

"Man, You Must Be Out of Your Mind"



All But 4% of Refugees Resettled, Voorhees Says

By the Associated Press

Tracy Voorhees, chairman of the Presidential Committee for Hungarian Relief, says all but about 4 per cent of the refugees admitted to this country have been resettled.

Mr. Voorhees, appearing on NBC's TV program, Youth Wants to Know, said yesterday that up until Saturday night there were only 1,256 refugees remaining at the Camp Kilmer, N. J., reception center out of a total of 28,928 brought to the United States.

Saying that only 12 persons out of the thousands of refugees brought here have proved to be undesirable, he added:

"The freedom fighters themselves knew the secret police type and put the finger on them."

But Representative Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, told a veterans' group in Harrisburg,

Pa., earlier that "6,300 Hungarian Communists and criminals were given American visas and have slipped into this country along with genuine refugees."

Meanwhile, legislation to provide for the immigration of refugees from the Middle East as well as escapees from behind the Iron Curtain was proposed by Senators Javits and Ives, New York Republicans.

Under the legislation, the

Every time this set of notes is ready for the deadline (and sometimes afterward), Tracy Voorhees pops up. This time he appeared on TV on "Youth Wants to Know" on March 10. For half an hour Tracy had a succession of tough questions thrown at him by a group of brilliant teenagers about the admission and assimilation of the 29,000 Hungarian refugees in this country. Needless to say, Tracy handled the situation admirably, explaining the need for the refugee movement and setting straight the thinking of some of the young people.

Misconceptions Dispelled For Hungarian Students

Dr. Andrew Szent-Gyorgyi, chairman of the committee for the shelter of Hungarian students, told the Kiwanis club Monday evening of the success of the program that has already brought nine students to the Cape, six of them to Falmouth. Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi was a hesitant speaker as he began outlining the frustrated delays that attend the birth and growth of the committee. As he told of the results of the program and the response of the young students to their new homes, their enthusiasm was reflected in the doctor's words.

"They didn't expect this welcome," said Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi. "When they got off the train in Providence they were distrustful, even when they were speaking to us in Hungarian. We could still see the hatred instilled by the Russians. One boy asked us why the families were willing to take them in. He couldn't understand that it was simply because the families wanted to help. 'I never got anything before without having to pay for it,' the boy said. When they got their new homes they asked why they had been placed with such wealthy families, not realizing that they were in average homes."

The youngsters changed completely in three days, said Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi. "We had a Hungarian dinner for them and they all wanted to talk at once to tell of their new experiences. They are living in a fairy land and they are trying hard to merit the wonderful treatment they have received."

Touching To See

Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi estimated that it will be only one to three months before the students are expressing themselves in English! He said it is touching to see the trouble taken both by the families and the students in expressing their feelings and gratitude to each other. The doctor then described some of the

students' first reactions to American life.

"One boy was frightened by the noise when a washing machine started to centrifuge. Another wouldn't have boiled eggs. One family showed a fishing movie in their home. Their young student commented that there were many fish in Hungary but few movie projectors. Several students protested when they were presented red neckties and shirts. To them red is the symbol of communism and Russia."

Hungarian Boys Happy in Idaho Save for Lack of Real Injuns

By INEZ ROBB.

Even as the crow flies, it's a far piece from Budapest to the Boise Valley. They are worlds apart in language, landscape, atmosphere, customs and political practices.

But four young Hungarian refugees, with the help of the people in the valley, are happily bridging the gap despite the fact the quartet is a trifle disappointed in the lack of authentic Indians. However, there are still cowboys in the valley, and that is some recompense.

"Since you have recently been in Austria and are familiar with the plight of the Hungarians, especially those crossing into Austria," writes a friend from home (Idaho), "I think you might like to know about a young Hungarian living with my brother and his family.

"He is one of four young Hungarian men who came to the valley through the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

"About two weeks ago my sister-in-law called and invited us out to their farm to

meet the newest member of the family. The new member turned out to be Karl, who was employed in the Budapest railroad station at the time of the revolution.

* * *

"When the Russians started herding young Hungarian prisoners into the railroad station, to be loaded on cattle cars for shipment presumably to Siberia, Karl helped other rebels free hundreds of such prisoners. It may have been an impulsive act, but it was also mighty brave.

"Eventually, he had to flee to safety and Austria. Now, he is going to help my brother and learn to farm. He is rapidly learning to speak English. Every spare moment he pores over his pamphlet of Hungarian-English phrases. He loves to have us read to him, so he can repeat key phrases.

"And the next time you come home, everyone in the valley will be able to make real Hungarian goulash and chicken paprika. Karl and the other three young men are teaching us. They're good cooks. As a matter of fact, they're all popular. With the aid of an interpreter, they have spoken at a number of church and civic gatherings.

"The thing that impresses me most about all of them

is their thoughtfulness and their excellent manners. No woman can open a door when Karl is around. He never smokes without asking permission! To Karl, everything pleasant is 'beautiful.' My sister-in-law says she ought to correct him, but it's so nice to hear that everything is 'beautiful' that she's going to wait a while.

* * *

"Karl will do anything to be helpful. When he came to visit us one afternoon, he pitched right in with a potato-sorting job. My husband says he learned immediately how to operate the machine. Karl has never driven a car and he has fallen madly in love with any American automobile, just so it goes.

"It is good for us in the valley to have these four young men here to remind us of our endless blessings. We have so much of everything, including liberty, that we begin to take everything for granted.

"Now I have written enough. But I thought you would like to know how Hungarian refugees are adapting out here in the sagebrush. The answer is 'fine.' Or the shoe could be on the other foot. Leastwise, we're having goulash for supper tonight."



Inez Robb.

Freedom's \$30 Million Bonus

By James P. Mitchell

Secretary of Labor

THE TELEPHONES have stopped ringing at the Joyce Kilmer Refugee Reception Center at Camp Kilmer, N. J. The crowded quarters where 1,000



Mitchell

workers from 22 private agencies spent long, hectic hours processing more than 30,000 Hungarian escapees are silent and deserted. The 3,600 officers and men of the United States Army who manned the installation have been reassigned to other duties. The hundreds of reporters, photographers, officials and curious visitors have packed up their equipment, folded their briefcases, returned their passes and left behind a little barracks ghost town that will be long remembered by any one who was there.

The Hungarians who made the long trek from their homeland, who crossed the woods and forded the streams of the Austrian frontier and eventually boarded planes or ships for America, have now become a part of America, assimilated into her towns and cities, factories and farms with remarkable swiftness.

Only now is it possible to take stock of the achievement. The result is surprising in many ways, for America's instinctive reply to the call for help has enriched her own economy in a vital way. When the decision was made to open the nation's frontiers to the homeless and suffering of Hungary, there was little if any thought of what would be received in turn. It is now clear that America has received a valuable economic bonus.

Now, after the occupational characteristics and abilities of some 19,000 employable adults have been finally recorded, we have discovered that the great majority—72 per cent—were in the prime working ages of life between sixteen and forty-five. Only 9 per cent were over forty-five. Furthermore, 40 per cent of the group were single, predominantly male.

Finally, and most important, the largest occupational group—34 per cent—have skills currently needed in American industry while the next largest group—some 18 per cent—are engineers, scientists, doctors and other professional people very much in demand in our country.

The National Academy of Sciences estimates that the education of these Hungarian

scientists, engineers and other university graduates represents an investment of over \$30 million.

In a nation like ours in which many industries are feeling the crimp of a skilled worker shortage, in which the development of a skilled worker force adequate to meet the future needs of industry is a pressing concern, the addition to the ranks of such workers is welcome indeed.

That it was accomplished so successfully and so quickly is a great credit to the seemingly tireless men and women who manned the huge program from Austria through Kilmer to American communities.

On Nov. 21, 1956, the day the first escapees stepped foot on free American soil at McGuire Air Force Base, the United States Employment Service had only two interviewers and one clerk at the Camp Kilmer Reception Center. By Dec. 1 less than 1,000 escapees had arrived. During that month, however, over 15,000 flooded the center, followed by over 13,000 more during January and February. All of them needed homes and jobs. The employment service, cooperating with the private agencies who shouldered the responsibility for assuring that none of the Hungarians would become public charges, called upon the affiliated state employment services in six states to detail personnel. Hungarian speaking if possible. The states cooperated fully and by December, seventy-five persons, including interpreters, were manning the employment service operations at Kilmer.

In order to speed the occupational classifications, five teams of Hungarian-speaking interviewers flew to Bremerhaven, Germany, and returned on five Navy transports bringing 9,000 escapees. The job classifications made aboard ship helped reduce the amount of processing needed at Kilmer.

The main function of the employment service was to furnish whatever assistance was needed by the private agencies with respect to employment problems and placing the escapees in jobs. Requests from employers and employment offices throughout the country were matched against information on the escapees' employment registration form. The results were turned over to the private agencies to assist them in selecting locations to send the escapee workers.

It was only after the jam at Kilmer had been reduced and thousands of Hungarians were on their way to new jobs and

new lives in America that an assessment of the country's gain could be made.

Of the 20,000 escapees willing and able to work, 5,946 were craftsmen, foremen or kindred workers. Over 4,600 were skilled operatives. More than 3,400 were professional and technical men and women. Two thousand of this group were clerical workers. Of the entire lot, less than 2,000 were unskilled.

These figures assume real meaning when measured against like proportions of the United States labor force as a whole. In a labor force of 70 million in 1956, only 9 million are skilled. Professional and technical workers, 18 per cent of the Hungarian escapees, account for only 9 per cent of the United States labor force.

In an economy short of skilled workers, the arrival of 18,000 of them out of the blue, as it were, is both a godsend and a responsibility.

The responsibility lies in seeing the job through to its finish. The escapee has been transported from the terrors of his homeland. He has been processed, examined, cleared and sent on to an American community. In most cases he is already at work learning our language and culture. Some, however, are not.

"The Detroit Free Press" recently reported that 250 Hungarian escapees were unemployed in that city. The chief obstacle: language barriers. The city, however, is not becoming apathetic about the cause of its newest citizens. A mayor's committee, with subcommittees responsible for sponsorship, housing, employment services, health services, hospital care and educational services, has begun the gradual process of education that will eventually break down the language barrier and open the doors to full opportunity for the escapees.

The task now is on the local level. There is evidence that most of America's towns and cities, like Detroit, are responding with the same determination and imagination on their own levels as the entire nation did throughout the fall and winter.

Whatever the temporary problems, the outcome is already clear. Far from being dependent wards of American society, the proud Hungarian Freedom Fighters and their families, in the spirit of the greatest of American traditions, are in the act of contributing their unique skills, aspirations and native personality to the enrichment of the main stream of American life.

The Five-Day Week

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: The flood of complaints and protest over the post offices being closed Saturday and regular delivery suspended is a natural reaction by the general public. However, it is a situation that is in keeping with the times—that is a five-day business week. Banks and most large business concerns have by degrees fallen into line and find that a complete shutdown Friday night until Monday morning is simply a matter of adjustment.

Concerns that must have mail service Saturday, are able to rent a box so they may call for their mail at any hour. Individuals can use special delivery service as on Sunday. The shutdown period, such as Sunday and Labor Day, has never been protested.

H. W. HART.
Brooklyn, May 6, 1957.



"This is the land we put in the soil bank before the rains started."

Jordan's Knot

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: Mr. Sidney Koretz asked in a letter in your columns: "Who will cut the Jordanian knot?" Since it was tied in Israel, it will be unraveled there, using the United States Fleet as a persuader.

RUD J. BABOR.
Bound Brook, N. J., May 6, 1957.

Thanks for Books

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune: We wish to express our appreciation for the generous response from your readers in answer to our appeal for books for the use of inmates at the New Brooklyn House of Detention for Men, 275 Atlantic Ave. It has been most gratifying.

D. B. BROWNE.
Brooklyn, May 7, 1957.

The Betas Pitched In

BETA CHAPTERS around the country gave fine support to Tracy Stebbins Voorhees, *Rutgers '11*, in his role as President Eisenhower's special representative to expedite Hungarian relief.

Several chapters offered a new temporary home in their chapter houses to young Hungarians who wished to continue college in this country, giving the newcomers a rare insight into one of the institutions peculiar to the American college campus.

Other chapters had no opportunity to offer such direct help, because the Hungarians arrived at specific colleges by choice rather than by invitation or assignment. Yet on many of these campuses Betas eagerly joined the effort to help.

The Union chapter reported high enthusiasm over Mikhaly Sozansky; the handsome 18-year-old redhead from Budapest who was decked out in a borrowed tuxedo and made a special guest at Nu chapter's initiation banquet soon after his arrival. Already qualified to teach in Hungary, he has enrolled in a pre-med program at Union.

"Mike", as the Union Betas soon dubbed Mikhaly, was one of three Hungarians whose tuition to Union was underwritten by the college under its Higher Education for Lasting Peace program.

At University of North Dakota, where other arrangements were made for his lodging, a

Hungarian student has been taking his meals at the Beta house. An active Hungarian Student Relief Organization is headed by a committee which includes two Betas, Roger Otterson, '57, and George Dixon, '58.

Living with the California chapter this spring is Janos (John) Bordy, 19, a Rumanian Olympic water polo team member who joined the Hungarian water polo team to tour the United States rather than return to his country and the Communist government. Attending night school three times a week to improve his English, he is planning to participate in water polo and soccer next year when he will enter the University. Since he plans to major in medicine, pre-meds in the chapter are helping him prepare for the coming semester.

The Colorado chapter at deadline for this issue was expecting to receive a Hungarian Olympic fencing champion as guest.

Instruction in English was traded for instruction in gymnastics when MIT Betas entertained two divers, Joseph Gerlach and Ferenc Siak, during the Hungarian Olympic swimming and water polo teams' stay on that campus for a benefit show. Soon after their visit, Tech's Interfraternity Council set in motion a plan to sponsor some of the Olympic group as students at that school. The Betas indicated a strong interest in participating in this plan.

The Toronto chapter volunteered free room and board for one refugee when several students from the University of Sopron arrived on that campus, but the guests were assigned elsewhere by the university.

William Shaffer, *Knox '57*, editor-in-chief of the *Knox Student*, was the sparkplug of a spontaneous campaign to raise funds to bring a Hungarian student to the Knox campus. Shaffer made his proposal at a traditional Christmas convocation and was greeted with a wave of enthusiasm and dollar bills. By January, \$700 was collected.

Rutgers Betas had a Christmas party planned for children in the refugee camp at nearby Camp Kilmer; they substituted a party for orphans at a local hospital after failing to get 1st Army Headquarters permission for the refugee party. Subsequently an all-university clothing drive for the Hungarians, headed by George Graulich, '59, and Richard Robinson, '58; collected hundreds of pounds of clothing. The Rutgers chapter reported continued efforts on its part to help its homeless neighbors.

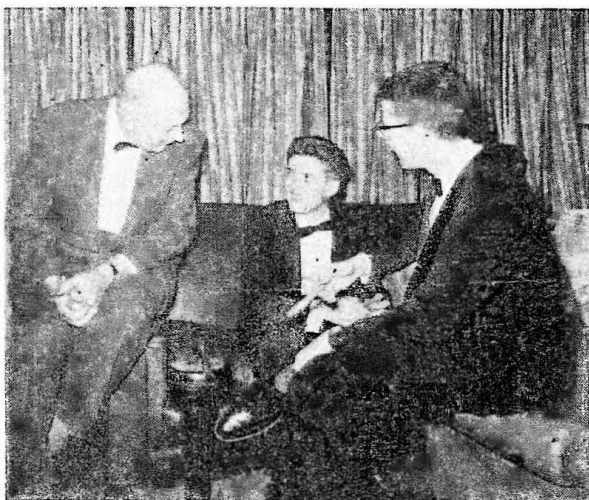


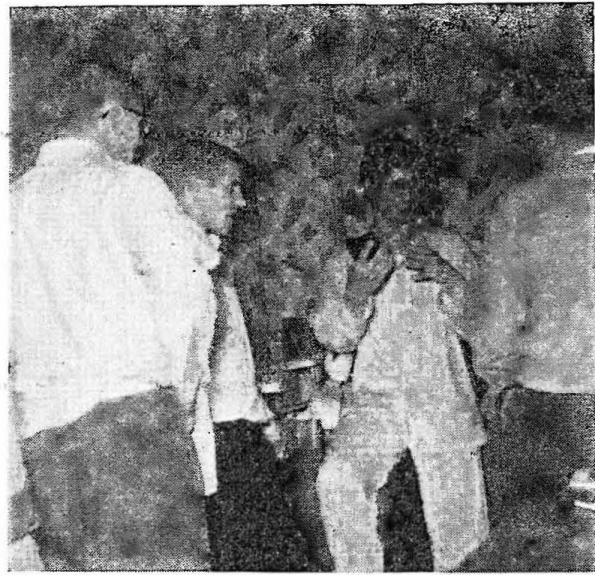
Photo by ARTHUR DEMANIA, Union '59

Mikhaly (Mike) Sozansky (center) got an American crew cut soon after this photograph was made as he chatted with initiate Robert Whitson, Union '60, and Whitson's father at Nu's post-initiation smoker.

Betas gathered a quantity of clothing at Minnesota and contributed funds at Johns Hopkins in other campus aid campaigns.

If any Hungarians asked to attend Miami, they apparently were sent to the newer one, in Florida. However, this fraternity's Alpha chapter has been one of several fraternities inviting a foreign student to have his meals with them regularly this semester. Beta Theta Pi's guest is Marcel Martin, a special student in business administration from Paris.

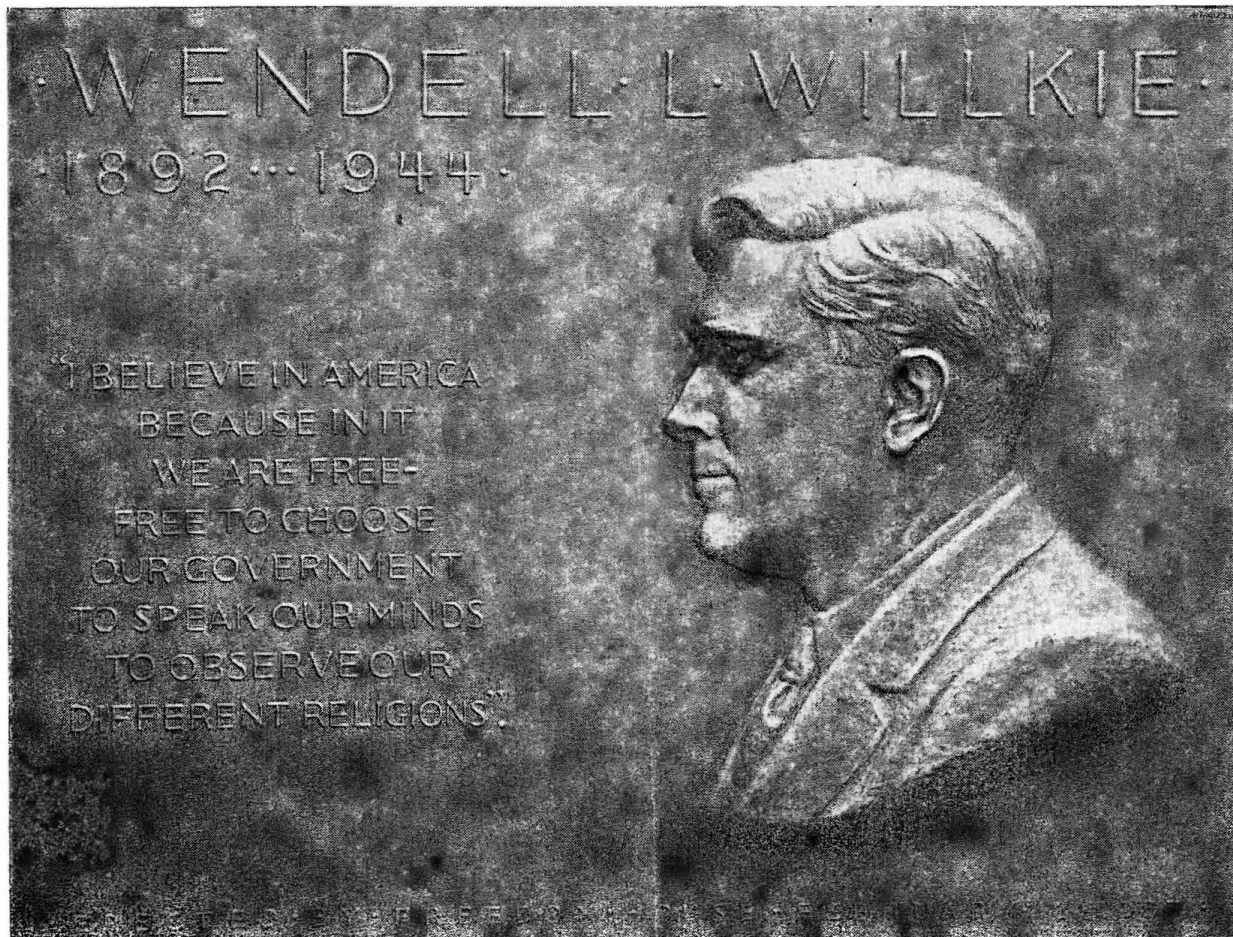
Beta College administrators of course figured in the relief plans of many colleges and universities. A conspicuous case was at New York University, whose vice president is Harold O. Voorhis, *Colgate '19*. After Lambda Gamma Phi fraternity at NYU announced it would provide a scholarship of \$300 a year for four years for a Hungarian Student desiring to attend the NYU School of Commerce, Vice President Voorhis met the offer with matched funds for tuition, doubling the value of the scholarship to \$2,400 in four years. He agreed to consider establishing additional tuition



Joseph Gerlach, Hungarian Olympic diver (center), examines a transistor radio with MIT Betas.

scholarships for other Hungarian students "if they can obtain a guarantee of room and board from some agency in this country."

The plaque below commemorating Wendell L. Willkie, *Indiana '13*, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, was unveiled February 18 on the wall of the New York Public Library across the street from Freedom House on February 18 which would have been his 65th birthday. Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, who pointed out that Freedom House was dedicated to Willkie one year after his death in 1944, praised Willkie for having opened an attack on isolation at a time when such a thing was "heresy to his party." The plaque was unveiled by his five-year-old grandson, Wendell Willkie II, son of Philip Willkie, *Columbia '42*. The plaque was executed by Paul Fjelde, New York sculptor.



Letters to The Times

tem by which doctors make up their incomes? This should no more be left entirely in the hands of the medical profession than the regulation of securities transactions is left entirely in the hands of the stock exchanges.

GORDON COTLER.

Ardsey, N. Y., June 22, 1957.

Scholarships for Refugees

Aid to Hungarian Students Who Show Promise Considered Urgent

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Only six months ago our country was on the wave of an outpouring of sympathy and effort for the Hungarian refugees. This was more than an emotional surge; it was backed by effective action. Since then, to the great credit of the United States, most—although not yet quite all—of the steps required to allow the refugees to become a real part of our country have been taken.

Aside from the need for legislation regularizing the status of refugees admitted on a parole basis, there remains one urgent piece of unfinished business. This is provision of enough scholarships for promising university students.

The Hungarian revolt was one in which students played a leading role. Through their reckless courage and that of their colleagues they exposed beyond dispute the utter failure of more than ten years of Communist propaganda in the satellite countries and the hideous brutality of Communist imperialism.

They did much also to reduce the danger of war. For they ended any reliance which Russia can place on the satellite divisions which she had equipped and trained into what were on paper formidable forces. This in turn also froze many Russian divisions which must now watchdog the satellite divisions.

About 900 of these university students among the refugees who have come to the United States need scholarship aid. The education of a large part of them has been in technical fields in which the United States badly needs more trained manpower. About 300 are in engineering, where our requirements are most acute. Through generous foundation help we have given these students courses in basic English and Americanization in a score of colleges.

Office Established

Last April the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief arranged for the establishment of a scholarship placement office, with a highly qualified full-time staff. This is conducted jointly by the Institute of International Education and the World University Service at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York, and took over work which each of these organizations had started separately in this field.

Some 500 full scholarships have been obtained and over one hundred tuition scholarships. About 270 more tuition scholarships are very urgently needed. A large part of the money required to supplement such scholarships with funds for maintenance has been secured.

Some of our universities have done all or more than their share. These include state universities, land-grant colleges and private institutions. Others, however, have as yet done little.

Surely the resources of the many institutions of higher learning across our nation are adequate to meet this relatively small call upon them. Surely, also, we as a nation must not, through forgetfulness, fail to complete this task.

TRACY S. VOORHEES.

Brooklyn, June 21, 1957.

CONSCIENCE ON HUNGARY

Immediate reconvening of the General Assembly of the United Nations is now in order to consider the scathing report that has just been issued by its special committee of inquiry into Soviet Russia's savage suppression of the Hungarian revolt.

The unanimous finding of the committee, composed of representatives of five independent powers from as many continents, could leave no trace of doubt in anyone's mind that the "spontaneous national uprising" in Hungary, "caused by long-standing grievances," was crushed by "a massive armed intervention by one power on the territory of another with the avowed intention of interfering in its internal affairs." The brutality of Communist imperialism, as thus once again revealed, is matched only by the cynicism of official Russian and Hungarian attempts to laugh off this measured judgment of the free world. The question now is, as it always has been: what to do about it?

Certainly the least that can be done is for the Assembly to resume its suspended session for the express purpose of taking up this report. The revulsion of the civilized world against Russia's aggression in Hungary must be emphasized and re-emphasized; the contempt of every free state for the Kadar regime must be underlined; whatever moral weight the opinion of free peoples may have—and we believe it has, cumulatively, a great deal of weight—must be brought to bear against the degradation of the human spirit that the Russian masters have forced on Hungary.

We hope that Ambassador Lodge, chief of the United States delegation, will urge these points at the meeting today of the twenty-four countries that originally sponsored the Hungarian investigation. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday unanimously urged the reconvening of the General Assembly at this time to consider the problem of Hungary; and we trust that the Senate itself will quickly endorse that action. The United States can and should take the leadership, but in this matter the decision does not depend on us alone. There are, however, certain things we could and should do on our own initiative to show our practical sympathy for the Hungarian people.

Instead of congratulating ourselves, as the Administration persists in doing, on the admission of

a mere 32,000 Hungarian refugees during the past six months, we ought to be searching out new ways to give help and give it generously. One way would be to relieve the increasingly desperate condition of a few thousand Hungarian teenagers who fled their country last fall and are now stuck in Austrian camps where they are fast losing their future. A few hundred of these "unaccompanied minors" have relatives in the United States who would like to take them in—but who are stopped (just as are relatives of Jewish refugees from Egypt) either by our immigration laws or by the Administration's interpretation of them, or both. Fourteen hundred of these Hungarian children are already reported to have gone back or to have disappeared. Will official indifference—on the part not of some remote European bureaucrat but of our own American Government—kill all hope for those who remain?

REFUGEES' SKILLS FIND U. S. MARKET

**Hungarian Scientists Obtain
Jobs in Industry With Aid
of Placement Agency**

By EMMA HARRISON

American industry is enjoying the benefits of one of the "most successful immigrations" in history. Since the October revolt in Hungary many of nearly 1,000 refugee scientists and scholars have been hired at salaries from \$4,000 to \$15,000.

The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, which has been acting as the official placement agency, reports that the greatest demand has been for the many chemical and industrial engineers who have entered this country.

Many have their choice of jobs; one chemical engineer toured half the country at the expense of the companies which sought him and finally settled in West Virginia with a handsome salary.

Besides those who have taken industrial positions many have found jobs in universities, research organizations, hospitals, libraries, agricultural experiment stations and Government research laboratories.

The hardest to place are those whose professions are not international in scope. Thus, a failure to place such refugees in positions commensurate with their training and experience has occurred most often in the legal field.

Language a Difficulty

Science teachers are placed readily, but other teachers are hard to place because of language difficulty. Often physicians cannot immediately be restored to their former status because those who received degrees after 1939 are required to serve one year as internes before taking medical board examinations.

The refugees are filling positions for which American scientists and engineers have not been available, the academy pointed out in its first report on the operation. In money terms alone, it noted, the training of the well-advanced young scientists and engineers who emerged from behind the Iron Curtain represented an investment in millions of dollars.

Most of the professionals in this group are 25 to 35 years old, which is young compared with most migrating groups of people to reach this country. This is an age group in which particular shortages exist in this country's working population, the academy emphasized.

The program was set up in mid-December, at Camp Kilmer, N. J., when it became apparent that many well-trained and educated refugees were being lost through lack of skilled placement. Financing came from the

Ford Foundation and later the Rockefeller Foundation.

More than thirty faculty members of universities within overnight traveling distance of the Kilmer area volunteered and served as interviewers and screeners.

Now, under the direction of Edmund C. Rowan, the placement program is continuing its operations at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Although nearly 1,000 persons have been placed business is still rather brisk.

Dr. Marie Steller, a Hungarian refugee who came here in 1950 after a long series of difficulties with Nazi and Communist regimes, does most of the placement. An economic analyst, she formerly was with the League of Nations and with various American Embassies in Europe.

She has effected transfers from Detroit to Cincinnati to place refugees nearer relatives; has at great difficulty placed a woman pomologist, a rarity in the predominantly male American fruit-cultivating field.

The greatest success has been with chemical engineers and the greatest failures with lawyers, she reported. While chemical companies bid high for the engineers, the lawyers, who are generally older and unprepared to practice in courts in this country, must settle for jobs much below their former status.

U.S. Returns

Only 192

Hungarians

United Press

The United States deported or returned only 192 Hungarian refugees of a total 33,542 that came here during the first six months of 1957, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reported yesterday.

Commissioner Joseph M. Swing said 6130 Hungarians were admitted as immigrants and 27,412 as "parolees." Final status of the parolees will be determined by Congress.

Swing's report was generally favorable. He said the parolees were on the whole "young, vigorous people." Nearly three-quarters of those with an occupation were skilled workers, he noted.

Present United States policy aims at uniting families separated during last year's Hungarian revolution, Swing said.

The Service took pride in the effectiveness of its screening process. It said only 16 of the 192 returnees had Communist affiliations. Another 29 obtained admission through fraud.

Some 76 refugees decided to return "and a few were unable to adjust to life in the United States," the report said.

Other highlights of the report:

- Some 140,000 immigrants were admitted to the United States during the 6-month period covered by the report. This is 22,000 fewer than for the corresponding period last year.

- A total of 77,697 persons were naturalized. Another 13,405 received citizenship through naturalization of parents.

- The 192 Hungarians who left the United States were among 34,634 aliens who were either deported or left voluntarily. Formal deportation proceedings were instigated against 3014 foreign nationals. In the process, 25,237 aliens were placed in detention, of whom 22,326 were Mexicans.

- Subversive investigations were stepped up. Immigration Service officials completed 3000 such investigations.


- Increased emphasis was placed on stamping out fraudulent claims to United States citizenship made by Chinese residents in the San Francisco area. Investigations were able to void "possible claims to documentation as spouses and/or children of 135 additional Chinese still residing in Hongkong or China proper," the report said.

October 8, 1957

I have just received the Report of the role of the National Academy of Sciences in the Hungarian scientists' fight for freedom.

It occurred to me you would want a copy for your files.

Cordially,


David D. Denker
Assistant Provost

The Academy's Role in the Hungarian Scientists' Fight for Freedom

WALLACE W. ATWOOD, JR.
Director, Office of International Relations
and
M. H. TRYTTEN
Director, Office of Scientific Personnel

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The Academy's Role in the Hungarian Scientists' Fight for Freedom

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Director, Office of International Relations

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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-

fessional 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

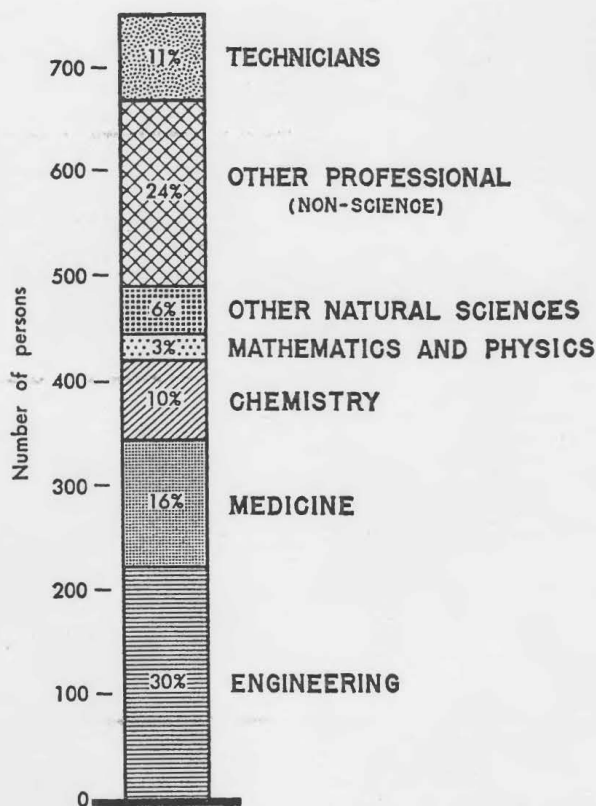


Figure 1.—Composition of the group of Hungarian refugees which came to the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer.

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

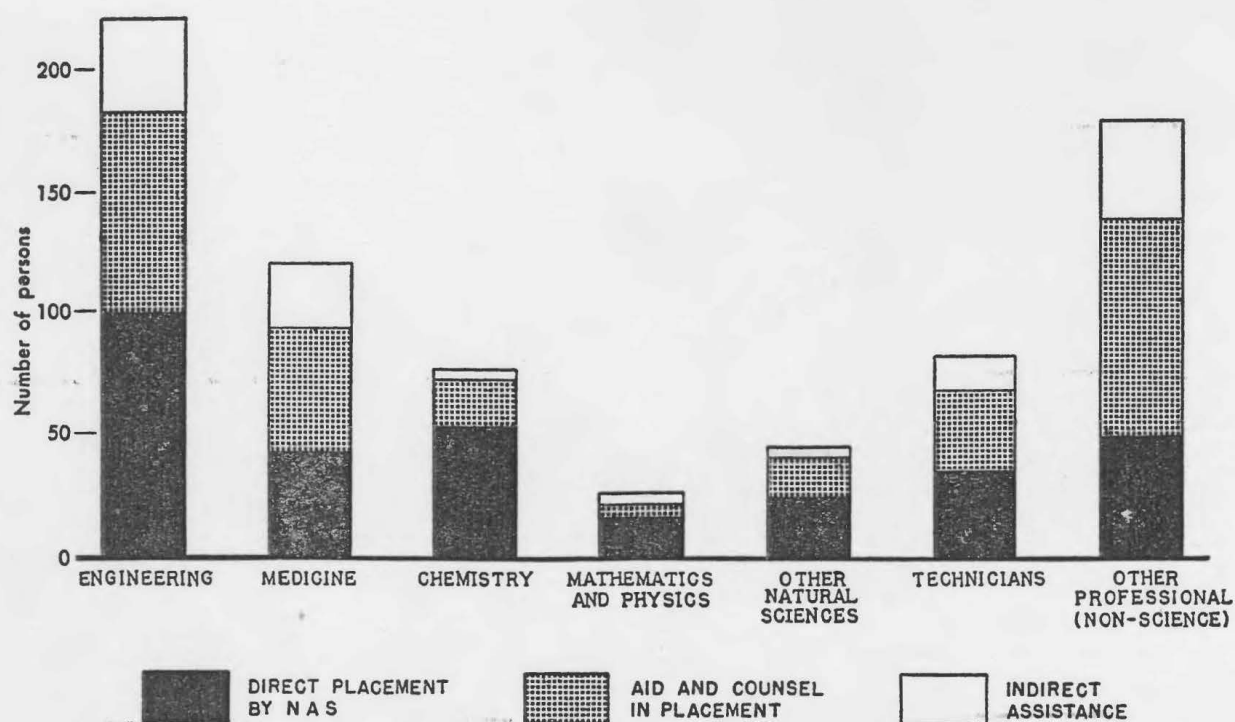


Figure 2.—Record of Academy assistance in the professional placement of Hungarian refugees who came to the Academy's office at Camp Kilmer. Nearly 85% of this group were placed directly or assisted in their placement by the Academy with the valuable cooperation of the American Council for Emigres in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

Before proceeding further the Academy team discussed the purpose of its mission with Professor Richard Meister, President of the Austrian Academy of Sciences; Professor Hans Schima, Rector of the University of Vienna; and with the Deputy Minister in charge of Higher Education for Austria. Additional conversations were arranged with senior members of the University faculty to learn their views on what was needed. Without exception these leaders of science and education in Austria were pleased that the Academy had sent a team to Vienna.

Once assured that the Mission was welcome, no time was lost in establishing an office and preparing the forms which would be needed to register the scientists and to schedule them for professional interviews. Dr. Arnold took charge of equipping the office, Professor Cleland cut stencils, and the third member of the team recruited interpreters and office staff. At this point an S O S was sent to Washington requesting Rita Wiley, Administrative Secretary of the Office of International Relations, to take the next plane to Vienna. She soon became a full-fledged member of the team.

Arrival of the Academy's Mission in Vienna received no notice in the papers or on the radio. However, news of the Mission spread like wildfire and before the ink was dry on the forms, the first Hungarian scientists were knocking at the door. The Academy, however, was not willing to rely completely on the refugee grapevine and decided, therefore, that a formal message should be sent to the scientists and that it should be distributed to the refugee camps, the universities, and the various offices frequently visited by the refugees. The message, which was printed in English and Hungarian, is reproduced below.

**A MESSAGE TO THE SCIENTISTS AMONG THE
RECENT REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY**

The National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America has established a temporary office in Vienna in the hope that it may be able to assist some of the refugee Hungarian scientists who are still in Austria. Among those whom the Academy feels competent to assist are holders of a diploma or doctorate degree in one of the natural sciences (physical, biological or basic medical sciences), or in mathematics or engineering.

Representatives of the Academy will be available to give advice with respect to professional opportunities in the universities, research institutions and industrial laboratories of the United States. In addition, they will try to help those who seek professional opportunities in countries other than the United States. Such efforts will be handled through professional colleagues in sister Academies and Research Councils in the countries concerned. The establishment of a temporary office in Vienna is a natural outgrowth of the Academy's program at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Here, the Academy has interviewed a majority of the scientists and other scholars among the refugees to arrive in the United States, several hundred of whom have been placed in positions where they can employ their special skills and talents. The Camp Kilmer office of the Academy will remain open indefinitely to assist refugees upon their arrival in the United States.

* * * * *

To facilitate the efforts of the Academy group, all interviews will be by appointment only. Those wishing an interview should complete the attached form. All such requests will be acknowledged by letter. If the information which you give indicates that the National Academy of Sciences can be of assistance, you will be invited to come to the office on a specified date for a professional interview, at which time you will have an opportunity to discuss in detail the work in which you possess special competence.

In undertaking the above program the Academy will work closely with the universities and technical institutes of Austria, who have opened their doors and their hearts to their colleagues from Hungary. Some of you may have found permanent positions in these fine institutions and should be encouraged to remain. It is assumed that refugee scientists who have been offered permanent professional employment in Austrian universities or industrial laboratories will not find it advantageous to request an interview.

Distribution of the above statement had a surprising effect. Many scientists who had not requested immigration to any country and had not registered with any of the voluntary agencies literally came out of the woods. This development caused the Academy's team some concern because it had been expressly stated that refugee scientists who had found permanent professional employment in Austria should be encouraged to remain. But as it turned out, these people had no employment and urgently desired to find positions in other countries. Many of them are now on their way to the United States.

Soon after the establishment of the Academy's Vienna office the press exploded a bombshell that hit the Hungarian refugees

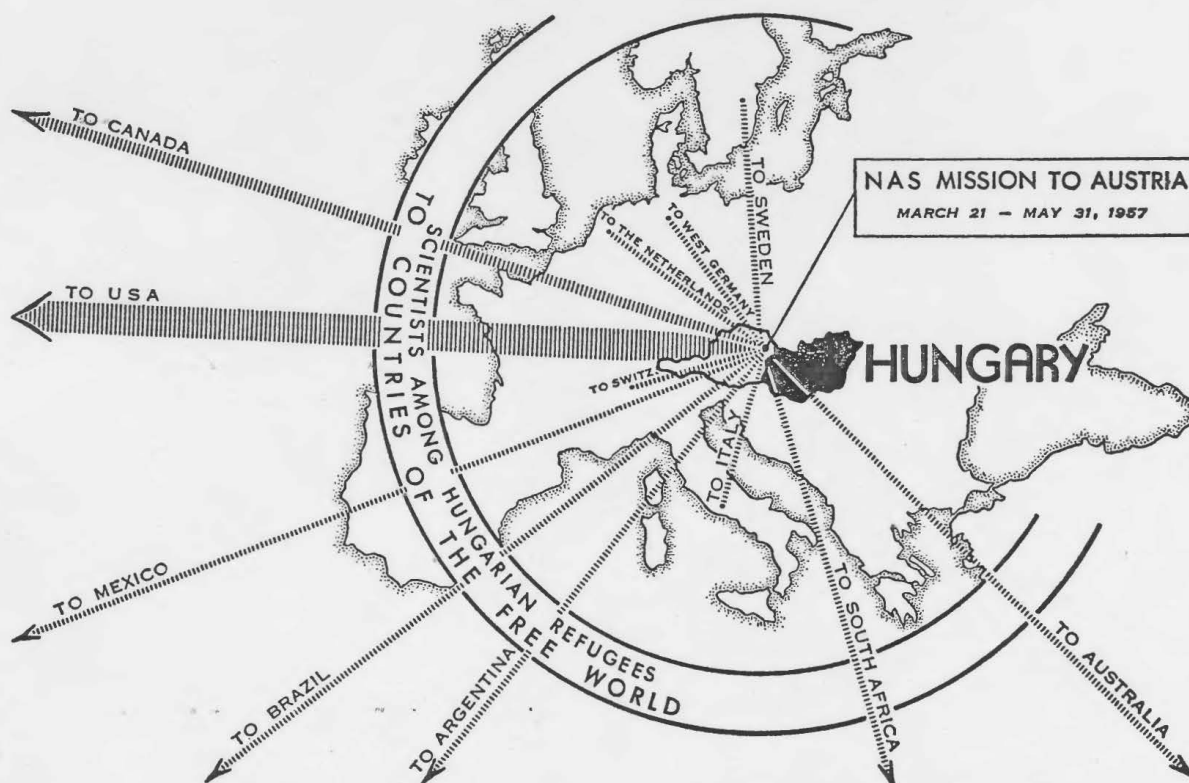


Figure 3.—Between March 21, and May 31, 1957, the Academy's Mission to Austria interviewed about 375 Hungarian scientists and engineers. Approximately 300 wished to go to the United States and were favorably recommended to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Members of families will increase 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).

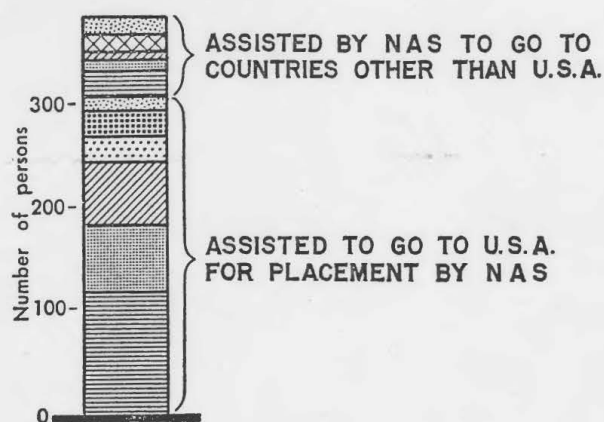


Figure 4.—As a consequence of recommendations made by the Academy's Mission to Austria, approximately 300 professionally trained Hungarian scientists and engineers will come to the United States and nearly 75 will go to other countries. Many of the latter group were given letters of introduction to scientific 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. Hennessey, 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. Shrader, 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. Balser, 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 Kirchgessner, Department of Physics, Princeton University. John W. Bartlett, Leon F. Hough, and Carter R. Smith, College of Agriculture; Rudolf K. Bernhard, Alfreds R. Jumikis, 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. Specter, 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 Illovszky, Hungarian refugees who served as interpreters and translators.

Refugees a Year Later

Study of Aid Here for Medical Students, Physicians and Disabled From Hungary

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

Shortly after the October uprising in Hungary a year ago, this column was devoted on two successive Sundays to the problems confronting some of the refugees who at that time were flooding into Camp Kilmer.

One discussion dealt with the problems of the physically handicapped refugees, the other with the difficulties faced by Hungarian physicians and medical students.

When the first group of escapees reached Camp Kilmer a year ago, numerous organizations concerned with rehabilitation had already made contact with Camp Kilmer officials and had offered their assistance to those who were disabled. Since Camp Kilmer was a clearing center only, it was not possible to provide direct rehabilitation services there.

Other factors, such as availability of sponsors in widely separated communities and the undesirability of separating families, precluded sending physically handicapped refugees directly to rehabilitation centers. The problem, therefore, became one of logistics.

When refugees were given their physical examinations by United States Public Health Service physicians, those with disabilities were referred to Office of Vocational Rehabilitation representatives. Full information concerning each individual was sent to the division of vocational rehabilitation in the state in which the refugee was resettling.

Visits Were Prompt

Their representatives then called upon the disabled refugee within a few days after his arrival in his new home and arranged for whatever services he might need.

In one instance, the procedure worked so smoothly that the rehabilitation counselor was on hand at the railroad station to greet the disabled refugee when he arrived.

There were, of course, a few inevitable instances of breakdowns in the procedures. By and large, however, it was an extremely effective, although little publicized, operation. Today, there are few if any Hungarian refugees with physical disabilities who have not received needed services.

The second problem—that of the professional resettlement of Hungarian physicians and medical students—was far more complex. Some refugee physicians had no evidence of graduation from a medical school. Some spoke no English. State licensing laws are rigid and vary from state to state. Medical schools were already overcrowded.

Despite these numerous obstacles, the record of professional resettlement of these physicians and medical students is most impressive. A recent report of the National Committee on the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians shows that during the last year 171 escapee Hungarian physicians had applied for assistance.

Of the group, eighty-eight are in rotating internship in approved hospitals and six are in mental hospital residencies.

Fourteen more are in unapproved residencies of their own choice, thirteen are employed in medical laboratories and fourteen are engaged in research or hold scientific fellowships.

The remainder, except for one who left the country voluntarily, are either physically unable or do not have sufficient English proficiency to qualify.

Equally impressive results have been achieved by an emergency program for placement of medical students. This was started last November by the National Committee for the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians and the Association of American Medical Colleges, in cooperation with the World University Service and the Institute of International Education.

Since little information was available on the background of the students, a number of screening examinations were held for them last June. Most had been studying English intensively in the interval. Thirty-seven students took the examinations and twenty-six passed with both academic achievement and English proficiency. Most of the eleven failures resulted from poor English ability.

As of last month, nineteen of the students who passed have been admitted to medical schools. Ten are in the first-year class, six in the second year and three in the third year.

Judged on Their Merits

Of the six who passed the examination but did not enter school, one will start next February; two are employed in medical laboratories and may start school next year, and one is undergoing extensive plastic surgery for wounds received during the revolution. He will start pre-medical studies next February and enter medical school in the fall.

Each of the students except one has received an allotment of funds from \$200 to \$2,000 for tuition and maintenance.

Although there have been both humanitarian and political overtones in this program, each student has been judged on his merits and will in the final analysis make a professional contribution to this country.

Many problems still remain. Additional financing is needed for the students who started school this year. Some of those who failed to be admitted this year will undoubtedly be admitted next year and need help. There are probably fifteen or twenty medical students among the 400 Hungarian students in Yugoslavia who still await admission to the United States.

The foundations and corporations that have supported this effort and the organizations that have conducted the program deserve a vote of thanks not only from these handicapped escapees and physicians and students, but from all.

Despite the tremendously complex problems involved, they have shown the world through these disabled persons, physicians and medical students that our tradition of America as the land of opportunity still holds.

New York Times

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1957.

REFUGEE PROGRAM EXPIRING TUESDAY

White House Says 38,000
Hungarians Entered U.S.
Under Emergency Plan

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28

—The emergency program under which 38,000 Hungarians fleeing Soviet rule were brought to this country will end Dec. 31.

President Eisenhower announced this today from his Gettysburg farm, where he is spending a holiday week of rest and work.

The President expressed the hope that more Hungarian refugees might reach this country under provisions of an immigration law Congress passed last session.

Meanwhile, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told reporters that the President would again ask Congress to give parolee newcomers the status of permanent residents.

Of the 38,000 Hungarians reaching the United States under the Refugee Relief Act, only 6,130 have received immigration visas under the special provisions of that law. The others were admitted as parolees.

The President asked Congress last session for authority to grant the parolees permanent status. But Congress did not act.

The emergency program was set up in November, 1956, when thousands of Hungarians were fleeing their country after Soviet armed forces overthrew

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

REFUGEE PROGRAM EXPIRING TUESDAY

Continued From Page 1

the Hungarian Government. Most of some 200,000 refugees found asylum in Austria, while others fled to Yugoslavia.

The President reported that the United States had made available \$71,075,000 to give the refugees food, clothing and shelter and to transport them to homes in other countries. Nearly \$20,000,000 of this assistance came from private American sources, including religious, nationality and other voluntary groups.

Army Camp Used

Refugees to this country were received first at a special reception center set up at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Later the facilities were transferred to the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn.

A Presidential committee for Hungarian refugee relief, directed by Tracy S. Voorhees, coordinated activities of the Government and private agencies. The Hungarian newcomers were given jobs in hundreds of communities over the country.

The President hailed the results of the program. Its success, he said, stemmed from "America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies, and the quality of the refugees themselves."

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28 (UP)—Following is the text of the White House announcement today on ending the emergency program for admitting Hungarian refugees to the United States:

The President announced today that effective Dec. 31, 1957, the emergency program for Hungarian refugees coming to the United States will be discontinued.

Termination of the emergency aspects of the United States program to assist Hungarian refugees who fled from Hungary is made possible as a direct result of the effective work performed by the international agencies directly concerned, the efforts of the other thirty-five countries which granted asylum to the refugees and the assistance provided by various religious, nationality and other private groups. Under this program a total of 38,000 refugees have come to this country.

The recently enacted immigration law, PL 85-316, will permit some additional Hungarian refugees to come to this country under normal immigration procedures. The services of the United States escapee program remain available to facilitate their resettlement to constructive life in the free world.

The emergency program of assistance to Hungarian escapees began a little over a year ago, on Nov. 15, 1956, following decisions of the President to render relief and peaceful assistance to the Hungarian people and to aid refugees fleeing from Hungary in the face of the Soviet military offensive aimed at crushing the Hungarians' struggle for freedom and national independence.

the committee, the reception center was transferred to the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, New York, operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The President pointed out that during the period when these Hungarian escapees were being received in this country under the emergency program the United States admitted over 300,000 other immigrants, a substantial number of whom were escapees from Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

The success of the United States emergency program of assistance to Hungarian refugees stems basically from three factors: America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies which transformed that spirit into action and, finally, the quality of the refugees themselves.

Total Put at 200,000

More than 200,000 Hungarians fled from their native land.

The majority fled to Austria, and after the Austrian frontier became sealed, others fled to Yugoslavia. The first escapees reaching Austria were aided by the Austrian people and their Government with some limited assistance from the United States escapee program. It soon became clear, however, that additional assistance would be needed. Free world response to this need was enthusiastic and immediate. The United States responded with a major emergency refugee assistance program employing U. S. Government, voluntary agency and private resources.

To date a total of \$71,075,000 has been made available by the United States to meet the immediate needs of the escapees, to provide food, clothing and shelter, to relieve suffering inside Hungary, to process for resettlement, and to transport them to receiving countries. Of this sum almost \$20,000,000 in refugee assistance was furnished from American private sources, donated through eighteen religious, nationality and other voluntary agencies.

The vessels of the United States Military Sea Transport Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service were utilized to bring some of the refugees to this country. In other instances they came on planes chartered by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration.

Admitted Under Parole

Of the approximately 38,000 Hungarian refugees coming to this country, 6,130 received immigration visas in the closing days of the Refugee Relief Act. The remainder were admitted into the United States under the parole provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act [McCarran-Walter Act].

Over 32,000 of the Hungarian refugees were processed through the reception center at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, speedily reactivated for this purpose by the Army. The President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, under the direction of Mr. Tracy Voorhees, coordinated the activities of the numerous Government and private agencies which assisted in the placement of the Hungarians in hundreds of communities throughout the nation where they have the advantages offered to free men in a free society.

With the close of Camp Kilmer and the dissolution of

REFUGEE PROGRAM EXPIRING TUESDAY

White House Says 38,000
Hungarians Entered U.S.
Under Emergency Plan

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28

The emergency program under which 38,000 Hungarians fleeing Soviet rule were brought to this country will end Dec. 31.

President Eisenhower announced this today from his Gettysburg farm, where he is spending a holiday week of rest and work.

The President expressed the hope that more Hungarian refugees might reach this country under provisions of an immigration law Congress passed last session.

Meanwhile James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told reporters that the President would again ask Congress to give parolee newcomers the status of permanent residents.

Of the 38,000 Hungarians reaching the United States under the Refugee Relief Act, only 6,130 have received immigration visas under the special provisions of that law. The others were admitted as parolees.

The President asked Congress last session for authority to grant the parolees permanent status. But Congress did not act.

The emergency program was set up in November, 1956, when thousands of Hungarians were fleeing their country after Soviet armed forces overthrew the Hungarian Government. Most of some 200,000 refugees found asylum in Austria, while others fled to Yugoslavia.

The President reported that the United States had made available \$71,075,000 to give the refugees food, clothing and shelter and to transport them to homes in other countries. Nearly \$20,000,000 of this assistance came from private American sources, including religious, nationality and other voluntary groups.

Army Camp Used

Refugees to this country were received first at a special reception center set up at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Later the facilities were transferred to the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn.

The Presidential Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief, directed by Tracy S. Voorhees, coordinated activities of the Government and private agencies. The Hungarian newcomers were given jobs in hundreds of communities over the country.

The President hailed the results of the program. Its success, he said, stemmed from "America's traditional humanitarian spirit, the dedicated work of the religious and other agencies, and the quality of the refugees themselves."

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NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1957.

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The New York Times
COORDINATOR: Tracy S. Voorhees, who directed a Presidential committee for Hungarian refugee relief.

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