

Saved by The Bay

THE INTELLECTUAL MIGRATION
FROM FASCIST EUROPE TO UC BERKELEY



The Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life

The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

Main Gallery

January 28–June 27, 2014

Galleries open Tuesday–Friday 11am–4pm

<http://bit.ly/savedbythebay>

Exhibition team

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Elena Kempf, Undergraduate Curatorial Apprentice
Julie Franklin and Lorna Kirwan, Registrars
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Special thanks

Professors Peter Selz, John Prausnitz, Hannah Pitkin, Erich Gruen, Richard Buxbaum, and George Breslauer; David de Lorenzo, Peter Hanff, and Kathryn Neal, The Bancroft Library; John Shepard, Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library.

Presented by

The Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life, in collaboration with The Bancroft Library, the Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library, the Department of History, the Townsend Center for the Humanities Working Group on Modern Jewish Culture, and the Undergraduate Research Apprentice Program of the University of California, Berkeley.

Introduction

The spreading of fascist and anti-semitic ideologies across Europe in the early 20th century and the rise of Hitler to power in 1933 had wide-ranging consequences on the lives of millions of people. In addition, these events made intellectual and academic life initially difficult, and eventually impossible, for many, professors and students alike. The German “Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service” (April 7, 1933) allowed tenured civil servants who were “politically unreliable” or of “non-Aryan descent” to be dismissed from office. Similar measures were applied in Austria after the *Anschluss* (the country’s annexation to the Third Reich on March 12, 1938), in Italy through laws passed in the fall of 1938, as well as in other European countries. Many intellectuals were targeted by systematic acts of violence. Others had the foresight to seek opportunities abroad before the Second World War, which broke out in September of 1939, made travel virtually impossible for all. Their migration enriched the intellectual landscapes of countries such as the United States, which became safe havens for many refugees.

In the Spring Semester 2013, faculty, curators and students interviewed current and Emeriti faculty, conducted research in the archival collections of the UC Berkeley Libraries, and led a public workshop at The Magnes. This work unearthed hundreds of primary sources documenting the lives of scholars who came to Berkeley as refugees from fascist Europe. These individuals contributed much to the academic life of our University, often becoming world-renowned leaders in all fields of scholarship and research. They also expanded the global mind of the campus, paving the way for UC Berkeley’s leading role in academia and in public intellectual engagement, two decades before the rise of the Free Speech Movement.

The exhibition, *Saved by the Bay*, highlights the history of this important intellectual migration through biographical sketches, a film, and circa one hundred documents from the University Archives, The Bancroft Library, and the Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library at UC Berkeley. The materials, which include letters, photographs, travel documents, and professional records, document personal and professional lives in fascist Europe, the strategies of immigration and refugee life, the arrival in California, and the experiences on campus of a select number of exile faculty at UC Berkeley. We hope that this initial work will encourage further scholarship, and foster a deeper knowledge of the history and life of our University.

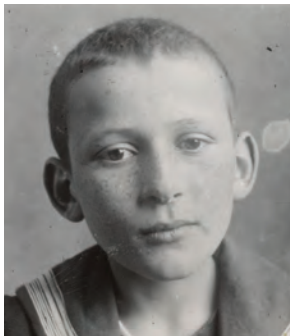
Francesco Spagnolo, Curator
Elena Kempf, Undergraduate Curatorial Apprentice

Europe

Intellectual refugees carried with them the recollections of a lost world, made of childhood memories, family ties, university studies, and professional lives. Many of these scholars were students and faculty at leading European universities, did research in some of the world's top libraries, worked as editors at influential academic publishing houses, contributed to national press outlets, and were often engaged public intellectuals. Born between the late 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, they experienced the peak of Europe's intellectual creativity. But they were also exposed to highly traumatic events, which from the end of the First World War led to the rise of fascism across the continent.

Photographs, birth certificates, school transcripts, and early academic publications kept in the personal archives of these scholars testify to this ever present past. Academics who were not openly aligned with the rising fascist parties experienced intellectual isolation. Jewish intellectuals often encountered anti-semitism at school and in the workplace. Some of them were amongst the earliest targets of Nazi and fascist persecutions. Denied their rights as students or faculty, expelled from academic institutions and publishing circles, at times incarcerated in the early waves of arrests and internment in concentration camps, intellectual exiles also brought to Berkeley an indelible first-hand knowledge of the inner workings of totalitarianism.

Family Life



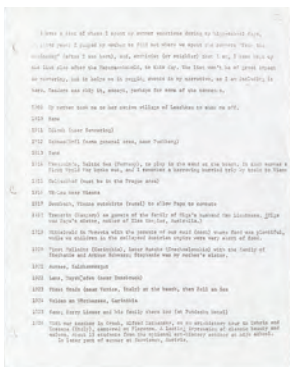
Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Childhood photographs

Black & white photographs

Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), n.d. [ca. 1906–1914]

Hans Lewy papers, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library



Max Knight (1909–1993)

Summer vacations in Europe, 1909–1926

Typed manuscript

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript,

1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library

Education



Otto Stern (1888–1969)

University of Breslau matriculation certificate

Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), Druck von Emil Winter, October 24, 1908
Otto Stern papers, circa 1888–1969, BANC MSS 85/96 c, The Bancroft Library

Die Studierenden haben das Semester zu beenden
Sommer-Semester 1923

Bezeichnung der Vorlesungen		Semester		Einnahmen	
Nr.	Name des Vorlesenden	Preis	geb.	geb.	geb.
1	Prof. Hilbert Arithmetik	1.00			
2	Dr. Meissner Differentialrechnung	1.00			
3	Prof. Goursat Variationrechnung	1.00			
4	Prof. Fuchs Vorgänge für math. Physik	1.00			
5	Prof. Born Mechanik	1.00			

Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

University of Göttingen Summer Semester course schedule and fee list

Göttingen, Germany, 1923
Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

Work



Wolfgang Lederer (1912–2003)

Visitez Prague

Cover illustration for *Welt am Sonntag*, image supplement of *Prager Presse*
Prague, Czechoslovakia (now Czech Republic), June 16, 1935
Wolfgang Lederer papers, 1934–1990, BANC MSS 93/160 c, The Bancroft Library



Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Uniwersytet Józefa Piłsudskiego w Warszawie faculty identification card

Warsaw, Poland, August 10, 1939
Alfred Tarski papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library

In 1935, the University of Warsaw was renamed in honor of the leader of the Second Polish Republic, Józef Klemens Piłsudski (1867–1935). Most Polish universities at that time attempted to institute segregated seating for their Jewish students. This card, issued shortly before a trip abroad, became the only document available to Alfred Tarski to establish his identity upon his

arrival to the United States in 1939, since Polish consular services had been suspended following the Nazi invasion of Poland and the start of the Second World War.



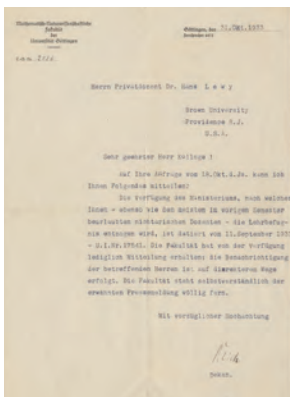
Alfred Tarski (1901–1983) and Kurt Gödel (1906–1978) Photograph

Vienna, Austria, ca. 1935

Alfred Tarski papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library

After the rise of the Nazi Party to power in Germany (1933), Austrian academic life became increasingly more permeable to its ideology. Kurt Gödel (1906–1978), a mathematician and philosopher, and one of the most influential logicians in the history of Western thought, began regularly traveling from Vienna, his academic home, to the United States in 1933. In 1936, Morris Schlick, one of his advisors, was assassinated by a former student, a gesture applauded in Nazi circles. In 1939, after the University of Vienna denied him a permanent position, Gödel moved to Princeton and began working at the Institute for Advanced Studies.

The storm



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Letter from Göttingen University sanctioning loss of teaching license

Göttingen, Germany, October 31, 1933

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

Hans Lewy, who had fled Germany in 1933, received a formal communication from the Dekan (Dean) of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Göttingen later that year, while he was already in the United States. The letter formalized his dismissal from academic life, stating: “The ministry’s directive according to which you—as well as most non-Aryan lecturers who were furloughed last semester—are being deprived of your license to teach bears the date of September 11, 1933—U.I. Nr. 17541. The Department has merely been informed of the directive; the notification to the persons in question has been carried out in a more direct manner.”



Max Knight (1909–1993)

Job offer [received on the eve of the Anschluss]

Vienna, Austria, Verlagsgesellschaft der Steyermühl, Papierfabriks- und Verlagsgesellschaft, March 10, 1938

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library

Max Knight (born Kühnel) included an image of this document in his unpublished autobiography with the following comment: “Copy of the letter dated march 10 1938 (One day before the Nazi invasion and my departure!) in which Steyermühl (publisher of the *[Neue Wiener] Tagblatt*) commits itself to fixed monthly minimum salary for my contributions. It was the fulfillment of a dream—and laste[d] one day. Later, (on April 7 and 21) the company (now Nazi-ruled) reneged on the commitment.”

Case One



Manfred Bukofzer (1910–1955)

Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität student identification card

Berlin, Germany, 1929–1931

Manfred F. Bukofzer papers, Archives Bukofzer 1, Hargrove Music Library

The Frederick William University was established in 1810 as the University of Berlin, following the educational program of Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767–1835), after whom it was renamed in 1949 (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin). Its vision was influenced by the reformist ideas of philosophers Johann Gottlieb Fichte, the University’s first vice chancellor, and Friedrich Schleiermacher. Until 1933, and again after the fall of the Nazi regime, the University was home to many of Germany’s and Europe’s leading intellectuals and scientists. Its faculty included twenty-nine Nobel Prize winners, among them Albert Einstein, Emil Fischer, Max Planck, Fritz Haber, Theodor Mommsen, Emil von Behring and Max Born. Among its students were Heinrich Heine, Adelbert von Chamisso, Ludwig Feuerbach, Otto von Bismarck, Karl Marx, Karl Liebknecht, and many others. In 1933, the Nazi Party appointed Eugen Fischer, a German professor of medicine, anthropology, and eugenics, as Rector. The “Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service” (April 7, 1933) resulted in the dismissal of hundreds of Jewish professors and university employees. On May 10, 1933, students and lecturers, protected by Nazi SA guards, took part in a public burning of thousands of books by “degenerate authors” and political opponents, that had been selected from the University Library catalog.



Emilio Segrè (1905–1989)

“Panisperna Street” Lab (and views of Roman countryside)

Black & white photographs

Rome, Italy, ca. 1932–1935

Emilio Segrè papers, circa 1913–1989, BANC MSS 78/72 cp, The Bancroft Library

The Department of Physics of the University of Rome was located on Panisperna Street, and that location was used to identify the “Via Panisperna boys,” a research team that included Enrico Fermi (1901–1954), Oscar D’Agostino (1901–1975), Franco Rasetti (1901–2001), Ettore Majorana (1906–1938), Edoardo Amaldi (1908–1989), Bruno Pontecorvo (1913–1993), and Emilio Segrè (1905–1989). The team’s discoveries in the mid-1930s eventually enabled the construction of the first artificial nuclear reactor. Amaldi and D’Agostino were the only two members of the team who remained in Italy after anti-semitic laws were enacted in 1938. The preparatory materials for E. Segrè’s autobiography, which are kept at The Bancroft Library, include several photographs of the Panisperna Street physics lab.



Alfred Einstein (1880–1952)

Hof- und Staatsbibliothek library card

Munich, Germany, [1914]

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 2, Hargrove Music Library

Established at the Munich court in the 16th century, the Hof- und Staatsbibliothek, today known as the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (Bavarian State Library), is one of the leading research libraries in the world. With a collection of almost ten million volumes, it also contains circa 36,000 music manuscripts and is considered one of the most important libraries for musicological research.



Anonymous

Hate mail addressed to Alfred Einstein

Postcard

Neunkirchen, Saarland, Germany, January 24, 1933 (postmark)

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library

An Attack on Alfred Einstein

A quaint sheet of Nazi propaganda "News from Germany" which is scattered over English-speaking countries by R. Hoffmann of Starnberg, recently published the following:

"Very few people probably know that besides the famous Albert Einstein, now honorary Sioux-Indian, father of 'relativity,' another Jewish 'scientist' of the same name exists, who has just 'discovered' six hitherto unpublished Haydn symphonies. The second Einstein, who 'emigrated' to London, claims to have found them and copied them in the archives of the Esterhazy Family. Haydn's protectors, in Budapest. It seems only too bad that his scientific reputation should suffer by the fact that shortly afterwards the keeper of the archives, Dr. Janos Harich, published a statement in which he declared that Mr. Alfred Einstein had never crossed the threshold of the archives and had furthermore received no kind of information from that source."

Dr. Einstein's Reply

There is perhaps no one in the musical world ignorant enough to swallow such rubbish (which comes, in the first place, from the "Völkischer Beobachter"), but a word of reply from Dr. Einstein—who was, until 1933, the most eminent music critic in Germany, and whose contributions to musicology are appreciated throughout the civilized world—may put things right in the minds of uninformed readers of "News from Germany." He says:

"Among decent folk it is not usual to take up the defensive against the amiabilities of the Third Reich; but I should like to say how particularly honoured I feel to be in the company of my eminent namesake when Goebbels's reptilian Press sprays me with its venom."

"My English friends will hardly need my assurance that I have never pretended to 'discover' any Haydn symphonies. All I have done is to bring back to light certain genuine ones that had been neglected. Nor have I ever examined, or professed to examine, the Esterhazy archives. Dr. Harich appears to have fallen victim to a false report, as he could not have done had he known me better."

An Attack on Alfred Einstein [and] Dr. Einstein's Reply

Newspaper clipping

London, United Kingdom, *The Daily Telegraph*, April 29, 1939

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library

Addressed to "Redakteur Einstein" at the *Berliner Tageblatt*, an anonymous postcard mailed only a week before the appointment of Adolph Hitler as Chancellor of Germany (January 30), stated the following: "These days, I have been told that you in your dirt paper, a wickedly fraudulent one, allow yourself the effrontery to criticize Richard Wagner and his immortal works in rotten ways. To me and to millions of others, W. and also Beethoven, etc., are and shall remain geniuses of the kind that destiny only rarely grants us. Doesn't a Wagnerian opera build character and culture in great ways? Of course, in this alleged new model State that emerged with the Red November Revolution, in which the Jew wrongly believes to have more of a say through wicked machinations, and would enjoy winning the upper hand to completely poison the German youth with literary rubbish, filthy theater plays etc., in this State even the most insolent means are good enough for the Jew. Go to Poland and teach this culture to your greasy bug comrades. For that matter, you flatfoot comrades are mere guests in Germany and have to subordinate yourself; if not, see to it that you go back to Palestine immediately." Einstein fled to London the following month, but personal attacks from the Nazis followed him in his exile.

Migration strategies

Some intellectual refugees were still students when Hitler seized power in Germany in 1933, and others had just received their advanced degrees and were at the beginning of their academic careers. A few more, like mathematicians Hans Lewy and Alfred Tarski and musicologist Alfred Einstein, were already established figures in their academic fields and well known in international circles.

Regardless of individual backgrounds, migration strategies followed similar patterns. These included fully documenting one's life and professional career (a task that became nearly impossible after the beginning of the Second World War); leveraging international contacts and procuring endless scores of documents, including identity papers, letters of endorsement, and affidavits of support; and helping family members and colleagues in need.

All migration paths were met with the ultimate challenge: traveling out of Germany, Austria, Italy, and the other European countries that progressively fell under fascist rule and Nazi occupation, and securing passage to America. Travel happened exclusively by boat, sometimes directly from Europe, and at times via Asia.

With the exception of those who had already obtained academic positions prior to their departure, intellectual exiles had next to worry about becoming fluent in English, and finding long-term positions at academic institutions, while at the same time demonstrating to the US Government that their knowledge was a value to society and, after 1941, to the war effort. Many found jobs on the East Coast or in the Midwest. On the West Coast, UC Berkeley was one of the few institutions ready to open its doors to them as well.

Travel



Max Knight (1909–1993)

The life-saving (one-way) ticket to freedom [Vienna to London]

Vienna, Austria, March 11, 1938

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library



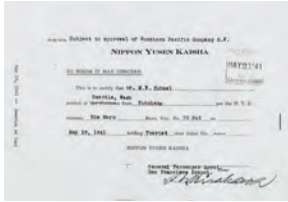
Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Gdynia-America Shipping Lines dinner menu

Warsaw, Poland, Jan Cotty Prints and Lithographs, 1939

Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library

The papers of mathematician Alfred Tarski include the menu of the ship that had taken him to the United States for a lecture tour. During his American sojourn, the Second World War broke out following Germany's invasion of Poland. Tarski did not return to Europe and worked tirelessly to have his family join him in the US.



Max Knight (1909–1993)

Certificate of arrival

Seattle, Wash., Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, Hie Maru Steamship, May 26, 1941
Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library

Support networks



Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Letter of support by Horace M. Kallen, New School for Social Research, to the American Consul, Cuba

New York City, November 6, 1939
Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Letter of support by Charles W. Morris, University of Chicago, to the American Consul, Cuba

Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1939
Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Letter from Joseph K. Krasicki, Consul of Poland, confirming Alfred Tarski's identity

New York City, November 22, 1939
Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Gunther Stent (1924–2008)

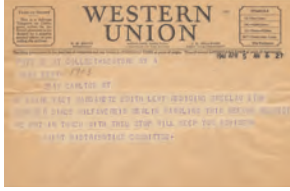
Letter of support by Basil Holroyd, Holroyd Glassware and Lighting

London, United Kingdom, February 6, 1940
Gunther S. Stent papers, 1915–2007, BANC MSS 99/149z, The Bancroft Library

Uniting families

Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

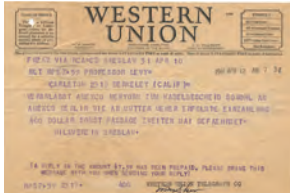
Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library



Joint Distribution Committee

Telegram

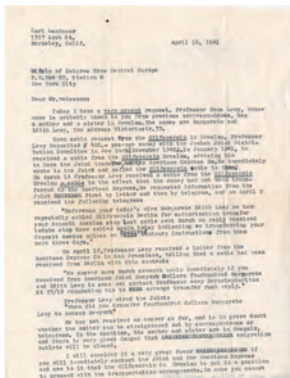
New York City, Western Union, April 5, 1941



Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden

Telegram

Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), Western Union, April 12, 1941



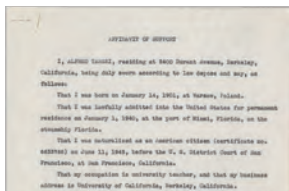
Carl Landauer (1891–1983)

Letter to the Selfhelp [for] Emigrés from Central Europe (fragment)
Berkeley, Calif., April 18, 1941

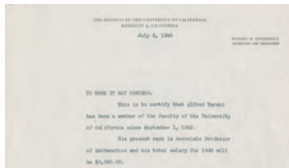
After the outbreak of the Second World War, mathematician Hans Lewy made several attempts to secure support for his mother and sister, Margarete and Edith Lewy, who lived in Breslau at the time. He contacted the Joint Distribution Committee and the *Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden* (Relief Organization of German Jews), and he enlisted the help of a fellow refugee scholar at UC Berkeley, Carl Landauer (1891–1983). Landauer, who had been a prominent member of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany until 1934, in turn wrote to the *Selfhelp for Emigrés from Central Europe*, a relief organization established in 1936 and chaired by the theologian Paul Tillich (1886–1965).

Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Affidavit of Support for spouse and children
Berkeley, Calif., notarized on July 6, 1945



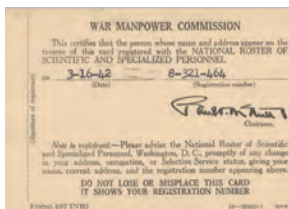
Employment certification
Berkeley, Calif., The Regents of the University of California, July 2, 1945

Joining the war effort



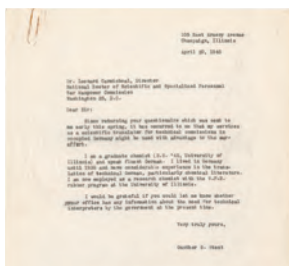
Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)
Selective Service registration certificate

Mercer County, NJ, Defense Security Service, February 16, 1942
Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)
War Manpower Commission, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel

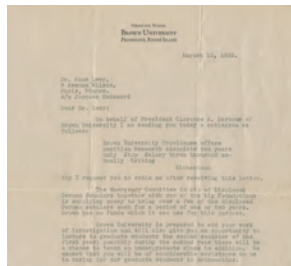
Government Print Office, March 16, 1942
Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Gunther Stent (1924–2008)
Letter to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel

Champaign, Ill., April 20, 1945
Gunther S. Stent papers, 1915–2007, BANC MSS 99/149 z, The Bancroft Library

Work



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Job offer from Brown University

Providence, Rhode Island, August 12, 1933

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

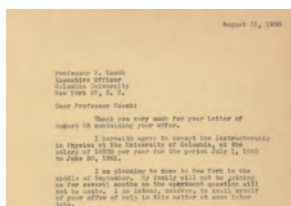


Gerson Goldhaber (1924–2010)

Curriculum Vitae

Madison, Wis., [1950]

Gerson Goldhaber papers, 1949–1991, BANC MSS 2003/324 c, The Bancroft Library



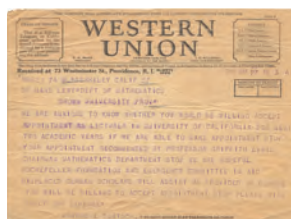
Gerson Goldhaber (1924–2010)

Letter accepting a job offer at Columbia University

[Madison, Wis.], August 31, 1950

Gerson Goldhaber papers, 1946–1991, BANC MSS 2003/324 c, The Bancroft Library

UC Berkeley



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

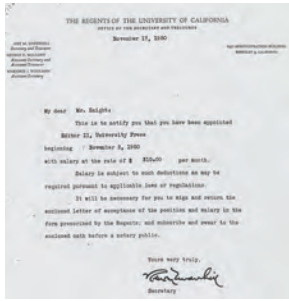
Job offer from Monroe E. Deutsch, the University of California, Berkeley

Telegram

Berkeley, Calif., Western Union, May 27, 1935

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

Monroe Emanuel Deutsch (1879–1955), professor of classics and Vice-President and provost of the University of California, was born in 1879 of a Jewish family in San Francisco. In 1907 he became an assistant in Greek at the University of California, and received his PhD in 1911. He attained full professorship in Latin in 1922. In 1918 he became the first Dean of Summer Sessions at Los Angeles. He retained this position for three years, and, in the summer of 1922, was appointed Dean of the College of Letters and Science at Berkeley by President Barrows. In 1930 he was named Vice-President and Dean of the University, serving in this capacity until his retirement in 1947.

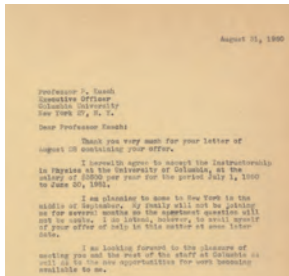


Max Knight (1909–1993)

Appointment letter, University Press

Berkeley, Calif., November 17, 1950

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library



Gerson Goldhaber (1924–2010)

Letter declining offer from Cornell University, announcing acceptance of professorship at the University of California, Berkeley

[New York City], April 20, 1953

Gerson Goldhaber papers, 1946–1991, BANC MSS 2003/324 c, The Bancroft Library

Case Two

ALBERT EINSTEIN’S IMMIGRATION ADVICE

Physicist Albert Einstein, who immigrated to the United States in February of 1933, immediately set out to assist musicologist Alfred Einstein and his family, who were refugees in Italy at the time.



Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

Letters to Hertha Heumann Einstein and Alfred Einstein

Le Coq-sur-mer (De Haan), Belgium, September 2 and 4, 1933

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library

In his letters to the Einsteins, who were at the time refugees in Italy, Albert Einstein offered his advice about relocating away from Germany and Europe: “I am under the impression that America would be suitable for you, once the crisis is overcome. I believe in the latter rather confidently. I believe that Europe has little prospects in general (a miserable way of life, involving severe shocks).”



Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

Letter to the French Consul in Florence, Italy, supporting Alfred Einstein’s visa application

Princeton, NJ, May 11, 1936

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library

FAMILY ASSETS

Herman Loeb was the uncle of Hertha Heumann, wife of Alfred Einstein. The Einstein papers include a set of documents that attest to the dispossession of his assets and the revoking of his passport by German authorities.



Verzeichnis über das Vermögen von Juden nach dem Stand vom 27 April 1938 (Inventory of assets owned by Jews as of 27 April 1938)

Compiled by Hermann Loeb in St Gallen, Switzerland, August 15, 1938
Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library



Bayerische Vereinsbank Denial of service notification

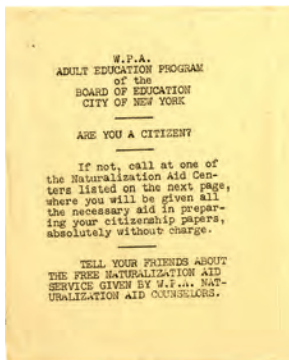
Mailed to Hermann Loeb from Munich, Germany, February 11, 1941
Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library



German Consulate General Passport withholding notification

New York, May 13, 1941
Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 1, Hargrove Music Library

BECOMING AMERICANS



Are You A Citizen? If Not, Apply for Free Citizenship Aid . . .

Pamphlet

New York City, W.P.A. Adult Education Program of the Board of Education, n.d.

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 2, Hargrove Music Library

“On arriving in New York [in 1939] we all began classes in English for the foreign-born, sponsored by the federally supported Works Progress Administration. While at the class, everyone would sing songs to help learn English, and the instructor asked if anyone in the class played the piano. My father said he could play a little, and that is how he wound up as accompanist while the class sang “Yankee Doodle” and some songs by Stephen Foster. We were even taken to a baseball game in Yankee Stadium, though no one understood the game beyond the fact that there was a lot of running, and everyone was required to stand up in the seventh inning.” (Eva Einstein, *Mozart Society of America Newsletter*, 7/2, 27 August 2003: 1–2, 4–6).

Berkeley life

Once in Berkeley, recently emigrated faculty joined campus life. They secured prominent appointments, acquired positions of leadership, and more often than not became leading figures in their respective disciplines. Their European education was an added bonus to the campus, and their international connections and reputations highly contributed to that of the institution. The materials in the University Archives and in departmental libraries help paint a multifaceted picture of what developed over the decades following their arrival in Berkeley. New departments and institutes were founded, international publications were issued, and world-class awards conferred.

A first-hand knowledge of authoritarian regimes often proved to be a catalyst of political engagement on and off campus. Hans Lewy's vehement responses to the Loyalty Oath—the state-mandated oath of allegiance to the United States and the State of California required from faculty, to which in 1949 the Regents of the University of California had added an anti-communist clause—are the epitome of the impossibility, as a victim of fascism, to remain silent when faced with any form of institutional abuses of power. Some, like Ernst Kantorowicz, refused to sign the Oath, and left Berkeley.

Professional prominence combined with active open-mindedness proved to be essential elements in establishing a tradition of innovation on the UC Berkeley Campus, and the leadership of these immigrant scholars has created a legacy that is felt to this day in the work of their students and successors.

Max Knight (1909–1993)

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library



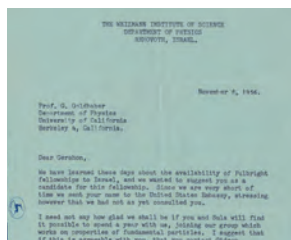
Max Knight [photographic portraits]: sixty years, fifty years, seventy years, eighty years
Berkeley, Calif., n.d.



War Rations Books
Berkeley, Calif., Office of Price Administration, n.d.

Gerson Goldhaber (1924–2010)

Gerson Goldhaber papers, 1949–1991, BANC MSS 2003/324 c, The Bancroft Library



Amos de-Shalit (1926–1969)

Invitation to The Weizmann Institute of Science

Letter

Rehovot, Israel, November 8, 1956

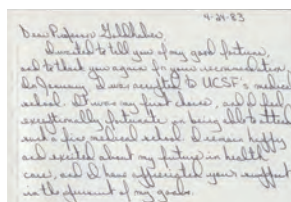


William McCormack

Serving on the Education Abroad Program in Jerusalem for the University of California

Letter

Berkeley, Calif., February 26, 1968



Lucille Marcland

Student thank you card

April 24, 1983



Letter envelope from Artyom Isahaki Alikhanian (1908–1978), Lebedev Physical Institute

Moscow, Russia, n.d.



Gerson Goldhaber working on data analysis

Color photograph

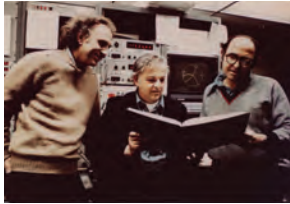
Stanford, Calif., ca. 1974–1976



Gerson Goldhaber (right) and George Trilling

Color photograph

Stanford, Calif., ca. 1974–1976



Gerson Goldhaber (right) with Burton Richter (center) and an unidentified researcher in the control room of the Mark I detector
 Color photograph
 Stanford, Calif., ca. 1974–1976

In 1972, a Berkeley research group led by Gerson Goldhaber and George Trilling began a collaboration with a group led by physicist Burton Richter at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) on an experiment with SLAC's Stanford Positron-Electron Asymmetric Ring. The teams built the SLAC-LBL Solenoidal Magnetic Detector, later known as the Mark I detector. In November of 1974, they announced the discovery of a new subatomic particle, which they named *psi*. A research group led by MIT physicist Samuel Ting simultaneously discovered the same particle at Brookhaven National Laboratory and called it *J*. For the discovery of the *J/psi* meson, the first "charm quark," Richter and Tin, the two research leaders, jointly received the Nobel Prize in 1976.

Gunther Stent (1924–2008)

Gunther S. Stent papers, 1915–2007, BANC MSS 99/149 z, The Bancroft Library



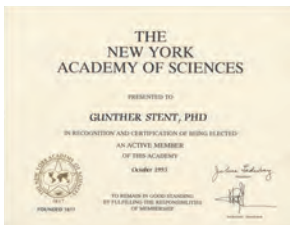
A Tie for Twenty

Newspaper clipping
 San Francisco, Calif., *The San Francisco Examiner Pictorial Living*, October 18, 1959, p. 2



Gunther Stent

Letter of acceptance of the Acting Chairmanship, Department of Molecular Biology Chair, at the University of California, Berkeley
 December 21, 1965



The New York Academy of Sciences

Membership certificate
 New York City, October 1993

Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

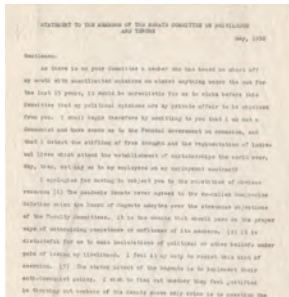
Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library



Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists gift acknowledgment letter

Princeton, NJ, August 2, 1948

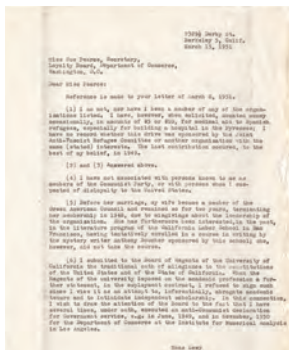


Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Statement to the members of the Senate Committee on Privilege [sic] and Tenure [concerning the "Loyalty Oath"]

Typed manuscript

Berkeley, Calif., May 1950



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Letter to the Secretary of the Loyalty Board, Department of Congress [concerning Communist Party membership and the "Loyalty Oath"]

Berkeley, March 15, 1951



Hugh L. Dryden (1898–1965)

Letter announcing election to the National Academy of Sciences

Washington, D.C., April 28, 1964



Yitzhak Navon (b. 1921)

Letter announcing the awarding of the Wolf Prize in Mathematics
1984/85

Herzliya bet, Israel, December 14, 1984



Ira Kamin

Berkeley Professor is winner of Wolf Prize

San Francisco, Calif., *The Northern California Jewish Bulletin*, [1984], p. 22



Evelyn Grossberg

Donor report on the Hans Lewy Grant for Student Aid,
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Israel, November 14, 1990



Hans Lewy with colleagues

Black & white photograph
Berkeley, Calif., n.d.



Hans Lewy with colleague

Color photograph
Berkeley, Calif., n.d.

Alfred Tarski (1901–1983)

Alfred Tarski Papers, circa 1923–1985, BANC MSS 84/69 c, The Bancroft Library



Alfred Tarski, 'the Grand Old Man of Mathematics,' is being honored by a one-week symposium commemorating his 70th birthday

Berkeley, Calif., *The Daily Californian*, 211/2, June 29, 1971

Case Three



Emilio Segrè (1905–1989)

Refugee at Berkeley 1938–1943. *Smell of Cyclotron oil and of Sierra pines* (Chapter 6 of *Pippi's of Tivoli*, autobiography draft, English version)

Typed manuscript page

Berkeley, Calif., n.d.

Emilio Segrè papers, circa 1913–1989, BANC MSS 78/72 cp, The Bancroft Library



Charles E. Odegard (1911–1999)

Letter of invitation to membership in the Committee on Musicology of the American Council of Learned Societies

Washington, DC, July 28, 1950

Manfred F. Bukofzer papers, Archives Bukofzer 1, Hargrove Music Library



Jan LaRue (1918–2004)

Letter announcing the election to the 1954–1956 Council of the American Musicological Society

Undated

Manfred F. Bukofzer papers, Archives Bukofzer 1, Hargrove Music Library

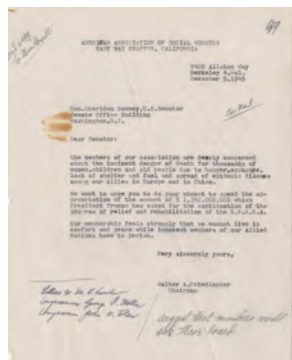
Looking back

Immediately after the War, and increasingly more so over the following decades, UC Berkeley's refugee faculty set their gaze upon Europe.

Some looked for lost relatives, friends and colleagues who had remained behind or were murdered in the Holocaust. Others intervened on behalf of stateless refugees in Europe and elsewhere, and later of intellectuals persecuted by the Soviet regime. Some visited their countries of origin often, and spent considerable time in Europe. Others never or rarely set foot in Europe and regarded the San Francisco Bay Area as their new and only home. Some received belated recognition and even reparations from the same European countries and academic institutions that had once persecuted and expelled them. Of particular note, is musicologist Alfred Einstein's rejection of the prestigious "Mozart Medal," which had been conferred to him by the Mozarteum (Salzburg) in 1949.

Following a pattern that became increasingly more visible since the 1980s, many received honorary degrees, commendations, prizes, and other forms of public recognition from government branches, cities, and the very universities that half a century earlier had marked them as undesirables.

Activism



Walter Friedlander (1891–1984)

Letter to Sheridan Downey, U.S. Senator, on behalf of the American Association of Social Workers, soliciting funding for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA)

Berkeley, December 5, 1945

Files relating to the American Association of Social Workers, East Bay Chapter, 1945–1949, BANC MSS 84/80 c, The Bancroft Library

Created on Nov. 9, 1943, by a 44-nation agreement, the UNRRA managed relief operations in countries ravaged by the Second World War, administering the work of 23 social welfare agencies including important Jewish relief organizations such as the Joint Distribution Committee, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. In the course of 1945, it assisted in the repatriation of millions of refugees and managed hundreds of displaced persons camps in China, Germany, Italy, and Austria.



Anonymous

Appeal from East Germany, addressed to Hans Lewy

Letter, envelope, and black & white photograph

Berlin, East Germany, June 1, 1954 (postmark)

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library



Conseil national français pour la protection des droits des Juifs d'U.R.S.S., via Gary Feldman (b. 1942)

Appeal in support of imprisoned Soviet Jewish mathematician, Vladimir Lifshitz

BITNET email message printout

Berkeley, Calif., February 3, 1986

Gerson Goldhaber papers, 1949–1991, BANC MSS 2003/324 c, The Bancroft Library

Recognition



Otto Stern (1888–1969)

Honorary Doctorate in Natural Sciences

Zurich, Switzerland, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, November 19, 1960

Otto Stern papers, circa 1888–1969, BANC MSS 85/96 c, The Bancroft Library

Immediately after receiving a PhD in physical chemistry (University of Breslau) in 1912, Otto Stern had joined Albert Einstein at the University of Prague and then followed him to the University of Zurich where he became *Privatdozent* of Physical Chemistry at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH Zurich) in 1913. The Swiss institution awarded him an Honorary Doctorate in 1960, “in recognition of his work which appeals to us due to his deep understanding of classical molecular physics, a field in which he developed the brilliant method of molecular rays, which made possible the first measurement of the magnetic momentum of the proton, and which directed him to fundamental questions regarding the structure of elementary particles.”



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

Doctoral degree renewal

Göttingen, Germany, Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen, 1976

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library



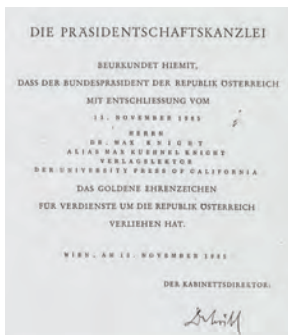
Norbert Kamp (1927–1999)

Letter concerning the inclusion of Hans Lewy’s name on a plaque honoring academics expelled from the University of Göttingen (1933–1945)

Göttingen, Germany, November 20, 1989

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of its initial conferment (1926), the University of Göttingen, which had expelled Hans Lewy in 1933 following the laws passed by the Nazi regime, renewed the mathematician’s doctoral degree in 1976. Thirteen years later, the University “unveiled a plaque honoring those professors and lecturers who were dismissed and expelled between 1933 and 1945.” As N. Kamp, a historian and the University’s President, explained in a letter to H. Lewy, “this was done to give them a special place at the center of the university. The plaque also mentions your name, as a reminder of the injustice inflicted upon you.”



Max Knight (1909–1993)

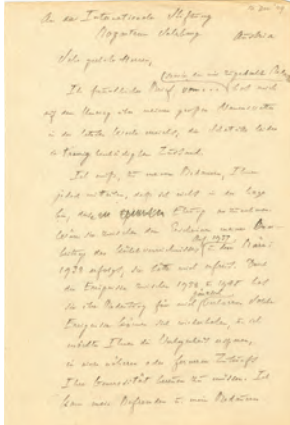
Medal of Honor certificate

Vienna, Austria, The Republic of Austria, November 13, 1985

Max Knight: The story of my life with documents and photographs: photocopy of typescript, 1976–1993, BANC MSS 98/95 c, The Bancroft Library

The certificate recites: “The Office of the President hereby certifies that the Federal President of the Republic of Austria by resolution of November 13, 1985, has awarded Dr. Max Knight, Alias Max Kuehnel Knight, Reader at the University Press of California, the Medal of Honor in gold for merits concerning the Republic of Austria.” Max Knight had fled Austria immediately after the Nazi takeover (Anschluss) of 1938.

Rejection



Alfred Einstein (1880–1952)

Draft of letter addressed to the International Mozarteum Foundation rejecting the Mozart Medal

Manuscript

December 16, 1949

Alfred Einstein papers, Archives Einstein coll. 2, Hargrove Music Library

The International Mozarteum Foundation of Salzburg—the birthplace of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart—awarded its prestigious “Mozart Medal” to Alfred Einstein in 1949 to recognize Einstein’s essential research on Mozart’s work. In the draft of a letter addressed to the Foundation, however, Einstein rejected the honor and announced that he was planning to mail the medal back to the sender. (Incidentally, from the draft it also appears that the medal had been erroneously mailed to Albert Einstein, who had kindly forwarded it to the intended recipient). He wrote: “I regret to inform you that I am not in the position to accept this honor. If it had taken place between the publication of my edition of the Koechel Catalogue (August 1937) and March 1938, it would have pleased me. Due to the events between 1938 and 1945, it has lost its importance to me entirely. Such events can repeat themselves, and I want to save you the embarrassment of having to regret your generosity in a more imminent or distant future.”

Testimony



Hans Lewy (1904–1988)

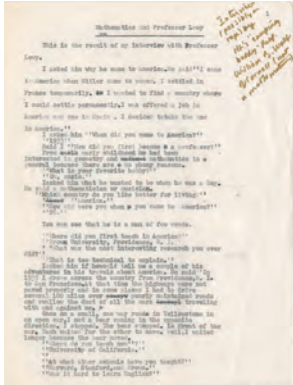
Notes on the state and support of science in Czechoslovakia

Typed manuscript

Prague, Czechoslovakia (now Czech Republic), Hotel Beranek, October 31, 1947

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library

In the course of a visit to the University of Prague during the fall of 1947, Hans Lewy reflected on the “influence of the present state of science in Czechoslovakia of the Nazi occupation and its aftermath.”



William B. Wolf (1920–2009) Mathematics and Profess[or] Lewy

Typed transcript of audio recording
Berkeley, Calif., n.d. [ca. 1938–1942]

Hans Lewy papers, 1906–1999, BANC MSS 91/147 cz, The Bancroft Library
(Bancroft 17050, Bancroft 17051)

In an interview with William B. Wolf, then an undergraduate student at UC Berkeley (and later a professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University), Hans Lewy laconically described his arrival to the United States to this member of the younger generation. Lewy stated: "I came to America when Hitler came to power. I settled in France temporarily. I wanted to find a country where I could settle permanently. I was offered a job in America and one in Spain. I decided to take the one in America." In the course of the interview, Lewy told the student that America was indeed the country he "liked better for living."

Biographical profiles

Manfred Bukofzer

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

musicology



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



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



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



Gerson Goldhaber fled the Nazis with his family from Chemnitz 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, Madison in 1950. After three years at Columbia University, he joined the UC Berkeley Physics department in 1953. Goldhaber rose to major scientific prominence with his work on particle physics and with the work he did at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in collaboration with Emilio Segrè and Owen Chamberlain, as well as with his first wife, nuclear chemist/physicist Sulamith Löw, which led to the discovery of the antiproton. In 1963, Goldhaber and physicist George Trilling's experimental particle physics 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 was the co-author of *The Experimental Foundations of Particle Physics* (1986) with Robert Cahn, and 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



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

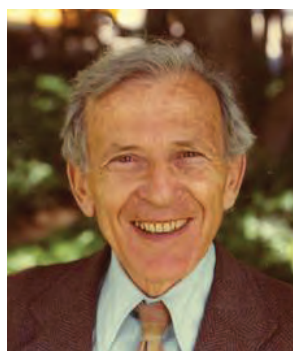
illustrator

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

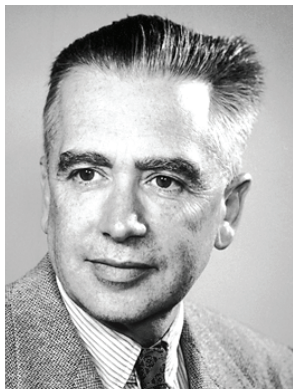


Born in Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), Hans Lewy received his Ph.D. in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Göttingen in 1926. Forced out of his position as assistant professor by the Nazis in 1933, Lewy joined the Mathematics Department at Brown University later that year, and in 1935 arrived to 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

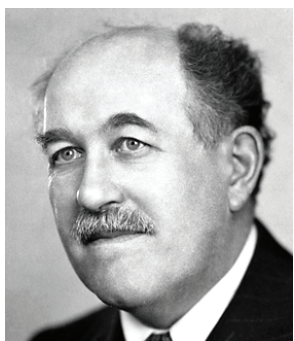


After studying physics in Rome under Enrico Fermi, Emilio Segrè began his academic career in Italy in 1929. An assistant professor of physics at the University of Rome in 1932, where he worked with Fermi and other “Via Panisperna boys” on neutron research, he was also the director of the Physics Laboratory 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

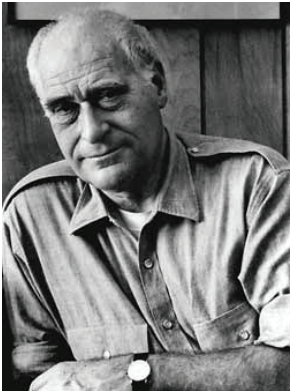


Otto Stern received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Breslau in 1912. Following various teaching positions across Germany and Switzerland, he accepted a professorship at the University of Hamburg in 1923. In 1933, Stern fled Germany and moved to the United States where he became professor 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

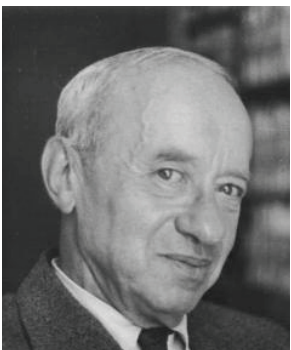


A pioneer in the discipline of molecular biology, Gunther Stent (born Günter Siegmund Stensch) fled to London in 1939, and in 1940, when he was 16, his father obtained a visa for him to migrate to the United States by himself. He received a B.S. in Chemistry and a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the 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



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.

Other refugee scholars at UC Berkeley

A preliminary list

Reinhard Bendix

Berlin, Germany, 1916–Berkeley, Calif., 1991

SOCIOLOGY

Guy Benveniste

Paris, France, 1927

EDUCATION/ORGANIZATION THEORY

Marianne Bonwit

Duisburg, Germany, 1913–San Francisco, Calif., 1982

GERMAN

Boris Bresler

Harbin, China, 1918–Tel Aviv, Israel, 2000

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Richard Buxbaum

Griesheim, Germany, 1930

LAW

Gerard Caspary

Frankfurt, Germany, 1929–Berkeley, Calif., 2008

HISTORY

David Daube

Freiburg, Germany, 1909–Berkeley, Calif., 1999

LAW

Wolfram Eberhard

Potsdam, 1909–Berkeley, Calif., 1989

SOCIOLOGY

Albert Armin Ehrenzweig

Vienna, Austria, 1906–1974

LAW

Hans Albert Einstein

Bern, Switzerland, 1904–Woods Hole, Mass., 1973

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

Leopold David Ettlinger

Halle, Germany, 1913–Oakland, Calif., 1989

HISTORY OF ART

Paula S. Fass

Hannover, Germany, 1947

HISTORY

Walter Joseph Fischel

Frankfurt, Germany, 1902–Berkeley, Calif, 1973

NEAR EASTERN LANGUAGES

Joseph Frisch

Vienna, Austria, 1921–Berkeley, Calif., 2008

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Erich S. Gruen

Vienna, Austria, 1935

CLASSICS, ANCIENT HISTORY

John J. Gumperz

Hattingen, Germany, 1922–2013

ANTHROPOLOGY/SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Ernst B. Haas

Frankfurt, Germany, 1924–Berkeley, Calif., 2003

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Roger Hahn

Paris, France, 1932–New York City, 2011

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

John Hearst

Vienna, Austria, 1935

CHEMISTRY

Hans Hofmann

Weissenburg, Germany, 1880–New York City, NY, 1966

ART

Walter Horn

Waldangeloch, Germany, 1908–Point Richmond, Calif., 1995

ART HISTORY

Ernst Kantorowicz

Posen, Prussia, 1895–Princeton, NJ, 1963

HISTORY

Hans Kelsen

Prague, Austria-Hungary, 1881–Berkeley, Calif., 1973

LAW

Friedrich Kessler

Hechingen, Germany, 1901–Berkeley, Calif., 1998

LAW

Stephan Kuttner

Bonn, Germany, 1907–Berkeley, Calif., 1996

LAW

Carl Landauer

Munich, Germany, 1891–Oakland, CA, 1983

ECONOMICS

Thomas Laqueur

Istanbul, Turkey, 1945

HISTORY

George Leitmann

Vienna, Austria, 1925

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Leo Lowenthal

Frankfurt, Germany, 1900–Berkeley, Calif., 1993

SOCIOLOGY

Yakov Malkiel

Kiev, Ukraine, 1914–1998

LINGUISTICS

Rose Mandel

Czaniec, Poland, 1910–Berkeley, Calif. 2002

ART

Michael Thomas Mann

Munich, Germany, 1919–Orinda, Calif., 1977

GERMAN

José Fernández Montesinos

Granada, Spain, 1897–Berkeley, 1972

SPANISH

Wolfgang Panofsky

Berlin, Germany, 1919–Los Altos, Calif., 2007

PHYSICS

Hanna Fenichel Pitkin

Berlin, Germany, 1931

POLITICAL THEORY

John M. Prausnitz

Berlin, Germany, 1928

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Otto Redlich

Vienna, Austria, 1896–Calif., 1978

CHEMISTRY

Alain Renoir

Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, 1921–Esparto, Calif., 2008

ENGLISH

Stephan Albrecht Riesenfeld

Breslau, Germany, 1908–1999

LAW

Hans Rosenberg

Hanover, Germany, 190?–Freiburg, Germany, 1988

HISTORY

Thomas G. Rosenmeyer

Hamburg, Germany, 1920–Oakland, Calif., 2007

CLASSICS

Peter Selz

Munich, Germany, 1919

ART HISTORY

Herbert H. Srebnik

1923

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Curt Stern

Hamburg, Germany, 1902–Sacramento, Calif., 1981

GENETICS

Herbert Strauss

CHEMISTRY

Edward Teller

Budapest, Austria–Hungary, 1908–Stanford, Calif., 2003

PHYSICS

Alex Zwerdling

Breslau, Germany, 1932

ENGLISH