Only a minority of those who fled Germany because of Nazi “racial” persecution returned permanently after 1945. Naturally the process of remigration was highly complex and fraught with psychological, bureaucratic and material obstacles, and returnees must have felt highly vulnerable. Few German universities or academics extended a welcoming hand. The feeling in Germany was quite widespread that emigrants who had left the country were “traitors”, and that those who had stayed were now the “victims” of the lost war.

\[ f(x) = \frac{\lambda x}{1 - \lambda x} \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \lambda x}{1 - \lambda x} \\ \frac{1 - \lambda x}{1 - \lambda x} \end{cases} \]

\[ f(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} \frac{\lambda x}{1 - \lambda x} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda x}{1 - \lambda x} \right) \]
Returning to Germany

Many émigrés understandably never considered going back at all. Abraham Fraenkel, who taught at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was very explicit about this. When asked by the University of Kiel in March 1946 whether he would be interested in returning to the position from which he had been dismissed in 1933, he refused because, as he put it later: “In a country being responsible of the cruel murder of five million Jews I could not breathe.”

2 Letter from Abraham Fraenkel to Erich Kamke, 11 February 1947 (Universitätsarchiv Tübingen).