav Government up to 30 June 1957 was estimated as \$12,803,650 including the cost of the three new camps.

84. In the joint appeal of 11 March 1957 by the Secretary-General and myself revised estimates were given based on the position as of 1 March 1957. It was assumed that there would be some 15,000 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia during the period from 1 March to 30 June 1957 and 14,000 during the second half of the

year, as there were at that time firm offers of resettlement for only 1,000 refugees. It was estimated that the total expenditure by the Yugoslav Government up to the end of 1957 would amount to \$8,705,400 and that the outstanding balance would be \$7,929,900 with the possible addition of \$4,140,000 for the construction of two large camps accommodating 10,000 persons.

85. Further estimates have now been prepared by the Yugoslav Government based on the position as of 1 April 1957 and on the assumption that 16,000 refugees will require care and maintenance until the end of 1957. This figure may, however, now be reduced in view of the resettlement offers which have been received. It seems reasonable in my opinion to assume that the total number of 16,610 non-settled refugees on 31 March will be reduced to 7,500 by 30 June 1957, and that an average number of 11,000 refugees will require care and maintenance during this period. Throughout the second half of 1957 some 7,500 refugees will require care and maintenance unless there are further offers of resettlement.

86. The Yugoslav Government does not now propose to build large new camps, and the necessary accommodation is being found in existing centres and by the further adaptation of existing buildings. Considerable expenses will, however, be necessary for the readaptation of the hotels which had been used to accommodate refugees but which have had to be emptied for the tourist season. It is estimated that supplies provided by the League of Red Cross Societies and the voluntary agencies will meet all the needs of the refugees for clothing after 1 April 1957, and will also reduce the care and maintenance rate from the present figure of \$1.37 to \$1.17 per refugee per day. In the estimates of the Yugoslav authorities it was anticipated that such supplies would only be available up to 30 June 1957, but the League of Red Cross Societies has now agreed that they will be maintained until 30 September 1957.

87. In the table below details are given of the actual expenditures reported by the Yugoslav Government as incurred up to 31 March 1957 together with the Governments estimates for expenditure from 1 April to 31 December 1957. The estimates of my Office based on later information are also shown.

ITEM	Incurred 30.10.1956 to 31. 3.1957	Estimated by Yugoslav Government 1.4.1957 to 31.12.1957 (a)	Estimated by UNHCR 1.4.1957 to 31.12.1957 (b)	Total Estimated by Yugoslav Government (a) (d)	Total Estimated by UNHCR (b) (d)
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S.\$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Care and main- tenance (a)	1,681,182	5,631,330	2,923,770	7,312,510	4,604,950
Inland transportation	116,925	175,460	175,460	292,390	292,390
Adaptation of centres	271,058	321,720	321,720	592,780	592,780
Equipping of centres	1,050,287	217,370	217,370	1,267,660	1,267,660
Re-adaptation of hotels	10,333	583,330	583,330	593,660	593,660
Clothing	198,234	-	-	198,230	198,230
TOTAL	3,328,019	6,929,210	4,221,650	10,257,230	7,549,670

- (a) On basis of 16,000 refugees until 31.12.1957 and supplies from League of Red Cross Societies until 30.6.1957.
- (b) On basis of 11,000 refugees (average) from 1.4.1957 to 30.6.1957, 7,500 refugees from 1.7.1957 to 31.12.1957 and supplies from League of Red Cross Societies until 30.9.1957.
- (c) Food and running costs, medical care and administration.
- (d) All figures in this column rounded off to nearest ten.

Contributions to the Yugoslav Government and outstanding balance

88. As reported in A/AC.79/54 I have placed the sum of \$50,000 at the disposal of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society for emergency assistance. Contributions in kind to be received from the League of Red Cross Societies and the voluntary agencies have been taken into account in estimating the future expenditure by the Yugoslav Government. My Office has also made direct financial contributions to the Yugoslav Government amounting to \$124,492.35 for the adaptation and equipping of specified centres. These contributions to the Government must be credited against its total estimated expenditure. On the basis of the estimates made by my Office and included in the table in the preceding paragraph, the outstanding balance for the Yugoslav Government up to the end of 1957 would be approximately \$7,425,180.

SECTION III

THE JOINT APPEALS IN CONSULTATION  
WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

89. Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 1129 (XI) of 21 November 1956 the Secretary-General and the Office of UNHCR issued an appeal on 30 November 1956 for the sum of \$10,000,000 to meet the needs of the Hungarian refugees expected at that time to remain in Austria for the following six months.

90. On 11 March 1957 the Secretary-General and I issued a further appeal based on revised estimates as of 1 March 1957. It was stated in this appeal that the estimated funds still required to finance the care and maintenance of Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia until the end of 1957 amounted to \$23,153,425.

91. The status of the problem of Hungarian refugees has been given in this document as of 1 April 1957. In view, however, of the time which has been necessary for its preparation, it is possible to give a report as of 1 May 1957 on the contributions promised or paid in answer to these appeals and on the payments and commitments made by my Office.

92. Governmental contributions promised or received up to 1 May 1957 amounted to \$8,877,646.04 in cash, and donations in kind valued at \$60,000 had also been promised. In addition, private contributions received by my Office amounted to \$708,639.17. The total of all contributions promised or paid thus amounted to \$9,646,285.21. Details of these contributions are given in Annex II to this document.

93. As of 1 May 1957, a total amount of \$6,866,263.11 had been paid or committed for Hungarian refugees by the Secretary-General or my Office. The total amount received by my Office but not yet committed was \$5,316.10. Contributions promised but not yet received, including the estimated value of contributions in kind, amounted to \$2,774,706. Details of the payments and commitments are given in Annex III.

94. Based on the estimates of my Office given in this document, the outstanding requirements amount to \$12,918,595, broken down as follows:

	\$
Outstanding balance of the Austrian Government	993,415
Outstanding balance of the Yugoslav Government	7,425,180
Permanent solutions programme in Austria	4,500,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	12,918,595
	<hr/>

Against this figure may be credited the sum of \$2,774,706 for contributions promised but not yet received. If the permanent solutions programme in Austria is approved by the Executive Committee the further funds required will amount to \$10,143,889.

#### SECTION IV

### HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN CERTAIN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

#### General remarks

95. My Office has collected detailed information concerning the movement and integration of Hungarian refugees in the principal European countries of asylum. At the time of preparing this document replies had not yet been received from all the countries concerned, but the available information is summed up in the following paragraphs.

96. The movement of Hungarian refugees between countries of second asylum is taken into account in Table 8 of Annex I to this document, which gives details of the distribution of all Hungarian refugees up to 31 March 1957.

#### Belgium

97. Up to 31 March 1957 a total number of 3,304 Hungarian refugees had entered Belgium, of whom 3,271 came from Austria, 15 came from Yugoslavia and 18 came from other countries of second asylum. As of the same date, 116 refugees had emigrated and 46 had been repatriated, so that on 31 March 1957 there were 3,139 Hungarian refugees remaining in Belgium. When large numbers of refugees arrived by mass transportation in November 1956, the Government placed a restriction on their access to work. Consequently all these refugees have found employment except the children, who have been placed in schools or vocational training establishments. Some difficulty was at first experienced with a group of 200 young refugees who refused to take up work, but this has now been satisfactorily settled. The principal difficulty outstanding is that of refugee intellectuals and members of the liberal professions, who have mostly had to take up temporary employment.

#### France

98. Up to 31 March 1957 a total number of 10,092 Hungarian refugees had entered France, of whom 9,895 came from Austria, 183 came from Yugoslavia and 14 came from other countries of second asylum. As of the same date, 1,375 refugees had emigrated, of whom 1,257 had gone to Canada, and 371 refugees had been repatriated. The number remaining in France was 8,346. Of these refugees,

1,888 had indicated their desire to emigrate, 1,585 of them to Canada, and 35 wished to be repatriated. The number of employable refugees excluding dependants was about 7,300, of whom 5,800 had already found work and 1,500 were not yet employed. 1,857 refugees were still in temporary accommodation. The outstanding difficulty remains that of finding suitable accommodation for refugees in employment.

Germany, Federal Republic of

99. Up to 31 March 1957, a total number of 14,671 refugees had entered Germany. Approximately 14,600 came from Austria, of whom 11,600 arrived in mass transports and an estimated 3,000 by individual movement. A further 28 refugees came from Yugoslavia and 43 from other countries of second asylum. As of the same date one refugee had emigrated and 185 refugees had been repatriated, so that on 31 March 1957 there were 14,485 Hungarian refugees remaining in Germany. A total of 7,952 refugees were registered for employment by the provincial labour offices as of that date, and all except 347 had already found work. The majority of those in employment were working in the iron and steel industry and in mining.

Iceland

100. Up to 31 March 1957 a total number of 52 Hungarian refugees from Austria had found asylum in Iceland. 5 of these refugees wished to be repatriated and 1 was seeking emigration to Canada. All were fully integrated into the economy of the country.

Italy

101. Up to 31 March 1957, a total number of 3,351 Hungarian refugees had entered Italy, of whom 3,810 came from Austria, 138 came from Yugoslavia and 3 came from other European countries of second asylum. As of the same date, 36 refugees had emigrated, 110 had been repatriated and, after allowing for births and deaths, there were 3,804 refugees remaining in Italy. The care and maintenance of these refugees has been undertaken by the Italian Red Cross, which has established 16 reception centres, mostly in northern Italy. On 31 March 1957, there were 3,070 refugees in these centres and the remaining refugees were accommodated in private homes or institutions. All these refugees except 30, who wish to be repatriated, are awaiting resettlement, since they were granted asylum only on a temporary basis. Due to the demographic situation of Italy there are no possibilities for integration in that country. It is believed that existing



immigration quotas of countries of resettlement are sufficient to include all the Hungarian refugees in Italy. Selection missions from Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Union of South Africa and the United States of America have either already started activity or are expected to do so shortly. It is hoped that the majority of the Hungarian refugees will be able to leave Italy within a few months.

#### Luxembourg

102. Up to 31 March 1957, 225 Hungarian refugees had entered Luxembourg, of whom 219 came from Austria, 2 came from Yugoslavia and 4 came from other European countries of second asylum. As of the same date 12 refugees had emigrated, 45 had been repatriated and, after allowing for one death, there were 167 refugees remaining in Luxembourg. Of these, 29 wished to be resettled (27 to Canada, 1 to France and 1 to the U.S.A.). All the employable refugees have found work, and all may be considered fully integrated into the economy of the country.

#### Netherlands

103. Up to 31 March 1957, 3,299 Hungarian refugees had been admitted to the Netherlands on a permanent basis. Of these, 3,290 came from Austria, 6 came from Yugoslavia and 3 came from other European countries of second asylum. As of the same date, 237 refugees had been repatriated, 38 had emigrated and there were 3,024 refugees of this group remaining in the Netherlands. Except for 35 refugees in camps or centres all these refugees had become fully integrated. In addition, 2,038 Hungarian refugees from Austria had been admitted on a temporary basis while awaiting resettlement to Canada. As of 31 March 1957, 31 of these refugees had been repatriated, 496 had left for Canada and, after allowing for one birth, 1,512 refugees were still in the Netherlands awaiting resettlement.

#### Norway

104. Up to 31 March 1957, a total number of 1,451 Hungarian refugees had entered Norway, of whom 1,150 came from Austria, 298 came from Yugoslavia and 3 came from other European countries of second asylum. As of the same date 4 refugees had emigrated, 18 had been repatriated and 1,429 remained in Norway. Twelve of these refugees had made known their wish for repatriation. The number of persons still living in temporary accommodation was 185, but it was expected that all refugees would be fully integrated into the economy of the country by the middle of May.

#### Switzerland

105. Up to 31 March 1957, 12,040 Hungarian refugees had entered Switzerland, of whom 11,994 came from Austria, 29 came from Yugoslavia and 17 came from other European countries of second asylum. As of the same date 750 refugees had been repatriated, 90 had emigrated and there were 11,200 Hungarian refugees remaining in Switzerland. The Government originally gave only temporary asylum to a total number of 6,000 refugees from Austria, but these refugees have now been allowed to remain in Switzerland on a permanent basis. Australia has offered to take 1,500 Hungarian refugees from Switzerland, but it does not seem likely that this quota will be filled. Almost all refugees have found permanent accommodation and may be considered integrated.

#### United Kingdom

106. Up to 31 March 1957, a total number of 20,535 Hungarian refugees had entered the United Kingdom, of whom 20,530 came from Austria and 5 came from Yugoslavia. As of the same date 349 refugees had emigrated, 488 had been repatriated and there were 19,698 refugees remaining in the United Kingdom. There were 7,955 applications for emigration, of which 6,500 were for Canada and 850 were for the United States of America. Canada has offered to accept 5,000 Hungarian refugees from the United Kingdom and it is expected that all of these will have been moved by August 1957. Some 8,900 refugees were accommodated in hostels maintained by the British Council for Aid to Refugees, of whom 1,300 were contributing to their maintenance costs. At approximately the same date 9,725 refugees had found work, and 3,049 wishing to become integrated in the United Kingdom were registered for employment. A total number of 3,736 employment vacancies for Hungarian refugees was reported.

ANNEX I

STATISTICS .

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NOTE ON STATISTICS ON REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY

1. The following tables give detailed information for the period from 28 October 1956 to 31 March 1957 on the influx of refugees from Hungary into Austria and Yugoslavia, on the resettlement of these refugees, on movements between countries of second asylum, and on repatriation to Hungary.
2. The tables also provide indications concerning the numbers of refugees presumed to be residing in countries of first asylum, in European countries of second asylum and in overseas countries of resettlement as of 31 March 1957. This annex further includes such indications as are available concerning the number of new refugees from Hungary living in camps or outside camps in Austria, and concerning the composition of the Hungarian refugee population in Yugoslavia by age group and by former occupation.
3. The basic information for these statistical tables has been communicated to the Office of the UNHCR by the governments concerned and by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Figures communicated by governments have been used whenever available.
4. The tables show a number of discrepancies between figures coming from different sources, especially concerning the numbers of refugees resettled from Austria. The total number of Hungarian refugees reported to have arrived in countries of second asylum and overseas resettlement reached 134,481 as of 31 March 1957, exceeding by 6,668 the number of 127,813 departures from Austria recorded by ICEM.
5. The figure of 41,816 refugees residing in Austria issued by the Austrian Government as of 1 April 1957 is based on the number of recorded arrivals and includes a correction of 2,920 for unrecorded arrivals.

Explanation of symbols

Category not applicable	.
Data not available	...
Nil or negligible	-
Less reliable or provisional estimate	*

Table I

MOVEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN AUSTRIA : 1.11.1956 - 31.3.1957

Situation or movement	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957
Refugees in Austria as of 1st of month	...	82,795	70,672	65,821	53,138
Recorded arrivals from Hungary during the month	115,851 <sup>a</sup>	42,900	13,861	1,051	292
Births during the month	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-total	115,851	125,695	84,533	66,872	53,430
Official repatriation during the month	...	241	2,003	887	1,185
Recorded emigration during the month	33,056	54,782	16,709	12,847	10,429
Deaths during the month	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-total	33,056	55,023	18,712	13,734	11,614
Refugees in Austria as of end of month	82,795	70,672	65,821	53,138	41,816

<sup>a</sup> Refugees arrived from 28 October to 30 November 1956

Table II

REPORTED ARRIVALS OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM AUSTRIA IN COUNTRIES OF SECOND ASYLUM: 1.11.56 - 31.3.57

Country of arrival	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957	Total
<b>I. European countries of asylum</b>						
Belgium <sup>a</sup>	3,004	21	81	95	70	3,271
Denmark <sup>b</sup>	1,000	13	2	90	-	1,105
France <sup>a</sup>	4,444	4,192	789	316	154	9,895
Germany <sup>a</sup>	4,500*	9,400*	670*	10*	20*	14,600
Iceland <sup>a</sup>	-	52	-	-	-	52
Ireland <sup>b</sup>	235	295	5	6	-	541
Italy <sup>a</sup>	2,998	453	94	262	3	3,810
Luxembourg <sup>a</sup>	175	15	17	4	8	219
Netherlands <sup>a</sup>	2,000*	1,220*	1,068*	1,020*	20*	5,328
Norway <sup>a</sup>	-	650*	410*	90*	-	1,150
Spain <sup>b</sup>	-	1	6	7	-	14
Sweden <sup>b</sup>	1,593	2,398	33	7	730	4,761
Switzerland <sup>a</sup>	6,500*	5,454*	20*	10*	10*	11,994*
Turkey <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	505	-	505
United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	5,606	7,412	3,054	2,043	2,415	20,530
Other and unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total I</b>	<b>32,055</b>	<b>31,576</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>77,775</b>
<b>II. Overseas countries of resettlement:<sup>b</sup></b>						
Argentina	-	22	382	39	20	463
Australia	150	905	2,115	256	2,185	5,611
Brazil	-	10	344	-	21	375
Canada	1,340	6,295	2,350	3,520	2,418	15,923
Chile	-	47	106	2	7	162
Colombia	-	-	-	72	6	78
Costa Rica	-	-	3	-	-	3
Cuba	-	-	-	-	2	2
Israel	-	858	581	142	125	1,706
New Zealand	-	66	470	81	-	617
South Africa	-	148	362	514	139	1,163
U.S.A.	1,003	18,665	4,302	3,988	2,584	30,542
Uruguay	-	-	3	-	-	3
Venezuela	-	-	62	-	6	68
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total II</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>27,016</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>56,716</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>34,548</b>	<b>58,592</b>	<b>17,329</b>	<b>13,079</b>	<b>10,943</b>	<b>134,491</b>

<sup>a</sup> Figures computed on basis of information supplied by countries of second asylum.<sup>b</sup> Departures from Austria recorded by ICEM.

Table III

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA, BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION: 1.11.1956 - 31.3.1957

Type of Accommodation	As of end of November 1956	As of end of December 1956	As of end of January 1957	As of end of February 1957	As of end of March 1957
Refugees residing in Austria	82,795	70,672	65,821	53,138	41,816
of whom:					
a) known to be living in:- League of Red Cross Camps	...	21,618	29,058	29,628	24,831
- Other camps	...	25,383	16,803	6,900	2,545
b) known to be accommodated by private organisations	60,204	47,001	45,861	36,528	27,376
c) assumed to be living privately	8,019	15,949	15,175	7,526	4,649
	14,572 <sup>£</sup>	7,722 <sup>£</sup>	4,785 <sup>£</sup>	9,084 <sup>£</sup>	9,791 <sup>£</sup>



Table IV

MOVEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN YUGOSLAVIA: 1.11.1956 - 31.3.1957

Situation or movement	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957
Refugees in Yugoslavia as of 1st of month	178	597	1,458	14,925	17,603
Arrivals during the month	426	1,019	13,698	3,992	435
Births " " "	...	...	...	...	3
Sub-total	604	1,616	15,156	18,917	18,041
Repatriation during the month	...	132	91	753	811
Emigration " " "	7	26	140	561	192
Deaths " " "	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-total	7	158	231	1,314	1,004
Refugees in Yugoslavia as of end of month	597	1,458	14,925	17,603	17,037

Table V

EMIGRATION OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM YUGOSLAVIA, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION: 1.11.1956-31.3.1957

Country of destination	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957	Total
<u>I. European countries of asylum</u>						
Austria	-	-	37	37	3	77
Belgium	-	-	9	4	2	15
Denmark	-	-	-	7	7	14
France	-	22	-	96	65	183
Germany	-	-	10	17	1	28
Italy	7	-	-	63	68	138
Netherlands	-	-	3	3	-	6
Norway	-	-	-	258	40	298
Sweden	-	-	-	3	-	3
Switzerland	-	-	12	13	4	29
United Kingdom	-	4	-	1	-	5
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	4	2	3
Total I	7	26	71	503	192	799
<u>II. Overseas countries of resettlement</u>						
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	2	-	2
Israel	-	-	65	55	-	120
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified	-	-	4	1	-	5
Total II	-	-	69	58	-	127
Grand total	7	26	140	561	192	926

Table VI

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMPS OR CENTRES  
IN YUGOSLAVIA, BY AGE GROUP : 3.4.1957

Age group	Unaccompanied	Accompanied	Total
0 - 13	68	2,698	2,766
14 - 17	819	422	1,241
18 - 24	-	-	4,653
25 - 34	-	-	4,163
35 - 44	-	-	1,717
45 - 54	-	-	765
55 and over	-	-	50
Total	887	3,120	15,355

Table VII

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMPS OR CENTRES IN  
YUGOSLAVIA, BY FORMER OCCUPATION : 3.4.1957

Occupation	Number	Percentage
<u>Manual workers</u>		
Unqualified workers	1,914	12.46
Qualified workers	4,422	28.80
Highly qualified workers	900	5.86
Farm workers	764	4.98
Sub-total	8,000	52.10
<u>Professionals</u>		
Educational workers	154	1.00
Highly qualified specialists with university degrees	388	2.53
Civil servants	984	6.41
Public workers	85	0.55
Free professions	381	2.48
Sub-total	1,992	12.97
Military	82	0.54
Students (high school and university)	2,122	13.82
Others	3,159	20.57
Total	15,355	100.00

TABLE VIII

OVERALL MOVEMENT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEE POPULATION: 1.1.1.1956 - 31.3.1957

Country	Arrivals from				Departures to			Reparation to Hungary	Other movements	Number of Hungarian refugees at 31 March 1957
	Hungary	Austria	Yugoslavia	Other countries	Total	European countries	Countries of overseas resettlement			
I. Countries of first asylum										
Austria	173,955	.	77	25	174,057 <sup>b</sup>	71,107 <sup>a</sup>	56,716	4,316	...	41,918 <sup>b</sup>
Yugoslavia	19,748	...	.	...	19,748	799	127	1,787	+ 2	17,037
TOTAL I	193,703	...	77	25	193,805	71,906	56,843	6,103	+ 2	58,955
II. Other European countries										
Belgium	.	3,271	15	18	3,304	6	113	46	...	3,139
Denmark	.	1,105	14	1	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,120
France	.	9,895	183	14	10,092	108	1,267	371	...	8,346
Germany	.	14,600*	28	43	14,671	1	...	185	...	14,485*
Iceland	.	52	-	-	52	...	-	-	...	52
Ireland	.	541	-	-	541	...	...	...	...	541
Italy	.	3,810	138	3	3,951	19	17	110	- 1	3,804
Luxembourg	.	219	2	4	225	12	-	45	- 1	167
Netherlands	.	5,328	6	3	5,337	33	501	268	+ 1	4,536 <sup>a</sup>
Norway	.	1,150	298	3	1,451	4	-	18	...	1,429
Spain	.	14	-	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Sweden	.	4,761	3	5	4,769	1	...	...	...	4,768
Switzerland	.	11,994*	29	17	12,040	90	...	750	...	11,200*
Turkey	.	505	-	-	505	...	...	...	...	505
United Kingdom	.	20,530	5	...	20,535	29	320	488	...	19,698
Other and unspecified	.	...	1	167	168	...	...	...	...	168
TOTAL II	193,703	77,775 <sup>a</sup>	722	278	78,775	303	2,218	2,281	- 1	73,972
Total I and II		77,775	799	.	.	.	59,061	8,384	...	132,927
III. Overseas countries of resettlement										
Argentina	.	463	-	4	467	...	...	...	...	467
Australia	.	5,611	-	11	5,622	...	...	...	...	5,622
Brazil	.	375	-	1	376	...	...	...	...	376
Canada	.	15,923	2	2,135	18,060	...	...	1	...	18,059
Chile	.	162	1	...	163	...	...	...	...	163
Colombia	.	78	-	...	78	...	...	...	...	78
Costa Rica	.	3	-	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cuba	.	2	-	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Israel	.	1,706	120	...	1,832	...	...	...	...	1,832
New Zealand	.	617	-	2	619	...	...	...	...	619
South Africa	.	1,163	-	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	1,163
U.S.A.	.	30,542	-	41	30,583	...	...	96	...	30,487
Uruguay	.	3	-	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Venezuela	.	68	-	11	79	...	...	...	...	79
Other and unspecified	.	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL III	.	56,716	127	2,218	59,061	...	...	97	...	58,964
Grand total	193,703	134,491 <sup>a</sup>	926	.	.	.	.	8,481	...	191,891

<sup>a</sup>Of whom 1,512 refugees are in transit to Canada  
<sup>b</sup>Including 102 refugees arrived from countries other than Hungary.

ANNEX IICONTRIBUTIONS FOR HUNGARIAN REFUGEES PROMISED  
OR PAID TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES UP TO 1 MAY 1957

(US \$ equivalent)

<u>I. Governmental Contributions</u>	<u>Promised</u>	<u>Paid</u>
	\$	\$
Australia	-	44,671.39
Brazil	-	15,000.00
Cambodia	8,571.00	-
Canada	-	676,843.75
Cuba	-	45,000.00
Denmark	-	30,000.00
Ethiopia	-	10,000.00
France	-	100,000.00
Guatemala	5,400.00	-
Laos	-	2,857.14
Liberia	6,000.00	-
Luxembourg	-	5,000.00
Morocco	-	4,283.00
Netherlands	2,694,735.00	-
New Zealand	-	14,001.68
Norway	-	41,999.16
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	-	10,000.00
Sweden	-	96,830.02
Switzerland	-	18,691.59
Tunisia	-	2,857.14
United Kingdom	-	42,005.05
United States	-	5,000,000.00
Council of Europe	-	2,900.12
	<u>2,714,706.00</u>	<u>6,162,940.04</u>
<u>Contributions in kind</u>		
China, Republic of - estimated value	50,000.00	
Indonesia - estimated value	10,000.00	
Pakistan - 100,000 yards of cloth	(not yet estimated)	
Total Governmental contributions	<u>2,774,706.00</u>	<u>6,162,940.04</u>
<u>II. Private Contributions</u>		
United Kingdom		420,000.00
Lord Mayor's Fund	-	142,802.02
U.N.A., London	-	5,600.00
Balliol College, Oxford	-	1,400.00
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	9,117.37
Miscellaneous	-	10,000.00
Belgium - Miscellaneous	-	50,000.00
China - Miscellaneous	-	
Special contribution for refugee journalists	-	279.20
U.S.A. - Miscellaneous	-	69,440.58
Total Private contributions		<u>708,639.17</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,774,706.00</u>	<u>6,871,579.21</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$9,646,285.21</u>

Governmental Contributions promised or paid directly  
to the Austrian Government

	<u>Promised</u> \$	<u>Paid</u> \$
Australia		44,420.-
Colombia		9,947.-
France		19,230.-
United Kingdom		55,830.-
United States	8,076,925 <sup>a</sup>	
Council of Europe		284,808.-
	<u>8,076,925</u>	<u>414,235.-</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$8,491,160</u>

<sup>a</sup> Including \$7,692,310 anticipated net proceeds from sale of agricultural surpluses.

ANNEX III

PAYMENTS AND COMMITMENTS FOR HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

AS OF 1 MAY 1957

(US \$ equivalent)

	<u>Reserved</u> \$	<u>Committed</u> \$	<u>Paid</u> \$
<b>I. <u>HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA</u></b>			
<b>A. <u>League of Red Cross Societies</u></b>			
1. <u>Care and maintenance in</u> <u>LRCS camps:</u>			
For January and February 1957	-	-	413,000.00
Reserve for the period from 1 March 1957 onwards	1,000,000.-	-	-
2. <u>Purchase of blankets,</u> <u>clothing, etc. outside</u> <u>Austria</u>	-	-	50,000.00
<u>Subtotal I.A.</u>	<u>1,000,000.-</u>	-	<u>463,000.00</u>
<b>B. <u>Austrian Federal Government</u></b>			
1. <u>Adaptation and furnishing</u> <u>of camps:</u>			
Traiskirchen camp	-	-	91,538.00
Other camps	-	-	2,000,000.00
Adaptation of LRCS camps	-	-	500,000.00
Furnishing of LRCS camps	-	-	384,615.00
2. <u>Care and maintenance</u>			
Outside LRCS camps (private UK contributions)	-	-	518,000.00
Half cost of maintenance of 2,500 young refugees for approximately 9 months	-	-	278,846.00
Hospital costs	-	-	100,000.00
3. <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Inland transportation	-	-	51,779.00
<u>Subtotal I.B.</u>			<u>3,924,778.00</u>



	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Paid</u>
	\$	\$	\$

C. Emergency aid through  
Voluntary Agencies

International Agencies:

American Friends Service Committee	-	-	2,500.00
American Joint Distribution Committee	-	-	10,000.00
International Catholic Migration Commission	-	-	2,500.00
International Labour Assistance	-	-	2,500.00
Lutheran World Federation	-	-	2,500.00
National Catholic Welfare Conference	-	-	15,000.00
World Alliance of YMCAs	-	-	2,500.00
World Council of Churches	-	-	10,000.00
World's YWCA	-	-	2,500.00

Austrian national agencies:

Caritas	-	-	18,076.92
Evangelischer Verein für Innere Mission	-	-	3,076.92
Israelitische Kultusgemeinde	-	-	7,692.31
Österreichische Hochschülerschaft	-	-	8,335.46
Österreichisches Nationalkomitee für Ungarn	-	-	1,923.08
Volkshilfe - Österreich	-	-	6,153.85

British Aid for Hungary	-	-	14,000.00
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<u>Subtotal I.C.</u>			<u>109,258.54</u>
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D. Emergency aid through Branch  
Office for Austria

	-	-	<u>24,455.02</u>
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E. Long term projects

Counselling projects	-	25,000.00	-
Projects for case-work (including case-work for unaccompanied children)	25,000.00	-	25,000.00
Youth projects - Secondary Schools	-	200,000.00	-
- Voluntary Agency Programmes	-	30,000.00	-
- Vocational training establishments	-	-	20,000.00
Planning of housing programme	57,307.69	-	7,692.31
<u>Subtotal I.E.</u>	<u>82,307.69</u>	<u>255,000.00</u>	<u>52,692.31</u>

	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Paid</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>F. Miscellaneous</u>			
Newsletter for refugees	-	-	10,000.00
Assistance to refugee journalists	279.20	-	-
Advance on transfer of unaccompanied children from camps to special homes	-	-	20,000.00
<u>Subtotal I.F.</u>	<u>279.20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>
TOTAL for refugees in Austria	<u>1,082,586.89</u>	<u>255,000.00</u>	<u>4,604,183.87</u>

## II. HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Emergency aid through Yugoslav Red Cross	-	-	50,000.00
Adaptation of centre at Sokolac	-	-	54,105.52
Adaptation of centre at Rizeljako	-	-	16,341.53
Adaptation of centre at Gerovo	-	-	39,333.33
Adaptation of centre at Ilok	-	-	9,309.08
Adaptation of centre at Marusevac	-	-	5,402.89
	-	-	<u>174,492.35</u>

## III. RECEPTION IN BELGIUM OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES FROM YUGOSLAVIA

100,000.00

## IV. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

150,000.00

TOTAL	<u>1,082,586.89</u>	<u>505,000.00</u>	<u>4,778,676.22</u>
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## RECAPITULATION

Grand total of funds paid or committed by HCR	\$ 6,366,263.11
Paid by Secretary-General to Austrian Government	<u>500,000.00</u>
Total payments and commitments	6,866,263.11
Uncommitted balance of funds received by HCR	5,316.10
Financial contributions promised but not yet paid	<u>2,714,706.00</u>
Total financial contributions	9,586,285.21
Contributions in kind promised but not yet received (estimated value)	<u>60,000.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,646,285.21</u>

