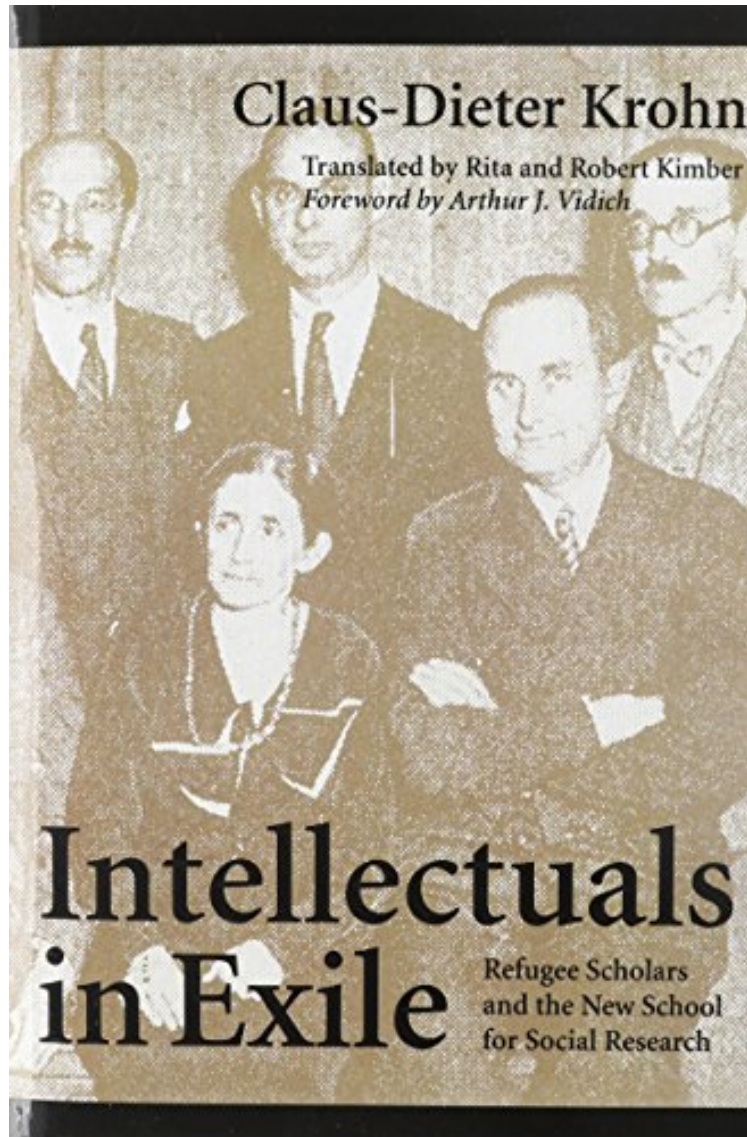


(Free read ebook) Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research

## Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research

*Claus-Dieter Krohn*

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**Claus-Dieter Krohn : Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Intellectuals in Exile: Refugee Scholars and the New School for Social Research:

1 of 2 people found the following review helpful. The translation by the Kimbers reads like it was written in English

aloneBy Michael McDonaghGerman-born writer Claus-Dieter Krohn has written what looks to be a definitive account of New York City's New School for Social Research which Alvin M. Johnson founded against well-nigh insuperable odds when he almost alone saw that the rise of "National Socialism " in 1920's Germany was not to be a passing thing. The translation by the Kimbers reads like it was written in English alone. Krohn shows that the many scholars who sought refuge in America in the 1930's and later -- not all of them German , and not all of them Jewish -- effected a sea change in American political thought, especially in the arena of Roosevelt's New Deal. Its an amazing and very dramatic account of the founding and workings of The New School, or University In Exile, in an emotionally and intellectually embattled New York, and the USA with its xenophobia, quotas, and its sometimes virulent anti-communist and anti-semitic biases.I'm using it as part of my research for my "end run -- a theatre/film piece for two performers "which I'm writing for my New York-based actor friendswww.sophieelsberg.comandwww.timeliot.com

In the 1930s, with the rise of the Third Reich, thousands of European intellectuals sought refuge in the United States. Through the tireless efforts of Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, nearly two hundred of these scholars came to be affiliated with the University in Exile, later known as the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science. This book presents an intellectual history of that remarkable group of social and political scientists, documenting their experiences and their influence on both European and American thought. Johnson was one of the first to recognize the need for action to prevent Hitler's destruction of the German intellectual tradition. He sought out many of the best European scholars of the day and brought them to the newly created University in Exile in New York. There, the refugees framed as intellectual problems the social and political experiences that had so disrupted their lives and careers. They examined the cultural roots of fascism, the bureaucratization of Western societies, and the prerequisites for a historically and morally informed social science. In the field of economics, the exiles developed theoretical concepts and models that came to be instrumental in the formation of New Deal policies and that remain relevant today.

From Publishers WeeklyThis careful and thorough piece of intellectual history explores the work and influence of emigre social scientists, mainly economists, who left Germany after 1933 and settled at the New School in New York City. Among the 184 emigres were Rudolf Arnheim, Emil Lederer and Hans Speier. The author, who teaches modern history at the University of Luneberg in Germany, traces the pattern of the German intellectual diaspora and explains how xenophobia and anti-Semitism kept some American universities from welcoming such scholars. He describes how emigres brought laissez-faire Austrian neo-classical theories as well as more youthful reformist ideas. New School director Alvin Johnson sought to both express the school's internationalism and progressivism and also to build his fledgling institution. There, economists like Gerhard Colm critiqued Keynesian theory and influenced New Deal policy. Scholars such as Arnold Brecht and Albert Salomon also took on issues of administrative law, Weberian sociology and the sources of fascism . Krohn concludes that the impact of these emigre scholars was greater than has been previously acknowledged. Copyright 1994 Reed Business Information, Inc.Language NotesText: English (translation) Original Language: GermanFrom the Back CoverThis book presents an intellectual history of that remarkable group of social and political scientists, documenting their experiences and their influence on both European and American thought.