____REFUGEE SCHOLARS

PRIMARY SOURCE WORKSHOP

GRADE LEVELS: 9-12 or Undergraduate

CREATED BY

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HOW TO USE THIS WORKSHOP

This workshop presents selected primary sources from the Rockefeller Foundation holdings at the Rockefeller Archive Center. This collection is intended for use in facilitating a classroom exercise on the Rockefeller Foundation's 1933-1945 refugee scholar program. The exercise asks students to consider what foundations can do in times of global crisis by placing them in the role of Rockefeller Foundation (RF) program officers during World War II. As were the real program officers, students will be tasked with selecting a limited number of scholar applicants for aid in a life-threatening situation. Working in groups, students will read documents related to ten scholars who represent a variety of nationalities, backgrounds, and scholarly disciplines. Students will then select four candidates, and must be prepared to articulate the reasoning behind their decisions. This exercise enables students to imagine and grapple with the difficult choices RF officials had to make in one historical example of how foundation philanthropy has responded to humanitarian crisis. Students are encouraged to use this exercise as a springboard for further research into current scholar rescue initiatives, and/or policies and practices pertaining to refugees today.



Scholar 1: Marc Bloch

"Marc Bloch, Detail of Information," 1940-1942 Folder 550 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Arthur H. Cole to Joseph H. Willits, September 27, 1940 Folder 550 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Earl J. Hamilton to Joseph H. Willits, October 13, 1940 Folder 550 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 2: Warner F. Brook

"W.F. Brook, Detail of Information," 1940-1945 Folder 560 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Harlow Shapley to Alvin Johnson, August 1, 1940 Folder 560 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

E.F. Bruck to Harlow Shapley, July 30, 1940, Folder 560 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 3: Jose Castillejo

"Jose Castillejo, Detail of Information," 1940-1941 Folder 566 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Jose Castillejo, Curriculum Vitae, 1941 Folder 566 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

M. Castillejo Statement on Jose Castillejo, September 18, 1940 Folder 566 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Alvin Johnson to Thomas B. Appleget, September 23, 1940 Folder 566 | Box 48 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 4: Boris Ephrussi

"Boris Ephrussi, Detail of Information," February 25, 1941 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Frank Blair Hanson to R.A. Millikan, October 18, 1940 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Frank Blair Hanson to J.T. Patterson, January 15, 1941 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Warren Weaver Memo, November 29, 1940 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

J.T. Patterson to Frank B. Hanson, January 23, 1941 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

H.M. Miller, Jr. to Avra M. Warren, February 28, 1941 Folder 575 | Box 49 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 5: Emil J. Gumbel

"Emil J. Gumbel, Detail of Information," 1940-1947

Folder 583 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Emil J. Gumbel, Curriculum Vitae, 1940-1947 Folder 583 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Albert Einstein to Alvin Johnson, August 7, 1940 Folder 583 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Harold Hotelling to Alvin Johnson, August 7, 1940 Folder 583 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Jerzy Neyman to Warren Weaver, Telegram, August 22, 1940 Folder 583 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 6: Antonin Haythum

"Antonin Heythum, Detail of Information,"

1940-1942 Folder 588 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Antonin and Charlotta Heythum

to D.H. Stevens, July 3, 1940 Folder 588 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

"Antonin Heythum Biography," c. 1940

Folder 588 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 7: Ernest Honigmann

"Ernest Honigmann, Detail of Information," 1940-1941 Folder 592 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Mrs. Gregoire to Henri Gregoire, September 18, 1940 Folder 592 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Memo re: Ernest Honigmann, October 4, 1940 Folder 592 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Telephone Conversation with Michael Rostovtzeff,

October 8, 1940 Folder 592 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

H. Honigmann to Michael Rostovtzeff, October 9, 1940 Folder 592 | Box 50 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 8: Tadeusz Kotarbinski

"Tadeusz Kotarbinkski, Detail of Information,"

1940-1941 Folder 596 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Tadeusz Kotarbinkski, Curriculum Vitae, 1940-1941

Folder 596 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

R. Carnap to Professor Alvin Johnson, September 9, 1940

Folder 596 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Ernest Nagel to Dr. Alvin Johnson, September 17, 1940 Folder 596 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 9: Michael Laskowski

"Michael Laskowski, Detail of Information," 1940-1948 Folder 599 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Michael Laskowski to Franklin C. McLean, July 14, 1940 Folder 599 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Michael Laskowski to H.M. Miller, June 26, 1940 Folder 599 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

H.M. Miller to Franklin C. McLean, November 15, 1940 Folder 599 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Scholar 10: Paul Shrecker

"Paul Schrecker, Detail of Information," 1940-1949 Folder 649 | Box 54 | SG 1.1 | Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Paul Schrecker, Curriculum Vitae, c. 1940 Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100 Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Albert Einstein to Alvin Johnson, August 1, 1940, Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1913, New York State incorporated what would soon become the largest philanthropic organization in the world: the Rockefeller Foundation (RF). The brainchild of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his advisor, Frederick Gates, the RF was one of the first foundations to practice organized institutional giving and had an exceptionally broad mission: "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Beginning around 1917, the RF supported scientific research in the physical, medical, and natural sciences, especially in Europe and the United States. By the 1930s, the Foundation had added the social sciences to its slate of concerns. Following a major internal reorganization, the RF adopted the core strategy of promoting "the advancement of knowledge." This approach viewed intellectual discovery and exchange as the primary lever for improving "the well-being of mankind," reasoning that new knowledge would inevitably lead to human progress.

As part of this strategy, the RF maintained a substantial presence in Europe. In 1939 alone (the year the war began), the Foundation spent over \$4 million on 110 projects in 22 different European countries. Many of these grants went to German universities to support research conducted by some of the world's leading scientists.

As the 1930s unfolded, however, Europe experienced an escalating humanitarian crisis. As Nazism spread across the continent, various groups – racial and religious minorities, political dissenters, and immigrant communities – found themselves subject to legalized discrimination,

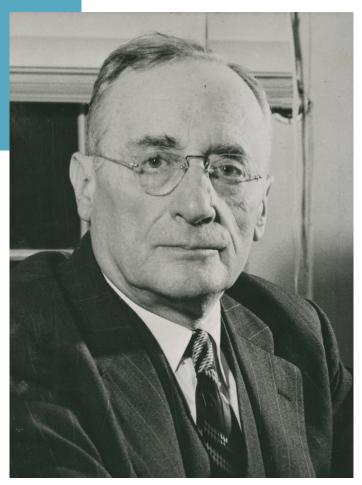


Photo: Joseph H. Willits 1955, Folder 478, Box 15, Series 200 Rockefeller Foundation Photographs, Rockefeller Archive Center

social persecution, and worse. In response, the RF considered its obligation to aid scholars who had been displaced and/or threatened by the Third Reich.

After its defeat in World War I, Germany experienced severe political infighting and chronic economic depression. These conditions helped give rise to a farright, ethno-nationalist party, the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazi Party, which officially seized control of the country in 1933 with the appointment of Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler as German Chancellor. The Nazi party pledged to root out those whom they believed undermined the strength of the German state: political dissenters, racial and religious minorities, non-citizens, and recent immigrants.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

University professors, including those funded by the RF, were among the first people targeted by Nazi policies. By the early 1930s, some of the academics receiving RF support had been fired because they were either Jewish or allegedly held anti-Nazi beliefs. RF leaders were disturbed by these developments, but were unsure about what, if anything, the Foundation could do to help at-risk scholars in Germany.

The United States, for its part, still had restrictive immigration policies in place, for example the Immigration Act of 1924, which strictly limited the quota for Jewish immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and expressed the anti-Semitic attitudes that still pervaded American society. Indeed, public opinion surveys conducted in the 1930s suggested a majority of Americans opposed allowing Jewish refugees from Europe to enter the United States; some, in both public and official circles, claimed that the U.S. would become a dumping ground for Hitler's victims should the country liberalize its immigration policy.

The American public, still affected by World War I and now consumed with the Great Depression, generally favored an isolationist foreign policy in the 1930s. As a result, President Roosevelt signed a series of neutrality acts and upheld the nation's restrictive immigration laws, even as conflict across the Atlantic intensified.

Sources consulted for historical background and information include:

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center.

The Rockefeller Foundation: A Digital History, https://rockfound.rockarch.org/home. Accessed August 6, 2019.

Eric John Abramson, Sam Hurst, and Barbara Shubinski, Democracy and Philanthropy: The Rockefeller Foundation and the American Experiment (New York: The Rockefeller Foundation, 2013).

Claus Dieter-Krohn, Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research, trans. Rita and Robert Kimber (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1993).

Judith Friedlander, A Light in Dark Times: The New School for Social Research and its University in Exile (New York: Columbia University Press, 2019).

Diana Leat, Private Battles (London: Alliance Publishing Trust, 2013).



HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION REFUGEES SCHOLARS PROGRAM



While the RF was one of the country's preeminent international bodies, it did not consider itself a relief organization. Instead, the RF viewed relief as a temporary, and, ultimately ineffective, solution to problems with deeper "root causes." Since its early history, the RF had sought to address these "root causes" by supporting programs that could help people develop lasting solutions to their own problems. Yet the advent of World War I had asked the RF to step outside of these bounds. After appropriating \$22 million in humanitarian aid during that global conflict, the Foundation resolved never to become a relief organization again.

RF leaders believed the best way to maintain the Foundation's long-term viability on the international stage was to remain politically neutral in foreign affairs. For this reason, the Foundation initially continued to support German universities. Gradually, the RF developed a rationale that enabled it to reduce or refuse support to institutions in authoritarian countries, but initially it was uncomfortable passing judgment on the duly elected governments of foreign nations.

In order to justify its establishment of a refugee scholars program, the RF framed the conflict in Europe as an intellectual crisis, one that would disrupt important scientific research and drain the Continent of its knowledge base. As RF President Raymond Fosdick noted in September 1939, just two months before France and Great Britain declared war on Germany, the Foundation had two jobs in Europe: "first, in a dark world to keep burning the candle of intellectual life; and second, to make available the best of scientific research in the alleviation of human misery."



Photo: Journals stored at Library of Congress 1947, Folder 608, Box 22, Series 200 Rockefeller Foundation Photographs, Rockefeller Archive Center

The RF Refugee Scholars programs then took shape as two different initiatives. The first Refugee Scholars program, which ran from 1933-1939 (and continued at a reduced scale under a slightly altered name until 1945), was called the Special Research Fund for Deposed Scholars. This program provided one-to-threeyear grants to U.S. and European universities to hire scholars who had been dismissed for political or religious reasons. Much of the cost and responsibility for managing the grants fell to the universities. The chief goal, as Fosdick described, was "the preservation of scholarship rather than personal relief for scholars."



Refugee Scholars | Historical Context

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION REFUGEES SCHOLARS PROGRAM

The second refugee scholar program, called the Emergency Program for European Scholars, ran from 1940-1945 and sought to address the increasingly dire wartime conditions, as Germany invaded neighboring countries and stepped its campaigns of persecution and elimination. This second initiative targeted scholars threatened by Nazi policies and offered additional benefits such as travel expenses, the procurement of visas, and help with contingency plans in case an individual could not return home after his term as a visiting scholar expired. In order for the RF to sponsor a scholar, an American college or university had to have invited the scholar to be in residence for at least a 2-year term.

The documents that follow allow students to view first-hand a lesser-known aspect of this crisis: how American philanthropy worked to rescue scholars at risk from the perils of Nazi Europe. They highlight ten European academics accepted by the Rockefeller Foundation's Emergency Program for European Scholars, launched in 1940 as the second phase of an initiative to relocate refugee scholars to university campuses across the United States or safe European countries. The correspondence among RF officials, university administrators, and the scholars themselves offers a dynamic, on-the-ground view of refugee experiences during World War II and highlights the challenge of preserving scholarship during wartime.





SCHOLAR 1: MARC BLOCH

RA SS 4067

Detail of Information

Professor Marc Bloch; 54 years of age; married, with six children between the ages of eleven and twenty. Professor Bloch was professor of economic and social history, first at the University of Strasbourg, and since 1936 at Paris. He was also on the staff of the Library of Contemporary International Documentation at Vincennes and was Vice-President of the Governing Board of the Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangere. Because of his Jewish origin he has lost his position in France and would appear to be in some danger. He is very anxious to come to the United States provided he could bring his family with him.

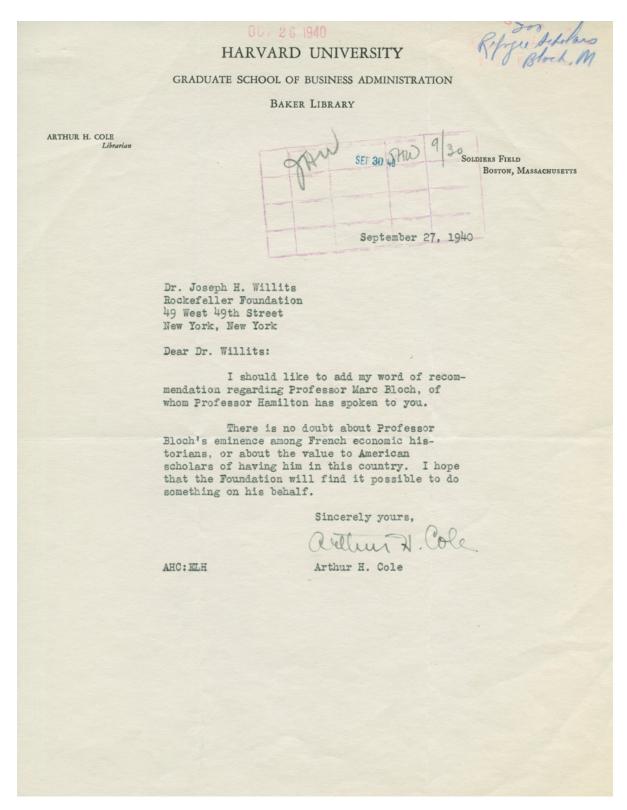
Professor Bloch has a recognized reputation as one of the leading European students of economic and social history. He has lectured in England and has written a number of books which have been published in England as well as in France. His contributions to the history of feudalism and of agriculture in France are among the most important of the historical studies published in France since 1900.

A number of the leading American professors of economic history, such as Professors Gay, Cole, Usher, Hamilton, Nef, and Gras, have strongly recommended that Professor Bloch be provided with an opportunity to continue his teaching and research in economic history in the United States. His reputation is such that there would appear to be no difficulty in finding suitable opportunities for him, and a grant in his favor by the Foundation therefore seems amply justified.

"Marc Bloch, Detail of Information," 1940-1942, Folder 550, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 1: MARC BLOCH



Arthur H. Cole to Joseph H. Willits, September 27, 1940, Folder 550, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 1: MARC BLOCH

Box 4811 Buke University DURHAM NORTH CAROLINA October 13, 1940 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION gran 10/10/4 Dr. Joseph H. Willits OCT 17 40 The Rockefeller Foundation 49 West 49th Street golvout 1 New York City Dear Dr. Willits: About the middle of September I received a letter from Dr. Marc Bloch, Professor of Economic History at the Sorbonne, indicating

mare bloch, Frolessor of Economic History at the Sorbonne, indicating that he wishes to come to the United States to continue his scientific work at least until the opportunity to serve his own country appears more favorable. Since the important archives and university centers are in the occupied zone of France and since Frofessor and Mme. Bloch are Jews, there is little likelihood of his finding in the near future either the material or the tranquility essential to scientific work of the high order of which he is capable.

Professor Bloch is fifty-four years old, and Mme. Bloch is about the same age. He has six children ranging from eleven to twenty years old. His oldest son is eighteen. Unless he can secure an American visa valid for his children, M. Bloch is not willing to leave France. But if his family can accompany him, he is very eager to come to the United States. He seeks a university professorship and is willing to accept a temporary appointment at any salary that will permit him to support his family.

For more than a decade M. Bloch was a professor of economic and social history at the University of Strasbourg, and for about three years before the outbreak of the present war he held the chair in economic history at the Sorbonne. He is the author of at least three scholarly volumes on the history of feudalism and of agriculture in France, and he has been a steady and frequent contributor to the learned journals of his own and other countries. Since 1929 he has been joint Editor of the Annales d'Histoire Economique et Sociale (title changed to Annales d'Histoire Sociale in 1939).

Professor and Mme. Bloch have excellent personalities. I have known them well for several years and see no reason why they should not adapt themselves readily to academic life in this country. I have never heard M. Bloch speak English, but I know several Americans who have heard him. He has lectured in English at Cambridge University; and Professor J. H. Clapham, of Cambridge (who is notoriously sparing with praise) wrote me last year that Professor Bloch had written a "brilliant" chapter on the early history of French agriculture for the Cambridge Economic History that Professor Bloch's English would be good enough for classroom use after, at most, a few weeks in this country.

Earl J. Hamilton to Joseph H. Willits, October 13, 1940, Folder 550, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Social Sciences

Detail of Information

Professor N.F. Brook (formerly Bruck); originally of German nationality, now a naturalized British subject.

Professor Brook received the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig. During the last war he occupied leading posts in the German War Office, Department of the Administration of Raw Materials, under its chief, Walter Rathenau, later Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was also Commissioner of the German Cotton Control Board. From 1918 to 1920 he was head of a section of the German Ministry of Economic Affairs. In 1933 Professor Brook was dismissed for racial reasons from his position as Professor Ordinarius of Economics and Political Science at the University of Muenster, where he had also been Director of the Institute of Economics and Political Science, Director of the Research Institute of Housing and Resettlement, Director of the Westphalian School of Public Administration and Chairman of the Society of World Economy. Since 1933 he has been a visiting professor and research scholar at University College, Cardiff.

Professor Brook's German publications include numerous works on the economics of textiles, trade policy, city planning and on the education of the administrative groups of the civil service. He has written two books in English: The Road to Planned Economy, Oxford University Fress 1934 and Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler 1888-1938, Oxford University Press, 1938. The latter book has been enthusisstically reviewed in both British and American periodicals and newspapers. Dr. Alfred Cohn and Mr. Justice Frankfurter are among the men in this country who are familiar with Professor Brook's writings.

For years Br. Brook has been active in opposing a policy of appeasement and in suggesting rearmament, and has repeatedly warned of Mitler. He would face grave personal danger in case of an invesion of Great Britain.

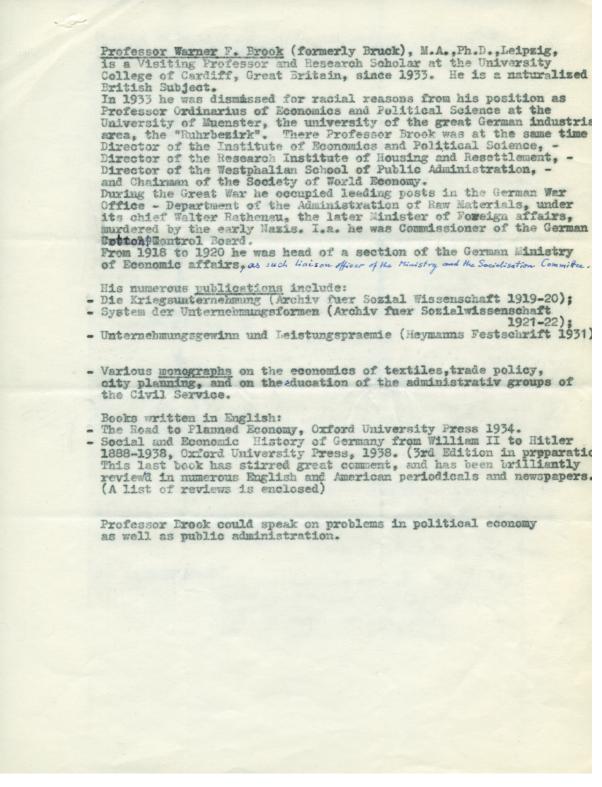
Dr. Brook would be well-qualified to lecture on problems in political economy and public administration with particular reference to the history of public and semi-public enterprise, the influence of the cartel development in these enterprises, the structure and legal aspect of the main examples of state-controlled institutions, the relations between economic planning and state control in various European states, housing and resettlement, etc.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, has written in behalf of Frofessor Brook, expressing his belief that the latter would have an important contribution to make in America at the present time.

Professor Brook, being a British subject, should have no difficulty in obtaining an appropriate visa. When conditions warrant he would expect to return to his post in England. It is believed that he would be able to arrange for his own transportation to and from America. While in the United States he would probably live with his brother, Dr. E.F. Bruck, research associate in legal history at Marvard, or with friends. A one-semester appointment has been suggested with a stipend of \$1,000.

"W.F. Brook, Detail of Information," 1940-1945, Folder 560, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center





"W.F. Brook, Detail of Information," 1940-1945, Folder 560, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Reviews of "Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler, 1888 - 1938, a Comparative Study", by Exclessor Warner F. Brook (Formerly: Bruck), Oxford University Press 1938.

Extrates: "A book of profound learning showing the evolution of Nazi Germany and the growth of a planned economy. For these wishing to understand how Germany has come to what she is today it is indispensible.

"This work comes from the hand of one who has not only served as head of a section of the German Ministry of Economic Affairs, but has held the post of Professor of Political Economy in the University of Muenster. He may claim to speak, therefore, with peculiar authority.

The Times Literary Supplement

"There is an excellent description of the working of what the author calls "Finance Capitalism"...Dr.Brucks account of the way in which the present regime has tackled,...is fair, well balanced and penetrating and provides a valuable last chapter to an important book. ...the ordered body of fact which this book contains is most significant to students of our times and of fascinating interest.

The Economist.

"Those who wish to understand modern Germany have been put under a debt of gratitude by Professor Bruck for his study of that country's recent economic and social history. He understands our point of view, and when it differs from that of his fellow countrymen, so what he has to say is put in a form intelligible to the English reader...his career has not been purely academic, for he was at one time a Civil Servant. During the war he was for he was at one time a Civil Servant. During the war he was Commissioner of the Cotton Control Board, so he has both a practical and theoretical knowlege of his subject. The Obsever.

"Professor Brook possesses a remarkable combination of qualities. His is the approach of the scholar trained in the historical and theoretical branches of economics, but illumined by practical experience of industry and administration. He writes vividly and interestingly ... Professor E. Roll in Western Mail.

American Reviews:

American Political Science Review, 1939; American Historical Review, 1939; Economic History, Feb. 1939; Economic History Review, 1939; New York Times, Sept. 25, 1938.

"W.F. Brook, Detail of Information," 1940-1945, Folder 560, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, **Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center**



HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

1 August 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director The New School for Social Research 60 West 12th Street New York City

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Confirming our conversation at the Chemists' Club in New York this afternoon, I write to recommend strongly to you that you invite at once Professor W. F. Brook, lecturer in Cardiff University, to a one-semester lectureship in the New School for Social Research, beginning with September, 1940. It would be expected that he would lecture on the practical problems of Planned Economy, with special reference to the German developments from 1918 to 1933. It would be appropriate and sufficient to offer Dr. Brook a stipend of one thousand dollars for this engagement. Since he is a British citizen, he should have no difficulty in obtaining an appropriate visa. When conditions warrent, he would expect to return to his post in England. Presumably Dr. Brook would be able to arrange for his own transportation to and from America. While in America, he would probably live with his brother here in Cambridge when not lecturing in New York.

Dr. Alfred Cohn and Mr. Justice Frankfurter know of the distinguished writings of Professor Brook. Today in New York I gave to Dr. Appleget some information concerning him; but I am asking Dr. E. F. Bruck, Research Associate in Legal History at Harvard, to send you information concerning his brother, and to ask Dr. Jerome Greene to write you a letter in support of my recommendation.

It seems to me that Dr. Brook would be an important expert to have in America at this particular time.

Very sincerely yours,

Harlow Shapley

A

Harlow Shapley to Alvin Johnson, August 1, 1940, Folder 560, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



PROFESSOR E. F. BRUCK 2 Hubbard Park Cambridge, Mass

Copy of my letter to Dr. Shapley. E. F. Bruck.

July 30, 1940

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Shapley:

May I take the liberty of enclosing a curriculum vitae of my brother Professor W. F. Brook (before he became a British Subject in 1935 his name was Bruck), and a list of some of his publications, as well as a list of English and American reviews of his last book, the "Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler", Oxford Univ. Press, 1938.

My brother, who is a visiting professor at the University of Cardiff, has to face grave personal danger. An invasion of England may mean a terrible blow to all those who live there, Englishmen and refugees alike. But to the political opponents of fascism it would mean a catastrophy. Professor Brook has for years been active in English newspapers, in magazines, and in lectures, in opposing the appeasement policy, and in suggesting rearmament. Again and again he has warned of Hitler.

Judging by the experiences of numerouss cases in Holland and France the fate of such political opponents is particularly horrible.

I should like to save him, by securing him a temporary stay in the United States on a visitor's visa. As a British Subject he would be able to return to either Britain or Canada. From the financial point of view he would present only a minor problem, seeing that he could stay with friends.

Very sincerely yours,

E.F. Bruck to Harlow Shapley, July 30, 1940, Folder 560, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO

RA SS 4062

Detail of Information

Professor Jose Castillejo, Spanish, married, born about 1880, was recently Professor of Roman Law at the University of Madrid and Director of the Institute of Social Research in Madrid. He studied at the University of Madrid where he became a pupil of Giner de los Rios, the greatest educator of Spain and the man who did the most for the reform of education in Spain. Castillejo was one of his best pupils and followers. After graduating from the University of Madrid he spent years of study in England and Geracay, completing his education in the field of education, philosophy and law. His main achievements have been as an educational organizer and reformer. He has been responsible for sending hundreds of Spaniards to study abroad and has organized such institutions of learning as the Center of Historical Studies; the Institutes of Biology, Physics, and Natural Sciences; the Residences for Students; and the Instituto-Escuela, a model secondary school.

Professor Castillejo is recommended highly by scholars both here and abroad. Professor Shotwell of Columbia writes: "He is a very learned and competent scholar but above all a man of outstanding rectitude of mind and uncompromising yet not a famatic liberal. I have the highest regard for him and have no doubt that we should profit greatly from his presence in this country."

Professor Castillejo is now in London where he appears to be in distress. If Spain should join the axis powers he would undoubtedly be interned. It is recommended that a grant of \$5,000, \$2,500 a year for two years plus \$1,000 for travel, be made to the New School for Social Research to permit him and his family to come to this country.

"Jose Castillejo, Detail of Information," 1940-1941, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO

12		CUERICULUM VITAE	Rippie Actolas Castelijo	
	NAME	Castillejo, Jose		
	DATE OF BIRTH		r	
	NATIONALITY	Spanish		
	FAMILY	Married. Children		
	FIELD	Roman Law, Education.		
	ACADEMIC POSTS	HELD		
		Professor of Roman Law, University of Madrid		
		Director, Institute of Social Research, Madrid		
	PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS			
		War of Ideas		
		Education and Revolution in Spain, London 1937		
		Many books in Spanish translated into English		
	LANGUAGES	English, French, Spanish		
	REFERENCES	James T. Shotwell Prof. von Mises Prof. Marschak		
	PRESENT ADDRES	8		
		25, The Park, London, N.W. 11		
	ADDITIONAL REMARKS			
		Represented Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations i	in Madrid.	
		Desires to come to the United States. In distress	s in London.	
	(Difficulties lacunae).	in communication with Europe are responsible for a	ny.	

Jose Castillejo, Curriculum Vitae, 1941, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO

Reprice Scholars Castellyo

September 18, 1940

M. J. Castillejo is a well-known Spanish scholar, educator and writer. Besides being a professor at the Madrid University, he was, as Director of the "Junta" of education which played a decisive role in all the improvements of the Spanish system of education before the Civil War, largely responsible for the reorganization of the higher education in Spain. Many of the developments which have taken place in the universities of Madrid and especially of Santander had been inspired by him. He had also successfully organized an international secondary school, the staff of which was partly composed of professors of various nationalities.

The measure of M. Castillejo's success as an educator was testified by the professional-administration profound admiration and devotion of many young Spanish scholars, his former students and disciples, who unamiously considered him as a great master.

A strong intellectual personality, Prof. Castillejo is known for the striking originality of his mina dna his power of thought as well as for his intensive culture. He can deliver lectures in english and french as well as in spanish. In addition to his work as a scholar and an educator, he has written extensively in spanish papers and in foreign reviews on the basic problems which confront the world today.

M. Castillejo

M. Castillejo Statement on Jose Castillejo, September 18, 1940, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Rippe Debolars Castellijo

SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH 66 W TWELFTH ST NEW YORK

September 23, 1940

5EP 24 40 T 375

Dear Mr. Appleget:

I should be happy to have Professor B. Mirkine Guetzevitch on our list. I suggest a grant of \$2,000 a year for two years and \$1,000 for travely

As for Castillejo - I too am troubled by his age and yet Spaniards are so few in this country, and there is such a rapidly developing demand for lectures in Spanish that I think he could get along.

As for a grant, to him in England - the difficulty there is that before we know Spain will have joined the Axis in an attack on England and Castillejo will be interned.

As he is a man of great personal splendor I think we ought to take the risk and invite him.

Sincerely,

Alvin Johnson Director

AJ:EW

Mr. Thomas B. Appleget Rockefeller Foundation 49 West 49th Street New York, New York

Since working this I have had some sense of uncertainty. I haven't yet anything authoritahue on him, leut garsum you have

Alvin Johnson to Thomas B. Appleget, September 23, 1940, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Natural	1 Sciences	RA-NS - 4108
5		
Detail	of Information:	
D	r. Boris Ephrussi, 39, Jewish, married 2 occasions held RF fellowships for is easily the leading geneticist of singled out for a second fellowship his researches under an appropriatio	work in the United States. Dr. 2. France, and for this reason was experience and for aid toward
A	s a Jew in France, Dr. E. no longer has on in research in Paris under German reason can not continue to receive h France. He has appealed for aid to of his eminence in genetics, NS offi grant to the New School in his favor	is salary for work in unoccupied come to this country, and because cers are prepared to make a
D	Dr. B. H. Willier, head of the Zoology University, is distinctly interested a permanent post at Hopkins as a mer Willier is attempting to build up for embryology. He would offer a perman be certain of his personality and co on staff appointments at Hopkins has on the basis of his scientific reco	tin Dr. E. in connection with aber of the team which Dr. or work in experimental ment post to Dr. E. if he could poperativeness. The committee is reported favorably on Dr. E.,
1	If Dr. E. and his family succeed in re- possible to have him assigned to the for a few months, during which time a permanent post would be offered t to the New School would be cancelle and the stipend of \$2,500 a year fo time, and the funds reverted to RF	it could be determined whether o him. In this event, the grant d, after payment of travel costs, r Dr. E. for a limited period of
	Funds for Dr. E. were earmarked (\$6,50 sum provided by the present action earmarked, as Dr. E. is now on the to the United States via the West I instead of \$1,500 is considered amp wife and daughter.	Riviera and will certainly come ndies, so that a maximum of \$1,200
HMM:F 2/25/		

"Boris Ephrussi, Detail of Information," February 25, 1941, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



FORM 372 Pls. mail ----WW web Han HMM WCH 001 22 40 WCH EMS (copy made for Paris) 62130 Eur 5 OC 18, 1940. Via Air Mail Dear Dr. Millikan: Thank you for your telegram about Ephrussi. While we are attempting to gather as much information as possible about men in the natural sciences in the various disturbed countries of Europe, our knowledge of many of them is incomplete or not of recent date. Regarding Ephrussi, we do not know whether he could get out of France or whether he desires to leave if such opportunity came his way. Being of pure Jewish stock probably means that if he were invited to this country he would wish to remain here permanently and eventually secure a regular academic appointment. In those few cases where we have assisted French scientists (for the most part non-Jewish) to come to this country by providing a modest stipend over a one- or two-year period, there has been every expectation of their returning to France at the earliest opportunity. Since this would probably not be true of Ephrussi we would like to be able to see just a little farther ahead than is possible now before giving consideration to his needs. In this division of the Foundation we have not given assistance to French refugees upon the terms proposed in your telegram. The institutions receiving refugees have cooperated by supplying facilities for research and in some cases contributing toward the salaries involved. We shall be glad to keep your telegram in mind should the question of placing Ephrussi in an American institution arise at some future time. Sincerely yours, Dr. R. A. Millikan Calif. Institute Frank Blair Hanson. of Technology Pasadena, California FBH:WH

Frank Blair Hanson to R.A. Millikan, October 18, 1940, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



For approval and mailing WCH Jah 15 41/2 kt JWG EMS JAN 20 11 16 JUN 1 Hubbur WCH Jah 15 41/2 kt JWG EMS JAN 20 11 16 JUN 2 15, 1941.

Personal

Dear Dr. Patterson:

This division of The Rockefeller Foundation has had an interest in Dr. Boris Ephrussi in that he is a former fellow of the Foundation and subsequently had a grant toward the support of his research work in Paris. We do not know whether he could secure a permit to leave France, nor indeed whether it is his wish to do so. However, if there is some university in this country where he could be scientifically useful and where there exists at least some hope of a post for the future, we would have an interest in contributing the travel expenses of himself and family to this country and in setting up funds on a purely maintenance basis for his support during a two-year period. I think it would not be fair to Ephrussi or to an American institution to bring him to this country unless there was some hope that he might be retained as a staff member following a two-year period of Foundation support.

I am writing this as a friend of Ephrussi and of yourself rather than in my official capacity, since in the first instance I wish merely to sound out any possibility that might exist in your Department. I am sure you will understand that the refugee problem has grown within the past year to tremendous proportions and that we can do but a very small bit on behalf of a few outstanding individuals. I am sure also you will not construe this letter in any sense to mean that we are attempting to sell Ephrussi to any institution or to assist in placing him in any Department where he and his particular research interest would not be of distinct advantage to that Department. I hope you will answer in the same frank and friendly personal way in which I have written to you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Blair Hanson.

FBH:WH

Austin, Texas

Dr. J. T. Patterson Department of Zoology University of Texas

Frank Blair Hanson to J.T. Patterson, January 15, 1941, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



FORM 372 se Dehola 1/1/1 3 的初 November 29, 1940. Gende REF Your memorandum of November 25th to HMM. 1. Lacassagne is MS rather than NS. 2. We are highly skeptical as to the possibility of giving any real effective aid to Ephrussi in France. His work could be seriously held up by shortage of any one necessary chemical; scientific journals are not available; anti-Semitism will almost surely increase, etc. 3. We would not think it wise to make a special appeal to the Treasury Department for Ephrussi's work. If any further special appeal is to be made, we would prefer Linderstrom-Lang's work in Copenhagen. We might be able to handle the latter by incorporating it, in some formal manner, with the Bohr grant. WW

Warren Weaver Memo, November 29, 1940, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



JUN 17 1941 THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY ack. we H.1/27/4 Homm Humm WW WW January 23, 1941 Dr. Frank B. Hanson, Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York, N. Y. Ouding 175 RO Dear Dr. Hanson: I have discussed with my associates and even with President Rainey the question of whether it would be feasible for us to consider bringing Dr. Boris Ephrussi into this department under the conditions outlined in your letter of January 15. The conclusion is that it would not. So far as I can find out there seems to be objections to bringing foreign refugees into our institution to the exclusion of competently trained American workers. I would judge from conversations I have had with men from other institutions that this feeling is increasing in intensity. There is no doubt that some of these men are capable of enriching our scholarship in this country (for example, a man like Dobzhansky), and from what I know about Dr. Ephrussi this would be true in his case. Unfortunately I have not met him personally but I am well acquainted with his work. There are certain aspects of our major line of investigation here in genetics to which he doubtless could make a distinct contribution, but the truth of the matter is that we have some half dozen men who have been added to our staff within the past few years and it seems rather unfair to them to bring in an older and more experienced man and give him a better position. In spite of what I say I sincerely hope that you will be able to find a place for Ephrussi for he certainly deserves a better opportunity than will possibly come to him in France. Sincerely yours, J. J. Patterson JTP/S.

J.T. Patterson to Frank B. Hanson, January 23, 1941, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



FOR





Dear Mr. Warren:

I have been asked to write to you concerning Dr. Boris Ephrussi, formerly of the Rothschild Institute of Physical-Chemical Biology, Paris. I am able to do so because of my personal acquaintance with Dr. Ephrussi over a period of some eight years.

In the first place, I can state without fear of contradiction that Dr. Ephrussi is easily the most distinguished French geneticist, and that, due to his activities in research, he has attracted advanced students from other countries, including even one American who went from Stanford University to Paris in order to work under the guidance of Dr. Ephrussi.

The work of Er. Ephrussi is not only known throughout Europe, where he was instrumental in organizing international conferences on genetics, with the collaboration of a German and a British representative, but as a result of his publications and his fellowship experience under The Rockefeller Foundation in this country beginning in 1984, he is well-known to all of the leaders in this country and any one of the most prominent representatives of this subject would be glad to attest to the fact of his eminence. My acquaintance as an officer of the Foundation was somewhat more

H.M. Miller, Jr. to Avra M. Warren, February 28, 1941, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Avra M. Warren

intimate with Dr. Ephrussi, because of the rather large-scale aid which we gave to the Rothschild Institute for his work and for that of two other members of this institution.

February 28, 1941

I might say further, as evidence of the international standing of Dr. Ephrussi, that President Bowman and Professor Willier of the Johns Hopkins University requested that, if he were brought to this country on our aid, he be assigned to work during the emergency period in the Biology Department at Hopkins. He would be particularly useful in this institution, as they are looking for a person qualified to teach the aspect of genetics which he knows best, and they have to date been unable to find a person with suitable qualifications.

Although Dr. Ephrussi's post at the Rothschild Institute has not required him to teach large classes of undergraduate students in biology, he lectured at the College de France in the department of Professor Faure-Fremiet, and in his capacity as Assistant Director of the School of Higher Studies, he similarly lectured to advanced students, and was instrumental in introducing in biology in France the American mathod of teaching which he learned while in the United States. This sort of teaching activity is not engaged in by individualistic French professors except in instances where they have worked in this country, and the results of Dr. Ephrussi's efforts in this respect promise to have, in time,

H.M. Miller, Jr. to Avra M. Warren, February 28, 1941, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Mr. Avra M. Warren

February 28, 1941

8

far-reaching influence in France, as his younger colleagues teaching in other subjects were impressed by the results obtained with students.

Sincerely,

H. M. MILLER, JR.

Mr. Avra M. Warren, Chief Visa Division Department of State Washington, D.C.

HMM: FEB





RA SS 4037

Detail of Information

Professor Emil J. Gumbel was born in Germany in 1891, is married and has two children. From 1923-1933 Dr. Gumbel was Privatdozent and later Professor of Statistics at the University of Heidelberg. Dr. Gumbel is an eminent scholar, widely known for his numerous publications on the calculus of probabilities in relation to the social sciences, demography, statistics, political economy and the theory of insurance. He was dismissed from Heidelberg for his anti-militaristic views. In addition to his professional achievements during the German republic he collected much material of political interest, in particular information concerning cases of political assasinations in which murderers were not at all or inadequately punished for their crimes

Since 1933 Professor Gumbel has been carrying on his teaching and research at the University of Lyon. This appointment was made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation Special Grant in Aid Fund. With the collapse of France Professor Gumbel is in imminent danger and it is reported that the Nazis are seeking to put him in confinement.

Professor Cumbel's research is considered extremely valuable by mathematicians in this country and likely to have an important bearing on the social sciences, where the development of statistical methods on a sound basis has barely begun.

As Professor Gumbel is married and has a family, a grant of \$2,500 a year plus \$1,000 for travelling expenses is recommended.

"Emil J. Gumbel, Detail of Information," 1940-1947, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



	Refugee Detolars
	CURRICULUM VITAE
	Emil J. Gumbel
	Born in Germany in 1891.
	Married; 2 children.
	Field: Applied Mathematics; Statistics; Calculus of Probability; Actuarial Science.
	Until 1923 studied mathematics and worked as an actuary.
	1923 - 1933 Privatdozent and later Professor of Statistics at the University of Heidelberg.
,	Since 1933 University of Lyon.
	Languages: French and English.

Emil J. Gumbel, Curriculum Vitae, 1940-1947, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



(COPY)

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY School of Mathematics Princeton, New Jersey

> Knollwood Saranac Lake N.Y. August 7th, 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson The New School for Social Research 66 West 12th Str. New York City

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have heard with great interest that you are considering to rescue from grave danger my old friend, the mathematician Professor Emil Gumbel. During the last years Professor Gumbel was Professor in France and has published about statistics. His most valuable achievements, however, are publications of outstanding political interest. He brought together-during the time of the German Republic--the material about a great number of cases of political assasinations in which the murderers were not at all or inadequately punished for their crimes.

This was an act of intelligence and devotion but also of exceptional courage and unselfishness. He was attacked for this reason by the nationalistic students of Heidelberg where he was teaching at the University. For the same reason he was dismissed from his post and finally compelled to leave the country. He is, therefore, very well known in Germany and would, of course, in the case of his extradiction, face not only death-penalty but the most cruel torture as well. To save the life of this extraordinary person is, in my opinion, a high moral duty.

Very sincerely yours,

(SIGNED A. Einstein Prof. Albert Einstein.

Albert Einstein to Alvin Johnson, August 7, 1940, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



(COPY)

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY in the City of New York

Faculty of Political Science

Mountain Lakes, New Jersey August 7, 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson New School for Social Research 66 West 12th Street New York City

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

I have just learned of the desperate plight of Dr. Emil J. Gumbel, who was one of the best statisticians in Germany until driven from Heidelberg by the Nazis, solely on account of his political views. Dr. Gumbel went from Heidelberg to Lyon, France, where in recent years he has been engaged in private teaching and research. The research he has published during these years is of excellent quality, dealing with the decomposition of frequency distributions into normal components, and with the probability distributions of magnitudes specified by the order of the individuals bearing them in a population. This research is of the kind likely to have important bearings in the social sciences, where the development of statistical methods on a sound basis has barely begun. Since the collapse of France it is reported that the Nazis are seeking to put Dr. Gumbel in confinement.

If you can offer Dr. Gumbel a position at the New School you will not only be rescuing a victim of the Nazis, but also strengthening your staff by the addition of a highly competent statistician. I talked with him in 1933. He spoke excellent English and had a pleasing presence. From Prof. S.S. Wilks of Princeton I learn that Dr. Gumbel's current address is in care of the United States Consul at Marseille, France, and that in order to get a visa he needs only the offer of a position.

With cordial personal regards, I remain

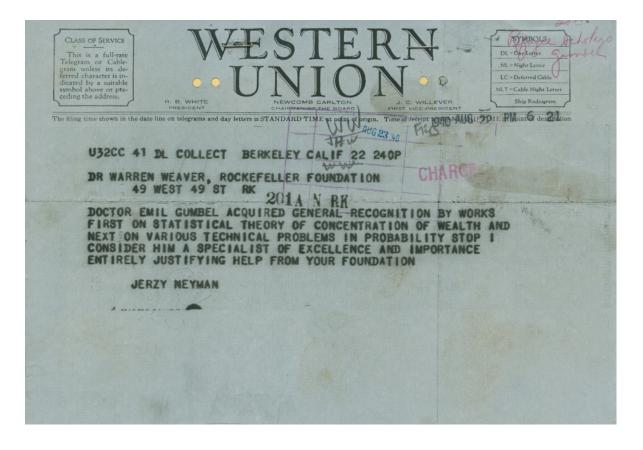
Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) Harold Hotelling

Harold Hotelling to Alvin Johnson, August 7, 1940, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 5: EMIL J. GUMBEL



Jerzy Neyman to Warren Weaver, Telegram, August 22, 1940, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 6: ANTONIN HEYTHUM

RA E 4073

DETAIL OF INFORMATION:

Mr. Antonin Heythum is one of the two or three lead Ozech architects and stage designers. He formerly lectured at the Czechoslovak Institute of Technology and the Prague School of Pedagogy on technique of stage design, housing, and other architectural problems. Since 1924, he was collaborator of the Czechoslovak State "stional Theatre and Opera House in Prague, where his stage designs brought him international recognition. As early as 1926, his designs for O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" were reproduced in the <u>Theatre Arts Monthly</u> in this country, and a collection of his stage designs were included in the exhibition of international theatre art at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1934. As an architect, he planned and built several exposition pevilions and interiors for the Czech government. Among his best known works are the Czechoslovak Glass-Salon for the Paris Exposition in 1935, the Czechoslovak Glass-Salon for the Paris Exposition in 1939.

In 1939, he came to this country with his wife, Mrs. Charlotta Heytham, who is also a well-known architect on a fellowship from the Czechoslovak Academy of Art and Science to undertake a survey of exposition techniques at the two American world's fairs. Since then, Mr. and Mrs. Heythum were entrusted with the planning and execution of new exhibits in the Gzechoslovak Pavilion for the New York World's Fair of 1940. Mr. Heythum is now 39 years old, married but with no children. Both he and his wife speak English well.

At present, both Mr. and Mrs. Heythum are in this country on visitors' visas. Their chances of placement in this country seem excellent. Mr. Heythum's work is well-known to Mr. Erwin Piscator, who is in charge of the Department of Drama at the New School. And, Mr. Piscator is interested both in having him lecture on stage design there and collaborate on forthcoming productions which Mr. Piscator is planning.

As a next step toward the placement of Mr. and Mrs. Heythum in this country, Dr. Johnson recommends a two years' appointment to the faculty of the New School for Mr. Heythum. The recommendation is for a grant-in-sid to the New School of \$2,000 to cover a two-year period beginning approximately October 20th, 1940. It is understood that this sum will be used toward Mr. Heythum's salary as a member of the School's faculty.

JM:EA

"Antonin Heythum, Detail of Information," 1940-1942, Folder 588, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 6: ANTONIN HEYTHUM

ANTONIN AND CHARLOTTA HEYTHUM ARCHITECT AND DISPLAY DESIGNER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PARTICIPATION 1940 PHONE: HAVEMEYER 9-0370 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR CZECHOSLOVAK PAVILION July 3,1940 140 moded Dear Mr. Stevens: When we saw you last, you had kindly suggested that we should send you our curriculum vitae, which we enclose today. For many months we have been absorbed in work and worries to make the best use of a very small. fund put at our disposal for alterations and additional exhibits in the Czechoslovak Pavilion. We very much hope that you will be kind enough to give us an opportunity to show you through our pavilion some day. With our mission being fulfilled soon, we realize that we have forgotten to think of our own affairs for quite a while. We should be very thankful if you would allow us to see you some day soon and submit you our plans and hear your kind advice. With best thanks in advance, very sincerely yours, automis and darling Heythe Antonín and Charlotta Heythum D.H. Stevens Esq. Rockefeller Foundation New York City

Antonin and Charlotta Heythum to D.H. Stevens, July 3, 1940, Folder 588, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 6: ANTONIN HEYTHUM

	ANTONIN HEYTHUM BIOGRAPHY
	See Also WHO IS WHO IN CENTRAL EUROPE, since FIRST EDITION 1933
-	
	Born May 1901 in Most, Czechoslovakia
	Studied architecture at the Czechoslovak Institute of Technology
	in Prague, received degree of DIPLOM INGÉNIEUR ARCHITECT.
	Extensive research work on architectural and theatre problems
	for various Czechoslovak institutions included studies in USA,
	England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Netherland, Spain, Poland, and Yugoslavia.
	Lectured at the Czechoslovak Institute of Technology and the
	Prague School of Pedagogy and for the Czechoslovak Broadcasting
	System and various professional clubs, on stage technic, home
	building and other architectural problems.
	Collaborated at the New York World's Fair 1939 with the BUFFALO
	MUSEUM OF SCIENCE FAIR SURVEY GROUP sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.
	· oundation.
	Is in USA best known as stage designer and exhibition architect.
	Designed settings for 89 plays during a theatre carkeer of 16 years which he started at the age of twenty Was collaborator
	of many State and Privat theatres in Czechoslovakia, co-founder
	of Avantgarde-stages, since 1924 collaborator of the Czechoslovak
	STATE NATIONAL THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE in Prague Many of his
-	designs were reproduced in publications on theatre art, often
	referred to as of revolutionary influence on modern stage-technic. His setting for O Neill's Desire Under The Elms was the first of
	his works reproduced in USA, in May 1926 in THEATRE ARTS MONTHLY
	A collection of his drawings was included in the Exhibition of
	International Theatre Art at the MUSEUM OF MODERN ART in New York
	1934 His setting for Kingsley's Dead End was reproduced together
	with his article on the Czechoslovak National Theatre, published
	in THEATRE ARTS MONTHLY in February 1940.
	As architect he planned and built several Exhibition Pavilions
	and interiors for the Czechoslovak Government and other official
	institutions. Among his best known works are: The Czechoslovak
	Pavilion at the World's Fair in BRUSSELS 1935, the Czechoslovak
	Glass-Salon in PARIS 1937, the Czechoslovak Exhibition at Treasure Island in SAN FRANCISCO 1939 In 1940 he was set in charge of
	alterations and additional cultural exhibits for the Czechoslovak
	Participation at the NEW YORK WORLD S FAIR.
	For many years he was applied at 1 - but any of the state of the
	For many years he was architectural advisor of the Art and Crafts Museum in Prague for which he planned and executed a number of
	Theme Exhibitions.
	Apart from such official activity he also built privat houses
	and designed and executed many privat interiors.
	He was associate editor of various Czechoslovak publications on
	art and architecture and wrote many articles in these fields.
	His latest article, an analysis on Exhibit Techniques at the
	New York World's Fair, was published in the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM
	in March 1940.

"Antonin Heythum Biography," c. 1940, Folder 588, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



the last	RA H 406
DETAIL OF INFORMATION:	
Until 1933 Professor Ernest Honigmann held a por	sition in the library
of the University of Breslau where he became kno	
eminent students of ancient and medieval geograp	
been attached to the Institute of Philosophy and	
sity of Brussels where the Foundation has contri	
At the time of the German occupation of Belgium	
escaped to France where he has been interned as	
German regime. He is at present interned in the	
near Perpignan in the department of Pyrenees Ort	
recently seen by the wife of Professor Henri Gre	
information transmitted by Mr. Makinsky from Lis	
that camp is willing to allow Professor Honigman an invitation to come to the United States. Pro-	
ably about 55 years of age and knows English, th	
speak it well. So far as is known he has no far	
showy to adopte no tat up to show no sub no tu	a
Professor Honigmann had previously been recommen	nded for Foundation help
by Professor Gregoire and by other scholars com	
ing. These earlier recommendations are now cont	
Rostovtzeff of Yale who reports that he is with	
authority in his subject and a man who, in Profe	essor Rostovtzeff's
opinion, could be most advantageously utilized i	in this country.
The recommendation is for a grant of \$3,500 to t	
Research to enable it to invite Professor Honiga	
for a two-year period. The understanding is the would be available toward his salary in each of	
and the balance of \$500, or as much thereof as a	
applied to expenses he will incur in coming to t	
abbared to prioring the area them the poster? of	auto anorates be
JW:WBT	

"Ernest Honigmann, Detail of Information," 1940-1941, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



(copy of enclosure sent with JM's letter of June 20, 1942 to Prof. Refuge Sche Fran klin Edgerton at Yale.)

NAME: Ernest Honigmann

AGE: About 57

NATIONALITY: German

FAMILY: Wife not living - daughter (about 15) and son (about 4) in Belgium now staying with a Belgian family, friends of Prof. Gregoire.

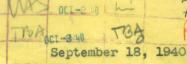
He first came to the attention of the Foundation in 1933, when he was forced to resign the position he had held since 1922 as "Bibliotheksrat" at Breslau. At that time he had written a relatively large number of studies on the historical geography of Anatolia and the Eastern Mediterranean region in ancient and medieval times. He was known as a leading specialist in the geography of antiquity and a prominent Byzantine scholar.

The University of Brussels was eager to have Honigmann attached to its Institute of Philology and History to enable him to complete his study of historical geography of the Byzantine period, and establish a series of historical maps relating to the Byzantine Empire. Foundation aid made such an arrangement possible and Honigmann was connected with the Institute from 1933 to 1940.

Ernest Honigmann Enclosure Card, June 20, 1941, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Tivoli Hotel, Boulevard Clemenceau, Perpignan.



(Extract from letter from Mrs. Gregoire to her husband, Prof. Henri Gregoire, Lisbon).

.........

I am writing this on the train from Perpignan back to Toulouse, at 4 a.m. This is what I did after I parted with you: I went to the Lion d'Or, where Mr. Vauremortel used to live, but he is no longer there. I then went all around the hotels in Perpignan, and finally succeeded in finding where he was staying. At noon, I met him at one of the restaurants; he was leaving Perpignan an hour later and told me he did all he could for Honigmann, which was very little. Not satisfied with the result, I went to see the Bishop of Perpignan, who received me very kindly. He said he transmitted to the Commandant of the camp the letter which you had written, and that he also spoke to the Chaplian of the camp. The Bishop said he would do his best, after I explained to him that the case was quite urgent. After lunch a took a taxi to the camp, which is 20 kilometers from Perpignan. As no car is allowed to stand at any distance nearer than some kilometers, I had to walk for 5 kilometers under a torrid sun. I waited two hours for our friends, with my package of cheese and fruit. Seeing that I was alone, some officers and interned prisoners came to talk to me; all of them were full of complaints, of course. Nothing can surpass in horror this awful place, where the regime is worse than that of hard labour. Just imagine hundreds of kilometers of huts, half-demolished, most of them without roofs, and all of them full of vermin. On the floor, only a packet of straw, nothing else. These huts and surrounded with human excrements As the soldier who was sent to find the prisoners was not coming back, I took advantage of it and went to see the Commandant. It is no longer the same Commandant that you saw last time. He was very kind, full of sympathy and comprehension. I told him he was very kind, full of sympathy and comprehension. I told him he was assuming a grave responsibility in keeping at the camp a man of H is state of health, quite unable to do any harm and unfit for military service. He advised me to write to the Ministry of Inte-rior, at Vichy, which I shall do immediately, explaining the cir-cumstances of the case; then he told me something which is most important, namely that if someone from the United States were to put in a request on behalf of Honigmann, not only would the Commandant help Honigmann to leave the camp, but he would even go as far as trying to help H. to get the necessary visae. If that as far as trying to help H. to get the necessary visae. If that can be done, I shall go to Marseille and will try to help H. there. In the meantime I shall go to Marseille and Perpignan again, and shall have a doctor go to the camp and examine H., as it is obvious that a prolonged stay in the camp would be fatal to him.

I saw Honigmann - he is an old man, and I hardly recognized him. No clothing, no underwear, no tobacco, and hardly any food. I was speechless when I saw him. Think of an intellectual and a friend as he is being treated that way! I promised him that when

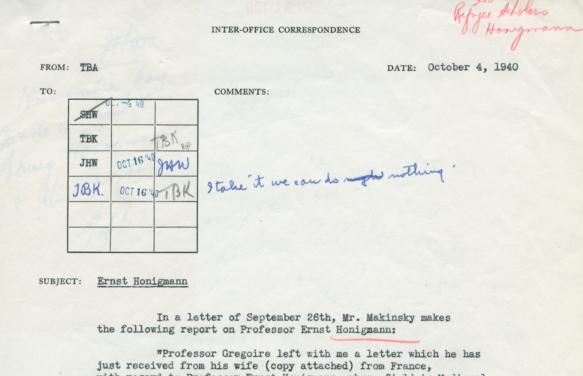
Mrs. Gregoire to Henri Gregoire, September 18, 1940, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Mme Gregoire to Prof. Gregoire, cont'd. (2) you get to America you will do all you can for him. When I parted with him, he held my hands for some minutes, trying to prevent me from going away.

Mrs. Gregoire to Henri Gregoire, September 18, 1940, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center





with regard to Professor Ernst Honigmann, whose field is Medieval Geography, and who has been supported for many years by the RF through grants to Professor Gregoire's institute in Brussels. Professor Honigmann was arrested by the Belgians last May, and was later transferred to a concentration camp in France. He was arrested as a German, under the suspicion of being a 'fifth-columnist'; now he is being detained because he is an enemy of the Nazi regime. He has been quite ill for some time (epithelium of the left eyelid) and Professor and Mrs. Gregoire have been trying to do all they could for him. From Mrs. Gregoire's letter you will see that the 'Commandant du Camp de St. Cyprien' is apparently willing to let him leave the camp if a request comes from the United States, for example. I promised Gregoire to send the letter over to you, although I warned him that it may possibly be difficult for the Foundation to help in this matter. St. Cyprien, of course, is in the free zone. Perpignan (in case you want to write to the Prefet) is in the department of Pyrenees Orientales, and not Hautes-Pyrenees, as indicated by mistake in my diary."

I am also attaching a file showing former social science interest in Professor Honigmann.

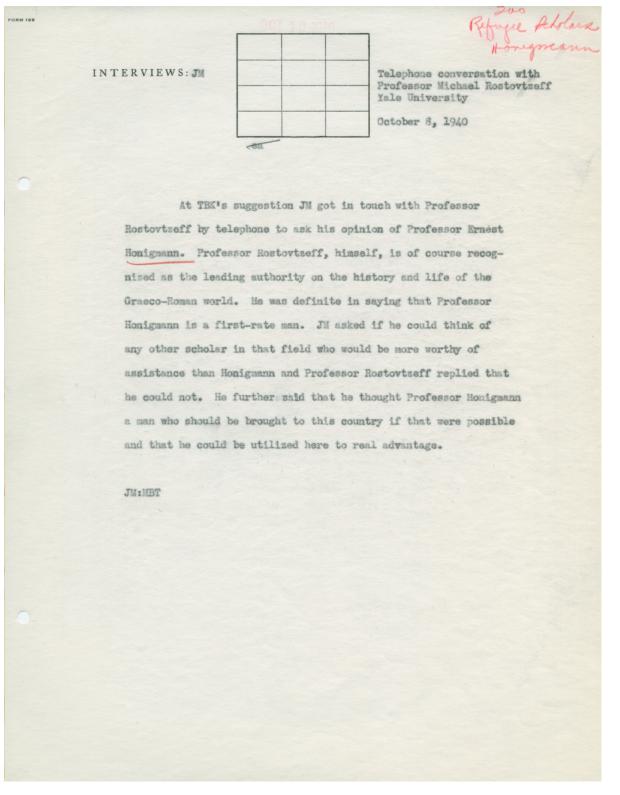
TBA: ECO

BBh.

Memo re: Ernest Honigmann, October 4, 1940, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



FORM 106



Telephone Conversation with Michael Rostovtzeff, October 8, 1940, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Repoper Scholars Copy from Dr. H. Honigmann 38 Calthorpe Rd. Birmingham 15 England October 9, 1940 Professor Michael Rostovtzeff 1916 Yale Station New Haven, Conn. U.S.A. Dear Sir, I have to apologize that I, being a complete stranger, approach you on behalf of my brother, Dr. Ernst Honigmann. He worked in Berlin until 1933 when he had to resign his post as librarian of the State Library on account of the racial legislation in Germany. My brother found hospitality at the University of Brussels and worked in Professor Henri Gregoire's "Corpus Bruxelleuse Historiae Byzantinae" and similar publications. As far as I know he was just going to publish a new book when the occupation of Belgium took place in May. For more than 4 months our correspondence was completely interrupted and I did not hear anything from him until quite recently when I received a card from him from a camp in the Eastern Pyrenees in the unoccupied part of France. It is of course quite impossible for my brother to return to Brussels under the present conditions. On the other hand, no visa for the United Kingdom is available as my brother is not yet naturalized it takes 8 years in Belgium. May I ask you therefore whether there is in your opinion, any possibility of obtaining hospitality or work for him in the United States for the duration of the war? If so I should be very grateful indeed for any advice you could give me in this matter. Yours very truly, (sgd.) H. Honigmam

H. Honigmann to Michael Rostovtzeff, October 9, 1940, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



RA H 4070

DETAIL OF INFORMATION:

Since 1918, Professor Tadeuss Kotarbinski has held a professorship of philosophy in the University of Warsaw. He is presumably still in Warsaw, and, if so, must be in serious danger as he had been active in opposing the rise of anti-Samitian in Poland. In fact, before 1938 he had several times been attacked by Polish fascists. Professor Kotarbinski is now 54 years old, is married, and has one son. He is said to speak English.

Professor Kotarbinski is regarded as the leading Polish philosopher both by scholars in this country and by Polish scholars who have recently come here. Professor Lednicki, now at Harvard, believes that Professor Kotarbinski is to be regarded as one of the three or four leading Polish scholars who might be considered for assistance. Professor Rudolf Carnap, formerly of the University of Vienna and now at the University of Chicago, speaks of him as the teacher and in a certain sense the founder of the brilliant and femous group of Wersev philosephers.

The recommendation is for a grant of \$6,000 to enable the New School for Social Research to invite Professor Kotarbinski to join its faculty for a two-year period. It is understood that this grant should be used to provide a salary of \$2,500 for Professor Kotarbinski during each of the two years covered and that \$1,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, is to be used for expenses he will incur in coming to this country with his family.

JH:EA

"Tadeusz Kotarbinkski, Detail of Information," 1940-1941, Folder 596, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Refige Debolars Kotarbinski

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME KOTAR	BINSKI, Tadeusz
DATE OF BIRTH	1886
NATIONALITY	Polish
FAMILY	Wife and one so
FIÈLD	Philosophy
ACADEMIC POSTS	HELD

Since 1918 Professor in Warsaw University

PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS Elements of Logic, Methodology & Epistemology (Polish) The Theory of Action (Polish) The development of the mean problem in the methodology of Francis Bacon, Lemberg 1936 (Polish) Ueber das Wesen der inneren Erfahrung, 1921 Grundgedanken des Pansomatismus, Paris 1935 Les idées fondamentales de la théorie générale de la lutte, 1936 etc, LANGUAGES English; German; French; Russian REFERENCES Prof. Ernest Nagel, Columbia University Prof.Felix Kaufmann, Prof. A. Tarski, College of the City of New York New School for Prof. Oscar Lange, Chicago University Social Research Professor Rudolf Carnap, Chicago University; PRESENT ADDRESS Warsaw, Brzozowa 12 ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Starving

Tadeusz Kotarbinkski, Curriculum Vitae, 1940-1941, Folder 596, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



CQPY

Rudolf Carnap Department of Philosophy University of Chicago

Bethlehem, N.H., Sept.9, 1940

Professor Alvin Johnson Director, The New School for Social Research 66 W Twelfth St New York City

Dear Professor Johnson:

Upon your request of August 30, I am giving you herewith an appraisal of the work of <u>Professor</u> Tadeusz Kotarbinski.

He has been the teacher and thus, in a certain sense, the founder of the brilliant and famous Warsaw group of philosophers. They all have not only learned from him, but also have been inspired by him to their own work in the theory of knowledge. His book on the theory of knowledge and science is the basic work of this group, a very important work with highly novel and advanced ideas, which has not found the attention it deserves, since, unfortunately, it has been published only in the Polish language. Nevertheless, he is an acknowledged prominent man in the field, and famous as an excellent teacher.

In addition to his scholarly prominence, Professor Kotarbinski is a noticeable figure by his upright character and his courageous stand in the question of the anti-semitic and fascistic tendencies in the Polish universities. I am speaking from permonal knowledge, since I met him in Warsaw about ten years ago. He was one of the very few men in the academic life who bravely sought to stem the tide of anti-semitism and who held his hands protectingly over his Jewish colleagues and students. This may have exposed him now to great reprisals. I think, his liberal attitude of mind in addition to his scholarly prominence merit special consideration of his case.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed): R. CARNAP

R. Carnap to Professor Alvin Johnson, September 9, 1940, Folder 596, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



COPY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY New York City Department of Philosphy

Philosophy Hall September 17, 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson New School for Social Research

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is a great privilege for me to write you testifying to the scholarly excellence of Professor Tadeusz Kotarbinski, until recently professor of philosophy at the University of Warsaw.

Professor Kotarbinski is perhaps the most eminent contemporary Polish philosopher, and he has acquired a considerable international reputation in spite of the obstacles which the Polish language put in its way. He is an intellectual descendent of Franz Brentano, and from my knowledge of his work he has surpassed that Austrian thinker in the scrupulous clarity and patent honesty with which he carried on his mission as a teacher. He had the good fortune to be able to combine an interest in the larger problems of philosophy with a careful study of formal logic. As a consequence his writings exemplify philosophy at its best - insights controlled by logical techniques, and a sympathetic imagination and large humane interests guided by the standards of scientific inquiry. His distinctive Fhilosophy of Reism is an attempt to work out systematically an empiricistic epistemology and a realistic metaphysics, and to make the best use possible of the tools of modern logic for making his argument cogent and precise. His great textbook on methodology (in Polish) has been profoundly influential in training the members of the remarkable group of Warsaw logicians of whom Dr. Tarski is the most outstanding. In addition to his work in systematic philosphy, Professor Kotarbinski is also a student of the history of philosphy, especially English philosophy in the 17th and 18th centuries; his monograph on Bacon, the only work of Professor Koterbinski in this field with which I am familiar, shows careful scholarship, a thorough knowledge of the period, and a mastery in the writing of English.

I should like to add a word about Professor Kotarbinski's personality and character. He is one of the gentlest men I have met, and at the same time one of the most courageous. Although not a Jew himself, during the years of a rising anti-Semitism in Polish universities he has continued to fight for the rights of Jewish students, to lead the attack on the segregation of Jews in class-rooms, and to employ Jewish assistants at the risk of physical violence to his own person. He has a strong sense for the social responsibilities of a teachers, and I know that his losing fight for the under-dogs in Polish society was one of the few gleams of light in that unhappy country.

In my judgment Professor Kotarbinski's coming to this country would be a permanent contribution to our intellectual life.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED - Ernest Nagel, Associate Professor of Philosophy

Ernest Nagel to Dr. Alvin Johnson, September 17, 1940, Folder 596, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



RA-NS-40 Detail of Information: Dr. Michal Laskowski, 35 years, married, one child (boy, 10 years), Polish nationality (born in Russia), nothing known of political affiliations. The present address of Dr. Laskowski is: c/o Professor C. Fromageot, Institute of Chemistry, 93 Rue Pasteur, Lyons, France. Dr. Laskowski speaks some German, French, Russian, in addition to Polish, and has a good command of English. After some years as assistant and docent at the College of Agriculture, Warsaw, Dr. Laskowski succeeded his former chief as Professor of Physiology in the same institution in 1939. Dr. Laskowski is a biochemist and has been particularly concerned with the chemistry of calcification, especially on the enzyme side. He has numerous publications in this field. During 1936-37 he held a fellowship under The Rockefeller Foundation, which permitted him to work at the Lister Institute, London, under Professor R. Robison on phosphatase problems. His work there earned the high praise of Professor Robison, who is not given to superlatives. The request for an opportunity to come to the United States originated with Dr. Laskowski, who wrote in a letter dated June 26, from the Pyrenees region, that he had been obliged to leave Lyons because of the German advance and he was seeking an opportunity to locate permanently in the United States. He feared that the French authorities would turn him over to the Germans, which would mean concentration camp at the best. Under date of September 25, Dr. Laskowski wrote that most of his compatriots are in camps of forced work. After the arrival of Dr. Laskowski in Paris in January 1940, following retreat from Poland with the Polish army and subsequent escape from a Roumanian concentration camp, a Rockefeller Foundation grant was made to the Institute of Chemistry, University of Lyons, under Professor Fromageot, for a modest stipend for Dr. Laskowski for one year, after which he was to have been taken care of by the Caisse Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique. If Dr. Laskowski cannot be located at the University of Lyons, from which address he wrote on September 25, Professor Fromageot will probably know where he can be found. No American institution has requested the collaboration of Dr. Laskowski but, as he is a quite competent enzyme chemist in an active field, it is not anticipated that he will have difficulty in finding a suitable location. As the College of Agriculture in Warsaw probably no longer exists and as Dr. Laskowski served in the Medical Division of the Polish Army against the Germans, he could not with safety return to his former country and must find his future abroad. "Michael Laskowski, Detail of Information," 1940-1948, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100,

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



RA*NS-\$042 Detail of Information (Contd.): Dr. Laskowski has not seen his wife and child since September 1939, but he has been able to learn, through the International Red Cross, that they are still living in Warsaw. One thousand dollars for travel is being provided with the hope that arrangements can be made to bring Mrs. Laskowski and child to the United States from . Warsaw. HMM: JWG

"Michael Laskowski, Detail of Information," 1940-1948, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



(Copy)

Refryce tebelars Jaskowski

Dr. M. Laskowski, 93 rue Pasteur, Lyon, France. July 14, 1940

Dear Professor McLean:

I apologize to write to you without knowing you personally, but I do not think I have any other way out of my present situation except the help of American Scientists. I hope you know me by name, as you were kind enough to send me in exchange your reprints.

This is me short curriculum vitae. I was born in Fussia, 1905, in the Polish family, my father being a doctor. I graduated 1929 in the University of Warsaw as Ph.D. (biochemistry). I passed my docentship 1935. Just before the war I was appointed ext aordinarius (assistant) professor on the Faculty of Agriculture, Warsaw. As undergraduate I worked under Professors Bialazziewicz and Kopeć, afterwards I was assistant to Prof. Sosnowski. I spent a year in Prof. R. Robiso's laboratory (Lister Institute, London) and half a year in Prof. Verzar;s laboratory (Basle, Switzerland) as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation and Polish Government Foundation. I do not mention the subjects I worked on, as I think you have all of most of my publications.

With the outbreak of the war I was called as an officer to the anti-gas service of the Poliih army. After the defeat I was ordered to cross the Roumanian frontier. I spent 7 weeks in camp and arrived in France. Here I was not admitted to the fighting army, and due to the help of the Rockefeller Foundation I was allowed to work under Prof. Eromsgevt, University of Lyon. I left Lyon just before the Germans came in, but having no direct connection with the Polish army missed the boat for England. After 3 weeks tramping I succeeded to come back to Lyon, which is now mot occupied.

In the situation created I do not think I might have a change to come back home to Warsaw, where I left my wife and 10 year old son, and have applace to work. I have had only few news from Warsaw, saying the family is in a difficult situation, my laboratory closed, equipment confiscated. I have practically no possibility to help my family.

I hope I might be allowed to work here some time more, but it does not seem probable it might last for long. If such will be the case I still may have a chance, with the help of American scientists, to go to U.S.A. But I am also considering asequite probable the obligatory repatriation or some other kind of concentration camp. In that case, of course, no help whatever would be possible.

What I dare ask you is the help in finding a position and in getting the permission to enter U.S.A. I shall take any position which will permit me to take my family in, and will give a minimum living standard. If you can help, or at least if you could suggest what could be done, please answer.

(Signed) M. Laskowski

Michael Laskowski to Franklin C. McLean, July 14, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Hum Amm Dear Dr Miller More than a week is gone since I left Lyon. Travaling in the refugees train I spend several days for a journey, which normally does not last more than a day - and I arrived just a bit too late for a boat. I tried them to go to Portugal or to Spain but the visas were suspended. I do not think my situation here will be sure - I am affraid the trench might give all Polish citizen to the German authorities to be send to Poland - what means a concentration camp. My dream is to encigrate to the United States and to take there my family, but being born in Russia are obliged to wait a few months inigration - so I was told by the ucrican consul, what in that particular time might be just too long.

Michael Laskowski to H.M. Miller, June 26, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



dare ask you to help me in entering America and in finding a job there. There are to many German Jews who found a place, might be one place more could be found for a Polishman. I promise you to do all my best. I hope it should be possible to earne back to Lyon - at least for a few days, as soon as the Germans will clear it, and I shall wait there for your auswer, but if possible write also a copy to Queerican consul in at marseille and Toulause. as soon as I should be able to rich Lyon I shall write nyself to accerican professors whom I a expect to know me by name asking for a job. I are quite ready to take any job, which unables me to bring my family there. Conserving the econey I did quite a bit of economies, having only a few possibili-

Michael Laskowski to H.M. Miller, June 26, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

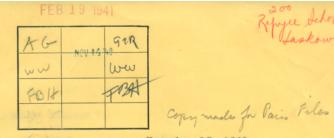


CREA ties to send some to my wife, and spending on myself only a 1000 a month. But I do not think these economies will be much value out of France. 21.000 were left by Perf. Fromagest in Lyon. You should imagine than I am baiting for your letter more than extrons. Your very sincerelly M. Laskowshi.

Michael Laskowski to H.M. Miller, June 26, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



FORM 372



November 18, 1940

Dear Dr. McLean:

Dr. Gregg has suggested that I write in reply to your letter of November 8 concerning Dr. Laskowski, as he is a past fellow from this division and we have recently made a grant to enable him to come to this country. At the present time Laskowski is in Lyons with Professor C. Fromageot.

Dr. Laskowski is 85 years of age. He was appointed shortly before the outbreak of the war to the position of Professor of Physiology at the College of Agriculture, Warsaw. His wife and young child are still in Warsaw. During 1986-37 he held a fellowship from the Foundation and worked with Professor Robison at the Lister Institute, London.

Dr. Laskowski is a man of most pleasing personality. He has a naturally cheerful disposition in spite of all that he has been through. I saw him last in Paris soon after the Polish collapse, after his escape from a Rumanian concentration camp. At that time he was without news of his family for several months, and in spite of this worry, was optimistic for the future and still able to smile.

I know also that Professor Fromageot of Lyons was very much pleased with Laskowski, not only on the basis of his scientific

H.M. Miller to Franklin C. McLean, November 15, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Dr. Franklin C. McLean

November 13, 1940

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abilities, but also on the personal side. I feel quite safe in assuring you that he will be an agreeable collaborator.

It is only from your letter of November 8 that I learned of your interest in Laskowski. The grant for him was made on the basis of his past achievements and promise for the future, as a biochemist, coupled with the fact that he was in real danger of being placed in a concentration camp in France. Rapid action was taken to forestall this, and without any definite plans for his reception in an American laboratory.

I am especially glad to learn that his work is closely related to your own, and that you will welcome him as a collaborator. The Foundation grant, which was actually made through the New School for Social Research because of its facilities for getting men in danger out of Europe, is for a period of two years at a stipend of \$2,000 a year. This should give Dr. Laskowski ample time in which to prove his abilities as an investigator and to seek a permanent post in the United States, as his future in Foland seems extremely doubtful.

The Foundation is flooded with requests for refugee scholars from Europe, and we are able to help only a small percentage of them. Laskowski is not one of the most distinguished biochemists in Europe, but does qualify for our aid in the emergency. The ideal would be to have him work during the coming two years, if he succeeds in reaching this country, in an institution where he might ultimately be absorbed. If you can make any statement at all concerning the possible future of Laskowski at Chicago, provided of course he makes good as a scientist,

RE:SOURCE

H.M. Miller to Franklin C. McLean, November 15, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Dr. Franklin C. McLean

100

November 13, 1940

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I should appreciate having word from you.

Sincerely,

H. M. Miller, Jr. Asst.Director, The Natural Sciences

Dr. Franklin C. McLean University of Chicago Department of Physiology Chicago, Illinois

HMM: FEB

P.S. I am quite certain that Laskowski is not a Jew.

H.M. Miller to Franklin C. McLean, November 15, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 10: PAUL SCHRECKER

RA H 4043 DETAIL OF INFURMATION: Since 1935, Professor Paul Schrecker has been supported with partial help from the Foundation at the University of Paris, where he has been a member of the staff of the Institut d'Histoires des Sciences et des Techniques. There is now current a grant toward his salary at the Institut in the amount of 15,000 French francs over the year beginning April 1st, 1940. Before leaving Germany, where he was a person of independent means, he was in charge of the Prussian Academy of Science's edition of Leibniz. At the Institut in Paris he has been in charge of its projected edition of Malebranche. He is 50 years old and has a wife and a son now about 28 years old. He speaks English, but not fluently. In 1938 or 1939, he became a French citizen. Recently word came indirectly to the officers through Mr. Hermann Broch, a Guggenheim fellow of 420 West 121st Street, New York, that Professor Schrecker was in Bordeaux and urgently in need of leaving France. In June, Professor Marcel Mauss reported to the officers that he regarded Professor Schrecker as the ablest of the German refugees in France. He had been previously recommended to them (in confidence) by Professor Fehling in Berlin, by Levy Bruhl in Paris, and in this country by Professor Albert Einstein, who in March, 1940, wrote of him as follows: "Professor Paul Schrecker was my highly esteemed colleague at the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. He is not only a great scholar but has also shown extraordinary strength of character in refusing to make any dishonorable compromise with the Nazi-Regime. His position in France seems to be very precarious financially. I believe that it would be very desirable from every standpoint if this man and his work would be supported by your foundation." As a historian of culture and science, Professor Schrecker would have an undoubted contribution to make in this country. Recognizing Professor Schrecker's potential usefulness in this country, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School for Social Research, wishes to invite him to join the faculty of the School. Through one of Professor Schrecker's friends, Dr. Johnson is now endeavoring to find out how he can be reached. If communication with him can be established, Dr. Johnson wishes to offer him a two-year appointment at an annual salary of \$2,000, and, in addition, to provide funds to enable Professor Schrecker and Mrs. Schrecker to come to the United States. A recommendation is for a grant-in-aid of \$5,000 of which \$2,000 is to be an annual stipend for a two-year period beginning approximately September 1, 1940, and \$1,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, as a fund for travel expenses which Professor Schrecker and his wife will incur in coming to this country.

"Paul Schrecker, Detail of Information," 1940-1949, Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



SCHOLAR 10: PAUL SCHRECKER

CURRICULUM VITAE of Dr. Paul Schrecker

Born in Vienna, Austria, October 30, 1890.

Secretary of the Properties Academy of Sciences ("Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften"); editor of the last two volumes of the 'Leibniz Monumental Edition", published by the Prussian Academy; 1933 he went to Paris, became a member of the "Institute de l'histoire des sciences" and Professeur en Sorbonne; editor of the Malebranche edition, published by the Academie Francaise. He is considered to be Europe's first connoisseur of Leibniz. On account of his services rendered to the history of French philosophy he was given French citizenship.

References in this country:

Professor Albert Einstein, Princeton University Professor Santayana, Harvard University The Rockefeller Foundation - for years Paul Schrecker has had a

research fellowship from them.

In 1940 he fled from Paris. Last given address: Bordeaux, but probably he will not be there, any more. There is **no** doubt that he is in greatest danger. Everything has to be done to bring him over; if possible on preference quota as a scholar and teacher of first rank. He speaks and writes English fluently; he was invited, f.i., by the British Academy to deliver the memorial lecture at the 300 years celebration of Leibniz.

Paul Schrecker, Curriculum Vitae, c. 1940, Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



Ryvjee Scholard

SCHOLAR 10: PAUL SCHRECKER

(COPY)

The Institute for Advanced Study School of Mathematics Princeton, New Jersey

August 1rst, 1940

Dr. Alvin Johnson The New School for Social Research 66 West 12th Str. New York City

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am very happy to learn that you have created a possibility to bring to this country my former colleague Professor Paul Schrecker. I know Professor Schrecker not only as a prominent scholar but also as a man of extraordinary moral qualities who left his brilliant position at the Academy of Sciences in Berlin voluntarily in protest against the practices of the German authorities. I should be happy indeed if you would succeed in rescuing him from danger and humilation.

> Very sincerely yours, (SIGNED) A. Einstein. Professor Albert Einstein.

Albert Einstein to Alvin Johnson, August 1, 1940, Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center



PRIMARY SOURCE PROJECT: REFUGEE SCHOLARS DECISION-MAKING EXERCISE

TIME NEEDED: 1-2 hours

SUMMARY:

Students assume the roles of Rockefeller Foundation program officers, deciding which of the candidates whose application materials they will review should be granted rescue by the Emergency Program for European Scholars.

MATERIALS:

- Refugee Scholars primary sources
- Refugee Scholars Exercise worksheet (for note-taking)
- Paper or shared computer to chart refugee scholars selected by student groups

PART 1

45-60 minutes: Independent and Small Group Work

- Assuming the role of Rockefeller Foundation program officers, students independently read the dossiers of 10 refugee scholars. The dossiers generally comprise a CV, bio, and at least one letter of recommendation, though some also include supporting documents that describe each applicant's life and current conditions.
- The students should be encouraged to take notes using the primary sources and included Refugee Scholars information spreadsheet while reading through the dossiers.
- After independently reading the dossiers, the students will share their findings with others in small groups and reach consensus together on whom they would assist.
- The small groups must work together to agree on four candidates they would select for rescue and include selection criteria to explain their decisions.



PRIMARY SOURCE PROJECT: REFUGEE SCHOLARS DECISION-MAKING EXERCISE

PART 2

20-45 minutes: Large Group Discussion

- The small groups reconvene, and, with the instructor as moderator, each group shares its selected scholars and the reasoning used to arrive at its decision.
- Collectively, the class discusses commonly selected and commonly rejected candidates, and the differences and similarities among the small groups in reaching these decisions.
- The instructor then reveals the RF's five criteria for deciding which applicants to accept for the Emergency Program. Each scholar had to:
 - 1. Be outstanding in his/her field
 - 2. Be in his/her productive years (between 35 and 55 years old)
 - 3. Have lost his/her position and generally be considered to be in some danger, whether for religious, racial or political reasons
 - 4. Hold the promise of improving existing scholarship in American universities
 - 5. Have assurance of a teaching position at a host institution for at least two years (this was a visa requirement).
- Students reflect on the role of Rockefeller Foundation program officer in the refugee scholar selection process, as revealed to them through the role-play.



PRIMARY SOURCE PROJECT: REFUGEE SCHOLARS DECISION-MAKING EXERCISE

PART 3

While this exercise intentionally asks students to make stressful, life-or-death choices, when the exercise wraps up, the instructor may want to let students know that, in fact, every scholar highlighted in this activity was accepted by the Emergency Program. Over 60% of the scholars selected were employed, at least initially, at The New School for Social Research in New York City through its "University in Exile" program. If desired, the instructor concludes the exercise with the section entitled "What Happened Next," filling in the details about the program, and explaining the fate of some of the dossier candidates.

FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS

- What were your expectations going into the exercise?
- What is your impression of the work of the program officers?
- Describe the decision-making process that took place among your group members.
- What was most challenging when articulating the criteria for selecting the scholars?
- What experiences have you had working with primary sources before this exercise?
- How did the primary sources affect your interest or investment in the exercise?



REFUGEE SCHOLARS DECISION-MAKING EXERCISE WORKSHEET

Name	Nationality	Discipline	Institution/Title	Current Location	Decision & Rationale
Bloch, Marc	French	Economic and Social History	Professor at the University of Paris	Paris, France	
Brook, W. F.	"Originally of German nationality, now a naturalized British subject"	science, and	Originally Professor Ordinarius of Economics and Political Science at the University of Muenster; dismissed and took up position as Visiting Professor and Research Scholar at University College, Cardiff, Great Britain		
Castillejo, Jose	Spanish	Roman Law, Education	University of Madrid, Institute of Social Research, Madrid	Middlesex, England	
Ephrussi, Boris	French	Genetics	Geneticist at the Rothschild Institute of Biolgoy, Paris	Paris, France	
Gumbel, Emil J.	German	Statistics/applied mathematics	Professor of Statistics, University of Heidelberg; dismissed and moved to University of Lyon in 1933	Lyon, France	



REFUGEE SCHOLARS DECISION-MAKING EXERCISE WORKSHEET

Name	Nationality	Discipline	Institution/Title	Current Location	Decision & Rationale
Heythum, Antonin and Charlotta	Czech	Architecture and Stage Design	In U.S. on fellowship from Czechoslovak Academy of Art and Science to study "exposition techniques at the two American world's fairs."	New York, United States	
Honigmann, Ernst	German	Medieval Geography	Librarian at the University of Breslau; forced to resign, moved to University of Brussels Institute of Philology and History	Detained in a concentration camp outside Perpignan, France	
Kotarbinski, Tadeusz	Polish	Philosophy	Professor of Philosophy, Warsaw University	Warsaw, Poland	
Laskowski, Michal	Polish	Biochemistry	Assistant Professor, College of Agriculture, Warsaw; then an RF fellowship allowed him to work at the Lister Institute, London; then attempted to set him up at University of Lyon, France (after service in the Polish army)	Lyon, France	
Schrecker, Paul	German	History of Science	Professor at the Academy of Sciences, Berlin; professor at the University of Paris	Bordeaux, France	



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

The first phase of RF refugee work – the Deposed Scholars Program – spent over \$740,000 to place 192 scholars at universities in Europe and the United States. Of those placed in the U.S., slightly over 80% eventually secured permanent positions somewhere. A reduced version of this program, which ran from 1940-45, spent nearly \$230,000 on another 59 scholars.

Every scholar highlighted in this activity received RF support under the Emergency Program for European Scholars. Because foundations generally do not retain records for rejected grant applicants, the files for the many applicants who applied for rescue but were denied are no longer extant.

Some scholars, like Statistics Professor Emil Gumbel, received two rounds of RF aid. After dismissal from the University of Heidelberg for his anti-militaristic views, Gumbel received an appointment at the University of Lyon with Rockefeller Foundation support; when he then needed to flee France, he received a second RF grant under the Emergency Program to go to the United States.

However, the decision to stay in Europe or come to America was fraught, and often hampered by personal circumstance. For instance, Tadeusz Kotarbinski initially declined his invitation from the RF in order to stay with his aging father in Poland. Eventually, Kotarbinski accepted a non-RF-funded post at The New School. Another well-known example of a scholar who refused RF support is Marc Bloch. Bloch was accepted into the Emergency Program in 1940, but his two oldest sons couldn't secure visas in time to depart with him, so he declined the RF's offer in favor of keeping his family together. Bloch's decision to stay proved fatal: he joined the French Resistance in 1942, and was captured and executed by firing squad in 1944.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

In total, the program invited 89 academics to emigrate to the U.S. as refugee scholars. 52 ultimately arrived (37 either could not leave Europe or declined the grant). This second phase of the RF's refugee work cost the Foundation nearly \$440,000.

The RF spent \$1.4 million to rescue 303 emigrant scholars from 1933-1945. These scholars represented twelve different nationalities. About sixty percent of the rescued scholars were German, nearly forty percent worked in the social sciences, and the vast majority (all but eight) were men. In addition, six rescued scholars were Nobel Laureates and another six were future Nobel Prize winners.

The Foundation succeeded in saving a small number of academics and preserving a significant body of knowledge for humankind. As The New School for Social Research Director, Alvin Johnson, wrote, looking back on it:

"In reviewing with myself the history and results of our cooperative undertaking, I feel new impulses of gratitude toward you and the Foundation. You saved many valuable lives, and what may really be more significant, many of the hopes men live by. Many of the scholars we brought over have taken root in this country and are flourishing in the new soil. Many have returned, or are returning to Europe to take a part in the rehabilitation of European education, more active and effective for their experience in America."



ABOUT US

The Rockefeller Archive Center (RAC) is a not-for-profit repository and research center that preserves and makes available for research the records of several dozen foundations and nonprofit organizations, as well as the papers of selected individuals who have been instrumental to these institutions and to American philanthropy.

In addition to the papers of the Rockefeller family, the RAC's collections include the records of the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Near East Foundation, Commonwealth Fund, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Henry Luce Foundation, W.T. Grant Foundation, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, Russell Sage Foundation, and many others. Its holdings also include the papers of several Nobel Prize laureates and world-renowned investigators in science and medicine.

RE:source is the digital platform for the RAC's Research + Education division. RE:source's stories, photo-galleries, and teaching materials showcase and explore philanthropic practice, from the myriad fields touched by philanthropic giving in the U.S. and globally, to issues specific to the philanthropic or "third" sector.

ABOUT US

This exercise was developed from a workshop created by James Smith, PhD, Laura Miller, PhD, and Marissa Vassari, MA, MLIS. The workshop has been conducted with student groups of various levels since 2015.

This workshop was created by:



Marissa Vassari is Archivist and Educator at the Rockefeller Archive Center. She coordinates the Archival Educators Roundtable to facilitate communication among professionals who use primary sources in public outreach and teaching. She holds a BA in Psychology and Special Education, an MA in Childhood Education, and an MLIS degree with an Archival Studies specialization.



Barry Goldberg is a Research Fellow at the Rockefeller Archive Center. He earned his PhD in History from the CUNY Graduate Center and has written for numerous publications. Barry has ten years of teaching experience at the high school and college level. As a postdoctoral scholar, he has developed public-facing projects at several archives and museums.



Elizabeth Berkowitz is the 2018-2020 Mellon/ACLS Public Fellow at the Rockefeller Archive Center, where she works as the Outreach Program Manager for the Research+Education division. An art historian with a PhD from the CUNY Graduate Center, Elizabeth has taught extensively in museums and universities, and has published both popular and academic articles.



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