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IN PREVIOUS issues of News Report actions of the National Academy of Sciences and its Governing Board, relating to the events of October 1956 in Hungary and their aftermath, are recorded. These actions include a resolution to make the services of the Academy available to assist the displaced scientists and professional personnel in their efforts to become re-established.

Pursuant to these actions, the Academy in mid-December offered to initiate a program of professional evaluation and placement of scientifically qualified persons among the refugees arriving in the United States. This offer was promptly accepted by the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, appointed on December 12 by President Eisenhower. Seven days later the Academy set up an office at Camp Kilmer, the official refugee reception center located in New Jersey 30 miles southwest of New York City. This office remained open continuously including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, through April 30, 1957, when the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service shifted all refugee operations to the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Academy immediately

transferred its office to the new location where it is currently operating.

Between December 19 and May 1 the Academy assisted 750 of the Hungarian scientists and other scholars who arrived at Camp Kilmer. In addition the Academy sent a special mission to Austria to interview the scientists and engineers among the refugees still stranded there and to help these people find professional opportunities in countries of the free world. As a result of this mission approximately 300 additional Hungarian scientists with their families have either come, or soon will come, to the United States, and nearly 75 will go to other countries.

Initiation of the Academy's activities in behalf of the Hungarian refugees was made possible by the fact that the Ford Foundation a year earlier had provided a substantial grant to the Academy for its work in international relations. A portion of this grant was made available immediately to launch the program. Later, the Rockefeller Foundation provided funds for evaluation and placement activities, language and orientation courses, and for a limited number of fellowship awards. Valuable pro-

professional assistance was rendered by the American Council for Emigres in the Professions, which maintained continuously a staff of two or three people at the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer and later at Brooklyn.

The Academy's Program at Camp Kilmer

It is doubtful whether anyone can picture adequately the great human drama enacted at Camp Kilmer. Only those who lived there and worked with the refugees can appreciate in part what went on in the hearts of these people.

It was wonderful to watch the change that took place during the first days following a refugee's arrival at the camp. Although housing facilities were not ideal, the U. S. Army personnel under command of Brig. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten spared no efforts in making Camp Kilmer as attractive as possible and in supplying the many services required. The welcome mat was out, Christmas lights were on, and many of the earlier fears and worries began to disappear.

But the real transformation occurred when the breadwinner of the family learned that he had a position and would shortly leave camp to commence a life of freedom in the United States. With hopes fulfilled, family smiles came easily and just as easily came tears, the universal expression of mixed emotions.

Seeing these changes did something to everyone working at Camp Kilmer. Members of the Academy's staff who came to assist for a few days, remained for weeks. Once there, it was almost impossible to leave. The usual 8-hour day extended to 12 and 16 hours, and the 5-day week was entirely forgotten.

From the outset the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, under Chairman Tracy S. Voorhees and resident Vice-chairman Leo C. Beebe, was warm in its welcome of the services of the Academy staff and gave every kind of assistance and support. Col. Jack B. Dunn, coordinator for the cooperating agencies, was most helpful throughout the operation.

No one knew whether the operation would continue for a few weeks or several months. Each day brought new develop-

ments and new problems. In the face of these conditions the Academy organized its office under the joint direction of the Office of International Relations and the Office of Scientific Personnel. The authors of this article became co-directors of the operation, each spending part of his time at Camp Kilmer and part at his office in Washington where other responsibilities awaited him. Continuity in direction was maintained by Edmund C. Rowan, Assistant to the Director of the Office of International Relations, who was appointed Executive Officer.

Soon after the Academy's arrival at Camp Kilmer, it became clear that the first order of business was to make known the existence of the Academy's office to the scientists and other professionally trained people among the refugees arriving at the camp. This was not as easy as might be expected; in fact, complete success was never achieved because eager relatives and sponsors hustled many of the refugees away from the camp almost immediately upon their arrival from Austria. However, more than 750 professional persons (holders of a college degree or the equivalent) came to the office (see fig. 1). This figure represents approximately 60 percent of the total number of persons who might have profited by a visit to the Academy's office. Many of those who left camp without calling at the Academy's office have since returned as visitors or have written to the Academy to obtain advice concerning professional placement opportunities.

The interview and placement procedures followed by the Academy at Camp Kilmer may be summarized briefly. Each person was given a preliminary interview, at which time a questionnaire was completed by the interviewer. The refugee furnished full details on his academic training, professional employment, language competence, publications, and special interests. On the basis of this preliminary interview, it was determined whether another interview of greater depth was needed. Many of the refugees had fled so precipitately that they did not have time to bring documents and records, which would attest to their professional attainments. Thus the depth interviews were important and became the

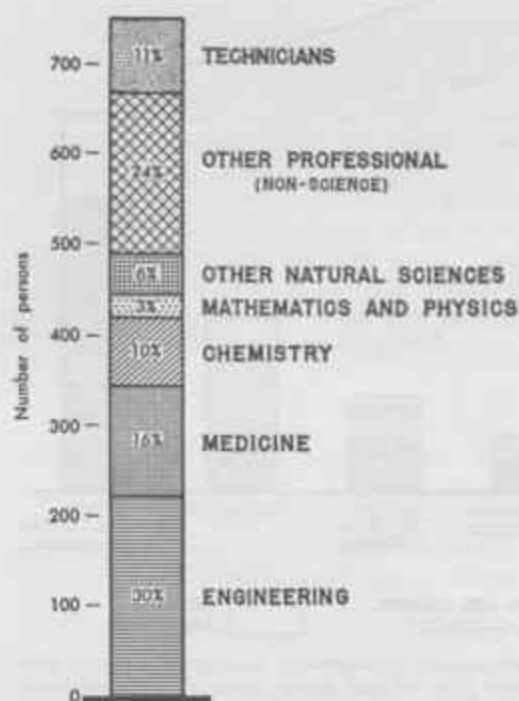


Figure 1.—Composition of the group of Hungarian refugees which came to the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer.

general rule. Whenever possible, the refugee was interviewed and evaluated by an American scientist in the same field of specialization.

For professional interviewing, the Academy relied on the voluntary services of more than 30 professional members of the universities located within overnight range of Camp Kilmer. Eminent scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Rockefeller Institute, Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers, Johns Hopkins, and other universities and academic centers gave generously of their time.

Following the professional interview, a member of the Academy team, usually the placement officer, talked with the scientist concerning his own desires or plans. Was he interested in accepting industrial employment or would he prefer to continue his work at a university? In what section of the country would he like to live? When these and other questions were answered, the placement procedure went into operation. A master file of position openings, containing literally hundreds of opportu-

nities, was consulted. This file was compiled from the communications received from educational institutions and industrial firms, which had been invited by the Academy to assist in the program or had learned of the undertaking through the press. A telephone call was made to a likely employer or a university where the individual would like to continue his studies, and an appointment for an interview was arranged. If the first approach was not successful, other institutions were contacted, and the operation was repeated until a suitable placement could be effected.

However, all was not smooth sailing in the placement area. There were many difficulties which complicated the lives of the placement officers and prolonged the operations. There was the continuing problem of coordinating the Academy's work with that of nearly 20 voluntary agencies which were assisting the refugees. Because of the large number of refugees arriving, particularly in January, there was pressure to move people out as rapidly as possible, sometimes making it impossible to give adequate attention to professional placement. Frequently someone interviewed by the Academy disappeared overnight; he had been sent out to some part of the country where his professional placement possibilities were unknown. Physicians presented a special problem because many states make no provision for licensure of foreign trained physicians. Lawyers whose training and experience dealt with a different philosophy of law could not hope to practice their profession in the United States. The placement of engineers, and others seeking industrial employment was complicated because interviews by private industry were not permitted at the camp.

In spite of these difficulties the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer placed or assisted in the placement of more than 500 of the 750 refugees who visited the office (see fig. 2). Many of the scientists and engineers accepted industrial positions commanding salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$15,000 per year. Others found opportunities in universities, research institutions, hospitals, libraries, agricultural experiment stations, and government research laboratories. Still others received pre-doctoral or

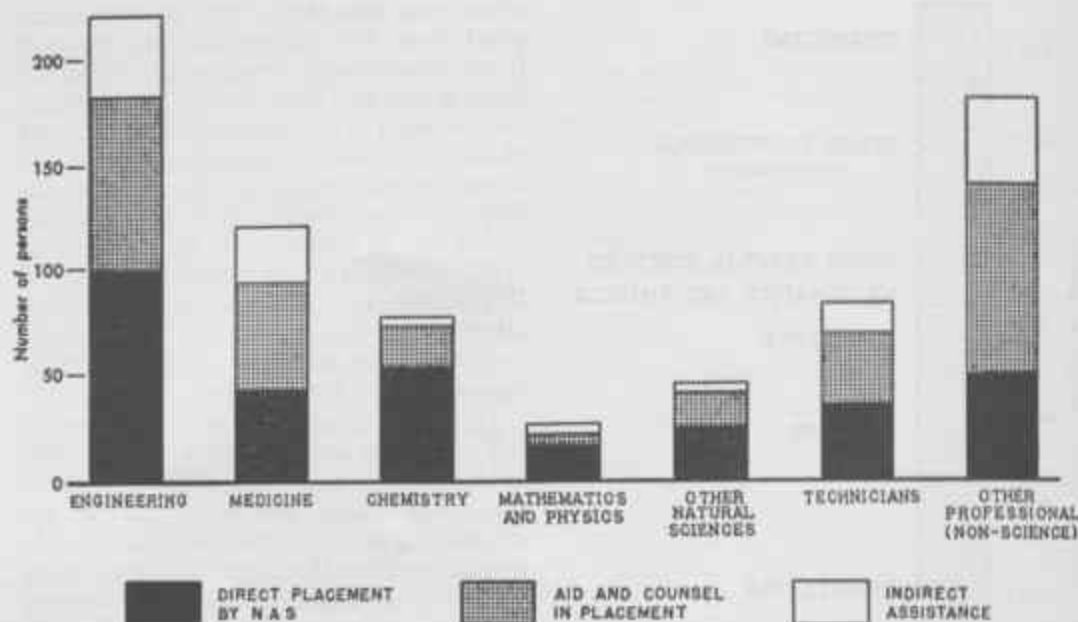


Figure 2.—Record of Academy assistance in the professional placement of Hungarian refugees who came to the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer. Nearly 85% of this group were placed directly or assisted in their placement by the Academy with the valuable cooperation of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions.

post-doctoral fellowship appointments in graduate schools from coast to coast.

It should be emphasized that in almost all instances the Hungarian refugees have filled positions for which American scientists and engineers were not available. There is a serious shortage of professionally trained personnel in the United States. Consequently, the arrival of young and well-trained Hungarian scientists is a valuable contribution both to the academic community and to the national economy. In money terms alone the training of these well advanced young scientists and engineers behind the Iron Curtain represents an investment of many millions of dollars.

The true value of the Hungarian migration to the countries of the free world can perhaps never be measured adequately. The group as a whole is a young group compared to other migrations. Most of the professional people are between 25 and 35 years of age. Their contribution to the working population is significant since in our population this age group shows a proportionate deficiency in number. There seems little doubt that the Hungarian scientists who have come to the United States

will emerge as worthy successors to the many distinguished Hungarian-Americans who now contribute so much to American science.

Early in the operation the need to provide training in English became apparent, because a number of the refugees could not be placed appropriately until they had acquired some fluency in speaking English. Fortunately through the warm cooperation of Lewis Webster Jones, President of Rutgers University, and David Denker, Assistant Provost, facilities were made available to the Academy in one of the University's new dormitories, and the language training program was launched. This course under the direction of Rev. Bradford Abernathy, Chaplain of the University, lasted 8 weeks. During this period the students received intensive training in English and participated in excursions and evening discussions designed to acquaint them with some of the history, culture, and customs of America.

The 40 scientists selected for the language program were graciously received into the academic community of Rutgers University. They were entertained in the homes of faculty members, and the library

and laboratory facilities of the University were made available to them. At the close of the course "graduation exercises" were held in the auditorium of the Waksman Institute of Microbiology. Brief talks were given by Tracy S. Voorhees, Chairman of the President's Committee, Detlev W. Bronk, President of the Academy, and by three members of the graduating class. The proficiency in English exhibited on this occasion by these students provided ample testimony of the success of the program.

Most of the Academy staff lived in the same university dormitory as the Hungarians taking the language course. This arrangement proved mutually profitable and enjoyable. In the evenings, the Academy staff had occasion to provide counsel with respect to professional opportunities in the universities, research laboratories, and industrial establishments of the country. They also learned much about conditions in Hungary and the dramatic fight for freedom which brought these people to the United States.

During and immediately following the close of the language program the Academy staff located suitable professional positions for the participants. Those not professionally employed are continuing their graduate studies in a university.

The Academy's Mission to Austria

Throughout the months of January and February letters arrived at the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer from Hungarian scientists stranded in Austria. The writers were professionally trained people desperately seeking opportunities to continue their work. Why did not these people come in the planes and ships that were bringing refugees to the United States daily? Some did come, but only a very few of those who had written to the Academy.

Believing that there had to be some explanation for this situation, the Academy asked one of its members, Paul Weiss of the Rockefeller Institute, to go to Vienna to investigate. He reported that many of the refugees who had written to the Academy had arrived in Austria after December 1, 1956, and thus were not eligible to go to the United States under the parolee pro-

gram. It appears that the number of refugees requesting parolee status was larger than could be accepted by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and, therefore, a cut-off date had to be selected. Post-December 1 arrivals, for the time being at least, were not considered to be "true refugees" from the October revolution. Confronted with this situation and seeing no early solution in sight, Dr. Weiss proposed that the Academy establish an office in Vienna to help the scientists among the refugees still stranded there to find professional opportunities in the free nations of the world. Whether or not they came to the United States was unimportant; what was important was to give these people a chance to re-establish themselves in a free scientific community.

Early in February the Academy decided to extend its program to Austria. Discussions were held with officials of the U. S. Department of State and the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, procedures for coordination of Academy operations on both sides of the Atlantic were worked out, and an initial team was selected to undertake the assignment.

On March 20, three people met at Idlewild Airport: Ralph Cleland, a botanist, Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Indiana; Richard T. Arnold, a chemist, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.; and Wallace W. Atwood, Jr., a geologist-geographer, who was to serve as Director of the Academy's Mission to Vienna.

Two days later a conference was held at the American Embassy in Vienna. Those present were the American Consul, Roger L. Heacock, veteran of the hectic days following the October revolution; H. L. Hardin and David Strubb, representatives of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); three members of the Embassy staff; and the Academy's three-man team. In less than an hour a tentative plan was agreed upon: the Embassy would provide space and office equipment for the Academy's operation and the INS would assist the Academy team on matters involving the Immigration Service. The purpose of the mission was clear and the December 1 cut-off date referred to above was abandoned.

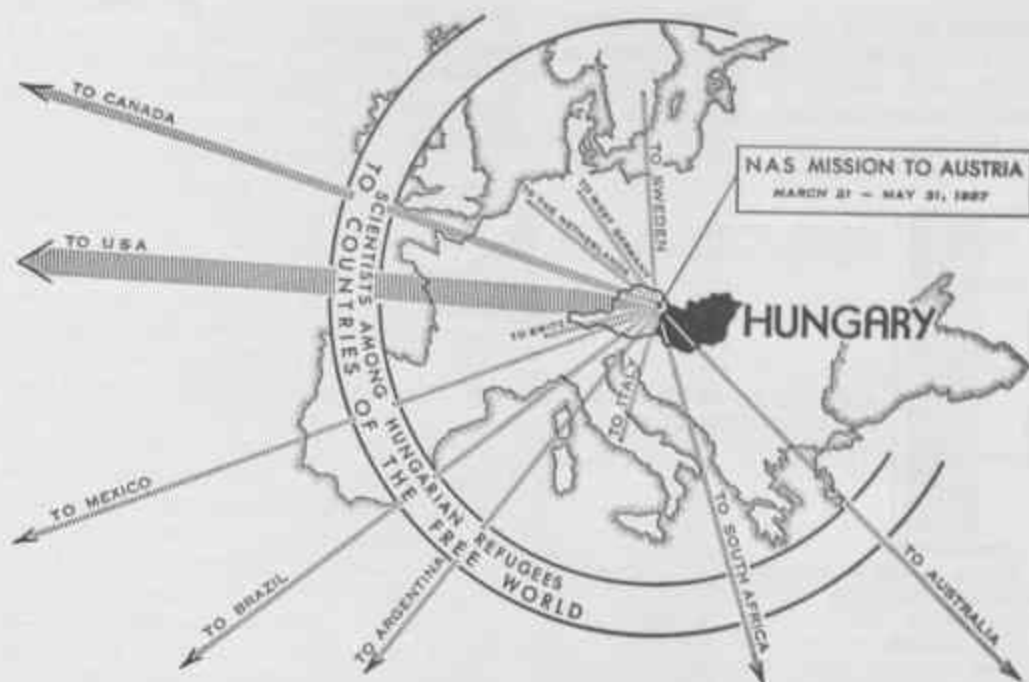


Figure 3.—Between March 21, and May 31, 1957, the Academy's Mission to Austria interviewed about 375 Hungarian scientists and engineers. Approximately 300 wished to go to the United States and were favorably recommended to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Members of families will increase the total number of Hungarians to reach the United States under the Academy's program to approximately 1,000. Nearly 75 chose to go to other countries and were assisted in making arrangements for such immigration through appropriate authorities in Vienna, or through national scientific organizations in the countries concerned.

and seriously jeopardized the Academy's mission to Austria. The local newspapers announced that the United States had closed its doors; no more Hungarian refugees would be admitted. How would this affect the Academy's program? What explanation of this unforeseen development could be made to the refugees?

Fortunately, the newspaper reports were incorrect. The door was closing, but refugees would continue to go to the United States under a restricted program. Trans-Atlantic cables finally clarified the picture, and the Academy was advised to continue its operations.

In a period of less than 8 weeks, 375 persons were interviewed (see fig. 3). Dr. Arnold maintained a daily schedule from 8:30 to 6:00, 6 days a week. He was later aided by Arpad Csapo of the Rockefeller Institute who interviewed the majority of the medical people among the refugees who called at the Academy's office. Addi-

tional professional interviewers included Samuel H. Williams, professor of zoology at the University of Vienna; Gabor Szego, professor of mathematics at Stanford University; and Lester Hawkins, a physicist on the staff of the U. S. Army Attache. The professional contributions of these American scientists, some of them temporary residents of Austria, made it possible for the Academy to carry out its mission. Professor Williams, who assisted hundreds of the refugees during and following the October revolution, became a regular and welcome member of the team.

Although one of the functions of the Vienna office was to interview scientists among the refugees, the most important function was to assist these people to go to the countries of their choice. This meant daily contact with the INS in behalf of those wishing to go to the United States, and frequent letters or telephone calls to immigration officers in the embassies and

legations of other countries. The cooperation received from these quarters was excellent and always cordial. Everyone seemed to have the same objective: to assist the Hungarian refugees in their quest for resettlement (see fig. 4).

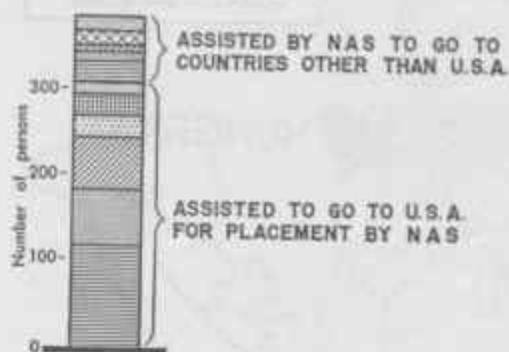


Figure 4.—As a consequence of recommendations made by the Academy's Mission to Austria, approximately 300 professionally trained Hungarian scientists and engineers will come to the United States and nearly 75 will go to other countries. Many of the latter group were given letters of introduction to scientific colleagues in the countries where they will go. (Symbols indicating the composition of these two groups are the same as those used in fig. 1.)

Reports indicate that very few refugees seeking opportunities outside Austria failed to learn of the Academy's Mission, and all those whom the Academy believed it could assist within its restricted program

were interviewed before the Mission departed. Although it is not possible as yet to say how many of these people will reach the countries of their choice, information currently available indicates that very few will fail to realize their desires.

In concluding this report on the Academy's role in the Hungarian scientists' fight for freedom, a very brief summary may be appropriate. This was a new type of activity for the Academy and, consequently, new methods of operation had to be devised. The major objectives of the Academy's participation in large measure have been attained. Many fine young scientists and other professionally trained people, who rejected the yoke of communism, were helped to find new homes and opportunities in countries of the free world. Austria, which opened its borders to over 170,000 Hungarian refugees was assisted in its great task of resettlement, and hundreds of highly skilled and talented Hungarian scholars were placed in the matrix of American technology in positions advantageous to themselves and to the educational and industrial institutions of the country. Although the daily influx of Hungarian scientists has nearly ended, the Academy will maintain its Brooklyn office so long as it is needed to assist the remaining emigres to find places where they can exercise their talents in personal and scientific freedom.

The following paragraphs were not included in the original article as printed in the May-June issue of *News Report*.

In the above account of the Academy's program only a few of the many persons who contributed have been mentioned by name. The purpose of these closing paragraphs is to record the Academy's appreciation of the assistance given in both the United States and Austria by the many citizens of the free world who took part in the undertaking. To the following agencies and individuals and to many others who aided in the placement of the Hungarian scientists the Academy is deeply grateful.

United States Government

The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief: Tracy S. Voorhees, Chairman; Leo C.

Beebe, Vice-Chairman; Robert J. Stone, Administrative Officer; and Col. Jack B. Dunn, Coordinator for cooperating agencies.

U. S. Department of State: Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Ambassador to Austria; Roger L. Heacock, Consul, Vienna; Joseph T. Kendrick, Jr., Office of Eastern European Affairs; Arthur A. Compton, Office of Western European Affairs; and Walter Rudolph, Office of the Science Adviser.

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service: Gen. J. M. Swing, Commissioner; James L. Hennessy, Executive Assistant to the Commissioner; H. L. Hardin, Officer in Charge, Vienna office; David Strubb, Immigration Officer in charge of Registration, Vienna office; Vincent Pelosi, Immigration Officer in charge of Investigation, Vienna office; Mary Ann Mitchell, Administrative Officer, Vienna office; John H. Owens, Officer in charge, Camp Kilmer office; and Charles Johnson, Assistant Officer in charge, Kilmer office.

U. S. Army: Brig. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten, Commanding General, Joyce Kilmer Reception Center.

U. S. Employment Service: Fred Schoenborn, Director, Kilmer office; and William Syphax, Assistant Director, Kilmer office.

International Voluntary Agencies

International Rescue Committee, Inc.: Marcel Faust, Director, Vienna office; and Harold G. Grimes, Director, Kilmer office.

World University Service: Allen Mark and Paul Martin, successively Directors, Kilmer office.

Cooperating Religious Agencies

National Catholic Welfare Conference: Hugh McLoone, Director, Kilmer office.

Church World Service, Inc.: Edward Savage, Kilmer office.

Lutheran Refugee Service: Rev. George Whetstone, Director, Kilmer office.

United Hias Service: William Males, Director, Kilmer Office.

Language and Orientation Program at Rutgers University

Hospitality and Administration: Lewis Webster Jones, President; Mason W. Gross, Provost; David D. Denker, Assistant Provost; Rev. Bradford S. Abernathy, Chaplain and Director of the Language Program; and Stephen Temessy, Hungarian scholar and interpreter, Assistant to the Director of the program.

Rutgers University Advisory Committee: Elmer C. Easton, Dean, College of Engineering; Russell B. Alderfer, College of Agriculture; James B. Allison, Bureau of Biological Sciences; Vernon Bryson, Institute of Microbiology; C. Russell Phelps, Department of Mathematics, and Charles A. Whitner, Department of Physics, College of Arts and Sciences; Earl A. Shrunder, College of South Jersey; and Herbert P. Woodward, Newark College of Arts and Sciences. *Representatives of the National Academy of Sciences* also serving with the Advisory Committee: George W. Corner, Vice-President of the Academy and member of the Rockefeller Institute; and William Freeman Twaddell, professor of Germanic languages, Brown University.

English Language Instruction: Gerald A. Bertin, G. Reginald Bishop, and Seymour Resnik, Department of Romance Languages, Rutgers University.

Orientation Seminars: Ralph Henry Gabriel, Yale University; Donald Merzberg, Eagleton Foundation; Eugene Pacsu, Princeton University; Ira Reid, Haverford College; Eugene Agger, Howard D. McKinney, George Schmidt, Joseph L. Slater, Helmut von Erffa, and William H. Wallace, all from Rutgers University; and S. Douglas Cornell, National Academy of Sciences.

Academy's Program at Camp Kilmer and Brooklyn

American Council for Emigres in the Professions: Elsie Staudinger, Director; Elizabeth Coale;

Maria E. Steller; Kathy Behr; and Bela F. Gyengo.

Professional Interviewers: C. O. Beckman and L. H. Farinholt, Department of Chemistry; and Robert Heller, Department of Engineering, Columbia University. M. Balsler, Charles Fried, Alex Mayer, Irwin Shapiro, and Donald Smith, Department of Physics; and Paul Green, Department of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (including the Lincoln Laboratories). Henry Chandler, Department of Electrical Engineering; Harry H. Hess, Department of Geology; and Eugene P. Wigner and Joseph Kirchgesner, Department of Physics, Princeton University. John W. Bartlett, Leon F. Hough, and Carter R. Smith, College of Agriculture; Rudolf K. Bernhard, Alfreds R. Junikis, John P. Newton, James L. Potter, and Joseph D. Stett, College of Engineering; Charles E. Erickson, Department of Chemistry; Ernest A. Lynton, Department of Physics; Selman A. Waksman, Institute of Microbiology; and Guido Weigend, Department of Geography, Rutgers University. Charlotte Ferencz, Johns Hopkins University; Michael J. Moravcsik, Brookhaven Laboratories; Arpad Csapo and Gedeon Matoltsy, Rockefeller Institute; Eugene Pacsu, Textile Research Institute; John Gergely, Boston General Hospital; Milton O. Lee, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology; John G. Kirkwood, Yale University; William J. Robbins, New York Botanical Garden; and Edward Teller, University of California at Berkeley.

Fellowship Committee: James Horsfall, Director, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Karl F. Schmidt, professor of pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania; and Charles P. Smyth, professor of chemistry, Princeton University.

Members of the Academy Staff: Dean Albertson, Frank L. Campbell, Walter F. Colby, Howard I. Cole, Argyle Crump, Anna D'Angelus, Kenneth Dahl-Hansen, Laurence Evans, Charlotte Ferencz, Margaret Garry, Ruth C. Ingles, Csaba Janos, Eleanor Keats, Bernard L. Kropp, Elizabeth Koenig, Ruth M. Lang, Claude J. Lapp, Linea Larson, Pia Lenart, Suzanne Lengyel, Martha R. Mendenhall, Barbara Y. Smith, William S. Spector, Russell B. Stevens, Patricia Troy, and Rita A. Wiley.

Academy's Mission to Austria

Professional Interviewers: Ralph Cleland, University of Indiana; Richard T. Arnold, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.; Arpad Csapo, Rockefeller Institute; Samuel H. Williams, University of Vienna; Gabor Szego, Stanford University; and Lester Hawkins, Technical Adviser to the U. S. Army Attache, Vienna.

Members of the Academy Staff: Vilma Fanni, Austrian citizen, linguist, and assistant to the Director of the office; Karoline Uhler, Austrian citizen, secretary; Rita A. Wiley, Washington office of the National Academy of Sciences, Administrative Assistant; and Ernest Kenedy, Janos Sittenberg, and Pal Ilvovszky, Hungarian refugees who served as interpreters and translators.