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OTTO PREMINGER (1906-

Austria

Motion picture executive and director.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1943.

His Broadway hits include: Outward Bound, 1938; Margin for Error, 1939; My Dear Children, 1940.

Preminger's films include: Laura, 1944; The Man With the Golden Arm, Anatomy of a Murder, 1959; Advise and Consent, 1962.

He obtained a law degree in his native Vienna and taught at the Yale School of Drama, 1938-1941.

**ANDRE PREVIN (1929-**

**Germany**

Conductor.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized 1943.

Music Director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, 1984-present.

Music Director of the London Symphony Orchestra, 1968-1979.

Music Director of the Pittsburgh Symphony, 1976-1984.

He arranged numerous film scores, including Gigi, Porgy and Bess, Irma la Douce, and My Fair Lady, all Academy Award winners.

ANTHONY QUINN (1915-

Mexico

Actor, writer, artist.

Naturalized in 1947.

Recipient of Academy Award for Lust for Life, 1947.

On Broadway he has appeared in Zorba, 1983; Tchin-Tchin, 1963; Becket, 1961.

Some of his films include: La Strada, 1954; Guns of Navarrone, 1961; Lawrence of Arabia, 1962; Zorba the Greek, 1964.

**NATHAN RAPOPORT (1911-**

**Poland**

Sculptor.

Immigrated in 1959; naturalized in 1965.

Sculptor of memorial named "Liberation", in memory of the Jewish children who perished in the Holocaust, Liberty State Park, New Jersey.

Another of Mr. Rapoport's major works is a monument for the Jewish Fighters in the Ghetto on the site of the Ghetto in Warsaw, Poland.

In Israel, Rapoport has several works including: The Negba Monument; The Young Warrior; The Yad-Mordekay Monument.

Polish-born Nathan Rapoport began his career as an artist at the Warsaw Academy of Art. His studies took him to Italy and France, and he was in the Soviet Union at the outbreak of the Second World War. After 1945 he made his home in Western Europe and in Israel, and in 1959 he came to the United States. Awarded Poland's "Polonia Restituta" Medal in 1948, Rapoport was named "Officier d'Academie" by the French government in 1959. More recently, he was selected to receive the Joseph Handleman Prize in the Arts by the Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences. Rapoport now lives in New York City.

**DR. ISIDOR ISAAC RABI (1898-**

**Austro-Hungary**

Physicist/educator.

Recipient, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1944, for devising a way of measuring the magnetic properties of the atomic nucleus.

Michael I. Sovern, President of Columbia University has said, "I.I. Rabi is a brilliant jewel in Columbia's crown. He is one of the truly extraordinary scientists of our century, a wise and humane man who has been and remains a beacon for nuclear sanity in our threatened world."

On November 20, 1985, the trustees of Columbia University announced the creation of an Isidor Isaac Rabi chair in physics. As stated in The New York Times, November 21, 1985, "Columbia has named few professorships for its scholars in their lifetimes. Dr. Rabi, its first University Professor, who created its renowned post-war physics department, was recognized at the age of 87 for a rare combination of achievements in pure science and public service."

During World War II, Dr. Rabi assisted J. Robert Oppenheimer and also helped lead the highly successful scientific effort to develop military radar.

**SAMUEL RESHEVSKY (1911-**

**Poland**

Chess player.

Immigrated in 1920; naturalized in 1925.

United States Chess Champion in 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1946, 1970-1971, tie in 1972.

Winner of numerous international chess competitions.

Author of numerous books including: Learn Chess Fast!, 1947; Reshevsky on Chess, Chess Review, 1948; published as Reshevsky's Best Games of Chess, 1960; How Chess Games Are Won, 1962; First Piatigorsky Cup, 1965; Reshevsky on the Fischer-Spassky Games, 1972; Reshevsky Teaches Chess, 1973; The Great Chess Upsets.

Writer on chess for New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times.

Private investment analyst 1957-1974.

**JAMES B. RESTON (1909-**

**Scotland**

Journalist.

Immigrated with family, 1919, through Ellis Island.

Recipient of Pulitzer Prize, 1945 and 1947.

Recipient of Overseas Press Club Award 1949, 1951, and 1955.

Recipient of George Polk Memorial Award, 1953.

Numerous other journalism awards.

Columnist, The New York Times.

Former Vice President and Executive Editor, The New York Times.

Co-publisher of The Vineyard Gazette, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

His books include Foreign Policy, 1967; Sketches in the Sand, 1969.

Probably his most famous interview was with the late Premier Chou En-lai of China.



**JOHN REWALD (1912-**

**Germany**

Art historian.

Immigrated in 1941; naturalized in 1947.

Curator, private collection, John Hay Whitney, 1943-present.

Associate of Museum of Modern Art, New York City, 1943-present.

Distinguished Professor, Graduate Center of CUNY, 1971-1982.

His books, which are standard texts in universities, include: Gauguin, 1938; Maillol, 1939; Georges Seurat, 1943; Camille Pissarro, Letters to His Son Lucien, 1943; History of Impressionism, 1946, and numerous others.

He was visiting professor, Princeton University, 1961; A.W. Mellon Lecturer, National Gallery of Art, 1979. Associate, Museum of Modern Art, 1943 --. Awards and honors: Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, 1954; commander, French Order of Arts and Letters, 1979; National Endowment for the Humanities grant.

**ADMIRAL HYMAN RICKOVER (1900-**

**Makow, Russia  
(now in Poland)**

Retired Naval Officer.

Immigrated with parents in 1906.

Recipient of Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1980; AEC Enrico Fermi Award, 1965; Special Gold Medal from U.S. Congress, 1959; Pupin Medal, 1958; DSM with Gold Star; Legion of Merit with Gold Star; Honorable Commander Military Division; Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Recipient of numerous other awards.

Responsible for overall design and development of the Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, and thought of as "Father of the nuclear navy."

ROSEMARY ROGERS (1932-

CEYLON  
(now Sri Lanka)

Author.

Immigrated ca. 1960's.

The "Queen of the Pulp Novels" started life in the United States as a secretary.

Author of Sweet Savage Love, 1974; The Wildest Heart, 1974; Dark Fires, 1975; Wicked Loving Lies, 1976; The Crowd Pleasers, 1978; The Insiders, 1979, and many others.

Rosemary Rogers wrote her first short story at the age of eight, and as a teenager wrote novels for her own enjoyment. She comments: "I wrote the kind of book I enjoyed reading myself (at various stages I have been an addict of crime, mystery, western, and sloppy love stories!)." As a divorced mother of four trying to eke out a living as a secretary for herself and her children, Rogers returned to her childhood pastime of writing novels, writing at night when her children were asleep. Her first novel, Sweet Savage Love, was bought by Avon, the first publisher to which she sent it, and became an instant success selling over one million copies. There are now almost sixteen million copies of her novels in print; her annual income is reported to be one million dollars.

Rogers has no illusions that her novels are lasting masterpieces or that she will achieve literary immortality. She has said, "If somebody reads me and says they are entertained, if they have escaped from reality for awhile, then that is enough."

**FELIX ROHATYN (1928-**

**Austria**

Investment company executive.

Immigrated in 1942; naturalized in 1950.

General Partner, Lazard Freres & Co., 1960-present.

Chairman of New York State's Municipal Assistance Corporation (Big MAC).

Rohatyn was one of the architects of the financial plan that helped stave off New York City bankruptcy ca. 1975.

He has explained his dedication to New York finance as a form of repaying a debt to the City. "I am rather sentimental about New York because it took me in", he stated in March, 1976..."It's been good to me".

**JUDGE ERNST HAY ROSENBERGER (1931-**

**Germany**

Judge.

Judicial Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, State of New York, First Judicial Department (since March, 1985).

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1943.

Award for his work in Criminal Law Education, New York State Bar Association, 1980.

U.S. Representative to West Germany to study youth laws and courts, 1975.

Presiding Justice, Extraordinary Special and Trial Term of the Supreme Court, for investigation of corruption in the Criminal Justice System (January, 1978-March 1985).

Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York (since January, 1977).

Acting Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York (March, 1973-December, 1976).

Judge of the Criminal Court, City of New York (April, 1972-December 1976).

New York State Delegate, National Conference of Special Court Judges (1980).

One of two judges from the United States to go to West Germany, at the invitation of the government, to observe and study Youth Laws and the Courts (1975).

Included in every New York Magazine and Village Voice compilation of outstanding judges in New York, as well as in Ralph Nader's Verdicts on Lawyers.

A substantial portion of his practice consisted of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties litigation in New York and throughout the South without fee or salary. This included the Freedom Ride cases in Mississippi in 1961, Federal Election cases in Northern Florida in 1964, special election in Sunflower County, Mississippi in 1967, and many other cases.

In 1970 he was Technical Assistance and Evaluations Consultant to the Director of Legal Services, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

**ABRAHAM M. "ABE" ROSENTHAL (1922-**

**Canada**

Journalist/Editor.

Immigrated in 1926; naturalized in 1951.

Recipient, Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting, 1960.

Executive Editor, New York Times, 1977-present.

Mr. Rosenthal, who won a Pulitzer Prize as a foreign correspondent for The New York Times, became executive editor of the newspaper in January 1977. He is the chief of staff of editors and reporters of The Times and is responsible for all the material, except for editorials, that goes into the paper in all its sections, daily and Sunday.

The news department, which he directed as a managing editor after his appointment to that position on September 1, 1969, was merged with The Times's Sunday department in April 1976, and Mr. Rosenthal was placed in overall charge of the combined operation.

Before he became an editor, Mr. Rosenthal was for many years a reporter and foreign correspondent. He covered diplomatic events at the United Nations for nine years, beginning in 1946. He then spent four years on the Indian subcontinent, two years in Poland, and in 1961 was sent to Japan for two years. He also covered Africa and Western Europe.

In 1960 Mr. Rosenthal won the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Poland, as well as a number of journalistic awards. He has also received major journalistic awards for his coverage from India and Japan.

On his return from Tokyo in 1963, Mr. Rosenthal was named metropolitan editor of The Times, and, in 1966, was appointed assistant managing editor. Subsequently he was named associate managing editor in December 1968, managing editor in 1969, and executive editor in 1977.

**JACOB "JACK" ROSENTHAL (1935-**

**Palestine**

Editor.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1943.

Recipient, Pulitzer Prize for editorials, 1982.

Recipient, Loeb Award, 1973.

Recipient, Best Editorial Award, International Labor Press Association, 1961.

Deputy, editorial page editor, The New York Times, 1977-present.

Member, Overseas visiting committee for Visitory, Harvard University, 1976-present.

Principal author: Kerner Commission Report on Urban Riots, 1968.

**HENRY ROSOVSKY (1927-**

**Danzig  
(Poland)**

Economist and educator.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1949.

Former Dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University.

Walter S. Barker Professor of Economics, Harvard University, 1975-present.

In 1978 Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences approved a proposal to re-structure undergraduate education, the first such reorganization in more than 20 years. Henry Rosovsky initiated and coordinated the change to this new "core curriculum."

In 1977 he declined an offer of the Presidency of Yale University.

Currently, Mr. Rosovsky is a member of the Harvard Corporation, one of the schools' two governing boards.



**MIKLOS ROZSA (1907-**

**Hungary**

Composer.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1946.

Recipient of Academy Awards 1945-1947; 1959.

Composed numerous classical works performed by major orchestras in the United States and worldwide: But he is better known for his themes for motion pictures, including: Double Indemnity, Spellbound; Lost Weekend; The Killers; A Double Life; Madam Bovary; Lust for Life.

**JULIUS RUDEL (1921-**

**Austria**

Conductor.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1944.

Music Director of Buffalo Philharmonic, 1979-present.

Recipient of Handel Medal for Music, City of New York, 1965.

Numerous other awards and decorations.

With the New York City Opera from 1943-1979 as General Director and Chief Conductor.

Known as an outstanding promoter of contemporary and native opera.

Julius Rudel has held a number of highly prestigious posts in this country but gradually he has divested himself of all of them to be free of all administrative burdens and concentrate solely on making music as a guest conductor.

**ALBERT B. SABIN (1906-**

**Russia**

Immigrated with parents in 1921; naturalized in 1930.

Recipient of Lasker Award, 1965; U.S. National Medal of Science, 1971; Distinguished Civilian Service Medal, U.S. Army, 1973.

Discoverer, oral polio vaccine.

Emeritus Distinguished Service Professor, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Children's Research Foundation, 1970-present.

President, Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel, 1970-1972.

**ALBERTO SALAZAR (1958-**

**Cuba**

Runner.

Immigrated with family in 1960.

Winner, New York City Marathon, 1980-1982.

Winner, Boston Marathon, 1982.

Member, United States Olympic Team, 1980.

His father Jose Salazar joined the army of Cuban exiles who were trained in Florida and later saw action in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

**LUPE SANCHEZ (1945-**

**Mexico**

Labor Union Official.

Mr. Sanchez is Executive Director, Arizona Farmworkers Union.

**GEORGE SCHALLER (1933-**

**Germany**

Zoologist.

Immigrated when he was a teenager.

Recipient, National Book Award for his book, The Serengeti Lion, 1973.

Recipient, Gold Medal, World Wildlife Fund, 1980.

Currently Director, International Conservation Program, New York Zoological Society, 1979-present, and Adjunct Associate Professor, Rockefeller University, New York City, 1966-present.

Author of: Stones of Silence, 1980; Mountain Monarchs, 1977; The Year of the Gorilla, 1964; The Gorilla, 1963, among others.

Although George B. Schaller is currently the director of the Animal Research and Conservation Center at New York City's Bronx Zoo, his lifelong contact with animals has ranged far beyond the confines of that or any other zoo. His studies of animals in the wild have extended from the gorillas in the rain forests of Zaire to the tigers in central India to the giant pandas in the mountains of southern China. Schaller's goal has been to make the human race aware of its animal relatives, many species of which are fast disappearing, and his painstaking documentation of animal behavior in the wild has destroyed long-held myths and misconceptions that were based on the fanciful accounts of hunters and trophy seekers.

In an interview with Omni magazine in 1983, Schaller deplored the billions of government dollars spent on military muscle power while the natural environment and its living species were dying off. He commended privately funded groups such as the Sierra Club and the Audubon Society for their conservation efforts in America, and the National Geographic Society and the World Wildlife Fund for their support of conservation work globally.

"Preventing the extermination of species is one of the most basic, and probably the most urgent, issue facing us today," Schaller told John Stein of Omni. Rejecting the demurrer that animal conservationists are "choosing animals over people," Schaller underscored the interdependence of all living species and noted that not only does our food come from plants and animals, but about forty percent of all the drugs we use are based on animal or plant products. Beyond this, Schaller argued, our commitment to wildlife preservation and ecological balance represents a commitment to our future and the future of our planet.

**ALEXANDER SCHNEIDER (1908-**

**Russia**

Soloist and conductor.

Immigrated in 1931; naturalized ca. 1940's.

Member of the esteemed Budapest String Quartet, 1938-1968. In 1940 the quartet was in residence at the Library of Congress.

Wide career in solo work, teaching and conducting.

Alexander Schneider in an interview with Eric Salzman, music critic of The New York Times, 1962, recalled his early years with the quartet. The four musicians used to open their season in Norway, playing in a different town each day. "We made \$6 a concert and ate sardines in our room. We were happy," Salzman quoted Schneider as saying in the Times (January 7, 1962). On their arrival in New York harbor in 1938, the quartet members were held overnight at Ellis Island because of improperly filled-out emigration papers, despite a concert engagement the next morning. When the concert sponsors posted a bond, Schneider and his associates had to rush to the concert hall with no time for rest or rehearsal, believing that their Mozart and Schubert program would prove a disaster.

The New York Times reviewer Noel Strauss felt otherwise and wrote glowingly of that emergency performance, as Salzman quoted him in the 1962 Times article: "For beauty of sound, richness of imagination and absolutely satisfying exposition of the content of the works attempted, this amazing group could unhesitatingly be said to stand in a class by itself." Other critics, as well as the audiences, concurred, assuring the Budapest String Quartet of a long and prosperous career by chamber ensemble standards. Schneider attributed success to the quartet's makeup: "It has good players who are also great human beings." He went on to point out to Salzman, "the Budapest was one of the first quartets that wasn't just a star violinist combined with a frustrated second fiddle, a disappointed violist and an indifferent cellist."

**ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER (1947-**

**Austria**

Body builder, actor.

Immigrated in 1967; naturalized in 1983.

From Time Magazine, July 8, 1985:

"As naturally as he wanted to improve muscle tone or increase the weights he lifted, he wanted to come to the U.S., particularly California, the mecca of body building. Son of a policeman in Graz, Austria, Schwarzenegger moved to Los Angeles at 21, one year after winning his first Mr. Universe title in 1967. He was Mr. Universe again from 1968 to 1970 and took seven Mr. Olympia titles (1970-1975, 1980). He has given up professional body building to pursue his interests in video and real estate (he holds a B.A. in business administration from the University of Wisconsin) and to press on in his career as an actor (Pumping Iron, Conan the Barbarian, The Terminator). He became a U.S. citizen in 1983. 'I went back home and realized that I liked my country, but for me America was the better place to be. Everybody thought big in comparison to European thinking. Everyone had great hopes, a positive outlook. There was no limit to whatever you wanted to do. I educated myself to be an American.' "



**EMILIO G. SEGRE (1905-**

**Italy**

Physicist.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1944.

Nobel Prize for Physics, 1959, shared with Owen Chamberlain for discovery of antiproton, a negatively charged particle having the same mass as the proton.

Segre was a co-discoverer of the isotope plutonium-239.

During WW II he worked on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, 1943-1945.

Professor of Physics Emeritus, University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Segre's experiments with high-energy polarized protons was described in The New York Times, 1955, as a powerful new tool for probing the mysterious realms of the nuclei of atoms and the forces that hold the universe together.

**RUDOLF SERKIN (1903-**

**Bohemia**

Pianist.

Immigrated ca. 1933-1935.

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom 1963.

Recipient, Honors Medal, Kennedy Center, 1981.

Numerous other awards and decorations.

He has appeared as a soloist with every major orchestra in the U.S. and worldwide.

He is Artistic Director and President of the Marlboro Music School and Festival, Vermont.

Serkin has been called a masterly musician, a scholar and a profound one, without pedantry, with the loftiest conception of beauty, whose every thought and emotion is for the glory of his art.

**WILLIAM B. SHOCKLEY (1910-**

**England**

Physicist.

Immigrated in 1913.

Known as the "Father of the Transistor."

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Merit for work during WW II.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physics, 1956, shared with John Bardeen and Walter H. Brattain for their investigations on semiconductors and their discovery of the transistor effect.

Although Shockley did not actually invent the transistor, his research resulted in the invention in 1947 of the transfer resistor by Bell Lab scientists, soon dubbed the "transistor." He is the holder of over 90 patents.

He is Professor Emeritus, Stanford University, 1975-present.

During WW II, Dr. Shockley was assigned by the Navy to the Columbia University division of war research, as Director of Research for the anti-submarine warfare operations research group. He also was named to the office of the Secretary of War as an expert consultant in 1942.

**ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER (1904-**

**Poland**

Author.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1943.

Nobel Prize for Literature, 1978.

National Book Award, 1970 and 1974.

Singer has been called the "spiritual heir of Sholom Aleichem" and his work is permeated by traditional Jewish folklore.

Has written numerous books, book reviews and articles.

Books include: The Manor, 1967; The Estate, 1969; The Seance and Other Stories, 1964; A Friend of Kafka, 1970; Enemies, A Love Story, 1972; A Crown of Feathers, 1973; The Golem, 1982; Love and Exile, 1984. Mr. Singer has written childrens' books as well and is a frequent contributor to The New Yorker magazine.

**AMBASSADOR ELLIOTT P. SKINNER (1924-**

**Trinidad-Tobago**

Ambassador and educator.

Immigrated in 1943; naturalized in 1944.

Leading black educator and government official.

Ambassador to Upper Volta 1966-1969.

Recipient, Black Faculty and Administrators Service Award, Columbia University, 1980.

Nominee for Presidency of the American Anthropological Association, 1983.

Franz Boas Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University.

Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University 1972-1975.

His fields of specialization are African Ethnology, Race Relations and Socio-cultural Change and Applied Anthropology.

Member, Council on Foreign Relations, 1976-present.

Member, Association of Black Ambassadors, 1983.

**JUDGE ABRAHAM D. SOFAER (1938-**

**India**

Judge/government official.

Immigrated in 1948; naturalized in 1959.

Counsel to State Department; special expertise in international hijacking and legal implications of same, July 1985-present.

Judge, U.S. District Court for the Southern District, New York until July 1985.

Author of War, Foreign Affairs and Constitutional Power; The Origins, 1976.

Judge Sofaer also is a leading legal educator. He was Adjunct Professor of Law, Columbia University, 1969-1979, and Brainerd Currie lecturer, Duke University, 1975.

He was law clerk to the Honorable William J. Brennan, Jr., United States Supreme Court, 1966-1967.

Abraham D. Sofaer was born in Bombay, India, and educated in India, England and the United States. He received his undergraduate degree in American History from Yeshiva College, and his law degree from New York University, where he was editor-in-chief of the law review.

In his introduction to Judge Sofaer's book, War, Foreign Affairs and Constitutional Power; The Origins, Arthur Schelsinger, Jr. writes,

"In confronting (the primary) sources, (Professor Sofaer) has admirably eschewed 'lawyer's history' -- history shaped to sustain points in a brief. . . . He has understood that his primary subject -- the initiation of hostilities -- did not exist in a vacuum but was inextricably mixed up with a web of related issues bearing on peace and war. . . . The result is a masterful, meticulous and impartial work of research and analysis. The illumination this fascinating volume (and its successors) will cast on the workings of the American government and the processes of public decision will be of inestimable benefit to historical scholarship as well as to public debate. . . ."

**HELMUT SONNENFELDT (1926-**

**Germany**

Former government official and educator.

Immigrated in 1944; naturalized in 1945.

Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1978-present.

Formerly Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, State Department, 1974-1977.

Senior Member of the National Security Council, 1969-1974.

He is a Trustee of Johns Hopkins University.

**AMBASSADOR HERBERT JOHN SPIRO (1924-**

**Germany**

Former Ambassador; political scientist; educator.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1944.

Professor of Political Science, John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Free University of Berlin, 1980-1985.

Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, 1975-1976.

Ambassador to Cameroon, 1975-1977.

He served with the army, 1943-45, and was awarded a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and a Purple Heart.

He is the author of: Politics of German Codetermination, 1958 (with others); Patterns of Government, 1958; Government by Constitution, 1959; Politics in Africa, 1962; Five African States, 1963; World Politics: The Global System, 1966 (with others); Why Federations Fail, 1968; Responsibility in Government, 1969; The Dialectic of Representation, 1969; Politics as the Master Science: From Plato to Mao, 1970; Theory and Politics, 1971; Between Sovereignty and Integration, 1974; The Theory of Replication, 1979; A New Foreign Policy Consensus?, 1979; also articles: editor, contributor: (with others), "Africa: The Primacy of Politics," 1966; "Patterns of African Development," 1967; contributor to: World Book Encyclopedia.

Mr. Spiro has been a member of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State. He has worked -- among other matters -- on United States policy toward Europe and Africa, and on long-range problems of the evolution of the international system.



**JANOS STARKER (1924-**

**Hungary**

Cellist.

Immigrated in 1948; naturalized in 1953.

Soloist with numerous orchestras in U.S. and abroad.

Distinguished Professor of Music and Resident Cellist, 1958-present, Indiana University.

A child prodigy, Starker started his professional career at the age of ten. He performed as cellist in a string quarter at the Budapest Conservatory of Music at eleven. He established his international reputation as a first cellist with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He is especially known for his performances of the relatively limited chamber repertoire for cello.

**SAUL STEINBERG (1914-**

**Romania**

Painter/Cartoonist.

Immigrated in 1942; naturalized in 1943.

Recipient of Gold Medal, National Institute of Arts and Letters, 1968.

Artist-in-Residence, Smithsonian Institution, 1966-1968.

His drawings and watercolors are exhibited at The Museum of Modern Art; The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Detroit Institute of Art; Albright Knox Gallery; Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and many others worldwide. Steinberg's remarkable New Yorker magazine covers are enigmatic and allegorical and unfailingly fascinating. Steinberg is well known to readers of The New Yorker magazine not only for his covers and cartoons, but for his comic decorations that appear like bizarre footnotes scattered throughout its pages. A huge audience has seen his work in posters.

He served in the China-Burma-India theater and with the OSS in Italy during WW II.

**ISAAC STERN (1920-**

**Russia**

Violinist.

Immigrated with parents in 1921.

Made New York City debut, 1937.

Soloist, recitalist, and chamber musician.

Carnegie Hall debut, 1943.

President of Carnegie Hall for many years.

Has played with numerous orchestras in U.S.A. and Europe.

He was the soloist at the opening of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C.

Documentary film From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China won Academy Award, 1982; Cannes Film Festival Award, 1982.

Stern was one of the leaders of the successful fight to preserve Carnegie Hall from demolition.

Time magazine has called him, "A natural force not to be explained." Not only is he one of the supreme violinists of this century, but also a worldwide cultural spokesman, fervent humanitarian and champion of young artists' careers.

**ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPE (1903-**

**Austria**

Ambassador to Turkey, 1981-present.

Immigrated in 1923; naturalized in 1938.

Ambassador to NATO, 1975-1977.

Ambassador to Sweden, 1974-1976.

Ambassador to Belgium, 1972-1974.

Ambassador to Ceylon, 1970-1972.

Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1952-1970.

He is the author of: The Russian-German Riddle, 1940; Axis-America, 1941; Geopolitics, 1942; The Balance of Tomorrow, 1945; International Relations, 1950; The Zone of Indifference, 1952; Power and Community, 1956 (with Kintner, Cottrell, Dougherty); Protracted Conflict, 1959 (with W. Kintner, Stefan Possony); A Forward Strategy for America, 1961 (with others); Building the Atlantic World, 1963; In My Time, 1967; Dilemmas Facing the Nation, 1979; editor: The Idea of Colonialism, 1958; Orbis, 1957-1969.

Founder and Director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, 1952-1970. Currently a consultant to the Institute.

**JULE STYNE (1905-**

**England**

Composer and producer.

Immigrated in 1912; naturalized in 1916.

Recipient, Academy Award shared with Sammy Cahn for song "Three Coins in the Fountain."

Recipient, Donaldson Award and Critics Award for Broadway production of Pal Joey, 1954.

Recipient, Tony Award for Best Score and lyrics for Broadway production of Hallelujah Baby, 1968.

Known as one of the most productive composers of hit songs in the history of American musical theatre and film with more than 1,500 compositions to his credit, including Broadway classics: High Button Shoes; Gentlemen Prefer Blondes; Gypsy; Bells Are Ringing; Funny Girl.

On August 10, 1959, the following tribute was read into the Congressional Record:

"The lives of Americans throughout our land as well as the lives of people throughout the corners of the world have been enriched by the artistry and genius of Jule Styne. As an American he has brought great credit to his country -- the United States of America. It is therefore fitting and proper for his fellow Americans to pay tribute to Jule Styne on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary in show business. His accomplishments have been great -- the position he holds in the hearts and minds of his fellow Americans is just as great."

Government official.

Mayor, Miami, Florida.

Mayor Suarez, a graduate of Harvard Law School, in his first words as mayor, November 14, 1985, quoted the Cuban patriot Jose Marti: "With the poor people of this earth, I want to share my fate." In noting the high unemployment rate among Miami's black population, Mayor Suarez went on to say, "I believe that local government has a proper role to play in reducing that economic gap. Certainly, government has to guarantee not just the right to private property but also to a decent standard of living."

His organizations and activities have included:

- Member, Criminal Justice Council of Dade County, 1980-1984
- Vice-Chairman, Dade County Community Action Agency Administering Board, 1980-1984
- Chairman, Little Havana Advisory Board to the Community Action Agency, 1984
- Member, Board of Directors of Dade County H.U.D., 1980-1984
- Chairman, Affirmative Action Commission of the City of Miami, 1981
- Member, Board of Directors of Health Systems Agency, 1980-1981
- Member, Citizens Blue Ribbon Committee to oversee DuPont Plaza Development, 1981
- Member, Board of Directors of Legal Services of Greater Miami, 1979
- Member, Advisory Board of Miami Mental Health Center, 1978-1979
- Member, Florida Consumer Federation, 1979
- Member, Committee for Full Funding of Education, 1976-1977
- Member, County Advisory Committee to School Board of Dade County, 1977

**DANIEL SZABO (1933-**

**Hungary**

Government official.

Immigrated in 1950; naturalized in 1954.

He is Senior Advisor to the Manager, Economic Department, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C., 1974-present.

He was Special Assistant to Senator Jacob K. Javits, 1963-1969, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1969-1974.

Mr. Szabo has prepared analyses of developments in industrialized countries and their impact on Latin America, particularly trade and financial relations for the information of Bank management and Board of Directors and inclusion in statements made by the President before major international forums. He prepared recommendations on what the bank could do in the 1980's to increase the flow of private foreign investment to Latin American and he has written analyses of the impact of the energy crisis on Latin America's development.

In his capacity as Chief of the Office of the Manager, he prepares and coordinates the Department's annual work program and assists the manager in its implementation. Recently, he has been given the responsibility of directing the preparation of technical assistance projects designed to help strengthen the capacity of Latin American trading companies to expand their countries' exports to industrialized country markets.

He has stated:

"In approaching life I want my work to represent a service to our society. I prefer taking risks to job security. I am attracted to new ideas and new ways of approaching and solving old problems."

**THOMAS SZASZ (1920-**

**Hungary**

Psychiatrist/psychoanalyst, educator.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1944.

Professor of Psychiatry, State University of New York, Syracuse, 1956-present.

Author of numerous books on subject of mental illness and recipient of numerous awards and prizes for mental health and medical societies, including: The Ralph Kharas Award, Central New York Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union, 1967; Humanist of the Year, The American Humanist Association, 1973; Distinguished Service Award, American Institute for Public Service, Washington, D.C., 1974; Honorary President, International Commission for Human Rights, London, England, 1974; Martin Buber Award, The Mid-way Counseling Center, New York, 1974.

Dr. Szasz is well known for his critiques of the basic assumptions of his own profession. He has stated that, "Therapy is like religion: There should be a free choice. The important thing is that it should not be involuntary."

The American psychiatric and psychological community has called Dr. Szasz a heretic for his often controversial and unorthodox views.

For Szasz the price is to be kept at arm's length by the establishment, which over the years has been rocked by Szasz's contentions that mental illnesses are invented rather than discovered, that psychiatric intervention tends to be moral rather than medical, that the insanity defense is a sham that aids the criminal and penalizes the victim, that involuntary treatment is a "crime against humanity."



**ALBERT SZENT-GYORGYI (1893-**

**Hungary**

Biochemist.

Immigrated in 1947; naturalized in 1955.

Discoverer of ascorbic acid.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine, 1937 and 1955, for his discoveries in connection with the biological combustion processes with especial reference to Vitamin C and the catalysis of Fumaric acid.

During WW II he was pursued by the Nazis and forced to go into hiding.

His work on muscle tissue earned him the Lasker Award in 1954.

He is currently Scientific Director of the Foundation for Cancer Research at the Marine Biology Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

During WW II, Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi found his work an ideal cover for anti-Nazi underground guerilla warfare. He traveled to Turkey and other neutral countries to deliver important political and scientific papers to the British Legations in spite of Nazi surveillance. When the Gestapo finally learned of this, Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi was hidden in the Swedish legation and later escaped into the underground movement.

TAD SZULC (1926-

Poland

Journalist.

Immigrated in 1947; naturalized in 1954.

Contributor to The New York Times, 1953-present.

Contributor, foreign policy, 1972-present; assigned to Eastern Europe, 1968-1969; assigned to Spain and Portugal, 1965-1968; with Washington Bureau, 1961-1965, 1969-1972; correspondent, Latin America, 1955-1961 (all for The New York Times).

Author of numerous books, including: Diplomatic Immunity, 1981; The Illusion of Peace, 1978; The Strange Career of E. Howard Hunt, 1974; Portrait of Spain, 1972; Czechoslovakia Since World War II, 1971.

JESSICA TANDY (1909-

England

Actress.

Immigrated ca. 1930's.

Recipient of three Tony Awards for Foxfire, 1982; The Gin Game, 1978; A Streetcar Named Desire, 1948.

Broadway appearances include: A Streetcar Named Desire, 1947; Four Poster, 1953; Five Finger Exercise, 1959; The Gin Game, 1978; Foxfire, 1982.

Motion pictures include: The Fallen Idol, 1959; The Birds, 1962; Butley, 1973; Garp, 1981.

Wife of actor Hume Cronyn (Q.V.).

**HENRY TAUBE (1915-**

**Canada**

Chemist and educator.

Immigrated in 1937; naturalized in 1942.

Professor, chemistry, Stanford University.

Recipient, Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1983.

The Prize for Chemistry was presented to Henry Taube of Stanford (CA) University who had devoted more than three decades to investigations of the structures and reactions of dissolved inorganic compounds, particularly oxidation-reduction reactions, in which electrons are transferred from one atom to another. His interpretations of these phenomena have been widely adopted by other scientists as guides in selecting metallic compounds for use as catalysts, pigments, and superconductors and in understanding the essential functions of metal ions that are present in the molecules of many substances that are involved in biological processes.

**EDWARD TELLER (1908-**

**Hungary**

Physicist.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1941.

Worked with Fermi on Manhattan Project. He formulated theory for hydrogen bomb.

From 1949-1951 he was Assistant Director of Los Alamos facility.

In 1953 he was Professor of Physics at University of California at Berkeley.

He was a strong advocate of continued atomic testing.

In 1954 he testified against J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Senior Research Fellow, Hoover Institute of Stanford University, 1975-present.

His books include: Our Nuclear Future (with A.L. Latter), 1958; and The Legacy of Hiroshima, 1962.

Recipient of Enrico Fermi Award, 1962; National Medal of Science Award, 1983.

Recipient of at least 15 other science awards.

Currently Mr. Teller is a presidential adviser on the SDI defense program.

**STEVE TESICH (1942-**

**Yugoslavia**

Author/Screenwriter.

Immigrated in 1955; naturalized in 1961.

Recipient, Film Critics Award, 1980.

Recipient, Drama Desk Award, 1973.

His films include Breaking Away, 1979; Eyewitness, 1981; Four Friends, 1981.

His plays include Passing Game, 1977; Touching Bottom, 1978; Division Street.

**PAULINE TRIGERE (1912-**

**France**

Dress designer.

Immigrated in 1937; naturalized in 1942.

Recipient of American Fashion Critics Award, 1949; Return Award, 1951; Neiman-Marcus Award, 1950; Cotton Award, National Cotton Council, 1959; Filene's award, 1959; Hall of Fame Award, 1959.

She began her career at Martial and Armand, Place Vendome, Paris; became Assistant Designer at Hattie Carnegie, New York City, and started her own business in New York City in 1942.

**WALLBURGA VON RAFFLER-ENGEL (1920-**

**Germany**

Linguist/Educator.

Immigrated in 1949; naturalized in 1955.

Professor of Linguistics and Director of the Program in Linguistics, Vanderbilt University, 1965-present.

Professor Von Raffler-Engel specializes in bilingualism, child language and contrastive linguistics. She has explored how children acquire nonverbal interactional behavior, a research area for which she coined the term "Development Kinesis." She has explored how speech comes about in humans. "Speaking is one of the most elementary human functions," she says. "We need to know how much is inborn and how much is acquired. We also know very little about how to teach a foreign language. Learning a language," she says, "is a skill, like playing the piano. Linguistics is a scientific analysis and requires an entirely different learning process."

During the late 1950's, she taught English to immigrants and taught languages -- "experimentally each time" -- at several colleges, including: Adelphi University, City University of New York, and The Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University.



**MARIA VON TRAPP (1905-**

**Austria**

Musician and author.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1948.

Recipient of Catholic Mother of the Year Award, 1957.

Recipient of Gold Medal Award, National Catholic Family Life Conference, 1957.

Various decorations from government of Austria.

Musical The Sound of Music based on her life.

She is the author of: The Story of the Trapp Family Singers, 1948; Yesterday, Today and Forever, 1952; Around the Year with the Trapp Family, 1955; A Family on Wheels, 1959; Maria, 1972; When the King Was Carpenter, 1976.

Her family has toured the world as "The Trapp Family Singers."

In response to a call for help from the general of the American Army of Occupation in Austria after WW II, Mrs. Trapp organized the Trapp Family Austrian Relief, Inc. in 1947. Wherever the family performed, they collected food, clothing and money for needy people in their native land. Mrs. Trapp's major interest, since visiting the leper colony at Molokai in 1952, has been missionary work. She has traveled to the Pacific Islands and New Guinea to bring the Catholic faith to natives and has donated missions.

Magazine editor/Museum consultant.

Immigrated early 1920's.

Currently Special Consultant to The Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Institute, New York City, 1972-present.

Recipient, The Dorothy Shaver Rose Award from Lord & Taylor, September 1976.

Recipient, The Mayor's Award of Honor for Arts and Culture, March 1977.

Recipient, Award from the Association for a Better New York, October 1977.

Recipient, Rhode Island School of Design Annual President's Fellows Award, March 1980.

Recipient, Rodeo Drive Award, 1983.

She has written three books: Inventive Paris Clothes, 1909-1930: A Photographic Essay, by Irving Penn with text by Diana Vreeland (Viking Press, 1977), Allure (Doubleday, 1980), DV (Alfred Knopf, 1984).

Editor-in-Chief, Vogue Magazine, 1962-1971; Consulting Editor, 1971-present.

Fashion Editor, Harper's Bazaar, 1937-1962.

Throughout her years in Europe, as well as during her professional life in fashion, Diana Vreeland has been a great personal friend of all the leading couturiers -- Yves Saint Laurent, Alix Gres, Givenchy, Schiaparelli, Chanel, Balenciaga, etc. she has remained an elegant and influential figure in international society. She has always worked closely with writers, artists, photographers, people in the fabric world, in addition to the great designers, maintaining a unique catholic and creative involvement in everything she touches. Her interest in people is legendary and she is and has been a staunch support of journalism for women. She has been responsible for profiles of many of the fascinating and important personalities who have crossed her path.

The fourteen exhibitions that Mrs. Vreeland has mounted for The Costume Institute thus far are The World of Balenciaga; The Tens, The Twenties, The Thirties: Inventive Clothes/1909-1939 (which went to the Centre Culturel du Marais in Paris in 1976); Romantic and Glamorous Hollywood Design; American Women of Style; The Glory of Russian Costume (all clothes never shown out of Russia); Vanity Fair: A Treasure Trove of the Costume Institute; Diaghilev: Costumes and Designs of the Ballets Russes; Fashions of the Hapsburg Era: Austria-Hungary; The Manchu Dragon: Costumes of China; the Ch'ing Dynasty; The Eighteenth-Century Woman; La Belle Epoque; Yves Saint Laurent: 25 Years of Design; Man and the Horse; and Costumes of Royal India. Mrs. Vreeland's exhibitions not only have broken records for attendance and press coverage, but have exerted a major influence in current fashions and design.

**AN WANG (1920-**

**China**

Corporate executive.

Immigrated in 1945; naturalized in 1955.

Founder and Chairman of the Board, Wang Labs, Inc., one of the leaders in office automation systems (\$2 billion sales).

At age twenty-eight, he invented the magnetic core memory, sold the patent to IBM -- it remained operational in computers for the next twenty years. (Replaced by microchips, silicone wafers, etc., in current generation.)

His company installed the first digital baseball scoreboard (for Shea Stadium, New York City) in 1964.

**REPRESENTATIVE THEODORE "TED" WEISS (1927-**

**Hungary**

Congressman, 17th District of New York City.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1953.

Member of 95th-99th Congresses from 17th District, New York City.

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 95th-99th Congresses.

Member of Committee on Children, Youth and Families, 95th-99th Congresses.

He is known as a champion of the hungry and homeless, an advocate of tenants' rights, civil liberties and environmental protection.

**AMBASSADOR MELISSA FOELSCH WELLS (1932-**

**Estonia**

Foreign Service officer.

Immigrated in 1936; naturalized in 1941.

Currently Director of the Impact Program, United Nations Development Program, Geneva, Switzerland.

Ambassador to Guinea, Bissau and Cape Verde, 1976-1977.

From 1958 to 1961, Mrs. Wells was an Intelligence Research Specialist at the Department of State. She was assigned to the Port of Spain as a Political and Consular Officer in 1961 and served in Paris from 1964 to 1966 as an Economic-Commercial Officer. She went to London in 1967 as an Economic and Commercial Officer, prior to returning to the Department of State in 1971 as a Personnel Officer. She became an International Economist for the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs at the State Department in 1972, and was assigned as a Commercial Officer in Brasilia in 1975.

**ELIE WIESEL (1928-**

**Romania**

Author.

Immigrated in 1956; naturalized in 1963.

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1985.

Distinguished Professor, College of City of New York, 1972-present.

"Spiritual archivist of the Holocaust."

Author of numerous books, including: Night, 1960; Dawn, 1961; The Accident, 1962; The Town Beyond the Wall, 1964; The Gates of the Forest, 1966; The Jews of Silence, 1966; Legends of Our Time, 1968; A Beggar in Jerusalem, 1970; One Generation After, 1971; Souls on Fire, 1972.

**EUGENE P. WIGNER (1902-**

**Hungary**

Physicist.

Immigrated in 1930; naturalized in 1937.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physics shared with Maria G. Mayer (Q.V.) and J.H.D. Jensen of Germany, 1963, for his contributions to the theory of atomic nuclei elementary particles, especially for his discovery and application of fundamental principles of symmetry.

Recipient of Atoms for Peace Award, 1960.

Recipient of AEC Fermi Award, 1958.

From 1942-1948 he worked on the Manhattan Project that produced the atomic bomb and was present in the lab at the University of Chicago when the first self-sustaining nuclear reaction was effected.

Wigner served on the U.S. AEC in 1952-1957 and 1959-1964, and the National Research Council, 1952-1964.

Robert L. Weber, in his book Pioneers of Science, writes, "A citation for Wigner might say: 'To one of the truly great physicists of our time for a lifetime of deep understanding and contributions which have profoundly influenced many fields.' "

He is currently Thomas D. Jones Professor of Mathematical Physics Emeritus, Princeton University.

**BILLY WILDER (1906-**

**Austria**

Motion picture director, writer, producer.

Immigrated in 1934; naturalized in 1939.

Recipient of Academy Award for Best Director, 1945, for The Lost Weekend, and co-award for screenplay.

Recipient of Academy Award for Screenplay, co-award Best Story, 1940, Sunset Boulevard.

Recipient of Academy Award for Best Director, 1960, for The Apartment, and co-award for Best Story and Screenplay.

His other films include Ninotchka, 1939 (screenplay); and as director and writer: Double Indemnity, 1944; A Foreign Affair, 1948; Stalag 17, 1953; and numerous others.



Physician.

Immigrated in 1952; naturalized in 1957.

Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize, 1974.

Subject of documentary It Mattered To Me, produced by ITV, Yorkshire TV.

From 1941-1945, Dr. Zassenhaus was with the German Department of Justice. While there she organized secret relief actions for Scandinavian political prisoners.

Her awards include:

Decorated Knight of St. Olav's Order 1st Class, Norway  
Order Dannebro 1st Class, Denmark  
Recipient of Danish and Norwegian Red Cross medal, 1948  
Bundesverdienstkreuz 1st class, Federal Republic of Germany, 1969

Her autobiography Walls won the Christopher Award as best book of the year, 1975.

She is in private practice in internal medicine in Baltimore, MD, and is currently a member of the staff of Greater Baltimore Medical Center and Maryland General Hospital.

She has stated:

"I know that one person can make the difference. That gives me hope that the walls of hate and prejudice separating man from man one day will fade so that people will cease destroying each other and join to serve life."

Hiltgunt Zassenhaus was only seventeen when Adolf Hitler came to power. She was only seventeen when she first said No to the Third Reich -- by refusing to give the mandatory "Heil Hitler" salute in high school at the beginning of each day's class. For twelve years she said No -- turning her youthful rebellion against the Nazi regime into a determined fight against its strangling grip.

Neither a Nazi nor a Jew, Hiltgunt Zassenhaus was raised in a liberal German family, by a father deeply committed to Albert Schweitzer's "reverence for life" and a mother who believed in meeting evil with good. Constantly refusing to adapt to the Nazi way of life, she took a university degree in the Scandinavian languages and then entered medical school, hoping to serve life as a physician. Because her degree was a rarity, she was asked by the German Department of Justice to censor mail of Scandinavian resisters imprisoned in Germany, and later to monitor the few visits they were allowed with Scandinavian chaplains.

It was the opportunity she needed, and she used her position to smuggle food, medicine, and emotional support inside prison walls throughout Germany. Her efforts led to secret cooperation from the Swedish Red Cross, and, near the end of the war, to preventing the mass execution of the more than 1,000 Scandinavian prisoners in her charge.

**PINCHAS ZUCKERMAN (1948-**

**Israel**

Violinist.

Immigrated in 1962; naturalized in 1976.

He has performed in concert and recitals touring in major cities worldwide.

Zuckerman is Music Director of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, 1980-present.

He was a protege of Isaac Stern.

Zuckerman came to the United States as a child prodigy and is now recognized as one of the finest instrumentalists of his generation. Beside playing the violin and viola, Zuckerman has developed into a skilled conductor.