Preface

With the present index volume, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich and the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration in New York offer readers a bilingual key for the *International Biographical Dictionary of Central European Emigrés 1933–1945/Biographisches Handbuch der deutschsprachigen Emigration nach 1933* (Volume I in German: *Politik, Wirtschaft, öffentliches Leben*, 1980. Volume II in English: *The Sciences, Art and Literature*, 1983).

One aim of this index is to facilitate access to the wealth of particulars contained in their nearly 9,000 biographical entries, and to link the two text volumes whose contents have been divided according to occupations because of practical considerations dictated by the labor-divided operations of an international research project. The index volume is expected to advance further study, for instance of geographic subdivisions, groups of émigrés, the migration as a whole, or of its impact on specific scientific, artistic, or professional fields.

Besides a complete register of names, listing of countries of intermediate and final settlement, professions, and organizations should serve to answer the most frequently asked questions about which users will consult the Dictionary. The listing of parliamentary and government positions will be particularly useful for tracing the influence of political émigrés and, like the *List of Nobel Prize Winners*, will illustrate *prima facie* part of the historiographic rationale for compiling this biographical dictionary.

The *Index of Countries of Intermediate and Final Settlement* lists the countries where biographees resided after leaving their countries of origin. Places of residence before and after the end of World War II are marked through different type-face used for the names of emigrants. Emigrés staying in a given country after the pivotal date of May 1945, are registered twice. This does not imply that because an émigré is listed as having stayed in a certain country after the war it became his permanent residence: Further migration from temporary places of refuge during the war, to «classical» immigration countries, or return to the home country, usually did not coincide with the time of the German capitulation but occurred mainly between 1945 and 1950. In accordance with the continuing interest of the RFJI in tracing the geographic mobility of former émigrés, indexing has not stopped at a cut-off date at the end of the forties. Rather, all known places of post-war residence have been recorded under the respective countries of the index, i.e. if applicable, «migrations» up to the early

1980s; only temporary stays abroad in connection with professional missions, for example, of diplomats, academics, clerics, journalists, businessmen, or industrial personnel were not registered. Therefore, the regional index of the post-war period will be only an indirect aid to research on the exile and emigration caused by National Socialist rule. Still, the countries of origin: Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, like other states which were destroyed or set up as new entities after 1933, are listed separately in all their governmental forms, and will thus ease the tracing of émigrés returning after the war. The entry «German Reich and Incorporated Territories, 1933–1945» pertains to émigrés who returned to Germany illegally on political missions and were seized, as a rule, by the Gestapo. It also pertains to the small number of émigrés who returned voluntarily to the Third Reich. The forced extradition from German-occupied countries into the Third Reich proper, which usually took the form of deportation to German concentration and extermination camps in the East, was, however, not included in this index. Deported persons who survived the NS-régime and remained in Germany or Austria after 1945, have been indexed under the post-war entries of these countries.

The names entered for the period after 1945 document additional geographic mobility not necessarily related to the original emigration. However, the different type-face selected for residence before 1945 indicate immediate links with exile and emigration. Taking into consideration that deaths occurring before 1945 may distort the incidence of migration, this type-face identifies countries of intermediate settlement of the thirties, émigrés living underground in German-occupied Europe, and émigrés seeking early refuge in «classical» immigration countries overseas in distinction to postwar migrations. By referring to the detailed information contained in individual biographies, readers can ascertain the role played by each country for the migration movement, as bases for the German resistance abroad, and for the acculturation of the immigrants as well as for the particular regional milieus of exiles and émigrés. Usually, a stay of at least three months in a country was required for a person to be listed in the index. This was designed to eliminate the possibility of counting mere transit as intermediate settlement. In a few cases, the countries of intermediate settlement of an émigré could no longer be established from the sources. In such cases, general regional identifications within the biographies such as «Latin America» or «Scandinavia» were not entered on the index. On the other hand, countries with a mini-

num of immigration are subsumed in the index under geographical regions (e.g. »Indian Subcontinent«, »Oceania«).

The *Index of Occupations* was primarily compiled according to the designations of occupations or professions appearing at the head of each biography. These are usually identical with the fields of activity in which the émigré had reached levels of achievements relevant for his inclusion in the Dictionary. If the top lines of biographies contain additional information on occupations which had not been relevant for inclusion, they were not taken into account for this index: A writer, artist, politician, or a functionary of an association is thus possibly not found under the profession he was trained for or perhaps practiced, such as a businessman, teacher, physician, or lawyer. The decision of the authors of the biographies how to classify émigrés by professions and to formulate their decision in occupational categories, was usually accepted as binding by the compilers of the index. Thus, a user interested, for instance, in a list of renowned jurists should check not only the category »Law,« but also entries under »Civil Service« and, in the case of jurists working in the social or economic field, under »Social Science.«

For politicians, party functionaries, and officers of associations, entries in the professional index were omitted since the indices of organizations and of members of parliaments and governments offer adequate access to the relevant information.

The inclusion in the *Index of Parties, Associations, and Institutions* of all organizations mentioned in each biography seemed impracticable, in view of limitations of space and finances and for methodological considerations. The organizations and institutions included in the index were selected by the project directors according to their particular responsibilities for the professional groups and migration countries they had assigned to themselves under the agreed-upon division of labor (see Introductions to Vol. I and II). The Institut für Zeitgeschichte selected, for instance, the political organizations of the countries of origin and of the exile period as well as associations in the fields of the theater and German literature and art, while the Research Foundation was responsible, among others, for associations in Jewish organizational life and relevant organizations and institutions in the United States, Israel and other overseas emigration countries. In this process, the different areas of concern and longterm research interests of the two Institutes received due emphasis. Therefore, the selection does not follow a consistent and objective system to evaluate the significance of a registered organization according to absolute criteria, but was guided by pragmatic considerations. As a rule, those associations have not been listed which have occurred so frequently in the biographies of certain social and professional groups that their mention in the index would have added little information. This rule was applied primarily to membership in trade unions, in subsidiary or secondary party organizations, in social organizations, clubs, cultural, sport and youth associations, or in scientific

and professional organizations with large memberships. Organizations of this kind are listed in this index only if they were established during the period of exile or migration or were linked with it. Memberships from the time before emigration and in the countries of immigration or return may be found in the biographies themselves, for instance by consulting the index of party membership (for subsidiary organizations and trade unions), or the professional and regional indices (for professional and regional organizations). The same is true for party and trade union internationals; only a few international organizations like the *International Transport Workers' Federation* which were of special significance to the political activity of exiles have been included in the index.

A special problem was posed by the research procedures of the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration. The Foundation was able to a large extent to obtain documentation from the emigrants themselves or from third persons next-of-kin. This inevitably led to a considerable proportion of apparently incomplete data on memberships, especially for the time before emigration, and frequently to vague or imprecise identifications of associations and institutions. This was the case especially with different Zionist organizations which could not be identified for the index since only general informations like »member of Zionist organization,« »active Zionist« and similar statements were available. Therefore it must be accepted as a consequence of the fact that this project was carried out a long time after the migration emergency had ended, that a number of important associations could not be included in the index. Other listings of organizations, like the *Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland* which have been included, do not present a complete membership list of all relevant biographees in the Dictionary.

Among the organizations and institutions included in the index only the names of those biographees are listed who were members in person or who had salaried offices or important functions in these institutions. Other relations to associations and institutions, like disputes with a party or the support through aid organizations, are not noted. Membership in an association was registered without consideration for the position of the biographee, the date of entry, or the duration of the membership. Therefore, in the case of changing party memberships, the biographee appears in all relevant membership indices, i.e. potentially as a member of opposed politico-ideological groups, if that was the case. The membership indices alone thus do not indicate the strength of an individual group in the spectrum of the »political« exile after 1933. Here, too, the index serves only to assist the user in further investigations.

The *Index of Members of Parliaments and of Governments* lists delegates in central parliaments, state parliaments of federal states, or comparable regional parliaments of other constitutional structures as well as in provisional or constituent assemblies and in corporate representations at these levels. Members of central and state governments (including acting ministers) are treated in an analogous manner.

In view of limited financial resources, the intention (announced in Volume I, page 862) to enlarge the index of organizations by giving short information on the origin, the goals and the activities of individual exile or immigrant associations, in effect compiling a »Manual of Organizations in Exile,« could not be realized.

The biographies in Volume I of the Dictionary were indexed by Sybille Claus and Dr. Beatrix Schmidt during 1980/81. Dr. Beatrix Schmidt indexed the contributions of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte for Volume II in 1981 on the basis of the authors' manuscripts. On behalf of the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, Daniel Niederland indexed the manuscripts provided by the RFJI to the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in 1980/81; Dr. Egon Radvany and Hannah Caplan, New York, supported this work with supplementary information. Hildegard Möller translated the German texts into English. Sybille Claus took care of the complete editing of the index volume. The Deutsche Forschungsgemein-

schaft supported the work for Volume III with an allocation, to which the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C., contributed a matching grant for the work of the associates of the RFJI. The Institute and the Research Foundation are greatly indebted to all the above-mentioned persons and institutions. Last but not least I should like to thank my colleagues in the Archives of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte for the patience with which they have endured the frequently time-consuming burdens placed on their departments by this extra-curricular project. In addition, Karin Popp and Johann Reiter made a considerable contribution to its conclusion by typing the texts and by giving technical assistance.

Munich, autumn 1982	Dr. Werner Röder
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