

Editor's Note: *This special historical review was prepared by Dr. John S. McFarlane, former Research Geneticist and Research Leader with USDA-ARS in Salinas, California. We are grateful to Dr. McFarlane for sharing his special knowledge and insights into the lives and careers of the Savitskys, whom he knew well. This paper will appear in two parts; the second installment will follow in the next issue of the Journal of Sugar Beet Research.*

THE SAVITSKY STORY

John S. McFarlane

*Formerly, Research Geneticist
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
Salinas, California*

INTRODUCTION

An important event in the history of the American sugarbeet industry was the employment of Viacheslav and Helen Savitsky between 1947 and 1986. The Savitskys were prominent sugarbeet scientists in the Soviet Union who chose to leave their homeland during World War II and seek employment in America. This is the story of their escape and subsequent employment by the sugarbeet industry and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Escaping communism and finding employment in a foreign country proved to be a most difficult undertaking. The Savitskys spent many months in a displaced persons camp awaiting visas to immigrate to the United States. In order to meet the immigration requirements, the efforts of several persons were required. Individuals especially active in this effort included Dr. G. H. Coons and Dr. F. V. Owen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. H. J. Muller, Dr. Ralph Cleland and Dr. Robert Cook of the Genetics Society of America; and Mr. J. A. Wood of the Curly Top Resistance Breeding Committee.

Voluminous correspondence occurred between the various individuals and with the immigration officials in the State Department. Dr. Coons preserved copies of much of this correspondence, and the file eventually was placed in my care.

Information contained in these letters has been used to prepare this manuscript.

Several of the letters and documents pertaining to the immigration of the Savitskys are included in the appendix. Care has been taken to reproduce the Savitsky letters exactly as written with respect to composition, spelling and punctuation. These documents not only describe some of the frustrations that were experienced but also give an insight into the Savitsky personalities and philosophies. Chapters dealing with their activities in the United States are based on my observations and personal experiences involving the Savitskys.

John S. McFarlane

CHAPTER 1

The Early Years in Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union

Viacheslav Fabian Savitsky (also transliterated Wiatcheslav Fabian Savicki) was born September 8, 1902, in Stanica, Russia. His father, Fabian Savitsky, was a veterinarian. Viacheslav attended the local elementary school and graduated from the Elez secondary school in 1919. The 1917 Russian revolution occurred while he was in school at Elez. Normally, children from prominent Russian families were considered by the communists as nonproletarian and were often screened from college. Viacheslav managed to gain entrance to the Agricultural College at Kharkov in the Ukrainian Republic and graduated with the equivalent of a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924.

Helen Haretko (also transliterated Elena Chareczko) was born February 17, 1901, in Poltava, Russia. Her father was a prominent physician who had his own clinic. He also was president of the local medical society and a member of the city council. After the revolution, the family was persecuted and lost all their property. Helen graduated from the Poltava secondary school in 1918 and was accepted as a student at the Agricultural College in Kharkov. She graduated in 1924 with the equivalent of a Bachelor of Science degree in Agronomy.

Viacheslav and Helen met and became good friends while students at Kharkov. During my travels in the Soviet Union in 1972, I met Dr. K. P. Shavacko, a close friend of Viacheslav and Helen. He told of Helen's great beauty and described Viacheslav as a "lady's man." Following their graduation from college, both Viacheslav and Helen were expected to work as agronomists on collective farms. Neither wished to do this, and they both managed to gain entrance to the Institute for Genetics and Plant Breeding in Kharkov. They attended classes during

the winter months and were required to work at breeding stations during the summer. Viacheslav was sent to the White Church Breeding Station south of Kiev, and Helen went to the Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad. In 1926, following the presentation of dissertations, they both graduated as "diplomead agronomists."

After graduation from the Institute for Genetics and Plant Breeding, Viacheslav accepted a position at the White Church Breeding Station to work on the genetics of sugarbeet. His titles included Scientific Collaborator and Leader of the Research Laboratory. Helen also came to White Church and they were married. She was assigned work on sugarbeet embryology and cytology with the titles of Scientific Collaborator and Leader of the Cytology Laboratory.

Two years later, the Savitskys were transferred to the All Union Sugar Beet Institute in Kiev. Viacheslav was named Leader of the Genetics Laboratory and Helen was Leader of the Cytology Laboratory. In addition to their duties at the Beet Institute, the Savitskys were able to spend time at the University of Petersburg (later the University of Leningrad) working on advanced scientific degrees. They both studied under Academician N. I. Vavilov and Professor G. D. Karpetchenko. Eventually, each of them was awarded the equivalent of the Ph.D. degree in Biological Science, following the presentation of a scientific thesis. After the completion of additional high quality research, each was granted the title of Professor by the highest Committee of Universities in Moscow.

Among the many breeding problems under study at the All Union Sugar Beet Institute, Viacheslav was very much interested in the development of a sugarbeet variety with single-germed fruits instead of multigermed seedballs. The task of searching for plants with single-germed fruits was assigned to a junior staff member, M. G. Bordonos, who in turn had a scientific assistant, Mrs. O. K. Kolomiets, and her helpers do much of the searching. In a paper published in 1960, Bordonos reports that more than 22 million seedbushes (1023 hectares) were examined in 1934 with 109 plants producing monogerm fruits in addition to the usual multigermed seedballs.

Hybridization studies with these monogerm fruits revealed that the monogerm character was recessive. The newly created monogerm forms of beet were characterized by a number of negative properties including poor vigor, late maturing seed plants, low tonnage, low sugar content and low seed yield. Breeding work conducted not only at the Sugar Beet Institute but also at the Yaltushkov and Bellaya Tserkov stations eventually produced varieties suitable for use on the collective farms. During my visit in 1972, I was told that monogerm seed first was made available to the farms in 1956, and that 60% of the

1972 beet production was from monogerm seed. Mrs. Kolomiets was given credit for discovering the monogerm character.

In addition to his research and administrative duties at the All Union Sugar Beet Institute, Viacheslav also served as Professor and Leader of the Chair in Genetics and Plant Breeding at the Agricultural Universities in Kiev and White Church.

Helen's research activities included studies of the embryology and cytology of the sugarbeet. Her resume lists 26 publications while employed at the All Union Sugar Beet Institute. Included were papers dealing with self-sterility and self-fertility, polyploidy, and chromosomal behavior. Visiting scientists were impressed by the high quality of her research. Following a visit to her laboratory, Dr. G. H. Coons stated: "Her cytogenetic work was exceptional in quality and she stands almost alone in this particular field of work."

Maintaining contact with scientists in Europe and America was difficult. Correspondence was prohibited and no western journals were available at Kiev. Occasionally, a scientist from the West would visit the Institute. During the 1930s, visitors from the United States included Dr. G. H. Coons, Sugar Plant Investigations, USDA; H. W. Dalhberg, Research Manager, Great Western Sugar Company; and Professor H. J. Muller, Department of Zoology, University of Indiana. Each year, the Savitskys used their vacation for a trip to Leningrad where they worked in the library of the Institute for Plant Industry, which was permitted to receive western scientific journals.

During World War II, the All Union Institute for Sugar Beet was moved to Siberia, but the Savitskys chose to remain in Kiev. When the German Army took the city in 1941, they returned to the institute, renamed the Plant Breeding Institute, and continued their research on sugarbeet. The Army was especially ruthless in Kiev, and life during the occupation was very difficult. I was told that more than 100,000 persons were murdered, many of them Jews. The people were taken to a large ravine called Babi Yar where they were shot and covered with soil. Another group was then brought to the ravine to be murdered and buried on top of the previous group. This procedure continued throughout the occupation. Babi Yar is now maintained as a memorial to those who lost their lives at the hands of the Germans.

CHAPTER 2

Escape From Communism

The defeated German army was forced to retreat from Kiev in 1943 and the Savitskys chose to go with them. To better

understand why these very able scientists chose to leave their native land, we need to be aware of the political-scientific situation in the Soviet Union at that time. During the 1920s and 30s, Nicolaj I. Vavilov was the outstanding biological scientist in the Soviet Union. He organized the Institute for Plant Industry in Leningrad and became its director. The numerous laboratories of the institute studied genetics, evolution, taxonomy and other forms of biology.

Vavilov organized expeditions to many foreign countries and collected a wide range of genotypes of our crop plants. He was elected president of the Lenin Academy of Science in Moscow and earned an international reputation as a scientist.

In the early 1930s, an agronomist, Trofim D. Lysenko, introduced a method of vernalizing wheat seeds, a procedure widely accepted in the Soviet Union. Encouraged by this success, he began to promote other practices based on an old theory that species can acquire characteristics from their environment and pass them on to their offspring. This theory was known as the "Inheritance of Acquired Characters." Lysenko rejected the existence of genes, and denied the laws of inheritance. This brought him into direct conflict with Vavilov. Lysenko's idea had no experimental basis, but he was able to use philosophy and politics in his appeal to Stalin and other government leaders. He promised bigger, faster, and cheaper crops which were badly needed in the faltering agricultural system. The theory that acquired characters could be inherited also fitted in nicely with the objective of transmitting communistic teachings from parent to child.

Lysenko won the support of Stalin and later of Krushchev. With this support, he was able to gain great power in the various institutes of agricultural science. At one point, Stalin is said to have shouted: "Bravo, Comrade Lysenko, bravo," when Lysenko was publicly attacking "class enemies" such as Vavilov. All geneticists and plant breeders who utilized the genic laws of inheritance became "enemies of the State" and were subject to arrest. Among those arrested were Professor Vavilov and his close associate G. D. Karpetchenko. Following his arrest in 1940, Vavilov disappeared from public view and is reported to have died from starvation in 1943 at a Soviet prison in Saratov. Several scientists at the All Union Sugar Beet Institute also were arrested and killed.

The Savitskys were close friends of Vavilov and their adherence to the genic principles of inheritance was well known. They knew that they were subject to arrest and were in constant fear of a late night knock on the door by the arresting authorities. Prior to the second world war, attempts had been made to immigrate legally to a western country, but these attempts had been unsuccessful. With this background, one can readily

understand their reason for accompanying the German army as they retreated from Kiev. Leaving with them were Viacheslav's parents and Helen's sister. The Germans apparently allowed them to take a portion of their personal effects, including a large number of scientific books, a few pieces of laboratory equipment, and some of their genetic seed stocks.

Their first stop was in Poznan, Poland, where they spent two years and found employment at the University of Poznan. Viacheslav was hired as a plant breeder and geneticist to breed cereals, kok-sagys and root plants. Helen was employed as a cytologist, working with interspecific hybridization in cereals. The Germans were driven from Poland in 1945, and the Savitskys went with them to Halle in eastern Germany. During this move, they lost all of their genetic seed stocks. For a short time, both Viacheslav and Helen were employed at the University of Halle and also for the firm Schreiber in Nordhausen. Following the signing of the Yalta agreement, East Germany was placed under the control of the U.S.S.R. The Savitskys fled to Regensburg, West Germany and were employed at the Ukrainian Agricultural University with the titles of Professor.

After the war ended, UNRRA set up a displaced persons camp near Oberammegau, Bavaria, West Germany for refugees from the U.S.S.R. and eastern European countries under communist control. The Savitskys were placed in the U. S. zone of this camp and immediately started negotiations to immigrate to the United States. On July 8, 1946, Dr. G. H. Coons, Principal Pathologist in Charge of Sugarbeet Investigations for USDA, received an official notification from UNRRA that the Savitskys were in the displaced persons camp with permission to write and send packages.

Just prior to this, Dr. Coons had received a letter from Dr. Savitsky (Appendix, letter 1) describing their plight and requesting his help in obtaining permission for the family to immigrate to the United States. Dr. Coons was unable to do anything directly but referred the Savitsky letter to Professor H. J. Muller, Chairman of the Genetics Society of America's Committee for Aid to Geneticists Abroad (Appendix 2). Professor Muller was acquainted with the Savitskys and was most sympathetic with their request for help. He immediately sent a letter to various members of the Genetics Society requesting their help in finding employment for Professor and Mrs. Savitsky (Appendix 3). He also replied to Dr. Coons suggesting that he make every effort to determine whether a position might be open in his Division or in a related branch of the agricultural services.

The response from various members of the Genetics Society was similar. They expressed concern for the Savitskys' plight but offered little in terms of a solution. Dr. Coons contacted the

USDA personnel office regarding the possibility of using government funds to pay the salary of a displaced person such as Savitsky. He learned that payments could not be made to aliens unless they were citizens of allied countries. The Savitskys were displaced persons, possessed no passports and were ineligible to receive payments from the U.S. government.

On July 24, 1946, Professor Bentley Glass, a member of the Genetics Society Committee on Aid to Scientists Abroad, wrote to Dr. Coons (Appendix 4) regarding his conclusions from conversations with other committee members. He pointed out that few American scientists, other than Dr. Muller, knew enough about the Savitskys to recommend them for specific places. He suggested that Dr. Coons prepare a full personnel report indicating their personal qualities, scientific standing, and such particular items as their command of the English language. He also emphasized the desirability of contacting agricultural experiment stations in states that grew sugarbeets and the large sugar companies regarding possibilities for employment.

Dr. Coons made contacts with state agricultural experiment stations and with the major sugar companies. The Division of Sugar Plant Investigations had a scientist stationed at the University of Minnesota who worked on sugarbeet agronomic problems in Minnesota and Iowa. This work was performed in cooperation with Dr. H. K. Hayes, Chief of the Division of Agronomy and Plant Breeding. The USDA scientist was planning to resign and Dr. Hayes expressed a willingness to have Dr. Viacheslav Savitsky replace him at University Farm. In order for this to take place, some means was required for salary payments to be made by the University or some agency other than the USDA. This proved to be an impossible hurdle.

Mr. H. W. Dahlberg, Research Manager, Great Western Sugar Company, had met the Savitskys and was eager to help these unfortunate people. He made a determined effort to interest not only his own company management but also the U. S. Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Beet Sugar Development Foundation in providing employment or financial aid. He eventually had to advise Dr. Coons that his efforts had been unsuccessful.

These initial efforts to aid the Savitskys were most discouraging, but Dr. Coons and Professor Muller did not give up. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Society of Ukrainia were contacted without success. The Sugar Plant Investigations office also learned of the need for geneticists in Costa Rica and Venezuela. Contacts were made but again the replies were negative.

In the meantime, the Savitskys became increasingly concerned about their plight. They hadn't heard from Dr. Coons, so they wrote him again on September 23, 1946, begging for his

help and repeating much of the information from their first letter. On November 4, 1946, Dr. Coons wrote to the Savitskys and described the efforts that were underway to find work for them in America (Appendix 5). He pointed out that placing a foreign scientist was extremely difficult and asked for their patience and courage. Personnel forms were enclosed and a request was made for information regarding their attitude on political matters. Dr. Coons also expressed a concern for their personal well being and offered to send clothing, food, money, and scientific literature. He provided his home address for personal communications.

In their reply, the Savitskys told of their hatred for the communists and described the suffering the family had endured in the Soviet Union (Appendix 6). They also furnished completed personnel forms (Appendix 6). The information provided in this letter and the accompanying personnel forms was to prove useful in future negotiations with the State Department.

In late November 1946, a break finally occurred which eventually led to the solution of the Savitsky immigration problem. The writer, John McFarlane, had been hired in July 1946 by the Curly Top Resistance Breeding Committee to work on sugarbeet breeding problems as they applied to California. I was stationed at Salt Lake City and worked under the direction of Dr. F. V. Owen, Geneticist in Charge of the Sugar Plant Investigations Field Laboratory, with the understanding that I would transfer to California in 1947. When attempts to find employment for the Savitskys came to a standstill, a suggestion was made that my position be transferred to the Federal government and my CTRBC salary be used to employ the Savitskys.

The Curly Top Resistance Breeding Committee was a non-profit organization of all beet sugar companies in the western United States that were operating in areas subject to the devastating curly-top disease. Funds were provided to the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations to accelerate research on curly top and related problems, largely through breeding. Dr. Owen attended a Denver meeting of representatives of the CTRBC on November 21, 1946, and obtained their approval for the suggested transfer proposal.

A major hurdle in getting the Savitskys to America had now been overcome, but visas, affidavits of support, and travel funds still were needed. In addition, a decision was required regarding the advisability of requesting visas for just Viacheslav and Helen or for the entire family. Unfortunately, these remaining tasks proved more difficult than had been anticipated. Professor Muller, who had just been awarded a Nobel prize, handled the initial negotiations with the State Department. He visited the offices of General G. J. Haering, Chief of the Visa Division. The General's secretary took a sympathetic attitude toward the

immigration of the Savitskys but expressed some concern about their possible collaboration with the Germans. He indicated that an inquiry would be required which would require about six weeks.

The six weeks passed and nothing was heard from the State Department. On December 12, 1946, Dr. Coons wrote to Dr. M. A. McCall, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry Soils and Agricultural Engineering, and fully described the Savitsky situation. He also inquired as to the feasibility of requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to inform the Secretary of State of our interest in having the technical abilities of the Savitskys applied to American sugarbeet problems. Rather than involve the Secretary of Agriculture at that time, Dr. McCall chose to write to Robert C. Alexander, Assistant Chief of the Visa Division in the State Department. Mr. Alexander referred the letter to General Haering, Chief of the Visa Division.

In a letter dated January 14, 1947, General Haering informed Dr. McCall that the Savitskys did not qualify for visas except possibly as displaced persons or refugees. In order to qualify as a displaced person or refugee, an applicant must have resided in the American zone of occupation in Germany on or before December 22, 1945. If they met this requirement, they should be directed to file visa applications with the American Consular Office in Munich.

This information was most disturbing to both Dr. Coons and to the Committee for Aid to Geneticists Abroad. Obviously, General Haering would provide only minimal assistance, and the eligibility of the Savitskys to qualify for visas under the conditions set forth in Haering's letter seemed doubtful. Professor Muller was traveling in Europe so Dr. Robert A. Cook, another member of the committee, was asked to handle the negotiations in Washington D. C. Dr. Cook was editor of the *Journal of Heredity*, which was published in Washington. He had contacts in the State Department and arranged a luncheon meeting with Earl Dennis from the State Department's office of Relations with Scientific Societies.

Dennis contacted the Visa Division and learned that a Mr. Raymond was now handling the case and that a telegram had been sent to the Munich consul requesting an investigation into the Savitskys. Following Dennis' suggestion, Raymond was to re-wire Munich asking them to "shake a diplomatic leg." Dennis also learned that E. Tomlin Bailey, who previously had dealt with the displaced persons problem in the United States, had been assigned to the Munich consulate. Dennis knew Bailey and recommended that he be asked to work with the Savitskys. Subsequent correspondence indicated that Bailey was assigned to the Savitsky case and his assistance proved most helpful.

Dr. Coons and the Committee for Aid to Geneticists Abroad now concluded that their principal effort should be directed to the American Consular Office in Munich. Professor Muller was traveling much of the time and asked Dr. Ralph Cleland, Head of the Department of Botany, Indiana University, to handle correspondence with the Savitskys and the Munich Consular Office. Dr. Cook continued to handle the negotiations in Washington.

The company representatives of the Curly Top Resistance Breeding Committee met in Salt Lake City on February 2, 1947, and approved resolutions authorizing the hiring of Dr. and Mrs. Savitsky at a combined salary of \$4500 per annum plus a contribution of \$1000 toward their travel costs. Mr. J. A. Wood, Secretary-Treasurer of CTRBC, sent a notarized copy of the resolutions plus a letter explaining the committee action to the American Consular Office in Munich (Appendix 7).

The Committee on Aid to Geneticists Abroad eventually decided to request visas for all five family members. The committee realized that this might further complicate the approval procedure, but knew that Viacheslav and Helen would never be happy until the entire family was together in a free country. Before visas could be granted, affidavits of support were required for each family member. This meant that several individuals must provide notarized affidavits declaring their willingness to contribute up to \$1000 per year to the support of a named family member, to prevent that person from becoming a public charge. Seven affidavits were obtained and mailed to the consul in Munich.

Progress at the Consular Office appeared to be slow and Dr. Coons decided to proceed with his request that the Secretary of Agriculture write the Secretary of State regarding the qualifications of the Savitskys to enter the United States as skilled agricultural scientists. On March 4, 1947, Dr. Coons prepared a memorandum for Dr. W. F. Lambert, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, to forward to Clinton F. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture. This memo was forwarded together with a suggested memo for the Secretary of Agriculture to send to George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

The procedure was followed and Secretary Marshall referred his memo to General Haering, Chief of the Visa Division. General Haering promptly replied to Secretary Anderson advising that the Consul General in Munich had not received visa applications from the Savitskys but had advised them of the procedure to be followed in filing applications. He also indicated that he was writing the Consul General for an updated report and would inform the Secretary when it arrived. Obviously, progress was still very slow, but the Visa Department must finally have realized that they were dealing

with an exceptional case.

As promised, General Haering wrote to Secretary Anderson on May 15, 1947, reporting that a letter, dated April 22, had just been received from the American Consul General in Munich advising that preliminary data forms were being forwarded to the Savitsky family. The Consul General also pointed out that his office had never received any indication from the Savitskys that they desired to immigrate into the United States. In June, Dr. Cook received a letter from E. Tomlin Bailey in the Munich consul stating that all necessary papers had been received from the Savitskys prior to May 15 and the cases were being turned over to the Intelligence authorities for the screening process. About the same time, Dr. Savitsky wrote to Dr. Cleland outlining the frustrating procedure he had gone through in filing the required forms with the American Consulate (Appendix 8).

Dr. Coons and members of the Committee on Aid to Scientists Abroad became very frustrated with the long delays and the misinformation that had been provided with respect to the procedures to be followed. Another memo was prepared for the Secretary of Agriculture who then wrote to the Secretary of State. Dr. Coons also learned that Charles S. Reid, a former justice in the war crimes trials in Nuremberg, was traveling in Germany and arranged for him to visit the Munich consul on behalf of the Savitskys.

Finally, in late September, Dr. Coons received a letter, dated August 31, 1947, from Dr. V. Savitsky advising that they were in the transit camp in Munich. Visas had been granted to all five members of the family and they were waiting for funds for their transportation. Dr. Cleland received word from the Munich consul that the visas had been approved October 3, 1947, and would be issued when payment to cover steamship passage to New York had been received. Mr. J. A. Wood, Secretary-Treasurer of the CTRBC, prepared a check for \$918 drawn to the United States Lines and mailed it to Dr. Cook for transmittal to Munich.

After some additional delays, the entire Savitsky family was transferred to Bremerhaven to await passage to New York. About November 20, 1947, they boarded the S. S. Ernie Pyle and began the voyage to America.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE]

APPENDIX

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE SAVITSKYS

APPENDIX 1. (Transcribed copy of letter dated May 16, 1946)

Dear Doctor Coons,

Our acquaintance at the Institute for Sugar Industry at Kiev could not be continued, because it was forbidden to us to write to foreign scientists. I thank you very much for the book you sent me. I could not do it sooner and also sent you my articles.

During all these 25 years I worked on Genetics and Plant Breeding (mostly with sugar beet and kok-sagys) and my wife on Cytology.

We succeeded to emigrate to Poland, we are now in Germany in the zone occupied by the American Army.

We cannot return to the territory occupied by UdSSR, for us as Genetics this is inevitable death. We share the views of the world's Genetic Science which rule in Heredity and Plant Breeding in the U.S.A., England and other democratic countries. As followers of these views we are persued in the UdSSR.

I am Professor of Genetics and Plant Breeding, I have published 50 books and articles. Together with the work as Professor at the University and directing of scientific and investigation work at the Genetic and Breeding Laboratories before the war, I headed also the practical work at the large-scale breeding establishments. I studied mostly the following problems in the last years:

1. Genetics of the quatitative properties and the problem of their onthogenetic development under different conditions of the medium.
2. Regularity and efficiency of different forms of artificial and natural selection in connection with the elaboration of new methods of breeding. Synthesis of new forms based upon genetic and onthogenetic investigations of the properties.

As a result of these investigations I made a second synthesis of the forms of Beta Vulgaris with high sugar contents and

Appendix 1 (continued).

obtained practically valuable populations as a result of crossing and applying new principles of selection.

My wife is Professor of Cytology, she has 25 published books and articles. She headed the work of the Cyto-Genetic Laboratories in the Scientific Institutes. Besides that she worked in Plant Breeding (applying the new method of forced inbreeding by the cross polinated plants) and directed the breeding work by the oil-plants crops. She studied mostly the following problems in the last years: 1. The study of physiology and Cytology of plant fertilization, particularly the suppression of self sterility through the influence of the different factors of the medium upon the onthogenetic development; she succeeded to work out a method to get germinating seeds of beets by self polination of self steril plants. This work was reduced to S_5 . 2. Theoretical study of the problem of self and cross fertilization self and fertilized plants, modification of population under the influence of different forms of propogation etc). 3. Embryology and Cytologyogy (Kariology, interspecies hybridization) by different plants.

It was our old desire to work in U.S.A. in 1932 we sent to the Sixth International Congress of Genetics our reports, which were printed in the Proceeding (Vol. 2, pg. 107-175), we received the invitation to come to the Congress, but according to the aforesaid causes we haven't obtained the permission to depart.

We apply to you with the request to help us to get the permission to go to the U.S.A. among these 39 000 displaced Persons which according to declaration of President Truman shall be transported to America. We can work at the scientific and research laboratories of educational or breeding establishments and also as practical plant breeders. I can organize the breeding work with beet and rubber plants (kok-sagys) by application of new methods of selection (using the onthogenetic development of plants, distribution of different substances among the tissues etc.) We can also public many scientific papers and manuals about these plants.

About my family I give the following data:

I — Prof. Dr. Wiczesław Savicki, born on the 8.9.1902

My wife — Prof. Dr. Elene Savicka, born on the 17.2.1901

My father — Veterinary Fabian Savicki, born on the 20.1.1877

My mother — Xenia Savicka, born on the 20.1.1876

The sister of my wife — Engineer-Chemist Xenia (Oksana) Chareczko born on the 30.1.1912

We are displaced persons now and live in the camp of UNRRA in the town of Ober Ammergau.

Excuse us for troubling you, but we shall be much obliged for your help.

We beg you to answer us to the following address:

To Prof. Dr. W. Savicki

Oberammergau, Bavaria, Germany.
UNRRA Team 568, Auslanderlager

(Signed) Prof. Savicki, W.

Ober Ammergau
16.V.1946

Appendix 2. (Transcribed copy)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry
Soils, and Agricultural EngineeringDivision of
Sugar Plant InvestigationsPlant Industry Station
Beltsville, Maryland
June 27, 1946Prof. W. J. Muller
Department of Genetics
University of Indiana
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Dr. Muller:

In conference with Dr. E. W. Brandes, Dr. Gordon Whaley, and Mr. Loren A. Polhamus, it was suggested that your attention as Chairman of the Genetics Society Committee on Assistance to Geneticists abroad should be called to the accompanying letter that I have just received from Professor Dr. W. Savicki (also transliterated from Russian as V. F. Savitsky).

I met Dr. Savicki at Kiev in 1935 when I visited U.S.S.R. briefly on a mission for the Department. I was impressed by his contributions to sugar beet genetics. I also saw the cyto-genetic work of his wife (Dr. E. I. Harechko-Savitzkaya). This was exceptional in quality and she stands almost alone in this particular field of work. Both were thorough scientists with pleasing personalities. If suitable positions could be found for them, they would continue to produce highly meritorious contributions in plant genetics.

This Division has copies of many of their contributions, and for the most part we also have translations. I would be glad to make them available.

I will appreciate very much your suggestions as to possible way of helping these unfortunate geneticists.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) G. H. Coons
G. H. Coons
Principal Pathologist

Encl.

Appendix 3. (Transcribed copy)

COMMITTEE ON AID TO GENETICISTS ABROAD

Genetics Society of America

July 5, 1946

Will you please look over the enclosed letter from Professor Savitsky and the accompanying one just received from Dr. Coons. This case represents a real test of whether we as geneticists, either separately or through our organization, have sufficient good will and social feeling as scientists to perform a very obvious and necessary service to two of our deserving colleagues who find themselves in dire need because of the very fact of their being sincere geneticists.

The chairman of this Committee visited Professor and Mrs. Savitsky at their Institute during his stay in Russia some ten years ago and, like Dr. Coons, was deeply impressed with the excellence of the work of both of these scientists. Equally, too, he can testify to the exceptionally pleasing personality of both of them. Before leaving the U.S.S.R., he had already heard that the Savitsky's were in trouble through the mere fact of their being good geneticists, for, being in the Ukraine, the region most subject to the influence of Lysenko, those without political influence of the right kind were much more subject than geneticists in other parts of the country to persecution for their views in this field.

The matter is not one for making any kind of political demonstration, for that does not lie within our province and would raise issues that are far too complicated, dangerous, and subject to misconstruction. The matter is purely that of coming to the aid of two of the members of our own profession who need that aid because of their having done what any of us in the same situation should have done as geneticists, namely, remained true to the principles of our science. Surely in this country with its present expanding program in scientific and education there must be room for two such people, in addition to those already here, and they ought to be considered worthy of a place among 39,000 to be admitted.

But this cannot be managed unless someone among our American geneticists can find a place for these people or bring the matter to the attention of someone who can. You are therefore urgently requested to do all you can to go into this matter actively and communicate the possibilities to this Committee. Not only the scientific lives and perhaps the very physical lives of the Savitsky's depend upon it, but the honor of American geneticists also depends upon it. And if our type of

Appendix 3 (continued).

organization is ineffective for taking the action needed in such a situation, then it behooves us to take the necessary steps to implement our organization so that it can do so.

(Signed) H. J. Muller
H. J. Muller, Chairman

P.S. There is especial need for haste in this case because of the present pressure to return to the U.S.S.R. all displaced persons in Europe who originated there.

Appendix 4. (Transcribed copy)

Long Island Biological Association
Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y.
July 24, 1946

Dr. G. H. Coons
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Md.

Dear Dr. Coons:

Dr. Muller has written to members of the Committee on Relief to Foreign Scientists, of the Genetics Society of America, about the pressing cases of Dr. and Mrs. Savitzsky and their family. I have consulted with the other members of the committee here (Dr. M. Demerec and Dr. Barbara McClintock) and agreed to write you regarding our conclusions. I took opportunity to present the situation and the need for immediate assistance to participants in the Cold Spring Harbor Symposium just concluded. Whether anyone in the group will be able to do anything or not I do not know. I am afraid that most American geneticists, aside from Dr. Muller, do not know enough about these scientists to be able to recommend them for specific places. Certainly you appear to be better acquainted with them personally and scientifically than anyone else in this country. We therefore feel that an initial service could be performed by you in preparing a full personnel report such as would customarily be available in considering individuals for positions, indicating their personal qualities, scientific standing as you appreciate it, and particular items as their command of the English language. Not only will anyone offering them positions want to know these things, but the geneticists too will hardly feel like giving their support in the dark.

Because of the citizenship requirement, the Savitzskys would not be able to find any work in the U.S.D.A., if I understand correctly. With the extensive background in sugar beet work the Savitzskys have, the most promising remaining openings would be either in the state agricultural experiment stations of such states as California and Colorado, or in the research programs of the big sugar companies. These, I am sure, are far better known to you than to any of us. If you could explore the possibilities of posts in such organizations, I am sure the members of the Genetics Society would be glad to support your efforts in every possible way. I understand that Dr. Muller has already written to the Rockefeller people about the possibility of getting the Savitzskys over here under a temporary arrangement. However

that may turn out, I am sure that you can help us further by finding out in Washington under just what arrangements the Savitzskys would be permitted to enter the United States and remain here.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Bentley Glass

Bentley Glass
Professor of Biology
Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Appendix 5. (Transcribed copy)

Air Mail

November 4, 1946

Prof. Dr. W. Sawizki
bei Frau Hugo Rutz
Oberammergau
Schnitzergasse No. 9
Bavaria, Germany
American Zone

Dear Professor Sawizki:

A carbon copy of your letter of September 23, 1946 reached me October 30. I had previously had a carbon copy of your letter of May 16. Another carbon copy was received in August. Delay in my reply was to avoid raising any false hopes. I wish to assure you that on receipt of your first letter, I put in motion activities in your behalf. The committee that Dr. Muller heads has been zealous in this regard. It is with great regret that even to this time we have found no way to help you.

The problem of placement of a foreign scientist is extremely difficult. The American Consul prior to granting a visa must be assured that a position is available to you and that some organization has bound itself with respect to your employment. As soon as we find an institution that can make use of your talents, and possibly those of Mrs. Sawizki, steps will be taken to inform the American Consul. Dr. Muller and I are following up every promising opening.

A member of the committee on assistance to geneticists abroad, Professor Bentley Glass of Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland, calls attention to the need for a full personnel report from you such as customarily would be available in considering individuals for collegiate or experiment station positions. I need to ask you to prepare this, giving for institutions at which you studied or worked the exact Russian or Ukrainian name, together with a translation into English. We need a full statement of your education, training, and the positions you have held. A form to follow is furnished. It is suggested that similar information for your wife also be prepared.

You have supplied me with copies of your publications on sugar beets; nearly all of these as well as those by Mrs. Sawizki have been translated. I have prepared a bibliography of your work from these. If you have publications in other fields than sugar beets, these also should be cited. Mere statement of a

Appendix 5 (continued).

field of interest is not adequate, the preferable thing is a citation of a published work. Your publications on sugar beet genetics for which we have citations, are ample evidence of your proficiency in this field, but it would be helpful if you have publications showing activities in other fields as well. Such citations would indicate that you have a considerable breadth of interest. I need also to have a frank statement concerning your proficiency in English. If the letters sent me are of your own composition, please so state. Doubtless you have had some opportunity to study and practice English during your period in Germany. Report on this in detail. If you have proficiency in other languages this should be stated. Any institution considering your employment will ask about your proficiency in English.

Insofar as you choose it would be desirable for you to state your reasons for desiring to come to the U.S.A. rather than to return to U.S.S.R. Are there factors or conditions other than those concerned with the controversy over genetics that have a part? Some institutions if willing to consider you for hire, may want to know your general attitude on political matters or to know the ideology of government that you favor. Insofar as you feel disposed to give your opinions we will pass these on if and when they are requested. If your attitude toward political matters is one of indifference this should be stated.

Both officially and personally, I am bending every effort to help you and your wife. The matter is not easy, it will take time. Nothing positive has yet developed but we have not given up hope or ceased our efforts. We can only ask for patience and courage on your part. In the meantime, I hope you will write me personally of what you and your wife may need, be it clothing (give size), shoes (give size), food, money, scientific literature. We do not know at all the situation of individual displaced persons, and such reports as we have are general and may not fit at all your conditions. For personal communications I give you my home address, but for any correspondence dealing with your placement, your scientific training, etc., you may address me as per the heading of this letter.

With sincere best wishes,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) G. H. Coons

Appendix 5 (continued).

G. H. Coons
Principal Pathologist

Home address:
6811 Oak Lane
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Enclosure

Appendix 6. (Transcribed copy)

9th January 1947

Dr. Coons, Principal Pathologist
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Agricultural Research Administration

Dear Dr. Coons:

We are very glad that we have received a letter from you and we are very thankful to you for your troubles about us.

We know that it is not an easy matter to come to the U.S.A., but we seek a country which can accept us, and we should want, that U.S.A. would be such a country for us. Therefore we annoy you with our asks so much.

We shall try to answer all the questions that you have asked us. We send you the furnished forms about our education and employment. We don't give you the citation of published articles, for you received it already.

I and Mrs. Savicki also had some manuscripts in the last years in the field other than sugar beet, which couldn't be published in the war time and many of them we have lost, but some one we have saved.

I have a manual in Biology, breeding and agriculture of Kok-Sagys, (200pgs). Mrs. Savicki has also many manuscripts, but we don't send the citation of them for they were not published.

We couldn't furnish the column "Rate of Pay", because it was so different in separate years and in different countries, that we couldn't express it in \$.

About our proficiency in foreign languages. I read and understand German and I speak a little German. I read and understand a little English. Mrs. Savicki reads, speaks and understands French and German well. She reads and understands English and speaks English a little. The letters we send to America are of Mrs. Savicki own composition. We study the English language at present, in spite of the difficulties which we have in this matter. We hope that to the time of our arrival to America we both, or Mrs. Savicki at least will speak English fluently.

Appendix 6 (continued).

About our political ideology. We were never members of any political party and we took no part in any political activity, but we are not indifferent to the political matters. We detest the communists and their ideology to the bottom of our hearts. All their doctrines and their actions are repulsively and unendurably for us. We tried to go abroad during all our life, but unsuccessfully. We are free from them at last, but they try to catch us here also. Beside these decent in views, we suffered from them much. They pursued our families and us during many years. My two brothers were killed by them. The brother of Mrs. Savicki is deported to the concentration camp in Siberia; her sister was perished in exile. Many others our relatives were killed or deported by them. All these people were engineers, physicians etc., did not take part in the political activity and were exterminated by communists in order of mass terror. If it was not succeed us to disappear in time, we should be exterminated also. Nobody of you doesn't know what a horrors are done behind the iron-curtain.

We can't live with communists. We prefer to die, than to live in such a manner. We have lost all and we are not afraid to expose ourselves to the danger of bombardment in Germany to became free from them only.

We don't like the fascism also, for it is the youngest brother of communism. We favor such a government, which can secure a reasonable liberty of personality, the human rights on a democratic basis, and which doesn't turn their people into slaves and their country into a huge concentration camp.

About getting the visas. In so far as we know the people that starts to America from Germany receives affidavits from their relatives or acquaintances after what they must obtain the authorization from CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) and than from the American Consul in Germany. This is the generally way.

This process continues a long time: we know persons which had received affidavits and expected the visas during 6 months. On the other side we heard that the persons which received an invitation from firms had received the authorization to the arrival from the Consul in America also, and they could depart earlier.

But we don't know that for a certainly. I think that you can obtain best informations about this question in America and that

Appendix 6. (Continued).

you will choose the best way.

We did not understand in what way must be carried through an official investigation by your Government to approve the visas. We have some relatives in Russia, and we beg very much to avoid the enquire in Russia, for we can't risk that our relatives will suffer. Besides this it is dangerous for us also to have any affairs with Soviet-Russia. We have all documents and we can confirm all that we have written you. Our official state— Displaced Persons, stateless, arrived in Germany from Poland.

We are very thankful to you and to Prof. Muller for the interest that you take in our lot, and for your help. We beg you to continue the affair with our transportation to America very much; we excuse ourselves that we disturb you so much, but we have not other ways to return to normal life and scientific work.

Our address to write:

Prof. Savicki W. bei Frau Hugo Ratz
Oberammergau Schnitzer Gasse Nr. 9
Bavaria, Germany, American Zone

With best wishes
sincerely yours
(Signed) Savicki, W
W. Savicki

(Transcribed copy of Personnel Report)

- | | Surname | First Name | Middle Name or initials |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Name | <u>Savicki</u> | <u>Wiatcheslav</u> | <u>E.</u> |
| 2. Address | <u>Prof. Savicki H. bei Frau Hugo Rutz,
Oberammergau, Schnitzer Gasse Nr. 9, Bavaria,
Germany American Zone.</u> | | |
| 3. Present Citizenship | <u>Stateless</u> | | |
| 4. Place of Birth | <u>Stanica, Russia</u> | | |
| 5. Date of birth | <u>8.9.1902</u> | | |
| 6. Married or single | <u>Married</u> | Children: Number | <u>no</u> |
| 7. Height without shoes | <u>169</u> | | |
| 8. Weight in pounds | <u>90 klgr.</u> | | |
| 9. Approximately what rate of pay do you expect | _____ | | |

10. Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever. If "yes", give complete details no
11. Education:
- a) I attended and graduated secondary school (classical gymnasium) 8 classes in the town of Elez (Russia) in 1919.
 - b) I attended (1920-1924) the Agricultural University in the town of Kharkov and graduated it in 1924.
 - c) I attended (1924-1926) and graduated the Highest Plant Breeding College in Kharkov in 1926.
- 1) I was graduated as diplomead agronomist by the Agricultural University in Kharkov, after presentation of a qualification work (Dissertation).
 - 2) I took a scientific degree—Dr. of Biological Sciences—at the University in Petersburg (by Acad. Vavilov and Prof. Karpetchenko) after a presentation of a scientific work.
 - 3) I was graduated as Professor of Genetics and Plant Breeding by the Highest Committee of Universities in Moscow.

12. Experience

Employment	Nature of Work	By Whom and Where
------------	----------------	-------------------

I worked from 1924 during all years

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1) At the Experimental Plant Breeding Station in White Church and in Kharkov as scientific collabourator and leader of the Research Laboratory | In Genetics and Breeding of sugar beet | By the Scientific Breeding Insttute Russia |
| 2) Scientific Institute Sugar Industry in Kiev as Professor and Leader of Genetic and Breeding Laboratory | In Genetics and Breeding of sugar beet | By the Scientific for Breeding Institute Russia |

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|-----------------------|
| 3) | At the Scientific Institute of Physiology as Plant Breeder and Geneticist | In Genetics and Breeding of cereals Kok-sagys, root plants | Poznan
Poland |
| 4) | At the Plant Breeding Firm Schreiber | Genetics and Breeding of sugar beet | Nordhausen
Germany |

Besides this I delivered lectures from 1925 as reader and later as Professor and leader of the chair in genetics and Plant Breeding at Agricultural Universities in White Church and in Kiev. I am Professor of Genetics and Evolution at the Ukrainian Agricultural University in Regensburg (transported from Czech-Slovakia—Padsbrady to Germany) at present.

13) References

- Dr. G. H. Coons (U.S.A., Department of Agriculture, Washington)
 Prof. Dr. H. J. Muller (U.S.A., Indiana University)
 Prof. Dr. V. N. Domanizki (Principal of the Agricultural University in Regensburg, Germany)
 Prof. Dr. P. I. Drabatj (Agricultural University Regensburg, Germ.)

14. Indicate your knowledge of languages

	Reading			Speaking			Understanding		
	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair
English	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German	-	+	-	a little			-	+	-

15. I have 50 published books and articles.

(Signed) Savicki, W.

Appendix 6 (continued). (Transcribed copy of Personnel Report)

- | | First Name | Name | Middle Name or initials |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Name | <u>Savicki</u> | <u>Helene</u> | <u>I.</u> |
2. Address Prof. Savicki H. bei Frau Hugo Rutz, Oberammergau, Schnitzer Gasse Nr. 9, Bavaria, Germany American Zone.
 3. Present Citizenship Stateless
 4. Place of Birth Poltava, Russia
 5. Date of birth 17.2.1901
 6. Married or single Married Children: Number No
 7. Height without shoes 158
 8. Weight in pounds 54 klgr.
 9. Approximately what rate of pay do you expect _____
 10. Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever. If "yes", give complete details no
 11. Education:
 - a) I attended and graduated secondary school (classical gymnasium) 8 classes in the town of Poltava (Russia) in 1918.
 - b) I attended (1920-1924) the Agricultural University in the town of Kharkov and graduated it in 1924.
 - c) I attended (1924-1926) and graduated the Highest Plant Breeding College in Kharkov in 1926.
 - 1) I was graduated as diplomead agronomist by the Agricultural University in Kharkov, after presentation of a qualification work (dissertation).
 - 2) I took a scientific degree—Dr. of Biological Sciences—at the University in Petersburg (by Acad. Vavilov and Prof.Karpetchenko) after a presentation of a scientific work.
 - 3) I was graduated as Professor by the Highest Committee of Universities in Moscow.

12. Experience

Employment	Nature of Work	By Whom and Where
------------	----------------	-------------------

I worked from 1926 during all years till now

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| a) At the Institute of Applied Botany as Scientific Collaborator | Cytology, Inbreeding in rye | Acad. Vavilov in Petersburg |
| b) At the Experimental Plant Breeding Station as scientific collaborator Leader of the Laboratory of Cytology | Embryology, Cytol. of sugar beet | Scientific Breeding Instit. White Church |
| c) At the Scientific Institute for Sugar Industry as Professor of the Laboratory of Cytology | Embryol., Cytol., of sugar beet, Sterility Probl., Inbreeding Probl. | in Kiev |
| d) At the Scientific Institute of Physiology as Cytologist | Cytology, Interspecific hybrids in Cereals | Poznan Poland |
| e) At the Plant Breeding Firm Schreiber | Cytology | Nordhausen Germany |
| f) At the Ukrainian University (transported from Czecho-Slovakia-Padsbrady) as Professor at present. | Cytology, Embryology, Anatomy | Regensburg, Germany |

13) References

- Dr. G. H. Coons (U.S.A., Department of Agriculture, Washington)
 Prof. Dr. H.J. Muller (U.S.A., Indiana University)
 Prof. Dr. V.N. Domanizki (Principal of the Agricultural University in Regensburg, Germany)
 Prof. Dr. P.I. Drabatyj (Agricultural University Regensburg, Germany)

14) Indicate your knowledge of languages

	Reading			Speaking			Understanding		
	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Good	Fair
English	-	+	-	a little			-	+	-
French	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
German	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+

I spoke German and French from a child, for these languages were spoken in my family. I studied English with the teacher.

15. I have 28 published books and articles.

(Signed) Savicki, H.

Appendix 7. (Transcribed copy)

CURLY TOP RESISTANCE BREEDING COMMITTEE

Beneficial Life Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 4, 1947

RESOLUTIONS

"Moved and seconded that the Committee hereby authorize the Chairman to employ Prof. Dr. Wiczeslav Savicki full time at \$3,000 per annum and Prof. Dr. Elene Savicki, his wife, half time at \$1,500 per annum to conduct genetical investigations on sugar beets, said employment at the rate specified to be for one year. Employment to be at Salt Lake City, Utah, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Committee took cognizance of the fact that these two distinguished geneticists are now in a displaced persons camp at Oberammergau, Bavaria, Germany; and that Dr. H. J. Muller, President of the Genetics Society of America, is collecting contributions to bring these two scientists to the United States.

"It was moved and seconded that the Committee is authorized to contribute \$1000 to Dr. Muller's organization toward the travel expenses of the Savitskys in connection with their trip to Salt Lake City, Utah."

As Secretary-Treasurer of the Curly-Top Resistance Breeding Committee, I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of resolutions adopted by said Committee on February 2, 1947.

(Signed) J. A. Wood

As Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid
Curly-Top Resistance Breeding Committee

Appendix 7 (continued).

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1947.

(Signed) Nina O. Edward

Notary Public in and for the State
of Utah, residing at Salt Lake City

My commission expires: August 26, 1948.

Appendix 7 (continued).

CURLY TOP RESISTANCE BREEDING COMMITTEE

Beneficial Life Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

March 4, 1947

American Consular Office
Munich
Germany

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions from G. J. Haering, Chief, Visa Division, U. S. Department of State, regarding steps to be taken to obtain visas to bring into this country Prof. Dr. Wiczeslav Savicki and his wife, Prof. Dr. Elene Savicki, I am transmitting herewith a copy of formal action taken by the Curly-Top Resistance Breeding Committee, February 2, 1947, with respect to employment of these persons.

Dr. Savicki and his wife are distinguished scientists, formerly of the Institute of Sugar Beet Research, Kiev, U.S.S.R. They are now in a displaced persons camp at Oberammergau, Bavaria. They have conducted important research in sugar beet genetics and improvement. It is the intention of the Committee to engage their services in sugar beet research for the benefit of the sugar beet industry of the United States.

Your attention is directed to the fact that this Committee intends to have these scientists start on important, long-time objectives in sugar beet improvement. Since budgets of the Committee are prepared annually, the definite commitment for employment is for one year. This should not be interpreted as defining the contemplated duration of their employment.

The Curly-Top Resistance Breeding Committee represents all beet sugar companies of the Western United States and seeks your active cooperation in issuing visas for Dr. and Mrs. Savicki and expediting their travel to the United States.

Anything that can be done to speed up the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Savicki will be materially helpful to our sugar beet breeding work. It is especially urgent that they be here for beet polli-

Appendix 7. (Continued).

nating season which is now beginning in the greenhouse and which will begin in the field in less than two months.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. A. Wood

J. A. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer

Appendix 8. (Transcribed copy)

June the 24 1947

Prof. R. E. Cleland
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

Dear Professor Cleland:

We thank you very much for your last letter. It seems that you are not entirely informed about the state of our affair, therefore I will write you more detailed.

At once as we have received the first letters informing us that the support affidavits will be sent to us from America, we have filled in Personal Data Forms and handed them on the 7th of April to UNRRA in Mittenwald (to which belongs our Camp). The application to American Consul must be done in such a way (this is the rule). The P.D.-Forms are not accepted by the Consulate.

It was an exceptional case, that the American Consulate has sent the P.D.-Forms for us after your letter. Only after receiving the affidavits the P.D.-Forms can be accepted by UNRRA. Therefore we could not do the application earlier.

UNRRA in Mittenwald has sent our P.D.-Forms to UNRRA in Munich. On the 14th of April I was in the American Consulate in Munich but no documents were arrived from America.

On the 10th of May I have gone to the Consulate again. They told me that the American Consul has received the documents, but they have not our P.D.-Forms. I went then to the UNRRA in Munich and ascertained that the P.D.-Forms had been sent by UNRRA to the American Consulate on the 30th of April.

When I returned to the Consulate to tell them about this I did not obtain the permission to enter the Office. They answered me if the P.D.-Forms are in the Consulate, I have to wait for one month to six weeks and then come again.

Returning home I decided to write a letter to the Consulate informing them, that the P.D.-Forms are in the Consulate. This letter was sent to Munich on the 20th of May. We are very obliged to the American Consul for sending us the P.D.-Forms,

Appendix 8. (continued).

which we received only on the 15th of May, but they were not necessary more.

On the 8th of June I have gone to the Consulate again to ask if they have found our P.D.-Forms and I have heard that the P.D.-Forms were sent already to CIC.

Your asks to the Consul about the aid for getting the visas help us very much. As they have found our P.D.-Forms they have immediately sent them to CIC, but generally the people whose P.D.-Forms were arrived to the Consulate are waiting for six months until their P.D.-Forms will be sent to CIC. Our affairs are not detained in the Consulate, but it is difficult to reach not only Consul himself, but also the personal that works in the Consulate. The situation here is such that our affairs cannot advance rapidly. We don't know, how long our P.D.-Forms will be examined by CIC: we believe that it may continue approximately one month.

We shall be called to CIC for screening and then to the Consulate. We will write a letter to the American Consul, Mr. James R. Wilkinson personally, asking him to help us in receiving the visas. But this letter must be sent in time, approximately when the P.D.-Forms will return to the Consulate and when our affairs will be examined by the Consul. Otherwise this letter can lie in the Consulate as our P.D.-Forms.

You see that we do all what is possible for we are eager to sail for U.S.A. as soon as it will be possible.

We hope that thank your aid our affairs will finish successfully.

We thank you very much for troubles about us.

All members of my family send you the best wishes.

The letter informing about the state of our affairs is being sent also to Professor Muller.

With the best wishes

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Sawicki, H.
Sawicki, H.