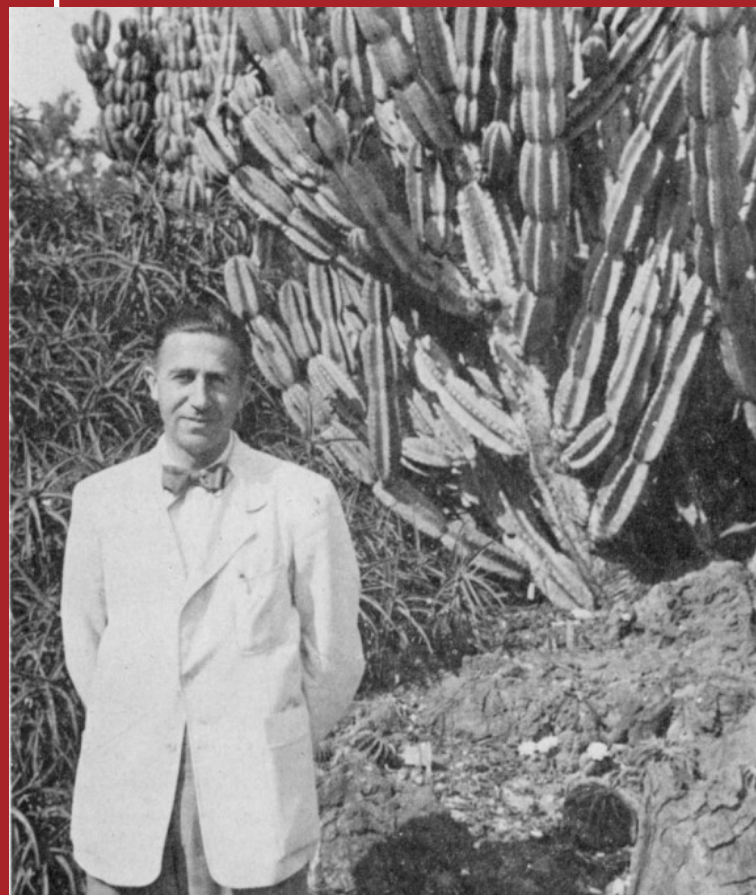


Manfred Bukofzer

Oldenburg, Germany, 1910–Berkeley, Calif., 1955
musicology

SCHOLAR

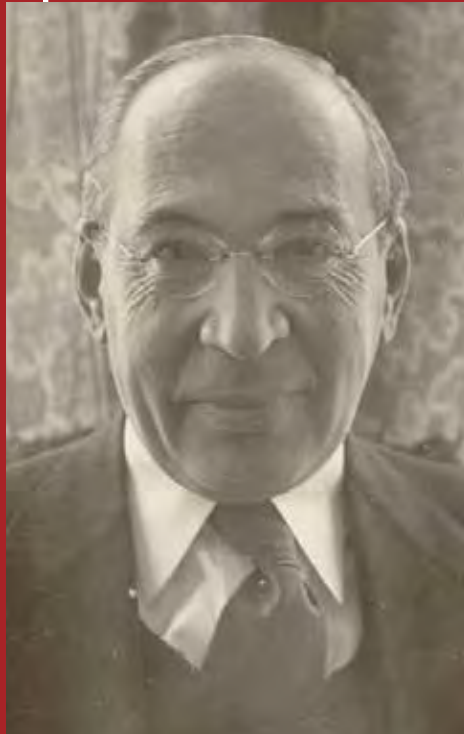


Manfred Bukofzer studied at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität in Heidelberg, and at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität and the Stern Conservatory in Berlin. He left Germany in 1933 and received his doctorate from the University of Basle. In 1939, he immigrated to the United States and taught musicology at the University of California, Berkeley from 1941 until his death. A music historian and the editor of several collections of early music compositions, Bukofzer was the author of *Music in the Baroque Era* (1947), *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Music*, and *Music of the Classical Period, 1750–1827*. Prior to his death, he worked on a comprehensive *History of Dissonance*. His research papers, as well as his collection of medieval manuscript sources, are held in the Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library at UC Berkeley.

Alfred Einstein

Munich, Germany, 1880–El Cerrito, Calif., 1952
musicology

SCHOLAR



A prominent musicologist and critic, Alfred Einstein was born into a family of scholars and received his doctorate in musicology from the University of Munich in 1903. He is best known for his revision of the Köchel chronological catalogue of Mozart's works. He worked as Editor-in-Chief of the *Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft* (Journal of Musicology), and was a music critic for both the *Münchener Post* (Munich Post) and the *Berliner Tageblatt* (Berlin Daily). His publications include *Die Wagner-Kritiken* (1912–1933), *Music in the Romantic Era* (1946), and *Schubert: A Musical Portrait* (1951). On the day following Hitler's seizure of power (January 30, 1933), Einstein fled to London settling near Florence, Italy, to work on his book, *The Italian Madrigal* (1949), and in 1939, he accepted a teaching position at Smith College. He was later invited to join the faculty of UC Berkeley, but while traveling across the United States with his family to move to take the position he fell ill. He died shortly after his arrival in the Bay Area, and his family donated his papers to the UC Berkeley Music Library.

Walter Friedlander

Berlin, Germany, 1891–Berkeley, Calif., 1984
social welfare

SCHOLAR



Walter Friedlander received his Bachelor of Law from the University of Berlin in 1913, and earned his Ph.D. in 1920. After being forced to give up his position on the Berlin City Council as supervisor of child welfare programs in 1933, he fled first to Switzerland and later to Paris, France, where he was executive director of the Social and Legal Services to German Refugees. In 1936, Friedlander secured a lectureship at the University of Chicago, which enabled him to immigrate to the United States, and in 1943, he joined the UC Berkeley Department of Social Welfare. Among his almost two hundred publications are *Child Welfare in Germany Before and After Naziism* (1940), an *Introduction to Social Welfare* (1955), *Individualism & Social Welfare* (c1962), and *International Social Welfare* (1975). The Walter Friedlander Fund, founded by friends and colleagues in 1984, seeks to promote education in international welfare and also hosts an annual lecture at Berkeley.

Gerson Goldhaber

Chemnitz, Germany, 1924–Berkeley, Calif., 2010
physics

SCHOLAR



Gerson Goldhaber fled the Nazis with his family in 1933, settling in Cairo, Egypt. He received a M.Sc. in Physics from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1947, followed by a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1950. After three years at Columbia, he joined the UC Berkeley Physics department in 1953, rising to scientific prominence with research on particle physics and with the work he did at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory with E. Segrè and O. Chamberlain, and with his first wife, nuclear chemist/physicist Sulamith Löw, leading to the discovery of the antiproton. In 1963, Goldhaber and George Trilling's group discovered the A meson, a subatomic particle Goldhaber named after his son, Amos Nathaniel. In 1989, he began to work in astrophysics, becoming one of the first members of Berkeley Lab's Deep Supernova Search. In 1997, he presented the earliest dated evidence for what eventually became known as "dark energy." He co-authored *The Experimental Foundations of Particle Physics* (1986) with Robert Cahn, and was a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Max Knight

Pilsen/Plzeň, Austria-Hungary, 1909–Berkeley, Calif., 1993
editor

SCHOLAR



Max Knight, born Kühnel, lived in Vienna where, before fleeing to England the day before Nazi Germany invaded Austria in 1938, he was an editor and feature writer of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*. During his voyage from Europe to the United States, he wrote for *The Jewish Chronicle* in London and for the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai. From 1950 to 1976, Knight was the principal editor of the University of California Press, overseeing the publication of more than 200 books. He also translated plays by Bertolt Brecht, poems by Christian Morgenstern, and the correspondence between Richard Strauss and Stefan Zweig.

Wolfgang Lederer

Mannheim, Germany, 1912–Calif., 2003

illustrator

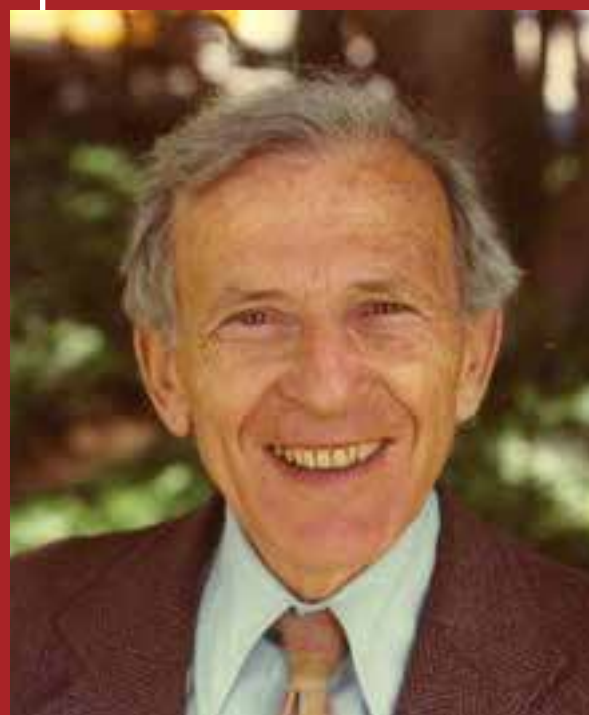
SCHOLAR

Wolfgang Lederer, the son of a symphony conductor, studied at Leipzig's Academy for Graphic Design and Book Arts and at Officina Fragensis in Prague. He fled from Nazi Germany to New York City in 1939, where he made a sparse living by designing record jackets. In 1941, Lederer moved to San Francisco and became a professor at the California School of Arts and Crafts in Oakland. A prominent book designer, he won numerous awards for his cover designs for UC Press books.

Hans Lewy

Breslau, Germany, 1904–Berkeley, Calif., 1988)
mathematics

SCHOLAR

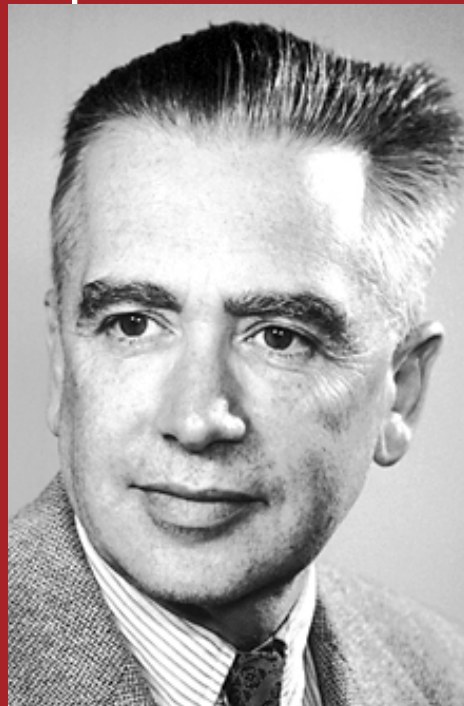


Born in Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), Hans Lewy received his Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Göttingen in 1926. Forced out of his position as assistant professor by the Nazis in 1933, Lewy joined the Mathematics Department at Brown University later that year, and in 1935 arrived at UC Berkeley. During his time at Berkeley, Lewy was temporarily dismissed from the University of California when he refused to sign the Loyalty Oath (1949), but was reinstated three years later. A prominent figure in the field of partial differential equations and the theory of functions, Lewy was the recipient of the Steele Prize (1979) and the Wolf Prize (1984). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (Rome).

Emilio Segrè

Tivoli, Italy, 1905–Lafayette, Calif., 1989
physics

SCHOLAR

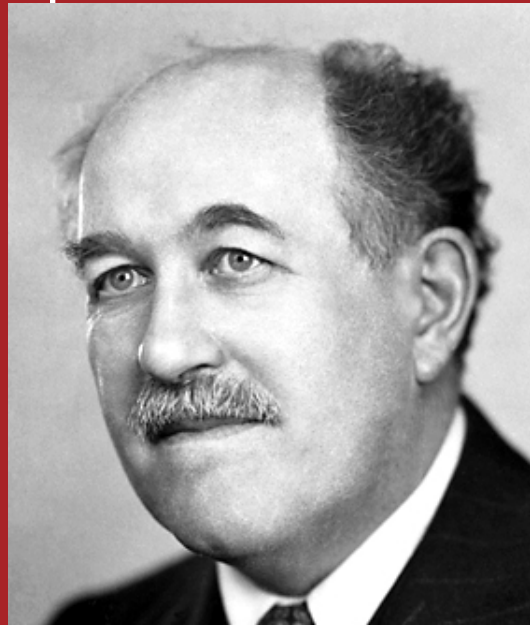


After studying physics in Rome under Enrico Fermi, Emilio Segrè began his academic career in Italy in 1929. An assistant professor of physics at the University of Rome in 1932, where he worked with Fermi and other “Via Panisperna boys” on neutron research, he was also the director of the Physics Laboratory at the University of Palermo until 1938, when the Italian government’s anti-semitic laws pushed him and others out of academia. During a trip to Berkeley in 1938, he decided not to return to Italy and accepted a research assistantship at the Berkeley Radiation Lab. He became professor of physics and the history of science at UC Berkeley in 1946, serving until 1972. Segrè discovered the elements technetium and astatine, and, with Owen Chamberlain, the antiproton, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics (1959). At Berkeley, he also served as a group leader with the Manhattan Project. The American Institute of Physics named its photographic archive of physics history in his honor, and the University of Palermo awarded him an honorary doctorate.

Otto Stern

Zory, Prussia, 1888–Berkeley, Calif., 1969
physics

SCHOLAR

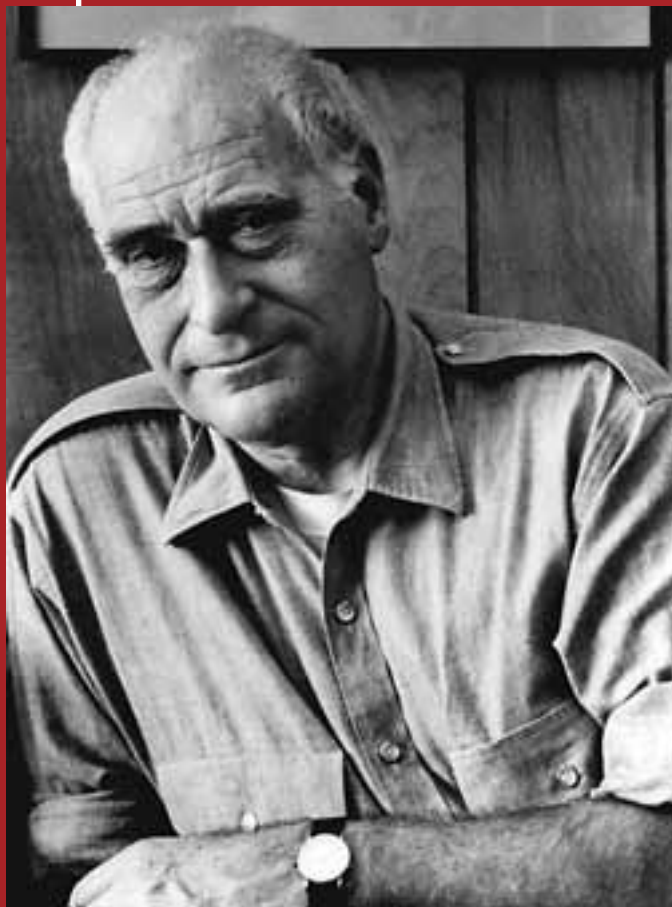


Otto Stern received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Breslau in 1912. Following various teaching positions across Germany and Switzerland, he accepted a professorship at the University of Hamburg in 1923. In 1933, Stern fled Germany and moved to the United States where he became professor of physics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. He received the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physics “for his contribution to the development of the molecular ray method and his discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton,” and he was one of the physicists who built the first atomic bomb. After his retirement from Carnegie, Stern came to UC Berkeley to teach physics.

Gunther Stent

Berlin, Germany, 1924–Haverford, Penn., 2008
molecular biology

SCHOLAR

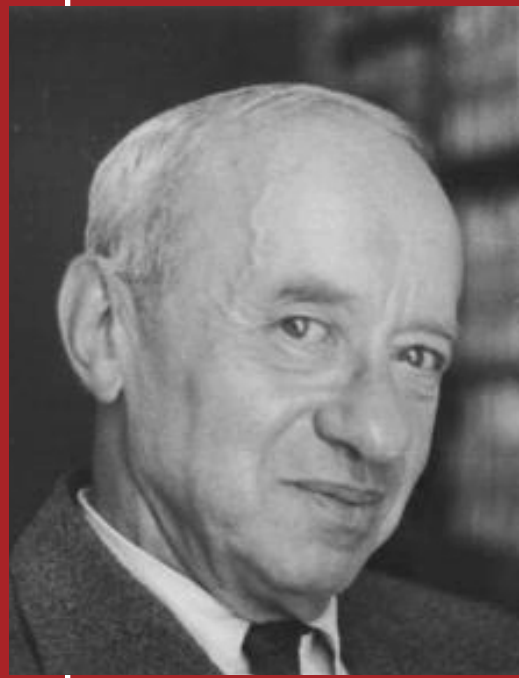


A pioneer in the discipline of molecular biology, Gunther Stent (born Günter Siegmund Stensch) fled to London in 1939, and in 1940, when he was 16, his father obtained a visa for him to migrate to the United States by himself. He received a B.S. in Chemistry and a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the University of Illinois, Chicago. He joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1952, contributing to the establishment of the Department of Virology in 1957, the Department of Molecular Biology in 1964, and the Department of Molecular & Cell Biology in 1987. Stent chaired the Department of Molecular Biology from 1980 to 1986, and the MCB Department from its founding in 1987 to 1992. Among his most prominent publications are *The Coming of the Golden Age: A View of the End of Progress* (1969), *Molecular Genetics: An Introductory Narrative* (1978), and *Nazis, Women, and Molecular Biology: Memoirs of a Lucky Self-Hater* (1998).

Alfred Tarski

Warsaw, Poland, 1901–Berkeley, Calif., 1983
mathematics

SCHOLAR



Alfred Tarski (born Alfred Teitelbaum), a prominent logician, mathematician, and philosopher, received his Ph.D. in Logic and Mathematics from the University of Warsaw in 1924. In 1923, he and his brother changed their last name to Tarski, and converted to Catholicism. One month prior to the German and Soviet invasions of Poland (September 1939), he came to the U.S. to deliver a lecture series at Harvard University and the University of Chicago, and did not return to Poland after. He came to California to teach at UC Berkeley in 1942 and stayed until his death in 1983. Tarski is especially known for his work on model theory and mathematical characterization of the concept of truth. At UC Berkeley, Tarski built a prominent school of research in logic and the foundations of mathematics and science, and contributed to the creation of a graduate program in logic and methodology of science. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Foreign Member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters, and Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy.