

ing with molecular spectra in emission and absorption, molecular spectra in the ultraviolet, the visible, the near, and the far infrared, and in the microwave region. It will also contain contributions on Raman spectroscopy and radiofrequency spectroscopy (including nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy). Manuscripts dealing with both the experimental and the theoretical aspects of molecular spectroscopy will be welcomed.

It is planned to publish volume 1, consisting of four issues, during 1957. Volume 1, number 1, is scheduled for release in June. For subscription information about both journals, write to Academic Press, Inc., 111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

### Hungarian Scientists

Some of Hungary's best younger scientists are among the approximately 25,000 refugees who have passed through the American reception center at Camp Kilmer, N.J., in the past 2 months. Approximately 500 men and women with degrees from Hungarian universities have been screened by a National Academy of Sciences group that is led by Wallace W. Atwood, head of the academy's office of International Relations [*Science* 125, 187 (1 Feb. 1957)]. Many of the refugees have doctorates or have made considerable progress toward advanced degrees. The job of the screeners is to assess the qualifications of these specially trained people and find appropriate places for them in this country.

The engineers present no problems. Representatives of industry literally wait at the camp to hire them. However, other specialists, few of whom speak any English when they reach here, might well go unrecognized for a long time if they were left entirely to their own resources. But, through the work of the NAS group, some have been placed at once on staffs of universities and organizations like the Rockefeller Institute, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Institutes of Health.

The refugees, many of them former "freedom fighters," are of high caliber. Besides the graduates, there are many who have completed 2 or 3 years in Hungarian colleges. Others are expert mechanics and technicians. The college undergraduates are being screened by the World University Service, which tries to evaluate their education in our terms and secure scholarships for them.

However, the National Academy of Sciences is immediately concerned only with those who hold degrees or who have recognized professional status. Well-paid positions have been found for more than 100 people in this category. The quality

of these specialists and the efficiency of the screening process is indicated by the fact that so far there have been only two job changes. These two shifts were not caused by failure but by the refugee's desire to specialize in a certain line.

Most of the Hungarian scientists are quite young, for the average age of the escapees as a whole is only about 25. In such a group, there are of course no internationally known names. For the most part, older men of recognized distinction have remained in Hungary or have sought refuge in European countries where they have academic associations.

For the screening process it has been possible to organize a group of scientifically qualified Americans of Hungarian birth. Charlotte Ferencs of Johns Hopkins University screens the physicians and biological specialists. The former, regardless of qualifications, are difficult to place because of American laws on licensure to practice. With some, however, there has been no difficulty. One radiologist was recognized by American specialists as an outstanding man in his field. An orthopedic surgeon was a university professor until he fell afoul of the Communist regime 10 years ago. The Rockefeller Institute had a place immediately for a specialist in the chemistry of muscle. A neurophysiologist husband-and-wife team fitted into the research program of the National Institutes of Health. The same organization had a job ready for a cardiovascular physiologist.

Several in the medical group have already done part of the postgraduate work necessary to qualify as specialists. The screening committee is trying to obtain fellowships for them so that they can complete their training in this country.

One of the most colorful members of Atwood's group at Camp Kilmer is Maria Steller, a specialist in jurisprudence who escaped from Hungary years ago during the Nazi period. Since her field of interest has made it difficult for her to find an appropriate place in American life, she has a particular understanding of the problems likely to be encountered by her countrymen. Therefore, she has concerned herself with the rather large number of refugees who hold advanced degrees that are not in the physical or biological sciences. In this connection, apparently very few refugees with doctorates in literature want to come to the United States, for an international literary center is being built up in Montreal. They all want to go there where they can associate with poets, novelists, artists, and the like, from all the oppressed countries.

Nearly all the scientists among the refugees speak two or three languages with reasonable fluency; however, few

have any knowledge of English, because contact with English-speaking countries has been almost completely outside their experience. This at first appeared to be a serious placement handicap, and it was decided that no one should leave Camp Kilmer unable to carry on some kind of conversation in our native tongue.

As a result an unusual educational experiment is under way in cooperation with Rutgers University, whose campus nearly adjoins the camp. The refugees are housed in a special dormitory where they are drilled in English for 5 hours a day by Rutgers faculty members who do not know any Hungarian. The course lasts for 8 weeks, at a cost of about \$600 per person. Funds are provided by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. After the first 4 weeks most of the students are able to conduct at least an elementary conversation.

### Cellulose Research Institute

A new venture into fundamental research, a partnership between industry and the academic world, has come into being with the establishment of the Cellulose Research Institute at the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. The director of the new institute is J. J. Hermans, professor of physical chemistry and director of the laboratory for Inorganic and Physical Chemistry at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands. Hermans is a specialist in the chemistry of macromolecular substances.

Another appointment is that of Kyosti V. Sarkanen as research associate. Sarkanen is an organic chemist who has had several years' experience in the pulp industry in Finland and with the Central Laboratory of the Finnish pulp and paper companies.

The industrial firms which, together with the College of Forestry, are the originating sponsors of the institute are the American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Buckeye Cellulose Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.; the Celanese Corporation of America, New York, N.Y.; and the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The primary objective of the unit is to provide a central source of fundamental knowledge that will serve as a basis for industrial development and growth. The institute's program will be devoted to basic research related to cellulose. All research results will be published.

The institute will also be a source of research personnel interested in chemistry and related fields. Advanced degree candidates will be affiliated with the institute and will carry out investigations under the guidance of its staff and according to the graduate requirements of