

REFUGEE SCHOLARS

PRIMARY SOURCE WORKSHOP

GRADE LEVELS: 9-12 or Undergraduate

CREATED BY

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Archivist & Educator

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Research Fellow

Elizabeth Berkowitz | PhD
Outreach Program Manager



RE:SOURCE

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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.

DOCUMENT GUIDE

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

DOCUMENT GUIDE

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

DOCUMENT GUIDE

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

DOCUMENT GUIDE

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 Kotarbinski, Detail of Information,”

1940-1941

Folder 596 | Box 51 | SG 1.1 | Series 100

Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

Tadeusz Kotarbinski, 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

DOCUMENT GUIDE

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,

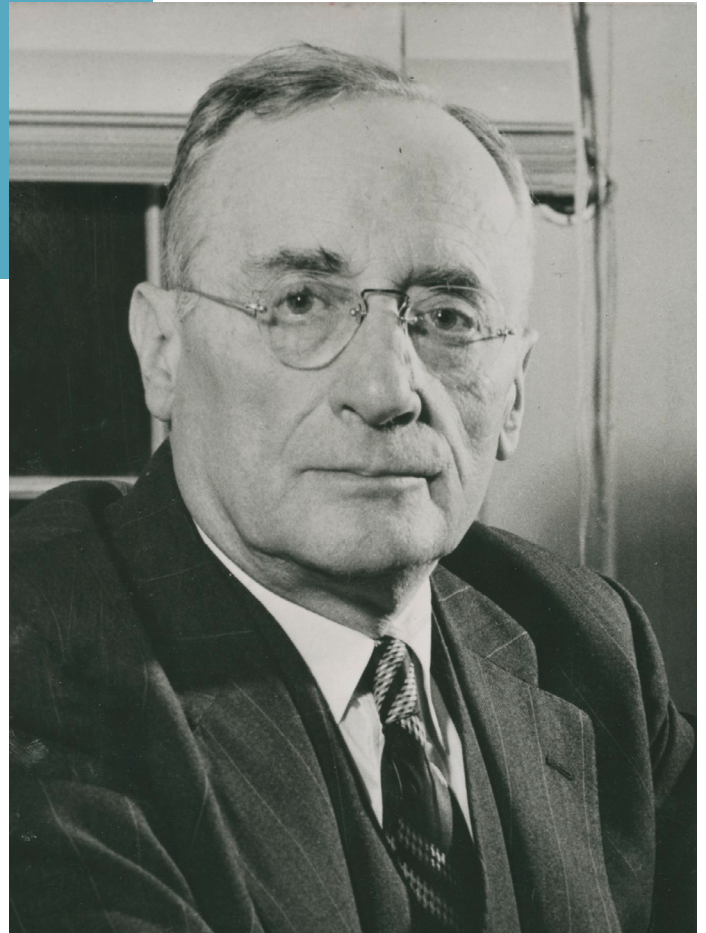


Photo: Joseph H. Willits 1955, Folder 478, Box 15, Series 200
Rockefeller Foundation Photographs, Rockefeller Archive Center

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 far-right, 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.

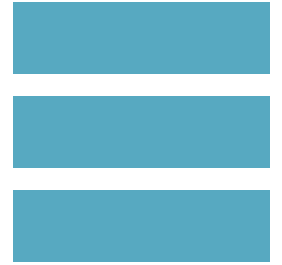
In order to justify its establishment of a refugee scholars program, the RF framed the conflict in Europe as an intellectual crisis, one that would disrupt important scientific research and drain the Continent of its knowledge base. As RF President Raymond Fosdick noted in September 1939, just two months 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-three-year 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."

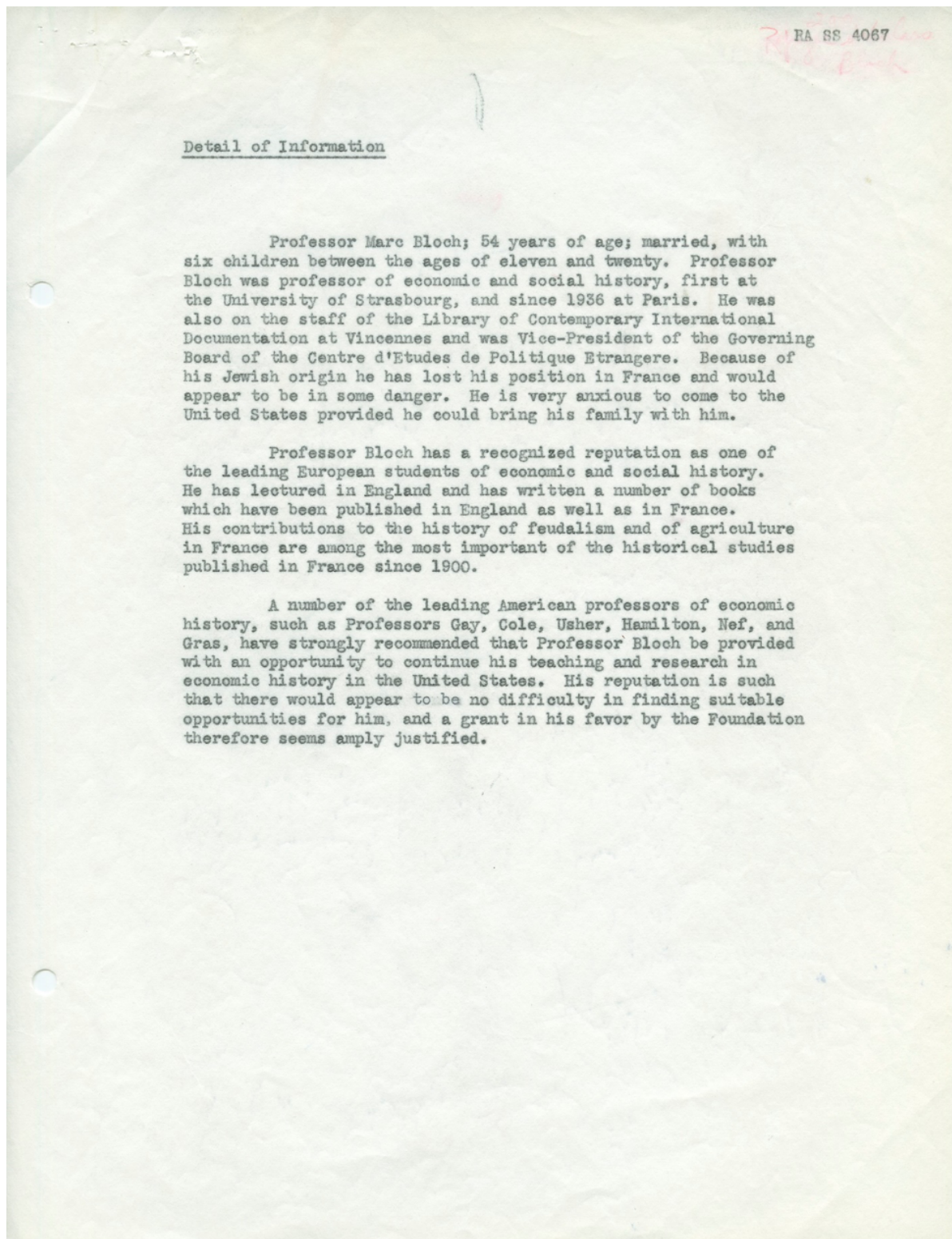
HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION REFUGEES SCHOLARS PROGRAM



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.

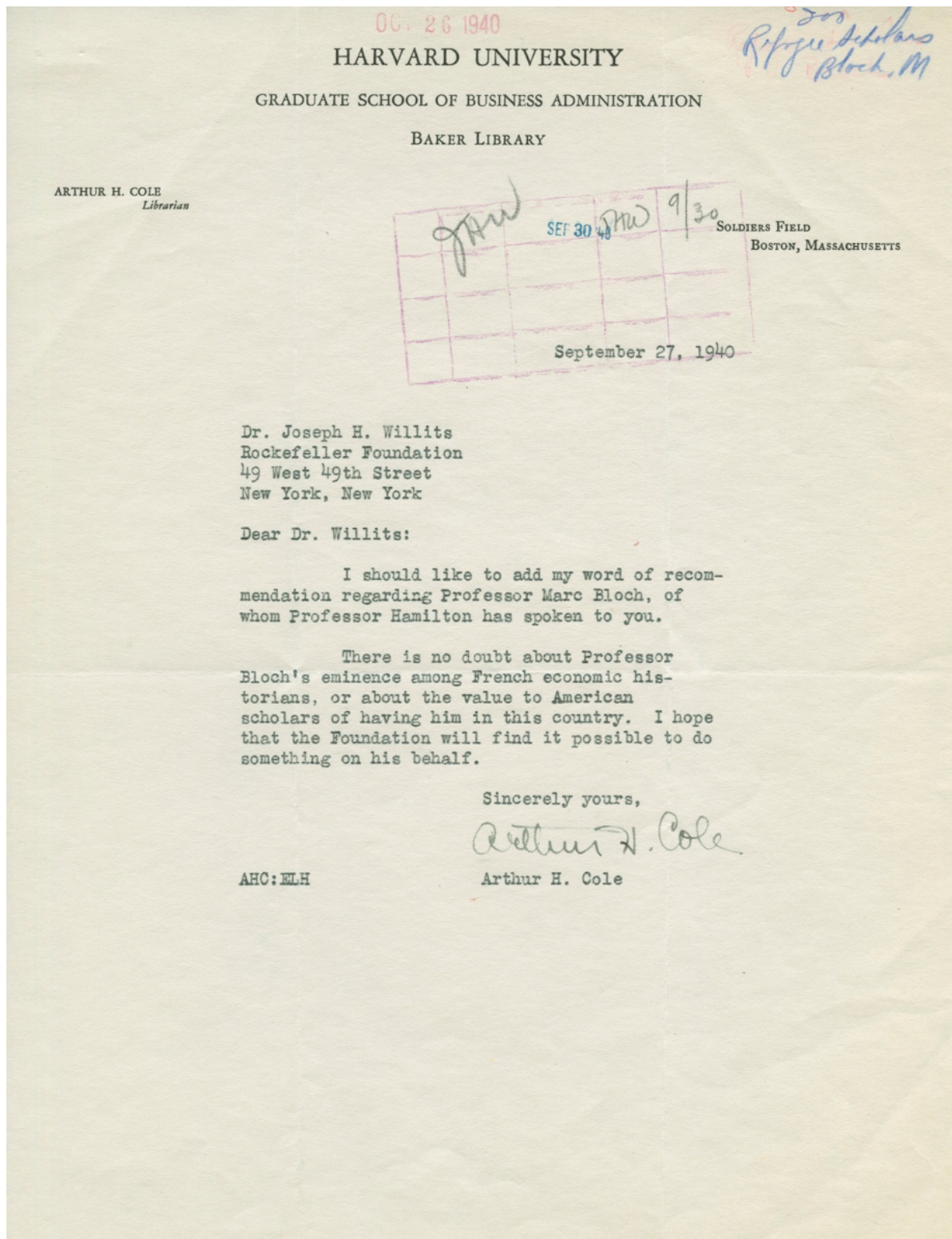
The documents that follow allow students to view first-hand a lesser-known aspect of this crisis: how American philanthropy worked to rescue scholars at risk from the perils of Nazi Europe. They highlight ten European academics accepted by the Rockefeller Foundation's Emergency Program for European Scholars, 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



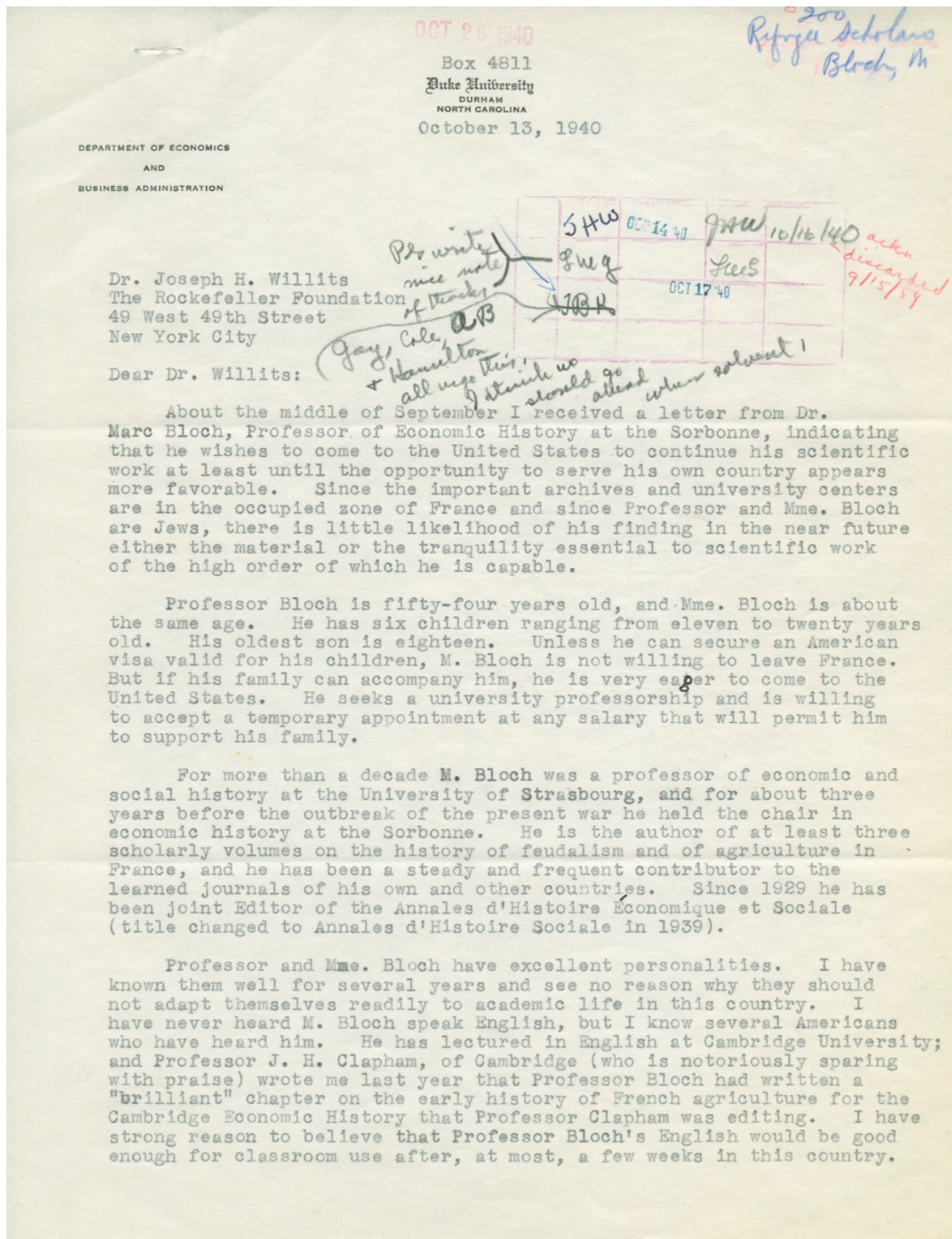
"Marc Bloch, Detail of Information," 1940-1942, Folder 550, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

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



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

Social Sciences

Detail of Information

Professor W.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 Press 1934 and Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler 1888-1938, Oxford University Press, 1938. The latter book has been enthusiastically 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 Dr. Brook has been active in opposing a policy of appeasement and in suggesting rearmament, and has repeatedly warned of Hitler. He would face grave personal danger in case of an invasion 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., etc.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, has written in behalf of Professor 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 Harvard, or with friends. A one-semester appointment has been suggested with a stipend of \$1,000.

SCHOLAR 2: WARNER F. BROOK

Professor Warner F. Brook (formerly Bruck), M.A., Ph.D., Leipzig, is a Visiting Professor and Research Scholar at the University College of Cardiff, Great Britain, since 1933. He is a naturalized British Subject.

In 1933 he was dismissed for racial reasons from his position as Professor Ordinarius of Economics and Political Science at the University of Muenster, the university of the great German industrial area, the "Ruhrbezirk". There Professor Brook was at the same time 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.

During the Great War he occupied leading posts in the German War Office - Department of the Administration of Raw Materials, under its chief Walter Rathenau, the later Minister of Foreign Affairs, murdered by the early Nazis. I.e. he was Commissioner of the German Cotton Control Board.

From 1918 to 1920 he was head of a section of the German Ministry of Economic Affairs, *as such liaison officer of the Ministry and the Socialisation Committee.*

His numerous publications include:

- Die Kriegsunternehmung (Archiv fuer Sozial Wissenschaft 1919-20);
- System der Unternehmungsformen (Archiv fuer Sozialwissenschaft 1921-22);
- Unternehmungsgewinn und Leistungspraemie (Heymanns Festschrift 1931)
- Various monographs on the economics of textiles, trade policy, city planning, and on the education of the administrative groups of the Civil Service.

Books written in English:

- The Road to Planned Economy, Oxford University Press 1934.
 - Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler 1888-1938, Oxford University Press, 1938. (3rd Edition in preparation)
- This last book has stirred great comment, and has been brilliantly reviewed in numerous English and American periodicals and newspapers. (A list of reviews is enclosed)

Professor Brook could speak on problems in political economy as well as public administration.

SCHOLAR 2: WARNER F. BROOK

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

Extracts:

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

"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 Commissioner of the Cotton Control Board, so he has both a practical and theoretical knowledge of his subject.

The Observer.

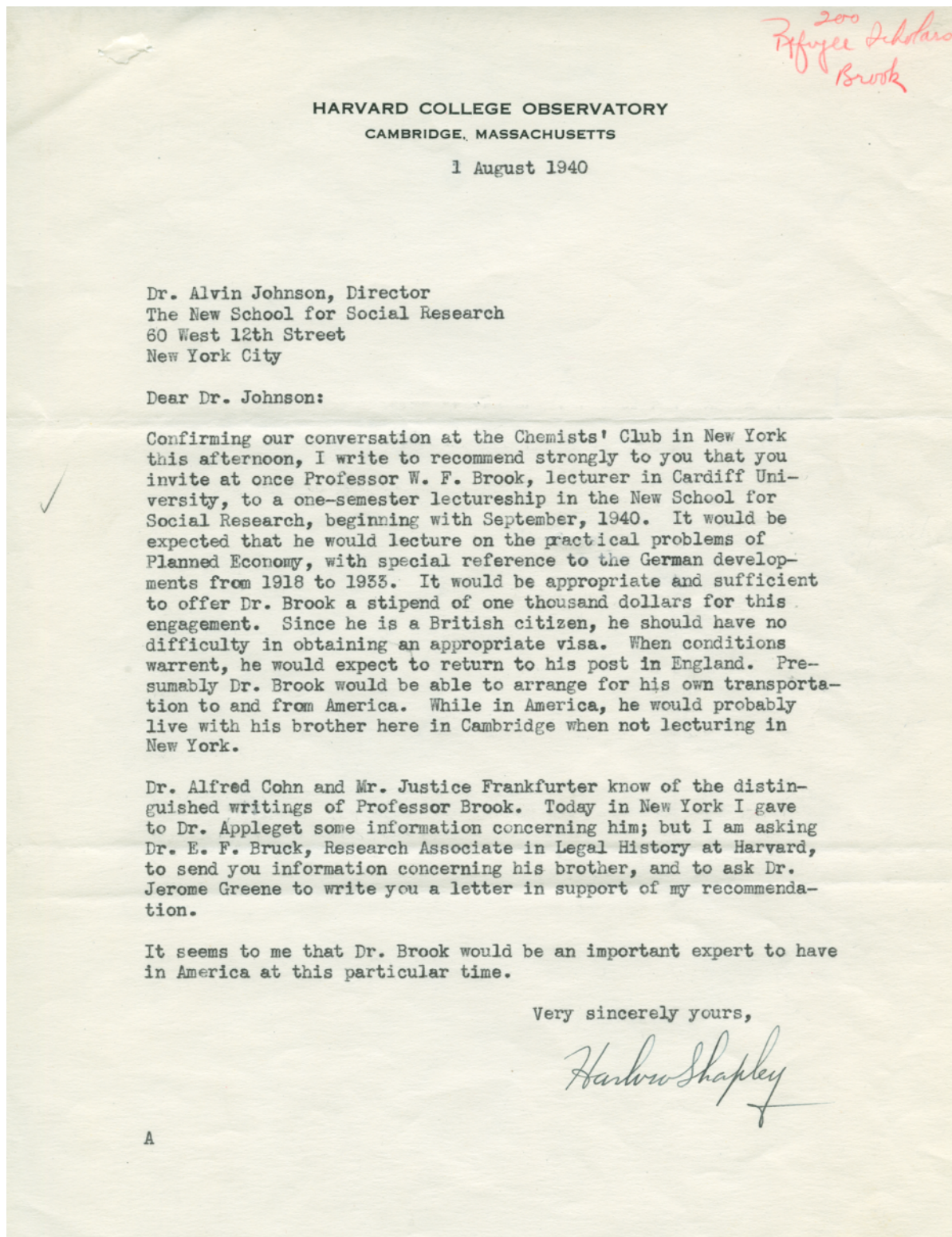
"Professor Brook possesses a remarkable combination of qualities. His is the approach of the scholar trained in the historical and theoretical branches of economics, but illumined by practical experience of industry and administration. He writes vividly and interestingly...

Professor E.Roll in Western Mail.

American Reviews:

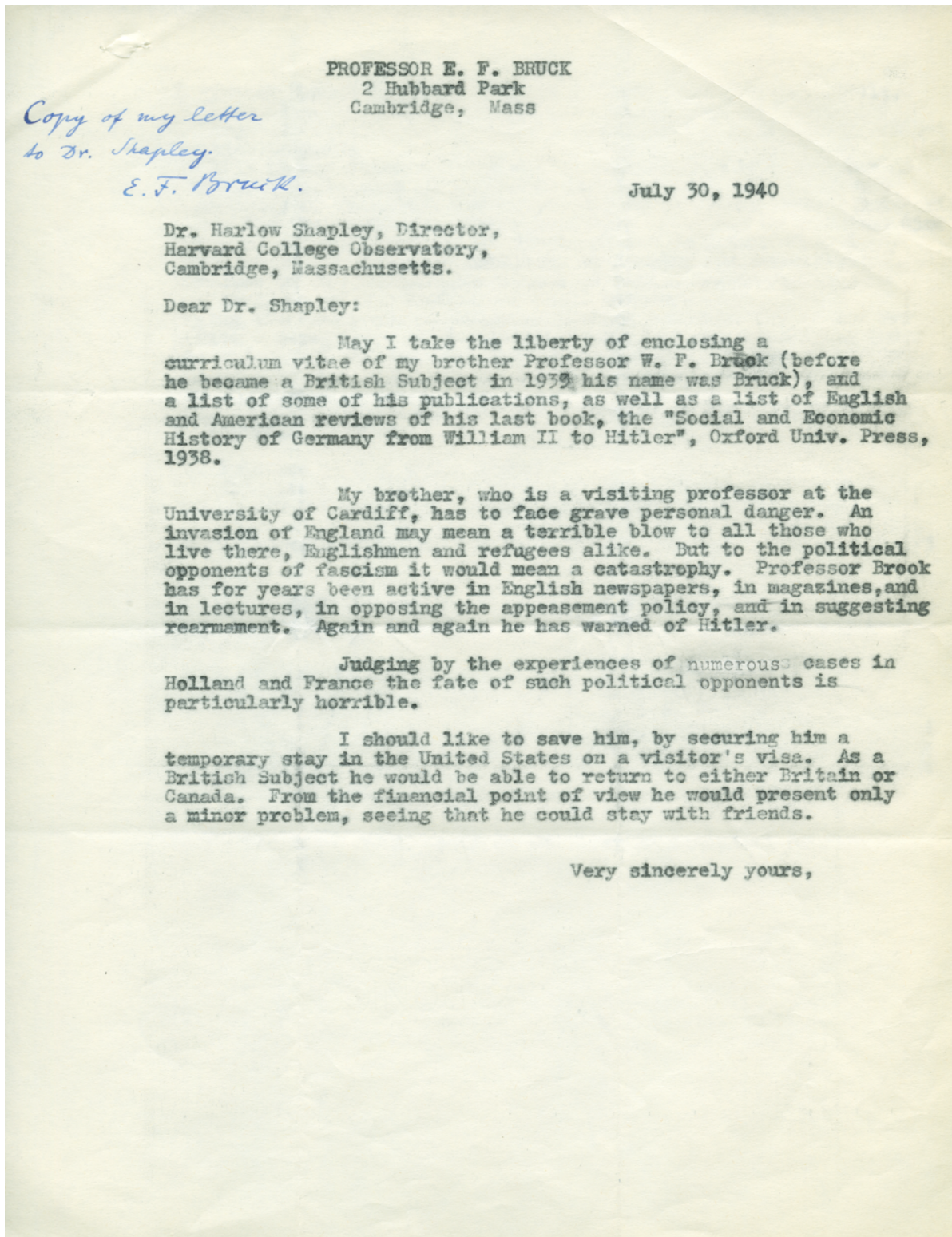
American Political Science Review, 1939;
American Historical Review, 1939;
Economic History, Feb. 1939;
Economic History Review, 1939;
New York Times, Sept. 25, 1938.

SCHOLAR 2: WARNER F. BROOK



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

SCHOLAR 2: WARNER F. BROOK



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 Ciner 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 Germany, 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 fanatic 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 \$8,000, \$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.

SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO

1941

*Refugee Scholars
Castillejo*

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME Castillejo, Jose

DATE OF BIRTH 1877

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 ADDRESS

25, The Park, London, N.W. 11

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

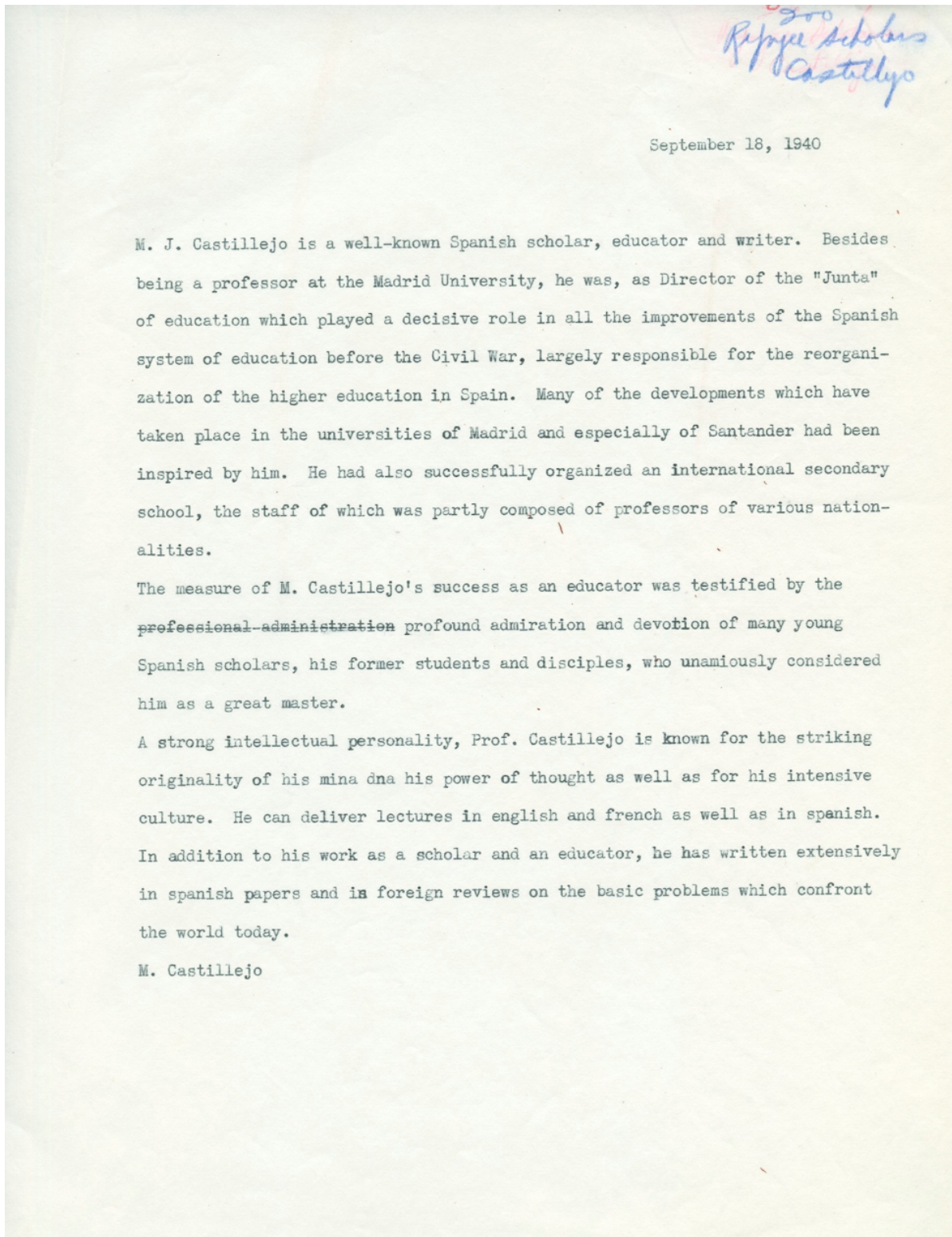
Represented Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations in Madrid.

Desires to come to the United States. In distress in London.

(Difficulties in communication with Europe are responsible for any lacunae).

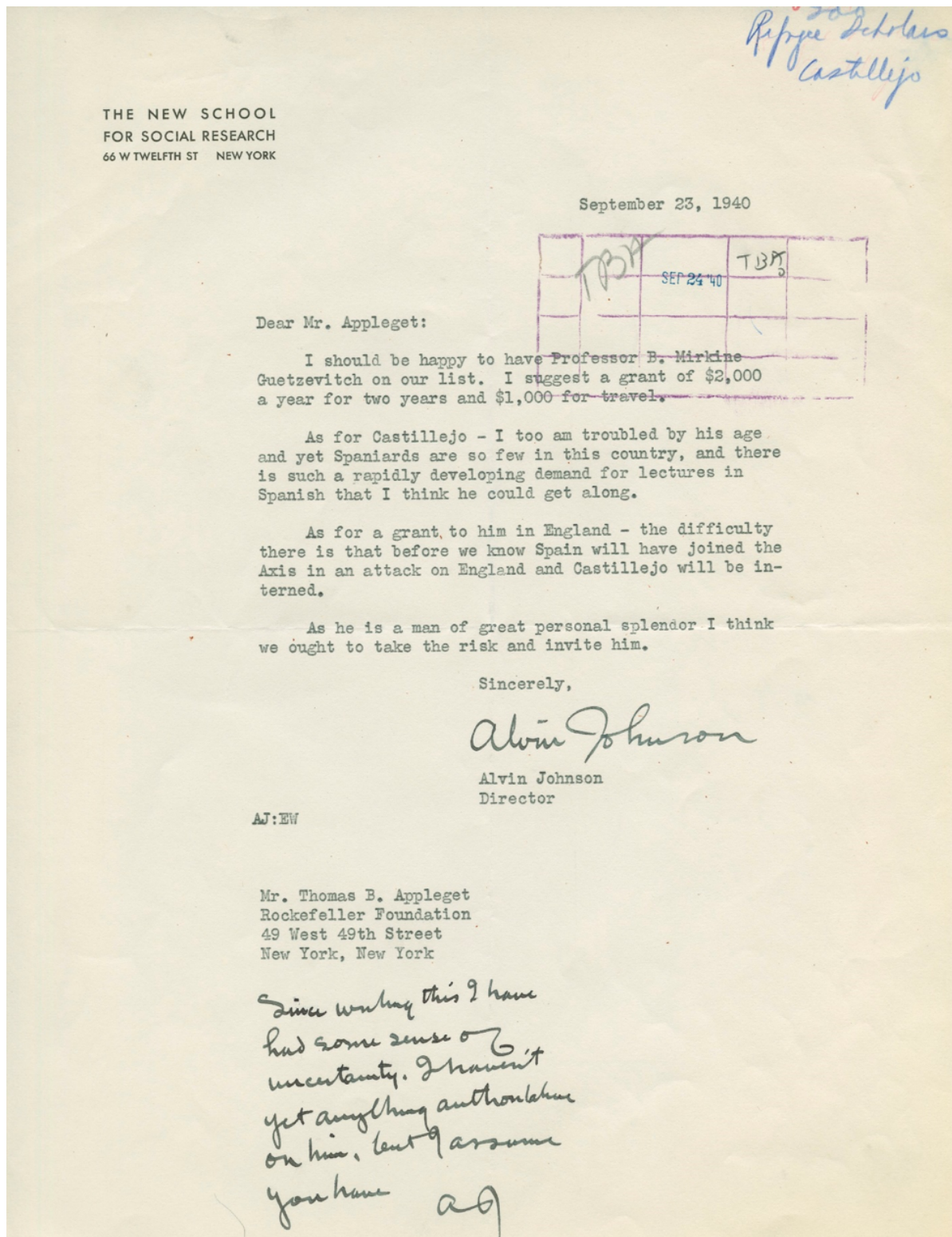
Jose Castillejo, Curriculum Vitae, 1941, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100,
Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO



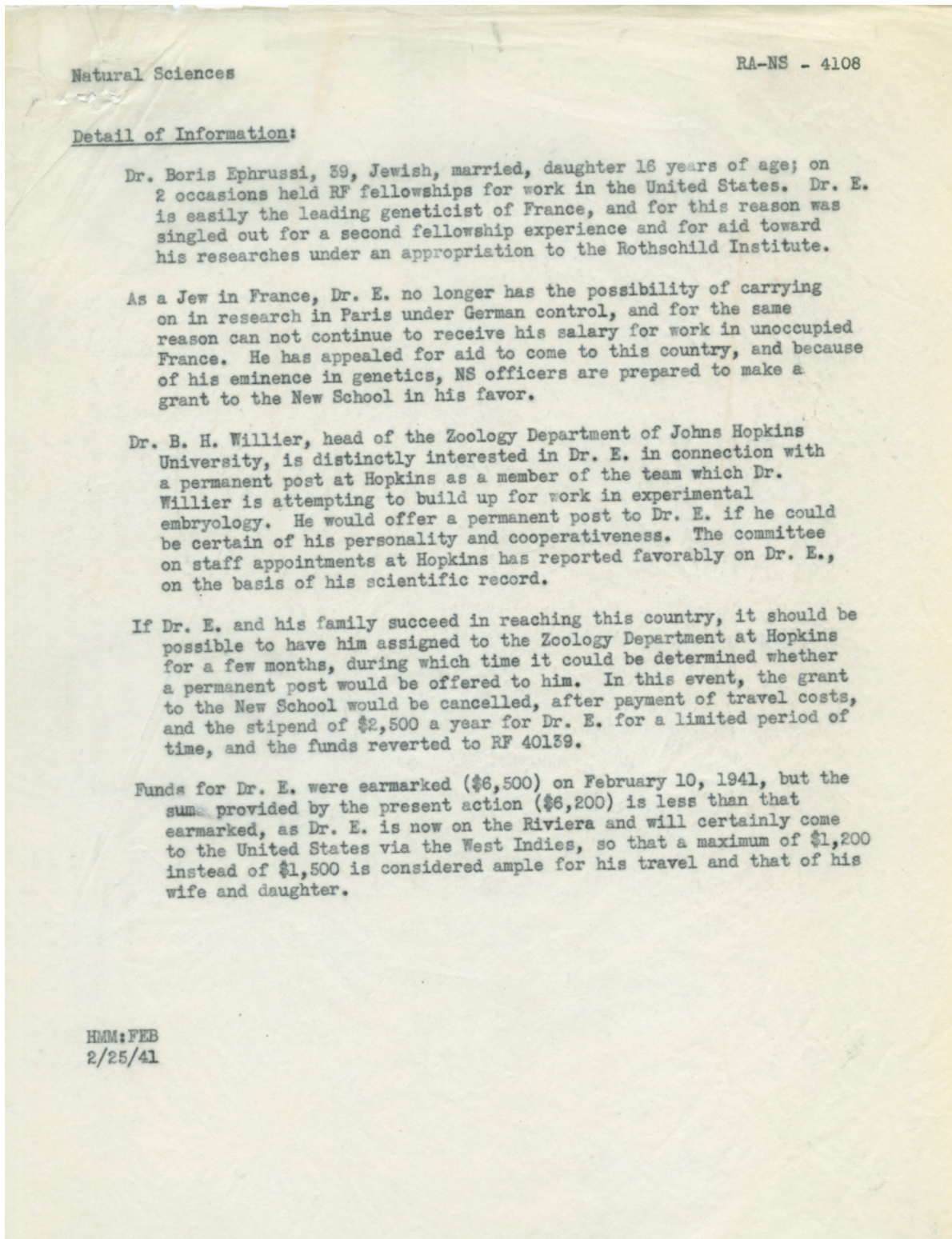
M. Castillejo Statement on Jose Castillejo, September 18, 1940, Folder 566, Box 48, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 3: JOSE CASTILLEJO



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

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI

FORM 372

Pls. mail --- WW *WCH*

HMM	<i>JUN 17</i>	<i>HMM</i>
WCH	<i>OCT 22 40</i>	<i>WCH</i>
EMS	<i>OCT 23 130</i>	<i>Em 5</i>
<i>JWG</i>	<i>OCT 29 40</i>	<i>WCH</i>

Pending *October 18, 1940.*

(copy made for Paris)

200
Refugee Scholars
Ephrussi Ephrussi

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
of Technology
Pasadena, California

Frank Blair Hanson.

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

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI

FORM 372

For approval and mailing

Handing

HMM	JAN 22 1941	HMM
WCH	JAN 23 41	WCH
JWG	JAN 15 41	JWG
EMS	JAN 20 41	EMS
FBH		FBH

January 15, 1941.

Refugee Scholars Ephrussi

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,

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

Frank Blair Hanson.

FBH:WH

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

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI

FORM 372

JUN 22 1941
JUN 17 1941

hmm	Hamm
FDR	PRH
gwr	WGB
WGB	WGB

200
Refugee Scholars
Ephrussi

November 29, 1940.

WW

REF

Pending

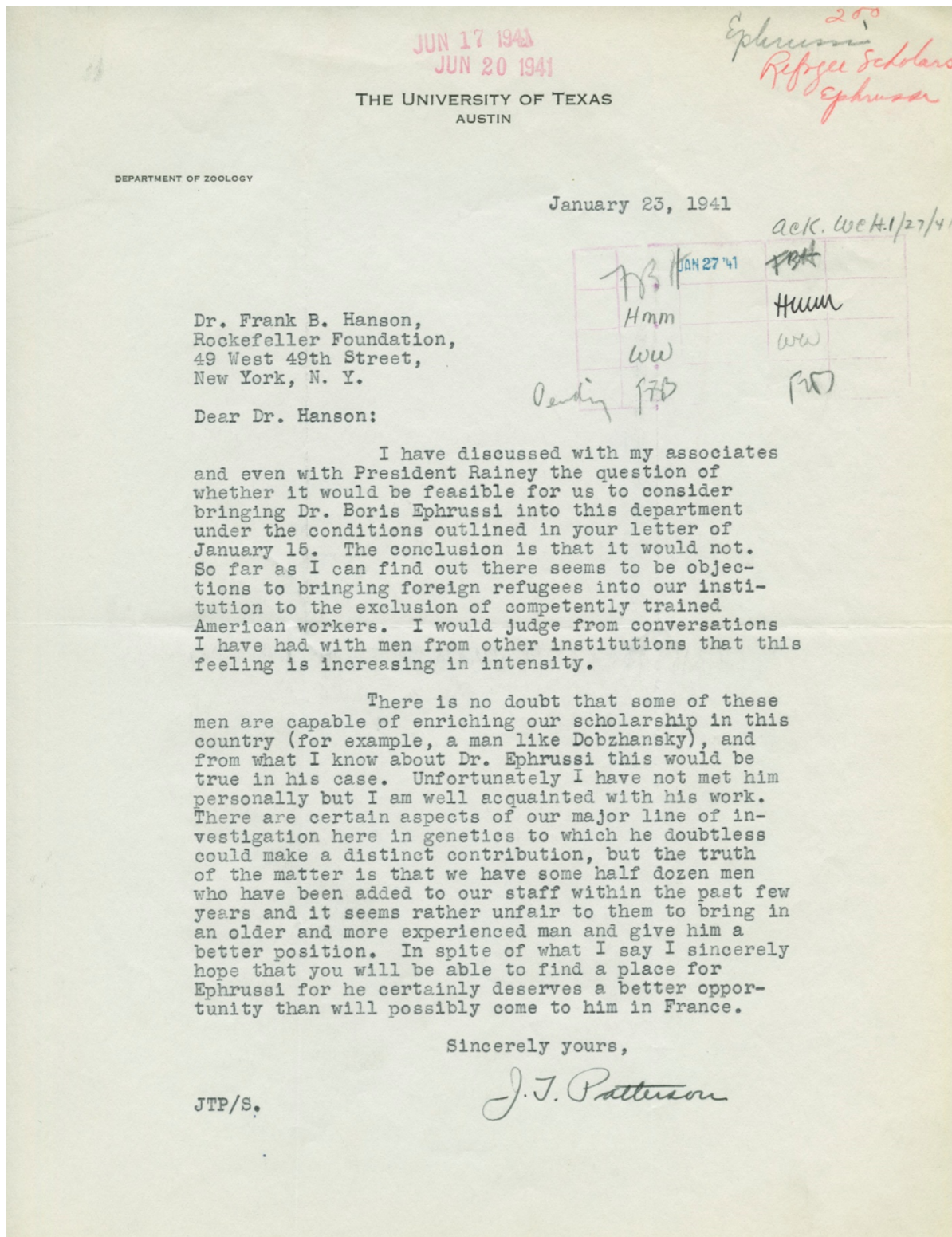
Your memorandum of November 25th to HMM.

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 Linderström-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

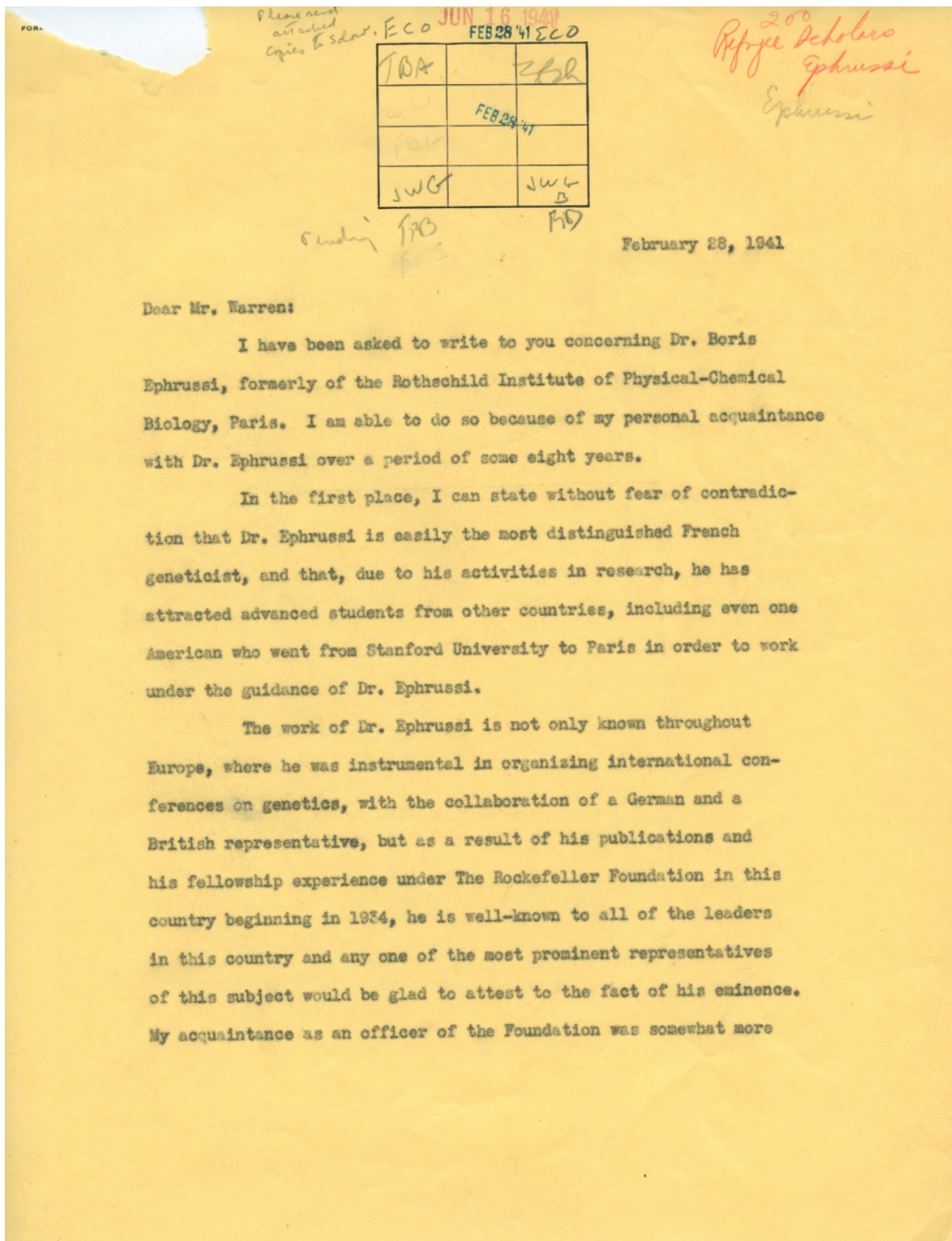
Warren Weaver Memo, November 29, 1940, Folder 575, Box 49, SG 1.1, Series 100,
Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI



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

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI



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 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI

Avra M. Warren

February 28, 1941

2

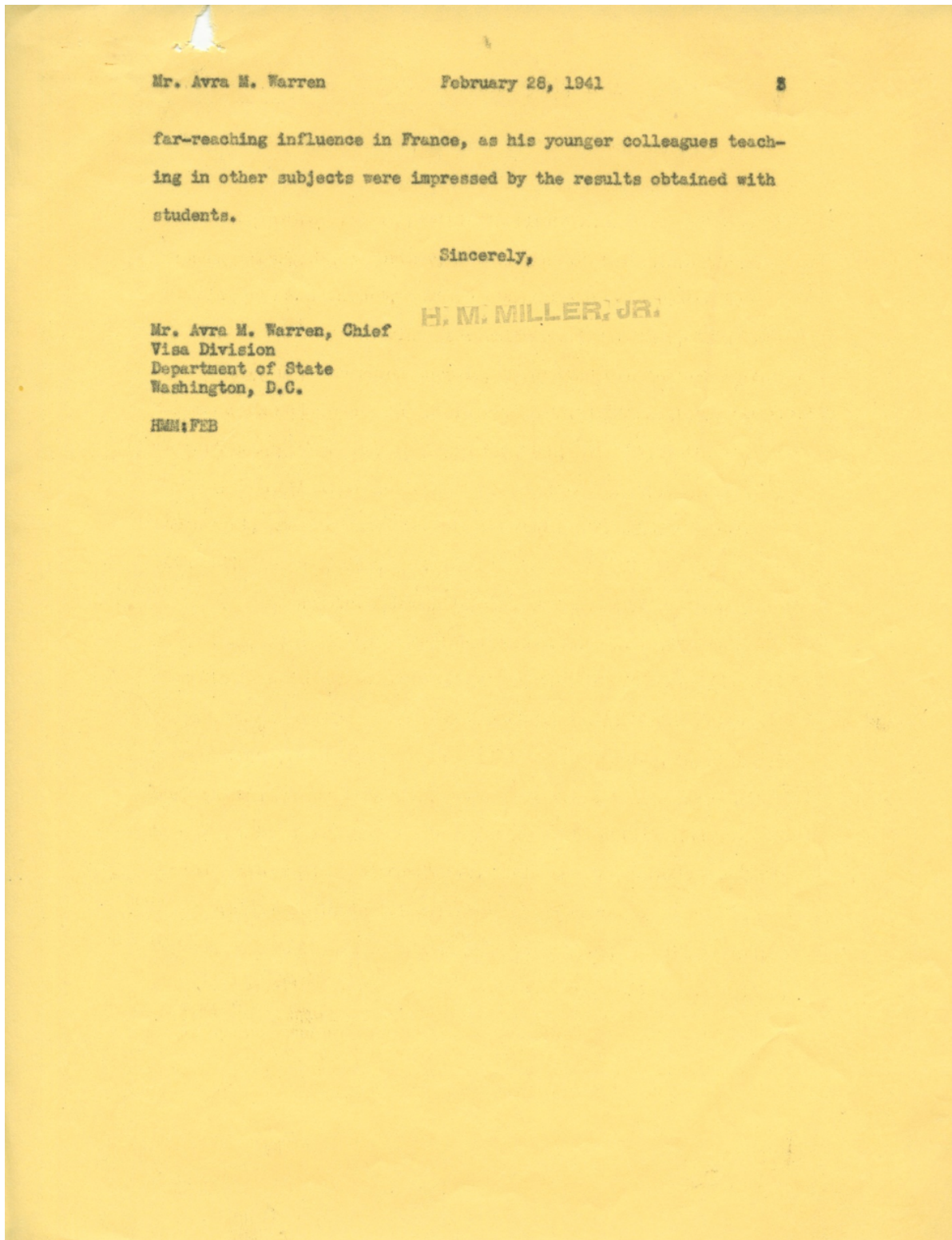
intimate with Dr. Ephrussi, because of the rather large-scale aid which we gave to the Rothschild Institute for his work and for that of two other members of this institution.

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 method 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

SCHOLAR 4: BORIS EPHRUSSI



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

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 assassinations in which murderers were not at all or inadequately punished for their crimes.

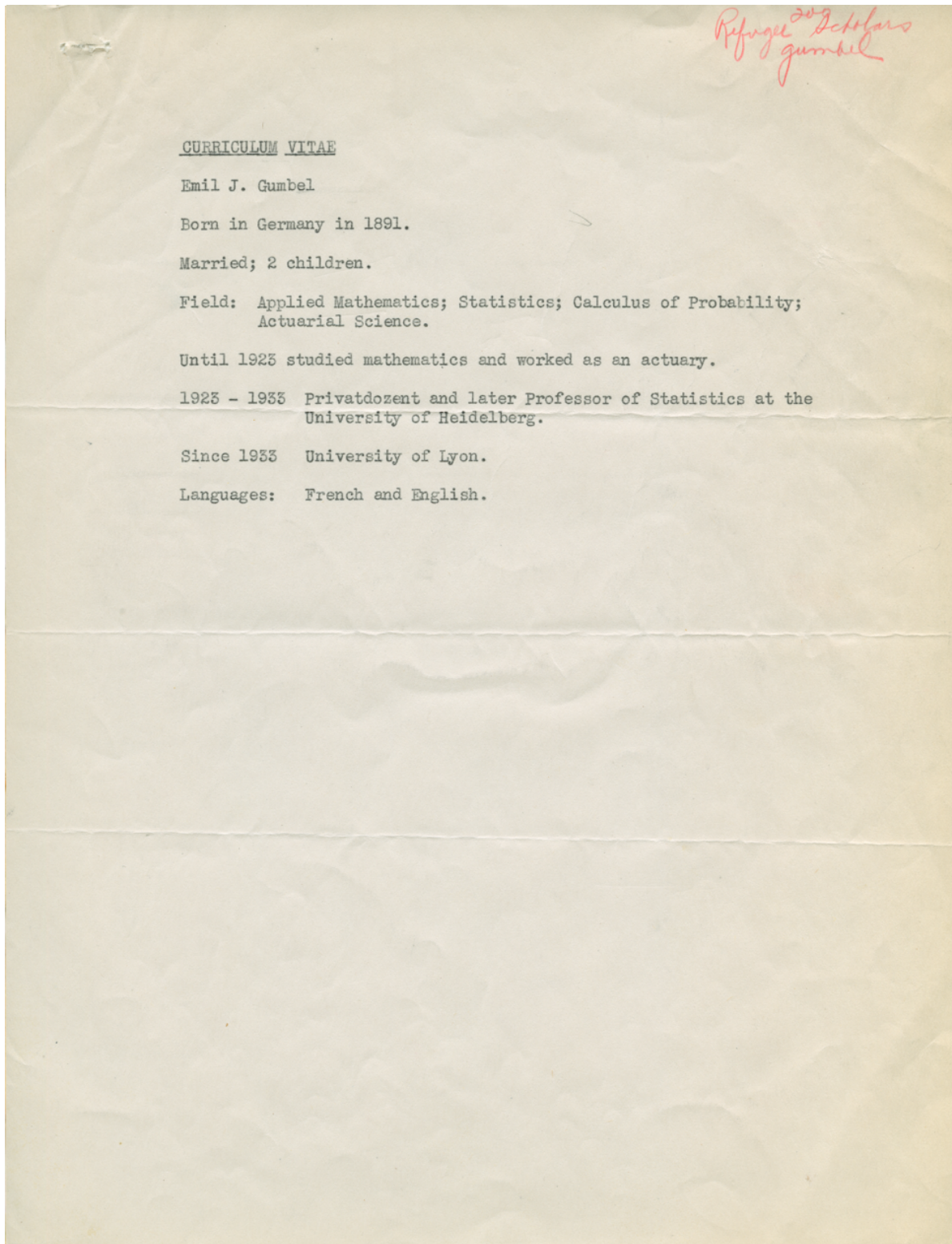
Since 1933 Professor Gumbel has been carrying on his teaching and research at the University of Lyon. This appointment was made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation Special Grant in Aid Fund. With the collapse of France Professor Gumbel is in imminent danger and it is reported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

Professor Gumbel'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.

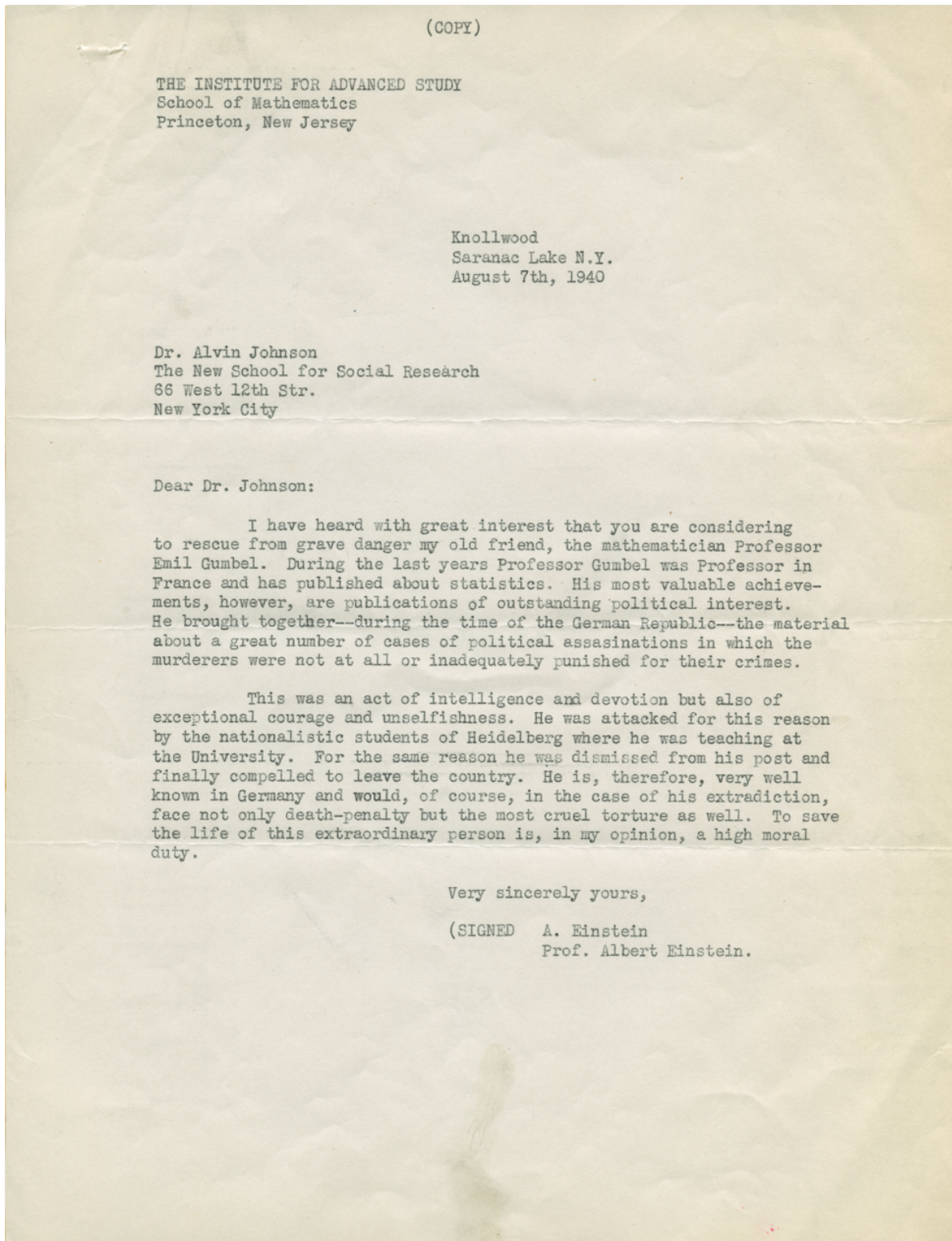
"Emil J. Gumbel, Detail of Information," 1940-1947, Folder 583, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100,
Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 5: EMIL J. GUMBEL



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

SCHOLAR 5: EMIL J. GUMBEL



Albert Einstein 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

(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.

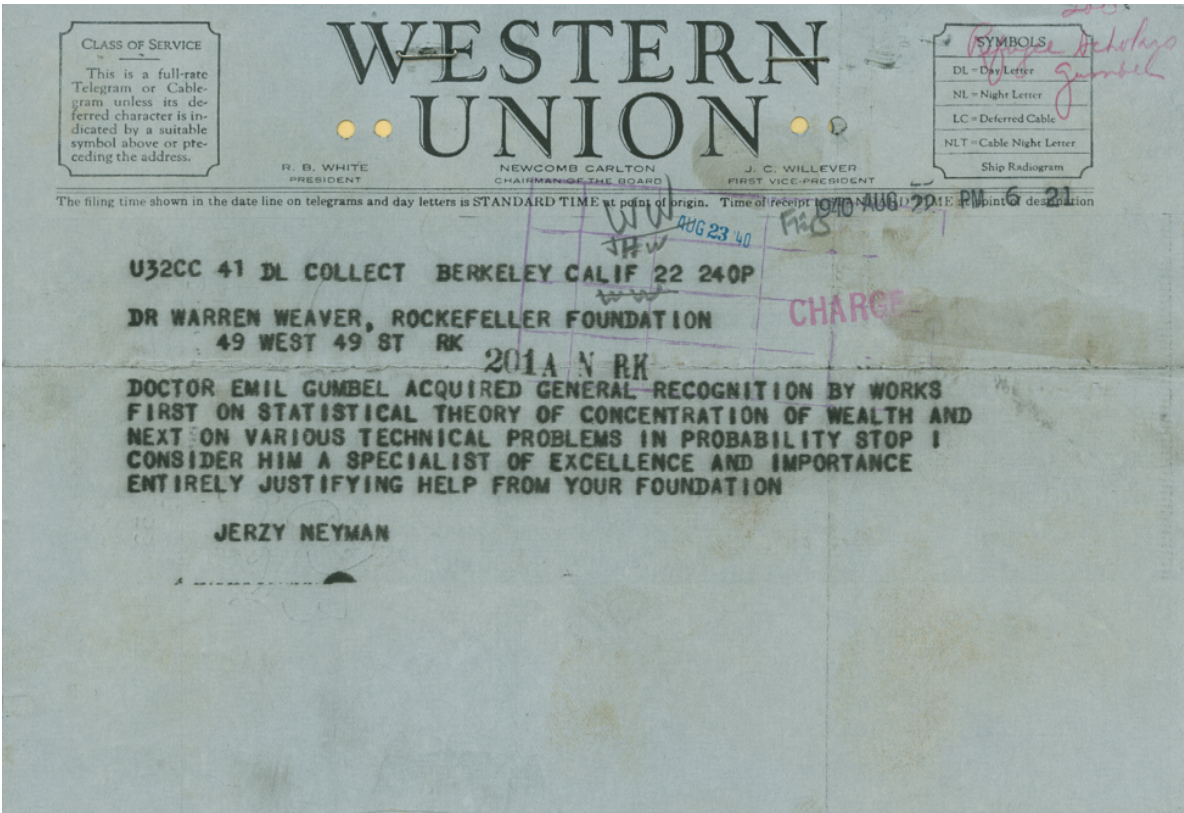
With cordial personal regards, I remain

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 H 4073

DETAIL OF INFORMATION:

Mr. Antonin Heythum is one of the two or three lead^{ing} Czech 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 National 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 Theatre Arts Monthly 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 pavilions and interiors for the Czech government. Among his best known works are the Czechoslovak Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair in 1935, the Czechoslovak Glass-Salon for the Paris Exposition in 1935, and the Czechoslovak Pavilion at the San Francisco World's Fair in 1939.

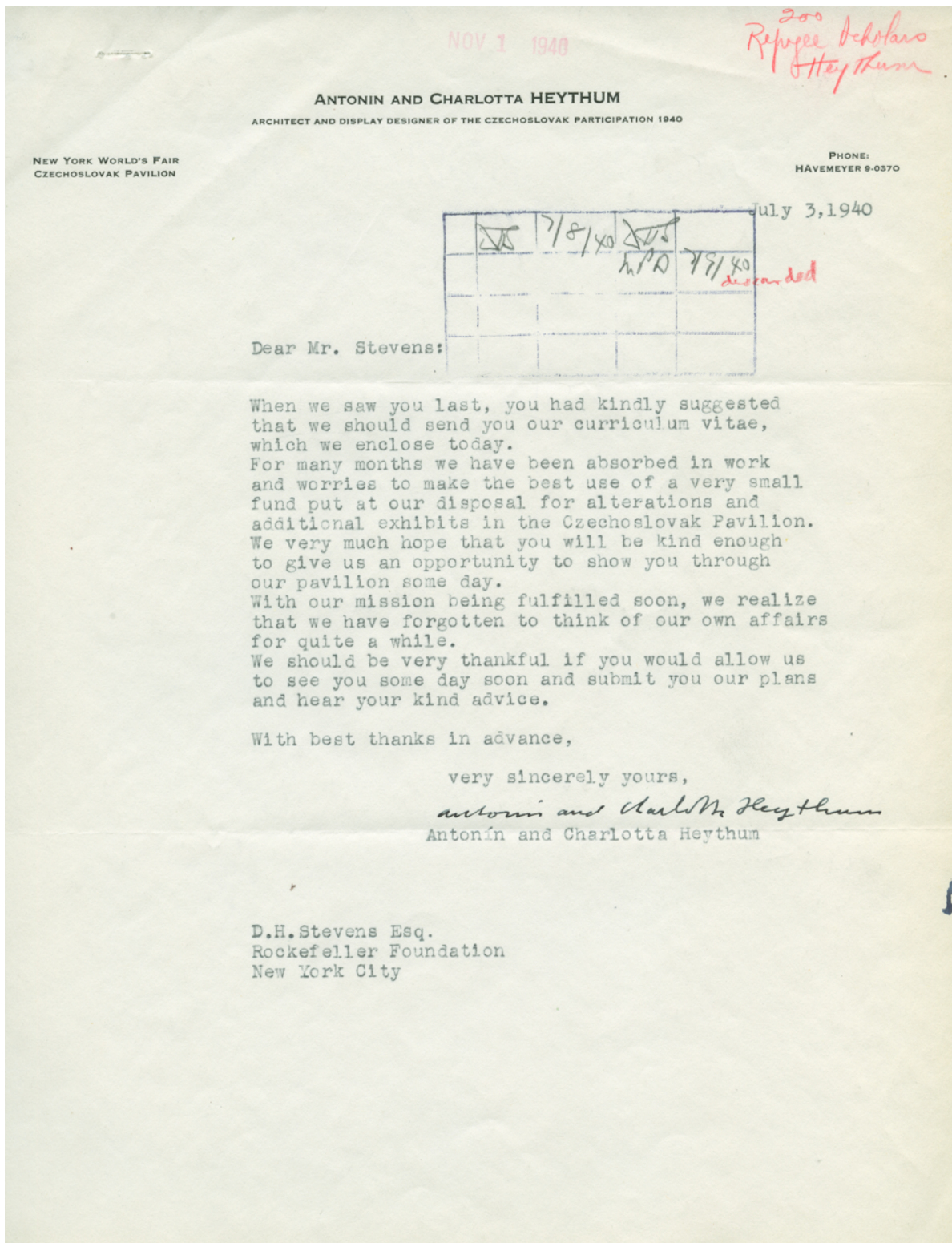
In 1939, he came to this country with his wife, Mrs. Charlotta Heythum, who is also a well-known architect on a fellowship from the Czechoslovak Academy of Art and Science to undertake a survey of exposition techniques at the two American world's fairs. Since then, Mr. and Mrs. Heythum were entrusted with the planning and execution of new exhibits in the Czechoslovak 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-aid to the New School of \$4,000 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

SCHOLAR 6: ANTONIN HEYTHUM



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.

Is in USA best known as stage designer and exhibition architect.

Designed settings for 89 plays during a theatre career 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.

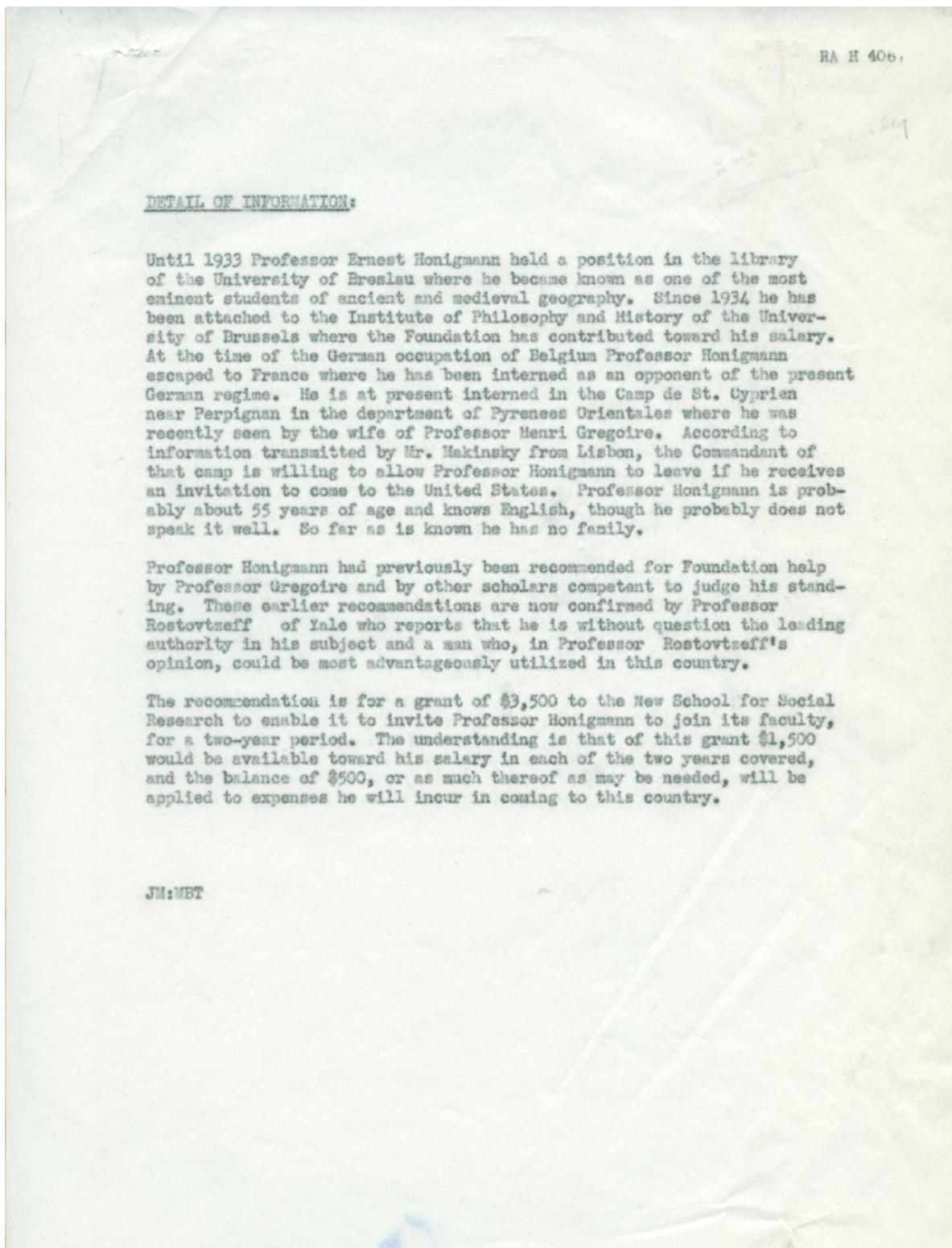
As architect he planned and built several Exhibition Pavilions and interiors for the Czechoslovak Government and other official institutions. Among his best known works are: The Czechoslovak Pavilion at the World's Fair in BRUSSELS 1935, the Czechoslovak Glass-Salon in PARIS 1937, the Czechoslovak Exhibition 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 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.

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

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN

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

NAME: Ernest Honigmann

AGE: About 57

NATIONALITY: German

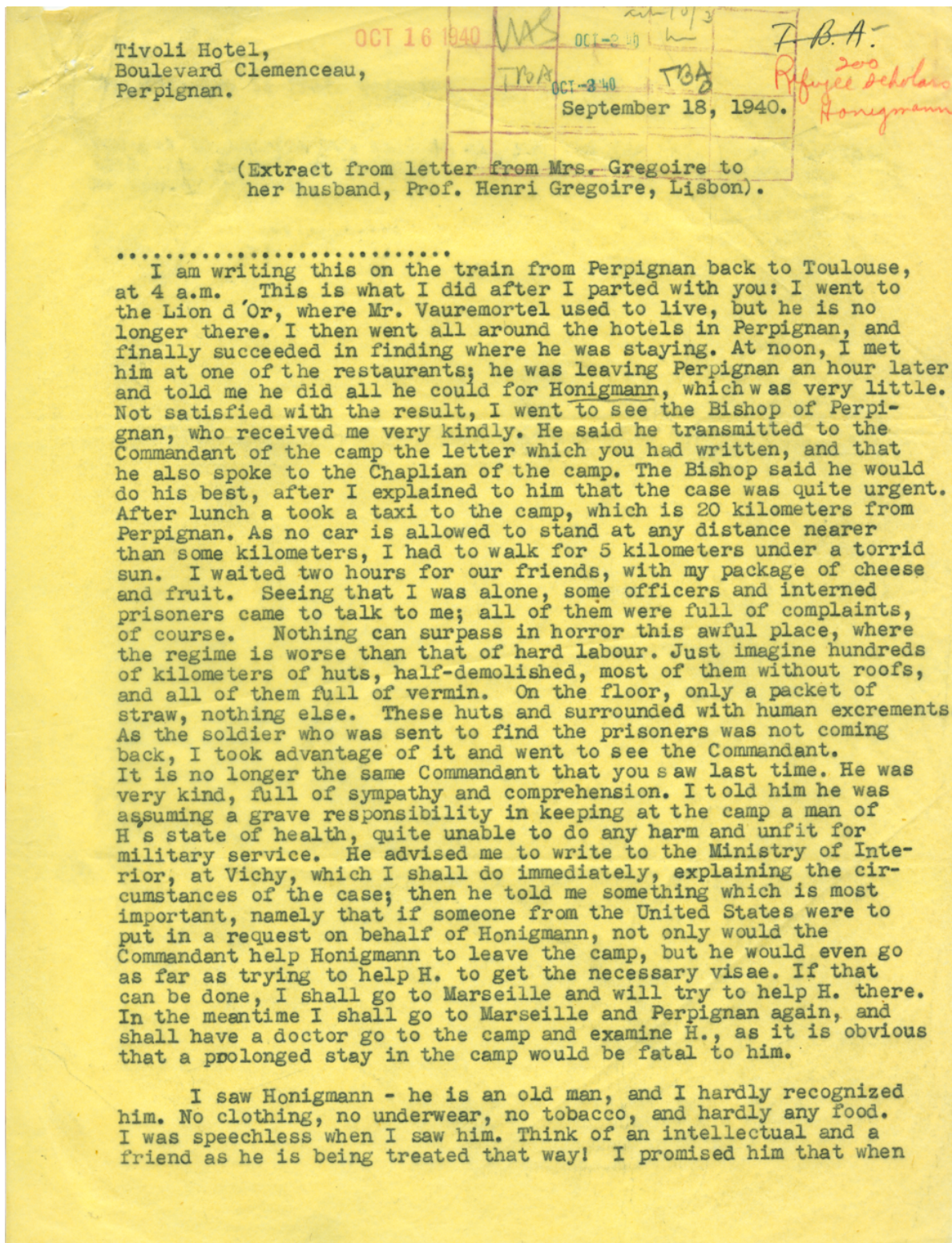
FAMILY: Wife not living - daughter (about 15) and son (about 4) in Belgium now staying with a Belgian family, friends of Prof. Gregoire.

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.

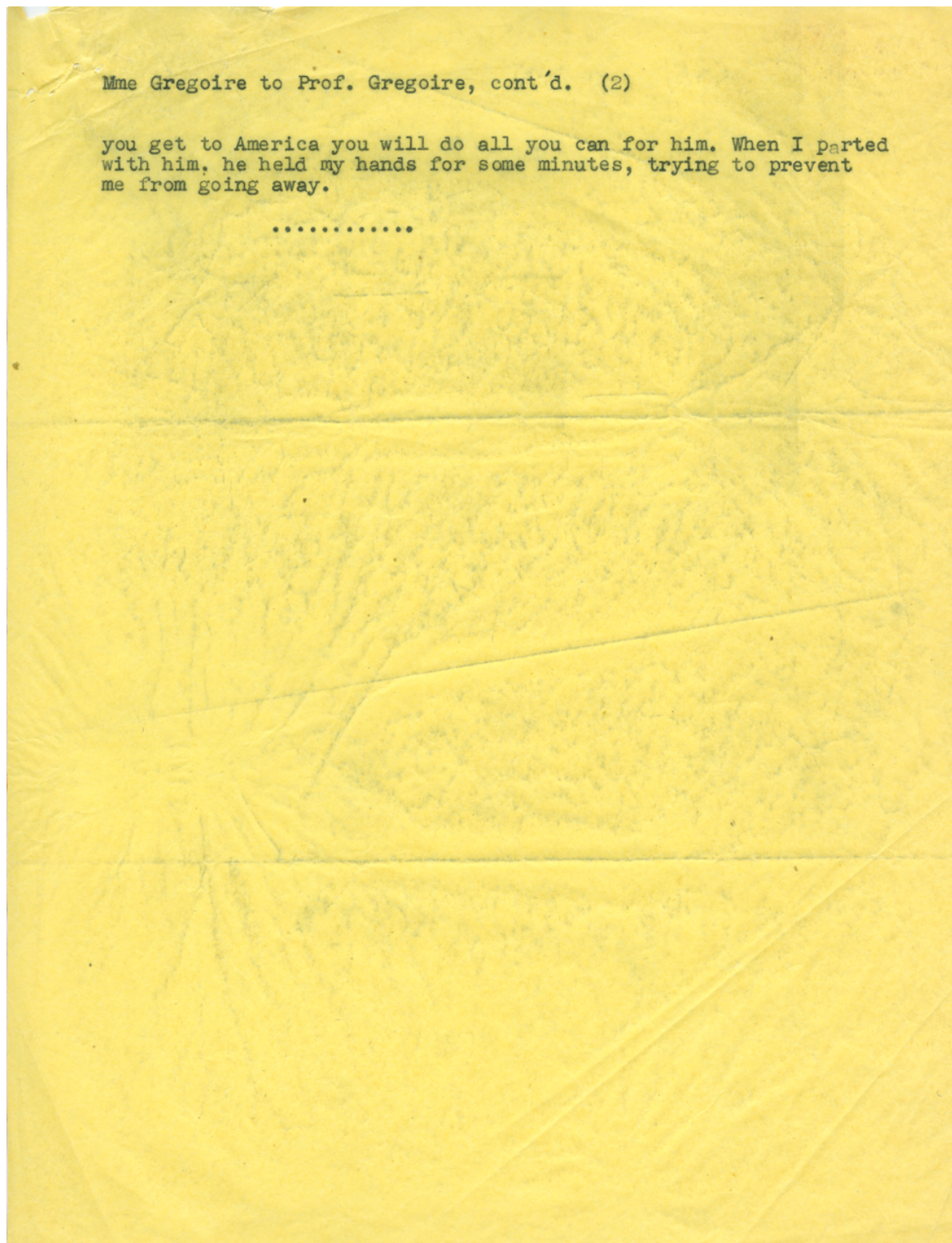
Ernest Honigmann Enclosure Card, June 20, 1941, Folder 592, Box 50, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN



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

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN



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

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN

OCT 18 1940

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

*Refugee Scholars
Honigmann*

FROM: TBA

DATE: October 4, 1940

TO:

COMMENTS:

SHW	OCT 16 40	
TBK		TBK RP
JHW	OCT 16 40	JHW
JBK	OCT 16 40	TBK

I take it we can do nothing

SUBJECT: Ernst Honigmann

In a letter of September 26th, Mr. Makinsky makes the following report on Professor Ernst Honigmann:

"Professor Gregoire left with me a letter which he has just received from his wife (copy attached) from France, 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

B.B.L.

FORM 100

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

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN

FORM 100

200
Refugee Scholars
Honigmann

OCT 10 1940

INTERVIEWS: JM

Telephone conversation with
Professor Michael Rostovtzeff
Yale University

October 8, 1940

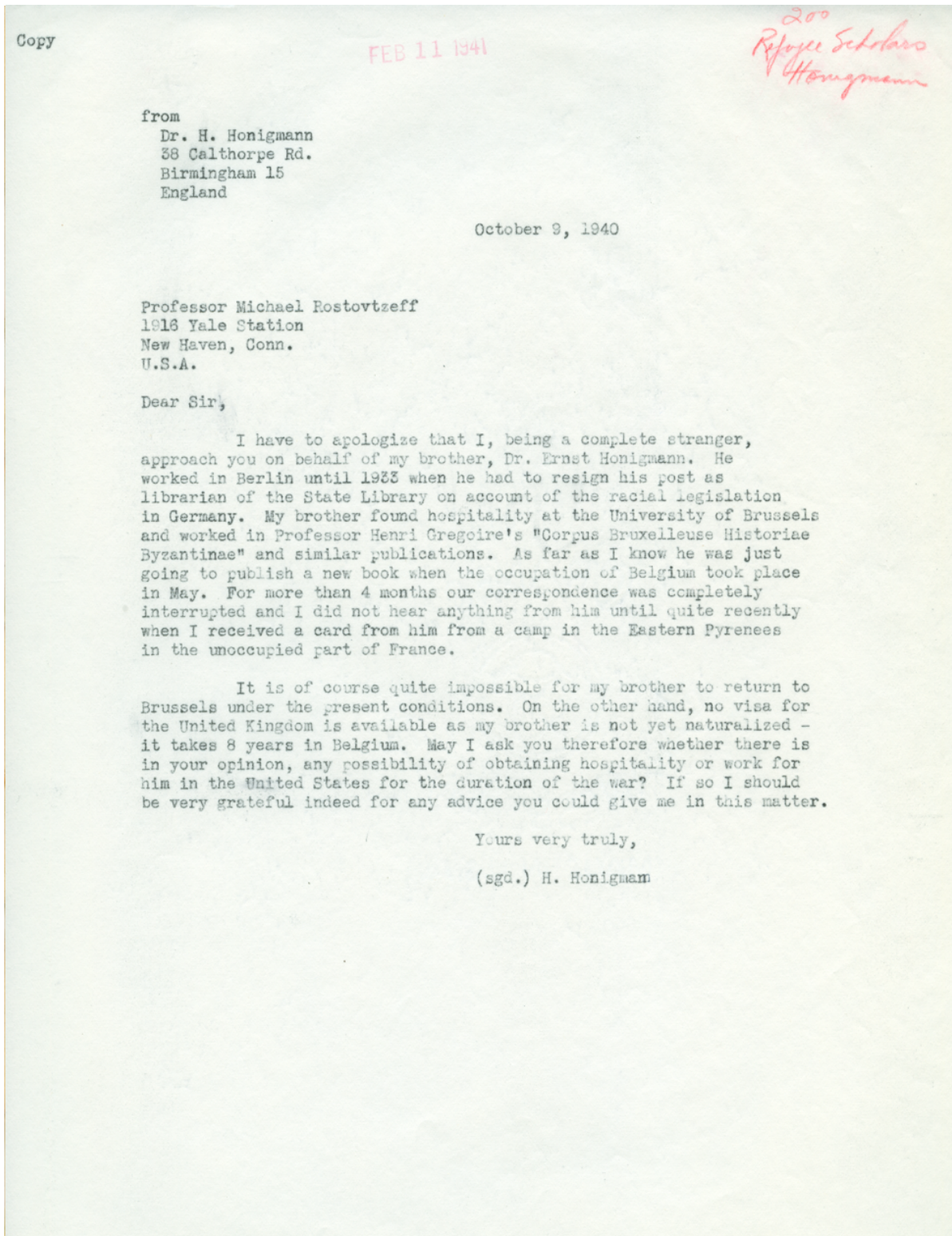
← en

At TBK's suggestion JM got in touch with Professor Rostovtzeff by telephone to ask his opinion of Professor Ernest Honigmann. Professor Rostovtzeff, himself, is of course recognized as the leading authority on the history and life of the Graeco-Roman world. He was definite in saying that Professor Honigmann is a first-rate man. JM asked if he could think of any other scholar in that field who would be more worthy of assistance than Honigmann and Professor Rostovtzeff replied that he could not. He further said that he thought Professor Honigmann a man who should be brought to this country if that were possible and that he could be utilized here to real advantage.

JM:MBT

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

SCHOLAR 7: ERNEST HONIGMANN



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

RA H 4070

DETAIL OF INFORMATION:

Since 1918, Professor Tadeusz 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-Semitism 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 famous group of Warsaw philosophers.

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

SCHOLAR 8: TADEUSZ KOTARBINSKI

*250
Refugee Scholars
Kotarbinski*

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME KOTARBINSKI, Tadeusz

DATE OF BIRTH 1886

NATIONALITY Polish

FAMILY Wife and one son

FIELD 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

<p>Prof. Ernest Nagel, Columbia University</p> <p>Prof. A. Tarski, College of the City of New York</p> <p>Prof. Oscar Lange, Chicago University</p> <p>Professor Rudolf Carnap, Chicago University;</p>	<p>Prof. Felix Kaufmann, New School for Social Research</p>
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PRESENT ADDRESS

Warsaw, Brzozowa 12

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Starving

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

SCHOLAR 8: TADEUSZ KOTARBINSKI

COPY

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 Professor 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 fascist tendencies in the Polish universities. I am speaking from personal 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

SCHOLAR 8: TADEUSZ KOTARBINSKI

C O P Y

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York City
Department of Philosophy

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 Philosophy 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 philosophy, Professor Kotarbinski is also a student of the history of philosophy, especially English philosophy in the 17th and 18th centuries; his monograph on Bacon, the only work of Professor Kotarbinski 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.

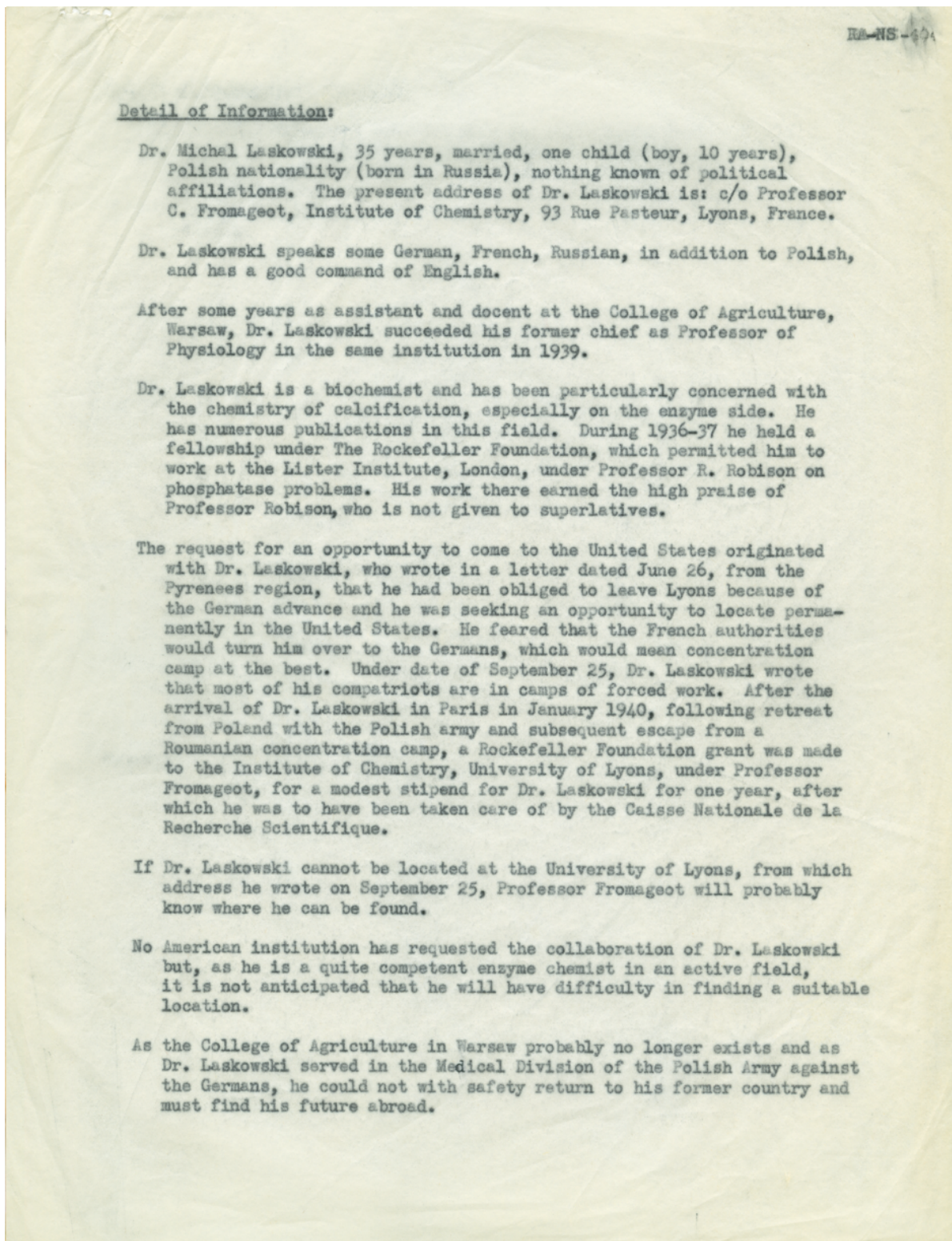
In my judgment Professor Kotarbinski's coming to this country would be a permanent contribution to our intellectual life.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED - Ernest Nagel, Associate Professor of
Philosophy

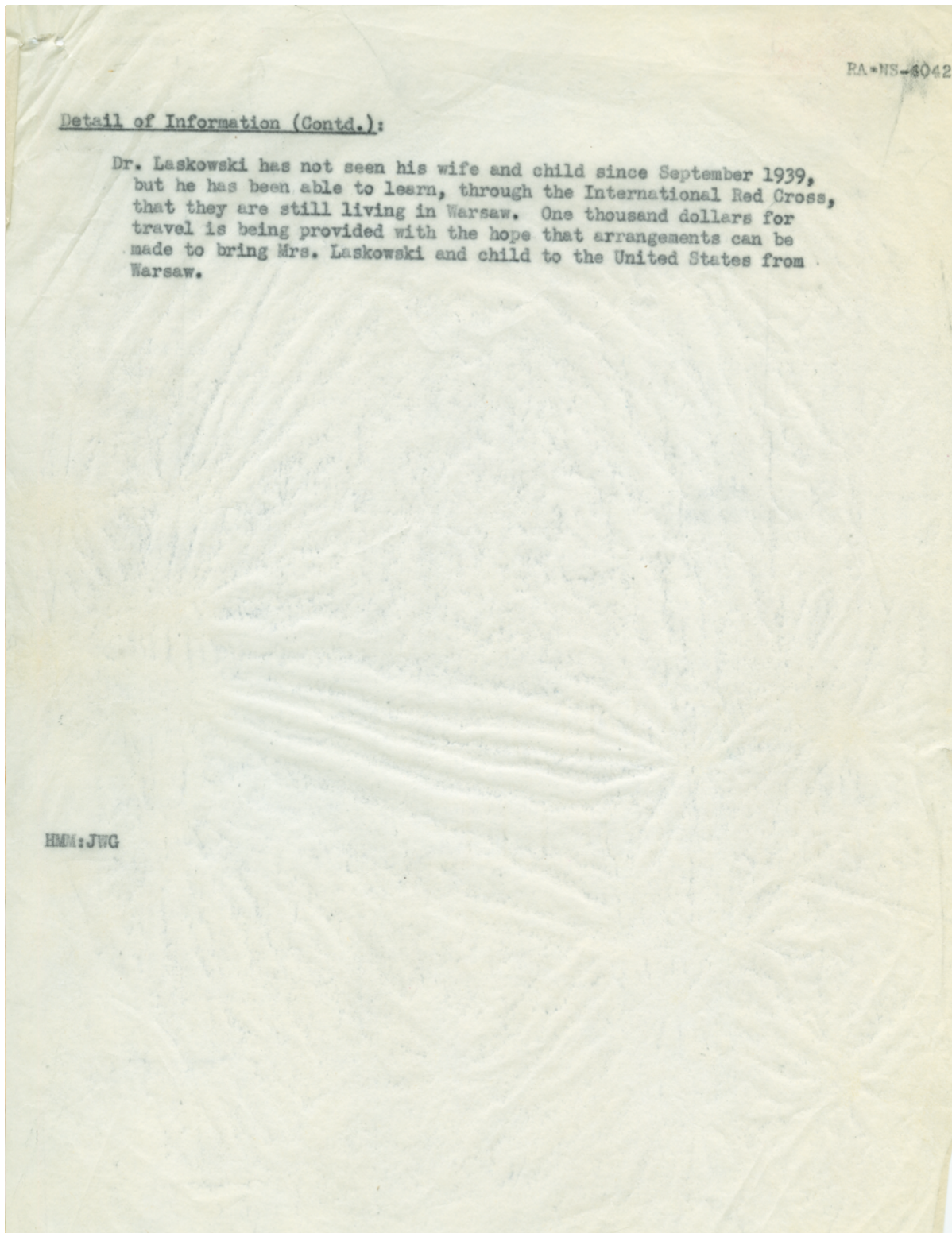
Ernest Nagel to Dr. Alvin Johnson, September 17, 1940, Folder 596, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100,
Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI



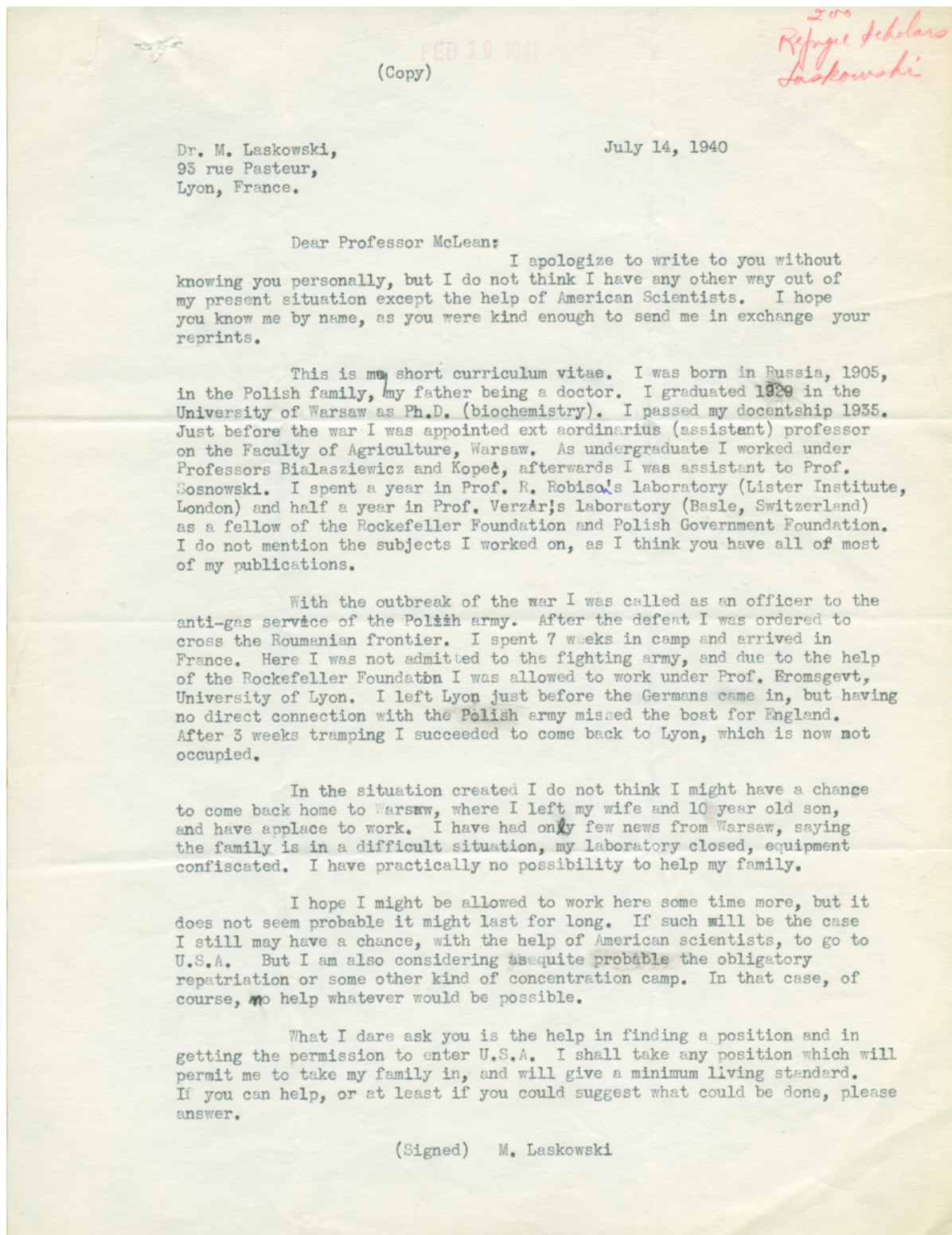
"Michael Laskowski, Detail of Information," 1940-1948, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

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

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL 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

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI

FEB 19 1940
 Lourdes 26. vi. 1940.
 Hôtel mondial.

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Refugee Scholars
Laskowski

Dear Dr. Miller,
 More than a week
 is gone since I left Lyon. Traveling 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 then
 to go to Portugal or to Spain but the
 visas were suspended. I do not think
 my situation here will be sure - I am
 afraid the French might give all
 Polish citizens to the German authorities
 to be sent to Poland - what means
 a concentration camp.
 My dream is to emigrate to the
 United States and to take there my
 family, but being born in Russia
 I am obliged to wait a few months
 for immigration - so I was told by the
 American Consul, what in that parti-
 cular 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

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI

I dare ask you to help me in entering America and in finding a job there. There are so 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 come back to Lyon - at least for a few days, as soon as the Germans will clear it, and I shall wait there for your answer, but if possible write also a copy to American consul in ~~at~~ Marseille and Toulouse. As soon as I should be able to reach Lyon I shall write myself to American Professors whom I ~~a~~ expect to know me by name, asking for a job. I am quite ready to take any job, which enables me to bring my family there.

Concerning the money I did quite a bit of economies, having only a few possibili-

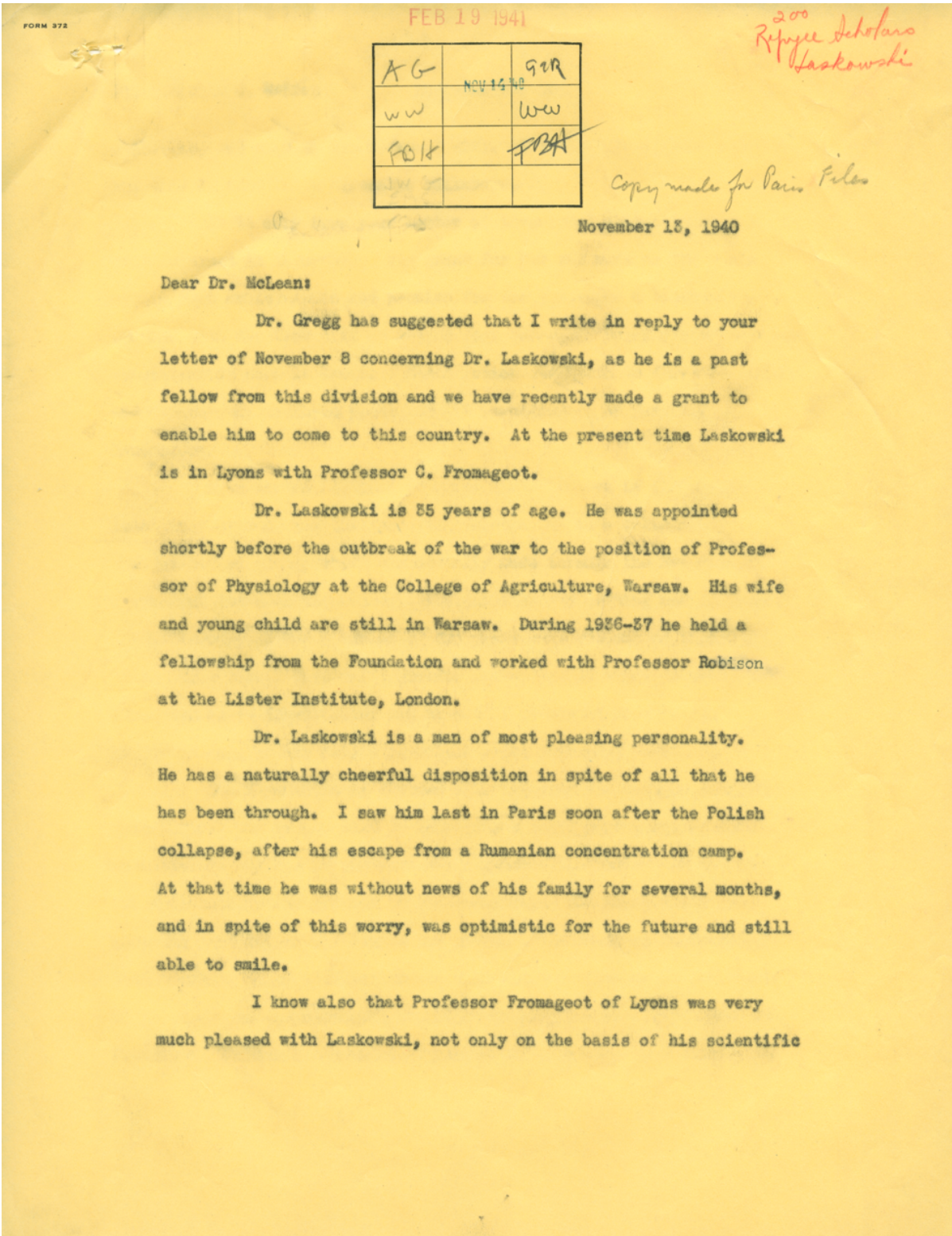
Michael Laskowski to H.M. Miller, June 26, 1940, Folder 599, Box 51, SG 1.1, Series 100, Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI

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
Prof. Fromageot in Lyon.
You should imagine than I am wait-
ing for your letter more than anxious.
Your very sincerely
M. Laskowski.

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

SCHOLAR 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI



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 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI

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.

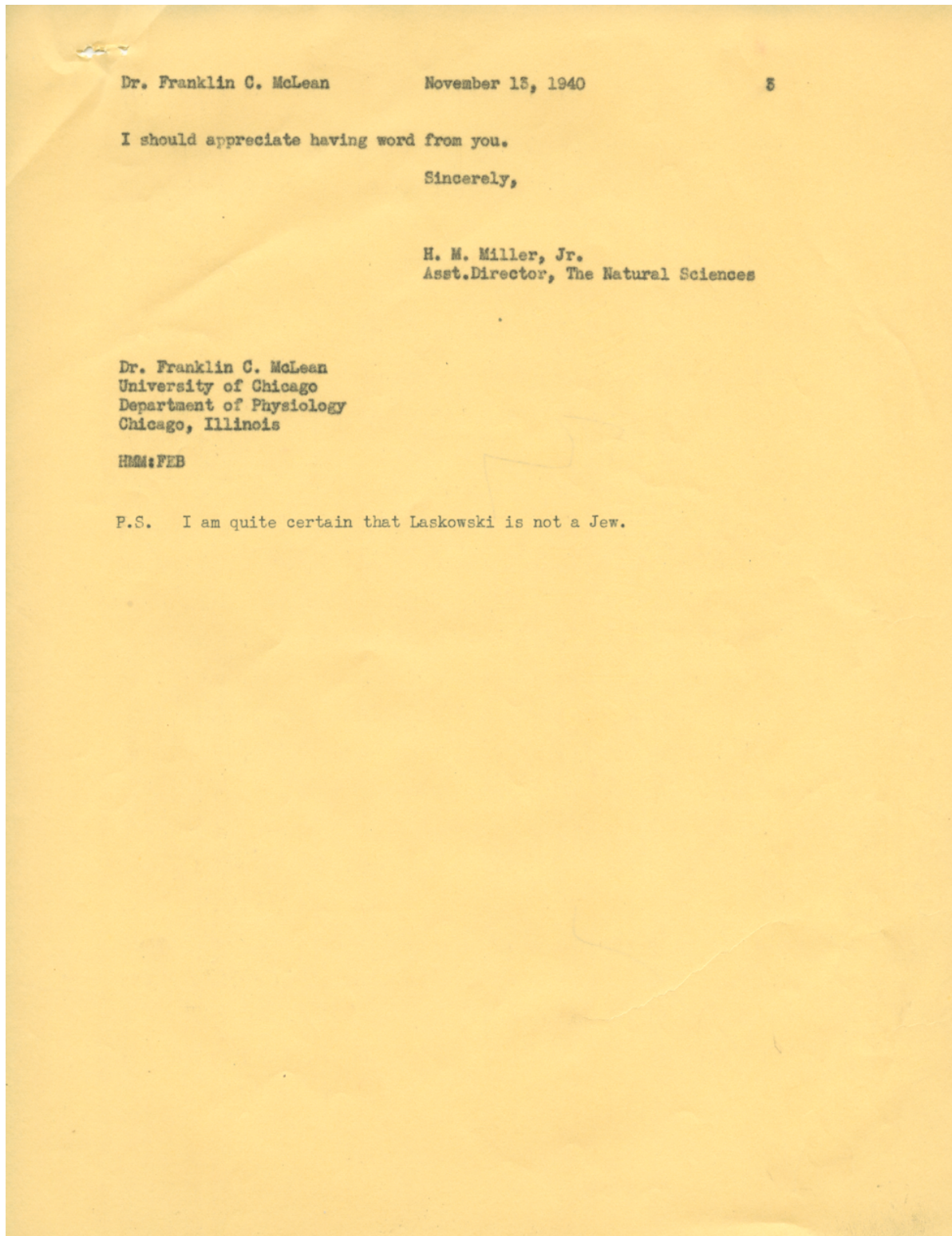
It is only from your letter of November 8 that I learned of your interest in Laskowski. The grant for him was made on the basis of his past achievements and promise for the future, as a biochemist, coupled with the fact that he was in real danger of being placed in a concentration camp in France. Rapid 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 Poland 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,

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 9: MICHAEL LASKOWSKI



H.M. Miller to Franklin C. McLean, November 13, 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 INFORMATION:

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.

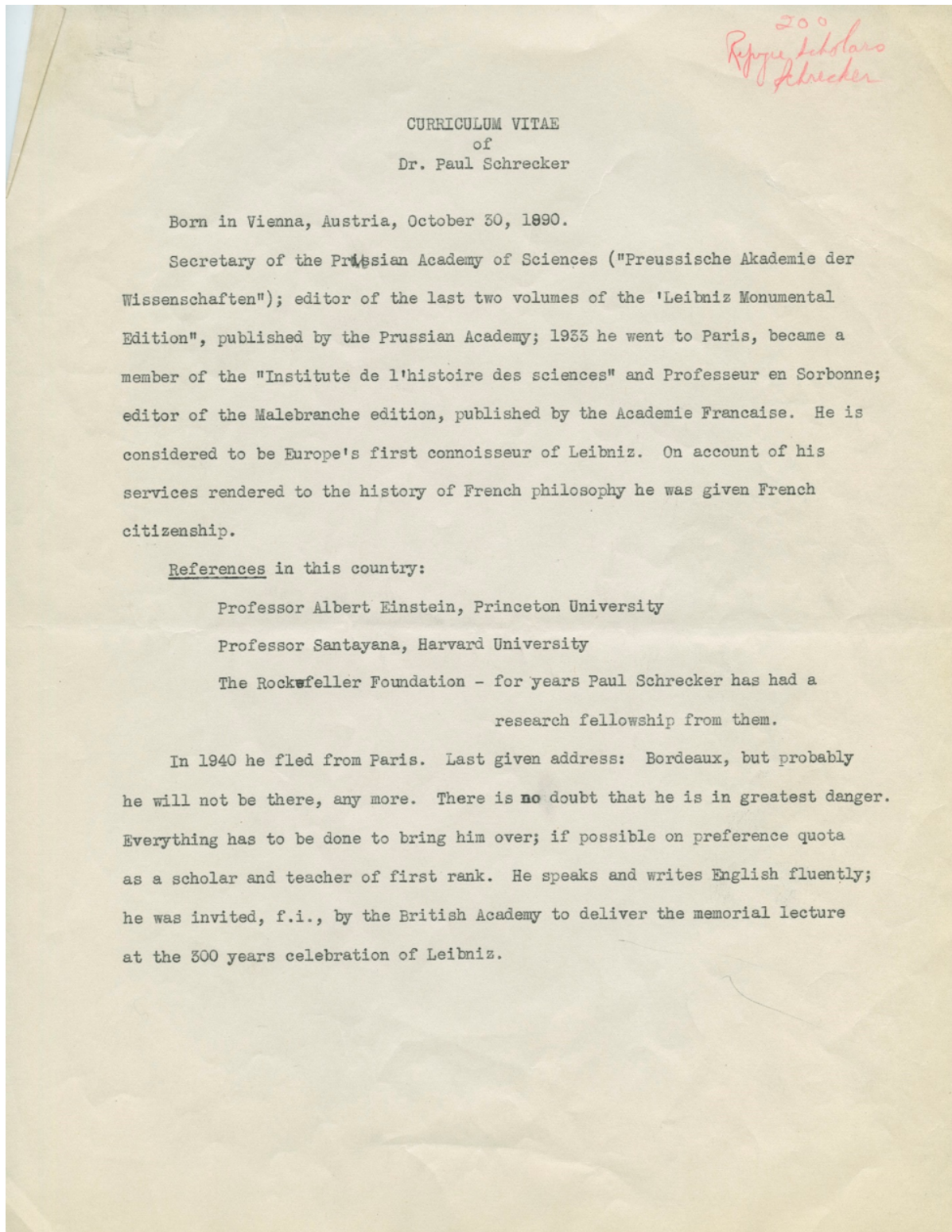
In June, Professor Marcel Mauss reported to the officers that he regarded Professor Schrecker as the ablest of the German refugees in France. He had been previously recommended to them (in confidence) by Professor Fehling in Berlin, by Levy Bruhl in Paris, and in this country by Professor Albert Einstein, 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.

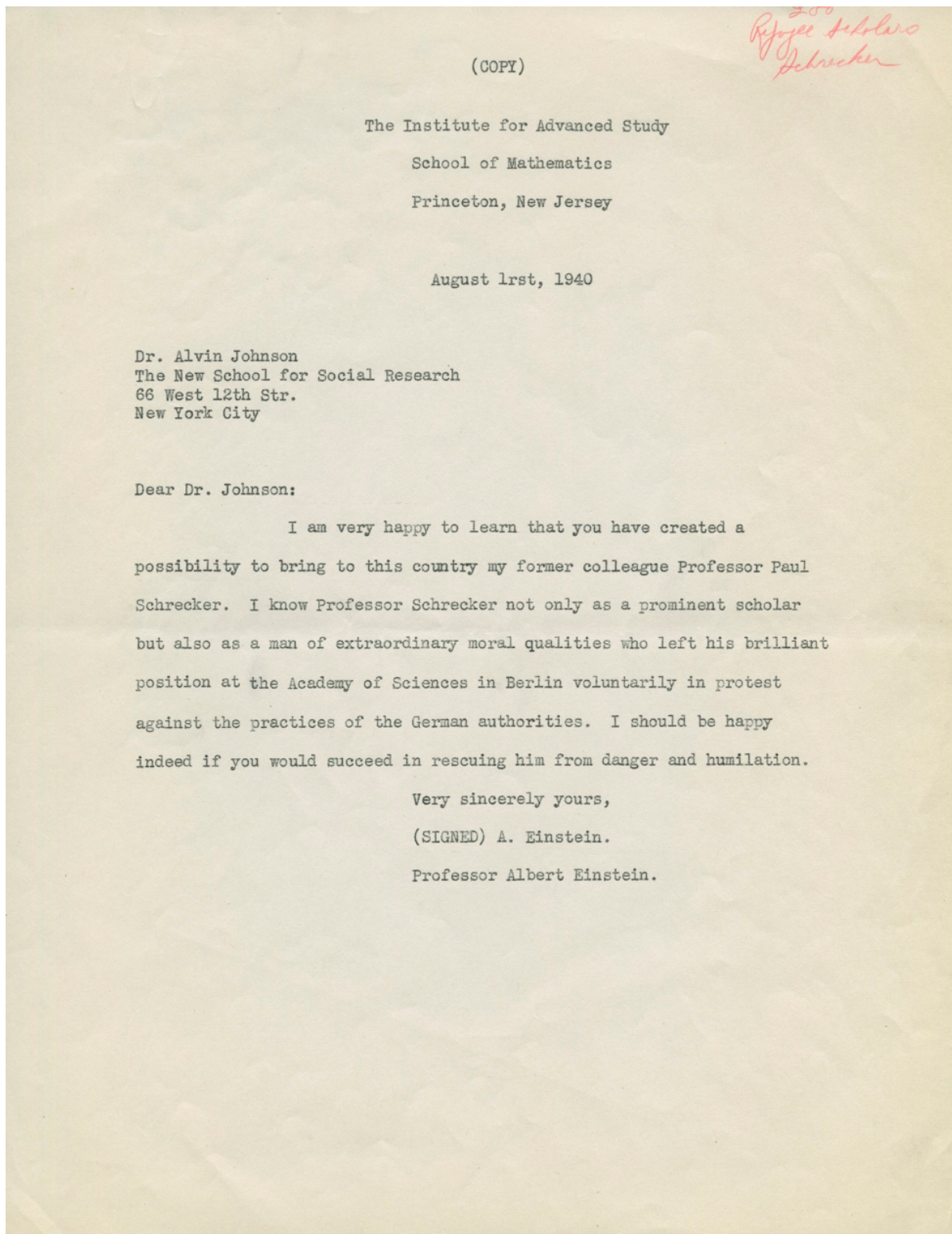
"Paul Schrecker, Detail of Information," 1940-1949, Folder 649, Box 54, SG 1.1, Series 100,
Rockefeller Foundation records, Rockefeller Archive Center

SCHOLAR 10: PAUL SCHRECKER



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

SCHOLAR 10: PAUL SCHRECKER



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"	Economics, political science, and economic history	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	Cardiff, Wales	
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 Biology, 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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RE:SOURCE