NOTE TO EDITORS: SUGGEST FOLLOWING ITEM (A-1) FOR BACKGROUND, SINCE STORY OF THE HANDLING OF HUNGARIAN MINORS IN AUSTRIA IS VERY COMPLICATED. BELIEVE, HOWEVER, PIECE GIVES REASONABLE INSIGHT ON ACTUAL CONDITIONS AND COULD PROVE HANDY FOR EDITORS' CAREFUL USE WHEN NEWSBREAKS ON THIS SUBJECT OCCUR IN FUTURE. END NOTE

A-1 RFE SPECIAL NEW YORK JAN 9--ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR SOLVING THE FATE OF SOME 1,200 UNACCOMPANIED HUNGARIAN REFUGEES BELOW 18 YEARS OF AGE NOW IN AUSTRIAN CAMPS, A PSYCHOLOGIST'S ADVISE IS TO KEEP SEARCHING FOR POSSIBILITIES IN THE FREE WORLD RATHER THAN RETURN THE MINORS TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED HUNGARY.

JANOS PETER, COMMUNIST HUNGARIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, RECENTLY TOLD THE SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMISSION OF THE WORLD BODY THAT "10,000 HUNGARIAN CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 14 ARE BEING HELD IN AUSTRIAN REFUGE CAMP". AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES AND WELFARE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES HAVE CALLED THIS ASSERTION "ABSORB"; STATING THAT THE PRESENT NUMBER IS "WELL BELOW 200" AND THAT AT NO TIME IT HAD BEEN ANYWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF THE SUGGESTED FIGURE.

OF THOSE UNDER 14, MOST ARE REMAINING IN AUSTRIA WITH THE BLESSING OF THEIR PARENTS IN HUNGARY WHO HAVE AVAILED THEMSELVES OF ALL CONCEIVABLE CLANDESTINE COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD TO IMPLORE AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS NOT TO REPATRIATE THEIR CHILDREN.

ALL CHILDREN UNDER 14, WHO FLED TO AUSTRIA OR YUGOSLAVIA AFTER THE 1956 OCTOBER REVOLUTION AT THEIR OWN BENEVOLENT, AND WHOSE PARENTS EXPLICITLY AND FREELY DEMANDED THEIR RETURN, HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED LONG AGO, AUTHORITIES IN VIENNA SAID.
Although the tensions among the Hungarian adolescents continue to mount, although no immediate plans exist for their speedy resettlement, and although some of them are increasingly showing signs of serious emotional conflict, an Austrian psychologist, after a seven months sojourn in camps with them as a social worker, prefers these dangers to the alternative of exposing the children to almost certain communist reprisals by sending them back to Hungary.

Charlotte Teuber, who holds a degree in psychology, philosophy and the fine arts and is now a research fellow at Radcliffe College for Fine Arts at Cambridge, Mass., expressed that opinion in an interview with RFE in New York.

Dr. Teuber worked from November 1956 to June 1957 as mental health social worker on behalf of the Austrian Girl Scouts Association in Traiskirchen, Lower Austria. The camp, one of the largest for Hungarian refugees, was described as "the least appropriate" for juvenile refugees because of its dreary physical appearance and its history. It was built for the Austro-Hungarian armies at the beginning of the century and later housed Nazi troops, Russian troops and Austrian police.

During Dr. Teuber's stay in the camp, altogether 62,000 refugees lived there at one time or another. Its housing capacity is 4,600 with as many as 110 people living in one room.

The complete lack of privacy, Dr. Teuber told RFE, was mostly distressful but often helpful. During her seven months stay in the camp she knew of 30 juvenile suicide attempts of which "not one was successful for lack of privacy". By the same token, nine out of ten who would suddenly be overcome by extreme homesickness and would express thoughts about possible return to Hungary would be talked out of such ideas by fellow inmates because "it was impossible to keep a secret".
THE REASON GIVEN BY TEUBER FOR MOST OF THE SUICIDE ATTEMPTS WERE "PARANOIC DEPRESSIONS."

THIS "DEADLOCKED" ISSUE OF HUNGARIAN MINORS IN AUSTRIAN CAMPS CONCERNS ONLY THE SMALLEST MINORITY OF THE POST 1956 OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

OUT OF A TOTAL OF 180,000 HUNGARIANS WHO REACHED AUSTRIA BEFORE THE END OF 1957, 153,000 HAVE BEEN RESETTLED IN 36 COUNTRIES. OF THE TOTAL OF SOME 20,000 HUNGARIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA ALMOST 15,000 HAVE BEEN RESETTLED IN 25 COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ICEM FIGURES.

BUT AMONG "THOSE WHO WERE LEFT BEHIND", THE FUTURE OF ADOLESCENTS IS THE MOST COMPLICATED, MOST URGENT AND THE LEAST PROMISING, DR. TEUBER SAID. SHE GAVE RFE THE FOLLOWING "HISTORY CASE" ON THE ISSUE:

ON FEBRUARY 28, 1957, THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED A "STOP ORDER" ON THE FURTHER EMIGRATION OF UNACCOMPANIED TEEN-AGERS FROM HUNGARY. THIS STEP HAD BEEN URGED BY VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICES WHO FEARED THAT QUICK EMIGRATION MIGHT PREVENT SOUND RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FOR THESE YOUNG ESCAPEES OR EVENTUAL REUNION WITH THEIR FAMILIES. THIS STEP WAS APPROVED BY AMERICAN SOCIAL AGENCIES WHICH WERE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES IN RAPIDLY ARRANGING SATISFACTORY PLACEMENTS FOR HUNGARIAN TEEN-AGERS IN AMERICAN FOSTER HOMES.

THIS STEP, HOWEVER, DID NOT FACE THE PROBLEM AS TO WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THE ADOLESCENTS THUS CUT OFF FROM SPEEDY RESETTLEMENT.

HOW THIS AFFECTED THE MAJORITY OF THE 1,200 CASES, MANY OF THEM FREEDOM FIGHTERS, WAS DESCRIBED BY BETTY BARTON WHO STUDIED THE SITUATION ON BEHALF OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF MENTAL HEALTH IN VIENNA.
IN "CHILDREN" MAGAZINE, A BI-MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE FOR PROFESSIONS SERVING CHILDREN, BARTON WROTE ABOUT "THE EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY" AMONG THESE MINORS IN AUSTRIAN CAMP AS ONE OF THE GREATEST DANGERS TO THEIR FUTURE.

SH! ESTIMATED THAT 1,000 TEEN-AGERS HAVE GONE BACK TO HUNGARY "EITHER BY THEIR OWN DECISION OR THROUGH THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUSTRIAN AGENCIES." SHE WROTE ABOUT "INEVITABLE POLICE ORIENTATION" IN SOME OF THE AUSTRIAN CAMPS AND SAID THAT "SOME OF THE CHILDREN ARE GETTING VOCATIONAL AND LANGUAGE TRAINING WHILE MANY ARE NOT."

BARTON THOUGHT THAT EVEN POLICY CHANGES WHICH REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WAITING IN CAMPS MIGHT NOT BE SO BAD IF "WHATEVER INFORMATION THE YOUNG PEOPLE RECEIVE CARRIED THE RING OF CERTITUDE."

DR. TEUBER SPOKE ABOUT SIMILAR EXPERIENCES. SHE FEELS THAT AUSTRIA IS PSYCHOLOGICALLY "THE WORST COUNTRY" FOR THE 1,200 HUNGARIAN MINORS. SHE SAID AN "URGENT APPEAL" TO LEADING EMIGRANT-RECEIVING COUNTRIES TO "DIVIDE" THE NUMBER OF CASES ON A SPECIAL QUOTA BASIS IS NECESSARY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM SUCCESSFULLY. SHE SAID THAT "HUNDREDS OF AVO-MEN" ARE WORKING IN AUSTRIA, SOME OF THEM RIGHT IN REFUGEE CAMPS DISGUISED AS REFUGEES, TO MAR SUCH PROSPECTS.

THE AUSTRIAN SOCIAL WORKER POINTED OUT THAT AS OF NOW THERE ARE "NO IMMEDIATE SIGNS" OF IMMIGRATION CHANGES THAT COULD EFFECT A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. EVEN THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PRODUCE PARENTAL CONSENT FOR THEIR FURTHER EMIGRATION, AS REQUIRED BY AUSTRIAN LAW, AND SO HAVE BEEN CLEARED FOR VISA ACTION, HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY THE FACT THAT IN THE INTERVENING MONTHS THE COUNTRIES THEY HAD HOPED TO ENTER SHUT THEIR GATES TO THEM. AT PRESENT, ONLY ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE CLOSE RELATIVES OF PERSONS ALREADY RESIDING IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES,
DR. TEUBER EXPLAINED THAT CURRENT REGULATIONS AND LAW REQUIREMENTS MAKE IT MUCH EASIER FOR REFUGEE TEEN-AGERS TO RETURN TO HUNGARY THAN TO EMIGRATE WESTWARD.

THE AUSTRIAN LAW FOR CHILDREN UNDER 14 SAYS THEY HAVE "NO PERSONAL RIGHT" AT ALL. TECHNICALLY, THEREFORE, THE 2ND ODD MINORS BELOW 14 YEARS OF AGE CAN EMIGRATE FROM AUSTRIA ONLY ON THE BASIS OF A WRITTEN CONSENT OF THEIR PARENTS, PROVIDED, OF COURSE, THAT VISAS ARE AVAILABLE.

IF A CHILD IN THIS AGE GROUP RECEIVES COMMUNICATION FROM HIS RELATIVES IN HUNGARY THAT IT SHOULD RETURN, THE VIEW OF THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IS THAT HIS FAMILY SHOULD COME TO AUSTRIA TO CLAIM IT IN PERSON. BY "FAMILY" THE UNHCR MEANS "ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY", DR. TEUBER EXPLAINED.

IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, ANY REFUGEES OF ANY AGE CAN AVOID THE LAW REQUIREMENT ON THE PART OF HUNGARY BY SIMPLY GOING TO HUNGARIAN LEGATION AT BANKGASSE 2-6, WIEN 1. THERE HE GETS A "CERTIFICATE DE RETOUR" (HAZATERESI SZOLGVANAT) WITH WHICH HE GOES TO THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT ZEIDLITZGASSE 1, WIEN 1. (BUNDESPOLIZEIABTEILUNG). THERE HE GETS, WITHOUT MUCH REITAPPE, A BORDER-CROSSING PERMIT INTO HUNGARY.

TECHNICALLY, THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES OFFICE, IF NOTIFIED, COULD STOP CHILDREN IF UNDER 14 YEARS BUT NOT OVER 14, BUT IT USUALLY FINDS OUT TOO LATE BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF THE SOCIAL WORKERS IN AND AROUND REFUGEE CAMPS IS MUCH LOWER THAN THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HUNGARIAN SECRET POLICE IN AUSTRIA, DR. TEUBER SAID.
PRESENT REGULATIONS REQUIRE THAT A MINOR UNDER 14, IN ORDER TO GET A VISA FOR A WESTERN COUNTRY, MUST HAVE A PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION "IN PERSON," OR ONE SIGNED BY THE PARENTS AND COUNTER-SIGNED BY A HUNGARIAN LAWYER, A LOCAL PRIEST OR MINISTER.

ABOVE 14, A MINOR CAN GO ABROAD WITH THE APPROVAL OF HIS LEGAL GUARDIAN WHO IS APPOINTED BY AN AUSTRIAN COURT AND IS IN MOST CASES AN AUSTRIAN CITIZEN. SOME AUSTRIANS ARE GUARDIANS OF AS MANY AS 30 HUNGARIAN MINORS THAT WAY.

ONCE OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, A REFUGEE WHO DESIRES TO STAY IN THE FREE WORLD HAS A FULL PROTECTION OF THE AUSTRIAN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. HUNGARY HAS NO LEGAL CLAIM ON REFUGEES ABOVE 14, TEUBER SAID.

BUT THE 296 CASES BELOW 14 CAUSE MANY HEADACHE TO AUTHORITIES AND SOCIAL WORKERS IN VIENNA, SHE SAID. THIS IS THE ROUTE A PETITION FROM HUNGARY FOR A CHILD'S RETURN TAKES:

USUALLY ADDRESSED TO "LAGERLEITUNG" (CAMP MANAGEMENT), THE PETITION GOES TO THE AUSTRIAN INTERIOR MINISTRY IN VIENNA AND LATER TO THE UNHCR WHO ACT "ON MIRTY OF THE DOCUMENT AND THE LAW."

EVEN IF ALL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE FULFILLED, THE UNHCR SEEKS TO IT THAT A CHILD BELOW 14 IS NOT RETURNED TO HUNGARY IN CASE OF EVIDENCE THAT OSTEINELY LEGALLY VERIFIED CLAIMS FROM RELATIVES IN HUNGARY WERE LATER - OR SOMETIMES BEFORE - CONTRA-DICTED BY PLEASE "NOT TO RETURN," ABOUT FIFTY OF THE 296 CASES LEFT IN AUSTRIA IN THIS GROUP, DR. TEUBER SAID, HAVE BEEN CLAIMED BY HUNGARY AND REJECTED BY THE UN OR IN VIENNA ON THE BASIS OF EVIDENCE OFFICIALLY PRESENTED BY THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN VIENNA OR THE HUNGARIAN REPATRIATION TEMES IN AUSTRIA.
Usually it works like this: A telegram from Hungary is received by a child in camp to the effect that "Mother died, come home", and signed by a "heartbroken father".

The same day or soon after a flock of telegrams signed by persons known to the child, or by both "father and mother" say "do not return, all well".

Sometimes the "allwell" telegrams or letters come before the "Mother dead, come home" pleas. Dr. Teuber says that this is due to approaches to parents or relatives by Hungarian authorities. The parents then immediately dispatch a message of "Don't return" plea in anticipating faked advances to children refugees by the investigating Communist authorities in Hungary.

Dr. Teuber told RFE that individual case histories of the refugee minors in Austrian camps show that only about 5 percent left Hungary "without any special reason". She said that the theory that many of the rest were actually taking part in the revolt has received support in the Hungarian Communist press which is asking teachers to make up lists of students who are known as revolutionists.

We asked Dr. Teuber the following question:

Do you feel, as a psychologist, that the fact that some of these adolescents took an active part in the revolution should indicate that they are mature and grown-up enough to judge whatever is best for their own future?

She answered: It is an individual problem. The actual premise for escape in most of the cases was not "revolution" as such but the "long pent-up emotions against the system". Young fighters, however, "never regretted their participation in the revolt."
DR. TIEBER SAID THAT A PROLONGED STAY IN CAMPS IS INEVITABLY GOING TO RESULT IN "FRUSTRATIONS" AND "DISTURB Against EVERYONE." SHE FEARED THAT IF THE CURRENT SITUATION SHOULD PREVAIL MUCH LONGER THE TEEN-AGERS "WILL NOT BE AN ASSET FOR THE FREE WORLD."

FROM HER SEVEN-MONTH LONG PERSONAL OBSERVATION IN THE TRASKIRCHEN CAMP, THE PSYCHOLOGIST SEES THE FRUSTRATIONS AND MENTAL TRAUMA OF THE CHILDREN TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

THE KIDS CAME OUT WITH A FINE FEELING OF COMRADESHIP FORCED BY THE DAYS OF REVOLUTION, COMMUNITY VENTURE AND COMMON HOPES FOR THE FUTURE. LATER, SUCH GROUPS WERE TORN APART BECAUSE OF AGE DIFFERENCES, RELIGION, EMIGRATION, SEPARATION OF SEXES ETC. THIS MAKES MOST OF THOSE LEFT BEHIND FOR TOO LONG "GULLEN."

DR. TIEBER'S OBSERVATIONS LED HER TO BELIEVE THAT "CAMP DESTROYED PERSONALITY, POSITIVE VALUES AND SPIRIT" IN EARLY GIRL- AND MANHOOD. (SHE GAVE THE PROPORTION OF BOYS TO GIRLS AMONG THE 1,200 TEEN-AGERS IN QUESTION AS 3:1).

BUT DR. TIEBER WAS VERY DEFINITE IN HER CATEGORICAL REFUSAL OF REPATRIATION OF THE ADOLESCENTS AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

SHE POINTED OUT THAT EVEN THE "CELEBRATED" RETURN PROS SOON GO TO "COMMUNITY PROJECTS FOR YOUNG COMRADES" WHERE THE "MISLED COMRADES" UNDERGO "AN EVEN TOUGHER MENTAL FRUSTRATION" DURING THE TORTUOUS RE-INDOCTRINATION COURSES.
She warned, however, that the child's psychology does not work that reasonably, or, the realization comes only too late.

The experience of social workers in youth hostels for Hungarian minors in Austria has been, she said, that those who see "evil" in the way they are treated by the free world sometimes feel that the "known evil" in Hungary is at least something they "know" and had "grown accustomed to".

She said that an estimated 900 minors have tried this course and "most of them after their return to Hungary have never been heard from". Those who choose to go back seldom apologize to the Hungarian communist authorities, she added. They face the Hungarian legation officials in Vienna with the apathetic statement "we know what faces us in Hungary. Just get us back." (JE)
GENEVA, JAN. 27--(UP)-- TODAY JUST ONE YEAR AFTER HUNGARIAN REFUGEES BEGAN TO FLOOD INTO YUGOSLAVIA, THE LAST OF THEM RECEIVED VISAS FOR EMIGRATION AbROAD.

NEARLY 36,000 OF THEM -- THE OFFICIAL FIGURE IS 19,097 -- CHOSE THE ROUTE INTO YUGOSLAVIA LAST WINTER.

1 FINAL FIGURES SHOWED THAT 16,574 OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA RECEIVED VISAS FOR SOME 50 COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND OVERSEAS.

OF THE REMAINDER, 2,773 WERE REPatriATED TO HUNGARY AT THEIR Own REQUEST, 654 SETTLED IN YUGOSLAVIA ITSELF, AND 76 WERE LISTED AS UNEXPLAINED "ABSENTEES".

OF THOSE WHO EMIGRATED, 9,477 WENT TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND 6,297 OVERSEAS.

HERE ARE THEIR DESTINATIONS:

IN EUROPE: AUSTRIA 381 (FAMILY REUNIONS), BELGIUM 2376,
DENMARK 212, FINLAND 1, FRANCE 2,455, GERMANY 1,415, GREECE ONE,
HOLLAND 50, ITALY 176, NORWAY 344, SWEDEN 1,295, SWITZERLAND 744,
UNITED KINGDOM 287.

OVERSEAS: ARGENTINA 15, AUSTRALIA 1,500, BRAZIL 368,
CANADA 1,763, CHILE FIVE, CUBA SIX, IRAQ ONE, ISRAEL 167,
NEW ZEALAND 72, SOUTH AFRICA SIX, TURKEY TWO, URUGUAY THREE,
U.S. 2,509, AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES 389.