The ca. 8,700 biographees included in Volume I and II of the International Biographical Dictionary emigrated from Germany, Austria and German-speaking Czechoslovakia (Sudeten area, Prague) and the Free City of Danzig between 1933 (Germany; 1934 Austria; 1938 Czechoslovakia) and 1945, because they were persecuted for political or religious ("racial") reasons, or feared persecution from the Nazi regime or from the Austrian Corporate State. They were nationals not only of these countries, but also alien residents who had come to Central Europe prior to 1933 (1934, 1938), had participated in the political or cultural lives of these countries, or of German-language minorities, and were then forced into emigration. Also documented as an exception from this rule were persons who had gone abroad temporarily before 1933 for professional reasons or study, and who had decided not to return to their homelands under the Nazi or the corporative régime. At the request of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, another exception was made for a small group of writers who left Germany before 1933 (Joseph Breitbach, Jean Gebser, Claire and Yvan Goll) but had maintained cultural ties with Germany during their emigration, and are considered representatives of "Exiliteratur" today. At the request of the R.F.J.I., a number of persons have been included who, during their sojourn in Germany, Austria, or Czechoslovakia, did not participate in German political or cultural life, but contributed to East European Jewish culture (e.g. David Bergelson, Joseph Bibermann, Daniel Charney, Jacob Leschtschinsky).

For various reasons, some names which might have been included do not appear in the Dictionary. Some persons requested to be excluded, although this was fairly uncommon. Other exclusions were due to the absence of reliable information. In some instances it could not be verified whether or when a person emigrated, and was therefore omitted. There were also several cases of Czechoslovak nationals whose linguistic-cultural status could not be established definitively. Since only those nationals or residents of the C.S.R. were eligible for inclusion whose primary language (i.e. cultural milieu) was German rather than Czech, persons whose status could not be clarified had to be excluded. A number of academics, authors, and artists will not be found in this volume; they have already been included in Vol. I of this Dictionary (Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933: Politik, Wirtschaft, Öffentliches Leben) due to their eminent roles in politics and in exile organizations. Vol. III, a bilingual Index, offers a list of all persons included in Vols. I and II, and cumulative indices of professional groups.

Of the circa 4,700 biographies in Vol. II the Dictionary, about 3,000 were prepared by the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, and about 1,700 by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte. The division of labor between the two teams was based — like in Vol. I — upon professional, geographic, and generational criteria. Among entire professional groupings, the Research Foundation was responsible for the music, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, and clinical psychology samples, and the Institut für Zeitgeschichte contributed the fields of theater and the performing arts. Practically all biographies of émigrés to Palestine/Israel in all categories were prepared by the Research Foundation. With respect to biographies divided according to geographic and generational criteria, the Institut covered émigrés from continental Europe and members of the older generation whose careers in literature, journalism, the visual arts, and architecture had peaked prior to emigration; in these categories the Research Foundation was responsible for the younger generation of émigrés whose careers began or climaxed in the countries to which they emigrated. The Institut was also responsible for nearly all biographies of those who returned to Central Europe after the end of World War II. The fields of science, medicine, jurisprudence, and the liberal arts and humanities were divided similarly, the Research Foundation covering the larger group, including the younger generation and/or those who emigrated to Britain and overseas, while the Institut dealt with the smaller groups including the older generation, émigrés to continental European countries, and those who returned to Central Europe in the early postwar years.

The selection of candidates for inclusion in this Dictionary was determined by specific sets of standards established over time, as well as by physical limitations of space and financial resources. Research Foundation and Institut für Zeitgeschichte jointly determined these standards for each of the professional groups, in collaboration with experts in their respective fields. The following criteria were applied in making selections for inclusion in all categories: (1) position in hierarchically structured institutions such as universities, academic institutions, professional organizations, hospitals, or firms; (2) accomplishments defined by number and quality of publications, performances, exhibitions, commissions, productions, and so forth; (3) accomplishments defined by public or peer recognition such as the Nobel and similar prizes, membership in the Royal Society and other prestigious professional associations, or role at national or international congresses; (4) innovation in fields such as scholarship, art forms or styles, inventions and discoveries, founding of schools of successors, and other comparable endeavors. Also, as in Volume I, standards were relaxed slightly when applied to émigrés active in developing countries, to those who participated actively in founding social, cultural, political, religious, or other émigré organizations, or to those who had physically resisted Nazism within or outside Central Europe, including in the Spanish Civil War. Lastly, standards were adjusted for the special retardations in careers affecting women who reached positions of stature in fields which had previously been closed to them due to traditions of male dominance or discrimination.
The general guidelines for selection were refined still further when applied in individual professional categories, since most fields dealt with in this Dictionary have their own unique value systems for measuring achievement. In the category of university teaching and academic administration, all full professors and ordentliche Professorinnen were included if they held positions at most universities outside, and at selected schools inside, the United States. All readers at British and Commonwealth universities were included, and, in special cases, senior lecturers at British schools and ausserordentliche Professorinnen at Central European universities were accepted, depending upon publications, inventions and discoveries, or establishment of new institutions or disciplines. In the field of university administration, college and university presidents, provosts, deans, and officials holding comparable posts were included.

Due to the very large number of Central European academics at American colleges and universities, the scope of the Dictionary has been limited to full professors at selected institutions. Selection was based upon the evaluations reflected in The Comparative Guide to American Colleges (7th edition), Barron's Profile of American Colleges (10th edition), M. R. Lerner's Medical School: The Interview and the Applicant (1977), and for law schools, "The Carver Report on the Leading Schools in Education, Law and Business," in Change - The Magazine of Higher Learning (February, 1977). The criteria used by these books to evaluate their respective educational institutions included median of entrance examinations, scores of freshmen classes on specialized examinations such as Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and Grade Point Averages. Also considered were grade averages or class ranks required for admission, and the proportion of faculty members holding doctorates. From Barron's Profiles, colleges and universities listed as "most competitive," "highly competitive" and "very competitive" were included in the handbook. Exceptions were made for some schools listed under "competitive," "less competitive" and "non-competitive" categories when specific departments or schools were known to be of outstanding quality.

Also included were teachers at the following specialized institutions: Hebrew Union College, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, Brookings, Hoover, and Rand Institutes; also in this group are schools that appointed large numbers of refugees to their faculties, like the New School for Social Research, New York, Black Mountain College in North Carolina, Sarah Lawrence and Bennington Colleges. Since a clear pattern of discrimination faced women at most American academies, we have compensated for this by including females who attained the rank of associate professor. Also included are persons of exceptional scholarly of professional reputation based on publications, innovations, peer recognition, even if their formal academic affiliations were minor or insignificant.

The scientific and engineering biographies were selected mainly according to the criteria for academics outlined above. However, special guidelines were employed for nonacademic scientists and engineers in government and industry: senior scientific and administrative positions, such as senior physicist at a national laboratory, or chief engineer or research associate in private industry. Inquiries were made to determine precise meanings for job titles, since designations for positions vary from company to company.

Selections for the medical sample were patterned similarly to those in other scientific groups, with some exceptions. Emigrés who had established careers before emigrating, such as professors, heads of clinics, heads of departments in major hospitals, laboratories and comparable institutions in Central Europe, were included. For medical careers established after emigration, criteria included full professorships in medical schools accredited by the A.M.A. (U.S.); directorship of medical schools or major hospitals; high level administrative positions in the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, or like institutions abroad. Clinical professors were generally not listed unless they were noted for outstanding research, scholarship, or other contributions. Also excluded were Israeli medical practitioners at small regional institutions, or those active on regional levels for the Kuppat Halim (see Glossary), unless their positions were combined with administrative responsibility.

The psychiatry sample was chosen along the same guidelines as those used for medicine, the lowest qualifying level being chief psychiatrist in a major institution of hospital. For professors of psychiatry or psychoanalysis, the academic criteria outlined above apply. Criteria for non-teaching psychoanalysts included scholarship recognized by critical opinion, publications, presidency in national or international associations representing branches of psychoanalysis, or pioneer status in the development of the field. Non-teaching clinical psychologists were chosen on the basis of recognized quality and continuous record of scholarly contributions to the field. Also included were chief psychologists in hospitals.

In the categories of theater and the performing arts, those holding leadership positions in theaters, cabarets and similar institutions were included. Among criteria for selection were outstanding artistic and creative or innovative qualities of performers, directors, producers, choreographers, dancers, puppeteers and circus personnel, as recognized by the public and professionals (peers, critics, and in secondary literature), as well as administrative and technical directors and functionaries in professional or Union organizations. Special contributions to exile culture, such as the founding of exile/German-language theaters, ensembles, cabarets, or political, anti-Nazi (including agitprop) professional activities were considered to be of special importance, as were special achievements such as teaching, writing, or theoretical activities in the field of the performing arts.

The field of music encompasses representatives of all musical forms: classical, modern, popular, traditional, liturgical, folk, and music for stage and screen. Selecting musical practitioners for inclusion was especially complex because of the great occupational diversity among them: conductors, instrumentalists, opera singers, musicologists, cantors, etc., were evaluated mainly within the contexts of their individual specializations. Criteria for composers included quality and/or originality of works, published and/or performed and recognized in the profession by peers, critics, or musicologists. For conductors, affiliation with major orchestras or opera houses, establishment of new musical organizations — especially in musically non-Western countries like Turkey and Japan, or in the countries of South America — were major criteria. Musicologists were selected according to affiliation with universities, publications, and specializations, particularly in unusual fields such
as Byzantine or Japanese music. Singers were chosen by evaluating affiliation and position in the major European and/or American opera houses and music schools, as well as by professional recognition and public reputation determined from clipping files housed in the Music Division of the New York Public Library’s Performing Arts Research Center at Lincoln Center, New York. Instrumentalists were chosen if they served as concertmasters, in first desk positions with major orchestras, or in leading or membership roles in outstanding chamber ensembles. Like singers, instrumentalists were chosen by professional and critical recognition, as well as when important affiliations with prominent music schools and major opera houses were indicated. Impresarios and administrators connected with major national or international organizations or festivals were also selected. For music teachers, quality of the conservatory, outstanding students, and related musical activities were among the criteria.

For émigrés in the visual arts and architecture, guidelines included major commissions and exhibitions, acquisitions of works by high-ranking museums and galleries, receipt of important national and international prizes, and critical acclaim in the literature. Teachers at major art schools, university art departments, or other specialized institutions were considered according to standards established for academics, as above. For photographers, illustrators, and cartoonists, affiliations or syndications with major newspapers, journals, or publishing houses were necessary, for architects, participation in major modern movements (e.g. Bauhaus or Neue Sachlichkeit), formal or informal association with institutions or schools, leadership in innovative design, appointments to major town planning positions, were all factors in the selection process, as were anti-Nazi activities and their translation into artistic forms at home or in countries of emigration. Success in sales was in itself insufficient for inclusion.

In the literary field, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte’s sample of older generation and Exilliteratur writers was based upon standards adopted for this purpose by the Department of Exile Literature of the German National Library (Deutsche Bibliothek), Frankfurt/M. Primarily belletristic writers came under the selection criteria for the category literature. Approximately 350 biographies were allotted for this section of the handbook, and the minimal qualifications were literary quality and contemporariness, also political, effectiveness. Evaluation was based on ranking according to the consensus of literary-historical research and on the expert opinions of specialist. Because the Dictionary is a reference book addressing emigration and exile, decisions between equally qualified writers and in cases of doubt as to minimal qualifications, were made in favor of those authors whose writings referred to emigration.

Authors of trivial and entertainment literature were not considered, regardless of how prolific they were, so long as they did not come under one of the above-mentioned secondary criteria, or under the criteria of the journalists’ and publicists’ sample. In view of the numerous reference works and monographs on German exile literature which have appeared in the interim, entries have been purposely confined to a comparatively concise personal record with references to the most important secondary literature and to personal works, especially those from the period of exile. Likewise, authors in the lower stratum of standards of inclusion have been omitted if research did not lead to more information than contained in existing reference works.

About 300 persons were allotted by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte to be included in the sample of journalists and non-fiction writers. To this group belonged publishers and editors-in-chief of newspapers and periodicals, and editors and major contributors to leading newspapers and periodicals in countries of origin and in European countries of return. Also included were editors and major contributors to the “exile press” except for those already listed in Vol. I for other activities. Included further were non-fiction writers and publicists who had published a not insignificant number of books during their emigration (1933–48), or had cooperated significantly in the exile press or in leading foreign newspapers. Considered also were persons who, during their emigration or exile, published contributions to the analysis of National-Socialism, Jewish questions, German or exile politics, or the life of the exile. Finally, publicists were included who also made major contributions to émigré organized life. A final criterion for inclusion was if writers or publicists enjoyed public influence through the quality of their specialized reporting or writing, were known to the public at large, or held positions in the publishing business, or in professional associations organizations besides their writing activities.

For the younger generation, writing in languages other than German, literary quality and critical recognition of work was essential; quality of output or sales were not criteria for selection unless the person in question had produced work of solid literary quality. Authors of “Trivialliteratur” were excluded. The following special standards were considered for this field: concern with contemporary problems such as Nazism, the “Jewish question,” German or Austrian politics, or the emigration and acculturation experience; transmission of literary forms or stylistic elements from one culture to another; dissemination of scholarship through creative writing (history, science, sociology, archeology, etc.); and recognized standing in innovative fields such as science fiction or technology. For poets, continuous records of publications in books, literary magazines or anthologies, awards and grants, public readings, and artist-in-residence status at certain colleges, were all factors in the selection process.

While most political journalists appeared in Volume I, the journalists documented by the Research Foundation in this volume were or are editors of major newspapers, journals, and news agencies, with special attention to the immigrant press. Considered also were regular contributors, editorial writers, bureau chiefs, correspondents, and feature writers for newspapers; also writers in cultural and informational areas.

Since Günther Peter Straschek will publish a book of several thousand film biographies within the research program on German emigration of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, (probable book title: “Kinematographie im Exil. Zur Geschichte der deutschsprachigen Filmemigration 1933–1945”), only short notations of émigré filmmakers were included in this volume. For this purpose G.P. Straschek selected 125 names of film émigrés to be included as references to his forthcoming film biographies according to standards similar to those applied in the literature sample. The 36 film émigrés documented in full-length biographies are a sample of
outstanding film directors, actors, screenwriters and producers which the New York team selected to meet the interests of the non-German user of this Dictionary in view of their great popularity in the pre-emigration German cinema, or in Hollywood.

One last note regarding the Israelis who appear in the Dictionary. During the entire research process, biographies of immigrants to Israel were kept in a separate sample, partly because of the need for Hebrew-speaking researchers to deal with the Hebrew language materials, and also because of the extraordinary positions in which these émigrés found themselves — pioneers in a developing country. The standards for inclusion of Israeli immigrants corresponded to those imposed on all fields mentioned above, but special consideration was given to innovators in agricultural science, forestry, pertinent engineering disciplines, and in the development of higher education networks in rural art. Extra attention was paid to émigrés in literary, fine and plastic arts who significantly helped to mold Israeli culture.

Guide to Editorial Usage

Each biography is divided into three paragraphs. The first summarizes briefly the key personal, religious, and emigration-related data of the biographee. Information on citizenship and religion is indicated only if provided by the biographee's own statement, or, in a minority of cases, if found in reliable secondary sources; where omitted, no dependable source was available. Since Nazi persecution extended also to persons not of the Jewish religion, but to some finely fractionalized degrees of Jewish ancestry, the designation "Jewish family background" was employed in the second paragraph where precise information was available to explain this factor in persecution and/or emigration. Special attention was given to citizenship ("Cit.") designations in the first paragraph. The indication "Pal./Ist." refers to the automatic transfer of Palestinian to Israeli citizenship when the state of Israel was founded in 1948. Another significant background note in the citizenship category stems from a law on citizenship promulgated by the Nazi government on 14 July 1933, which provided for the revocation of German citizenship for (1) persons naturalized after 9 November 1918, and (2) any German national residing abroad whose behavior "violated his duty to be loyal to the Reich and Volk." Based on this entirely illegal and immoral breach of international conventions, the Nazi government deprived numerous naturalized and German-born citizens of their nationality. Lists of German citizens who, as political or intellectual émigrés were deprived of their citizenship and property, were published at irregular intervals in the Reichsanzeiger, an official German law gazette. Another technique of depriving German citizens of their identity was the issuing of short-term passports to Jewish or political émigrés. Nazi consulates abroad were instructed not to renew such passports once they expired, thus making its bearers "stateless persons." The designation "stateless" is therefore found numerous times within this handbook under "Cit."

Finally, by an enabling decree to the Nuremberg laws (II. Verordnung zum Reichsburgergesetz, 25 December 1941), all Jews of German nationality residing abroad were deprived collectively of German citizenship. Numerous émigrés failed to recover their citizenship following the demise of the Third Reich, and preferred to remain stateless until naturalized in their countries of final settlement. Also, persons of Polish nationality residing in Germany were, in effect, deprived of their citizenship by decree of the Polish government, except if they returned to Poland to have their passports renewed prior to 1 November 1938. Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the German Gestapo, ordered the deportation to Poland of all such persons on 28 October 1938 to forestall their becoming stateless. They were forced to live for weeks under most inhuman conditions, until being either admitted to Poland, or returning to Germany to prepare for their emigration. In sum, the remaining portion of the first paragraph is devoted to outlining the emigration, education, and career patterns for parents, siblings, spouse(s) and children of biographees. For explanation of symbols employed in the first paragraph see "Key for Use of Dictionary" at the back of this volume.

The second paragraph for each entry comprises the main body of the biography, and as such describes in detail the pre- and post-emigration histories for each individual listed. In most cases a work description based upon available sources follow the factual/chronological section. Length and depth of work descriptions vary: some well-known émigrés such as Freud, Buber, Einstein, or Thomas Mann were given special consideration by the R.F.J.I. due to their international and extraordinary standing. On the other hand, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte has stressed, under the aspects of a special dictionary on exile and emigration, the biographical sections pertaining to this period; so, especially in cases of prominent émigrés, sections on pre-emigration and postwar achievements might be purposely limited to basic information in view of the available common lexicographic and monographic literature. Thus, the length of an entry does not necessarily reflect the importance of a biographee in respect to his professional life. The final section of paragraph II was reserved for listings of memberships in professional societies and associations, as well as awards, honors and prizes received.

The larger part of the third paragraph is given over to bibliography ("Biblio."), which was usually limited to important books and articles. If pertinent unpublished manuscripts exist, they are listed under "Papers." The "Ltr." section lists secondary literature concerning the biographee, including published biographies or biographical materials, obituaries, and special articles in professional publications. The final sentence in each biographical entry indicates the types of sources used by research associates in compiling the biographies. "Arch." refers to archival resources consulted. The letters "E.G.L." indicate that information was obtained from →Ernst-Gottfried Lowenthal, a research associate of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte. The letters "H.G.R." refer to the late →Hanns G. Reissner, a research associate of the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, who did research and wrote biographies for this volume before his passing in 1977. "Hand." denotes information obtained from handbooks including biographical dictionaries, encyclopedias, and similar compilations. "Journ." stands for articles or notices in scholarly journals. "News." indicates use of articles or notices in newspapers, bulletins, or non-scholarly periodicals. "Pera." refers to information obtained from persons who knew biographees personally, usually in the form of questionnaires completed by next-of-kin or close friends or associates. "Pers." may also designate
information from questionnaires of files of other émigrés, and from interviews and correspondence. "Print." includes all printed sources except those mentioned above. "Qu." means that a questionnaire, extensive curriculum vitae, or comprehensive autobiography was submitted by the biographee him(her)self.

A note on geography: Unless they have well-known English names (e.g. Vienna, Munich, Cologne), names of cities are cited in the original contemporary language, with current name and country in parentheses in cases where the present name is different. Examples are "Breslau, Silesia, Ger. (Wroclaw, Pol.)," or "Lemberg, Galicia, Aus. (Lvov, U.S.S.R.)." A list of cities considered sufficiently notable to need no further identification in the text appears at the back of the Dictionary. Finally, the symbol → appearing before any name in the volume refers to a biography for that person in Volume II; the asterisk * means that the name following it may be found in Volume I.

Editorial style and decisions for Volume II were based in general upon the twelfth edition of the University of Chicago Press's A Manual of Style (Chicago and London, 1969). However, several editorial conventions were adopted following careful consideration by editors and research associates, which bear on both stylistic and contextual aspects of the handbook.

First, for the purpose of elegance and clarity, and due to the extensive use of abbreviations in the book, the editorial staff agreed not to employ double punctuation at all. For example, what would commonly appear as "1938 res. assist., 1939 assoc. prof., 1940 full prof.," would be expressed here as "1938 res. assist, 1939 assoc. prof, 1940 full prof;". Second, bibliographical and literary citations were punctuated with commas and parentheses rather than periods and colons. Book titles composed of several parts were rendered in American spelling and punctuation, i.e. the parts were generally separated by colons even if the originals varied in their punctuations. Names of biographees cited in secondary works listed in a biography were abbreviated, even if they were spelled out in the original titles. Frequently used literature is cited in abbreviated forms as explained in the appendix. It is hoped that these editorial decisions and other small liberties taken in style and punctuation contribute to the readability and overall aesthetics of the volume. Third, it should be noted that the biographies are arranged in alphabetical order according to German-language style: Umlauts are treated as if an "e" follows. (For example, the biography for Walter Friedländer precedes that of Erich Friedlander.) Lastly, a word about foreign languages in the Dictionary. German and French were considered to be "understood languages" for our purposes, and were as a rule not translated in biographical text; words and titles in other foreign languages were usually translated into English.